Office of People Analytics (OPA)

2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Overview Report

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2016 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

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The Office of People Analytics (OPA) is indebted to numerous people for their assistance with the *2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (*2016 SAGR*), which was conducted on behalf of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD[P&R]). The survey is conducted under the leadership of Dr. Elizabeth P. Van Winkle, Director of the Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center for Health and Resilience (RSSC[H&R]). RSSC(H&R) surveys are conducted under the oversight of Dr. Maia Hurley, Program Manager.

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RSSC's H&R Surveys Branch is responsible for the development and analysis of this survey. The lead survey design analysts were Dr. Paul Cook, CSRA International Inc., who designed the questionnaire, and Dr. Laura Severance, Fors Marsh Group, LLC., and Dr. Alisha Creel, Abt SRBI, who designed the unique presentation of complex items used in this report. Ms. Margaret Coffey, Team Lead of Survey Operations, is responsible for the survey database construction and archiving. The lead operations analyst on this survey was Ms. Mallory Mann, Fors Marsh Group, LLC., who used RSSC's Statistical Analysis Macros to calculate the estimates presented in this tabulation volume. Data Recognition Corporation (DRC) performed data collection and editing.

RSSC's Statistical Methods Branch, under the guidance of Mr. David McGrath, Branch Chief, is responsible for all statistical aspects used in DMDC's survey program, including sampling, weighting, nonresponse bias (NRB) analysis, imputation, and statistical hypothesis testing. Mr. Eric Falk, Team Lead of the Statistical Methods Branch, was responsible for coordinating the sampling and weighting processes, and provided consultations and overall process control. Mr. Jeff Schneider, mathematical statistician within the Statistical Methods Branch, developed the statistical weights based on the respondents for this survey.

Ms. Kimberly Hylton, Fors Marsh Group, LLC., provided guidance regarding analysis and reporting. A team consisting of James Khun, Joseph Luchman, Ron Vega, Natalie Namrow, and Xavier Klauberg, Fors Marsh Group, LLC, and Amanda Grifka, Abt SRBI contributed to the writing of this report. Xavier Klauberg, Yvette Claros, Sarah De Silva, Jeffrey McLeod, Lindsay Thomas, and Amanda Barry, Fors Marsh Group, LLC, provided quality control for this report.

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Executive Summary

Elise Van Winkle, Laura Severance, Alisha Creel, and Xavier Klauberg

The Department of Defense (DoD) has continually expanded and improved sexual assault and sexual harassment programs and resources forcewide including at the Military Service Academies. Continuing evaluation of these programs through surveys is an important step towards understanding the scope of the issue, attitudes, and opinions of students on such topics, and for ultimately reducing instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment of Academy students. This report presents findings from the *2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (*2016 SAGR*), a key source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment within the Academies. This Executive Summary will provide a summary of the methodology used and the top line results from the survey.[1]

Summary of Unwanted Sexual Contact Trends at Military Service Academies

The *2016 SAGR* provides data across all Academies. As each Academy has unique issues, resources, and programs, the data is provided by each Academy separately as well as at the "Total DoD Academy" level. Below provides the background for trends regarding unwanted sexual contact by Academy. Top line results, by Academy and gender, are presented later in this Executive Summary.

United States Military Academy (USMA)

Across time, since 2010, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USMA have remained fairly steady and, overall, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USMA are consistently lower than those of the other Academies for both men and women.[2] However in 2016, as seen across the other Academies, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact significantly increased for both men and women at USMA compared to 2014. For women, the significant increase in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact was found among seniors and juniors. For men, the significant increase was found among juniors and sophomores.

United States Naval Academy (USNA)

Across time, since 2010, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USNA have significantly decreased. However, the 2016 estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact are significantly higher compared to the 2014 estimated prevalence rates for both men and women. For both men and women, the significant increase in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact was found among seniors and juniors.

[1] References to "sexual assault" throughout the report do not imply legal definitions for sexual assault. Additionally, references to "retaliation," "reprisal," "ostracism" or "maltreatment," or perceptions thereof, are based on the negative behaviors as reported by the survey respondents; without knowing more about the specifics of particular cases or reports, this data should not be construed as substantiated allegations of reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment.

[2] We do not conduct statistical comparisons between Academies due to differences in structure, programs, and resources. Differences noted between Academies do not reflect statistical testing.

United Stated Air Force Academy (USAFA)

Across time, since 2010, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USAFA have remained fairly steady. Among USAFA men, there has been no statistically significant change in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since 2010. For women, while this pattern of no change generally holds true, there was a small, but significant, increase between 2014 and 2016. Despite this small uptick in estimated prevalence rates, there was evidence of progress in the cadet culture at the Academy with significant increases in student perception of leadership commitment to this issue and cadet leadership.

Background

This report provides results of the *2016 SAGR* conducted by the Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)[3] within the Office of People Analytics (OPA). This survey is the eighth 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 prevalence 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).[4] The survey results include estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination; 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 March and April 2016, an OPA research team administered the *2016 SAGR* instrument to students at the three Department of Defense (DoD) Academies (USMA, USNA, and USAFA) and USCGA. The final sample of eligible respondents consisted of 13,416 (12,564 DoD and 852 USCGA) students. Surveys were completed by 10,163 students (9,376 DoD students and 787 USCGA students), yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents at the DoD Academies of 75% (85% for DoD Academy women and 71% for DoD Academy men) and 92% for USCGA (95% for USCGA women and 91% for USCGA men).

This report includes a description of the *2016 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 the *2016 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2014 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented. In addition, comparisons to 2012 and 2010 are presented for overall estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual

[3] Prior to 2014, RSSC was called Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP) under the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). In 2014, DMDC reorganized and HRSAP was renamed RSSC to better capture the scope of work conducted by this group. In 2016, RSSC moved under the newly created OPA.
[4] The USCGA requested RSSC to survey its population and the results are included in the report.

contact. Comparisons to 2012 are provided for perceptions of Academy culture, when possible. A copy of the *2016 SAGR* survey booklet[5] is provided in Appendix A.

Statistical Comparisons

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in the *2016 SAGR*: between survey years (comparisons with previous survey years) and within the current survey year (2016) 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., 2016 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 2016 are determined statistically significant at an alpha (α) level of .05.[6]

Survey Methodology

Statistical Design

OPA conducts cross-Service surveys that provide the DoD with accurate assessments of attitudes and opinions of the entire DoD community using standard scientific methods. OPA'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. OPA utilizes survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).[7] Although OPA 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 OPA. 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 March and April 2016. A team of researchers from OPA administered the paper-and-pen survey in group sessions. The *2016 SAGR* was

[5] We include a consecutively numbered version of the questionnaire, which follows the question numbers in this report.
[6] OPA 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 OPA uses the False Discovery Rate to handle multiple comparisons (OPA, 2017).
[7] 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://www.aapor.org/Standards-Ethics/Best-Practices.aspx#best3). OPA 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 the *2016 SAGR*.

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 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 *2016 SAGR* consisted of students at the USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA in class years 2016 through 2019.[8] The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey.[9] 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. Data were weighted, using an industry standard process, to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2016.[10] 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.

Measurement of Constructs

The ability to calculate annual estimated prevalence rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. Results are included for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact and MEO violations. Throughout the report, use of terms such as "alleged offender," "alleged perpetrator," "victim," or "survivor" are not intended to convey any presumption of guilt or innocence concerning sexual assault allegations. It should also be noted that all results are based on self-reported data provided by survey respondents. Accordingly, results describe experiences that respondents indicated experiencing but may not be interpreted as evidence that an event(s) occurred. All references to "behaviors experienced" should be interpreted as "behaviors reportedly experienced."

Measurement of Unwanted Sexual Contact. The *2016 SAGR* includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact.[11] Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice

[8] Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.
[9] Prior to 2014, all female students at all Academies and a sample of men at USMA, 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 and 2016, 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.
[10] For further details, see OPA (2017).
[11] In 2016, 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. RAND, Inc. developed a measure of sexual assault that incorporates UCMJ-prohibited behaviors and consent factors to derive prevalence rates of crimes committed against military members (Morral, Gore, & Schell, 2014). Pretests at the Service Academies using this measure in October

(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 2015 and the time they took the survey, representing the past academic program 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 self-reported 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 reported experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault 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 a potential offense they indicated experiencing 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 indicated experiencing 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 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 2016 results to 2014, 2010, and 2012 results.

Measurement of Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Historically, the OPA Gender Relations surveys have measured perceived unwanted gender-related experiences, which included two types of behaviors: sexist behavior and sexual harassment. The measurement of these behaviors was derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995), which was adapted for a military population (referred to as the SEQ-DoD). In 2014, RAND developed new measures of sex-based MEO

2015 indicated that its added length and graphic language made it inappropriate for administration to students in a group setting, and the USC measure was retained. RAND fielded both measures in the 2014 RMWS and found that weighted estimated top-line rates from each measure were not significantly different (Morral, Gore, & Schell, 2014).

experiences for the *RAND Military Workplace Survey* (*2014 RMWS*) that were designed to align with criteria for a DoD-based MEO violation. This measure was designed to align with military law and policy that outline criteria for an MEO violation; the measure incorporates behaviors and follow-up criteria to derive estimated prevalence rates. The categories of behaviors include sexual harassment (i.e., sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*) and gender discrimination. The measure was tailored for use at the Academies, including minor changes (e.g., the items ask about "someone from your Academy" instead of "someone from work" and "most cadets/midshipmen" instead of "most men/women in the military"), and two substantive changes: 1) separate items from the *2014 RMWS* on someone repeatedly telling about their sexual activities and making sexual gestures/body movements were combined into a single item, as was done for the *2015 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey Reserve Component Members (2015 WGRR)*; and 2) an item on whether someone intentionally touched you in a sexual way when you did not want them to was removed, as this behavior falls under unwanted sexual contact. Otherwise the measure was consistent with the measure used for active duty and Reserve members.

Following the *2014 RMWS* guidelines, OPA used a two-step process to determine estimated sex-based MEO violation prevalence rates. First, we asked questions about whether students experienced behaviors prohibited by MEO policy by someone from their military workplace, and the circumstances of those experiences. Second, we categorized those behaviors into two types of MEO violations—sexual harassment and gender discrimination—to produce estimated prevalence rates for these two categories. Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1.

Military Service Academies

This section reviews top-line findings across all DoD Academies: USMA, USNA, and USAFA.[12] Following this section are breakouts by each DoD Academy and USCGA.

Unwanted Sexual Contact at DoD Academies. Table 1 displays the estimated unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates for DoD Academies since 2010. Across all DoD Academies, 4.0% of students (women and men combined) indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This represents about 1 in 8 women (12.2%) and 1 in 60 men (1.7%). Based on the 9,376 eligible respondents from a census of 12,564 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 485 to 529 students, with a point estimate of 507 students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the past academic program year (APY).

Table 1.
Unwanted Sexual Contact Across DoD Academies

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2010	**2012**	**2014**	**2016**
Women	12.9%	12.4%	8.2%	12.2%
Men	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%	1.7%

[12] USCGA results are omitted from DoD Academies.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at DoD Academies. Overall, 12.2% of women at DoD Academies indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase in 2016 (4.0 percentage points higher than 2014), but is not a statistically significant difference from 2012 and 2010.

Specifically,[13] of women at DoD Academies, 4.1% indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only,* 4.4% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, and 3.7% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*.[14] 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, a little less than two-thirds (61%; new item in 2016) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact* in the past APY. To minimize burden on the respondent, OPA 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 (97%) indicated that the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male* and a little more than two-thirds (69%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.* More than half (60%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender had been drinking alcohol.*

Of women at DoD Academies who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, one-tenth (10%) indicated they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault.* Additional information on the experiences of women at DoD Academies is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at DoD Academies. Overall, 1.7% of men at DoD Academies indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase in 2016 (0.6 percentage points higher than 2014) but is not a statistically significant difference from 2012 and 2010.

Specifically, of men at DoD Academies, 0.9% indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only,* 0.5% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, and 0.3% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*. 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, more than half (60%) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact*. Less than half (43%) indicated that the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male,* and a little over half (52%) indicated the alleged offender was *female*. A little less than two-thirds (61%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student*

[13] Details on how each behavior is defined and categorized are found in Chapter 1.
[14] This variable was coded in a hierarchical manner such that those who indicated experiencing completed penetration were categorized as such (regardless of whether they indicated experiencing attempted penetration and/or unwanted sexual touching). Those who did not indicate experiencing completed penetration but did indicate experiencing attempted penetration were categorized as experiencing attempted penetration (regardless of whether they indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching). Finally, those who did not indicate experiencing completed or attempted penetration but did indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching were categorized as experiencing unwanted sexual touching.

who was in the same class year. A little less than half (49%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender had been drinking alcohol*.

Of men at DoD Academies who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, one percent (1%) indicated they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault.* 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. Overall, nearly 1 in 5 DoD Academy women (19.4%) and 1 in 22 men (4.5%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy was reworded in the *2016 SAGR*, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among DoD Academy Students. A little less than half (48%) of women at DoD Academies and a little more than one-tenth (12%) of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2016. More than one-quarter (29%) of women and 5% of men across all DoD Academies indicated experiencing gender discrimination. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. The measure of perceived sexual harassment and gender discrimination are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

Student Response to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment. The majority of women at DoD Academies (84%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, the rate for women at DoD Academies indicating *large extent* is significantly higher in 2016 (4 percentage points higher than 2014). The majority of men at DoD Academies (90%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, the rate of men at DoD Academies indicating *large extent* is significantly higher in 2016 (3 percentage points higher than 2014). Chapter 7 includes more results on student response to sexual assault and sexual harassment.

DoD Academy Culture and Leadership. The majority of women at DoD Academies (74%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (4 percentage points lower than 2014). The majority of men at DoD Academies (76%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (3 percentage points lower than 2014).

More than half of women at DoD Academies (56%) indicated *cadet/midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (5 percentage points lower than 2014). A little less than two-thirds of men at DoD Academies (64%) indicated *cadet/midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (2 percentage points lower than 2014).

A little less than two-thirds of women at DoD Academies (63%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, the rate of Academy students indicating they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* is significantly lower in 2016 (3 percentage points lower than 2014). A majority of men at DoD Academies (77%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, the rate of Academy men indicating they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* is significantly lower in 2016 (4 percentage points lower than 2014). Chapter 6 includes more results on Academy culture and Chapter 7 on student trust in the Academy.

U.S. Military Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USMA. Table 2 displays the estimated unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates for USMA since 2010. Overall, 3.1% of USMA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 10 USMA women (10.2%) and less than 1 in 70 USMA men (1.4%). Based on the 3,000 eligible respondents from a census of 4,205 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 116 to 141 USMA students, with a point estimate of 129 USMA students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Table 2.
Unwanted Sexual Contact at USMA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2010	**2012**	**2014**	**2016**
Women	9.1%	10.7%	6.5%	10.2%
Men	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USMA. Overall, 10.2% of USMA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3.7 percentage points higher than 2014). However, this is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012 and 2010.

Specifically, 3.3% of USMA women indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 4.1% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, and 2.9% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*. 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, a little less than two-thirds (63%; new item in 2016) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact* since June 2015. The vast majority (97%) indicated that the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male,* and more than half (56%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. More than half (60%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender had been drinking alcohol*.

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing an unwanted sexual contact, five percent (5%) indicated they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Additional information on the experiences of USMA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USMA. Overall, 1.4% of USMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (0.6 percentage points higher than 2014). However, this is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012 and 2010.

Specifically, 0.7% of USMA men indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.5% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, 0.2% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*. 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, more than half (58%; new item in 2016) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact* since June 2015. A little more than half (52%) indicated that the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female.* A little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.* Forty-two percent (42%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender had been drinking alcohol.*

Of USMA men who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, five percent (5%) indicated they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. 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. Overall, 16.9% of USMA women and 3.8% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy was reworded in the *2016 SAGR*, therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USMA Students. A little less than half (46%) of USMA women and 13% of USMA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2016. A little less than one-third (31%) of USMA women and 4% of USMA men indicated experiencing gender discrimination in 2016. The measure of perceived sexual harassment and gender discrimination are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

USMA Student Response to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment. The majority of USMA women (84%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase (4 percentage points higher than 2014). The vast majority of USMA men (91%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase (4 percentage points higher than 2014). Chapter 7 includes more results on student response to sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Culture and Leadership at USMA. The majority of USMA women (74%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is not a statistically significant difference. The majority of USMA men (75%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (4 percentage points lower than 2014).

A little less than half of USMA women (48%) indicated *cadet leaders enforce Academy rules* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (5 percentage points lower than 2014). More than half of USMA men (59%) indicated *cadet leaders enforce Academy rules* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (4 percentage points lower than 2014).

A little less than two-thirds of USMA women (65%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (5 percentage points lower than 2014). The majority of USMA men (79%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, this is not a statistically significant difference. Chapter 6 includes more results on Academy culture and Chapter 7 on student trust in the Academy.

U.S. Naval Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USNA. Table 3 displays the estimated unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates for USNA since 2010. Overall, 5.2% of USNA midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 7 USNA women (14.5%) and 1 in 50 USNA men (2.1%). Based on the 3,280 eligible respondents from a census of 4,407 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 213 to 243, with a point estimate of 228 USNA students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Table 3.
Unwanted Sexual Contact at USNA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2010	**2012**	**2014**	**2016**
Women	16.5%	15.1%	8.1%	14.5%
Men	3.4%	2.6%	1.3%	2.1%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USNA. Overall, 14.5% of USNA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (6.4 percentage points higher than 2014), but a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (2.0 percentage points lower than 2010).

Specifically, 5.5% of USNA women indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 4.3% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, and 4.7% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USNA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than half (59%; new item in 2016) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact* since June 2015. The vast majority (98%) indicated that the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male,* and the majority (70%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.* The majority (74%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender had been drinking alcohol*.

Of USNA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, 12% indicated they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault.* Additional information on the experiences of USNA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USNA. Overall, 2.1% of USNA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (0.8 percentage points higher than 2014) and a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (1.3 percentage points lower than 2010). This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012.

Specifically, 1.2% of USNA men indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.5% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, and 0.3% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*. 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 more than half (54%; new item in 2016) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact* since June 2015. A little more than half (52%) indicated that the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female,* and more than half (59%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.* More than half (56%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender had been drinking alcohol*.

Of USNA men who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, less than one percent (<1%) indicated they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault.* 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. Overall, 20.3% of USNA women and 4.5% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy was reworded in the *2016 SAGR*, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USNA Students. Overall, a little more than half of USNA women (51%) and a little more than one-tenth of USNA men (12%) indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2016. One-third of USNA women (33%) and fewer USNA men (7%) indicated experiencing gender discrimination. The measure of perceived sexual harassment and gender discrimination are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

USNA Student Response to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment. The majority of USNA women (84%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase (5 percentage points higher than 2014). The majority of USNA men (89%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase (4 percentage points higher than 2014). Chapter 7 includes more results on student response to sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Culture and Leadership at USNA. Two-thirds of USNA women (66%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (9 percentage points lower than 2014). The majority of USNA men (70%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (6 percentage points lower than 2014).

A little less than half of USNA women (49%) indicated *midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (11 percentage points lower than 2014). More than half of USNA men (57%) indicated *midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (10 percentage points lower than 2014).

More than half of USNA women (60%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase (3 percentage points higher than 2014). A majority of USNA men (78%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease (2 percentage points lower than 2014). Chapter 6 includes more results on Academy culture and Chapter 7 on student trust in the Academy.

U.S. Air Force Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USAFA. Table 4 displays the estimated unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates for USAFA since 2010. Overall, 3.8% of USAFA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 9 USAFA women (11.2%) and 1 in 60 USAFA men (1.6%). Based on the 3,096 eligible respondents from a census of 3,925 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 140 to 160 USAFA students, with a point estimate of 150 students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Table 4.
Unwanted Sexual Contact at USAFA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2010	**2012**	**2014**	**2016**
Women	11.9%	11.2%	9.7%	11.2%
Men	1.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USAFA. Overall, a little over one-tenth of USAFA women (11.2%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1.5 percentage points higher than 2014). However, this is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012 and 2010.

Specifically, 3.1% of USAFA women indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 4.8% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, and 3.2% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*. 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, a little less than two-thirds (62%; new item in 2016) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact* since June 2015. The vast majority (96%) indicated that the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and the majority (78%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. More than one-third (39%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender had been drinking alcohol*.

Of USAFA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, a little more than one-tenth (11%) *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Additional information on the experiences of USAFA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USAFA. Overall, 1.6% of USAFA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014, 2012, and 2010.

Specifically, 0.9% of USAFA men indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.4% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, and 0.3% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*. 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 (72%; new item in 2016) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact* since June 2015. A little more than half (54%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female.* More than half (60%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Less than half (43%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender had been drinking alcohol*.

Of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, less than one percent (<1%) indicated they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. 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. Overall, 20.4% of USAFA women and 5.4% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy was reworded in the *2016 SAGR*, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USAFA Students. Overall, a little less than half (47%) of USAFA women and a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USAFA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2016. A little less than one-quarter of USAFA women (24%) and 3% of USAFA men indicated experiencing gender discrimination. The measure of perceived sexual harassment and gender discrimination are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

USAFA Student Response to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment. The majority of USAFA women (85%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase (4 percentage points higher than 2014). The majority of USAFA men (91%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase (3 percentage points higher than 2014). Chapter 7 includes more results on student response to sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Culture and Leadership at USAFA. The majority of USAFA women (84%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is not a statistically significant difference. The majority of USAFA men (84%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is not a statistically significant difference.

The majority of USAFA women (71%) indicated *cadet leaders enforce Academy rules* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase in 2016 (2 percentage points higher than 2014). The majority of USAFA men (75%) indicated *cadet leaders enforce Academy rules* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase in 2016 (6 percentage points higher than 2014).

A little less than two-thirds of USAFA women (64%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease (8 percentage points lower than 2014). The majority of USAFA men (76%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease (7 percentage points lower than 2014). Chapter 6 includes more results on Academy culture and Chapter 7 on student trust in the Academy.

U.S. Coast Guard Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USCGA. Table 5 displays the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact for USCGA since 2010. Overall, 3.5% of USCGA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 12 USCGA women (8.0%) and 1 in 100 USCGA men (1.0%). Based on the 787 eligible respondents from a census of 852 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 27 to 32 USCGA students, with a point estimate of 30 students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USCGA. Overall, 8.0% of USCGA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2.0 percentage points higher than 2014), but a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (1.8 percentage points lower than 2012). This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2010.

Table 5.
Unwanted Sexual Contact at USCGA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2010	**2012**	**2014**	**2016**
Women	7.8%	9.8%	6.0%	8.0%
Men	2.9%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%

Specifically, 2.8% of USCGA women indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 4.5% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, and 0.7% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*. 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, more than half (59%; new item in 2016) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact* since June 2015. The vast majority (95%) indicated that the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and half (50%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. The majority (80%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender had been drinking alcohol*.

Of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, one-tenth (10%) *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Additional information on the experiences of USCGA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USCGA. Overall, one percent of USCGA men (1.0%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (1.9 percentage points lower than 2010). This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014 and 2012.

Specifically, 0.6% of USCGA men indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.4% indicated they experienced *attempted penetration*, and <0.1% indicated they experienced *completed penetration*. 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, the majority (80%; new item in 2016) indicated they *experienced more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact* since June 2015. More than half (59%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female* and more than half (60%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Results for survivor or alleged offender use of alcohol for USCGA men are not reportable.

Results for USCGA men officially reporting unwanted sexual contact 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. Overall, 12.7% of USCGA women and 2.5% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy was reworded in the *2016 SAGR*, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USCGA Students. More than one-third of USCGA women (36%) and a little more than one-tenth of USCGA men (11%) indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2016. A little more than one-tenth of USCGA women (11%) and 4% of USCGA men indicated experiencing gender discrimination. The measure of perceived sexual harassment and gender discrimination are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

USCGA Student Response to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment. The majority of USCGA women (83%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is not a statistically significant difference. The majority of USCGA men (91%) indicated they would be *willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant increase in 2016 (6 percentage points higher than 2014). Chapter 7 includes more results on student response to sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Culture and Leadership at USCGA. A little less than two-thirds of USCGA women (65%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (14 percentage points lower than 2014). The majority of USCGA men (75%) indicated *commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk* to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (4 percentage points lower than 2014).

More than half of USCGA women (59%) indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (10 percentage points lower in 2016). A little more than two-thirds of USCGA men (67%) indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. Compared to 2014, this is not a statistically significant difference.

Two-thirds of USCGA women (66%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease (6 percentage points lower than 2014). The majority of USCGA men (76%) indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault in the future*. Compared to 2014, this is a statistically significant decrease (4 percentage points lower than 2014). Chapter 6 includes more results on Academy culture and Chapter 7 on student trust in the Academy.

Synopsis

The results of the *2016 SAGR* presented in this report represent the culmination of an extensive assessment by OPA to assist the Department in illuminating the degree to which unwanted gender-related behaviors occur at the Academies. While, overall, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since 2010 have remained fairly consistent across the Academies, with a significant decline for USNA since 2010, all estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact increased between 2014 and 2016. This increase may be the result of a number of factors. One potential contributor is that in 2013, there was a great deal of attention and emphasis on reducing sexual assault at the Academies. According to data from the *2015 Service Academy Gender Relations Focus Groups Overview Report* (*2015 SAGR*), students across all Academies indicated that, as a result of this increased attention, students of the opposite sex were hesitant to interact with each other. Many indicated that this segregation between the genders may have impacted the significant decrease in unwanted sexual contact seen between 2012 and 2014.

- "*I just notice a lot of my guy friends are afraid to even talk to female midshipmen because they're afraid to get reported for something. I think that probably had a lot to do with it too.*" (Female, USNA)

- "*What I was really surprised to see was some of my male students said 'I don't even want to go out in town and have a beer with my friends who happen to be of the other gender, I don't even want to invite that,' which is disappointing because they're all in this together.*" (Faculty, USNA)

- "*I don't think so much that it discourages reporting, you start to see some females, people will say now they won't be my friends, or they're nervous, they're scared around me. And it's kind of an innocent thing.*" (Military Staff, USMA)

- "*Guys are also very scared. I was talking to a junior and she said some males have told her, I can't work with you on group projects because I'm so afraid of getting 'SARC'd.' I just can't work with people. And so I think guys are also very hesitant to do anything now, just because of all this stuff.*" (Female, USAFA)

While this lack of interaction would have an immediate impact on estimated prevalence rates of unwanted behaviors, it is not a tenable solution over time as the Academy student population turns over year after year.

The sexual assault prevention literature, not unlike the health prevention and promotion literature generally, shows a "rebound" phenomenon in which gains made against a problem erode over time (Gidycz, Orchowski, & Berkowitz, 2011). This may be due to lack of reinforcement, diversion of attention to other issues by both program promoters and the target audience, or turnover in the target audience, which is common in college settings. This phenomenon points to the need to continually refresh and renew program efforts, maintaining them at a sustainable level of energy over the long term. While the "rebound" phenomenon is one possible explanation for the increase in unwanted sexual assault across Academies, it is important to note that OPA did not empirically test whether or not attention paid to sexual assault-related issues at

the Academies has changed in recent years and whether any changes affected the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact.

The ultimate goal of the Department is to encourage the students to embody the goals of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response mission by taking responsibility for their environment and holding peers accountable for their behaviors. The *2016 SAGR* indicates progress in the area of bystander intervention but some degradation in the perceptions of cadet/midshipmen leadership and their modeling of appropriate behavior. Culture change takes time and, with consistent student turnover each year, student-led culture change becomes an even greater challenge within this population.

The SAGR research efforts will continue to monitor this progress. The ongoing program of alternating surveys and focus groups conducted by OPA will strive to inform the Department and Service 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 *2016 SAGR* report contains a wealth of information on these topics. While this survey alone cannot answer all questions about unwanted behaviors reportedly 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. OPA 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.opa.defense.gov.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Alisha Creel and Maia Hurley

To address unwanted gender-related issues in the military, each of the Military Service Academies has implemented and expanded sexual assault and sexual harassment programs to provide reporting options and survivor care procedures. Continuing evaluation of these programs through cross-component surveys is important to reduce 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 presents findings from the *2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (*2016 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 report.

DoD Sexual Assault Programs and Policies

The Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC), within the Office of People Analytics[15] (OPA), has been conducting the Congressionally mandated gender relations surveys of students at the Academies since 2005.[16] Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), 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]). 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, to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment.[17]

This section provides a review of recent changes in DoD sexual assault and sexual harassment policies and programs, which act as a foundation for the *2016 SAGR* and results presented in this report.

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy

Program Oversight. In February 2004, the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]) testified before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee on the estimated prevalence of sexual assault in the DoD and the programs and policies planned to address this issue. The USD(P&R) issued memoranda to the Services, providing DoD policy

[15] Prior to 2016, the Defense Research Surveys, and Statistics Center resided within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). In 2016, DHRA reorganized and moved RSSC under the newly established Office of People Analytics (OPA).
[16] The first assessment in this series was conducted in 2004 by the DoD Inspector General (IG). Details are reported in the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (2005).
[17] USCGA is the only Service Academy within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

guidance on sexual assault that included a new standard definition, response capability, training requirements, response actions, and reporting guidance throughout the DoD. The DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) supported implementation of this new policy and required data to continually assess the estimated prevalence of sexual assault in the DoD and the effectiveness of the programs and resources they have since implemented.

DoD refined and codified its policy on sexual assault prevention and response through a series of directives issued in late 2004 and early 2005. These policies were further revised in 2012, 2013, and 2015 by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the 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 as well as the oversight of these efforts. DoDD 6495.01 established a comprehensive DoD policy on the prevention of and response to sexual assault (Department of Defense, 2015b). 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 well being of all persons covered by this Directive and Reference (c)."[18]

In addition, this 2015 DoDD 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.[19] It also prohibited the enlistment or commissioning of people convicted of sexual assault.

Finally, DoDD 6495.01 charged the USD(P&R) with implementing the SAPR Program and monitoring compliance with the directive through data collection and performance metrics. It established 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.

DoDD 6495.01 defines sexual assault 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, 2015a). Under this definition, sexual assault includes rape, aggravated sexual contact, 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:

[18] "Reference (c)" is Department of Defense. (2008). Sexual assault prevention and response program procedures. (DoD Instruction 6495.02). Washington, DC.

[19] 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 not confidential and involves command notification, and an official investigation of the assault.

> "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 conduct at issue shall not constitute consent. A sleeping, unconscious, or incompetent person cannot consent" (Department of Defense, 2015b).

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. The most recent version of the UCMJ prior to the survey administration and analysis was in June 2015.[20]

As amended in 2015, Article 120, UCMJ, "Rape and sexual assault generally," defines rape as conducted by "Any person subject to this chapter who commits a sexual act upon another person by—(1) using unlawful force against that other person; (2) using force causing or likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm to any person; (3) threatening or placing that other person in fear that any person will be subjected to death, grievous bodily harm, or kidnapping; (4) first rendering that other person unconscious; or (5) administering to that other person by force or threat of force, or without the knowledge or consent of that person, a drug, intoxicant, or other similar substance and thereby substantially impairing the ability of that other person to appraise or control conduct" (Title 10 U.S.C Section 920, Article 120). Article 120 of the UCMJ defines "consent" as "a freely given agreement to the conduct 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 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 conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.
- A sleeping, unconscious, or incompetent person cannot consent.
- A person cannot consent to force causing or likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm or to being rendered unconscious.
- A person cannot consent while under threat or fear or under the circumstances described in subparagraph (C) or (D) of subsection (b)(1). (Under the definition of sexual assault, these are (C) making fraudulent representation that the sexual act

[20] http://jsc.defense.gov/Portals/99/Documents/Arts120Jun15.pdf. The UCMJ was updated in 2017 after the administration and analysis of the *2016 SAGR*.

serves a professional purpose and (D) inducing a belief by any artifice, pretense, or concealment that the person is another person).

- Lack of consent may be inferred based on the circumstances of the offense. All the surrounding circumstances are to be considered in determining whether a person gave consent, or whether a person did not resist or ceased to resist only because of another person's actions."

Professional Staff. DoDD 6495.01 also defines the roles and 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 military members who have experienced a sexual assault. Victims' Advocates (VA) or Uniformed Victims' Advocates (UVA) report to the SARC and facilitate care for these military members by providing liaison assistance. Health Care Providers (HCP) offer health care services to military members who report experiencing sexual assault.

DoD Equal Opportunity Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Policies

Program Oversight. The Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity (ODMEO) is the primary office within DoD that sets and oversees equal opportunity policies. ODMEO monitors the prevention and response of sexual harassment and gender discrimination. The overall goal of ODMEO is to provide an "environment in which Service members are ensured an opportunity to rise to the highest level of responsibility possible in the military profession, dependent only on merit, fitness, and capability" (DoDD 1350.2).

DoD Directives for Equal Opportunity Policy. Since the administration and analysis of the *2016 SAGR*, the 2017 National Defense Authorization Act has changed the definition of sexual harassment, as described below. The DoD's definition of military sexual harassment in effect at the time of the administration and analysis of the *2016 SAGR* was defined in 1995 and refined in 2015 in DoDD 1350.2 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.

This definition emphasizes that workplace conduct, to be actionable as 'abusive work environment' harassment, need not result in concrete psychological harm to the victim, but rather need only be so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the

victim does perceive, the work environment as hostile or offensive" (Department of Defense, 2015c).

The 2017 NDAA modified the definition by removing sexual harassment as a form of gender discrimination and replacing "the work environment" with "the environment."

Gender discrimination is defined in DoDD 1350.2 as "unlawful discrimination" where there is discrimination based on "sex that is not otherwise authorized by law or regulation" (Department of Defense, 2015c).

Measurement of Constructs

The ability to estimate annual prevalence rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. Results are included for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact and Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations pertaining to sexual harassment and gender discrimination. The terms "alleged perpetrator" or "alleged offender"are used throughout this report because without knowing the specific outcomes of particular allegations, the presumption of innocence applies unless there is an adjudication of guilt. References to "sexual assault" throughout the report do not imply legal definitions for sexual assault. Additionally, references to "retaliation," "professional reprisal," "ostracism," or "maltreatment," or perceptions thereof, are based on negative behaviors as reported by the survey respondents; without knowing more about the specifics of particular cases or reports, this data should not be construed as substantiated allegations of professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

For the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Survey* (*2014 RMWS*), a large-scale survey of active duty and Reserve component members on issues of unwanted gender related behaviors, the RAND Corporation developed a measure of sexual assault that incorporates UCMJ-prohibited behaviors and consent factors to derive prevalence rates of crimes committed against military members (Morral, Gore, & Schell, 2014). RAND fielded both the existing unwanted sexual contact measure and the new measure and found that weighted estimated topline rates from each measure were not statistically significantly different. In October 2015, based on concerns from Academy leadership about the new measure, OPA conducted pretests at the three DoD Academies using the sexual assault measure from the *2014 RMWS*. The pretest included questions after the main survey asking if respondents understood the survey questions, whether they would be comfortable taking the survey, whether they would be comfortable taking the survey in a group setting, whether they would answer honestly, and whether they would have any negative reactions after taking the survey. Pretest results indicated that the sexual assault measure's added length and graphic language made it inappropriate for administration to students in an in-person group setting. Students who indicated on the pretest that they had experienced sexual assault indicated lower willingness than other students to answer all survey items honestly, particularly during in-person survey administration. For these reasons, and to retain the ability to trend unwanted sexual contact results over time, the existing unwanted sexual contact measure was retained.

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.[21] In the *2016 SAGR* survey, unwanted sexual contact is measured using a comprehensive behavioral list of items (Q51; Table 6). The prevalence 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 academic program year (APY, i.e., since June 2015).

Table 6.
Question Measuring Unwanted Sexual Contact

Question	Question Text
Unwanted Sexual Contact Measure	Since June 2015, 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 (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, buttocks, [breasts if you are a woman]), 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?

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 but to provide the DoD with information about Service men and women (including Service Academy cadets and midshipmen) who experienced sex-related behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ that would qualify the individual to receive SAPR support services. This behaviorally based measure captures specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or its definition of sexual assault. 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 of the UCMJ. As such, using behaviorally based questions allows for more accurate estimation of prevalence rates (Fisher & Cullen, 2000). The *2016 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 that are harassing in nature. The terms and definitions of unwanted sexual contact have been consistent throughout all of the *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data points across time.

[21] 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."

Time Reference. When surveys ask about experiences within a set timeframe, often the concern is that respondents might include experiences that fall outside of that specific timeframe, a bias known as external telescoping. For the *2016 SAGR*, the survey contains an inherent "anchor" via the APY. Students are instructed in a verbal briefing before the survey administration to consider experiences that have occurred within that APY, beginning June 2015. This timeframe is reiterated on the survey instrument in the unwanted sexual contact question and for the subsequent questions about the "one situation" that had the greatest effect on the respondent. Research and theory on telescoping suggests that timeframes 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) unequivalent salience of the landmark for all respondents (Gaskell et al., 2000). The landmark used in the *2016 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 timeframe instructions and the strong salient landmark given by the APY, the risk of telescoping for the reference period in the *2016 SAGR* is likely to be very small.

Reading Level. Another concern on surveys such as the *2016 SAGR* is the complexity of the language in the unwanted sexual contact question. OPA worked with subject matter experts (SMEs), survey methodologists, and legal experts to construct the unwanted sexual contact question, and concern for readability was of the utmost importance. Further, as the *2016 SAGR* is administered to college-age students, the general concern of readability is minimized.

Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations

Historically, the OPA gender relations surveys have measured perceived unwanted gender-related experiences, which included two types of behaviors: sexist behavior and sexual harassment. The measurement of these behaviors was derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995), which was adapted for a military population (referred to as the SEQ-DoD). The SEQ-DoD consists of 12 behaviorally based items measuring sexual harassment (e.g., crude/offensive behavior [verbal/ nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing], unwanted sexual attention [unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship], sexual coercion [*quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation]) and four behaviorally based items measuring sexist behavior (verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the military member).

The SEQ-DoD was designed to gather information on perceived experiences of these behaviors rather than as a "crime index" of violations of DoD regulations regarding prohibited workplace behaviors. This measure had been the DoD-approved means of gathering information on sexual harassment and sexist behaviors since 2002 per USD(P&R) directive.[22] In 2014, RAND

[22] 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

developed new measures of sex-based MEO experiences for the *RAND Military Workplace Survey* (*2014 RMWS*) that were designed to align with criteria for a DoD-based MEO violation. This measure was designed to align with military law and policy that outline criteria for an MEO violation; the measure incorporates behaviors and follow-up criteria to derive prevalence rates. The categories of behaviors include sexual harassment (i.e., sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*) and gender discrimination. The measure was tailored for use at the Academies, including minor changes (e.g., the items ask about "someone from your Academy" instead of "someone from work" and "most cadets/midshipmen" instead of "most men/women in the military"), and two substantive changes 1) separate items from the *2014 RMWS* on someone repeatedly telling about their sexual activities and making sexual gestures/body movements were combined into a single item, as was done for the *2015 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey Reserve Component Members (2015 WGRR)*; and 2) an item on whether someone intentionally touched you in a sexual way when you did not want them to was removed, as this behavior falls under unwanted sexual contact. Otherwise the measure was consistent with the measure used for active duty and Reserve members.

Behavioral Definition

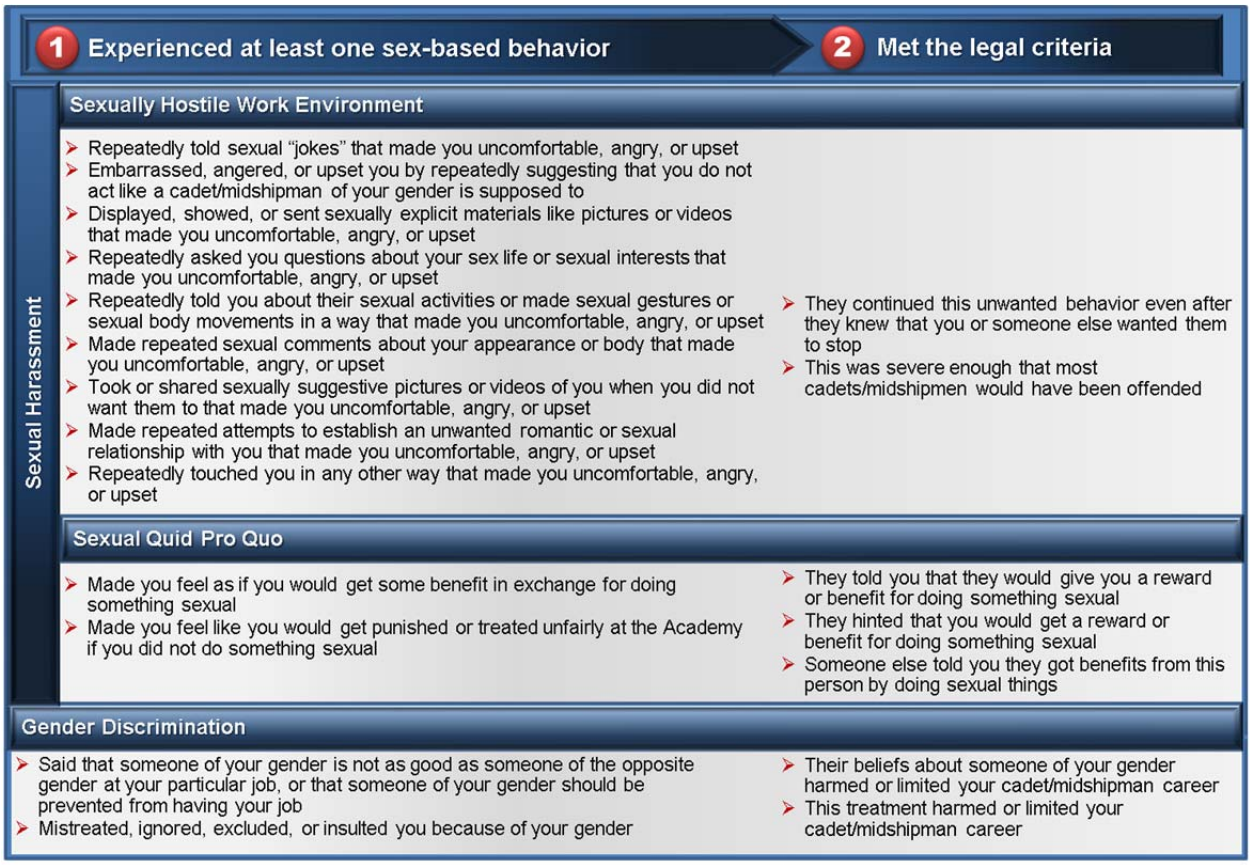
Following the *2014 RMWS* guidelines, OPA used a two-step process to determine estimated sex-based MEO violation prevalence rates. First, we asked questions about whether students experienced behaviors prohibited by MEO policy by someone from their military workplace, and the circumstances of those experiences. Second, we categorized those reported behaviors into two types of MEO categories—sexual harassment and gender discrimination—to produce estimated prevalence rates for these two categories.

The MEO measure includes two requirements to reach the level of being in violation of DoD policy (DoDD 1350.2). First, the student must endorse an experience consistent with the **Sex-Based MEO Violations** specified by DoDD 1350.2. These include indicating experiencing either sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment[23] or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discriminatory behaviors by someone from their military work. Second, the student also had to have indicated "yes" to one of the follow-up items **that assess persistence and severity of the behavior**. As shown in Figure 1, within the *2016 SAGR*, the MEO measure fulfills the following two criteria—the student must experience one of the 13 behaviors and indicate "yes" to at least one follow-up probe.

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).

[23] The 2017 NDAA removed "work" from the definition of sexual harassment in the military. The RAND measure used for the 2016 SAGR aligns with the previous definition of sexual harassment that specifies it takes place in the work environment.

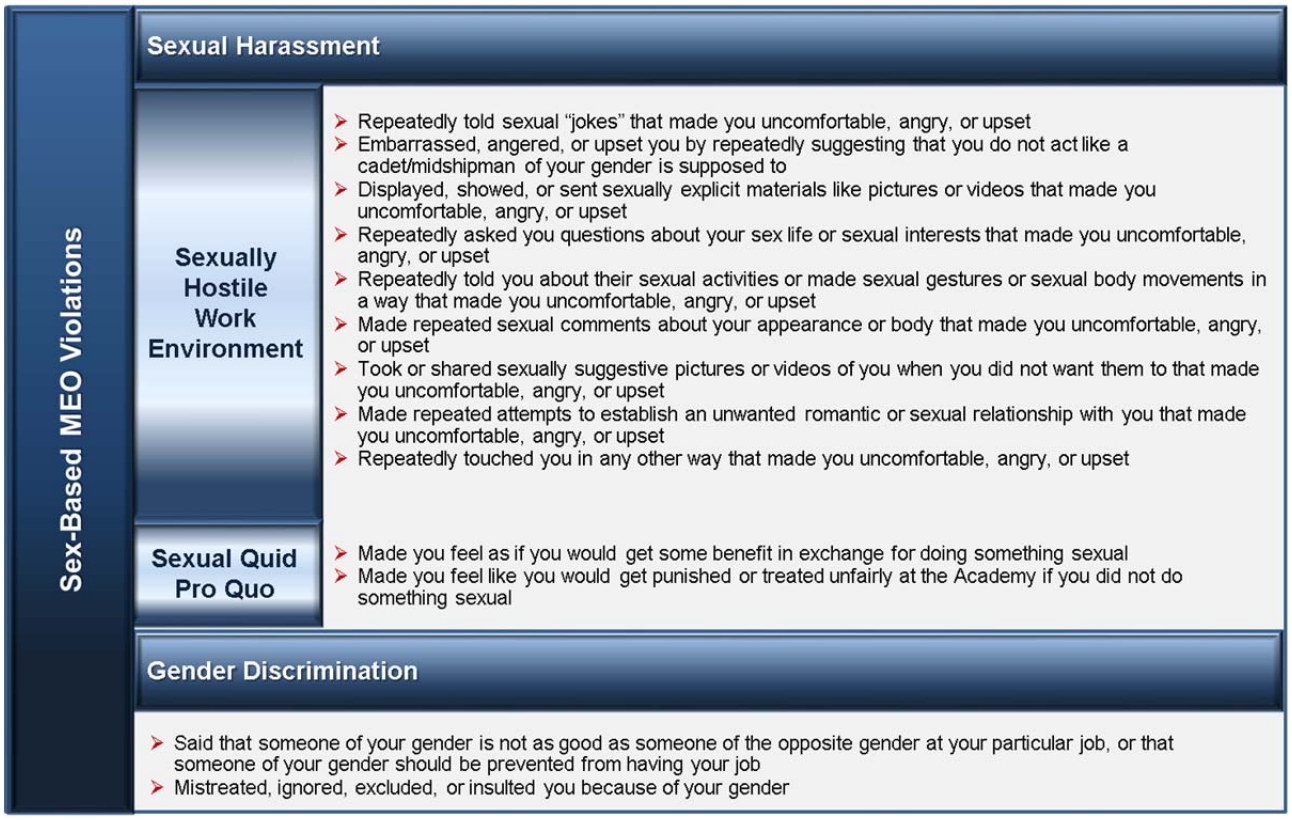
Figure 1.
Two-Part Sex-Based MEO Violation Measure



Estimated Prevalence Rates

Using the stepwise criteria shown in Figure 1, the *2016 SAGR* breaks down the **Sex-Based MEO Categories** which are discussed in this report—**Sexual Harassment** and **Gender Discrimination**. These categories are shown in Figure 2. **Sexual Harassment** includes individuals who indicated "yes" to any of the items assessing **Sexually Hostile Work Environment** or items that assess **Sexual** *Quid Pro Quo* behaviors. **Gender Discrimination** includes individuals who indicated "yes" to either of the items that assess discriminatory behaviors. Estimated prevalence rates for all of these gender-based MEO violations are presented in this report.

Figure 2.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates



Outcomes Associated With Reporting a Sexual Assault

The DoD strives to create an environment where military members feel comfortable and safe reporting a potential sexual assault to a military authority. One area the DoD has been monitoring is repercussions (i.e., retaliatory behavior) as a result of reporting a sexual assault. Specifically, two forms of retaliatory behaviors have been outlined: professional reprisal and ostracism/maltreatment. Reprisal, as defined in DoDD 7050.06, is "taking or threatening to take an unfavorable personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, for making, preparing to make, or being perceived as making or preparing to make a protected communication." Ostracism and maltreatment, however, can be negative behaviors, such as actions of social exclusion or misconduct against the member taken either by peers or an individual in a position of authority, because the military member reported, or intends to report, a criminal offense. The DoD ability to deter retaliatory behavior was strengthened by section 1714 of the NDAA for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, enhancing the protections in section 1034 of Title 10, USC, for military members reporting criminal offenses. Protections were also strengthened for military members by section 1709, which requires the promulgation of regulations to punish retaliatory behaviors.

Until 2014 for active duty and Reserve component members, the DoD used a general climate measure of "retaliation" to capture these potential experiences. Survey results on these general

retaliation rates have been relatively constant since first measured in 2006. Specifically, survey findings have consistently shown that more than half of active duty female military members[24] who made an unrestricted report perceived some amount of retaliatory behavior.[25] Therefore, in 2015, the Secretary of Defense determined that more detailed information was needed on the circumstances of these perceived experiences. As a result, the Secretary of Defense directed "that we develop a DoD-wide comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation against Service members who report or intervene on behalf of victims of sexual assault and other crimes."[26]

This increased focus led to a number of new initiatives, including the revision of survey measures to be consistent with the directives prohibiting retaliation and behaviors that allow for action by the DoD.[27] These new measures were to be used on all gender relations surveys of active duty and Reserve members and Service Academy students. To develop the new comprehensive measures, SAPRO assembled a Retaliation Roundtable, which included SMEs from across the DoD, including representatives from each Service. The goal was to create a detailed set of survey items that more accurately measure perceptions of ostracism, maltreatment, and professional reprisal so that these potential outcomes associated with reporting a sexual assault could be better addressed by the DoD. The *2016 SAGR* includes these new measures for the first time. It should be noted that these items differ from measures included in the *WGRR 2015* and *MIJES 2015* surveys in that the items on the *SAGR 2016* were streamlined so as to be able to determine negative behaviors among a smaller population.

Construction of Retaliation Items

OPA worked closely with the Services and DoD stakeholders to design behaviorally based questions that would better capture perceptions of a range of outcomes resulting from the report of a sexual assault. The resulting bank of questions was designed to measure negative behaviors a student may perceive experiencing as a result of making a sexual assault report and to account for additional motivating factors as indicated by the student that are consistent with prohibited actions of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in the UCMJ and military policies and regulations. In this way, these questions are able to provide the DoD with perceived experiences of the respondents for each of the different types of possible retaliatory behaviors as well as various "rollup" scales to obtain broader understanding of the issue. These items were reviewed and approved by all Services via the Retaliation Roundtable convened by SAPRO in June 2015.

Before categorizing students as experiencing professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, students had to indicate experiencing a retaliatory action and/or behavior. Specifically, the student had to indicate experiencing any behavior consistent with professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment that would precede the questions to ascertain the student's perception of the motivating factors of those perceived retaliatory behaviors. Therefore, there

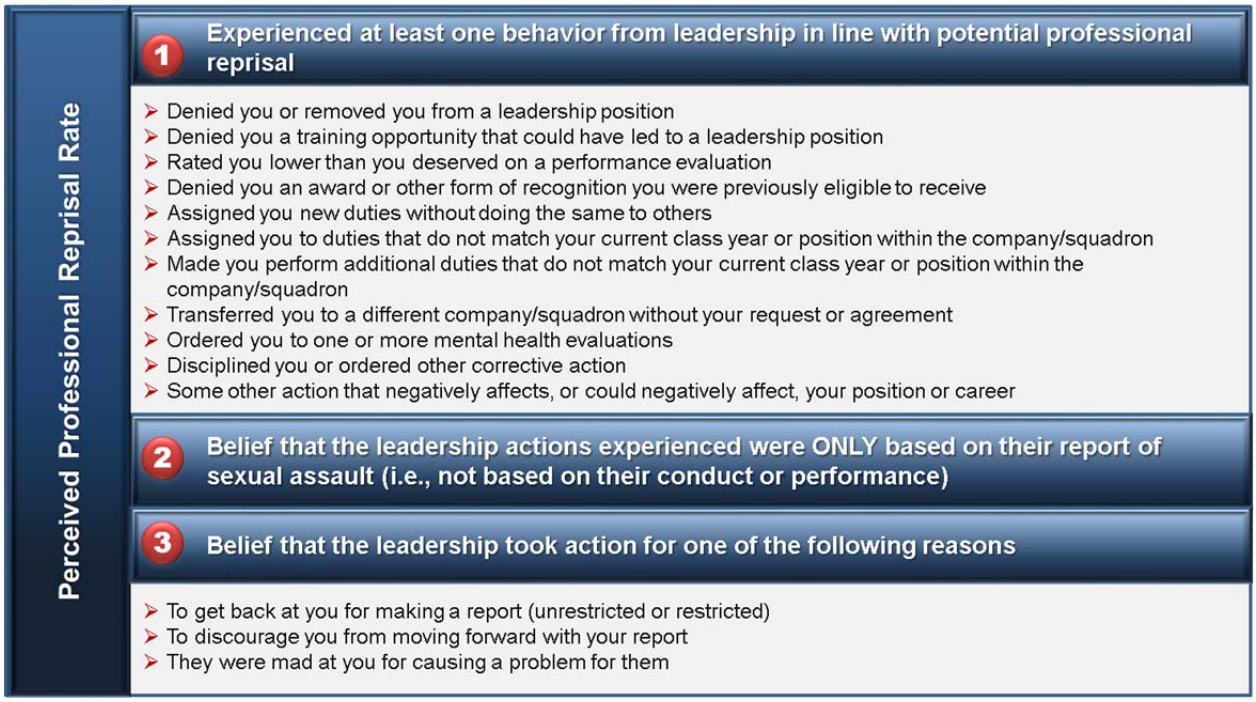
[24] Data for men were not reportable due to the small number of male respondents in this category.
[25] DMDC (2012), DMDC (2014a), (Morral, Gore, & Schell, 2014).
[26] Secretary of Defense (2015, May 1)
[27] The implementation of Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations, or require the Secretaries of the military departments to prescribe regulations, that prohibit retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense. The section further requires that violation of those regulations be punishable under Article 92 of the UCMJ, 10 U.S.C. § 892 (2012).

may be higher percentages of students who indicated experiencing behaviors but they do not, on their own, reflect a "rate." Actions and/or behaviors are those retaliatory behaviors in which potential behaviors were reportedly experienced and additional motivating factors as indicated by the student were present. Construction of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment rates are based on general policy prohibitions. They should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Professional Reprisal. Reprisal is defined as "taking or threatening to take an unfavorable personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, for making, preparing to make, or being perceived as making or preparing to make a protected communication" such as report of a crime.[28] Per the definition in law and policy, reprisal may only occur if the actions in question were taken by leadership with the intent of having a specific detrimental impact on the career or professional activities of the student who reported a crime. As depicted in Figure 3, the estimated *Professional Reprisal* rate in the *2016 SAGR* is a summary measure reflecting whether students indicated they perceived experiencing a behavior consistent with professional reprisal as a result of reporting a sexual assault, (i.e., the action taken was not based on conduct or performance). Further, the student must believe leadership took these actions for a specific set of reasons: because they were trying to get back at the student for making an official report (restricted or unrestricted), because they were trying to discourage the student from moving forward with their report, or because they were angry at the student for causing a problem for them.

[28] Military Whistleblower Protection Act (10 U.S.C. § 1034); Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires regulations prohibiting retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a crime, and requires that violations of those regulations be punishable under Article 92.

Figure 3.
Construction of Estimated Professional Reprisal Rate



Ostracism.

Although the interpretation of ostracism varies slightly across the DoD Services,[29] in general, ostracism may occur if retaliatory behaviors were taken either by a member's military peers (such as fellow students in the context of the Academies) or by leadership. Examples of ostracism include improper exclusion from social acceptance, activities, or interactions; denying privilege of friendship due to reporting or planning to report a crime; and/or subjecting the military member to insults or bullying. As depicted in Figure 4, the estimated *Ostracism* rate in the *2016 SAGR* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting a sexual assault, students perceived at least one behavior consistent with ostracism: someone made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at the student's expense in public, excluded or threatened to exclude the student from social activities or interactions, ignored the student or failed to speak to them, or some other negative action. To be included in this estimated rate, students also needed to indicate they perceived that at least one person who took the action knew or suspected the student made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report and they believed that person(s) was trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report or discourage others from reporting.

[29] Enacting prohibitions against ostracism within the context of retaliation requires a specific set of criteria in order to maintain judicial validation against the limitations on the freedom of disassociation. Therefore, the Military Departments crafted policies that implement the regulation of these prohibitions against ostracism outlined in section 1709(a).

Figure 4.
Construction of Estimated Ostracism Rate

Maltreatment. In the context of retaliation, maltreatment prohibitions must include a specific set of criteria in order to maintain judicial validation against the limitations on the freedom of disassociation. As with ostracism, the Services crafted regulations making certain behavior punitive under Article 92, of the UCMJ, as mandated by Section 1709(a).[30] Cruelty, oppression, and maltreatment are acts that occur without a valid military purpose, and may include physical or psychological force or threat or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm.[31] For the purposes of this APY report, the construct of "cruelty, oppression, and maltreatment" are referenced broadly as "maltreatment."[32]

As depicted in Figure 5, the estimated *Maltreatment* rate is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting a sexual assault, students perceived experiencing at least one behavior consistent with maltreatment: someone made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at the student's expense in private; showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of them to others; bullied the student or made intimidating remarks about the assault; was physically violent with the student or threatened to be physically violent; damaged or threatened to damage the student's property; or took some other negative action. To be included in this estimated rate, students also needed to indicate that at least one person who took the action knew or suspected the student made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report and that they believed that person(s) was trying to discourage them from moving forward with his or her report, discourage others from reporting, or was trying to abuse or humiliate the student.

[30] Department of Defense (2014).
[31] Department of Defense (2016).
[32] Maltreatment as used in this survey comprises both maltreatment in the context of reporting an offense and under Article 93 of the UCMJ.

Figure 5.
Construction of Estimated Maltreatment Rate

Ostracism/Maltreatment. By regulations, ostracism/maltreatment is defined in Section 1709(b) of the NDAA for FY2014 as "ostracism and acts of maltreatment committed by peers or a member of the Armed Forces or by other persons because the member reported a criminal offense."[33] The estimated *Ostracism/Maltreatment* rate is an overall measure reflecting whether students reported experiencing behaviors and other actions by other students or leadership in order to fulfill requirements for inclusion in the estimated rate for either *Ostracism* and/or *Maltreatment.* This estimated overall rate also includes students who indicated experiencing some other negative action as a result of reporting a sexual assault and indicated other motivating factors consistent with ostracism and/or maltreatment.

Criteria include experiencing potential ostracism and/or potential maltreatment behaviors as a result of reporting a sexual assault including experiencing some other negative action, believing that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report, and believing the individual(s) were trying to discourage them from moving forward with the report, or discourage others from reporting, or were trying to abuse or humiliate them.

Professional Reprisal and/or Ostracism/Maltreatment. The estimated overall *Professional Reprisal and/or Ostracism/Maltreatment* rate is an overall measure reflecting whether students reported experiencing *Professional Reprisal*, *Ostracism*, *and/or Maltreatment* by leadership or other students (peer based) as a result of reporting a sexual assault.

[33] Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires regulations prohibiting retaliation against an alleged survivor or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a crime, and requires that violations of those regulations be punishable under Article 92.

Survey Methodology

This section describes the scientific methodology used for the *2016 SAGR*, including the statistical design, survey administration, and analytical procedures. A copy of the *2016 SAGR* survey booklet is provided in Appendix A.[34] For more than 25 years, OPA (formerly DMDC) has been DoD's lead organization for conducting impartial and unbiased scientific survey and focus group research on a number of topics of interest to the DoD. OPA uses standard scientific methods to conduct cross-component surveys that provide DoD with fast, accurate assessments of attitudes, opinions, and experiences of the entire DoD community. Although OPA has used industry-standard scientific survey methodology for many years, it is important to clearly describe how scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQ) on the methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including OPA. Specifically, OPA's survey methodology meets 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. OPA adheres to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).[35] In addition, the scientific methods used by OPA have been validated by independent organizations (e.g., RAND, Government Accountability Office [GAO]).[36]

Statistical Design

The population of interest for the *2016 SAGR* consisted of all students at USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA in class years 2016 through 2019.[37] The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey.[38] This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections in which the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted sexual contact, especially among men. It should be noted that the survey was voluntary and thus students were not required to participate.

[34] We include a consecutively numbered version of the questionnaire, which follows the question numbers in this report.

[35] 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://www.aapor.org/Standards-Ethics/Best-Practices.aspx#best3). OPA has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using stratified random sampling for more than 25 years.

[36] The GAO reviewed OPA's (then DMDC's) survey methods in 2010 and determined OPA uses valid scientific survey methods (GAO, 2010). In 2013, the Joint Program and Survey Methodology (JPSM) confirmed OPA's scientific weighting methods were appropriate. 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 *2016 SAGR*, determined that "[OPA] relied on standard, well accepted, and scientifically justified approaches to survey sampling and derivation of survey results as reported for the 2012 WGRA" (Morral, Gore, & Schell, 2014).

[37] Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

[38] Starting in 2014, *SAGR* included all female *and* male Service Academy students to better understand the specific experiences of men who indicate unwanted sexual contact and/or MEO violations. In previous survey years, all women at all Service Academies and a statistically constructed sample of men were included in the study in order to produce reliable results.

The target survey frame consisted of 13,416 students (12,564 DoD and 852 USCGA) drawn from the student rosters provided to OPA by each of the four Service Academies. OPA received a final dataset containing 13,389 returned questionnaires (12,537 DoD and 852 USCGA).[39] Surveys were completed by 10,163 students (9,376 DoD and 787 USCGA),[40] yielding an overall weighted response rate for respondents at the DoD Academies of 75% (85% for DoD Academy women and 71% for DoD Academy men) and 92% for USCGA (95% for USCGA women and 91% for USCGA men).

Using an industry-standard process, data were weighted to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2016.[41] The estimated number of students, the number of respondents, and the portion of total respondents in each reporting group are shown in Table 7.

Table 7.
2016 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Survey Respondents	Weighted Response Rates (%)
Overall	13,416	10,163	76
Men	10,290	7,461	73
Women	3,126	2,702	86
DoD Total	12,564	9,376	75
Men	9,738	6,960	71
Women	2,826	2,416	85
USMA	4,214	3,000	71
Men	3,415	2,345	69
Women	799	655	82
USNA	4,419	3,280	74
Men	3,316	2,348	71
Women	1,103	932	84
USAFA	3,931	3,096	79
Men	3,007	2,267	75
Women	924	829	90
USCGA	852	787	92
Men	552	501	91
Women	300	286	95

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:

[39] During survey administration, OPA checked in 13,416 members from the four Service Academies and collected 13,389 questionnaires. There were 27 members who checked in but did not drop off the questionnaire.
[40] "Completed" is defined as answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all participants, at least one response from the MEO violations questions (Q6, Q9, Q12, Q15, Q18, Q21, Q24, Q27, Q31, Q34, Q36, Q38, or Q40), and a valid response to Q51 on unwanted sexual contact.
[41] For further details, see OPA (2017).

- Adjustment for selection probability—OPA typically adjusts for selection probability within scientific sampling procedures. However, in the case of the *2016 SAGR*, all students were selected to participate in the survey. Therefore, although 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 one (1).

- Adjustments for nonresponse—Although the *2016 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). OPA adjusts for this nonresponse in creating population estimates by first calculating the base weights as the reciprocal of the probability of selection (in the *2016 SAGR,* the base weights take on the value one [1] since the survey was a census). Next, OPA 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.[42]

- Adjustment to known population values—OPA typically adjusts the weights in the previous step to known population values to account for remaining bias. In the case of the *2016 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 poststratification adjustments all have the value one (1) because the three demographic variables were already accounted for in the previous step.

Although the *2016 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 overstate the reliability of the estimate. For this report, variance estimates were calculated using SUDAAN© PROC DESCRIPT (Research Triangle Institute, Inc., 2013).[43] 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 March and April 2016. A trained research team from OPA 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, 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

[42] The accuracy of survey results is always a concern when response rates are not 100%. The response rate obtained on the *2016 SAGR* is similar to response rates obtained in previous years and higher than 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. OPA conducted nonresponse analyses on the *2016 SAGR* to identify potential areas of nonresponse bias, minimize impact, and inform future survey iterations (OPA, 2017).

[43] 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.

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 into 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.[44]

Statistical Comparisons

Results of the *2016 SAGR* are presented at various levels within this report. Each report section begins with a summary of the results for the three DoD Academies overall, by gender, and by survey year. The combined results for DoD Academies exclude USCGA because the policies and programs in effect at USCGA, although similar to those at DoD, might vary somewhat. Following the results for DoD Academies are specific breakdowns for each Academy, by class, gender, and survey year. When the *2016 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2014 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented. In addition, comparisons to 2014, 2012, and 2010 are presented for overall prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact (comparisons for these prevalence rates by class year are only reported for 2014). Comparisons to prior years for sexual harassment are not possible due to changes in the measure.

For the categories of Academy, gender, and survey year, OPA 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 2016), Juniors (Class of 2017), Sophomores (Class of 2018), and Freshmen (Class of 2019).
- *Sex*—Male or female sex of respondent.
- *Survey Year*—Includes 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016.

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in the *2016 SAGR*: between survey years (comparisons to previous survey years) and within the current survey year (2016) 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). In some

[44] RCS: DD-P&R(AR) 2198

cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes is significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error. When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2016 compared to 2014), statistical tests for differences between means (i.e., average scores) are used. For all statistical tests, OPA uses two-independent sample *t*-tests and then adjusts for multiple comparisons using the false discovery rate (FDR) 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.

Presentation of Results

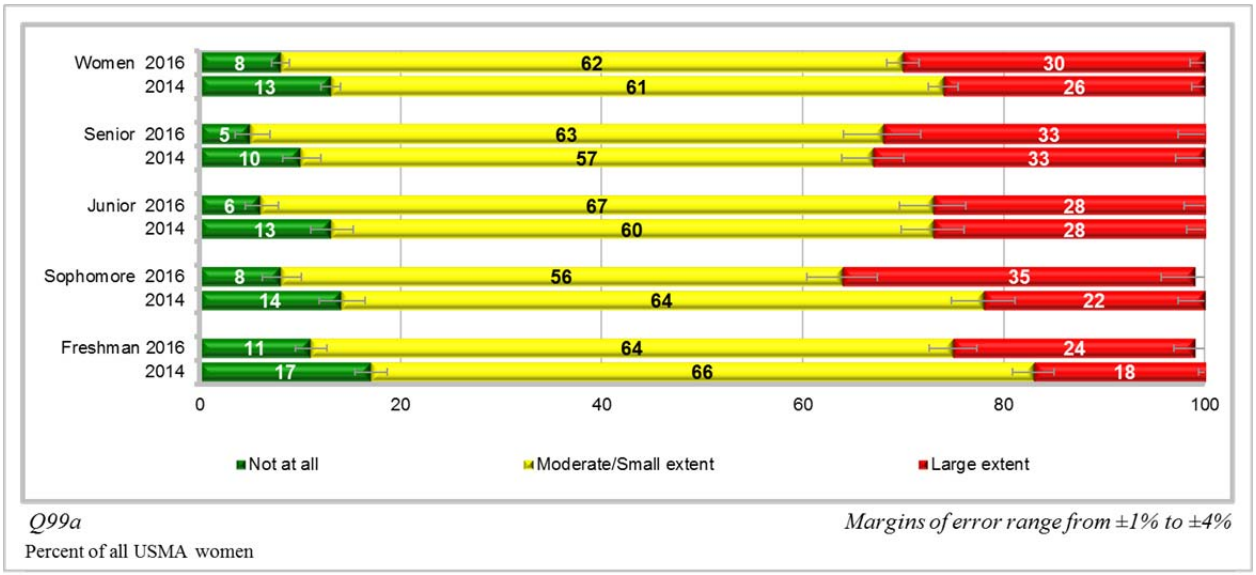
The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. Ranges of margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a table or figure. Each finding in the *2016 SAGR* is presented in graphical or tabular form 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 not having a sufficient number of respondents (fewer than five), effective number of respondents (fewer than 30), or relative standard error (greater than 0.3). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction and variability in weights. An "NR" presentation protects the DoD, 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.

Elongated bar charts in this report may not extend to the 100% end of the scale, which may be due to a few factors including rounding and NR estimates. As seen in the example Figure 6 below, there is a small space between the bar chart and the end of the chart for sophomore and freshman women in 2016 estimates due to rounding. Additionally, some estimates might be so small as to appear to approach a value of zero. In those cases, an estimate of less than one[45] (<1%) is displayed.

[45] In cases where most estimates are less than one, a value of less than point one (<0.1%) is displayed for estimates that approach zero.

Figure 6.
Example Figure



Overview of Report

Survey Content by Chapter

The principal purpose of the *2016 SAGR* was to report estimated prevalence rates of unwanted gender-related behaviors and 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 training at their Academy, the willingness of students to intervene in situations, and the culture at the Academy regarding these behaviors. The *2016 SAGR* included questions regarding students' experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors in the past APY that began in June 2015. 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 estimated prevalence rates in the past APY, since entering the Academy, and before entering the Academy. Details are provided on the number of reported separate experiences; whether the same or different alleged offender(s) were involved; and whether behaviors such as hazing, bullying, use of force, threats, or alcohol use were also involved.

- Chapter 3 provides details about the "one situation" of reported unwanted sexual contact that has the greatest effect on students who have experienced unwanted sexual contact. Included is information about the circumstances pertaining to the worst or most serious experience of unwanted sexual contact, such as specific behaviors experienced; characteristics of alleged offender(s); location and time (e.g., during

duty hours, on leave) of the assault; whether they would describe the unwanted situation as hazing or bullying; experiences of stalking, harassment, and sexual assault before or after the situation; drug and alcohol involvement; bystander intervention; effects on academic and personal life caused by the unwanted situation; whether behaviors were reported and type of report; reasons for reporting or not reporting; whether they would make the same decision to report in retrospect; and outcomes associated with reporting a sexual assault.

- Chapter 4 includes reported experiences of sex-based MEO behaviors in the past APY. Included are estimated prevalence rates for sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*) and gender discrimination.

- Chapter 5 provides details about the "one situation" of sex-based MEO behaviors in the past 12 months that had the greatest impact on students who indicated experiencing such behaviors. Information on the circumstances of the indicated experience(s) are provided, including characteristics of alleged offender(s), whether the alleged offender(s) did similar actions to others, whether behaviors were reported, response to reporting, and reasons for not reporting.

- Chapter 6 provides results of students' perceptions about the impact of various factors related to Academy culture 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 in which 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.

- Chapter 9 concludes the report with a brief summary of the findings from the *2016 SAGR* and the next steps in continuing research on these important topics.

Chapter 2:
Unwanted Sexual Contact

Joseph N. Luchman, James L. Khun, Alisha Creel, and Laura Severance

This chapter provides findings on estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact across all three DoD Academies and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA). Policies and procedures vary across Academies and are often different in their implementation. For this reason, this report does not directly compare estimated prevalence rates across Academies. Estimated prevalence 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.

This chapter presents all statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 and between class years within 2016. In some cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes will be significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error. Further, some estimates are not reportable (indicated as NR in figures and tables) due to a small sample size, effective sample size, or large relative standard error. Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates

As mentioned in Chapter 1, the DoD has used the survey to estimate "unwanted sexual contact" to gauge experiences of prohibited behaviors aligned with Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). This measure is based on specific behaviors reportedly 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 Academy students who indicated experiencing behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ. The terms 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 *2016 SAGR*. Respondents were asked to indicate "Yes" or "No" to each of the following questions:

- Since June 2015, 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 (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, buttocks, [breasts if you are a woman]), 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 the measure and how the estimated prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact was constructed, see Chapter 1. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates: Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, 4.0% of students (women and men combined) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This represents about 1 in 8 women (12.2%) and 1 in 60 men (1.7%). Based on the 9,376 eligible respondents from a census of 12,564 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 485 to 529 students, with a point estimate of 507 students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015.[46]

The *2016 SAGR* revealed statistically significant increases in the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at the DoD Academies since 2014, but no statistically significant changes compared to 2012 and 2010. Compared to 2014, the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact in 2016 are statistically significant increases overall (1.5 percentage points higher than 2014), for women (4.0 percentage points higher than 2014), and for men (0.6 percentage points higher than 2014). However, as noted, this is not a statistically significant difference overall and for both women and men compared to 2012 and 2010. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates: USMA

Figure 7 and Figure 8 display the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact for each gender by class year for USMA since 2010. Overall, 3.1% of USMA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 10 USMA women (10.2%) and less than 1 in 70 USMA men (1.4%). Based on the 3,000 eligible respondents from a census of 4,205 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 116 to 141 students, with a point estimate of 129 USMA students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015.

Since 2010, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USMA have remained fairly steady over time and, overall, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USMA are consistently lower than those of the other Academies for both men and women.[47] However, in 2016, as seen across the other Academies, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact significantly increased for both men and women at USMA compared to 2014. For women, significant increases in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact were

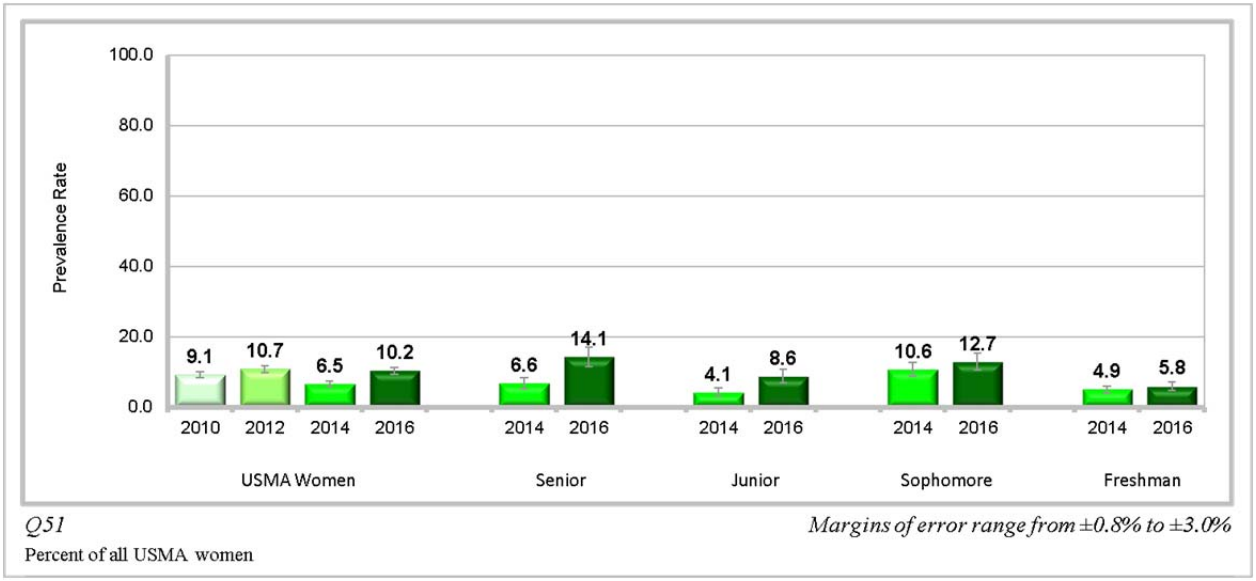
[46] Another way of interpreting this information is that we are 95% certain that the true number of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact falls between the lower and higher numbers (in this case, 485 and 529).

[47] We do not conduct statistical comparisons between Academies due to differences in structure, programs, and resources. Differences noted between Academies do not reflect statistical testing.

estimated to be found among seniors and juniors. For men, significant increases were estimated to be found among juniors and sophomores.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 7, overall, 10.2% of USMA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3.7 percentage points higher than 2014). However, this is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012 and 2010.

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



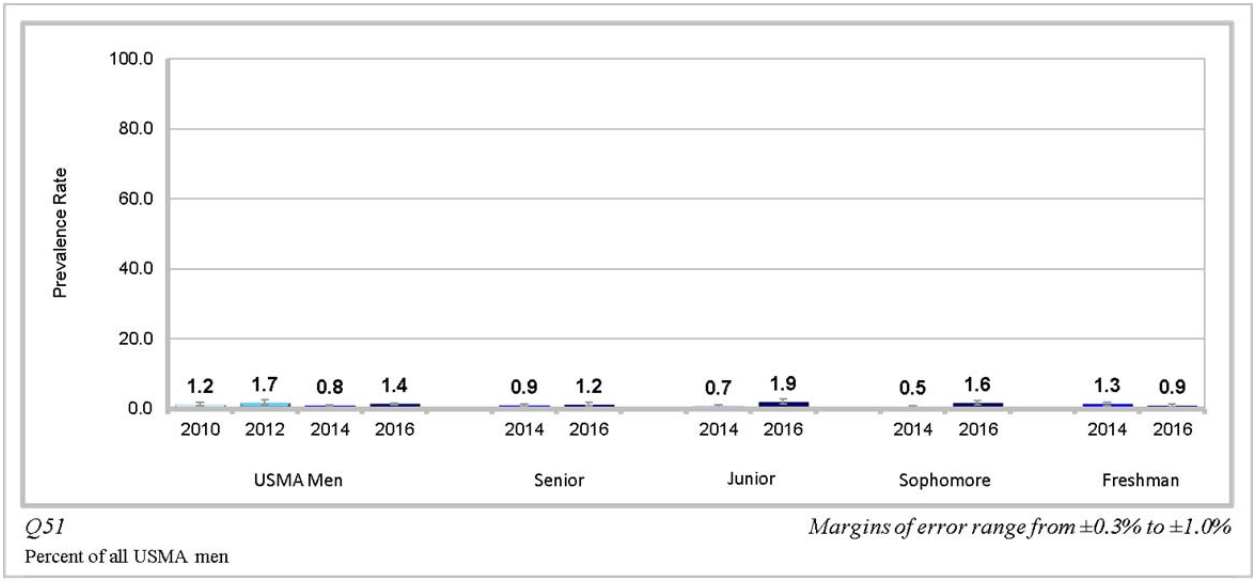
Q51
Margins of error range from ±0.8% to ±3.0%
Percent of all USMA women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2016 for senior (7.5 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior women (4.5 percentage points higher than 2014).
- In 2016, senior (14.1%) and sophomore women (12.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas freshman women (5.8%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 8, overall, 1.4% of USMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (0.6 percentage points higher than 2014). However, this is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012 and 2010.

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



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2016 for junior (1.2 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore men (1.1 percentage points higher than 2014).
- In 2016, freshman men (0.9%) were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact compared to men in other class years.

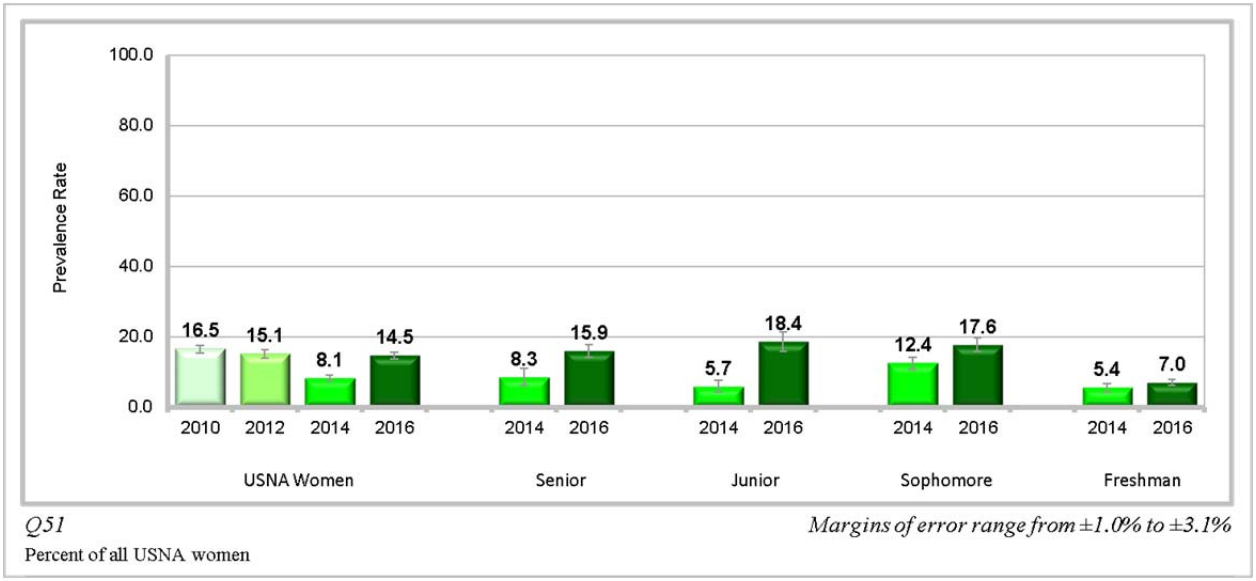
Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates: USNA

Figure 9 and Figure 10 display the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact by gender for USNA since 2010. Overall, 5.2% of USNA midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 7 USNA women (14.5%) and about 1 in 50 USNA men (2.1%). Based on the 3,280 eligible respondents from a census of 4,407 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 213 to 243 students, with a point estimate of 228 USNA students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015.

Since 2010, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USNA have significantly decreased over time. However, the 2016 estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact are statistically significant increases compared to 2014 for both men and women. Significant increases in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact were estimated to be found among seniors and juniors for both genders and among sophomores for women.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 9, overall, 14.5% of USNA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (6.4 percentage points higher than 2014), but a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (2.0 percentage points lower than 2010). This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012. It is important to note that estimated prevalence rates decreased steadily for USNA women between 2010 and 2014.

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

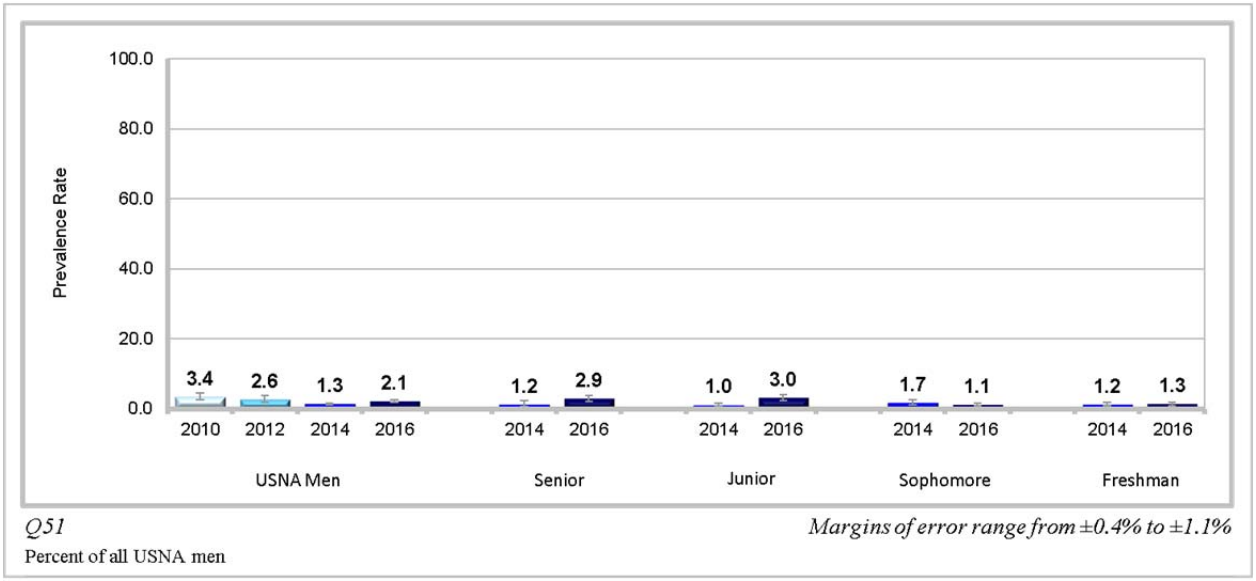


Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2016 for senior (7.6 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (12.7 percentage points higher than 2014), and sophomore women (5.2 percentage points higher than 2014).
- In 2016, junior (18.4%) and sophomore women (17.6%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas freshman women (7.0%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 10, overall, 2.1% of USNA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (0.8 percentage points higher than 2014), and a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (1.3 percentage points lower than 2010). This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012.

Figure 10.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2016 for senior (1.7 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior men (2.0 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, junior (3.0%) and senior men (2.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas freshman (1.3%) and sophomore men (1.1%) were less likely.

Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates: USAFA

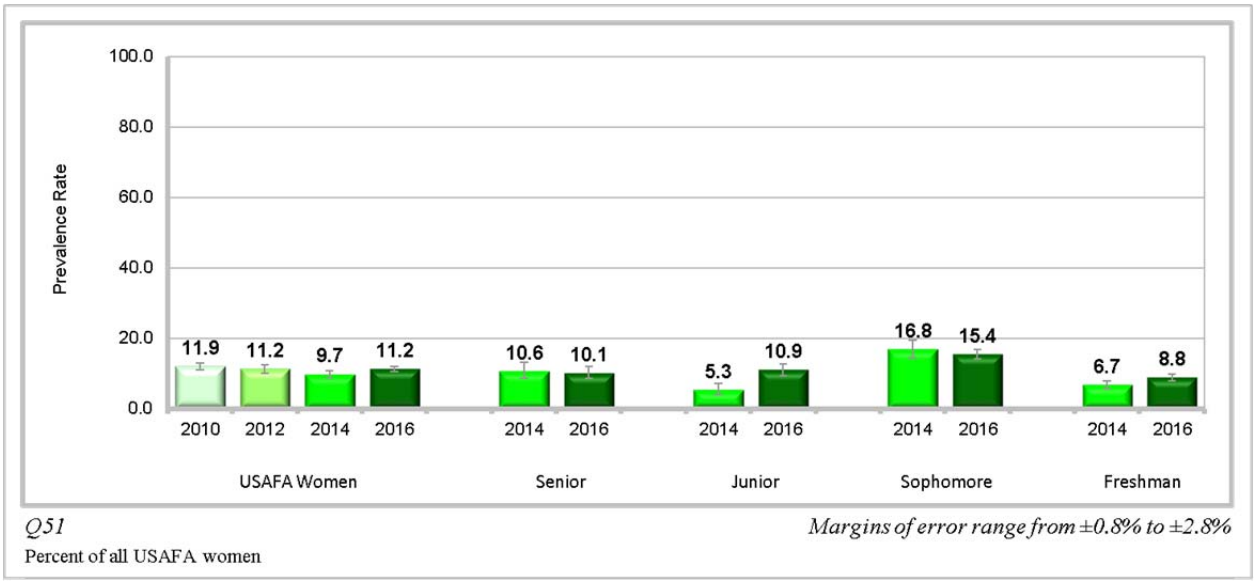
Figure 11 and Figure 12 display the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact by gender for USAFA since 2010. Overall, 3.8% of USAFA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 9 USAFA women (11.2%) and about 1 in 60 USAFA men (1.6%). Based on the 3,096 eligible respondents from a census of 3,925 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 140 to 160 students, with a point estimate of 150 USAFA students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015.

Since 2010, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USAFA have remained fairly steady over time. Among USAFA men, there has been no statistically significant change in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since 2010. For women, while this pattern of no statistically significant change generally holds true, there was a small, but statistically significant, increase between 2014 and 2016. Despite this small uptick in estimated

prevalence rates, there was evidence of progress in the culture at the Academy with significant increases in student perception of cadet and officer leadership commitment to this issue (further discussed in Chapter 6).

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 11, overall, 11.2% of USAFA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1.5 percentage points higher than 2014). However, this is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012 and 2010.

Figure 11.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



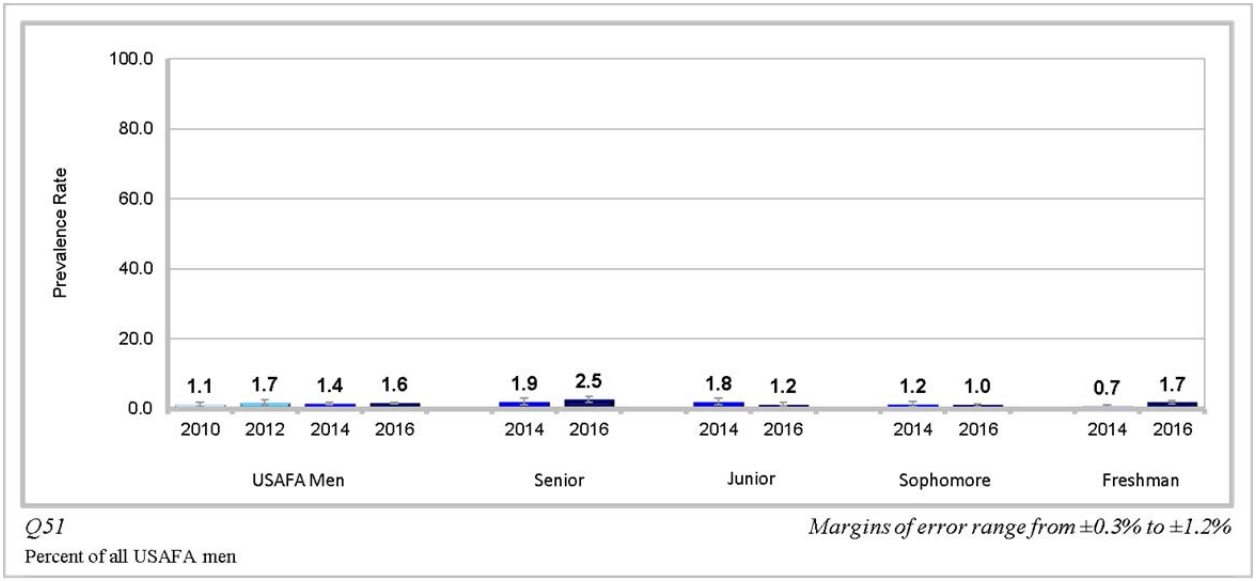
Q51
Percent of all USAFA women
Margins of error range from ±0.8% to ±2.8%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2016 for junior (5.6 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman women (2.1 percentage points higher than 2014).
- In 2016, sophomore women (15.4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas freshman women (8.8%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 12, overall, 1.6% of USAFA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014, 2012, and 2010.

Figure 12.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q51 *Margins of error range from ±0.3% to ±1.2%*
Percent of all USAFA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

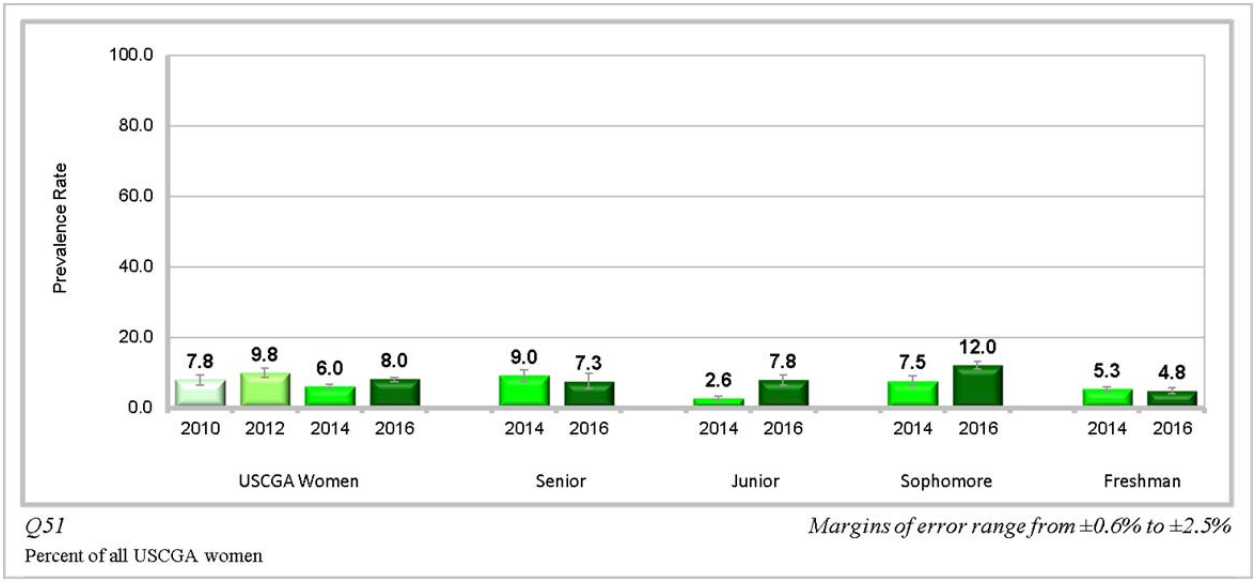
- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2016 for freshman men (1.0 percentage point higher than 2014).
- In 2016, senior men (2.5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas sophomore men (1.0%) were less likely.

Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates: USCGA

Figure 13 and Figure 14 display the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact by gender for USCGA since 2010. Overall, 3.5% of USCGA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 12 USCGA women (8.0%) and 1 in 100 USCGA men (1.0%). Based on the 787 eligible respondents from a census of 852 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 27 to 32 students, with a point estimate of 30 USCGA students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 13, overall, 8.0% of USCGA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2.0 percentage points higher than 2014), but a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (1.8 percentage points lower than 2012). This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2010.

Figure 13.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

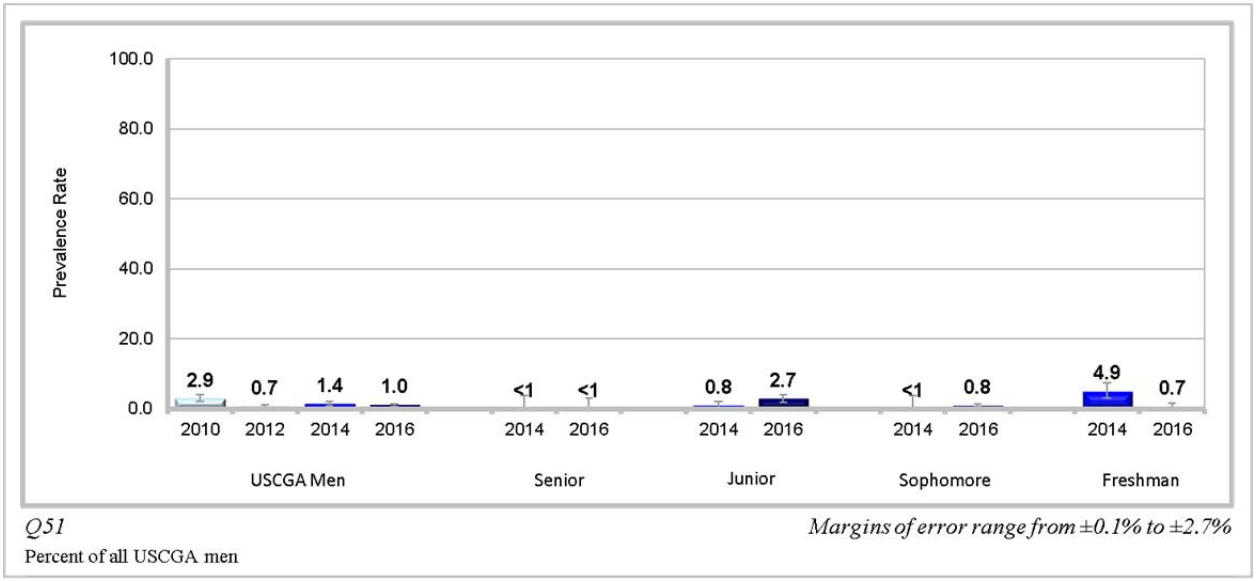


Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2016 for junior (5.2 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (4.5 percentage points higher than 2014).
- In 2016, sophomore women (12.0%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas freshman women (4.8%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 14, overall, 1.0% of USCGA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (1.9 percentage points lower than 2010). This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014 and 2012.

Figure 14.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2016 for junior (1.9 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore men (0.8 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for freshman men (4.2 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, junior men (2.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas senior men (<0.1%) were less likely.

Combination of Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced

The previous section reviewed overall estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact. These estimates include a range of behaviors from unwanted sexual touching to completed penetration. As mentioned in Chapter 1, the *2016 SAGR* included a question to understand which specific behaviors students experienced since June 2015. Findings from this section help the DoD to understand how many Academy students experienced behaviors in line with specific types of assaults, such as 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 "yes" to the question "Made you have sexual intercourse" might have also marked "yes" to the question "Sexually touched you." Rather than attempt to provide estimated rates for every possible combination of behaviors, and because

behaviors may co-occur,[48] responses were coded to create three hierarchically constructed categories:

- *Unwanted sexual touching only*—This includes only those respondents who marked "yes" to experiencing unwanted, intentional, touching of sexual body parts such as genitalia, breasts, or buttocks and did *not* indicate that they also experienced *attempted penetration* and/or *completed penetration*

- *Attempted penetration*—This includes those respondents who marked "yes" to experiencing attempted unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but did *not* indicate that they experienced *completed penetration*

- *Completed penetration*—This includes those respondents who marked "yes" to being made to have unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.

All behaviors were against the individual's will or when they did not, or could not, consent. Table 8 illustrates the coding scheme for these categories of behaviors. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Table 8.
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 Penetration** (attempted sexual intercourse, oral and/or anal sex, penetration by a finger or object)	**Completed Penetration** (completed sexual intercourse, oral and/or anal sex, penetration by a finger or object)
Unwanted Sexual Touching Only	Yes	No	
Attempted Penetration	Yes or No	Yes	No
Completed Penetration	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes

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

[48] For example, a person who experiences unwanted completed penetration also experiences unwanted sexual touching. It is important to note that this section focuses on the coding of the variable of interest rather than the conceptual relationships between the types of unwanted sexual contact behaviors. The variable was coded in a hierarchical manner such that those who indicated experiencing completed penetration were categorized as such (regardless of whether they indicated experiencing attempted penetration and/or unwanted sexual touching). Those who did not indicate experiencing completed penetration but did indicate experiencing attempted penetration were categorized as experiencing attempted penetration (regardless of whether they indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching). Finally, those who did not indicate experiencing completed or attempted penetration but did indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching were categorized as experiencing unwanted sexual touching.

Combinations of Unwanted Behavior Experienced: Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, 1.6% of students indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. This represents 4.1% of women and 0.9% of men. One point four percent (1.4%) indicated experiencing *attempted penetration*. This represents 4.4% of women and 0.5% of men. One percent (1.0%) indicated experiencing *completed penetration*. This represents 3.7% of women and 0.3% of men.

The *2016 SAGR* revealed statistically significant increases in the estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact across all behaviors at the DoD Academies since 2014. Compared to 2014, the estimated rates of experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* in 2016 are statistically significant increases overall (0.6 percentage points higher than 2014), for women (1.7 percentage points higher than 2014), and for men (0.3 percentage points higher than 2014). Compared to 2014, the estimated rates of experiencing *attempted penetration* in 2016 are statistically significant increases overall (0.6 percentage points higher than 2014), for women (1.1 percentage points higher than 2014), and for men (0.3 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, compared to 2014,the estimated rates of experiencing *completed penetration* in 2016 are statistically significant increases overall (0.3 percentage points higher than 2014) and for women (1.4 percentage points higher than 2014). For men, this is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Combinations of Unwanted Behavior Experienced: USMA

From the *2016 SAGR*, it is estimated that 10.2% of USMA women and 1.4% of USMA men experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. Of all unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the highest percentage of USMA women indicated experiencing *attempted penetration* whereas the highest percentage of USMA men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. Specific breakouts by gender follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table , 3.3% of USMA women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2.2 percentage points higher than 2014). Four point one percent (4.1%) indicated experiencing *attempted penetration*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1.2 percentage points higher than 2014). Two point nine percent (2.9%) indicated experiencing *completed penetration*. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014.

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

Percentage Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching		2016	3.3↑	7.0↑	2.3↑	2.9	1.3
		2014	1.1	1.2	0.7	2.1	0.6
Attempted penetration		2016	4.1↑	4.7	0.8	6.9↑	2.7↓
		2014	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.1	4.3
Completed penetration		2016	2.9	2.3	5.5↑	2.9↓	1.8↑
		2014	2.3	1.8	1.4	6.4	<0.1
Did not experience USC		2016	88.2↓	84.4↓	89.8↓	84.4↓	93.7
		2014	93.5	93.4	95.9	89.4	95.1
Did not disclose[49]		2016	1.6↑	1.6↑	1.6	2.9↑	0.4↑
		2014	0.2	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	<0.1
Margins of Error			*±0.2%-1.2%*	*±<0.1%-3.1%*	*±0.8%-2.4%*	*±<0.1%-2.8%*	*±<0.1%-1.3%*

Note. Q51

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Unwanted sexual touching.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was higher in 2016 for senior (5.8 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior women (1.6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior women (7.0%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas freshman women (1.3%) were less likely.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted penetration* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (4.8 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for freshman women (1.6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (6.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted penetration*, whereas junior (0.8%) and freshman women (2.7%) were less likely.

[49] The *"did not disclose"* category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors, but left others unanswered. Consistent with RSSC's policy against hard coding for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, it cannot be assumed that these individuals did not experience unwanted sexual contact. However, they did not indicate that they had experienced any specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors either. Thus, they were placed into a separate, "*did not disclose*," category.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed penetration* was higher in 2016 for junior (4.1 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman women (1.8 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for sophomore women (3.5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (5.5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed penetration,* whereas freshman women (1.8%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 10, 0.7% of USMA men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (0.4 percentage points higher than 2014). Point five percent (0.5%) indicated experiencing *attempted penetration*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (0.4 percentage points higher than 2014). Point two percent (0.2%) indicated experiencing *completed penetration*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (0.2 percentage points lower than 2014).

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

Percentage Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	**Survey Year**	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Unwanted sexual touching		2016	0.7↑	0.3	1.0	0.8↑	0.6
		2014	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Attempted penetration		2016	0.5↑	0.7↑	0.6	0.5↑	0.3
		2014	0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.3
Completed penetration		2016	0.2↓	0.2↓	0.2	0.3	<0.1↓
		2014	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Did not experience USC		2016	97.2↓	97.8↓	97.1↓	96.8↓	97.4↓
		2014	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.5	98.7
Did not disclose[50]		2016	1.4↑	1.0↑	1.0↑	1.6↑	1.7↑
		2014	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Margins of Error			*±<0.1%-0.5%*	*±<0.1%-0.8%*	*±<0.1%-1.1%*	*±<0.1%-0.9%*	*±<0.1%-0.8%*

Note. Q51

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

[50] The *"did not disclose"* category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors, but left others unanswered. Consistent with RSSC's policy against hard coding for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, it cannot be assumed that these individuals did not experience unwanted sexual contact. However, they did not indicate that they had experienced any specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors either. Thus, they were placed into a separate, "*did not disclose*," category.

- ***Unwanted sexual touching.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (0.5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior men (0.3%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted penetration* was higher in 2016 for senior (0.7 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore men (0.5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed penetration* was lower in 2016 for senior (0.6 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman men (0.4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (<0.1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *completed penetration* compared to men in other class years.

Combinations of Unwanted Behavior Experienced: USNA

From the *2016 SAGR*, it is estimated that 14.5% of USNA women and 2.1% of USNA men experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. Of all unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the highest percentage of USNA women and USNA men experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*. Specific breakouts by gender follow.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 11, 5.5% of USNA women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2.2 percentage points higher than 2014). Four point three percent (4.3%) indicated experiencing *attempted penetration*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1.8 percentage points higher than 2014). Four point seven percent (4.7%) indicated experiencing *completed penetration*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2.7 percentage points higher than 2014).

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

Percentage Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching		2016	5.5↑	7.0↑	8.9↑	4.7	2.4
		2014	3.3	3.2	1.9	6.0	1.8
Attempted penetration		2016	4.3↑	4.8	2.2	6.9↑	2.1
		2014	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.0	1.8
Completed penetration		2016	4.7↑	4.0↑	7.3↑	6.0↑	2.4↑
		2014	2.0	1.3	1.9	3.4	1.4
Did not experience USC		2016	84.1↓	81.9↓	81.0↓	81.5↓	91.6↓
		2014	91.9	91.7	94.3	87.6	94.6
Did not disclose[51]		2016	1.4↑	2.2↑	0.6	0.9↑	1.4↑
		2014	0.3	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	0.5
Margins of Error			*±0.3%-0.7%*	*±<0.1%-2.1%*	*±<0.1%-3.1%*	*±<0.1%-2.1%*	*±0.5%-1.1%*

Note. Q51

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Unwanted sexual touching.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was higher in 2016 for senior (3.8 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior women (7.0 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior (7.0%) and junior women (8.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas freshman women (2.4%) were less likely.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted penetration* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (3.9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (6.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted penetration*, whereas junior (2.2%) and freshman women (2.1%) were less likely.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed penetration* was higher in 2016 for all class years: senior

[51] The *"did not disclose"* category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors, but left others unanswered. Consistent with RSSC's policy against hard coding for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, it cannot be assumed that these individuals did not experience unwanted sexual contact. However, they did not indicate that they had experienced any specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors either. Thus, they were placed into a separate, "*did not disclose*," category.

(2.7 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (5.4 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore (2.6 percentage points higher than 2014), and freshman women (1.0 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior (7.3%) and sophomore women (6.0%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed penetration*, whereas freshman women (2.4%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 12, 1.2% of USNA men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014. Point five percent (0.5%) indicated experiencing *attempted penetration*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (0.4 percentage points higher than 2014). Point three percent (0.3%) indicated experiencing *completed penetration*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (0.2 percentage points higher than 2014).

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

Percentage Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching		2016	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.8
		2014	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.2
Attempted penetration		2016	0.5↑	1.1↑	0.6↑	0.3	0.2
		2014	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1
Completed penetration		2016	0.3↑	0.2	0.6↑	0.2	0.3↑
		2014	0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Did not experience USC		2016	96.6↓	95.6↓	95.6↓	97.7	97.5↓
		2014	98.7	98.8	99.0	98.3	98.8
Did not disclose[52]		2016	1.3↑	1.5↑	1.5↑	1.1	1.3↑
		2014	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1
Margins of Error			*±0.2%-0.5%*	*±<0.1%-1.0%*	*±<0.1%-0.8%*	*±<0.1%-0.8%*	*±<0.1%-0.7%*

Note. Q51

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

[52] The *"did not disclose"* category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors, but left others unanswered. Consistent with RSSC's policy against hard coding for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, it cannot be assumed that these individuals did not experience unwanted sexual contact. However, they did not indicate that they had experienced any specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors either. Thus, they were placed into a separate, "*did not disclose*," category.

- ***Unwanted sexual touching.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, junior men (1.8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas sophomore (0.6%) and freshman men (0.8%) were less likely.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted penetration* was higher in 2016 for senior (1.1 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior men (0.6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior men (1.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted penetration*, whereas freshman men (0.2%) were less likely.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed penetration* was higher in 2016 for junior (0.6 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman men (0.3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

Combinations of Unwanted Behavior Experienced: USAFA

From the *2016 SAGR*, it is estimated that 11.2% of USAFA women and 1.6% of USAFA men experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. Of all unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the highest percentage of USAFA women experienced *attempted penetration*, whereas the highest percentage of USAFA men experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*. Specific breakouts by gender follow.

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 13, 3.1% of USAFA women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014. Four point eight percent (4.8%) indicated experiencing *attempted penetration*. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014. Three point two percent (3.2%) indicated experiencing *completed penetration*.This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014.

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

Percentage Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching		2016	3.1	2.5	2.5↑	4.3	3.1↑
		2014	2.4	3.9	0.7	3.2	1.8
Attempted penetration		2016	4.8	4.4	5.5	5.3↓	4.2↑
		2014	4.4	4.5	4.6	7.7	1.8
Completed penetration		2016	3.2	3.2	3.0↑	5.8	1.5↓
		2014	2.6	2.2	<0.1	5.2	3.1
Did not experience USC		2016	88.2↓	89.2	89.1↓	84.1	90.0↓
		2014	90.3	89.4	94.7	83.2	93.3
Did not disclose[53]		2016	0.6↑	0.6↑	<0.1	0.5	1.1↑
		2014	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1
Margins of Error			*±0.2%-0.8%*	*±<0.1%-1.9%*	*±<0.1%-1.8%*	*±0.4%-2.1%*	*±<0.1%-1.2%*

Note. Q51

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Unwanted sexual touching.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was higher in 2016 for junior (1.8 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman women (1.3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (4.3%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted penetration* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (2.4 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for sophomore women (2.4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed penetration* was higher in 2016 for junior women (3.0 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for freshman women (1.6

[53] The *"did not disclose"* category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors, but left others unanswered. Consistent with RSSC's policy against hard coding for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, it cannot be assumed that these individuals did not experience unwanted sexual contact. However, they did not indicate that they had experienced any specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors either. Thus, they were placed into a separate, "*did not disclose*," category.

percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (5.8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed penetration*, whereas freshman women (1.5%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 14, 0.9% of USAFA men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. Point four percent (0.4%) indicated experiencing *attempted penetration*. Point three percent (0.3%) indicated experiencing *completed penetration*. Estimated rates for all three behaviors are not statistically significantly different compared to 2014.

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

Percentage Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching		2016	0.9	1.2↑	0.5↓	1.0↑	0.9↑
		2014	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3
Attempted penetration		2016	0.4	0.5	0.5↑	<0.1	0.5↑
		2014	0.2	0.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Completed penetration		2016	0.3	0.9	0.2	<0.1↓	0.3
		2014	0.4	0.7	<0.1	0.7	0.2
Did not experience USC		2016	97.6↓	96.8	97.9	97.6↓	97.8↓
		2014	98.6	98.1	98.2	98.8	99.3
Did not disclose[54]		2016	0.9↑	0.7↑	0.9↑	1.5↑	0.5
		2014	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.2
Margins of Error			*±0.2%-0.4%*	*±<0.1%-1.1%*	*±<0.1%-1.2%*	*±<0.1%-0.8%*	*±<0.1%-0.6%*

Note. Q51

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Unwanted sexual touching.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was higher in 2016 for senior (1.0 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore (0.8 percentage points higher than 2014), and freshman men (0.6 percentage points higher than 2014) and was lower in 2016 for junior men (1.3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior

[54] The *"did not disclose"* category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors, but left others unanswered. Consistent with RSSC's policy against hard coding for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, it cannot be assumed that these individuals did not experience unwanted sexual contact. However, they did not indicate that they had experienced any specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors either. Thus, they were placed into a separate, "*did not disclose*," category.

men (0.5%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted penetration* was higher in 2016 for junior (0.5 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman men (0.5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (<0.1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *attempted penetration* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed penetration* was lower in 2016 for sophomore men (0.7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior men (0.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed penetration*, whereas sophomore men (<0.1%) were less likely.

Combinations of Unwanted Behavior Experienced: USCGA

From the *2016 SAGR*, it is estimated that 8.0% of USCGA women and 1.0% of USCGA men experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. Of all unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the highest percentage of USCGA women experienced *attempted penetration*, whereas the highest percentage of USCGA men experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*. Specific breakouts by gender follow.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 15, 2.8% of USCGA women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1.1 percentage points higher than 2014). Four point five percent (4.5%) indicated experiencing *attempted penetration*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2.0 percentage points higher than 2014). Point seven percent (0.7%) indicated experiencing *completed penetration*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1.1 percentage points lower than 2014).

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

Percentage Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching		2016	2.8↑	1.8	4.7↑	3.6↑	1.2↓
		2014	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.7
Attempted penetration		2016	4.5↑	5.5	<0.1↓	8.4↑	3.6↑
		2014	2.5	6.0	1.3	1.5	1.3
Completed penetration		2016	0.7↓	<0.1↓	3.1↑	<0.1↓	<0.1↓
		2014	1.8	1.5	<0.1	4.5	1.3
Did not experience USC		2016	91.3↓	92.7	92.2↓	86.7↓	94.0
		2014	94.0	91.0	97.4	92.5	94.7
Did not disclose[55]		2016	0.7↑	<0.1	<0.1	1.2↑	1.2↑
		2014	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Margins of Error			*±<0.1%-0.8%*	*±<0.1%-2.5%*	*±<0.1%-1.3%*	*±<0.1%-1.6%*	*±<0.1%-0.6%*

Note. Q51

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Unwanted sexual touching.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was higher in 2016 for junior (3.4 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (2.1 percentage points higher than 2014) and was lower in 2016 for freshman women (1.5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior (4.7%) and sophomore women (3.6%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas freshman women (1.2%) were less likely.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted penetration* was higher in 2016 for sophomore (6.9 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman women (2.3 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for junior women (1.3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (8.4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted penetration*, whereas junior (<0.1%) and freshman women (3.6%) were less likely.

[55] The *"did not disclose"* category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors, but left others unanswered. Consistent with RSSC's policy against hard coding for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, it cannot be assumed that these individuals did not experience unwanted sexual contact. However, they did not indicate that they had experienced any specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors either. Thus, they were placed into a separate, "*did not disclose*," category.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed penetration* was higher in 2016 for junior women (3.1 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for senior (1.5 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore (4.5 percentage points lower than 2014), and freshman women (1.3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (3.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed penetration*, whereas senior (<0.1%), sophomore (<0.1%), and freshman women (<0.1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 16, 0.6% of USCGA men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*. Point four percent (0.4%) indicated experiencing *attempted penetration*. Less than point one percent (<0.1%) indicated experiencing *completed penetration*. The estimated rates for all three behaviors are not statistically significantly different compared to 2014.

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

Percentage Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching		2016	0.6	<0.1	0.9	0.8↑	0.7
		2014	0.7	<0.1	0.8	<0.1	1.9
Attempted penetration		2016	0.4	<0.1	1.8↑	<0.1	<0.1
		2014	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Completed penetration		2016	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
		2014	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Did not experience USC		2016	98.6	99.2↓	97.3↓	99.2↓	98.6↑
		2014	98.6	100.0	99.2	100.0	95.1
Did not disclose[56]		2016	0.4	0.8↑	<0.1	<0.1	0.7
		2014	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
	Margins of Error		*±<0.1%-0.6%*	*±<0.1%-0.4%*	*±<0.1%-1.4%*	*±<0.1%-0.5%*	*±<0.1%-2.0%*

Note. Q51

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

[56] The *"did not disclose"* category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors, but left others unanswered. Consistent with RSSC's policy against hard coding for estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, it cannot be assumed that these individuals did not experience unwanted sexual contact. However, they did not indicate that they had experienced any specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors either. Thus, they were placed into a separate, "*did not disclose*," category.

- ***Unwanted sexual touching.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (0.8 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior men (<0.1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted penetration* was higher in 2016 for junior men (1.8 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior men (1.8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted penetration*, whereas senior (<0.1%), junior (<0.1%) and freshman men (<0.1%) were less likely.

- ***Completed penetration.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were also no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

Multiple Incidents of Unwanted Sexual Contact

In addition to asking about the type of unwanted sexual contact behaviors experienced, the *2016 SAGR* also asked students to specify if they experienced more than one separate incident. Findings from this section provide information about the frequency of incidents and potential frequency of re-victimization. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

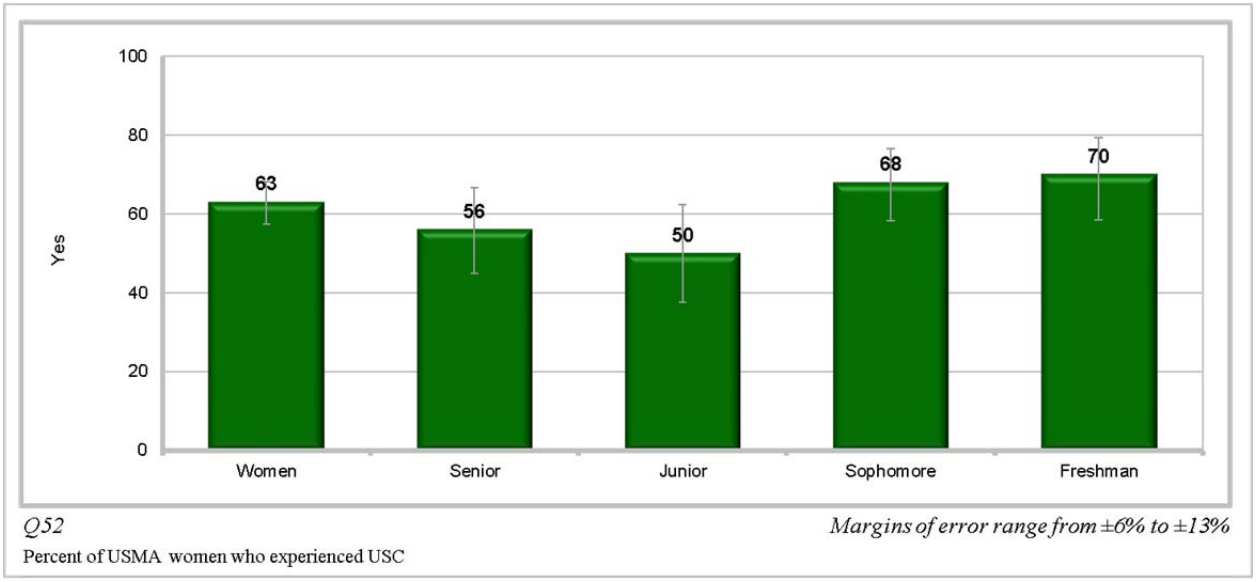
Multiple Incidents of Unwanted Sexual Contact: Total DoD Academies

Of the 4.0% of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than two-thirds (61%) indicated experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This represents a little less than two-thirds (61%) of women and more than half (60%) of men. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Multiple Incidents of Unwanted Sexual Contact: USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 15, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than two-thirds (63%) indicated experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

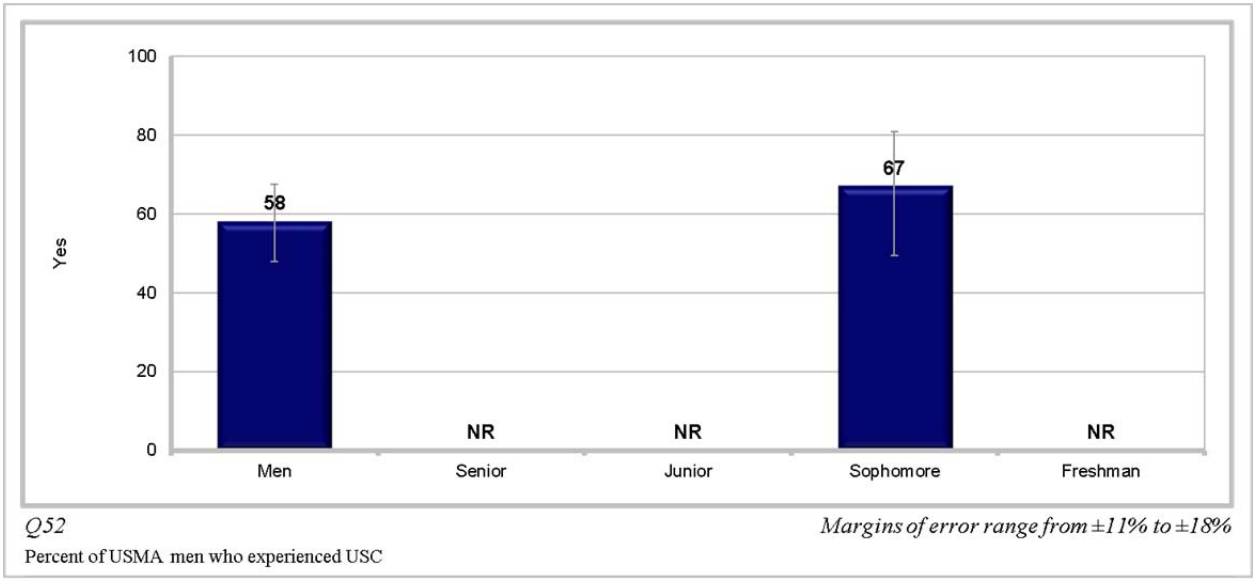
Figure 15.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 16, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (58%) indicated experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 16.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year

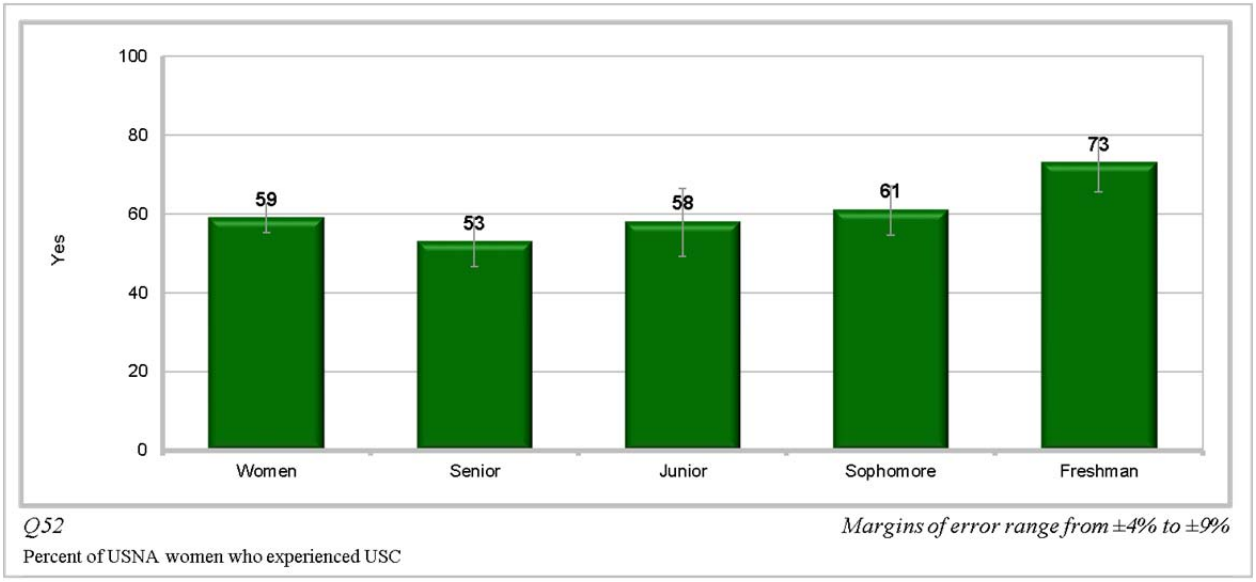


There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

Multiple Incidents of Unwanted Sexual Contact: USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 17, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (59%) indicated experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 17.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year

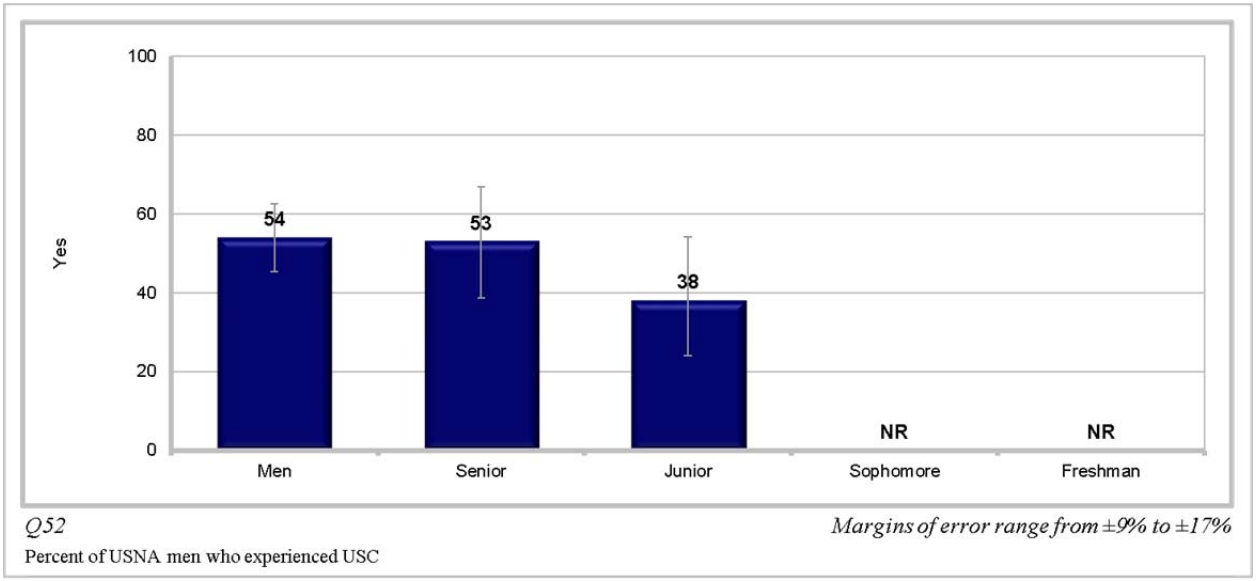


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman women (73%) were more likely to indicate experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 18, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than half (54%) indicated experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 18.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



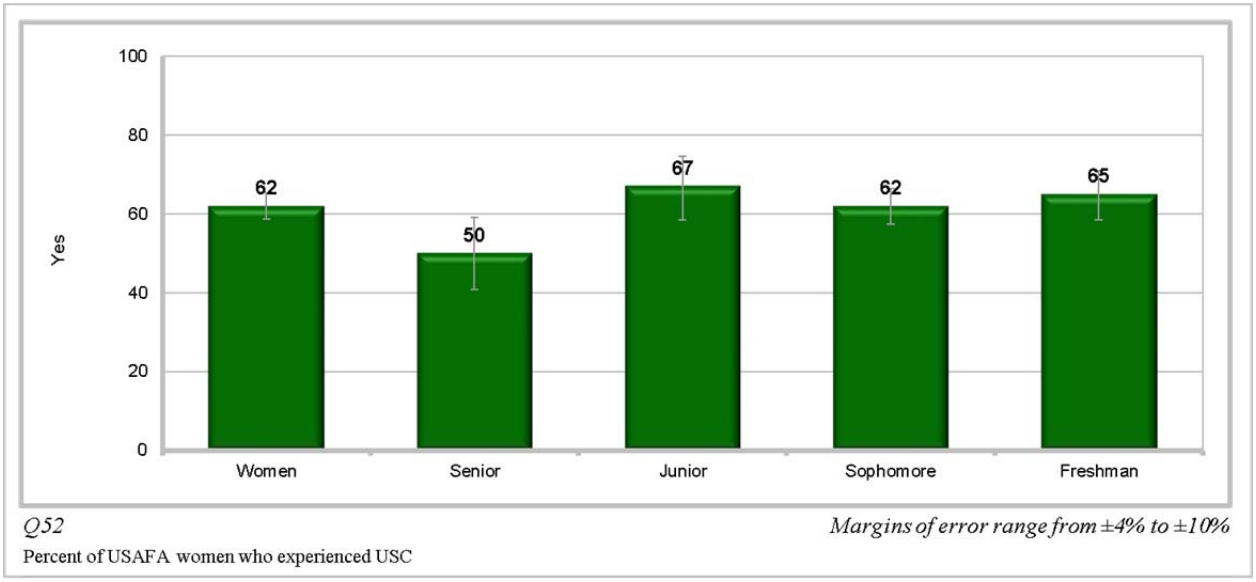
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior men (38%) were less likely to indicate experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact compared to men in other class years.

Multiple Incidents of Unwanted Sexual Contact: USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 19, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than two-thirds (62%) indicated experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 19.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year

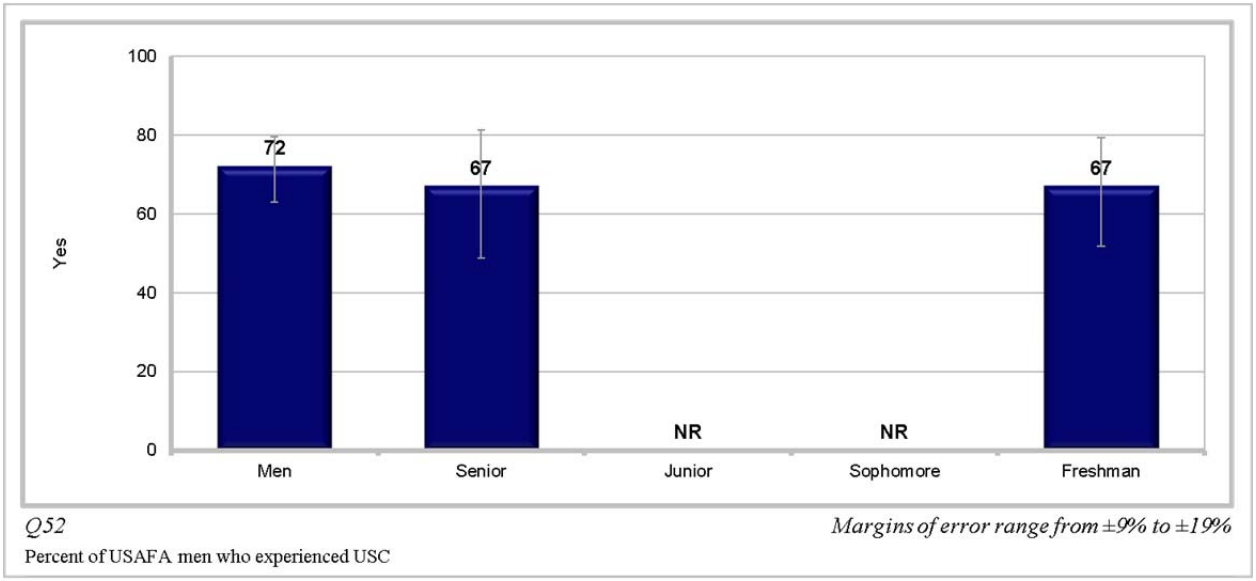


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (50%) were less likely to indicate experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 20, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the majority (72%) indicated experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 20.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year

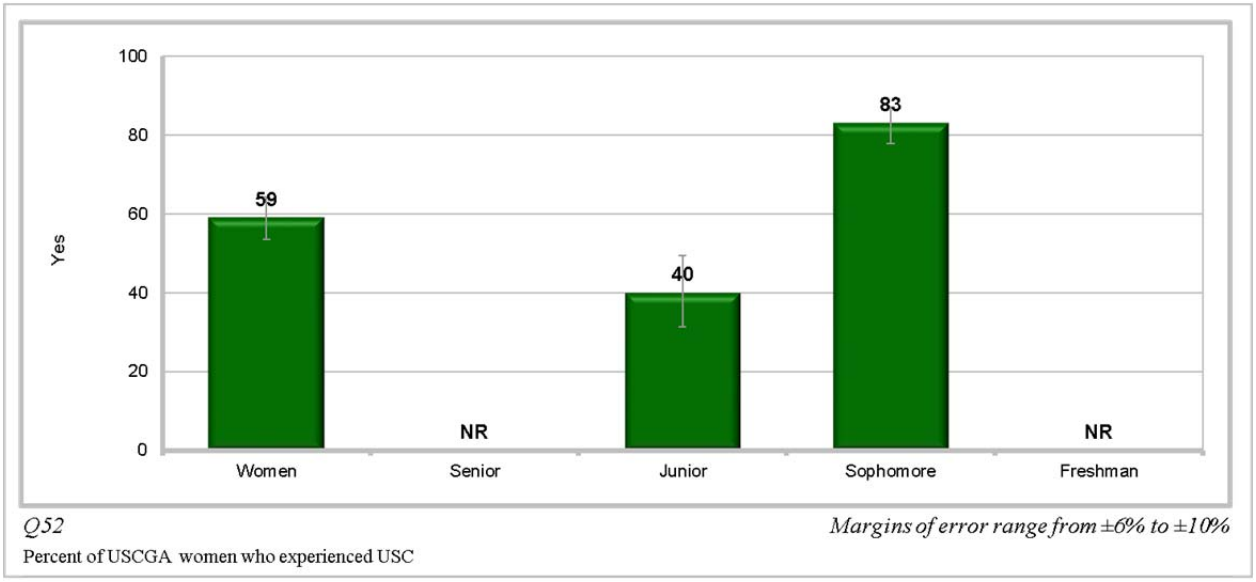


There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

Multiple Incidents of Unwanted Sexual Contact: USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 21, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (59%) indicated experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 21.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year

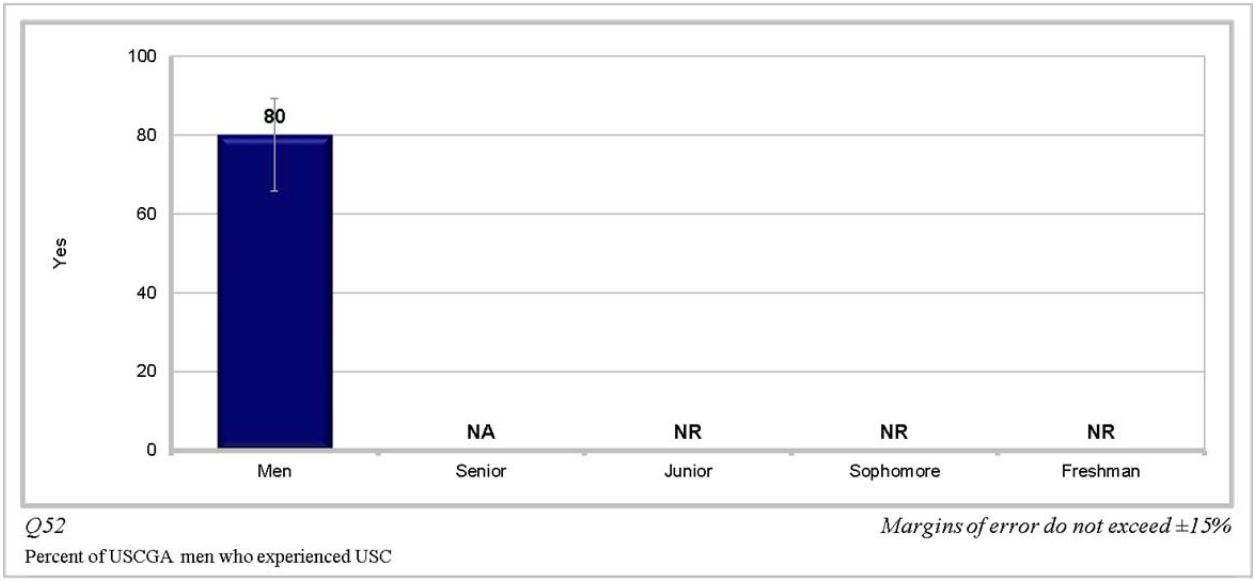


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact, whereas junior women (40%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 22, of the 1.0% of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the majority (80%) indicated experiencing more than one separate incident of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 22.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



Results are not reportable for USCGA men, by class year.

Alleged Offenders in Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents

Research has shown that alleged offenders often commit multiple acts of sexual violence (Lisak & Miller, 2002). It is therefore of interest to the DoD to understand whether multiple incidents of unwanted sexual contact against one individual are perpetrated by the same individual or different individuals. The *2016 SAGR* asks respondents if the same alleged offenders were involved in all or some of the incidents, or whether there were different alleged offenders in each incident. Data in this section are limited to those cadets and midshipmen who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. Findings from this section may provide information about potential repeat alleged offenders. The wording of this question was modified for the *2016 SAGR*, so comparisons to previous years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

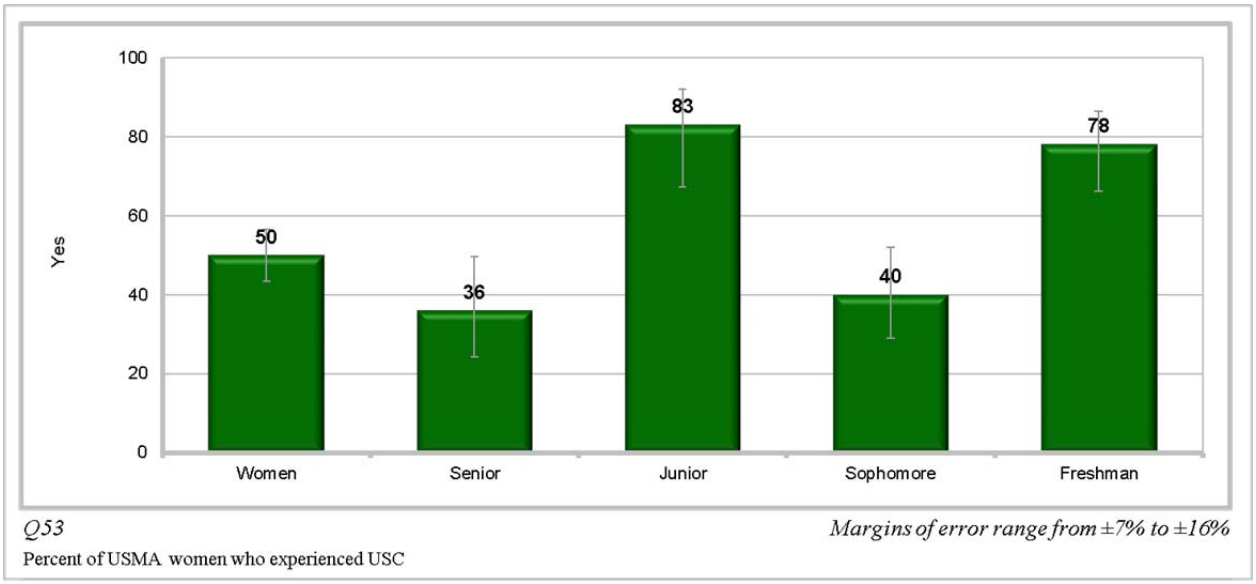
Alleged Offenders in Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents: Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, forty-one percent (41%) indicated experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person.* This represents more than one-third (38%) of women and a little less than half (47%) of men. More than half (59%) indicated that *different alleged offenders were involved* in the unwanted sexual contact incidents. This represents a little less than two-thirds (62%) of women and a little more than half (53%) of men. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Alleged Offenders in Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents: USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 23, of USMA women who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, half (50%) indicated experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*. Half (50%) indicated that *different alleged offenders were involved* in the unwanted sexual contact incidents.[57] This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 23.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Multiple Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents and Indicated the Same Alleged Offender(s) Was/Were Involved, by Class Year



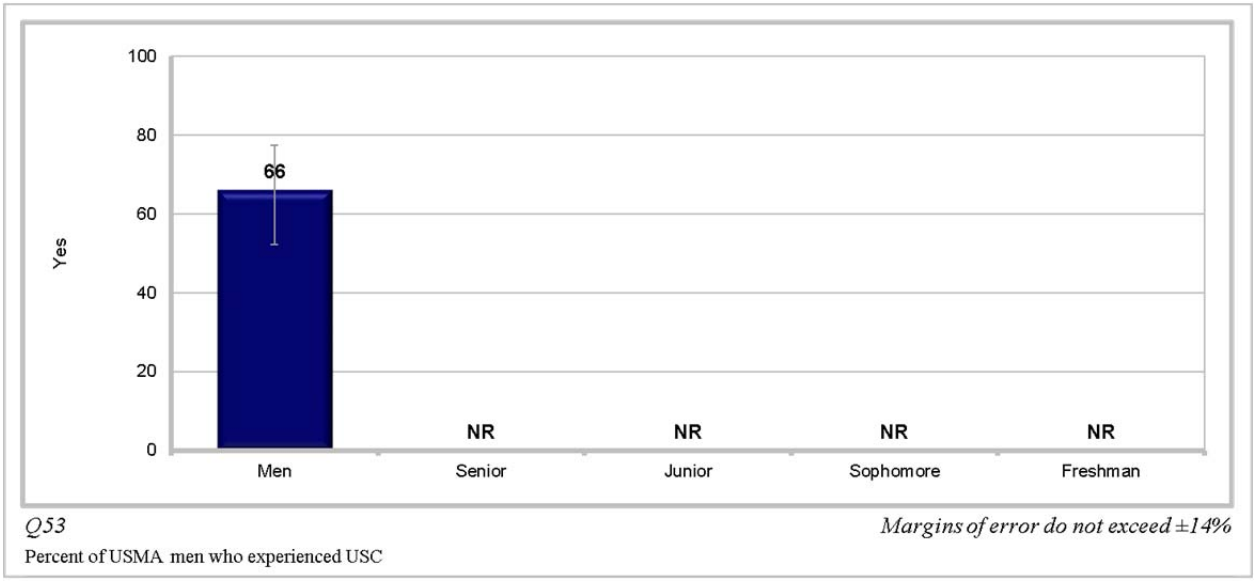
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior (83%) and freshman women (78%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*, whereas senior (36%) and sophomore women (40%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 24, of USMA men who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, two-thirds (66%) indicated experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*. More than one-third (34%) indicated that *different alleged offenders were involved* in the unwanted sexual contact incidents. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

[57] These results are not depicted in the figures below.

Figure 24.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Multiple Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents and Indicated the Same Alleged Offender(s) Was/Were Involved, by Class Year

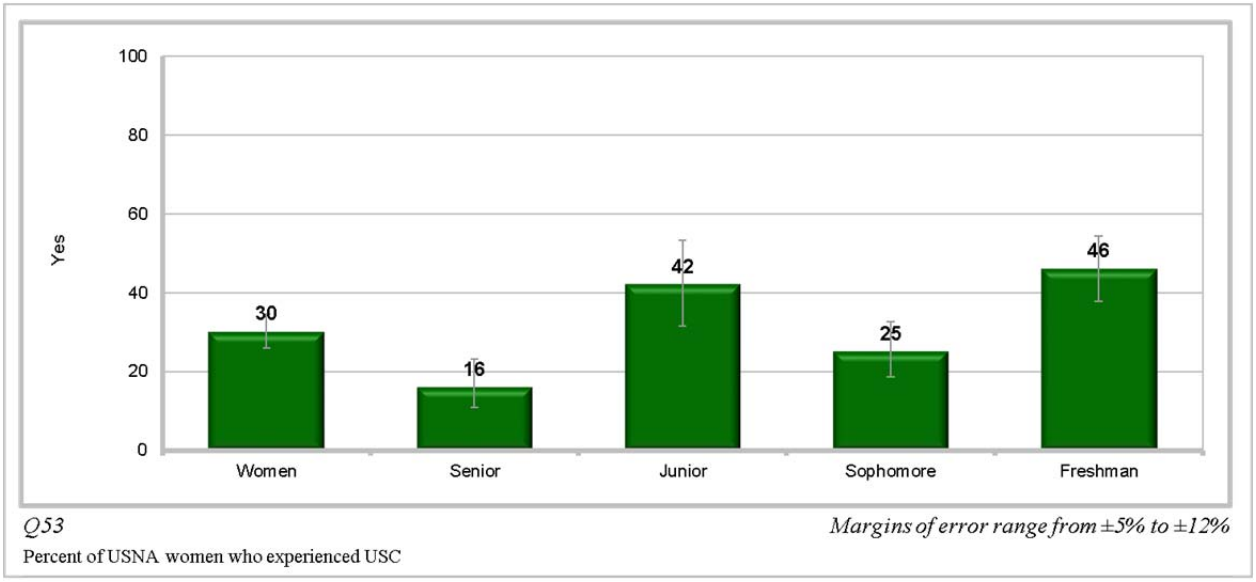


Results are not reportable for USMA men, by class year.

Alleged Offenders in Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents: USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 25, of USNA women who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than one-third (30%) indicated experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*. The majority (70%) indicated that *different alleged offenders were involved* in the unwanted sexual contact incidents. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 25.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Multiple Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents and Indicated the Same Alleged Offender(s) Was/Were Involved, by Class Year

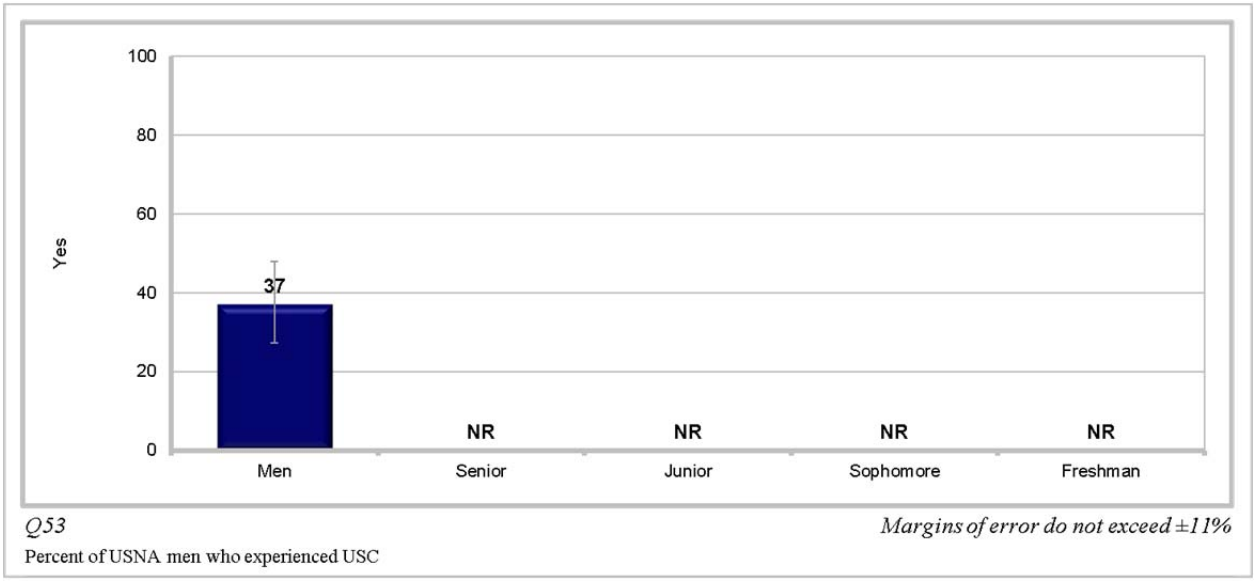


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior (42%) and freshman women (46%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*, whereas senior women (16%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 26, of USNA men who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-third (37%) indicated experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*. A little less than two-thirds (63%) indicated that *different alleged offenders were involved* in the unwanted sexual contact incidents. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 26.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Multiple Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents and Indicated the Same Alleged Offender(s) Was/Were Involved, by Class Year

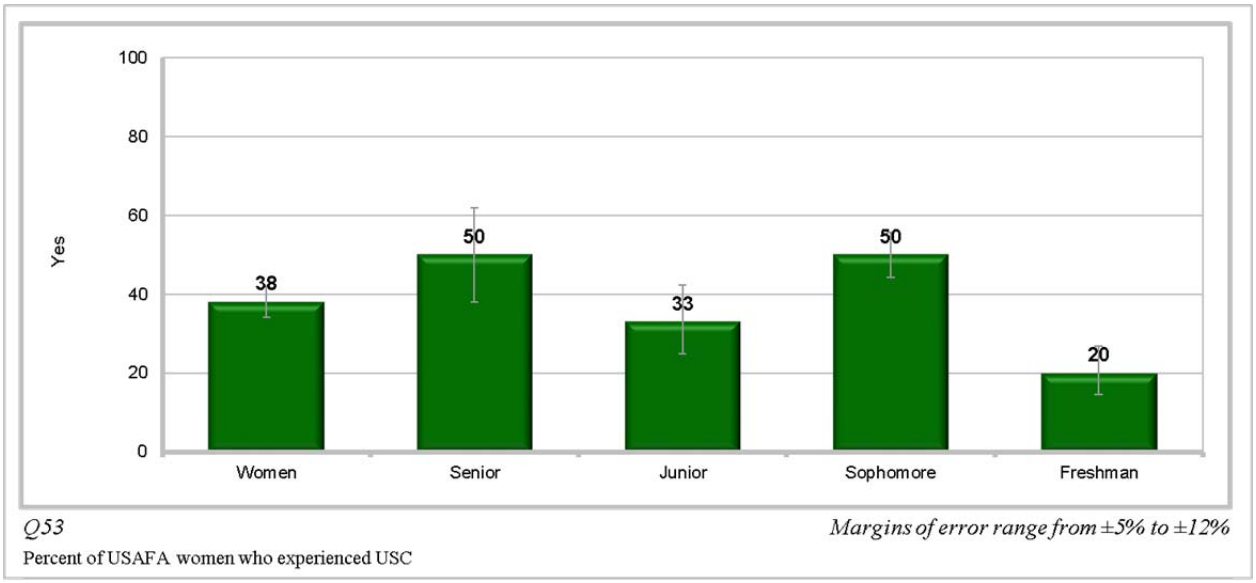


Results are not reportable for USNA men, by class year.

Alleged Offenders in Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents: USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 27, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-third (38%) indicated experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*. A little less than two-thirds (62%) indicated that *different alleged offenders were involved* in the unwanted sexual contact incidents. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 27.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Multiple Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents and Indicated the Same Alleged Offender(s) Was/Were Involved, by Class Year

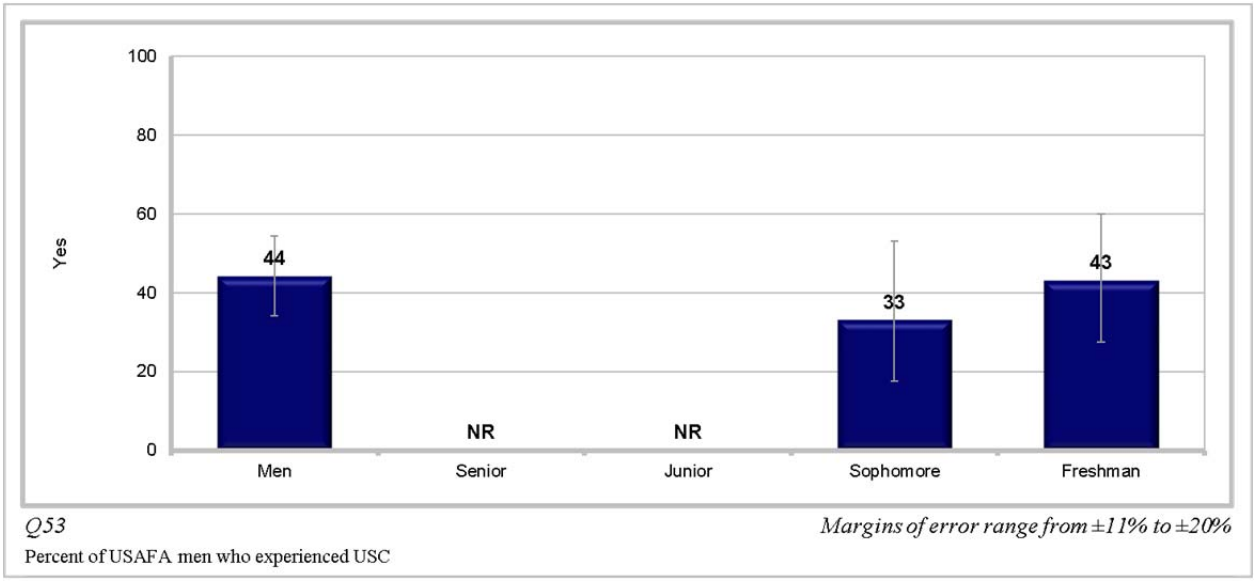


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*, whereas freshman women (20%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 28, of USAFA men who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than half (44%) indicated experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*. More than half (56%) indicated that *different alleged offenders were involved* in the unwanted sexual contact incidents. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 28.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Multiple Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents and Indicated the Same Alleged Offender(s) Was/Were Involved, by Class Year

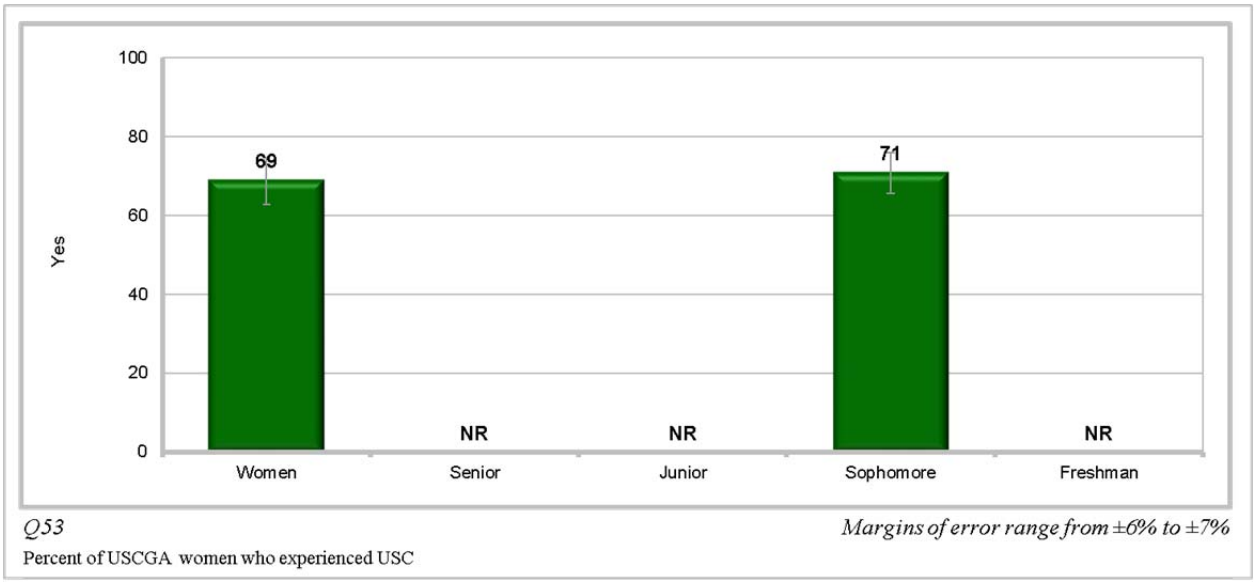


There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

Alleged Offenders in Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents: USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 29, of USCGA women who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than two-thirds (69%) indicated experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person*. A little less than one-third (31%) indicated that *different alleged offenders were involved* in the unwanted sexual contact incidents. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 29.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Multiple Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents and Indicated the Same Alleged Offender(s) Was/Were Involved, by Class Year



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

- Sophomore women (71%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *more than one sexual assault by the same person* compared to women in other class years.

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Described as Hazing and/or Bullying

Students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 were asked whether they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing* (defined in the survey item as "*so-called initiations or rites of passage in which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization*") or *bullying* (defined in the survey item as "*acts of aggression intended to single out individual from their fellow cadets/midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization*"). Data from this section help to highlight the contextual aspects of unwanted experiences in order to inform prevention and response efforts. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Hazing and/or Bullying: Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of the 4.0% of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 4% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*. This represents 4% of women and 6% of men. A little more than one-tenth (12%) of students indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*. This represents a little more than one-tenth (12%) of women and a little more than one-tenth (12%) of men. Fourteen percent (14%) of students indicated

they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*. This represents 13% of women and 16% of men. Finally, 3% of students indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying*. This represents 3% of women and 2% of men. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Hazing and/or Bullying: USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 17, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 5% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, 14% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*, 14% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 5% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 17.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe Their Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident(s) as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	5	6	NR	9	<1
Bullying	14	22	NR	23	<1
Hazing and/or Bullying	14	22	NR	23	<1
Both Hazing and Bullying	5	6	NR	9	<1
Margins of Error	*±4%-5%*	*±8%-10%*	--	*±8%-10%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q55

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Bullying.*** Sophomore women (23%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Sophomore women (23%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying* compared to women in other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 18, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, one-tenth (10%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*, one-quarter (25%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 3% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 18.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident(s) as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	10	NR	NR	33	NR
Bullying	18	NR	NR	11	NR
Hazing and/or Bullying	25	NR	NR	33	NR
Both Hazing and Bullying	3	NR	NR	11	NR
Margins of Error	*±6%-11%*	--	--	*±16%-18%*	--

Note. Q55

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

- ***Hazing.*** Sophomore men (33%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

Hazing and/or Bullying: USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 19, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 2% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, a little

more than one-tenth (11%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*, a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 2% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 19.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident(s) as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	2	<1	6	<1	5
Bullying	11	9	9	15	10
Hazing and/or Bullying	12	9	13	15	10
Both Hazing and Bullying	2	<1	3	<1	5
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±5%-7%*	*±<1%-6%*	*±4%-5%*

Note. Q55

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

- ***Hazing.*** Junior women (6%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, whereas sophomore and senior women (both <1%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying.*** Sophomore women (15%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Freshman women (5%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying*, whereas sophomore and senior women (both <1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 20, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 4% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, one-tenth (10%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*, 14% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, and less than one percent (<1%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 20.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident(s) as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	4	7	NR	NR	NR
Bullying	10	NR	25	NR	NR
Hazing and/or Bullying	14	7	25	NR	NR
Both Hazing and Bullying	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-12%*	*±<1%-15%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q55

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

- ***Hazing.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Bullying.*** Junior men (25%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Junior men (25%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

Hazing and/or Bullying: USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 21, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 5% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*, 13% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 3% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 21.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident(s) as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	5	<1	5	<1	13
Bullying	12	7	15	10	13
Hazing and/or Bullying	13	7	15	10	17
Both Hazing and Bullying	3	<1	5	<1	9
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±5%-7%*	*±<1%-4%*	*±5%-6%*

Note. Q55

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman women (13%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, whereas sophomore and senior women (both <1%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Freshman women (17%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas senior women (7%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying*, whereas sophomore and senior women (both <1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 22, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 3% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, one-tenth (10%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*, one-tenth (10%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 3% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 22.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident(s) as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	3	10	NR	NR	NR
Bullying	10	20	NR	NR	NR
Hazing and/or Bullying	10	20	NR	NR	NR
Both Hazing and Bullying	3	10	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±6%-8%*	*±16%-17%*	--	--	--

Note. Q55.

There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

Hazing and/or Bullying: USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 23, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, less than one percent (<1%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, 5% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*, 5% indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, and less than one percent (<1%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 23.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident(s) as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Bullying	5	NR	<1	<1	NR
Hazing and/or Bullying	5	NR	<1	<1	NR
Both Hazing and Bullying	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-3%*	--	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	--

Note. Q55

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

- ***Hazing.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Bullying.*** Sophomore and junior women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Sophomore and junior women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 24, of the 1.0% of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, less than one percent (<1%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing*, one-fifth (20%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *bullying*, one-fifth (20%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *hazing and/or bullying*, and less than one percent (<1%) indicated they would describe the incident(s) as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 24.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident(s) as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Bullying	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hazing and/or Bullying	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Both Hazing and Bullying	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-15%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q55.

Results are not reportable for USCGA men, by class year.

Survivor's Ability to Consent During Unwanted Sexual Contact

A defining characteristic of unwanted sexual contact is that the survivor does not, or is not able to, provide consent. To better understand the dynamics regarding the survivor's ability to

consent to an offender's behavior, students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked if, during the incident, *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling; they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious;* and *they did not have time to react.* Further, offenders may use a variety of tactics 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) that also result in non-consensual sexual contact. To measure this on the *2016 SAGR*, Academy students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were also asked if the offender(s) used threats or physical force during the incident. Findings from this section may provide a better understanding of survivors' ability to consent due to a variety of factors including alcohol, drugs, and the use of force or threats. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Ability to Consent: Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of the 4.0% of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than one-third (30%) indicated *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*. This represents more than one-third (36%) of women and a little less than one-fifth (19%) of men. A little more than one-tenth (12%) of students indicated *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious*. This represents 14% of women and 8% of men. Finally, a little less than half (47%) of students indicated *they did not have time to react*. This represents less than half (45%) of women and more than half (52%) of men.

Further, 13% of students indicated the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply*. This represents 17% of women and 5% of men. Five percent (5%) of students indicated the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)*. This represents 5% of women and 5% of men. Finally, 14% of students indicated the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*. This represents 14% of women and 13% of men. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Ability to Consent: USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 25, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than one-third (36%) indicated *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious*, and less than half (44%) indicated *they did not have time to react.*

Further, 17% indicated the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply*, 6% indicated the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)*, and a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 25.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated a Factor Contributing to Inability to Consent, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling	36	39	64	27	18
Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious	11	6	18	14	9
Survivor did not have time to react	44	33	45	50	45
Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make survivor comply	17	17	27	18	9
Alleged offender threatened to harm survivor physically (or someone else)	6	6	9	5	9
Alleged offender threatened or coerced survivor (or someone else) in some other way	19	17	9	32	9
Margins of Error	*±4%-6%*	*±7%-11%*	*±8%-13%*	*±7%-10%*	*±9%-12%*

Note. Q57

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

- ***Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling.*** Junior women (64%) were more likely to indicate *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, whereas freshman (18%) and sophomore women (27%) were less likely.

- ***Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious.*** Senior women (6%) were less likely to indicate *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Survivor did not have time to react.*** Senior women (33%) were less likely to indicate *they did not have time to react* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make the survivor comply***. Freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened to harm the survivor physically (or someone else)***. There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened or coerced the survivor (or someone else) in some other way***. Sophomore women (32%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*, whereas freshman and junior women (both 9%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 26, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, 14% indicated *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious*, and a little less than half (47%) indicated *they did not have time to react.*

Further, 7% indicated the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply*, one-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)*, and 14% indicated the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 26.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated a Factor Contributing to Inability to Consent, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling	18	NR	NR	22	NR
Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious	14	NR	NR	11	NR
Survivor did not have time to react	47	NR	NR	33	NR
Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make survivor comply	7	NR	NR	22	NR
Alleged offender threatened to harm survivor physically (or someone else)	10	NR	NR	33	NR
Alleged offender threatened or coerced survivor (or someone else) in some other way	14	NR	NR	33	NR
Margins of Error	*±7%-11%*	--	--	*±16%-18%*	--

Note. Q57.

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

- ***Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Survivor did not have time to react.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make the survivor comply***. Sophomore men (22%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened to harm the survivor physically (or someone else)***. Sophomore men (33%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened or coerced the survivor (or someone else) in some other way***. Sophomore men (33%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way* compared to men in other class years.

Ability to Consent: USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 27, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, forty-one percent (41%) indicated *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, 15% indicated *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious*, and forty-two percent (42%) indicated *they did not have time to react*.

Further, a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply*, 2% indicated the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)*, and 13% indicated the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 27.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated a Factor Contributing to Inability to Consent, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling	41	47	52	31	30
Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious	15	6	29	15	10
Survivor did not have time to react	42	53	39	33	45
Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make survivor comply	12	18	9	13	10
Alleged offender threatened to harm survivor physically (or someone else)	2	<1	3	3	<1
Alleged offender threatened or coerced survivor (or someone else) in some other way	13	9	16	13	20
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±5%-9%*	*±3%-7%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q57

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

- ***Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling.*** Junior (52%) and senior women (47%) were more likely to indicate *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, whereas freshman (30%) and sophomore women (31%) were less likely.

- ***Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious.*** Junior women (29%) were more likely to indicate *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious,* whereas freshman (10%) and senior women (6%) were less likely.

- ***Survivor did not have time to react.*** Senior women (53%) were more likely to indicate *they did not have time to react*, whereas sophomore women (33%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make the survivor comply***. Senior women (18%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened to harm the survivor physically (or someone else)***. Freshman and senior women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged

offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened or coerced the survivor (or someone else) in some other way***. Freshman women (20%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*, whereas senior women (9%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 28, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, 4% indicated *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious*, and more than half (56%) indicated *they did not have time to react.*

Further, 6% indicated the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply*, 2% indicated the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)*, and 15% indicated the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 28.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated a Factor Contributing to Inability to Consent, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling	23	20	31	29	NR
Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious	4	7	NR	14	NR
Survivor did not have time to react	56	40	56	86	NR
Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make survivor comply	6	NR	6	14	14
Alleged offender threatened to harm survivor physically (or someone else)	2	NR	NR	14	NR
Alleged offender threatened or coerced survivor (or someone else) in some other way	15	13	13	14	29
Margins of Error	*±4%-9%*	*±12%-15%*	*±12%-15%*	*±19%-20%*	*±18%-19%*

Note. Q57

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

- ***Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Survivor did not have time to react.*** Sophomore men (86%) were more likely to indicate *they did not have time to react,* whereas senior men (40%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make the survivor comply***. There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened to harm the survivor physically (or someone else)***. There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened or coerced the survivor (or someone else) in some other way***. There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

Ability to Consent: USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 29, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than one-quarter (26%) indicated *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, 13% indicated *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious*, and a little more than half (52%) indicated *they did not have time to react.*

Further, a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply*, 9% indicated the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)*, and one-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 29.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated a Factor Contributing to Inability to Consent, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling	26	33	25	23	27
Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious	13	14	25	10	5
Survivor did not have time to react	52	33	50	62	55
Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make survivor comply	23	20	20	33	14
Alleged offender threatened to harm survivor physically (or someone else)	9	7	15	7	9
Alleged offender threatened or coerced survivor (or someone else) in some other way	10	7	10	13	9
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±8%-9%*	*±8%-9%*	*±4%-5%*	*±4%-7%*

Note. Q57

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

- ***Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious.*** Junior women (25%) were more likely to indicate *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious,* whereas freshman women (5%) were less likely.
- ***Survivor did not have time to react.*** Sophomore women (62%) were more likely to indicate *they did not have time to react,* whereas senior women (33%) were less likely.
- ***Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make the survivor comply***. Sophomore women (33%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply,* whereas freshman women (14%) were less likely.
- ***Alleged offender threatened to harm the survivor physically (or someone else)***. Junior women (15%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened or coerced the survivor (or someone else) in some other way***. There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 30, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 13% indicated *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, 6% indicated *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious*, and a little less than half (49%) indicated *they did not have time to react.*

Further, less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply*, 3% indicated the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)*, and 9% indicated the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 30.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated a Factor Contributing to Inability to Consent, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling	13	11	NR	NR	20
Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious	6	NR	NR	NR	NR
Survivor did not have time to react	49	78	NR	50	40
Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make survivor comply	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender threatened to harm survivor physically (or someone else)	3	NR	NR	NR	10
Alleged offender threatened or coerced survivor (or someone else) in some other way	9	NR	NR	NR	20
Margins of Error	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-18%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%-19%*	*±<1%-15%*

Note. Q57

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

- ***Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious.*** Results are not reportable for USAFA men, by class year.

- ***Survivor did not have time to react.*** Senior men (78%) were more likely to indicate *they did not have time to react* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make the survivor comply***. There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened to harm the survivor physically (or someone else)***. Freshman men (10%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened or coerced the survivor (or someone else) in some other way***. Freshman men (20%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way* compared to men in other class years.

Ability to Consent: USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 31, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than half (55%) indicated *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, 15% indicated *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious*, and a little less than one-third (30%) indicated *they did not have time to react.*

Further, one-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply*, less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)*, and 5% indicated the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 31.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated a Factor Contributing to Inability to Consent, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling	55	NR	80	44	NR
Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious	15	NR	20	<1	NR
Survivor did not have time to react	30	NR	60	11	NR
Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make survivor comply	10	NR	<1	11	NR
Alleged offender threatened to harm survivor physically (or someone else)	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender threatened or coerced survivor (or someone else) in some other way	5	NR	<1	11	NR
Margins of Error	*±4%-5%*	--	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-6%*	--

Note. Q57

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

- ***Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling.*** Junior women (80%) were more likely to indicate *they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling*, whereas sophomore women (44%) were less likely.

- ***Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious.*** Sophomore women (<1%) were less likely to indicate *they were passed out, asleep, or unconscious* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Survivor did not have time to react.*** Junior women (60%) were more likely to indicate *they did not have time to react*, whereas sophomore women (11%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make the survivor comply***. Junior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened to harm the survivor physically (or someone else)***. There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Alleged offender threatened or coerced the survivor (or someone else) in some other way***. Sophomore women (11%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 32, of the 1.0% of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, one-fifth (20%) indicated the alleged offender *used physical force or threats to make them comply*, less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender *threatened to harm them physically (or someone else)*, and less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender *threatened or coerced them (or someone else) in some other way*. Results for other items are not reportable. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 32.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated a Factor Contributing to Inability to Consent, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Survivor was so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not understand what was happening or they could not show that they were unwilling	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Survivor was passed out, asleep, or unconscious	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Survivor did not have time to react	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender used physical force or threats to make survivor comply	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender threatened to harm survivor physically (or someone else)	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender threatened or coerced survivor (or someone else) in some other way	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-15%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q56.

Results are not reportable for USCGA men, by class year.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy

Researchers have 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 DoD is interested in understanding the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact prior to entry into the Academy. In 2016, in addition to asking students about their experiences of unwanted sexual

contact since June 2015, students at the Academies were also asked if they experienced any of the unwanted behaviors *prior* to entering the Academy. Findings from this section provide the DoD with an understanding of the estimated prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact for students who are entering their Academy. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

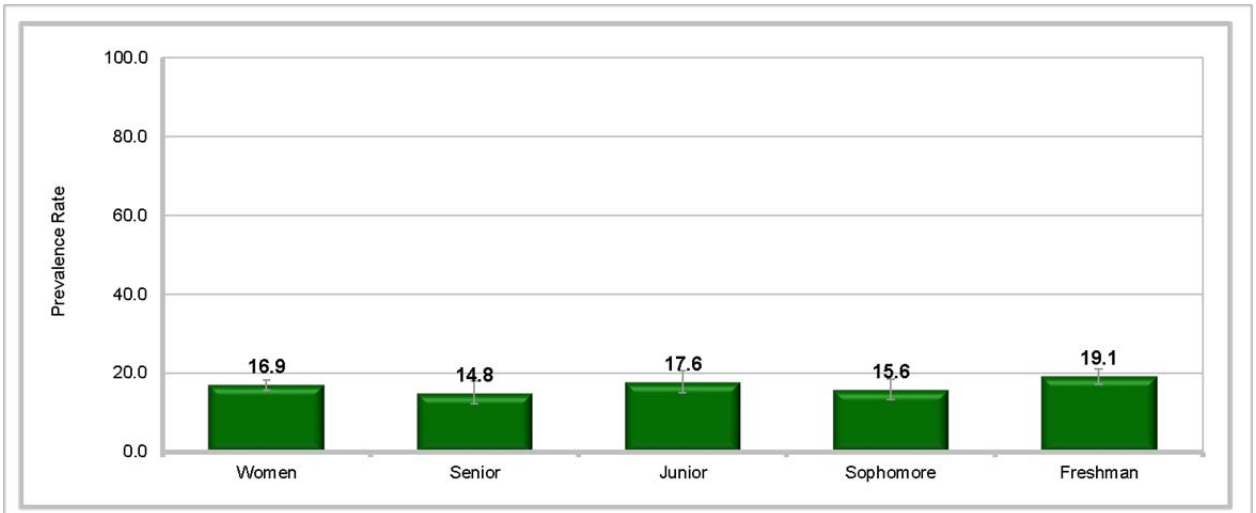
Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to the Academy: Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, 7.9% of students indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This represents about 1 in 5 women (19.4%) and 1 in 22 men (4.5%). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to the Academy: USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 30, overall, about 1 in 6 USMA women (16.9%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

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

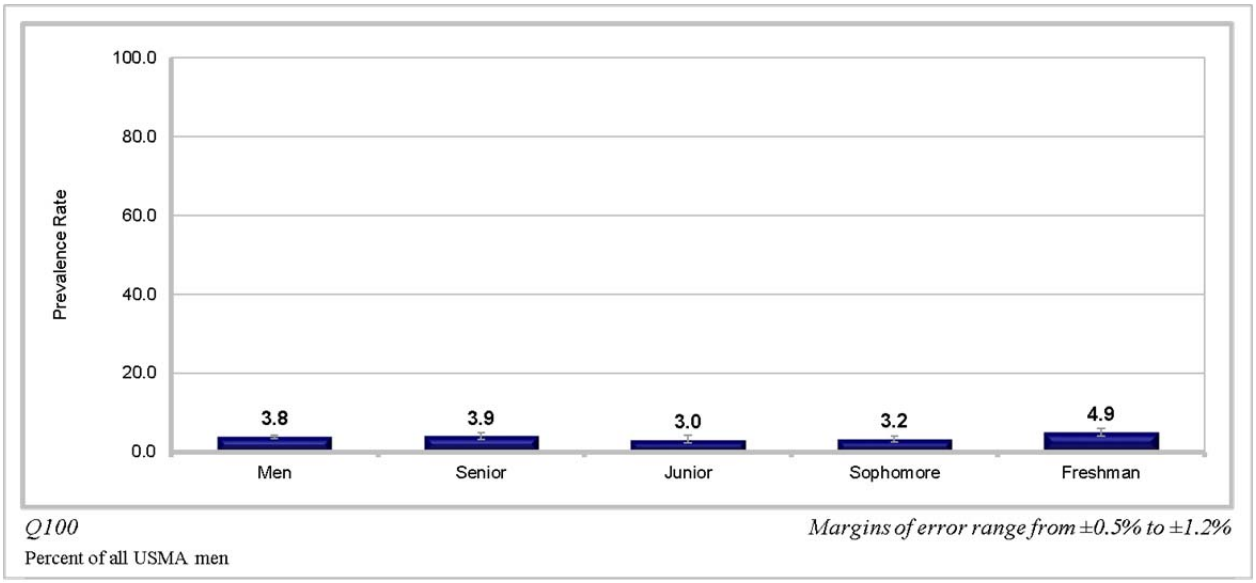


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman women (19.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy compared to women in other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 31, overall, about 1 in 26 USMA men (3.8%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

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



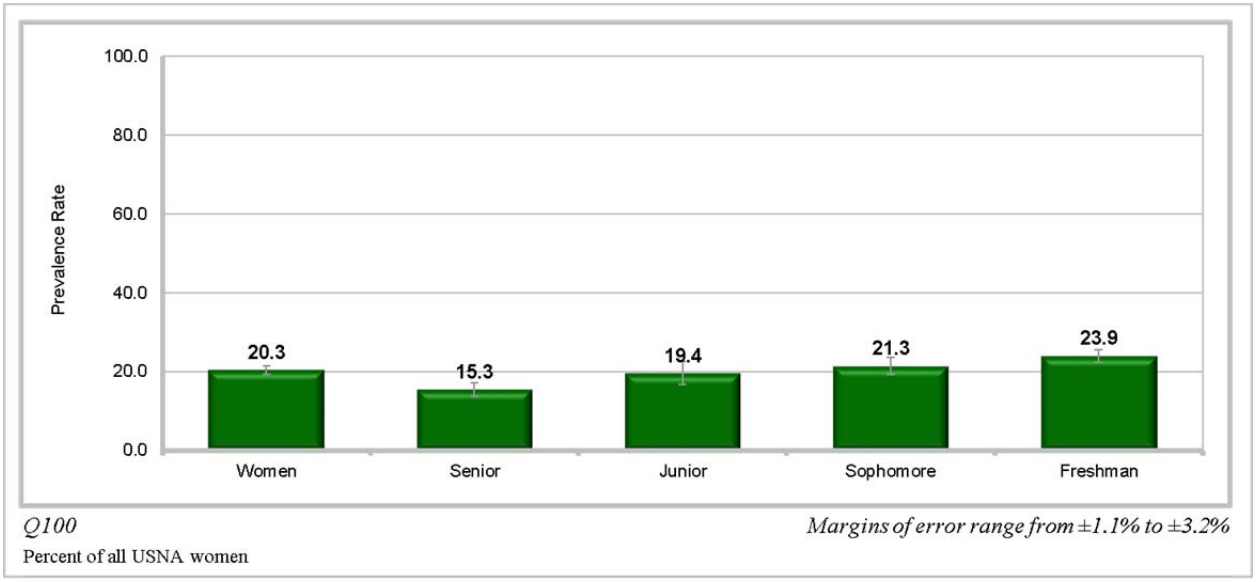
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman men (4.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy compared to men in other class years.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to the Academy: USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 32, overall, 1 in 5 USNA women (20.3%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 32.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy, by Class Year

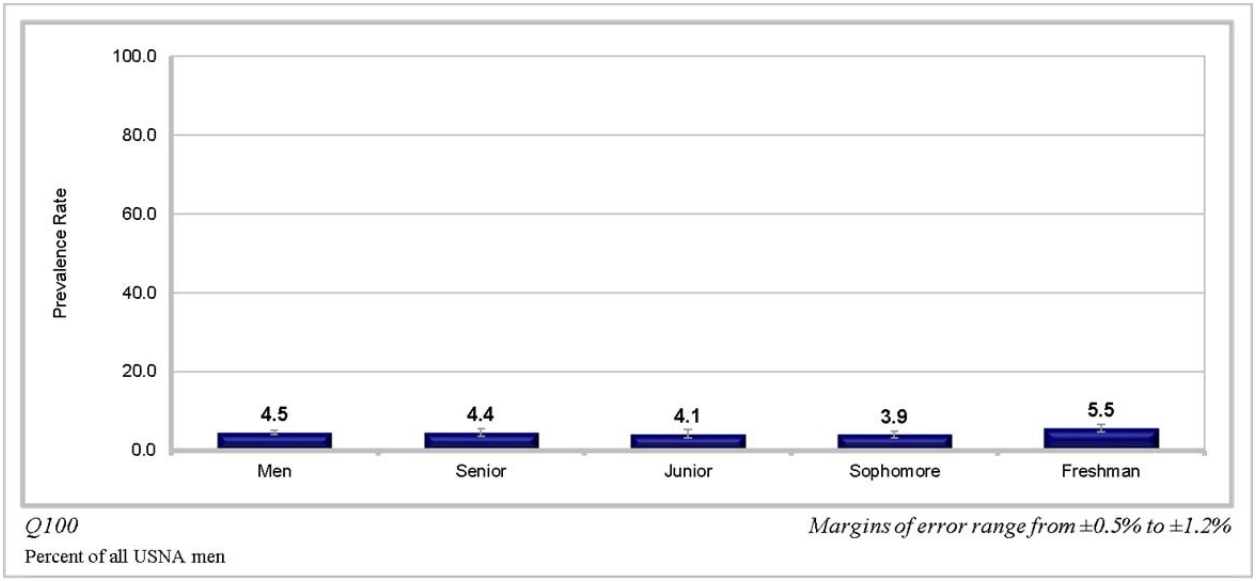


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman women (23.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy, whereas senior women (15.3%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 33, overall, about 1 in 22 USNA men (4.5%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 33.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy, by Class Year



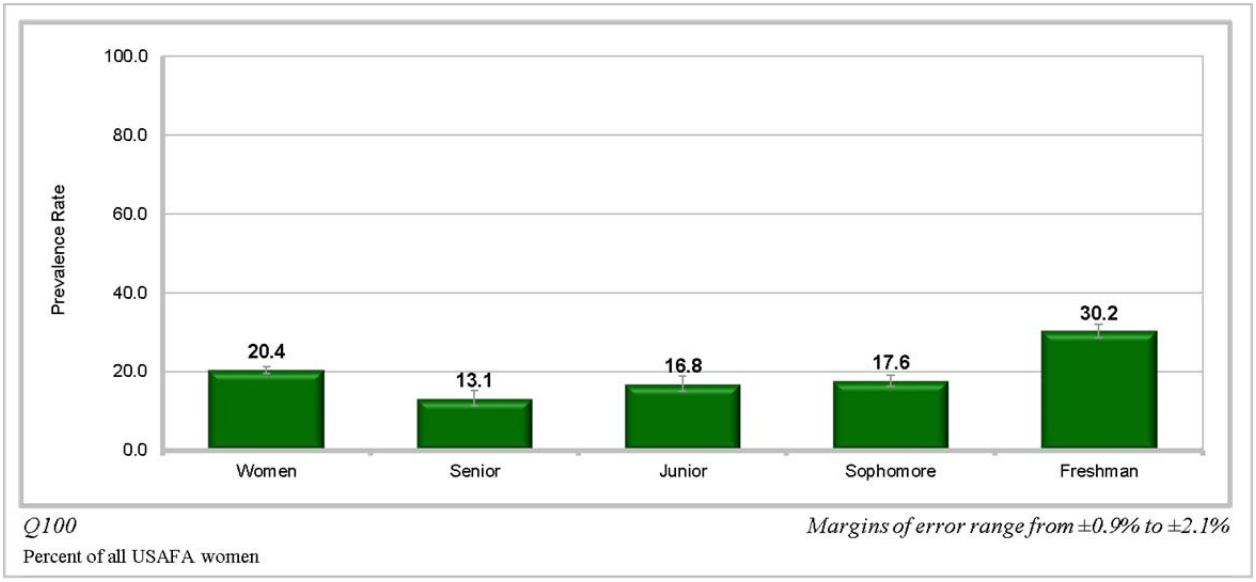
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman men (5.5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy compared to men in other class years.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to the Academy: USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 34, overall, about 1 in 5 USAFA women (20.4%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 34.
Percentage USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy, by Class Year



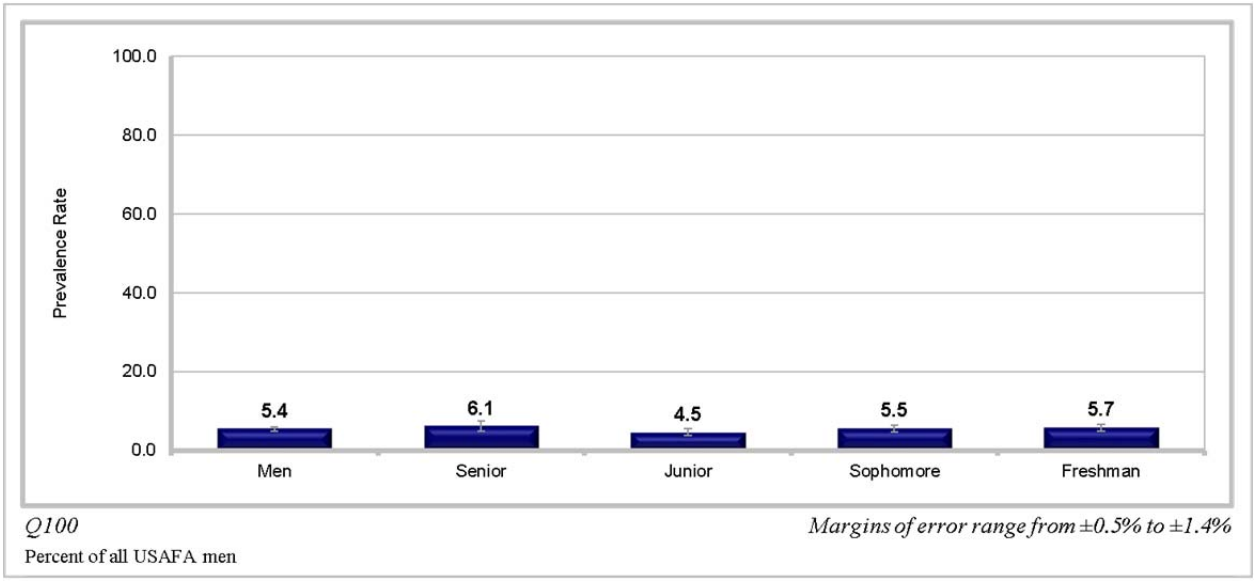
Q100 *Margins of error range from ±0.9% to ±2.1%*
Percent of all USAFA women

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

- Freshman women (30.2%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy, whereas senior (13.1%), junior (16.8%), and sophomore women (17.6%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 35, overall, about 1 in 19 USAFA men (5.4%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 35.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy, by Class Year



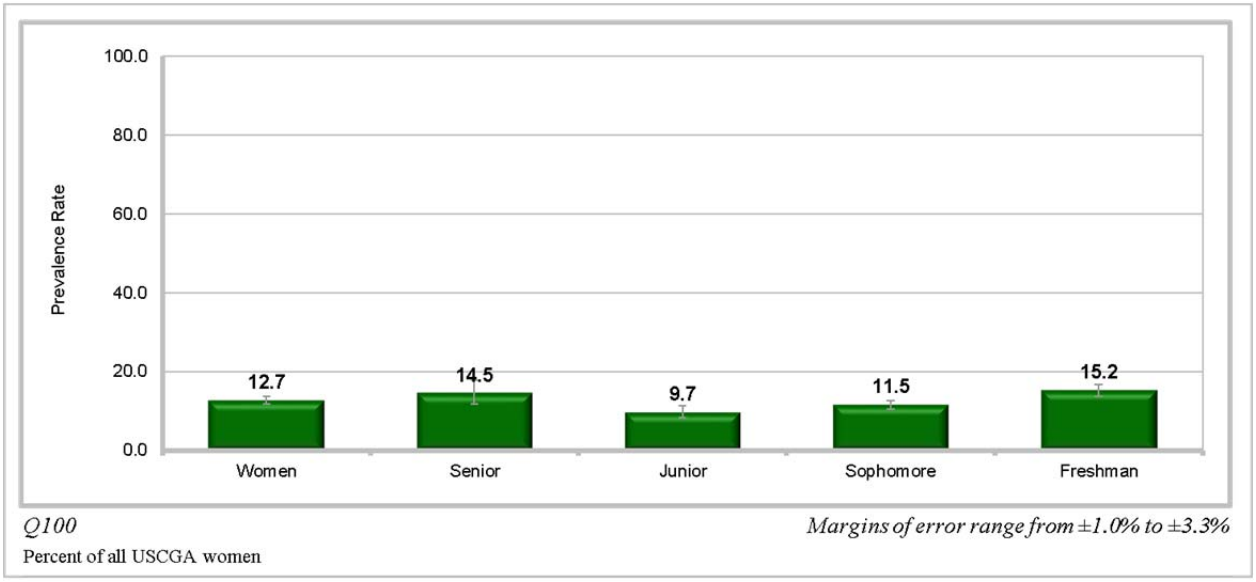
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior men (4.5%) were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy compared to men in the other class years.

Experiences of USC Prior to the Academy: USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 36, overall, about 1 in 8 USCGA women (12.7%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 36.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy, by Class Year

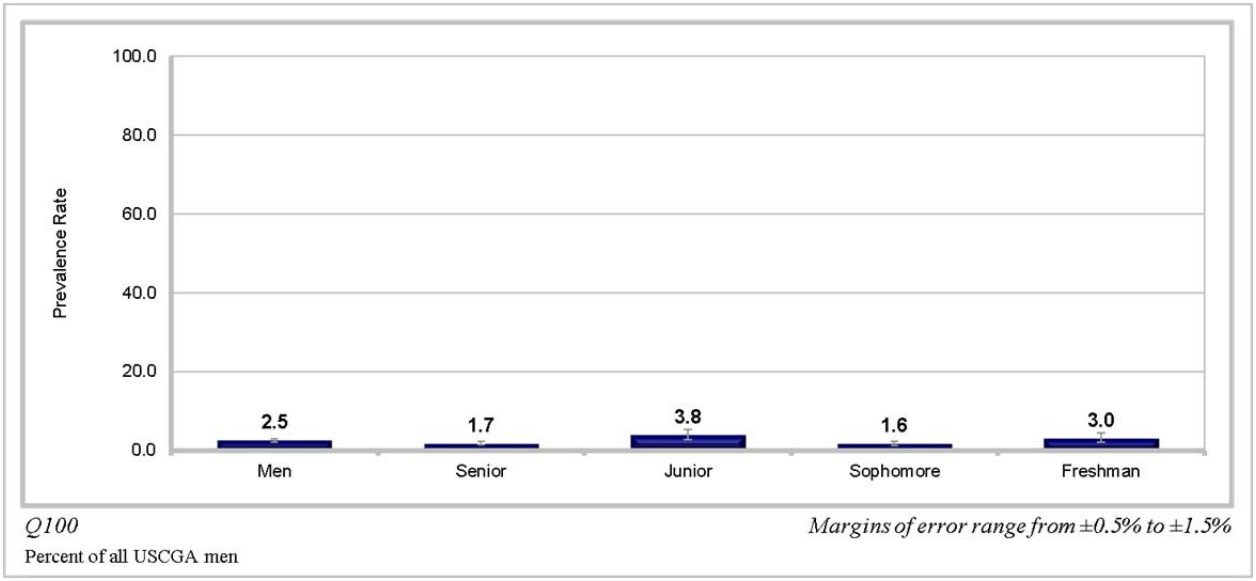


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman women (15.2%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy, whereas junior women (9.7%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 37, overall, 1 in 40 USCGA men (2.5%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 37.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy, by Class Year



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

- Junior men (3.8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy, whereas senior (1.7%) and sophomore men (1.6%) were less likely.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact since Entering the Academy

The construction of estimated annual prevalence rates is critical to understanding how changes in policies and programs impact estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact. However, it is also useful to have a general understanding of the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, overall, while at the Academy. Students were asked if they experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy but prior to June 2015; this measure was combined with the measure of incidents since June 2015 to produce an estimate of the proportion of students experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. Findings from these questions provide an estimated prevalence rate for students while affiliated with the Academy. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy: Total DoD Academies

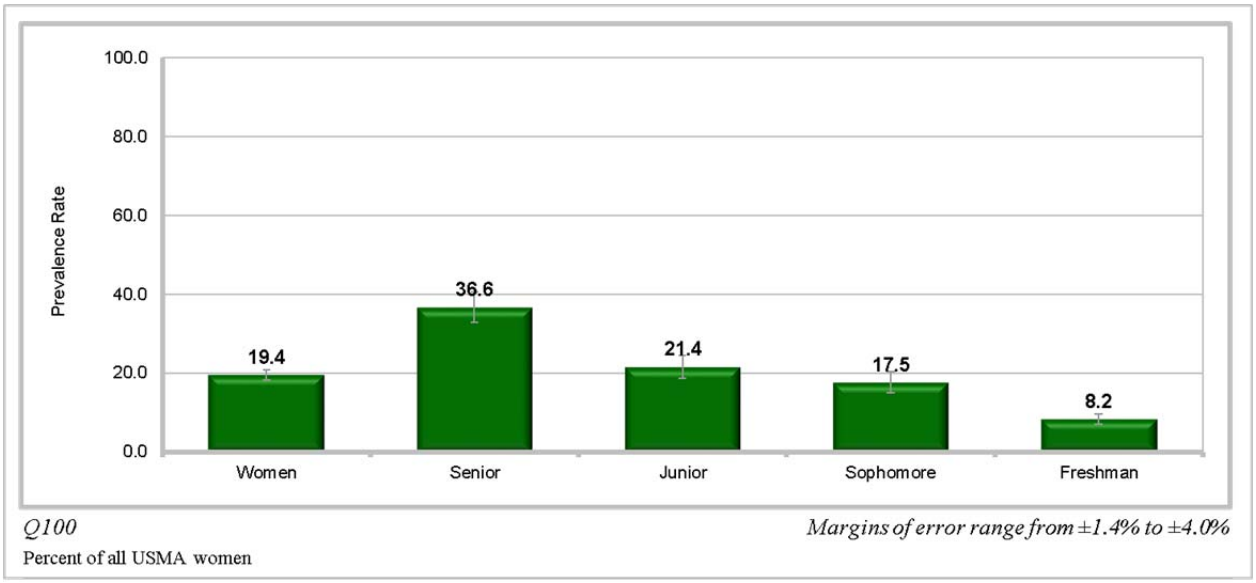
Across all DoD Academies, 7.5% of students indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This represents about 1 in 5 women (21.6%) and 1 in 30 men (3.3%). This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy: USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 38, overall, about 1 in 5 USMA women (19.4%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the estimated prevalence rate since June 2015 (shown in the text box for context). This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

- For context, the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 for USMA women were:
  - Overall – 10.2%
  - Senior – 14.1%
  - Junior – 8.6%
  - Sophomore – 12.7%
  - Freshman – 5.8%

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



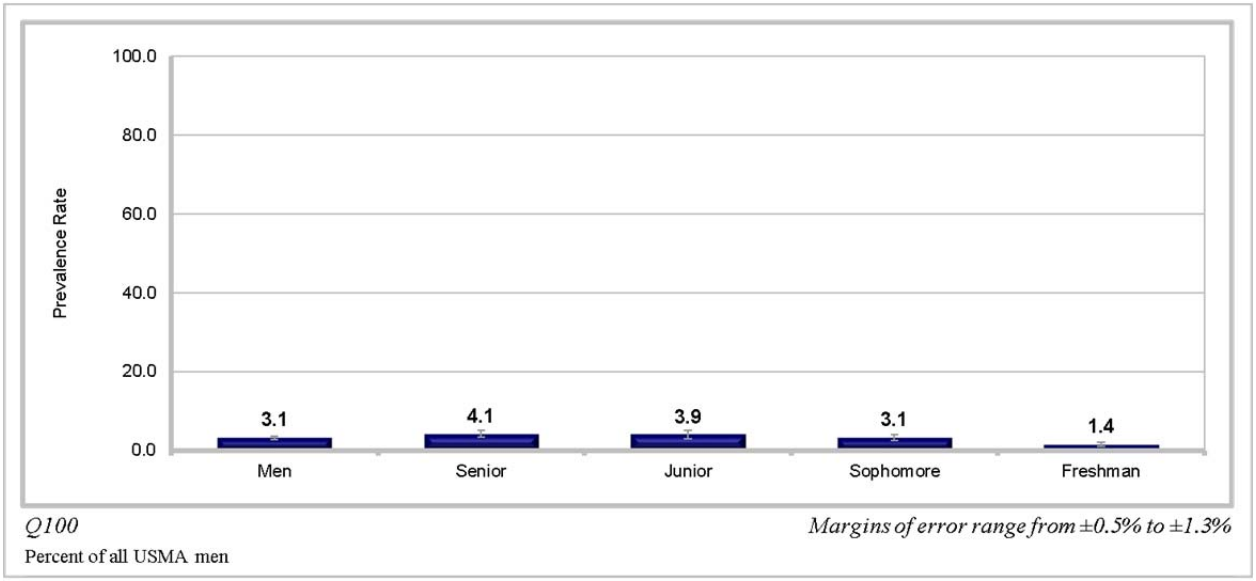
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (36.6%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy, whereas freshman women (8.2%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 39, overall, about 1 in 30 USMA men (3.1%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the estimated prevalence rate since June 2015 (shown in the text box for context). This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

- For context, the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 for USMA men were:
  - Overall – 1.4%
  - Senior – 1.2%
  - Junior – 1.9%
  - Sophomore – 1.6%
  - Freshman – 0.9%

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



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

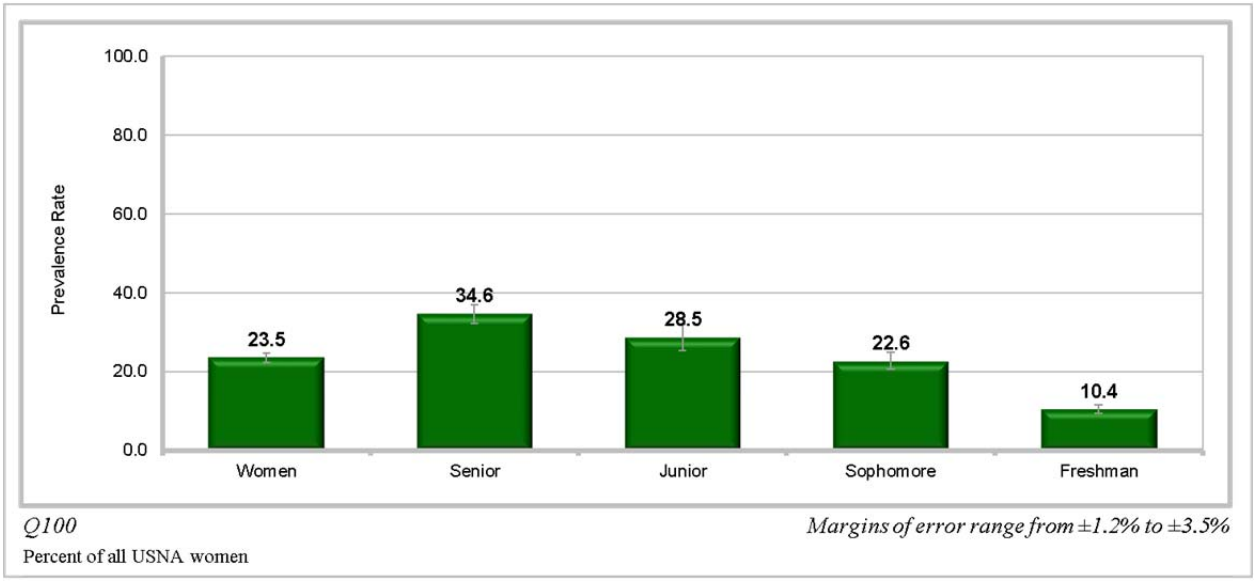
- Senior men (4.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy, whereas freshman men (1.4%) were less likely.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy: USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 40, overall, about 1 in 4 USNA women (23.5%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the estimated prevalence rate since June 2015 (shown in the text box for context). This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

- For context, the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 for USNA women were:
  - Overall – 14.5%
  - Senior – 15.9%
  - Junior – 18.4%
  - Sophomore – 17.6%
  - Freshman – 7.0%

Figure 40.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy, by Class Year



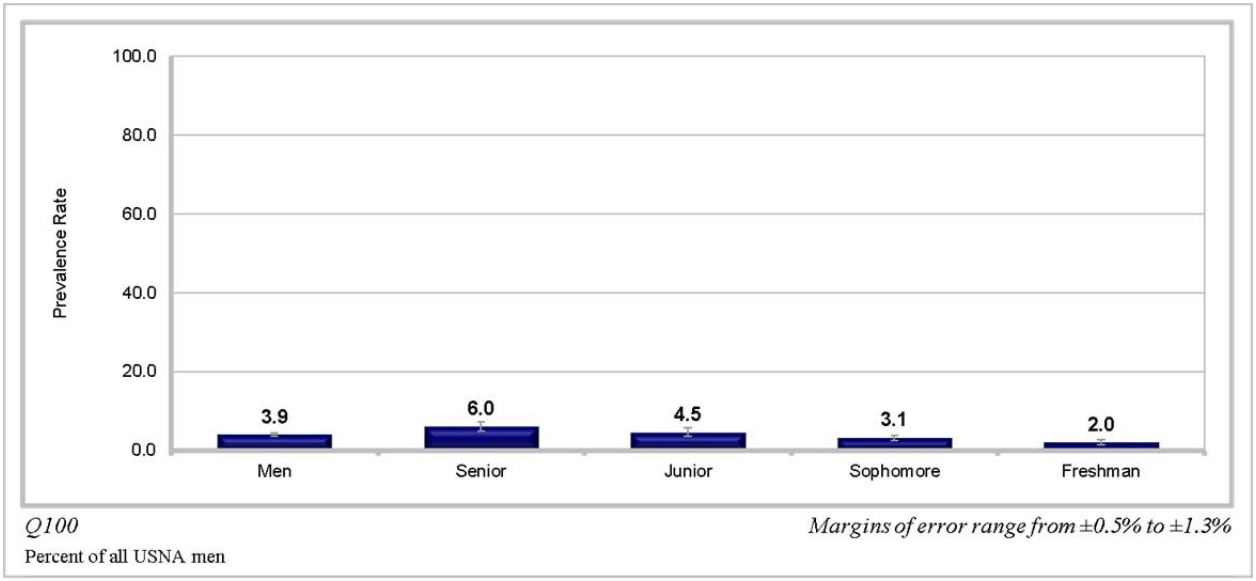
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior (34.6%) and junior women (28.5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy, whereas freshman women (10.4%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure **41**, overall, about 1 in 26 USNA men (3.9%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the estimated prevalence rate since June 2015 (shown in the text box for context). This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

- For context, the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 for USNA men were:
  - Overall – 2.1%
  - Senior – 2.9%
  - Junior – 3.0%
  - Sophomore – 1.1%
  - Freshman – 1.3%

Figure 41.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy, by Class Year



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

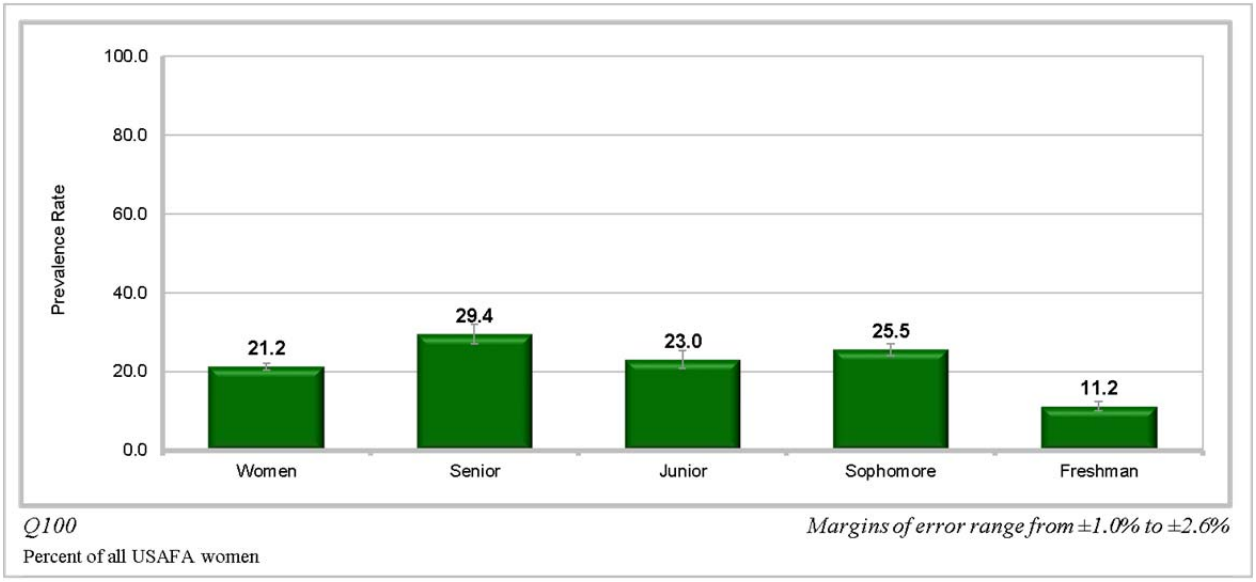
- Senior men (6.0%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy, whereas sophomore (3.1%) and freshman men (2.0%) were less likely.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy: USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 42, overall, about 1 in 5 USAFA women (21.2%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the estimated prevalence rate since June 2015 (shown in the text box for context). This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

- For context, the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 for USAFA women were:
  - Overall – 11.2%
  - Senior – 10.1%
  - Junior – 10.9%
  - Sophomore – 15.4%
  - Freshman – 8.8%

Figure 42.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy, by Class Year



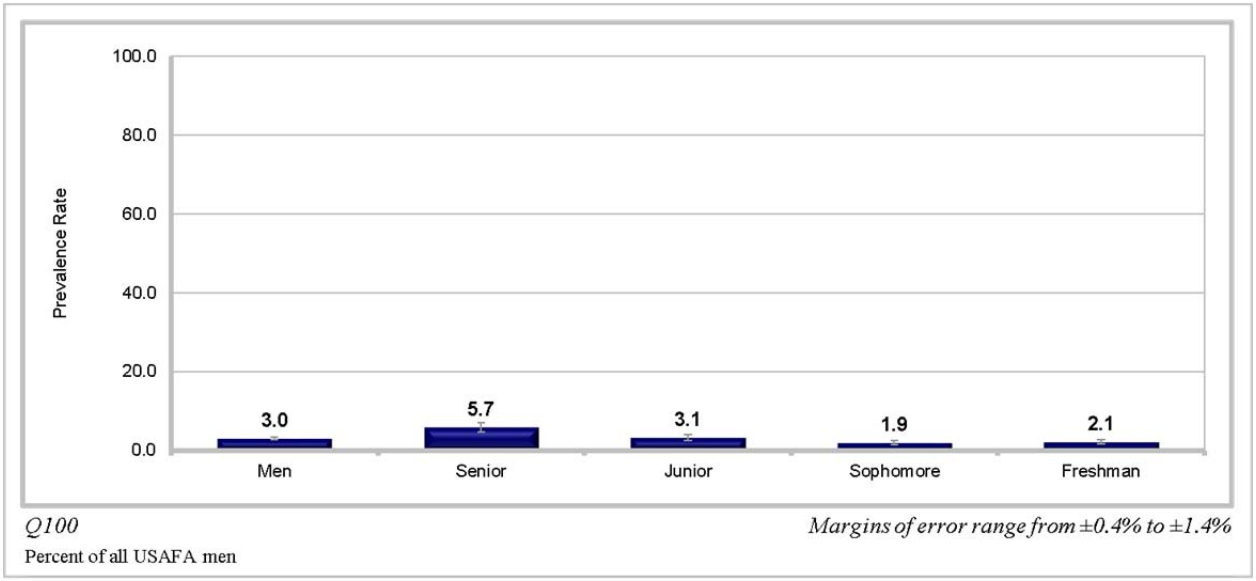
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (29.4%) and sophomore women (25.5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy, whereas freshman women (11.2%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 43, overall, about 1 in 33 USAFA men (3.0%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the estimated prevalence rate since June 2015 (shown in the text box for context). This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

- For context, the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 for USAFA men were:
  - Overall – 1.6%
  - Senior – 2.5%
  - Junior – 1.2%
  - Sophomore – 1.0%
  - Freshman – 1.7%

Figure 43.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy, by Class Year



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

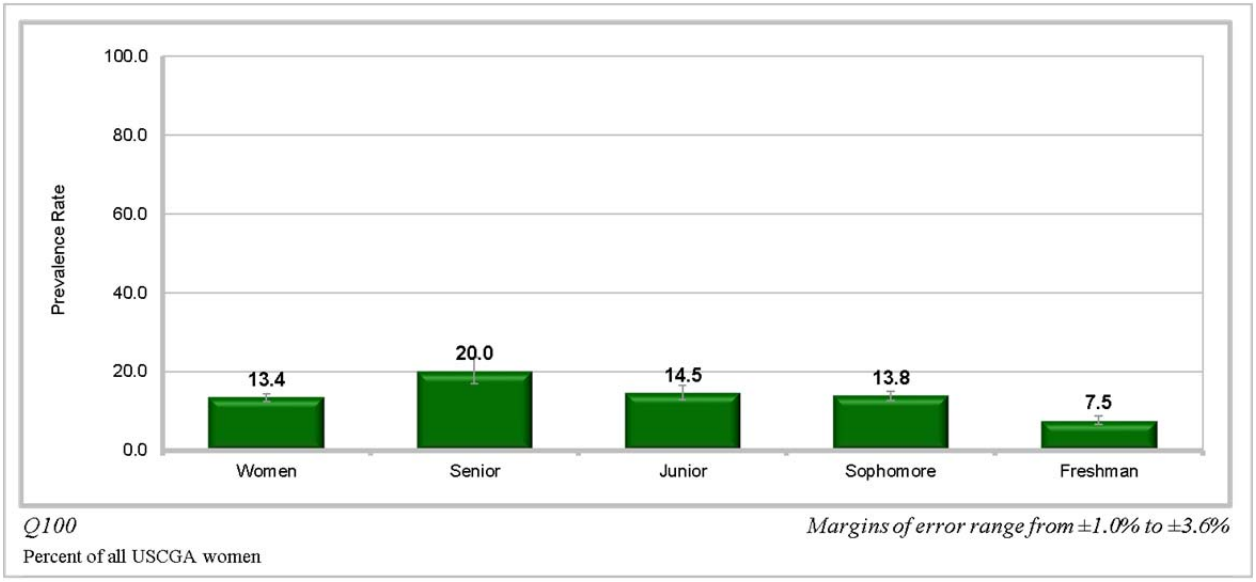
- Senior men (5.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy, whereas sophomore (1.9%) and freshman men (2.1%) were less likely.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy: USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 44, overall, nearly 1 in 7 USCGA women (13.4%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the estimated prevalence rate since June 2015 (shown in the text box for context). This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

- For context, the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 for USCGA men were:
  - Overall – 8.0%
  - Senior – 7.3%
  - Junior – 7.8%
  - Sophomore – 12.0%
  - Freshman – 4.8%

Figure 44.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy, by Class Year



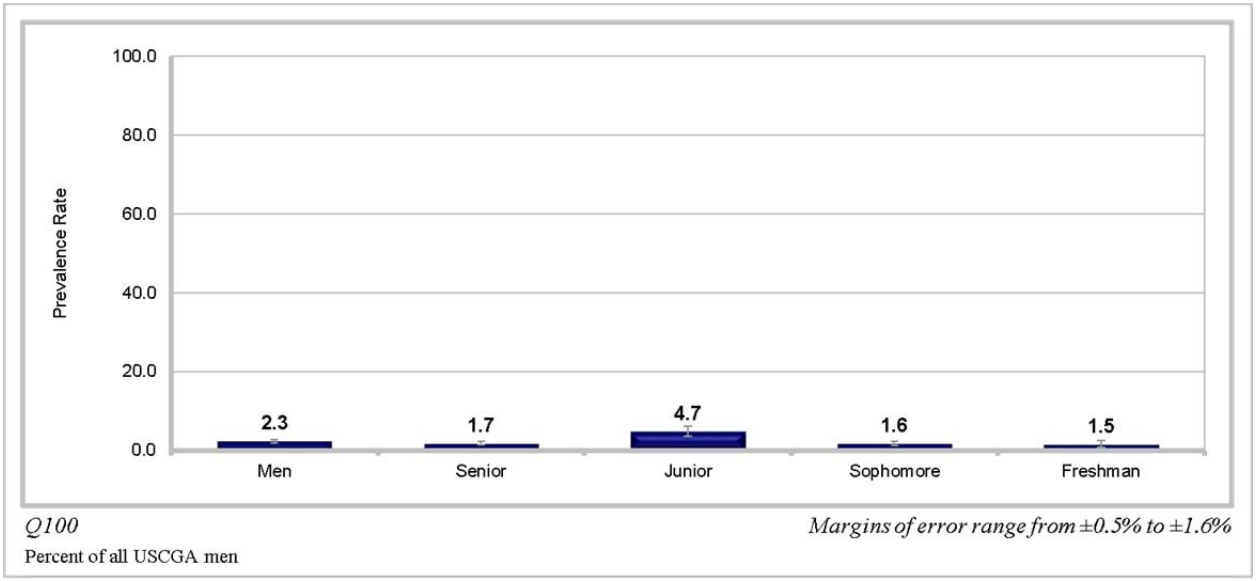
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (20.0%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy, whereas freshman women (7.5%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 45, overall, about 1 in 43 USCGA men (2.3%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the estimated prevalence rate since June 2015 (shown in the text box for context). This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

- For context, the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 for USCGA men were:
  - Overall – 1.0%
  - Senior – <0.1%
  - Junior – 2.7%
  - Sophomore – 0.8%
  - Freshman – 0.7%

Figure 45.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy, by Class Year



Q100 *Margins of error range from ±0.5% to ±1.6%*
Percent of all USCGA men

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

- Junior men (4.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy, whereas sophomore (1.6%) and freshman men (1.5%) were less likely.

Chapter 3:
Unwanted Sexual Contact "One Situation"

Ronald P. Vega, Mallory Mann, James Khun, and Joseph N. Luchman

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, the *2016 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.

This chapter presents all statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 and between class years within 2016. In some cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes will be significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error. Further, some estimates are not reportable (indicated as NR in figures and tables) due to a small sample size, effective sample size, or large relative standard error. Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Combinations of Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation

The first item in the 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 described in Chapter 2, 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 penetration* (this includes an attempt to make someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object), and *completed penetration* (this includes making someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object). All behaviors were against the individual's will or when they did not, or could not, consent. This question was modified slightly in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of the 4.0% of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, forty-two percent (42%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*. This represents more than one-third (34%) of women and more than half (59%) of men. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*. This represents a little less than one-third (30%) of women and a little less than one-fifth (18%) of men. One-quarter (25%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*. This represents a little less than one-third (32%) of women and 8% of men. Seven percent (7%) chose

to not specify the behaviors experienced, though they did previously indicate they experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. This represents 4% of women and 13% of men. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 33, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-third (36%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*. A little less than one-third (32%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*. More than one-quarter (29%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*. Three percent (3%) *did not specify* the behaviors they experienced and less than one percent (<1%) *did not disclose* the type of unwanted sexual behavior. This question was modified slightly in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 33.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the One Situation, by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Unwanted sexual touching only	32	53	20	23	27
Attempted penetration	36	29	10	50	45
Completed penetration	29	18	70	23	27
Did not specify[58]	3	<1	NR	5	<1
Did not disclose[59]	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-11%*	*±<1%-<13%*	*±<1%-<10%*	*±<1%-<12%*

Note. Q58

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

- ***Unwanted sexual touching only.*** Senior women (53%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas junior (20%) and sophomore women (23%) were less likely.

[58] Respondents who indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact in an earlier question (Q51), but left all options in this question unanswered were set to "did not specify." These respondents had indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, but did not specify which type behavior occurred in the situation that had the greatest effect on them.
[59] The "did not disclose" category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the question about the situation with the greatest effect, but left others unanswered.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*, whereas junior women (10%) were less likely.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Junior women (70%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*, whereas senior women (18%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 34, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, half (50%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*. More than one-quarter (29%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*. Nine percent (9%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*. Nine percent (9%) *did not specify* the behaviors they experienced, and 4% *did not disclose* the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior. This question was modified slightly in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 34.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the One Situation, by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Unwanted sexual touching only	50	NR	NR	50	NR
Attempted penetration	29	NR	NR	13	NR
Completed penetration	9	NR	NR	13	NR
Did not specify[60]	9	NR	NR	13	NR
Did not disclose[61]	4	NR	NR	13	NR
Margins of Error	*±7%-12%*	--	--	*±18%*	--

Note. Q58

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

- ***Unwanted sexual touching only.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

[60] Respondents who indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact in an earlier question (Q51), but left all options in this question unanswered were set to "did not specify." These respondents had indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, but did not specify which type behavior occurred in the situation that had the greatest effect on them.
[61] The "did not disclose" category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the question about the situation with the greatest effect, but left others unanswered.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Sophomore men (13%) were less likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Completed penetration.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 35, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-third (37%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only.* More than one-third (36%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*. A little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*. Three percent (3%) *did not specify* the behaviors they experienced, and less than one percent (<1%) *did not disclose* the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior. This question was modified slightly in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 35.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the One Situation, by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Unwanted sexual touching only	37	45	43	29	35
Attempted penetration	24	21	17	24	30
Completed penetration	36	24	40	45	35
Did not specify[62]	3	9	<1	3	<1
Did not disclose[63]	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-<7%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q58

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

[62] Respondents who indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact in an earlier question (Q51), but left all options in this question unanswered were set to "did not specify." These respondents had indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, but did not specify which type behavior occurred in the situation that had the greatest effect on them.
[63] The "did not disclose" category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the question about the situation with the greatest effect, but left others unanswered.

- ***Unwanted sexual touching only.*** Senior women (45%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas sophomore women (29%) were less likely.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Freshman women (30%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Sophomore women (45%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*, whereas senior women (24%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 36, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (58%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*. A little less than one-fifth (19%) *did not specify* the behaviors they experienced. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*. Seven percent (7%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*, and 2% *did not disclose* the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior. This question was modified slightly in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 36.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the One Situation, by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Unwanted sexual touching only	58	53	56	43	NR
Attempted penetration	14	20	13	14	NR
Completed penetration	7	NR	13	14	NR
Did not specify[64]	19	20	19	29	NR
Did not disclose[65]	2	7	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±5%-9%*	*±12%-15%*	*±13%-15%*	*±19%-20%*	--

Note. Q58

[64] Respondents who indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact in an earlier question (Q51), but left all options in this question unanswered were set to "did not specify." These respondents had indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, but did not specify which type behavior occurred in the situation that had the greatest effect on them.
[65] The "did not disclose" category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the question about the situation with the greatest effect, but left others unanswered.

There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 37, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-third (35%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*. A little less than one-third (31%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*. More than one-quarter (28%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*. Six percent (6%) *did not specify* the behaviors they experienced and less than one percent (<1%) *did not disclose* the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior. This question was modified slightly in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 37.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the One Situation, by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Unwanted sexual touching only	31	21	25	43	27
Attempted penetration	35	29	50	17	50
Completed penetration	28	36	20	37	18
Did not specify[66]	6	14	5	3	5
Did not disclose[67]	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q58

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

- ***Unwanted sexual touching only.*** Sophomore women (43%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas senior women (21%) were less likely.

[66] Respondents who indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact in an earlier question (Q51), but left all options in this question unanswered were set to "did not specify." These respondents had indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, but did not specify which type behavior occurred in the situation that had the greatest effect on them.
[67] The "did not disclose" category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the question about the situation with the greatest effect, but left others unanswered.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Junior and freshman women (both 50%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*, whereas sophomore women (17%) were less likely.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Sophomore women (37%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*, whereas junior (20%) and freshman (18%) women were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 38, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than two-thirds (69%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*. Thirteen percent (13%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*. Seven percent (7%) *did not specify* the behaviors they experienced, and less than one percent (<1%) *did not disclose* the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior. This question was modified slightly in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 38.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the One Situation, by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Unwanted sexual touching only	69	70	NR	NR	63
Attempted penetration	13	NR	NR	NR	25
Completed penetration	11	20	NR	NR	13
Did not specify[68]	7	10	NR	NR	NR
Did not disclose[69]	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-18%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%-17%*

Note. Q58

There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

[68] Respondents who indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact in an earlier question (Q51), but left all options in this question unanswered were set to "did not specify." These respondents had indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, but did not specify which type behavior occurred in the situation that had the greatest effect on them.
[69] The "did not disclose" category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the question about the situation with the greatest effect, but left others unanswered.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 39, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than half (46%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*. More than one-third (35%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*. One-tenth (10%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*. One-tenth (10%) *did not specify* the behaviors they experienced, and less than one percent (<1%) *did not disclose* the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior. This question was modified slightly in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 39.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the One Situation, by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Unwanted sexual touching only	46	NR	60	22	NR
Attempted penetration	35	NR	<1	56	NR
Completed penetration	10	NR	40	<1	NR
Did not specify[70]	10	NR	<1	22	NR
Did not disclose[71]	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-5%*	--	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-6%*	--

Note. Q58

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

- ***Unwanted sexual touching only.*** Junior women (60%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas sophomore women (22%) were less likely.

- ***Attempted penetration.*** Sophomore women (56%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

[70] Respondents who indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact in an earlier question (Q51), but left all options in this question unanswered were set to "did not specify." These respondents had indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, but did not specify which type behavior occurred in the situation that had the greatest effect on them.
[71] The "did not disclose" category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the question about the situation with the greatest effect, but left others unanswered.

- ***Completed penetration.*** Junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 40, of the 1.0% of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, forty percent (40%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *attempted penetration*. Forty percent (40%) *did not specify* the behaviors they experienced. One-fifth (20%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *unwanted sexual touching only*. Less than one percent (<1%) indicated the one event that had the greatest effect on them was *completed penetration*, and less than one percent (<1%) *did not disclose* the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior. This question was modified slightly in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 40.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the One Situation, by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Unwanted sexual touching only	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Attempted penetration	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Completed penetration	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not specify[72]	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not disclose[73]	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-15%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q58

Results are not reportable for USCGA men by class year.

Number of Alleged Offenders in the One Situation

Media articles have raised concerns about sexual assaults perpetrated by multiple offenders particularly among college and university students (Brodsky, 2014, Luther, 2015). To understand the incidence of this behavior among Academy students, students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked if multiple offenders were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Research has shown that unwanted gender-related

[72] Respondents who indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact in an earlier question (Q51), but left all options in this question unanswered were set to "did not specify." These respondents had indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, but did not specify which type behavior occurred in the situation that had the greatest effect on them.
[73] The "did not disclose" category includes respondents who answered "no" to some of the five unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the question about the situation with the greatest effect, but left others unanswered.

behaviors perpetrated by multiple offenders often result in more negative outcomes, including more frequent negative social reactions such as 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.

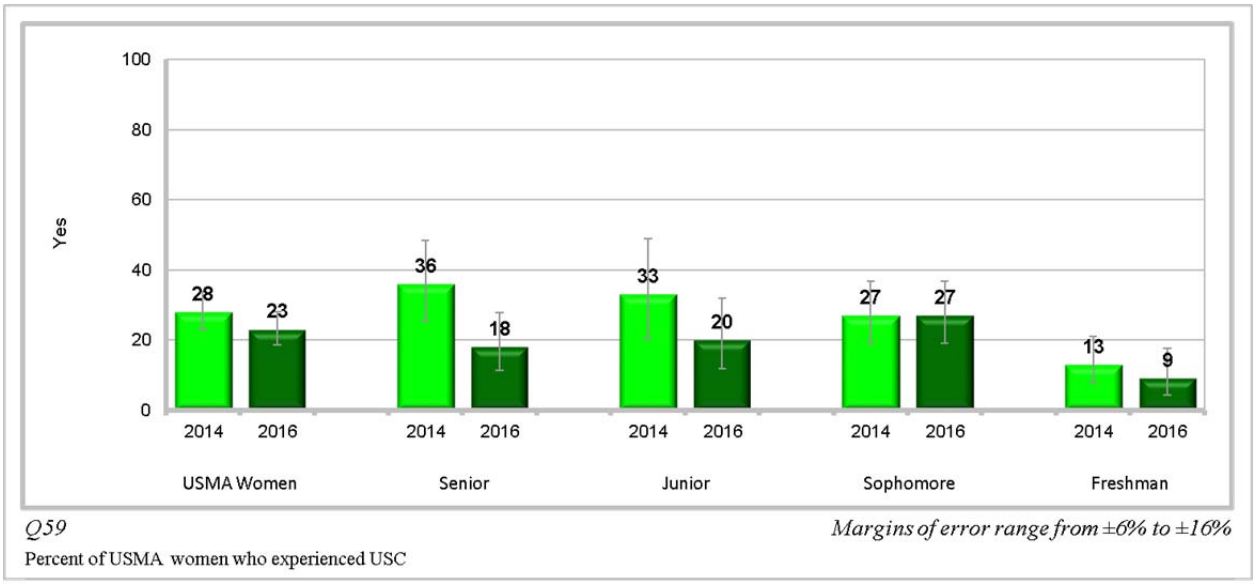
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This represents a little less than one-quarter (23%) of women and a little more than one-quarter (26%) of men. Compared to 2014, this is not a statistically significant difference overall and for men. For women, this is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (6 percentage points higher than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 46, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014.

Figure 46.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Multiple Alleged Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



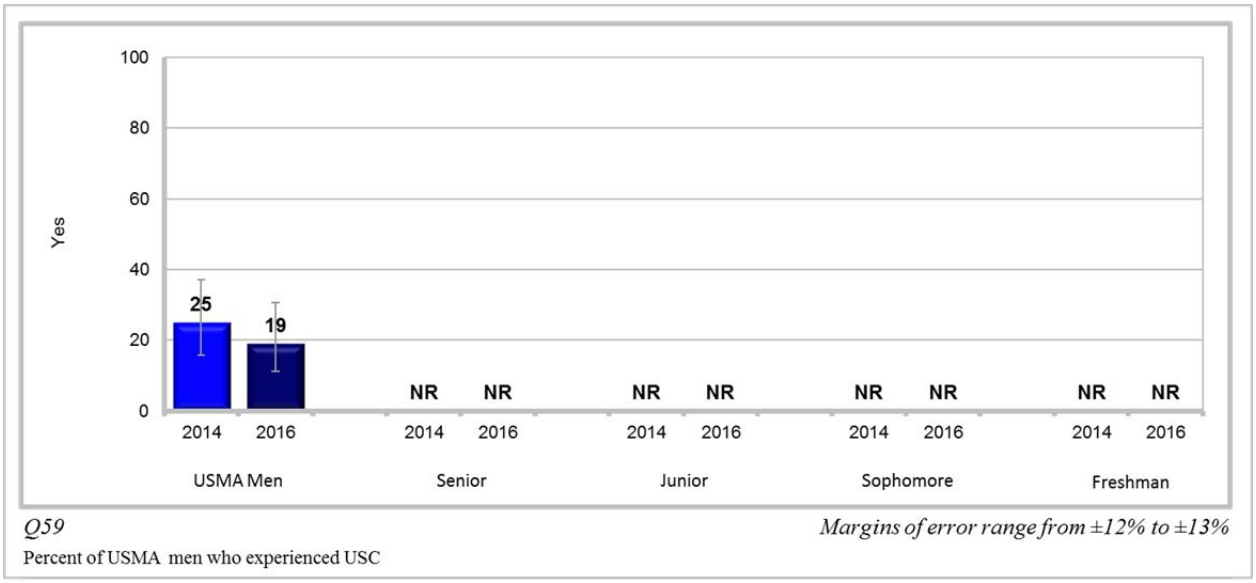
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was lower in 2016 for senior women (18 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 47, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014.

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

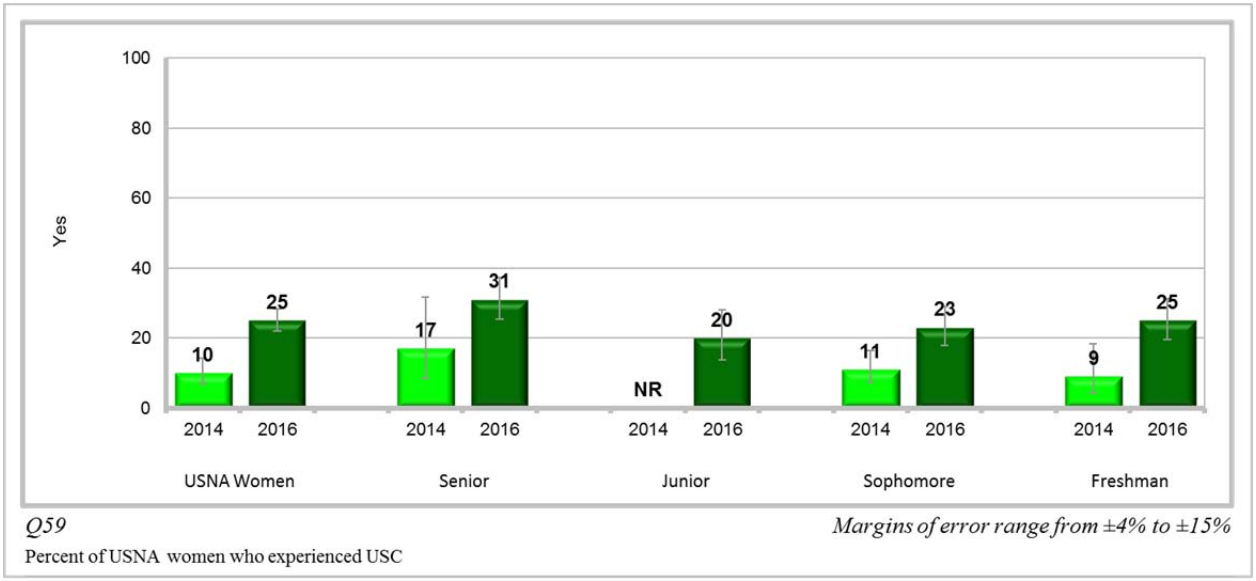


Results are not reportable for USMA men by class year.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 48, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, one-quarter (25%) indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (15 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 48.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Multiple Alleged Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



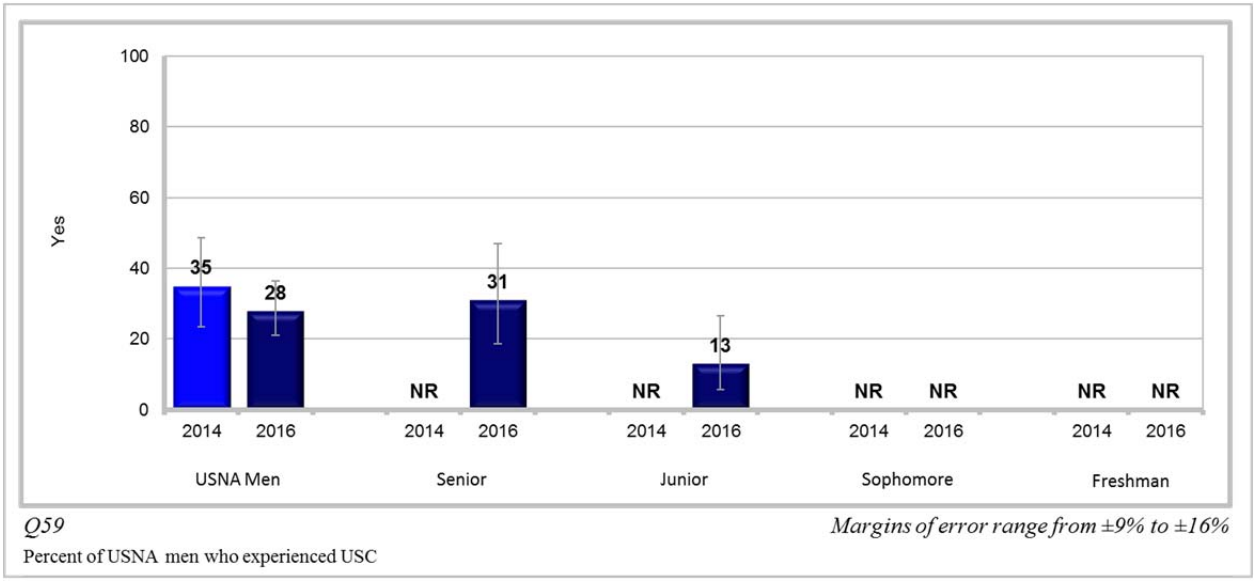
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was higher in 2016 for sophomore (12 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman women (16 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, senior women (31%) were more likely to indicate *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 49, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-quarter (28%) indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014.

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



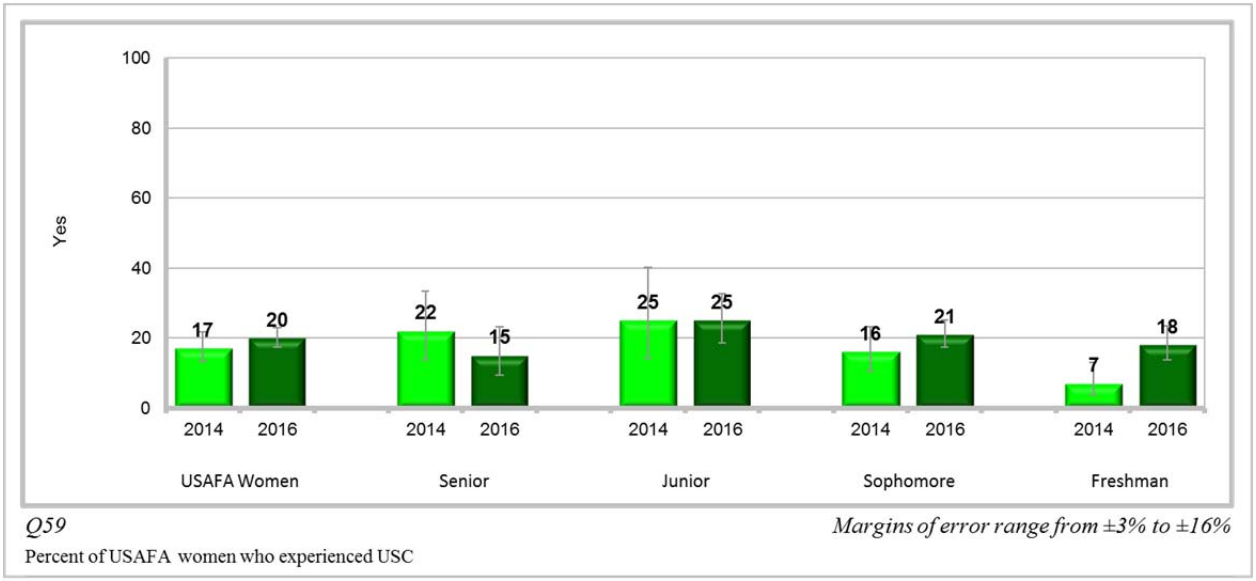
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Comparisons by class year to 2014 were not conducted because results by class year were not reportable in 2014.
- In 2016, junior men (13%) were less likely to indicate *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to men in other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 50, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, one-fifth (20%) indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014.

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



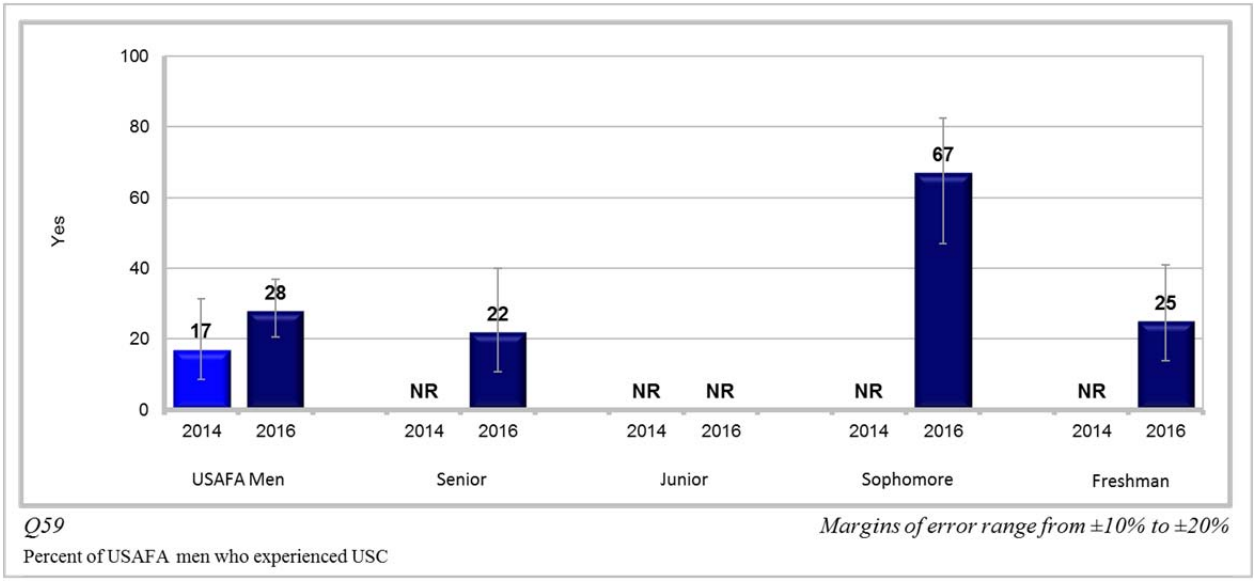
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was higher in 2016 for freshman women (11 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 51, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-quarter (28%) indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014.

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



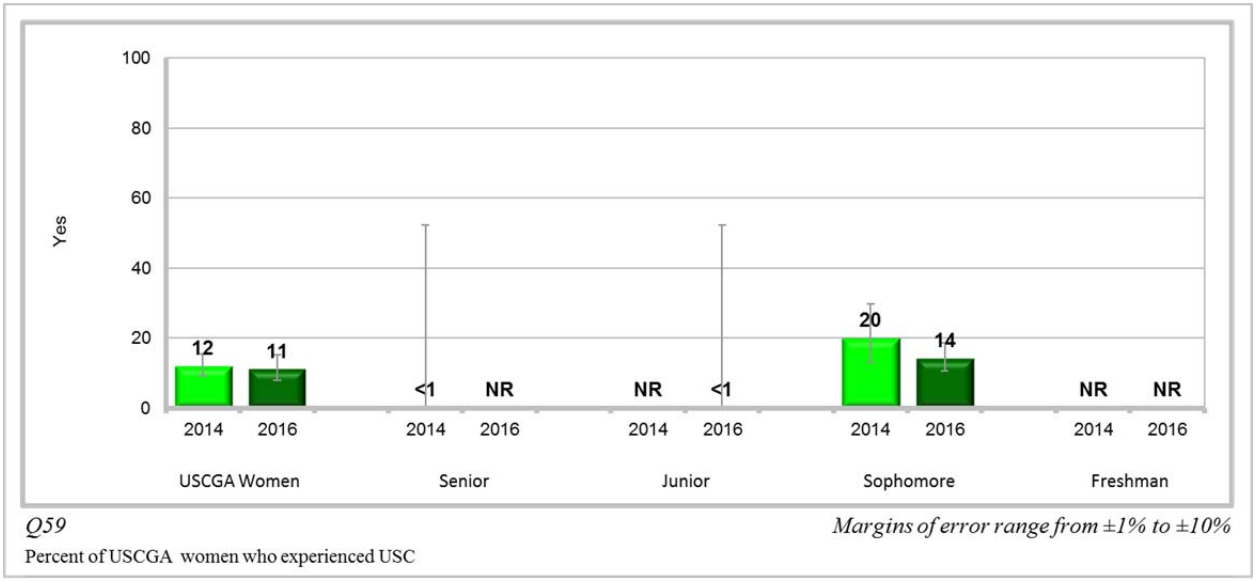
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Comparisons by class year to 2014 were not conducted because results by class year were not reportable in 2014.
- In 2016, sophomore men (67%) were more likely to indicate *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 52, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014.

Figure 52.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Multiple Alleged Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

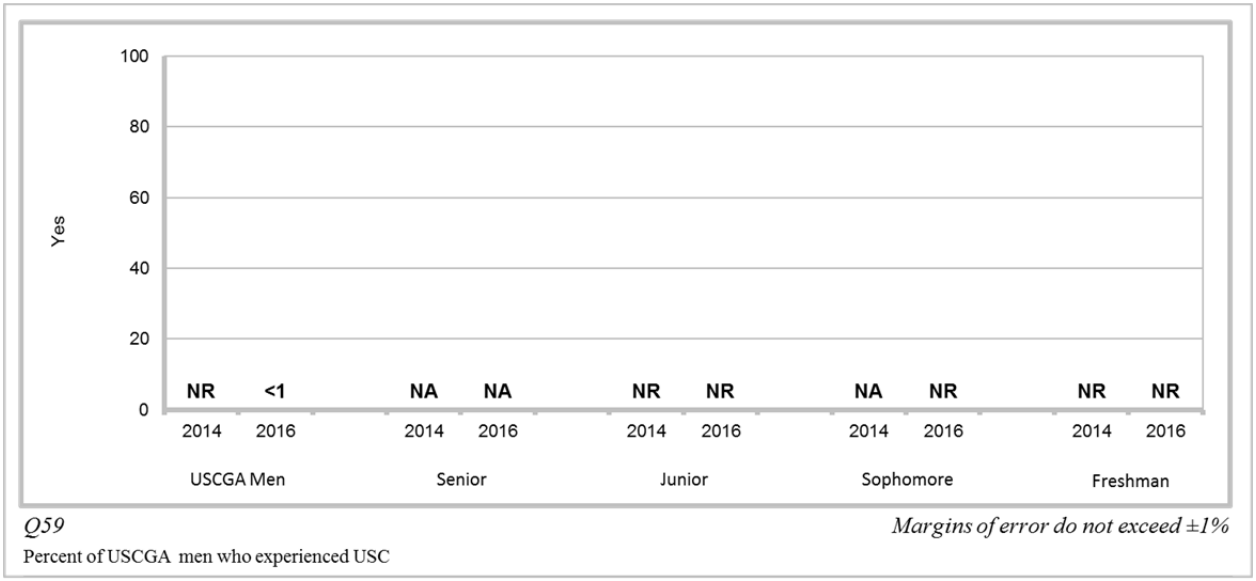


Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years.
- In 2016, junior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in other class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 53, of the 1.0% of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than one percent (<1%) indicated *multiple alleged offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Results are not reportable for 2014, so comparisons between 2014 and 2016 were not conducted.

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



Results are not reportable for USCGA men by class year.

Gender of Alleged 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 Academy Gender Relations Surveys, conducted by OPA, indicate that this is not always the case (e.g., *WGRR 2015, WGRA 2012*). To measure this, Academy students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify the gender of the alleged offender(s) in the one situation that had the greatest effect. In situations where more than one alleged offender was involved, respondents had the choice of indicating that all alleged offenders were male, all alleged offenders were female, or both male and female alleged offenders were involved. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of the 4.0% of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the majority (82%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male.* This represents the vast majority (97%) of women and less than half (43%) of men. A little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated the alleged offender was *female.* This represents 2% of women and a little over half (52%) of men. Two percent (2%) indicated the alleged offenders were *both male and female*. This represents 1% of women and 4% of men.

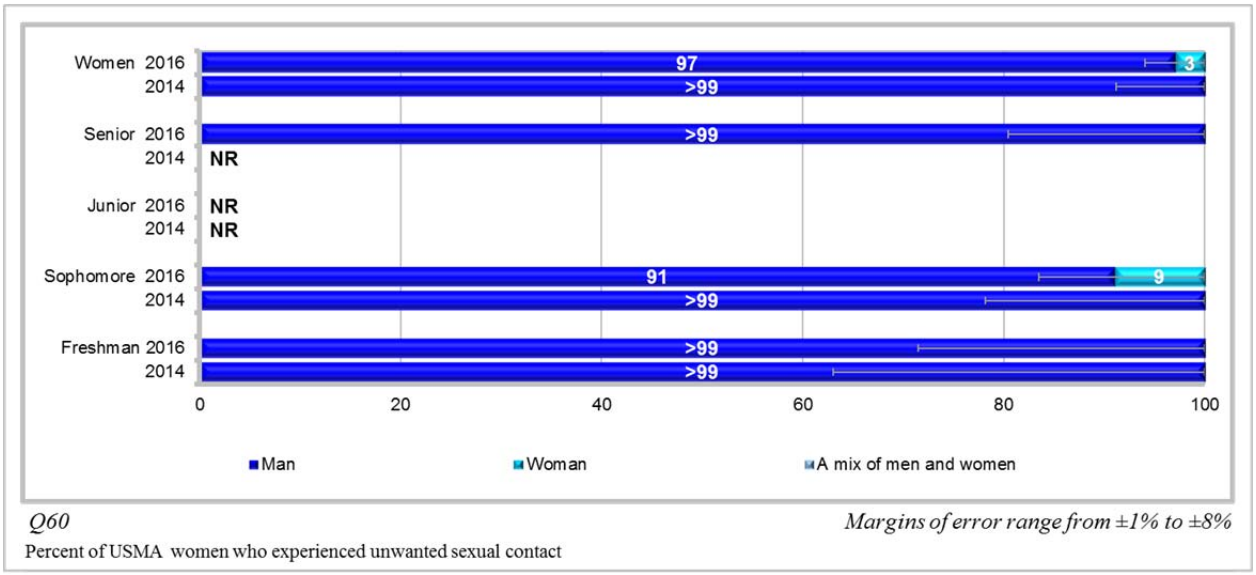
Compared to 2014, the estimated prevalence rates for *male* alleged offenders, *female* alleged offenders, and *both male and female* alleged offenders are not a statistically significant

difference in 2016 overall and for DoD Academy men. Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 for DoD Academy women (2 percentage points lower than 2014). Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female* was a statistically significant increase in 2016 for DoD Academy women (2 percentage points higher than 2014). The percentage who indicated the alleged offenders in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them were *both male and female* is not statistically significantly different compared to 2014 for DoD Academy women.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 54, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the vast majority (97%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. Three percent (3%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *male* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 for USMA women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). The percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *female* was a statistically significant increase in 2016 for USMA women (3 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 54.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



Q60 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%*
Percent of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

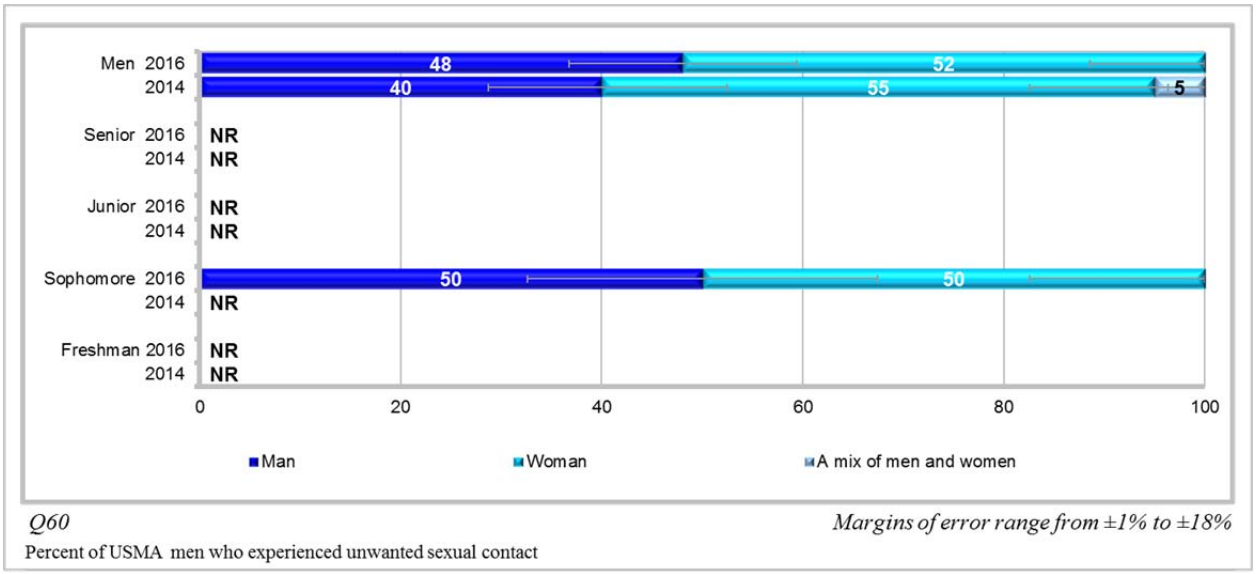
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *male* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (9 percentage points lower than 2014). The percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *female* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, senior and freshman women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *male*, whereas sophomore women (91%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *male.* Sophomore women (9%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *female*, whereas senior and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 55, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than half (48%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. A little more than half (52%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*. These are not statistically significant differences compared to 2014.

Figure 55.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



Q60 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±18%*
Percent of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

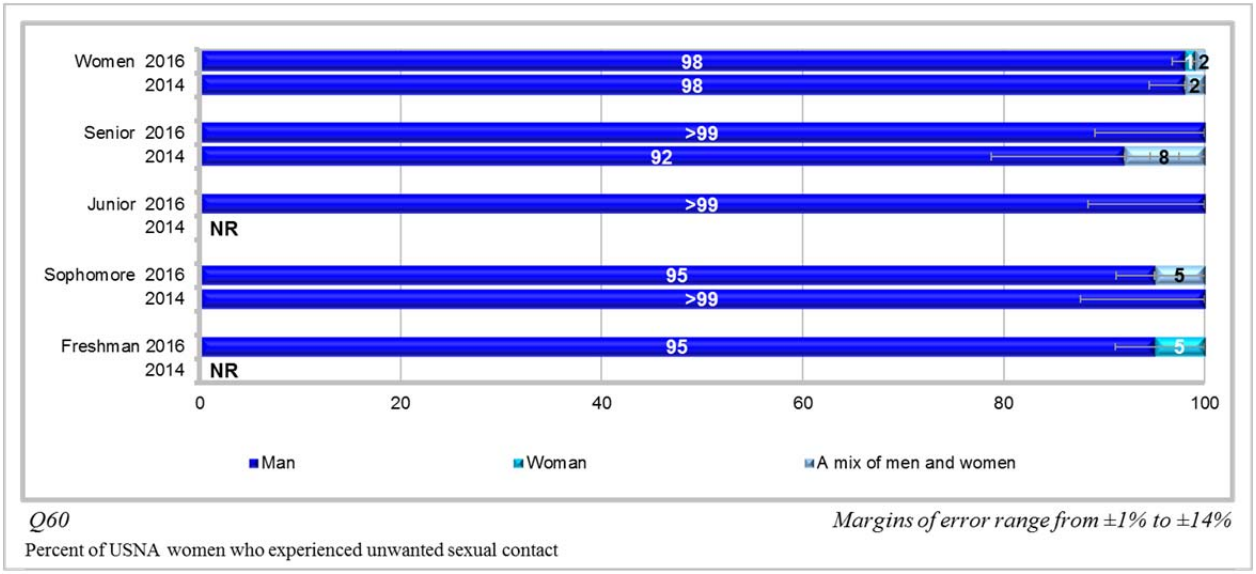
There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years and no statistically significant differences between class years in 2016 for USMA men.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 56, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the vast majority (98%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. One percent

(1%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *female* was a statistically significant increase in 2016 for USNA women overall (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 56.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



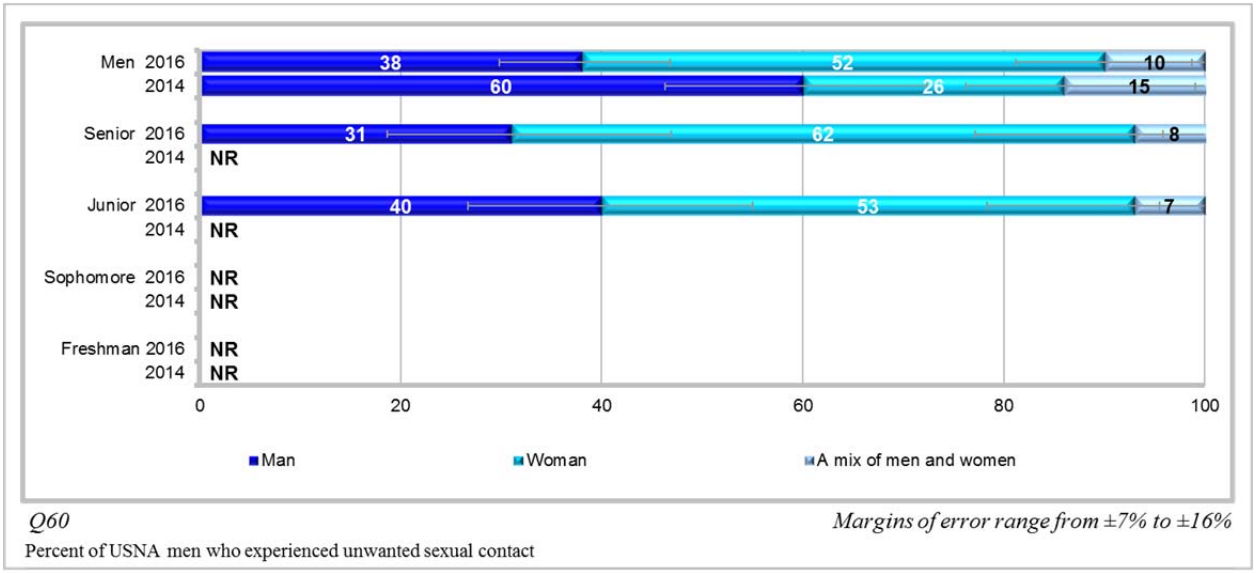
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *male* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). The percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *female* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (5 percentage points higher than 2014). The percentage of those who indicated the alleged offenders were *both male and female* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (5 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, senior and junior women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *male*, whereas sophomore women (95%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *male.* Freshman women (5%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *female*, whereas senior, junior, and sophomore women (all <1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *female.* Sophomore women (5%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offenders were *both male and female,* whereas senior, junior, and freshman women (all <1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 57, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-third (38%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. A little more than half (52%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*. One-tenth (10%) indicated that the alleged offenders in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them were *both male and female.* Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *male* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 for USNA men overall (22 percentage points lower than 2014), and the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *female* was a statistically significant increase in 2016 for USNA men overall (26 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 57.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



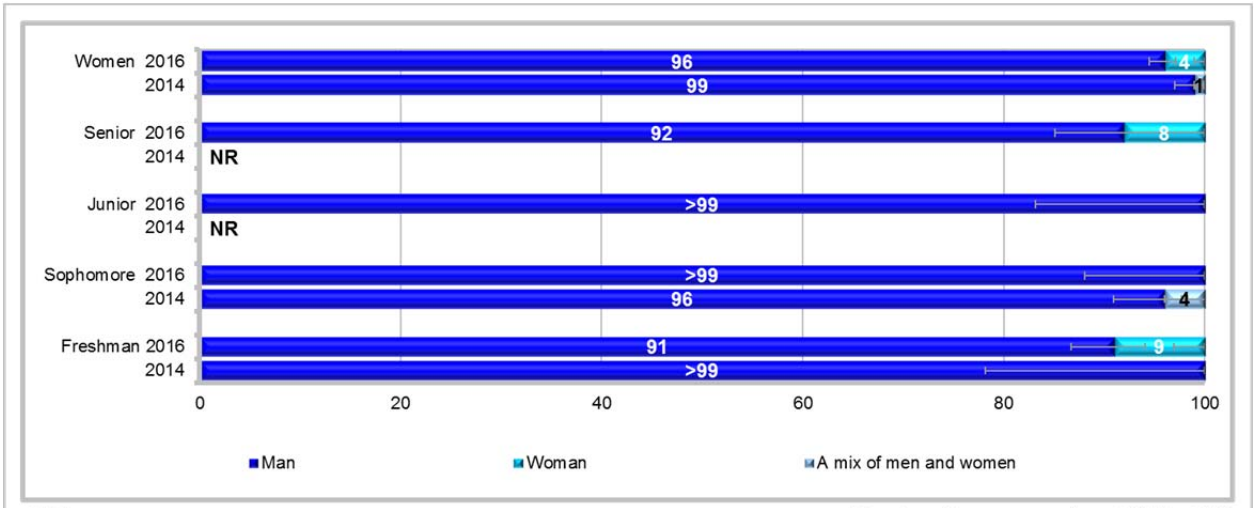
There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years and no statistically significant differences between class years in 2016 for USNA men.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 58, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the vast majority (96%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. Four percent (4%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *male* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (3 percentage points lower than 2014). The percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *female* was a statistically significant increase in 2016 (4 percentage points higher than 2014). Compared to 2014, the percentage of

those who indicated the alleged offenders were *both male and female* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 58.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



Q60
Percent of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

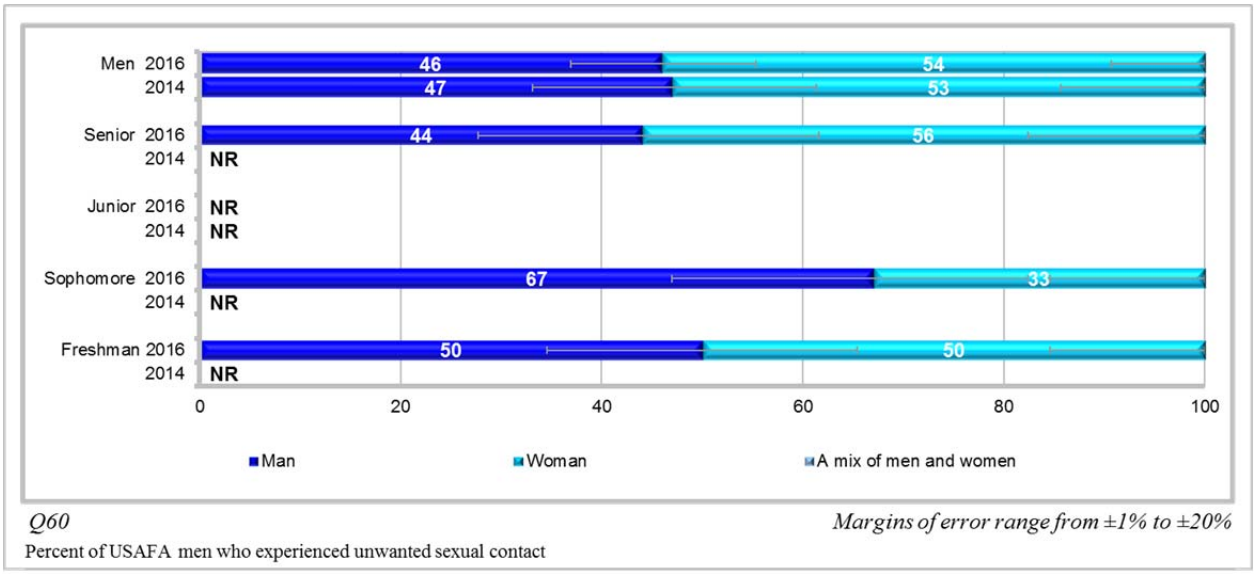
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *male* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for freshman women (9 percentage points lower than 2014). Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *female* was higher in 2016 for senior (8 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2014). Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offenders were *both male and female* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (4 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, junior and sophomore women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *male*, whereas freshman women (91%) were less likely. Freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *female*, whereas junior and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 59, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than half (46%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. A little more than half (54%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*. These are not statistically significant differences compared to 2014.

Figure 59.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



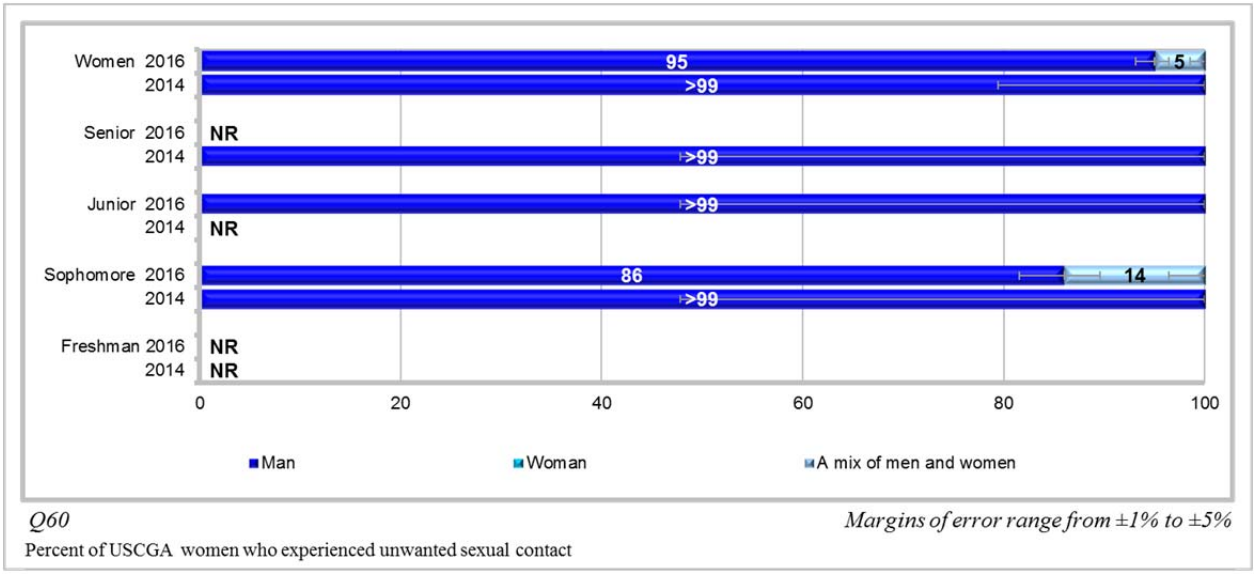
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years.
- In 2016, sophomore men (67%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *male* compared to men in other class years. Sophomore men (33%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *female* compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 60, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the vast majority (95%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. Less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female.* Five percent (5%) indicated the alleged offenders in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them were *both male and female*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender(s) were *male* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 (5 percentage points lower than 2014). Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offenders were *both male and female* was a statistically significant increase in 2016 (5 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 60.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



Q60 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*

Percent of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

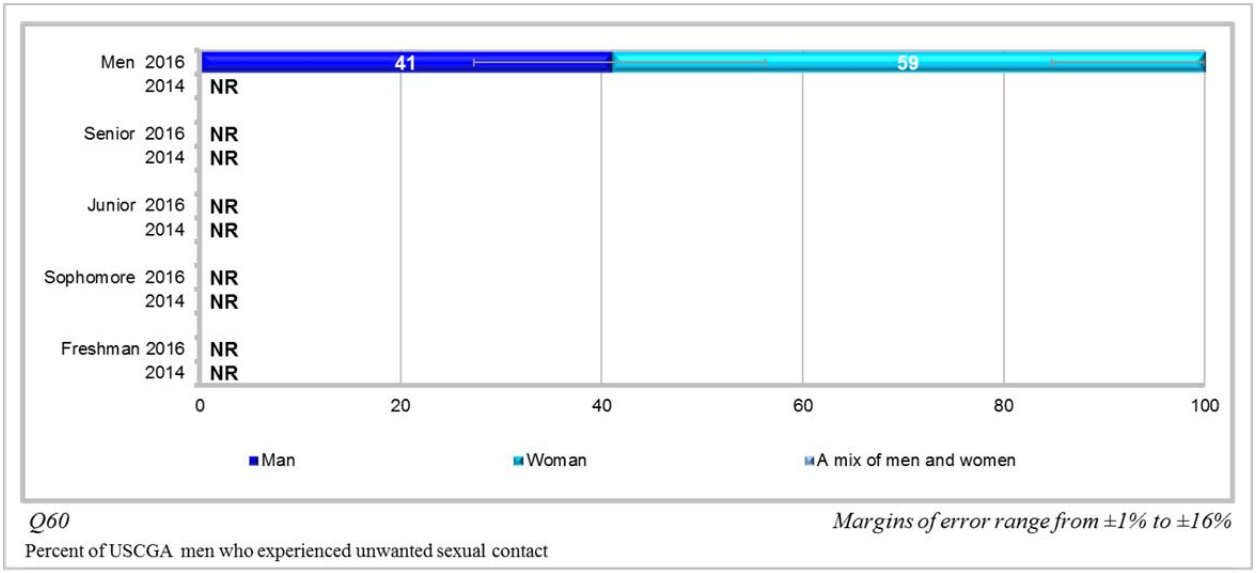
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender was *male* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (14 percentage points lower than 2014). The percentage of those who indicated the alleged offenders were *both male and female* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (14 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, junior women (>99%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *male*, whereas sophomore women (86%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *male*. Sophomore women (14%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offenders were *both male and female*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 61, of the 1.0% of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, forty-one (41%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. More than half (59%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*. Less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offenders in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them were *both male and female*. Results were not reportable in 2014.

Figure 61.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



Q60 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±16%*
Percent of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Results are not reportable for USCGA men by class year.

Relationship to Alleged 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 indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were also asked about their relationship, if any, with the indicated alleged offender(s) in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Findings from this section help to determine if the survivor had a pre-existing relationship with the alleged offender. This information may help to inform programs and prevention efforts within the Academies.

Respondents could select multiple response options to represent either multiple alleged offenders or overlapping categories, so total percentages might not sum to 100%. Moreover, when interpreting the characteristics of the alleged offender below, the reader should understand this to be *at least one of the alleged offenders*, as there were multiple alleged offenders for some respondents. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *someone they knew from class or another activity*. This represents two-thirds (66%) of women and more than half (60%) of men. A little

less than one-fifth (19%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they just met*. This represents more than one-fifth (21%) of women and 14% of men. Seventeen percent (17%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*. This represents a little less than one-fifth (18%) of women and 13% of men. Eight percent (8%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they were currently dating*. This represents 9% of women and 6% of men. Seven percent (7%) indicated the alleged offender was *a stranger*. This represents 5% of women and more than one-tenth (12%) of men. Six percent (6%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they previously dated*. This represents 5% of women and 8% of men. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 41, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (57%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they knew from class or another activity*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had just met*. A little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*. One-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating*. Five percent (5%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated*, and less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender was *a stranger*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 41.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Alleged Offender					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone currently dating	10	6	20	9	9
Someone previously dated	5	6	10	5	<1
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	18	13	10	27	9
Someone knew from class or another activity	57	69	20	55	82
Someone had just met	26	19	40	27	27
A stranger	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-12%*	*±<1%-13%*	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-11%*

Note. Q62

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

- ***Someone they were currently dating.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Someone they had previously dated.*** Freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.*** Sophomore women (27%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*, whereas freshman women (9%) were less likely.

- ***Someone they knew from class or another activity.*** Senior (69%) and freshman women (82%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity*, whereas junior women (20%) were less likely.

- ***Someone they had just met.*** Junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had just met* compared to women in the other class years.

- ***A stranger.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 42, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (55%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they knew from class or another activity.* A little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated*. One-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had just met.* Nine percent (9%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*. Nine percent (9%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating*, and 5% indicated the alleged offender was *a stranger*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

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

Relationship to Alleged Offender					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone currently dating	9	NR	NR	13	NR
Someone previously dated	17	NR	NR	25	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	9	NR	NR	25	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	55	NR	NR	38	NR
Someone had just met	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
A stranger	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±9%-12%*	--	--	*±<1%-19%*	--

Note. Q62

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

- ***Someone they were currently dating.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Someone they had previously dated.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.*** Sophomore men (25%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Someone they knew from class or another activity.*** Sophomore men (38%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Someone they had just met.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***A stranger.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 43, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the majority (75%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they knew from class or another*

activity. One-fifth (20%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*. A little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had just met*. Seven percent (7%) indicated the alleged offender was *a stranger*. Five percent (5%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating*, and 2% indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 43.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Alleged Offender					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone currently dating	5	3	7	5	5
Someone previously dated	2	<1	<1	5	<1
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	20	22	13	19	30
Someone knew from class or another activity	75	75	73	78	75
Someone had just met	18	22	23	11	15
A stranger	7	16	<1	5	10
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±4%-6%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q62

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

- ***Someone they were currently dating.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Someone they had previously dated.*** Sophomore women (5%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated*, whereas senior, junior, and freshman women (all <1%) were less likely.
- ***Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.*** Freshman women (30%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*, whereas junior women (13%) were less likely.
- ***Someone they knew from class or another activity.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Someone they had just met.*** Sophomore women (11%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had just met* compared to women in other class years.

- ***A stranger.*** Senior women (16%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *a stranger*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 44, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than two-thirds (62%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they knew from class or another activity*. A little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had just met*. Sixteen percent (16%) indicated the alleged offender was *a stranger*. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*. Five percent (5%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated*, and less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

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

Relationship to Alleged Offender					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone currently dating	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR
Someone previously dated	5	NR	7	NR	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	11	7	21	NR	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	62	43	71	NR	NR
Someone had just met	22	29	14	NR	NR
A stranger	16	21	7	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-16%*	*±<1%-16%*	*±<1%*	--

Note. Q62

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

- ***Someone they were currently dating.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Someone they had previously dated.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.*** Junior men (21%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Someone they knew from class or another activity.*** Senior men (43%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Someone they had just met.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***A stranger.*** Junior men (7%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *a stranger* compared to men in other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 45, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (59%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they knew from class or another activity*. A little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had just met*. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*. Thirteen percent (13%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating.* A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated*, and 6% indicated the alleged offender was *a stranger*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 45.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Alleged Offender					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone currently dating	13	23	25	10	<1
Someone previously dated	11	15	15	10	5
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	14	23	15	10	14
Someone knew from class or another activity	59	38	50	67	68
Someone had just met	22	15	25	17	32
A stranger	6	8	5	3	9
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±7%-10%*	*±5%-9%*	*±3%-5%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q62

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

- ***Someone they were currently dating.*** Senior (23%) and junior women (25%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Someone they had previously dated.*** Freshman women (5%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.*** Senior women (23%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*, whereas sophomore women (10%) were less likely.

- ***Someone they knew from class or another activity.*** Sophomore (67%) and freshman women (68%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity*, whereas senior (38%) and junior women (50%) were less likely.

- ***Someone they had just met.*** Freshman women (32%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had just met*, whereas sophomore women (17%) were less likely.

- ***A stranger.*** Sophomore women (3%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *a stranger* compared to women in other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 46, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than two-thirds (61%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they knew from class or another activity*. A little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating*. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was *a stranger*. Eight percent (8%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had just met*, and 4% indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

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

Relationship to Alleged Offender					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone currently dating	12	11	NR	NR	17
Someone previously dated	4	NR	NR	17	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	19	22	NR	NR	17
Someone knew from class or another activity	61	44	NR	NR	67
Someone had just met	8	11	NR	NR	17
A stranger	11	11	NR	17	17
Margins of Error	*±6%-10%*	*±17%-18%*	--	*±20%*	*±19%*

Note. Q62

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

- ***Someone they were currently dating.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Someone they had previously dated.*** Sophomore men (17%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Someone they knew from class or another activity.*** Senior men (44%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Someone they had just met.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***A stranger.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 47, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than two-thirds (63%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they*

knew from class or another activity. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*. A little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating.* A little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated*. Six percent (6%) indicated the alleged offender was *a stranger*, and 5% *indicated the alleged offender was someone they had just met*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 47.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Alleged Offender					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone currently dating	21	NR	40	13	NR
Someone previously dated	21	NR	20	13	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	26	NR	20	25	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	63	NR	20	>99	NR
Someone had just met	5	NR	<1	13	NR
A stranger	6	NR	<1	<1	NR
Margins of Error	*±2%-6%*	--	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-5%*	--

Note. Q62

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

- ***Someone they were currently dating.*** Junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating*, whereas sophomore women (13%) were less likely.
- ***Someone they had previously dated.*** Sophomore women (13%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Someone they knew from class or another activity.*** Sophomore women (>99%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity*, whereas junior women (20%) were less likely.

- ***Someone they had just met.*** Sophomore women (13%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *someone they had just met*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***A stranger.*** Junior and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *a stranger* compared to women in other class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 48, of the 1.0% of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, forty-one percent (41%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*. More than one-third (39%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity*. One-fifth (20%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had just met*. Less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they were currently dating*. Less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender was *someone they had previously dated*, and less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender was *a stranger*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

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

Relationship to Alleged Offender					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone currently dating	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone previously dated	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	41	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	39	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone had just met	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
A stranger	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-16%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q62

Results are not reportable for USCGA men by class year.

Characteristics of Alleged Offenders in the One Situation

To obtain general information on the perpetrators of these behaviors, Academy students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked to describe the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact on them. Respondents were asked to describe the affiliation of the alleged offender in terms of class year if the alleged offender was a fellow

Academy student; or, if not a fellow student, other affiliations. The choices were expanded in 2016 to include athletes, and a "don't know" response category was added, 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 alleged 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 alleged offender was for the one situation that had the greatest impact on them. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent either multiple alleged offenders or overlapping categories, so total percentages will not sum to 100%. Moreover, when interpreting the characteristics of "the" alleged offender below, the reader should understand this to be *at least one of the alleged offenders,* as there were multiple alleged offenders for some respondents. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow. Tables showing the percentage who indicated "yes" are presented. For tables showing percentage indicating "no" and "not sure," please refer to Appendix D.

Total DoD Academies

In the sections that follow, we provide a written description of the five most frequently endorsed alleged offender affiliation options in the introductory paragraph to each section. Information for all alleged offender affiliation options is provided in the tables and bullets describing significant differences between class years.

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, two-thirds (67%) indicated the alleged offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.* This represents more than two-thirds (69%) of women and a little less than two-thirds (61%) of men. One-fifth (20%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. This represents one-quarter (25%) of women and 7% of men. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*. This represents 15% of women and 16% of men. Thirteen percent (13%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy*. This represents 15% of women and one-tenth (10%) of men. Eight percent (8%) indicated *the alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/ midshipman chain of command.* This represents one-tenth (10%) of women and 4% of men. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 203, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (56%) indicated that the alleged offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. More than one-quarter (29%) indicated this alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. Seventeen percent (17%) indicated the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy*. One-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who*

was in a lower class year, and one-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender was *a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 49.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Alleged Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	29	7	50	43	18
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	56	63	10	64	64
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	10	19	10	<1	9
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	7	NR	20	10	<1
Alleged offender was a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy	9	6	NR	19	<1
Alleged offender was a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy	17	25	10	19	9
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	3	13	NR	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	10	12	30	5	<1
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	7	6	10	5	9
Alleged offender was an unknown person	2	NR	NR	5	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-12%*	*±<1%-13%*	*±<1%-11%*	*±<1%-12%*

Note. Q62

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

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** Junior (50%) and sophomore women (43%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior (7%) and freshman women (18%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** Sophomore women (64%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, whereas junior women (10%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** Senior women (19%) were more likely to indicate the alleged 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.*** Junior women (20%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy.*** Sophomore women (19%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy.*** Freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** Senior women (13%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** Junior women (30%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas sophomore (5%) and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Unknown person.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 50, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated that the alleged 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-fifth (19%) indicated this alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*. One-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*. A little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*. Five percent (5%) indicated the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*. Five percent (5%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*, and 5% indicated the alleged offender

was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 50.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Alleged Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	9	NR	NR	25	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	64	NR	NR	50	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	19	NR	NR	13	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	5	NR	NR	13	NR
Alleged offender was a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy	10	NR	NR	13	NR
Alleged offender was a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy	5	NR	NR	13	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	NR	<1	NR	<1	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	NR	<1	NR	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	NR	<1	NR	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	NR	<1	NR	<1	NR
Margins of Error	*±8%-12%*	*±<1%*	--	*±<1%-19%*	--

Note. Q62

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

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** Sophomore men (25%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Unknown person.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 51, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the majority (70%) indicated that the alleged offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated this alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. One-fifth (20%) indicated the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*. Sixteen percent (16%) indicated alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy*, and 14% indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 51.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Alleged Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	26	7	28	40	25
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	70	73	67	69	75
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	10	30	7	3	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	14	10	24	14	5
Alleged offender was a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy	20	13	24	26	15
Alleged offender was a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy	16	10	21	14	20
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	1	3	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	1	<1	3	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	2	<1	<1	3	10
Alleged offender was an unknown person	3	10	<1	3	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q62

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

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** Sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (7%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** Senior women (30%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas sophomore (3%) and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command.*** Junior women (24%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow*

Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command, whereas freshman women (5%) were less likely.

- ***Member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy.*** Senior women (13%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy.*** Senior women (10%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** Senior women (3%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas junior, sophomore, and freshman women (all <1%) were less likely.

- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** Freshman women (10%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, whereas senior and junior women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***Unknown person.*** Senior women (10%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *unknown person*, whereas junior and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 52, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (59%) indicated that the alleged offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated this alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*. Twelve percent (12%) indicated the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy*, and 12% indicated the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 52.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Alleged Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	5	NR	NR	29	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	59	36	67	86	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	15	31	7	14	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	5	NR	7	14	NR
Alleged offender was a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy	22	15	20	43	NR
Alleged offender was a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy	12	15	7	29	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	5	8	NR	14	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	5	8	NR	14	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	5	NR	7	14	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	12	15	7	14	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	10	15	NR	14	NR
Margins of Error	*±5%-9%*	*±14%-16%*	*±13%-16%*	*±19%-20%*	--

Note. Q62

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

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** Sophomore men (29%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** Sophomore men (86%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, whereas senior men (36%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** Senior men (31%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas junior men (7%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy.*** Sophomore men (43%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a member of an *intramural club or sports team at the Academy* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Unknown person.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 53, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the majority (78%) indicated that the alleged offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. One-fifth (20%) indicated this alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy*. Five percent (5%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*. Five percent (5%) indicated the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, and 5% indicated the alleged offender was *or an unknown person*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 53.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Alleged Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	20	8	25	14	30
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	78	77	63	82	86
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	4	8	11	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	5	8	15	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy	11	8	15	11	10
Alleged offender was a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy	11	<1	5	11	25
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	1	<1	<1	4	<1
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	5	23	5	<1	<1
Alleged offender was an unknown person	5	8	<1	7	5
Margins of Error	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q62

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

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** Freshman women (30%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior (8%) and sophomore women (14%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** Sophomore (82%) and freshman women (86%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, whereas junior women (63%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** Junior women (11%) were more likely to indicate the alleged 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.*** Junior women (15%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***Member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy.*** Freshman women (25%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy, whereas senior (<1%) and junior women (5%) were less likely.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** Sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas senior, junior, and freshman women (all <1%) were less likely.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** Senior women (23%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT,* whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***Unknown person.*** Sophomore women (7%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *unknown person*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 54, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (60%) indicated that the alleged offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated this alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the alleged offender was *an unknown person*. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy*. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy.* A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, and a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 54.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Alleged Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	11	11	NR	NR	25
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	60	44	NR	83	50
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	11	33	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	4	NR	NR	NR	13
Alleged offender was a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy	11	NR	NR	17	13
Alleged offender was a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy	11	13	NR	NR	25
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	4	11	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	4	13	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	14	NR	NR	33	13
Alleged offender was an unknown person	12	33	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-19%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%-20%*	*±<1%-17%*

Note. Q62

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

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** Freshman men (25%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** Sophomore men (83%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, whereas senior men (44%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** Senior men (33%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command.*** Freshman men (13%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow*

Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command compared to men in other class years.

- ***Member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy.*** Freshman men (25%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** Sophomore men (33%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Unknown person.*** Senior men (33%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *unknown person* compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 55, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, half (50%) indicated that the alleged offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Forty-two percent (42%) indicated this alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. Sixteen percent (16%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, and a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 55.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Alleged Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	42	NR	60	38	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	50	NR	20	71	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	12	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	16	NR	<1	43	NR
Alleged offender was a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy	11	NR	<1	14	NR
Alleged offender was a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy	6	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	6	NR	20	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	6	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	6	NR	<1	<1	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-6%*	--	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-6%*	--

Note. Q62

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

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** Junior women (60%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** Sophomore women (71%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, whereas junior women (20%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** Junior and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command.*** Sophomore women (43%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy.*** Junior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy.*** Junior and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy* compared to women in other class years

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** Junior women (20%) were more likely to indicate the alleged 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.*** Junior and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Unknown person.*** Junior and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *unknown person* compared to women in other class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 56, of the 1.0% of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (60%) indicated that the alleged offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Results for other categories are not reportable. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 56.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Alleged Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	60	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division 1) sports team at the Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±15%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q62

Results are not reportable for USCGA men by class year.

Location of the One Situation

The *2016 SAGR* measures unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 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. They also may have occurred at several locations, beginning off Academy grounds and moving on to campus. Nevertheless, the Academies and the DoD 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 indicated experiencing 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 one situation location below, the reader should understand this to be *at least one of the locations*, as there were

multiple locations for some respondents. The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than half (48%) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*. This represents less than half (46%) of women and more than half (52%) of men. A little less than one-third (32%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).* This represents one-third (33%) of women and more than one-quarter (29%) of men. A little more than one-quarter (26%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/ living area*. This represents one-quarter (25%) of women and more than one-quarter (29%) of men. A little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*. This represents one-quarter (25%) of women and a little more than one-fifth (22%) of men). Finally, 13% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*. This represents 14% of women and a little more than one-tenth (11%) of men. The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 57, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 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*. A little more than one-quarter (26%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*. One-quarter (25%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*. A little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the incident occurred *off academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*, and a little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated the incident occurred *off academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*. The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 57.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	54	31	40	64	82
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	26	31	22	24	18
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	23	19	25	29	9
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	22	25	56	5	27
Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Some other location off Academy grounds	25	25	38	30	9
Margins of Error	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-12%*	*±<1%-15%*	*±<1%-11%*	*±<1%-11%*

Note. Q63

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

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** Sophomore (64%) and freshman women (82%) were more likely to indicate the location was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*, whereas senior (31%) and junior women (40%) were less likely.

- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** Freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** Junior women (56%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*, whereas sophomore women (5%) were less likely.

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** Freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location* compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 58, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than half (58%) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/ living area*. More than one-quarter (29%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*. Five percent (5%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g. a party)*, and 5% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*. The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 58.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	58	NR	NR	75	NR
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	29	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	5	NR	NR	13	NR
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	5	NR	NR	13	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus	NR	<1	NR	<1	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member	NR	<1	NR	<1	NR
Some other location off Academy grounds	15	NR	NR	13	NR
Margins of Error	*±8%-13%*	*±<1%*	--	*±<1%-19%*	--

Note. Q63

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

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** Sophomore men (75%) were more likely to indicate the location was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* compared to men in other class years.

- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 59, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than half (44%) 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)*. More than one-third (38%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*. More than one-quarter (29%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*. A little more than one-quarter (26%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*, and 14% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*. The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 59.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	38	34	34	38	50
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	26	26	11	40	25
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	44	42	36	51	37
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	14	13	24	12	5
Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus	12	10	11	15	10
Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member	1	3	<1	<1	<1
Some other location off Academy grounds	29	40	25	26	20
Margins of Error	*±1%-4%*	*±4%-7%*	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q63

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

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** Freshman women (50%) were more likely to indicate the location was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* compared to women in other class years.

- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** Sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate the location was *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*, whereas junior women (11%) were less likely.

- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** Sophomore women (51%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** Junior women (24%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*, whereas freshman women (5%) were less likely.

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member.*** Senior women (3%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member*, whereas junior, sophomore, and freshman women (all <1%) were less likely.

- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** Senior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*, whereas freshman women (20%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 60, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, half (50%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*. More than one-third (35%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*. More than one-quarter (27%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*, and 16% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*. The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 60.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	50	31	50	71	NR
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	27	23	14	57	NR
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	35	50	15	43	NR
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	16	NR	15	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus	8	8	NR	29	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member	5	NR	NR	29	NR
Some other location off Academy grounds	26	33	31	14	NR
Margins of Error	*±5%-9%*	*±15%-17%*	*±15%-17%*	*±19%-20%*	--

Note. Q63

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

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** Sophomore men (71%) were more likely to indicate the location was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*, whereas senior men (31%) were less likely.
- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** Sophomore men (57%) were more likely to indicate the location was *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*, whereas junior men (14%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** Senior men (50%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*, whereas junior men (15%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus.*** Sophomore men (29%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member.*** Sophomore men (29%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 61, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than half (52%) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*. A little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*. A little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g. a party)*. One-fifth (20%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*, and 9% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus.* The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 61.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	52	33	70	52	45
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	23	17	20	17	38
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	23	33	28	18	20
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	8	<1	17	3	10
Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus	9	8	11	10	5
Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Some other location off Academy grounds	20	46	11	14	21
Margins of Error	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q63

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

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** Junior women (70%) were more likely to indicate the location was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*, whereas senior (33%) and freshman women (45%) were less likely.

- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** Freshman women (38%) were more likely to indicate the location was *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).*** Senior women (33%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*, whereas sophomore women (18%) were less likely.

- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** Junior women (17%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*, whereas senior (<1%) and sophomore women (3%) were less likely.

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus.*** Freshman women (5%) were less likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus* compared to women in other class years

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** Senior women (46%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*, whereas junior (11%) and sophomore women (14%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 62, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, half (50%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*. Forty-one percent (41%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*. A little less than one-third (30%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.* A little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location,* and 8% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*. The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 62.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	50	44	NR	NR	57
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	30	40	NR	NR	29
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	41	56	NR	NR	17
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	8	11	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member	4	11	NR	NR	NR
Some other location off Academy grounds	24	22	NR	NR	17
Margins of Error	*±7%-11%*	*±17%-18%*	--	--	*±18%-19%*

Note. Q63

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

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** Senior men (56%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*, whereas freshman men (17%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 63, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, half (50%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*. Forty-one percent (41%) indicated incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*. One-quarter (25%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*. A little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*. Six percent (6%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*, and 6% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus*. The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 63.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	50	NR	20	57	NR
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	18	NR	<1	17	NR
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	41	NR	NR	43	NR
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	6	NR	NR	<1	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus	6	NR	NR	17	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member	<1	NR	NR	<1	NR
Some other location off Academy grounds	25	NR	NR	33	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-6%*	--	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-7%*	--

Note. Q63

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

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** Sophomore women (57%) were more likely to indicate the location was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*, whereas junior women (20%) were less likely.
- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** Junior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the location was *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** Sophomore women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus.*** Sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate the location was *off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** Sophomore women (33%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location* compared to women in other class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 64, of the 1.0% of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (60%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*. Results for other items are not reportable. The specific items and response options changed in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 64.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	60	NR	NR	NR	NR
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Some other location off Academy grounds	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±15%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q63

Results are not reportable for USCGA men by class year.

Timing of the One Situation

Academy students live on campus and are in close proximity to each other during the APY. It is therefore of interest to the DoD when these unwanted events occurred. To measure this, students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 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 DoD 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 for each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than two-thirds (61%) indicated the timing of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*. This represents more than two-thirds (68%) of women and less than one-half (44%) of men. More than one-quarter (27%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*. This represents more than one-quarter (26%) of women and more than one-quarter (29%) of men. A little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*. This represents a little more than one-tenth (12%) of women and forty-two percent (42%) of men. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*. This represents 17% of women and 9% of men. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the incident occurred *on leave*. This represents 13% of women and a little more than one-tenth (11%) of men. One percent (1%) indicated the incident occurred *on exchange to another Academy*. This represents 1% of women and 1% of men.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated that the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* was a statistically significant increase in 2016 overall (7 percentage points higher than 2014) and for DoD women (7 percentage points higher than 2014), whereas the rate for DoD men was statistically unchanged compared to 2014. The rate for *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (8 percentage points lower than 2014) and for DoD men (16 percentage points lower than 2014), whereas the rate for DoD women was statistically unchanged compared to 2014. Compared to 2014, the rate for *during normal duty hours* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (8 percentage points lower than 2014), as were the rates for DoD women (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and DoD men (11 percentage points lower than 2014). Overall, for DoD women, and for DoD men, the rates for *during summer experience/training/sea duty* were statistically unchanged compared to 2014. The percentage who indicated that the incident occurred *on leave* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and for DoD women (4 percentage points lower than 2014), whereas the rate for DoD men was not comparable to 2014 because the 2016 estimate was not reportable. Finally, compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated that the incident occurred while *on exchange to another Academy* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (2 percentage points lower than 2014) and for DoD men (6 percentage points lower than 2014).

The rate for women remained statistically unchanged compared to 2014. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 65, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, two-thirds (66%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*. A little less than one-third (31%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*. A little less than one-fifth (19%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *while on leave.* Fifteen percent (15%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty.* Thirteen percent (13%; 10 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours,* and less than one percent (<1%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy.*

Table 65.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response; 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
During normal duty hours		2016	13↓	7↓	10	14	27
		2014	23	36	NR	20	29
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday		2016	31	43	30	23	27
		2014	33	45	33	20	43
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday		2016	66	50	90↑	68	55
		2014	61	64	50	60	71
On leave		2016	19	21	10	27	9↑
		2014	16	27	<1	20	<1
During summer experience/training/sea duty		2016	15	14	30	9	18
		2014	15	18	17	13	14
On exchange to another Academy		2016	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
		2014	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error			*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-12%*	*±<1%-13%*	*±<1%-1<1%*	*±<1%-12%*

Note. Q64

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***During normal duty hours.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* was lower in 2016 for senior women (29 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (27%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours,* whereas senior women (7%) were less likely.

- ***After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, senior women (43%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday* compared to women in other class years.

- ***After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* was higher in 2016 for junior women (40 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior women (90%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday,* whereas senior women (50%) were less likely.

- ***While on leave.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *while on leave* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (27%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *while on leave*, whereas junior (10%) and freshman women (9%) were less likely.

- ***During summer experience/training/sea duty.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, junior women (30%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred during *summer experience/training/sea duty*, whereas sophomore women (9%) were less likely.

- ***On exchange to another Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 66, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than half (47%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *during normal duty hours*. A little less than half (45%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday.* More than one-third (36%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*, and 4% (not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*. Results for *while on leave* and *while on exchange to another Academy* are not reportable in 2016.

Table 66.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	**Survey Year**	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
During normal duty hours		2016	47	NR	NR	25	NR
		2014	57	NR	NR	NR	78
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday		2016	36	NR	NR	38	NR
		2014	38	NR	NR	NR	44
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday		2016	45	NR	NR	50	NR
		2014	43	NR	NR	NR	44
On leave		2016	NR	<1	<1	<1	NR
		2014	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty		2016	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2014	14	NR	NR	NR	11
On exchange to another Academy		2016	NR	<1	<1	<1	NR
		2014	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error			*±<1%-12%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%-19%*	*±18%-19%*

Note. Q64

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***During normal duty hours.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, sophomore men (25%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* compared to men in other class years.
- ***After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***While on leave.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***During summer experience/training/sea duty.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, results are not reportable for USMA men by class year.

- ***On exchange to another Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, results are not reportable for USMA men by class year.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 67, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (71%; 10 percentage points higher than 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*. More than one-fifth (22%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred during *summer experience/training/sea duty*. A little less than one-fifth (17%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*. One-tenth (10%; 11 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the incident occurred during *normal duty hours*. One-tenth (10%; 7 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the incident occurred *on leave*. Two percent (2%; 2 percentage points higher than 2014) indicated the incident occurred while *on exchange to another Academy*.

Table 67.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response; 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
During normal duty hours		2016	10↓	<1↓	3	14	35↓
		2014	21	15	NR	14	64
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday		2016	17	13	10	29	15
		2014	20	15	NR	25	27
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday		2016	71↑	81	60	77↑	60
		2014	61	77	63	50	64
On leave		2016	10↓	13	7	9↓	15
		2014	17	15	13	21	9
During summer experience/training/sea duty		2016	22	16	33	29↑	<1↓
		2014	20	23	38	18	9
On exchange to another Academy		2016	2↑	3↑	3	<1	<1
		2014	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error			*±2%-4%*	*±<1%-6%*	*±6%-9%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q64

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***During normal duty hours***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* was lower in 2016 for senior (15 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman women (29 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (35%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*, whereas junior (3%) and senior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, sophomore women (29%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday,* whereas junior women (10%) were less likely.

- ***After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (27 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior (81%) and sophomore women (77%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*, whereas junior and freshman women (both 60%) were less likely.

- ***While on leave.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *while on leave* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (12 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***During summer experience/training/sea duty.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (11 percentage points higher) and lower in 2016 for freshman women (9 percentage points lower). In 2016, junior (33%) and sophomore women (29%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred during *summer experience/training/sea duty*, whereas senior (16%) and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***On exchange to another Academy***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *on exchange to another Academy* was higher in 2016 for senior women (3 percentage points higher than 2014).. In 2016, sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *on exchange to another Academy* compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 68, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, less than half (44%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*. Forty-one percent (41%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred during *normal duty hours*. A little less than one-quarter (24%; 30 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*. A little more than

one-tenth (12%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *on leave*. A little more than one-tenth (12%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred on *during summer experience/training/sea duty*. Two percent (2%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *on exchange to another Academy*.

Table 68.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response; Lower Response / 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014; ↓ Lower Than 2014		**Survey Year**	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
During normal duty hours		2016	41	36	33	71	NR
		2014	47	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday		2016	24↓	21	27	14	NR
		2014	54	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday		2016	44	57	40	43	NR
		2014	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
On leave		2016	12	14	13	14	NR
		2014	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty		2016	12	14	7	29	NR
		2014	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
On exchange to another Academy		2016	2	NR	NR	14	NR
		2014	NR	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error			*±3%-12%*	*±14%-16%*	*±13%-16%*	*±19%-20%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q64

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***During normal duty hours***. There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, sophomore men (71%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* compared to men in other class years.

- ***After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***While on leave.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***During summer experience/training/sea duty.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***On exchange to another Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 69, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than two-thirds (63%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*. More than one-third (35%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*. Fourteen percent (14%; 7 percentage points higher than 2014) indicated the incident occurred during *normal duty hours*. A little more than one-tenth (12%; 6 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the incident occurred *on leave*. A little more than one-tenth (11%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*. One percent (1%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *on exchange to another Academy*.

Table 69.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
During normal duty hours		2016	14↑	15	5	7	32↑
		2014	7	6	NR	4	20
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday		2016	35	38	50	24	32↓
		2014	36	39	50	19	53
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday		2016	63	69	50	66	68
		2014	61	56	50	69	60
On leave		2016	12↓	<1↓	15↓	17	9↑
		2014	18	17	63	15	<1
During summer experience/training/sea duty		2016	11	8	20	7	9↑
		2014	9	17	13	8	<1
On exchange to another Academy		2016	1	<1	5	<1↓	<1
		2014	3	6	NR	4	<1
Margins of Error			*±2%-4%*	*±<1%-1<1%*	*±5%-9%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q64

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***During normal duty hours***. Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated the incident occurred during *normal duty hours* was higher for freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (32%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*, whereas sophomore (7%) and junior women (5%) were less likely.

- ***After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (21 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (50%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*, whereas sophomore women (24%) were less likely.

- ***After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, junior women (50%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* compared to women in other class years.

- ***While on leave.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *while on leave* was lower in 2016 for senior (17 percentage points lower than 2014) and junior women (48 percentage points lower than 2014), whereas the percentage was higher for freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate that the incident occurred *while on leave*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***During summer experience/training/sea duty.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016 junior women (20%) were more likely to indicate that the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*, whereas sophomore women (7%) were less likely.

- ***On exchange to another Academy.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *on exchange to another Academy* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (5%) were more likely to indicate that the incident occurred *on exchange to another Academy*, whereas senior, sophomore, and freshman women (all <1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 70, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than half (45%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*. Forty-one percent (41%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours.* A little less than one-third (30%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*. A little less than one-fifth (19%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014*)* indicated the incident occurred while *on leave.* Seven percent (7%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty,* and less than one percent (<1%; 12 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy.*

Table 70.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
During normal duty hours		2016	41	40	NR	NR	38
		2014	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday		2016	30	40	NR	NR	13
		2014	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday		2016	45	40	NR	NR	25
		2014	35	NR	NR	NR	NR
On leave		2016	19	30	NR	NR	13
		2014	18	NR	NR	NR	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty		2016	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2014	8	NR	NR	NR	NR
On exchange to another Academy		2016	<1↓	<1	NR	<1	<1
		2014	12	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error			*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-18%*	±	*±<1%*	*±<1%-17%*

Note. Q64

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***During normal duty hours***. There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, freshman men (13%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday* compared to men in other class years.

- ***After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, freshman men (25%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* compared to men in other class years.

- ***While on leave.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***During summer experience/training/sea duty.*** Results are not reportable for USAFA men by class year.

- ***On exchange to another Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 71, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, the majority (80%; 20 percentage points higher than 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*. More than one-third (35%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*. Fifteen percent (15%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*. One-tenth (10%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred during *normal duty hours*. Five percent (5%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *on leave*, and less than one percent (<1%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the incident occurred *on exchange to another Academy*.

Table 71.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response; 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
During normal duty hours		2016	10	NR	<1	13↑	NR
		2014	6	<1	NR	<1	NR
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday		2016	35	NR	<1	25↓	NR
		2014	40	20	NR	40	NR
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday		2016	80↑	NR	>99	88↑	NR
		2014	60	80	NR	40	NR
On leave		2016	5	NR	<1	13	NR
		2014	7	<1	NR	20	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty		2016	15	NR	<1	38↑	NR
		2014	14	40	NR	<1	NR
On exchange to another Academy		2016	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
		2014	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Margins of Error			*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-11%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q64

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***During normal duty hours***. Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated the incident occurred during *normal duty hours* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (13 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate that the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* compared to women in other class years.

- ***After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (15 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior (<1%) and sophomore women (25%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday* compared to women in other class years.

- ***After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* was higher in 2016 sophomore women (48 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior (>99%) and sophomore women (88%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* compared to women in other class years.

- ***While on leave.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, sophomore women (13%) were more likely to indicate that the incident occurred *while on leave*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***During summer experience/training/sea duty.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (38 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (38%) were more likely to indicate that the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***On exchange to another Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men are not reportable.

Hazing or Bullying in the One Situation

Students were asked if they would describe the unwanted sexual contact incident that has the greatest effect on them as *hazing* (defined in the survey item as "*so-called initiations or rites of passage in* which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization") or *bullying* (defined in the survey item as "acts of aggression

intended to single out individual from their fellow cadets/midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization"). Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of the 4.0% of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 4% indicated they would describe the one situation with the greatest effect on them as *hazing*. This represents 3% of women and 5% of men. One-tenth (10%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. This represents one-tenth (10%) of both women and men. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*. This represents one-tenth (10%) of women and 14% of men. Finally, 3% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This represents 3% of women and 2% of men. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 72, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 7% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 7% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 72.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	7	7	10	9	<1
Bullying	12	14	10	18	<1
Hazing and/or Bullying	12	14	10	18	<1
Both Hazing and Bullying	7	7	10	9	<1
Margins of Error	*±4%-5%*	*±10%-11%*	*±11%*	*±8%-9%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q65

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *hazing* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Bullying.*** Freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *bullying* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying* compared to women in other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 73, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 9% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 4% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 73.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	9	NR	NR	25	NR
Bullying	18	NR	NR	13	NR
Hazing and/or Bullying	23	NR	NR	25	NR
Both Hazing and Bullying	4	NR	NR	13	NR
Margins of Error	*±8%-12%*	--	--	*±18%-19%*	--

Note. Q65

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

- ***Hazing.*** Sophomore men (25%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *hazing* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 74, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 2% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, 9% indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, one-tenth (10%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and one percent (1%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 74.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	2	<1	3	<1	5
Bullying	9	9	10	11	5
Hazing and/or Bullying	10	9	10	11	10
Both Hazing and Bullying	1	<1	3	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±6%-7%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-5%*

Note. Q65

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman women (5%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, whereas sophomore and senior women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***Bullying.*** Freshman women (5%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *bullying* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 75, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 7% indicated they would describe the one situation as

hazing, one-tenth (10%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, 15% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 2% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 75.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	7	7	NR	29	NR
Bullying	10	NR	20	14	NR
Hazing and/or Bullying	15	7	20	29	NR
Both Hazing and Bullying	2	NR	NR	14	NR
Margins of Error	*±4%-8%*	*±13%*	*±15%*	*±19%-20%*	--

Note. Q65

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

- ***Hazing.*** Sophomore men (29%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *hazing* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Bullying.*** Junior men (20%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *bullying* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 76, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 4% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, 8% indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, 8% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 4% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 76.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	4	<1	5	<1	9
Bullying	8	8	10	3	14
Hazing and/or Bullying	8	8	10	3	14
Both Hazing and Bullying	4	<1	5	<1	9
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±5%-7%*	*±<1%-3%*	*±5%*

Note. Q65

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, whereas sophomore and senior women (both <1%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying.*** Freshman women (14%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, whereas sophomore women (3%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Freshman women (14%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas sophomore women (3%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*, whereas sophomore and senior women (both <1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 77, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than one percent (<1%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, 4% indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, 4% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and less than one percent (<1%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 77.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	<1	<1	NR	<1	<1
Bullying	4	10	NR	NR	NR
Hazing and/or Bullying	4	10	NR	NR	NR
Both Hazing and Bullying	<1	<1	NR	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-16%*	--	*±<1%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q65

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

- ***Hazing.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 78, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 9% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, 5% indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, 9% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 5% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 78.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	9	NR	<1	11	NR
Bullying	5	NR	<1	11	NR
Hazing and/or Bullying	9	NR	<1	11	NR
Both Hazing and Bullying	5	NR	<1	11	NR
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	--	*±<1%*	*±4%*	--

Note. Q65

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

- ***Hazing.*** Junior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *hazing* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Bullying.*** Sophomore women (11%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Junior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Sophomore women (11%) were more likely to indicate they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men 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 *2016 SAGR* asks Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact if they perceived that the alleged 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%. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the situation.* This represents one-quarter (25%) of women and 17% of men. A little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation.* This represents one-fifth (20%) of women and 15% of men. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation.* This represents 16% of women and 7% of men. One-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation.* This represents 11% of women and 7% of men. Eight percent (8%) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation*. This indicates 9% of women and 5% of men. Eight percent (8%) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation*. This represents 6% of women and more than one-tenth (11%) of men.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the situation* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (12 percentage points lower than 2014), for DoD women (8 percentage points lower than 2014), and for DoD men (19 percentage points lower than 2014). The percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and for DoD women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). The percentage for DoD men was not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (11 percentage points lower than 2014), for DoD women (7 percentage points lower than 2014), and for DoD men (21 percentage points lower than 2014).

Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (7 percentage points lower than 2014), for DoD women (4 percentage points lower than 2014), and for DoD men (14 percentage points lower than 2014). Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and for DoD women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). The percentage for DoD men was not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation* was a statistically significant decrease in 2016 overall (6 percentage points lower than 2014). The percentage for DoD women was not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014, whereas the

percentage for DoD men was 18 percentage points lower than 2014. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 79, overall, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, one-quarter (25%; 13 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the situation.* One-fifth (20%; 10 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*. Less than one-fifth (19%; 11 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation*. One-tenth (10%; 8 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation*. One-tenth (10%; 7 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation*, and 2% indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation* (11 percentage points lower than 2014).

Table 79.
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 Situation							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response; Lower Response 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014; ↓ Lower Than 2014		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Sexually harassed the survivor before this situation		2016	25↓	57	20	9↓	27
		2014	38	55	33	33	25
Stalked the survivor before this situation		2016	2↓	NR	NR	5	<1↓
		2014	13	18	17	7	13
Sexually assaulted the survivor before this situation		2016	20↓	29↑	40	9↓	18
		2014	30	9	33	47	25
Sexually harassed the survivor after this situation		2016	19↓	21	40↑	18↓	<1↓
		2014	30	27	17	40	25
Stalked the survivor after this situation		2016	10↓	NR	10	9	27↑
		2014	18	18	17	20	13
Sexually assaulted the survivor after this situation		2016	10↓	7	40	5↓	<1↓
		2014	17	NR	NR	27	38
Margins of Error			*±3%-6%*	*±10%-12%*	*±11%-13%*	*±7%-9%*	*±<1%-11%*

Note. Q66

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them before the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the situation* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (24 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (57%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the situation*, whereas sophomore women (9%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender stalked them before the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (13 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them before the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation* was higher in 2016 for senior women (20 percentage points higher than 2014), whereas the percentage was lower for sophomore women (38 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*, whereas sophomore women (9%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them after the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation* was higher in 2016 for junior women (23 percentage points higher than 2014), whereas the percentage was lower for sophomore (22 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman women (25 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender stalked them after the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (14 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (27%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation* was lower in 2016 for sophomore (22 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman women (38 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation*, whereas sophomore (5%) and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 80 overall, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 15% (not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation*. Fifteen percent (15%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender

stalked them after the situation. Fourteen percent (14%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation*. Thirteen percent (13%; 24 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the situation*, and 4% (22 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*. The percentage indicating the alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the situation is not reportable.

Table 80.
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 Situation							
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	**Survey Year**	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually harassed the survivor before this situation		2016	13↓	NR	NR	13	NR
		2014	37	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stalked the survivor before this situation		2016	15	NR	NR	13	NR
		2014	16	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually assaulted the survivor before this situation		2016	4↓	NR	NR	13	NR
		2014	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually harassed the survivor after this situation		2016	14	NR	NR	13	NR
		2014	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stalked the survivor after this situation		2016	15	NR	NR	13	NR
		2014	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually assaulted the survivor after this situation		2016	NR	<1	<1	<1	NR
		2014	16	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error			*±8%-12%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%-18%*	--

Note. Q66

Comparisons to 2014 were not conducted because results for USMA men by class year were not reportable in 2014. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences between class years for USMA men.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 81, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, one-quarter (25%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the situation.* A little more than one-fifth (21%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation*. Thirteen percent (13%; 9 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*. Thirteen percent (13%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked*

them after the situation. Six percent (6%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation*, and 5% (not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the *alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the situation*.

Table 81.
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 Situation							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response; Lower Response. 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014; ↓ Lower Than 2014		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Sexually harassed the survivor before this situation		2016	25	22↑	27	29	25↓
		2014	23	8	25	22	45
Stalked the survivor before this situation		2016	6	6	7	3	10
		2014	7	8	NR	4	18
Sexually assaulted the survivor before this situation		2016	13↓	6↓	13	23	5↓
		2014	22	38	NR	15	36
Sexually harassed the survivor after this situation		2016	21	22↑	17	17	40
		2014	21	8	13	19	55
Stalked the survivor after this situation		2016	13	13	20	3↓	20↑
		2014	10	NR	25	11	9
Sexually assaulted the survivor after this situation		2016	5	3	3	9↑	5↓
		2014	7	NR	13	<1	27
Margins of Error			*±2%-4%*	*±4%-6%*	*±6%-9%*	*±4%-7%*	*±4%-7%*

Note. Q66

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them before the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the situation* was higher in 2016 for senior women (14 percentage points higher than 2014) and was lower in 2016 for freshman women (20 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Alleged offender stalked them before the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, sophomore women (3%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them before the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation* was lower in 2016 for senior (32 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman women (31 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (23%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*, whereas senior (6%) and freshman women (5%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them after the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation* was higher in 2016 for senior women (14 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (40%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender stalked them after the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (11 percentage points higher than 2014) and was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior and freshman women (both 20%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation*, whereas sophomore women (3%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (9 percentage points lower than 2014) and was lower in 2016 for freshman women (22 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (9%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation* compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 82, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 15% (20 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the situation*. A little more than one-tenth (12%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation.* A little more than one-tenth (12%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation*. Seven percent (7%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*. Five percent (5%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation,* and 5% (17 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation*.

Table 82.
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 Situation							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Sexually harassed the survivor before this situation		2016	15↓	NR	27	NR	NR
		2014	35	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stalked the survivor before this situation		2016	12	14	7	NR	NR
		2014	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually assaulted the survivor before this situation		2016	7	7	7	NR	NR
		2014	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually harassed the survivor after this situation		2016	12	7	13	NR	NR
		2014	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stalked the survivor after this situation		2016	5	NR	7	NR	NR
		2014	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually assaulted the survivor after this situation		2016	5↓	NR	7	NR	NR
		2014	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error			*±6%-8%*	*±13%-14%*	*±13%-15%*	--	--

Note. Q66

Comparisons to 2014 were not conducted because results for USNA men by class year were not reportable in 2014. Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them before the situation.*** In 2016, junior men (27%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the situation* compared to men in other class years
- ***Alleged offender stalked them before the situation.*** In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them before the situation.*** In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them after the situation.*** In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Alleged offender stalked them after the situation.*** In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the situation.*** In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 83, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than one-quarter (24%; 16 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the situation.* One-fifth (20%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation*. A little less than one-fifth (19%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*. One-tenth (10%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation*. Thirteen percent (13%; 5 percentage points higher than 2014) *indicated the alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the situation*, and 9% (9 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation*.

Table 83.
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 Situation							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014		**Survey Year**	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually harassed the survivor before this situation		2016	24↓	8↓	35	21↓	27↓
		2014	40	47	43	33	43
Stalked the survivor before this situation		2016	10	8	15	7	9
		2014	12	18	14	8	7
Sexually assaulted the survivor before this situation		2016	19	23	35↑	7↓	18
		2014	19	18	14	17	29
Sexually harassed the survivor after this situation		2016	20	15	25	17	23↓
		2014	24	18	14	21	43
Stalked the survivor after this situation		2016	9↓	8	5	17	5↓
		2014	18	18	14	17	21
Sexually assaulted the survivor after this situation		2016	13↑	15	15	7	18
		2014	8	6	NR	4	21
Margins of Error			*±3%-4%*	*±7%-9%*	*±5%-9%*	*±3%-5%*	*±4%-6%*

Note. Q66

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them before the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the situation* was lower in 2016 for senior (39 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore (12 percentage points lower than 2014), and freshman women (16 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (35%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the situation*, whereas senior women (8%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender stalked them before the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, junior women (15%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them before the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation* was higher in 2014 for junior women (21 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower for sophomore women (10 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (35%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*, whereas sophomore women (7%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them after the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (20 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Alleged offender stalked them after the situation.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (16 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation*, whereas junior and freshman women (both 5%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, freshman women (18%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation*, whereas sophomore women (7%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 84, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than one-fifth (22%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the situation.* A little less than one-fifth (19%; 18 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation*. A little more than one-tenth (11%; 19 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the *alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the situation*. Seven percent

(7%; 34 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*. Seven percent (7%; not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation*, and 4% (not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation.*

Table 84.
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 Situation							
Within 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response; Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014; ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Sexually harassed the survivor before this situation		2016	22	20	NR	NR	13
		2014	37	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stalked the survivor before this situation		2016	7	NR	NR	NR	25
		2014	18	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually assaulted the survivor before this situation		2016	7↓	10	NR	NR	13
		2014	41	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually harassed the survivor after this situation		2016	19↓	20	NR	NR	25
		2014	37	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stalked the survivor after this situation		2016	4	NR	NR	NR	13
		2014	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually assaulted the survivor after this situation		2016	11↓	20	NR	NR	13
		2014	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error			*±5%-10%*	*±16%-17%*	--	--	*±15%-17%*

Note. Q66

Comparisons to 2014 were not conducted because results for USAFA men by class year were not reportable in 2014. Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them before the situation.*** In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences between class years indicating the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the situation*.
- ***Alleged offender stalked them before the situation.*** In 2016, freshman men (25%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *stalked them before the situation* as compared to men in other class years.
- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them before the situation.*** In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences between class years indicating the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the situation*.

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them after the situation.*** In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences between class years indicating the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the situation*.

- ***Alleged offender stalked them after the situation.*** In 2016, freshman men (13%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *stalked them after the situation* as compared to men in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the situation.*** In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences between class years indicating the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the situation*.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 85, overall, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-third (35%; 23 percentage points higher than 2014) indicated the alleged offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident.* One-quarter (25%; 25 percentage points higher than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the incident*. Fifteen percent (15%; 10 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident*. One-tenth indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the incident* (10%; 10 percentage points higher than 2014). One-tenth indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the incident* (10%; 10 percentage points higher than 2014), and less than one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident* (6 percentage points lower than 2014).

Table 85.
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 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response; 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Sexually harassed the survivor before this situation		2016	35↑	NR	<1	33↑	NR
		2014	12	<1	NR	20	NR
Stalked the survivor before this situation		2016	10↑	NR	20	<1	NR
		2014	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Sexually assaulted the survivor before this situation		2016	15↓	NR	40	11	NR
		2014	25	20	NR	20	NR
Sexually harassed the survivor after this situation		2016	25↑	NR	20	22↑	NR
		2014	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Stalked the survivor after this situation		2016	10↑	NR	20	<1	NR
		2014	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident						
Sexually assaulted the survivor after this situation	2016	<1↓	NR	<1	<1↓	NR
	2014	6	<1	NR	20	NR
Margins of Error		*±<1%-±5%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-±10%*	--

Note. Q66

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them before the incident.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the incident* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (13 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender *sexually harassed them before the incident*, compared to women in other class years.

- ***Alleged offender stalked them before the incident.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated the alleged offender *stalked them before the incident* was not a statistically significant difference in 2016 for all class years. In 2016, junior women (20%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *stalked them before the incident*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them before the incident.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident* was not a statistically significant difference in 2016 for all class years. In 2016, junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the *alleged offender sexually assaulted them before the incident*, whereas sophomore women (11%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender sexually harassed them after the incident.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually harassed them after the incident* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (22 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Alleged offender stalked them after the incident.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated the alleged offender *stalked them after the incident* was not a statistically significant difference in 2016 for all class years. In 2016, junior women (20%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender *stalked them after the incident*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Alleged offender sexually assaulted them after the incident.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (20 percentage points lower

than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men are not reportable.

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 DoD 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 the *2016 SAGR*, Academy students were asked whether they or the alleged offender had been drinking or using drugs before or after the assault. This section presents overall estimates of alcohol and/or drug involvement in the unwanted sexual contact in the situation that had the greatest effect, followed by a summary of the details of the involvement in the next section. Findings from this section can help the DoD and the Academies inform prevention programs and policies. In the estimates presented below, alcohol/drug use does not include the use of "knock out" drugs. This data point is captured in the next section. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of the 4.0% of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than half (44%) indicated that *they had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This represents a little less than half (47%) of women and more than one-third (34%) of men. A little more than half (51%) indicated that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This represents a little more than half (53%) of women and a little less than half (45%) of men. These individual questions were new in *2016 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. However, a measure representing whether the *alleged offender or survivor was drinking alcohol* is trendable to 2014.

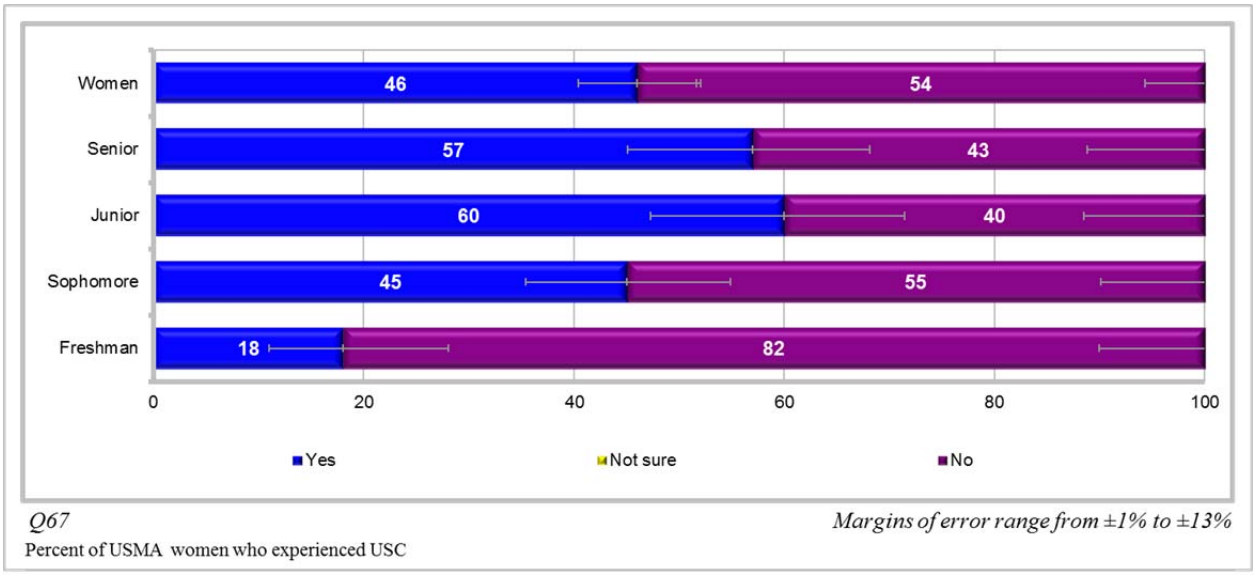
Of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (57%) indicated that *either they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This represents more than half (60%) of women and a little less than half (49%) of men. Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated that *either they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a statistically significant increase in 2016 overall (13 percentage points higher than 2014). The percentage was also a statistically significant increase in 2016 for DoD Academy women (8 percentage points higher than 2014) and for DoD Academy men (20 percentage points higher than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women.

Survivor Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 62, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than half (46%) indicated that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 62.
Percentage of USMA Women Indicating They Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation

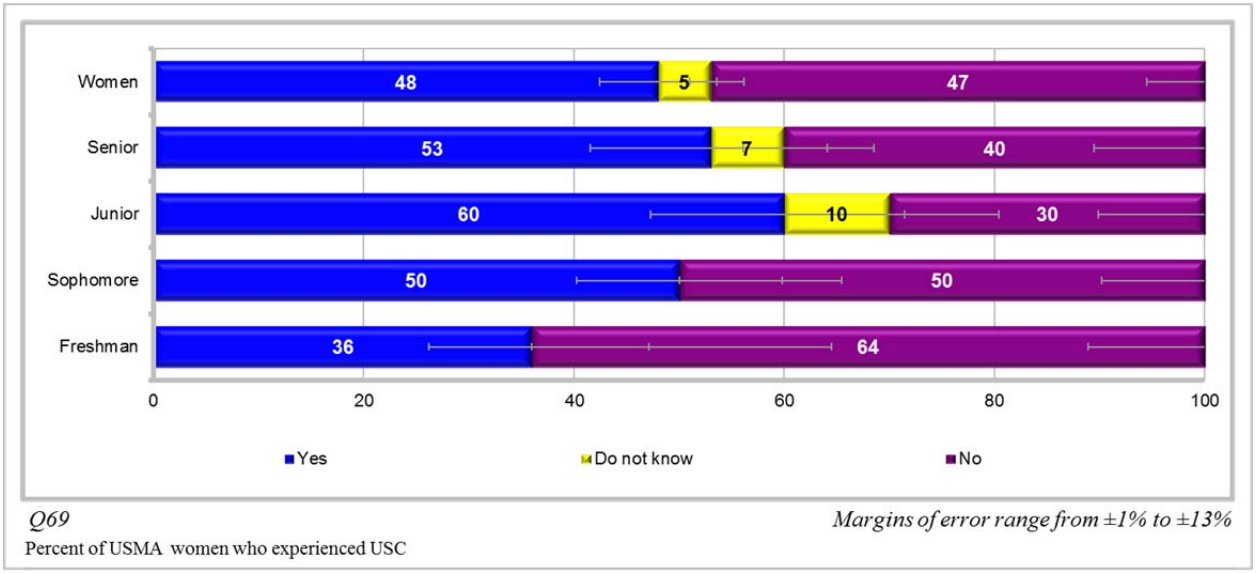


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior women (60%) were more likely to indicate that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas freshman women (18%) were less likely.

Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 63, of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than half (48%) indicated that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 63.
Percentage of USMA Women Indicating Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation



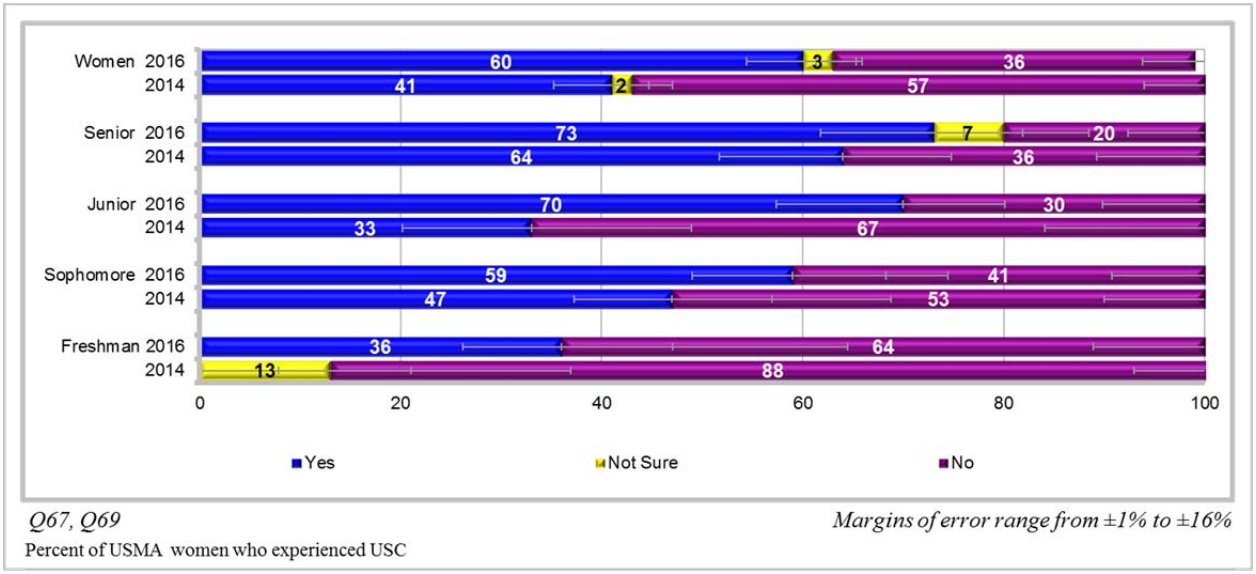
Q69 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±13%*
Percent of USMA women who experienced USC

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

- Freshman women (36%) were less likely to indicate that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in other class years.

Survivor or Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 64, of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than half (60%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (19 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 64.
Percentage of USMA Women Indicating They or Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation, by Class Year



Q67, Q69 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±16%*

Percent of USMA women who experienced USC

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

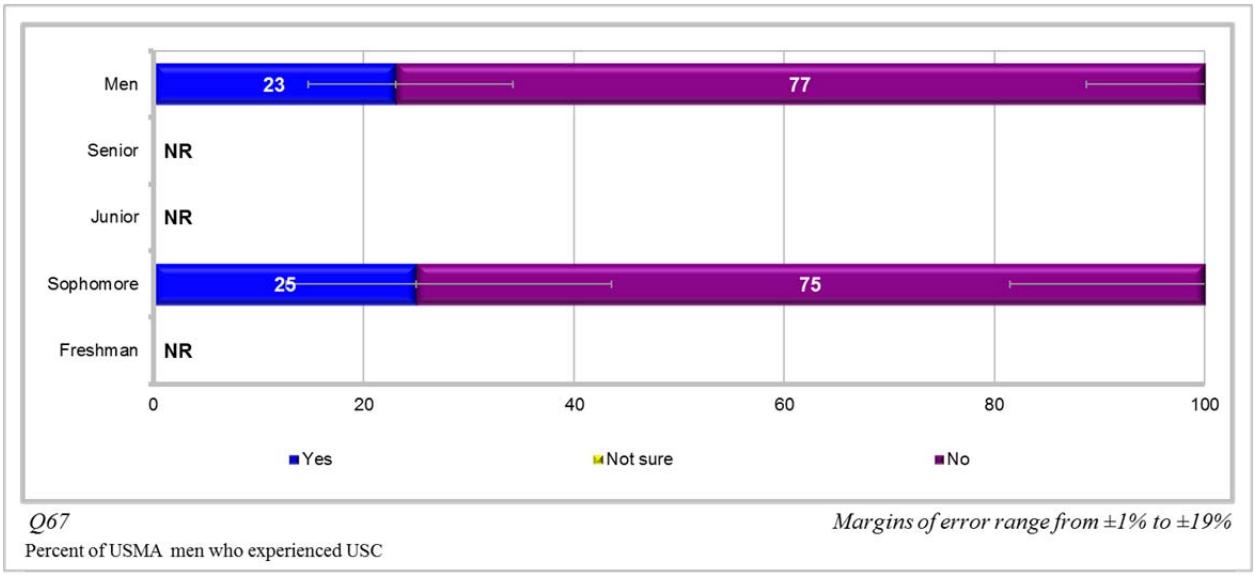
- Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was higher in 2016 for junior women (37 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman women (36 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, senior women (73%) were more likely to indicate that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas freshman women (36%) were less likely.

USMA Men.

Survivor Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 65, overall, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

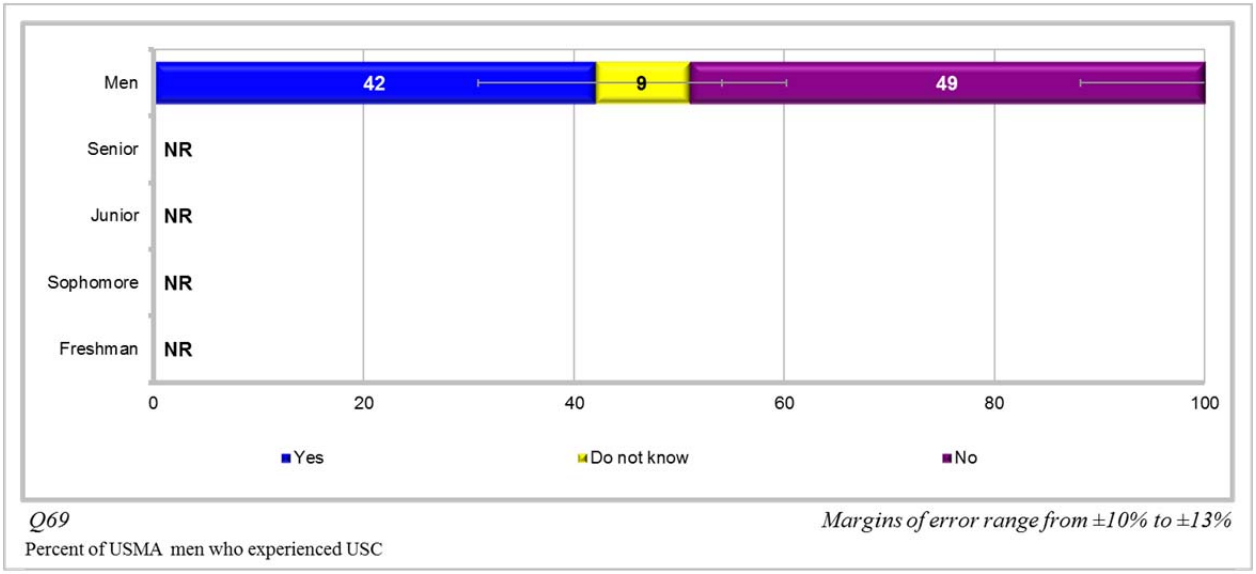
Figure 65.
Percentage of USMA Men Indicating They Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation



There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 66, of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, forty-two percent (42%) indicated that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

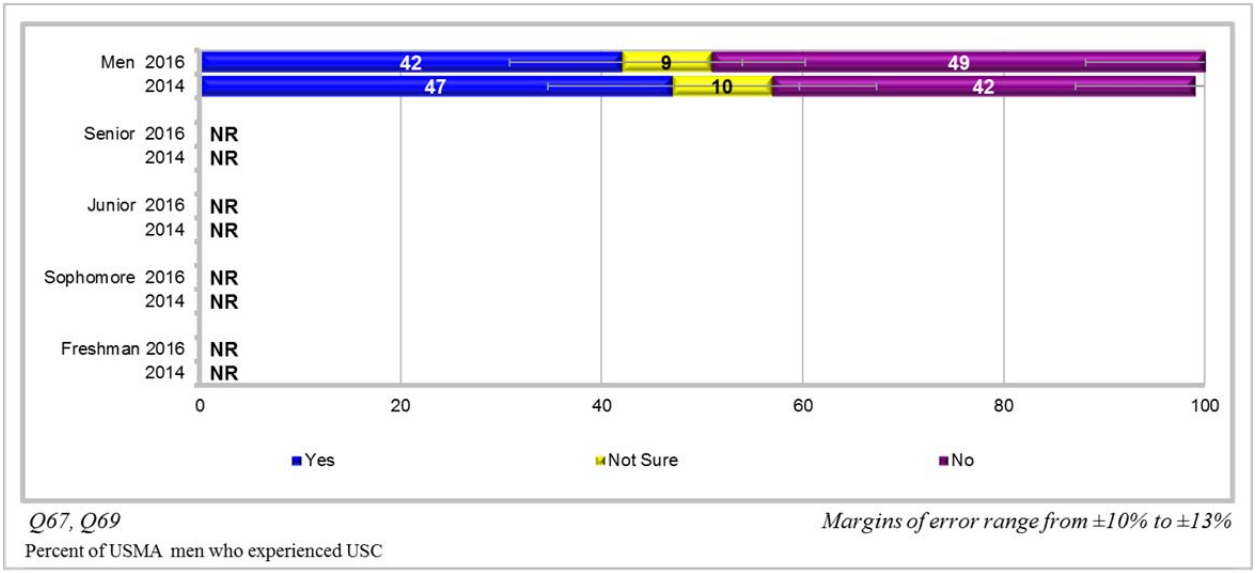
Figure 66.
Percentage of USMA Men Indicating Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation



Results are not reportable for USMA men by class year.

Survivor or Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 67, of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, forty-two percent (42%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 67.
Percentage of USMA Men Indicating They or Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation, by Class Year



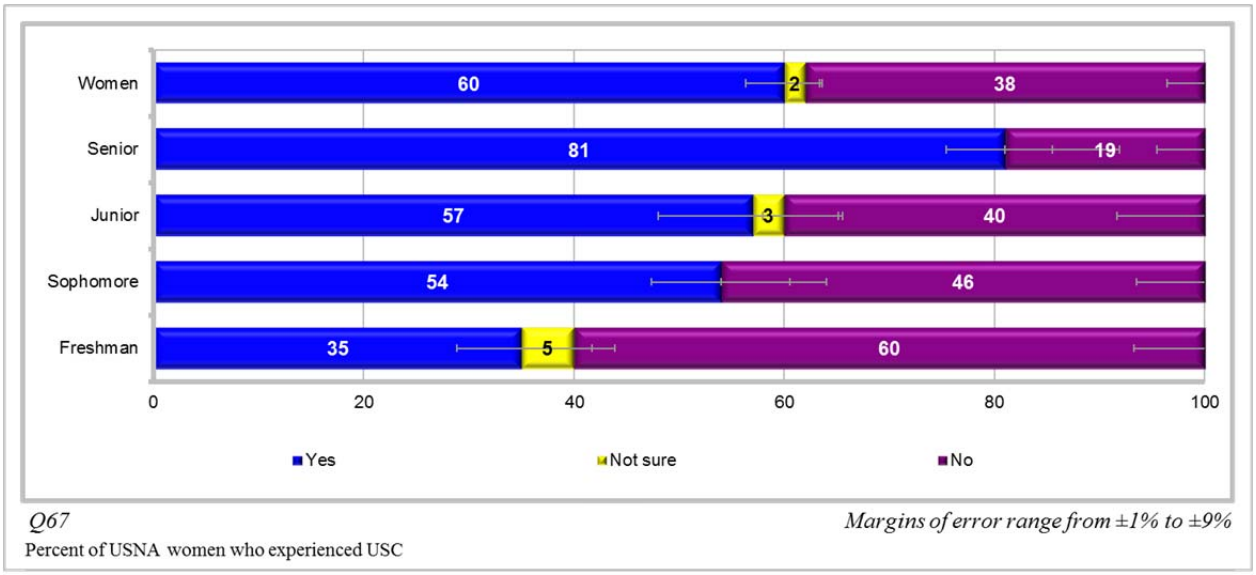
Results are not reportable for USMA men by class year.

USNA

USNA Women.

Survivor Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 68, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, overall, more than half (60%) indicated that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 68.
Percentage of USNA Women Indicating They Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation



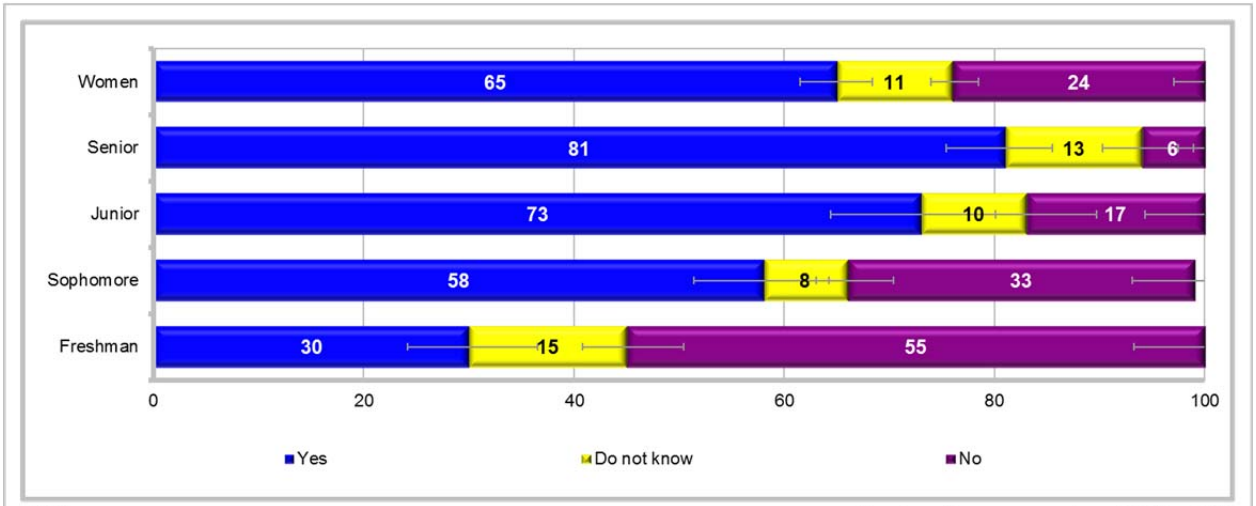
Q67 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%*
Percent of USNA women who experienced USC

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

- Senior women (81%) were more likely to indicate that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas freshman women (35%) were less likely.

Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 69, of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than two-thirds (65%) indicated that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 69.
Percentage of USNA Women Indicating Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation



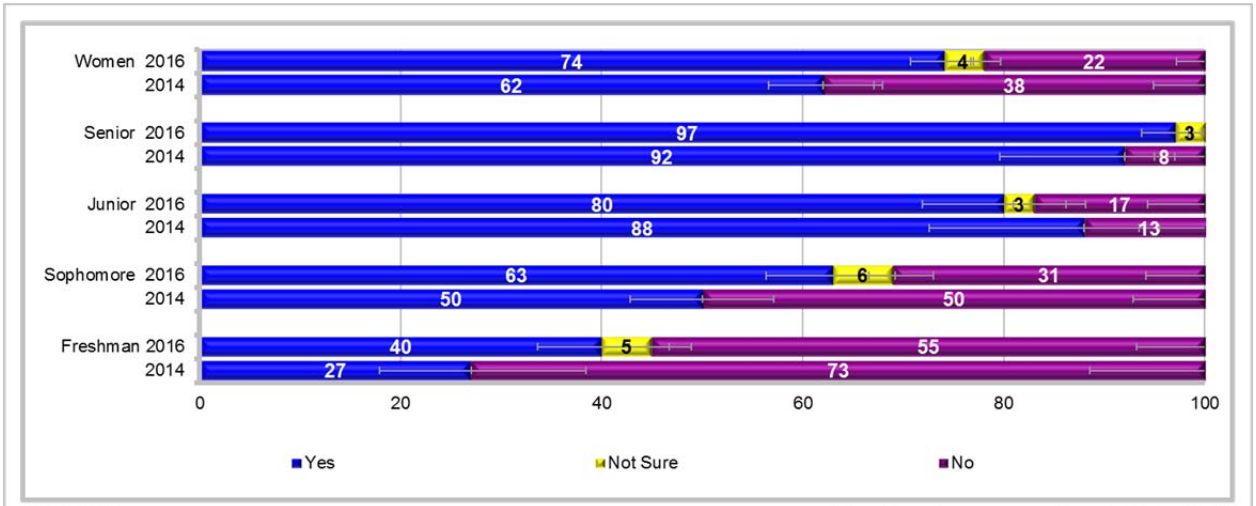
Q69 *Margins of error range from ±3% to ±9%*
Percent of USNA women who experienced USC

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

- Senior women (81%) and junior women (73%) were more likely to indicate that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas freshman women (30%) were less likely.

Survivor or Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 70, of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (74%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (12 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 70.
Percentage of USNA Women Indicating They or Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation, by Class Year



Q67, Q69 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±16%*

Percent of USNA women who experienced USC

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

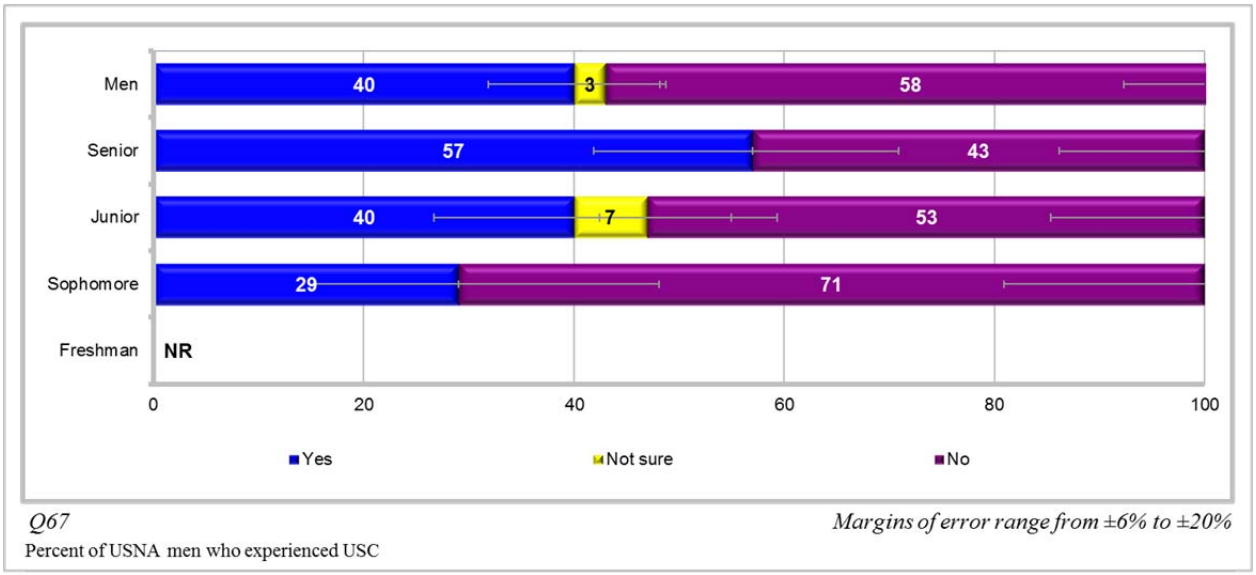
- Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (13 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, of students, senior women (97%) and junior women (80%) were more likely to indicate that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas sophomore women (63%) and freshman women (40%) were less likely.

USNA Men.

Survivor Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 71, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, forty percent (40%) indicated that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 71.
Percentage of USNA Men Indicating They Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation



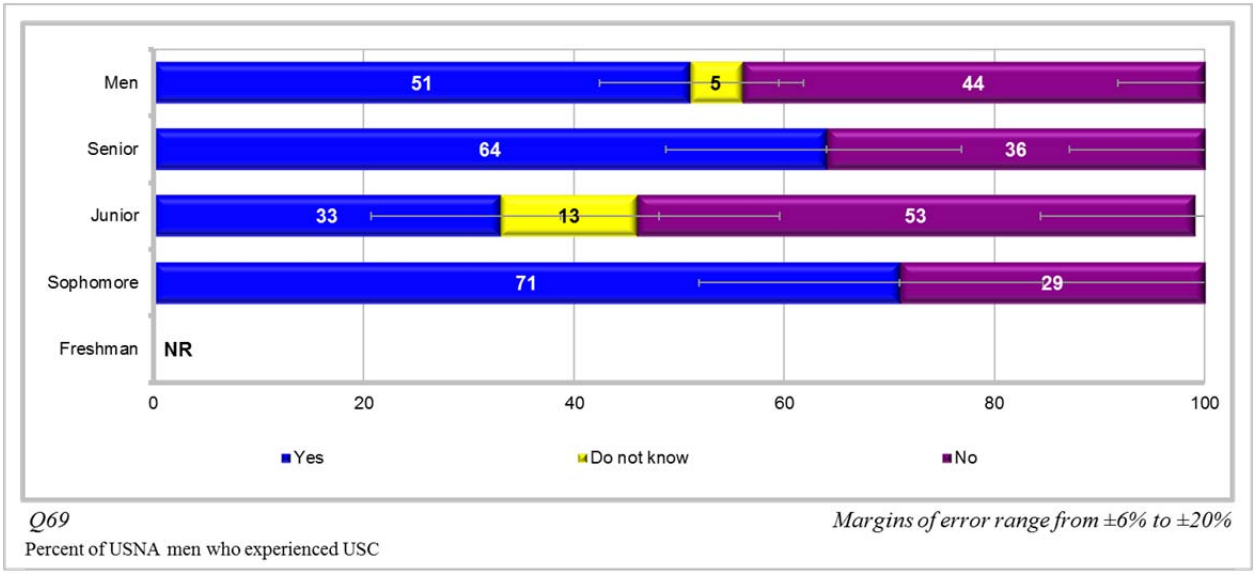
Q67 *Margins of error range from ±6% to ±20%*
Percent of USNA men who experienced USC

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

- Senior men (57%) were more likely to indicate that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to men in other class years.

Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 72, of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little more than half (51%) indicated that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 72.
Percentage of USNA Men Indicating Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation

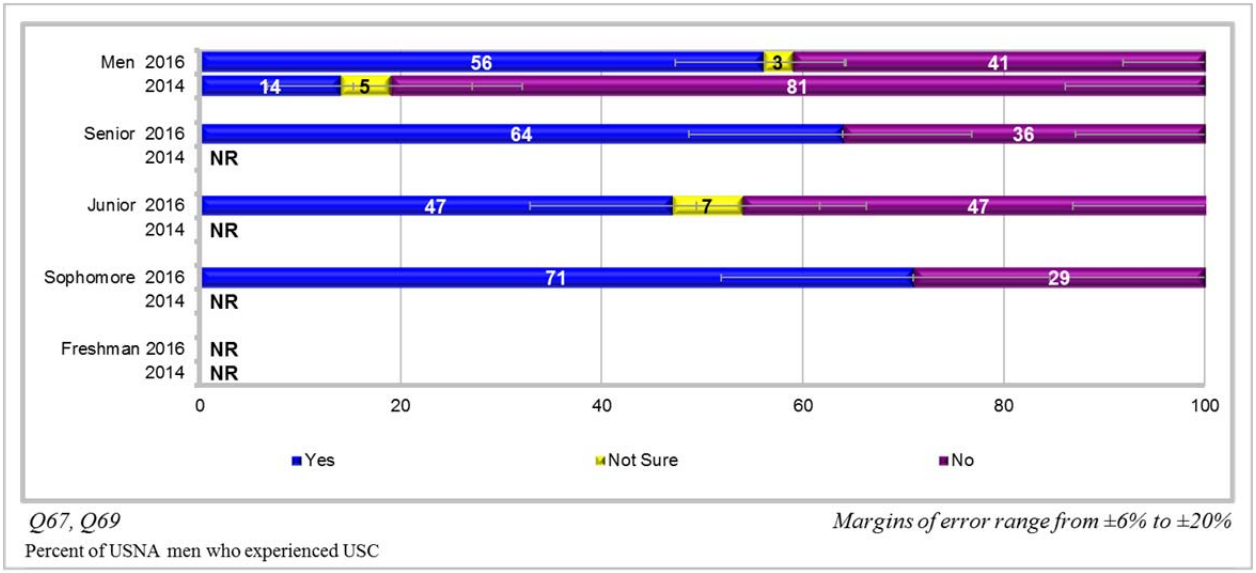


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore (71%) and senior men (64%) were more likely to indicate that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas junior men (33%) were less likely.

Survivor or Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 73, of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than half (56%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (42 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 73.
Percentage of USNA Men Indicating They or Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation, by Class Year



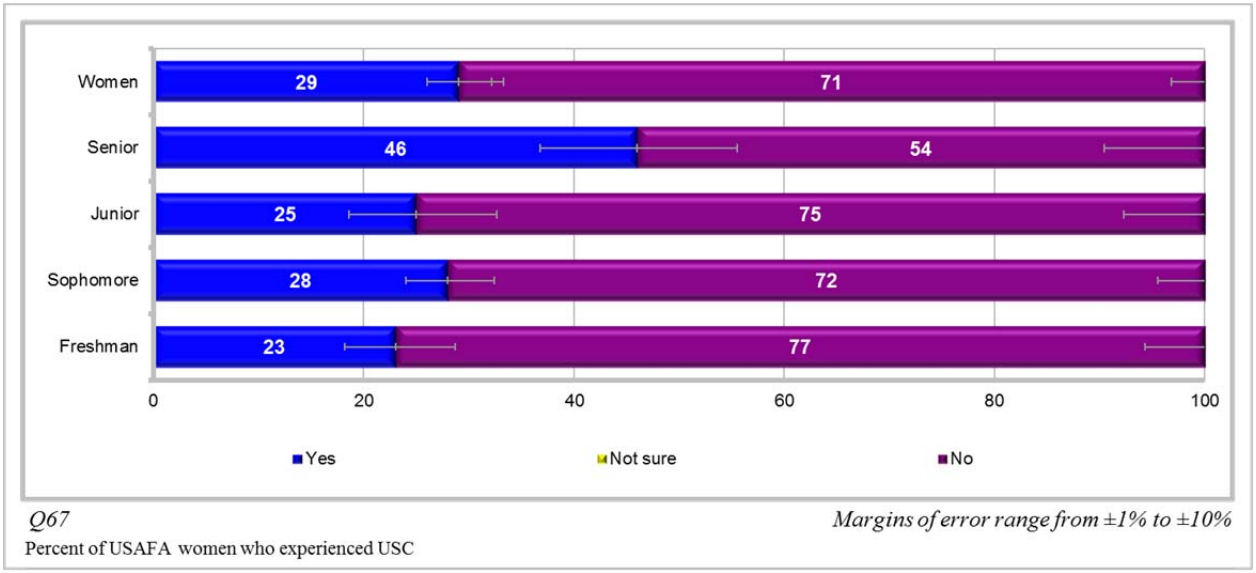
Results for USNA men by class year for 2014 were not reportable, so comparisons to 2014 could not be conducted. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women.

Survivor Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 74, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than one-quarter (29%) indicated that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 74.
Percentage of USAFA Women Indicating They Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation

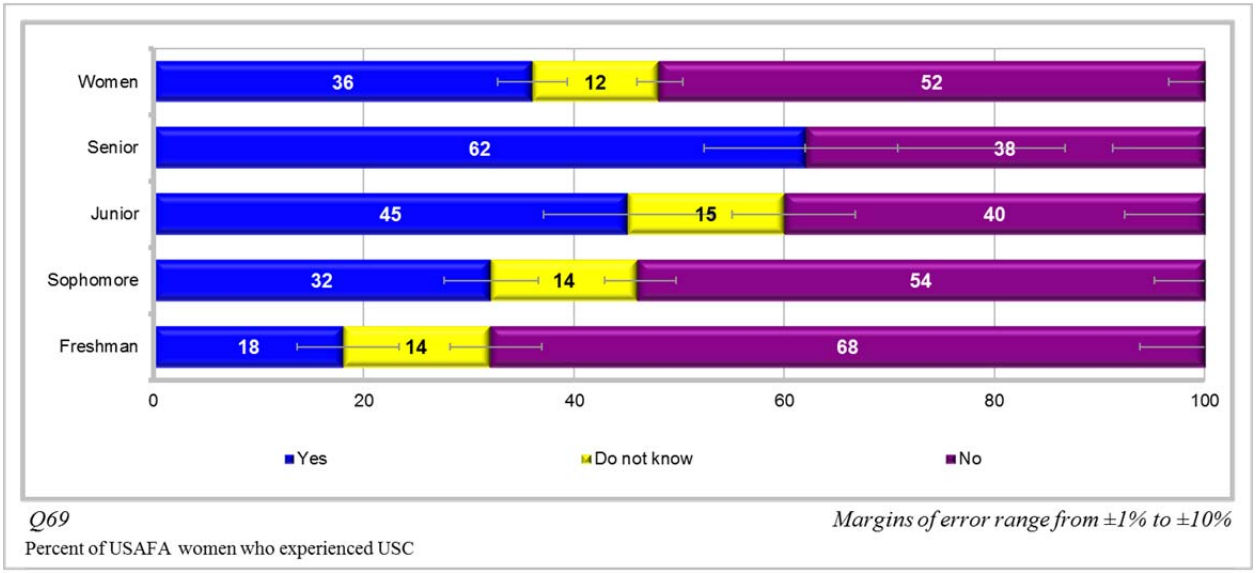


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (46%) were more likely to indicate that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas freshman women (23%) were less likely.

Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 75, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than one-third (36%) indicated that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 75.
Percentage of USAFA Women Indicating Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation

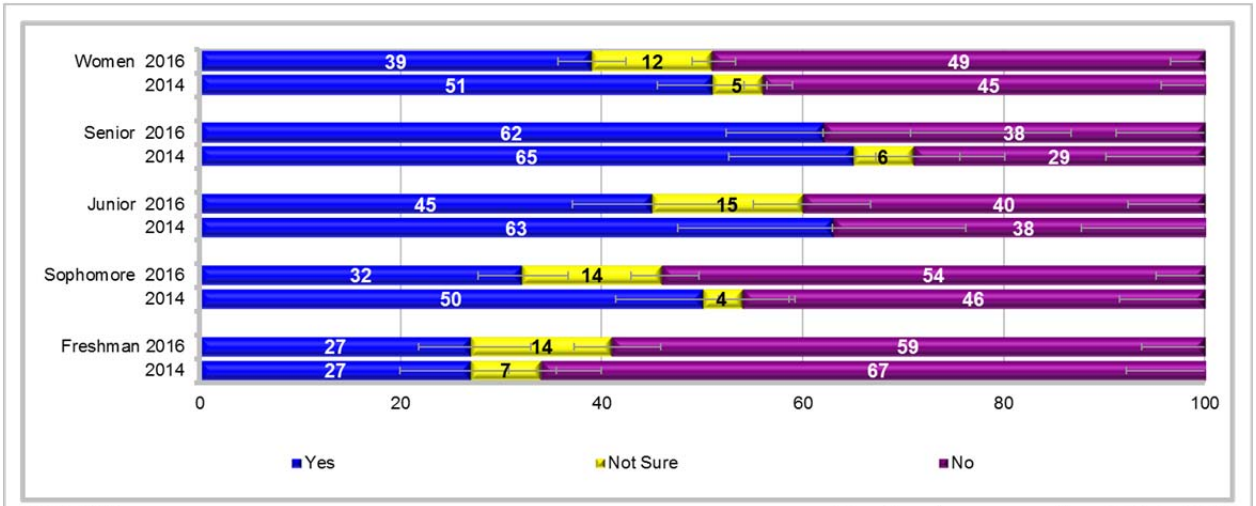


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (62%) and junior women (45%) were more likely to indicate that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas freshman women (18%) were less likely.

Survivor or Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 76, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than one-third (39%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (12 percentage points lower than 2014).

Figure 76.
Percentage of USAFA Women Indicating They or Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation, by Class Year



Q67, Q69 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±16%*
Percent of USAFA women who experienced USC

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

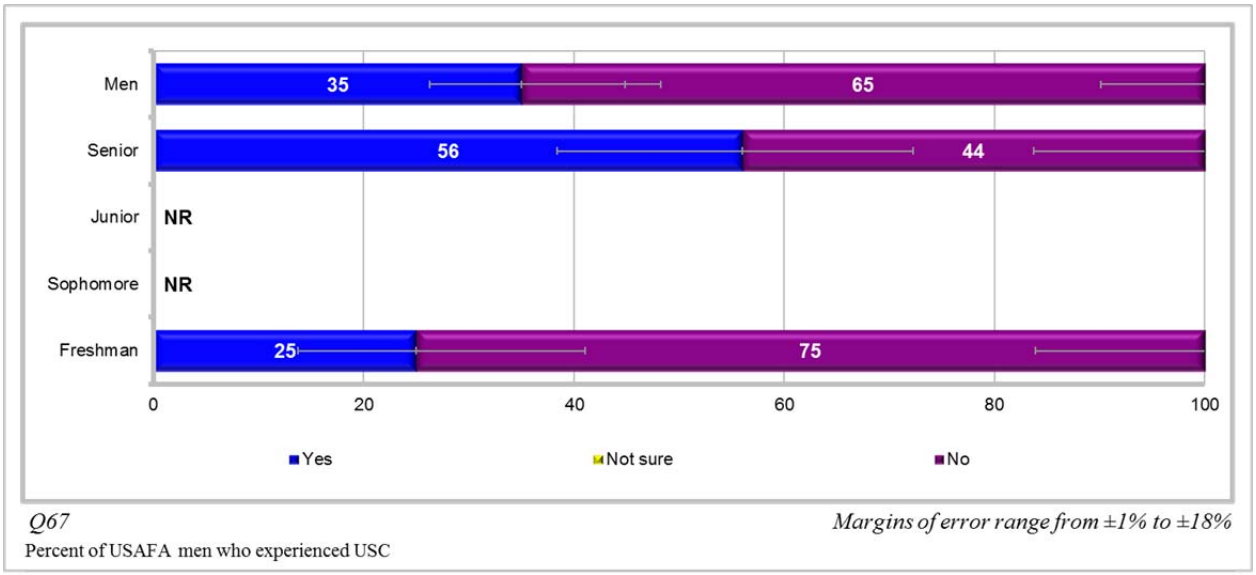
- Compared to 2014, the percentage who indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (18 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, senior women (62%) were more likely to indicate that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas sophomore women (32%) and freshman women (27%) were less likely.

USAFA Men.

Survivor Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 77, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than one-third (35%) indicated that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 77.
Percentage of USAFA Men Indicating They Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation

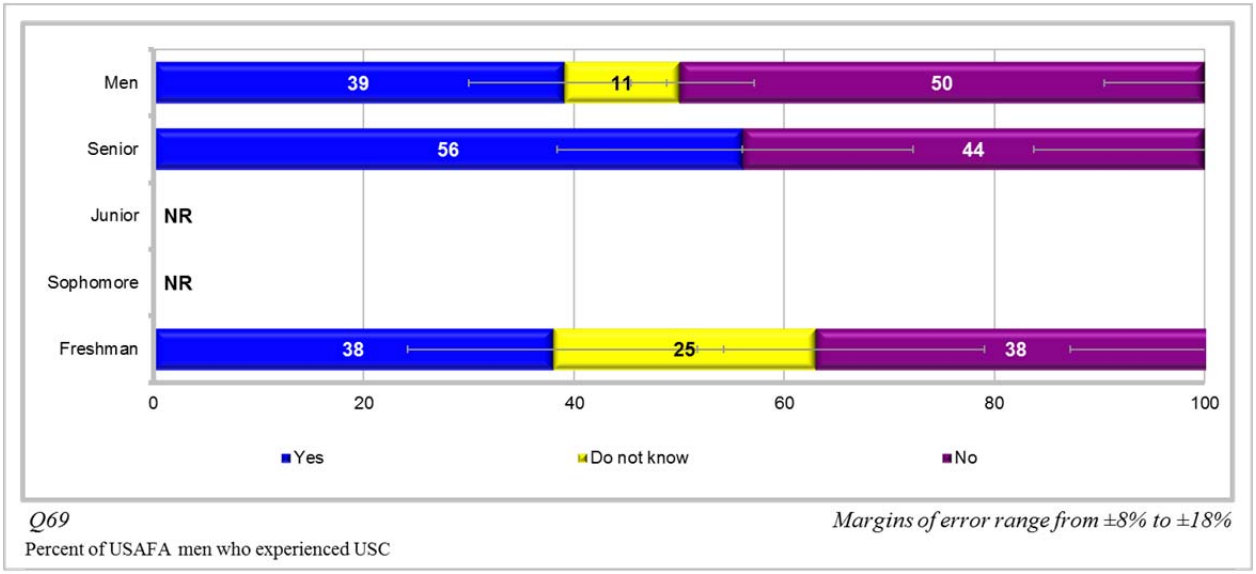


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior men (56%) were more likely to indicate that they had been *drinking alcohol* at time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to men in other class years.

Alleged offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 78, overall, more than one-third (39%) of USAFA men who indicated that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 78.
Percentage of USAFA Men Indicating Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation

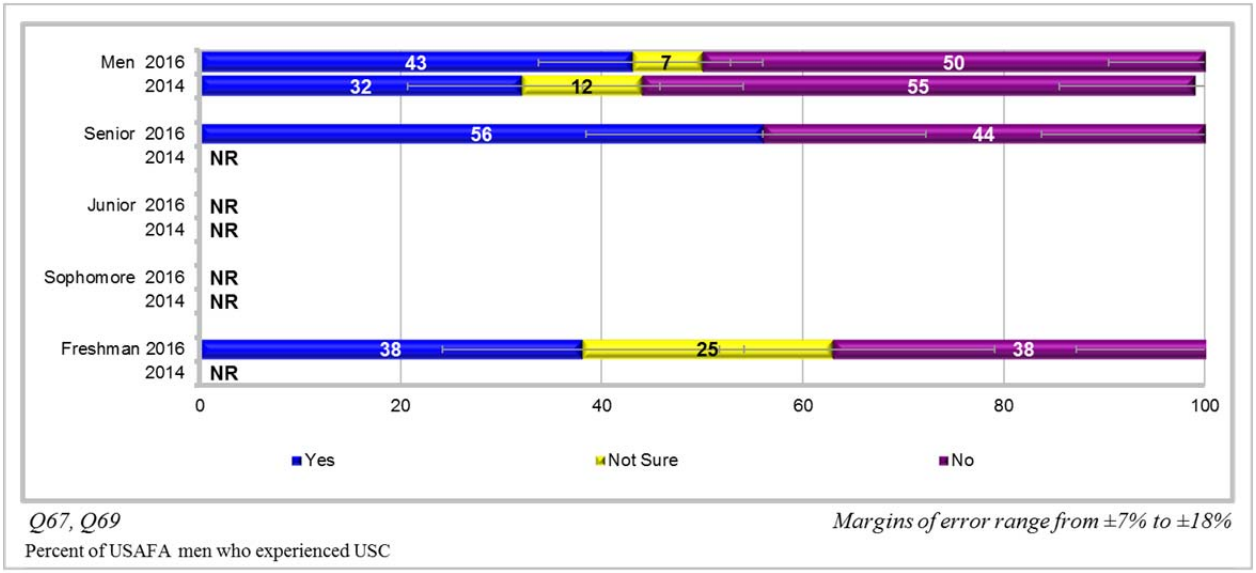


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior men (56%) were more likely to indicate that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to men in other class years.

Survivor or Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 79, of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, less than half (43%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 79.
Percentage of USAFA Men Indicating They or Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation, by Class Year



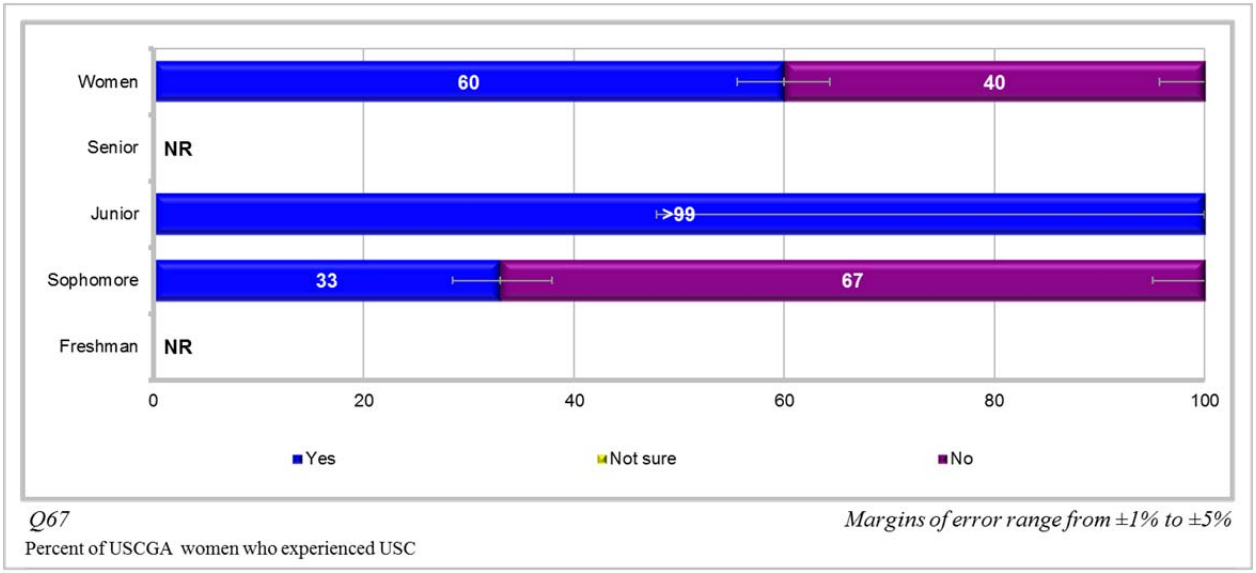
Results for USAFA men by class year for 2014 were not reportable, so comparisons to 2014 were not conducted. In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women.

Survivor Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 80, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, more than half (60%) indicated that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 80.
Percentage of USCGA Women Indicating They Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation

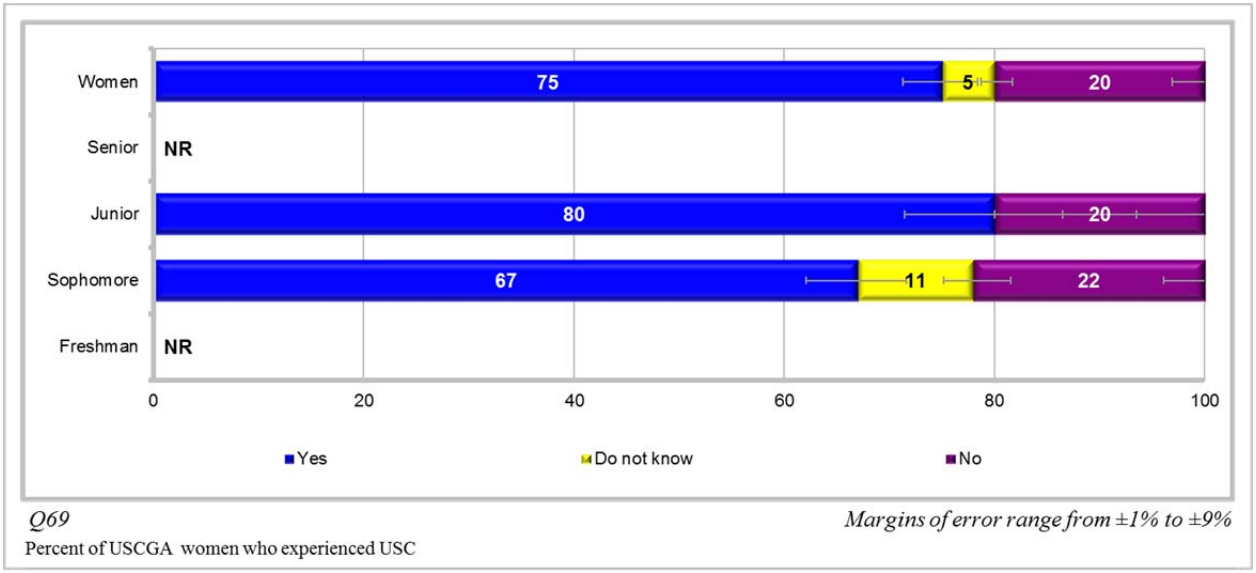


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior women (>99%) were more likely to indicate that they had been *drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas sophomore women (33%) were less likely.

Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 81, of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (75%) indicated that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 81.
Percentage of USCGA Women Indicating Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation

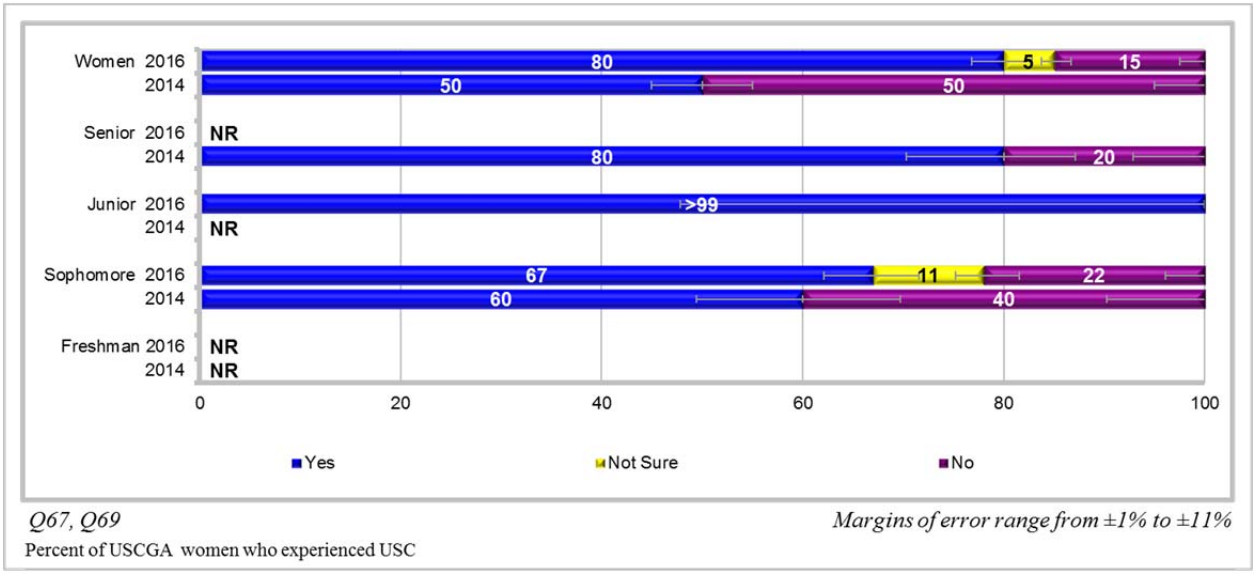


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (67%) were less likely to indicate that the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in other class years.

Survivor or Alleged Offender Use of Alcohol. As seen in Figure 82, of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (80%) indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (30 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 82.
Percentage of USCGA Women Indicating They or Alleged Offender Drank Alcohol At Time of Unwanted Situation, by Class Year



Q67, Q69 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±11%*
Percent of USCGA women who experienced USC

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was not a statistically significant difference from 2014 for all USCGA women class years.

- In 2016, junior women (>99%) were more likely to indicate that *they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol* at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas sophomore women (67%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. Results for respondent use of alcohol, alleged offender use of alcohol, and respondent or alleged offender use of alcohol are not reportable for USCGA men.

Specific Alcohol or Drug Involvement in the One Situation

As noted, to better understand the involvement of alcohol and "knock out" drugs during unwanted events, Academy students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked if they believed the alleged offender bought or gave them alcohol prior to the incident and whether they believe they may have been given a drug without their consent. This section presents details of the type of drug and alcohol use perceived in the one situation of unwanted sexual contact with the greatest effect. Findings from this section help DoD and the Service Academies 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 are new in 2016 so comparisons to previous

survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and indicated that they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the one situation of unwanted sexual contact with the greatest effect on them, more than half (60%) indicated that the *alleged offender(s) gave or bought them alcohol* to drink just prior to the situation. This represents a little more than two-thirds (67%) of women and more than one-third (37%) of men. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and indicated that they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the one situation of unwanted sexual contact with the greatest effect on them, fewer than one-tenth (2%) thought that they might have been *given a drug without their knowledge or consent*. This represents 2% of women and 1% of men. These measures are new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 86, overall, the majority (82%) of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and indicated that they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them reported that the *alleged offender gave or bought them alcohol* and 2% thought that they may have been *given a drug without their knowledge*. These measures are new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 86.
Percentage of USMA Women Indicating Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs To Them Prior to the Unwanted Situation

Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs to Survivor					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink	82	88	67	80	NR
Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge	2	NR	NR	5	<1
Margins of Error	*±3%-8%*	*±15%*	*±17%*	*±7%-15%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q68

There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 26, overall, of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and indicated that they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, results for *alleged offender gave or bought*

them alcohol and they may have been *given a drug without their knowledge* are not reportable. These measures are new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 87.
Percentage of USMA Men Indicating Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs To Them Prior to the Unwanted Situation

Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs to Survivor					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge	NR	<1	<1	<1	NR
Margins of Error	--	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	--

Note. Q68

There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 88, overall, of those USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and indicated that they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, more than half (57%) indicated that the *alleged offender gave or bought them alcohol* prior to the unwanted situation and 3% thought that they may have been *given a drug without their knowledge*. These measures are new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 88.
Percentage of USNA Women Indicating Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs To Them Prior to the Unwanted Situation

Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs to Survivor					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink	57	54	65	58	57
Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge	3	<1	<1	9	5
Margins of Error	*±2%-5%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-12%*	*±5%-10%*	*±4%-12%*

Note. Q68

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

- ***Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge.*** Sophomore women (9%) were more likely to indicate they thought that they may have been given a drug without their knowledge or consent, whereas senior (<1%) and junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 89, overall, of those USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and indicated that they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, less than half (44%) indicated that the alleged offender *gave or bought them alcohol prior* to the unwanted situation and 2% thought that they may have *been given a drug without their knowledge or consent*. These measures are new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 89.
Percentage of USNA Men Indicating Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs To Them Prior to the Unwanted Situation

Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs to Survivor					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge	2	NR	NR	14	NR
Margins of Error	*±4%-15%*	--	--	*±19%*	--

Note. Q68

There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 90, overall, of those USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and indicated that they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (79%) indicated that the alleged offender *gave or bought them alcohol* prior to the unwanted situation and 1% thought that they may have been *given a drug without their knowledge or consent*. These measures are new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 90.
Percentage of USAFA Women Indicating Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs To Them Prior to the Unwanted Situation

Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs to Survivor					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink	79	83	80	75	80
Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge	1	<1	<1	4	<1
Margins of Error	*±1%-6%*	*±<1%-14%*	*±<1%-17%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-13%*

Note. Q68

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

- ***Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge.*** Sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate they thought that they may have been given a drug without their knowledge or consent, whereas senior (<1%), junior (<1%), and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 91, overall, of those USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and indicated that they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, a little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated that the alleged offender *gave or bought them alcohol prior* to the unwanted situation and less than one percent (<1%) thought that they may have been *given a drug without their knowledge or consent*. These measures are new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 91.
Percentage of USAFA Men Indicating Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs To Them Prior to the Unwanted Situation

Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs to Survivor					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge	<1	<1	NR	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-17%*	*±<1%*	--	*±<1%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q68

There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 92, overall, of those USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and indicated that they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (75%) indicated that the alleged offender *gave or bought them alcohol* prior to the unwanted situation and less than one percent (<1%) thought that they may have been *given a drug without their knowledge or consent*. These measures are new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 92.
Percentage of USCGA Women Indicating Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs To Them Prior to the Unwanted Situation

Alleged Offender Provided Alcohol or Drugs to Survivor					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink	75	NR	60	NR	NR
Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-7%*	--	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%*	--

Note. Q68

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

- ***Alleged offender gave or bought survivor alcohol to drink.*** Junior women (60%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender gave or bought them alcohol to drink prior to the unwanted situation compared to women in other class years.

- ***Survivor may have been given a drug without their knowledge.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

USCGA Men. Results for alleged offender *gave or bought them alcohol* prior to the unwanted situation and may have been *given a drug without their knowledge or consent* are not reportable for USCGA men.

Bystander Intervention in the One Situation

Bystander intervention has been a focus of the DoD and part of the Service Academies' training programs. The *2016 SAGR* does ask students whether they witnessed and responded to a potential sexual assault (covered in Chapter 7). However, the questions in this section ask students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact whether anyone intervened in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them and whether there was someone else present who could have stepped in, but did not. These questions are new for the *2016 SAGR*, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Of the 4.0% of total DoD students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 13% indicated *someone else was present and stepped in to help* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This represents 13% of women and 15% of men. More than one-third (34%) indicated *someone else was present but did not step in to help*. This represents more than one-third (34%) of women and more than one-third (36%) of men. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 93, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, one-tenth (10%) indicated *someone was present and stepped in to help* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, and one-third (33%) indicated *someone was present but did not step in to help*. These questions are new in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 93.
Percentage of USMA Women Indicating Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone was present and stepped in to help survivor	10	13	NR	9	9
Someone was present who could have stepped in to help survivor, but did not	33	40	60	27	18
Margins of Error	*±4%-6%*	*±10%-12%*	*±13%*	*±8%-10%*	*±9%-11%*

Note. Q70

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

- ***Someone was present and stepped in to help.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Someone was present who could have stepped in to help, but did not.*** Junior women (60%) were more likely to indicate *someone was present who could have stepped in to help, but did not*, whereas freshman women (18%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 94, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 4% indicated *someone was present and stepped in to help* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, and more than one-third (39%) indicated *someone was present but did not step in to help*. These questions are new in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 94.
Percentage of USMA Men Indicating Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone was present and stepped in to help survivor	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone was present who could have stepped in to help survivor, but did not	39	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±8%-13%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q70

Results are not reportable for USMA men by class year.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 95, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated *someone was present and stepped in to help* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, and more than one-third (37%) indicated *someone was present but did not step in to help*. These questions are new in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 95.
Percentage of USNA Women Indicating Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone was present and stepped in to help survivor	18	25	10	17	15
Someone was present who could have stepped in to help survivor, but did not	37	44	40	29	35
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±7%*	*±7%-9%*	*±6%-7%*	*±6%-7%*

Note. Q70

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

- ***Someone was present and stepped in to help.*** Senior women (25%) were more likely to indicate *someone was present and stepped in to help*, whereas junior women (10%) were less likely.

- ***Someone was present who could have stepped in to help , but did not.*** Senior women (44%) were more likely to indicate *someone was present but did not step in to help*, whereas sophomore women (29%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 96, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated *someone was present and stepped in to help* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, and more than one-third (37%) indicated *someone was present but did not step in to help*. These questions are new in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 96.
Percentage of USNA Men Indicating Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone was present and stepped in to help survivor	22	36	NR	NR	NR
Someone was present who could have stepped in to help survivor, but did not	37	43	27	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±8%-9%*	*±16%*	*±15%*	--	--

Note. Q70

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

- ***Someone was present and stepped in to help.*** Senior men (36%) were more likely to indicate *someone was present and stepped in to help*, compared to men in other class years.
- ***Someone was present who could have stepped in to help, but did not.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 97, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 7% indicated *someone was present and stepped in to help* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, and a little less than one-third (30%) indicated *someone was present but did not step in to help*. These questions are new in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 97.
Percentage of USAFA Women Indicating Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone was present and stepped in to help survivor	7	<1	15	4	9
Someone was present who could have stepped in to help survivor, but did not	30	23	20	32	41
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±7%-8%*	*±3%-5%*	*±5%-7%*

Note. Q70

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

- ***Someone was present and stepped in to help .*** Junior women (15%) were more likely to indicate *someone was present and stepped in to help*, whereas senior (<1%) and sophomore (4%) women were less likely.

- ***Someone was present who could have stepped in to help , but did not.*** Freshman women (41%) were more likely to indicate *someone was present but did not step in to help*, whereas junior women (20%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 98, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated *someone was present and stepped in to help* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, and a little less than one-third (30%) indicated *someone was present but did not step in to help*. These questions are new in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 98.
Percentage of USAFA Men Indicating Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone was present and stepped in to help survivor	12	22	NR	NR	13
Someone was present who could have stepped in to help survivor, but did not	30	22	NR	NR	38
Margins of Error	*±9%-10%*	*±18%*	--	--	*±15%-17%*

Note. Q70

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

- ***Someone was present and stepped in to help.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Someone was present who could have stepped in to help, but did not.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 99, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 16% indicated *someone was present and stepped in to help* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, and a little less than one-third (31%) indicated *someone was present but did not step in to help*. These questions are new in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 99.
Percentage of USCGA Women Indicating Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone was present and stepped in to help survivor	16	NR	<1	25	NR
Someone was present who could have stepped in to help survivor, but did not	31	NR	20	38	NR
Margins of Error	*±5%*	--	*±<1%-9%*	*±5%-6%*	--

Note. Q70

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

- ***Someone was present and stepped in to help.*** Sophomore women (25%) were more likely to indicate *someone was present and stepped in to help*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Someone was present who could have stepped in to help, but did not.*** Sophomore women (38%) were more likely to indicate *someone was present but did not step in to help*, whereas junior women (20%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men 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 negative consequences, including actions from their leadership/peers, 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, students 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 *2016 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 DoD understand the consequences of unwanted sexual contact for Academy students and inform support programs and other networks for survivors of sexual assault. Respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple situations or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of the 4.0% of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than half (43%) indicated that the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them *damaged their personal relationships*, for example with a person they were dating or a friend. This represents a little less than half (49%) of women and more than one-quarter (27%) of men. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated that their *academic performance suffered* after the unwanted situation that had the greatest effect on them. This represents one-third (33%) of women and fewer than one-tenth (8%) of men. Sixteen percent indicated that they *thought about leaving the Academy after the unwanted situation*. This represents a little more than one-fifth (21%) of women and fewer than one-tenth (5%) of men. Six percent indicated that they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* after the one situation of unwanted sexual contact with the greatest effect on them. This represents 7% of women and 4% of men. Six percent *took time off* (for example, sick in quarters, leave of absence) because of the unwanted situation. This represents 8% of women and 2% of men. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 100, overall, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than half (53%) indicated that the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them *damaged their personal relationships*. One-fifth (20%) indicated that their *academic performance suffered*, 14% thought about leaving the Academy, 9% reported that they *took time off*, and 5% *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* after the unwanted situation that had the greatest effect on them. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 100.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Consequences of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	5	NR	10	5	9
Thought about leaving Academy	14	13	10	23	<1
Academic performance suffered	20	20	40	23	<1
Took time off because of the situation	9	13	NR	14	<1
Situation damaged personal relationships	53	40	70	64	45
Margins of Error	*±3%-6%*	*±10%-12%*	*±11%-13%*	*±7%-10%*	*±<1%-12%*

Note. Q71

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

- ***Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Thought about leaving the Academy.*** Sophomore women (23%) were more likely to report that they *thought about leaving the Academy* after the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Academic performance suffered.*** Junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate that their *academic performance suffered* after the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Took time off because of the situation.*** Freshman women (<1%) were less likely to report that they *took time off because of the unwanted situation* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Situation damaged personal relationships.*** Junior (70%) and sophomore women (64%) were more likely to indicate that the unwanted situation *damaged their personal relationships*, whereas senior women (40%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 101, overall, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-quarter (28%) indicated that the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them *damaged their personal relationships*. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated that their *academic performance suffered* and 9% *thought about leaving the Academy* after the unwanted situation. Results for other consequences are not reportable. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 101.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Consequences of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	NR	<1	<1	<1	NR
Thought about leaving Academy	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
Academic performance suffered	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took time off because of the situation	NR	<1	<1	<1	NR
Situation damaged personal relationships	28	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±9%-12%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	--

Note. Q71

There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 102, overall, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than half (44%) indicated that the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them *damaged their personal relationships*. A little less than one-third (30%) indicated that their *academic performance suffered* and a little more than one-fifth (21%) *thought about leaving the Academy* after the unwanted situation. One-tenth (10%) reported that they *took time off* and 8% *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* after the unwanted situation. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 102.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Consequences of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	8	<1	20	6	5
Thought about leaving Academy	21	9	23	29	25
Academic performance suffered	30	19	40	31	35
Took time off because of the situation	10	13	10	11	5
Situation damaged personal relationships	44	44	50	40	45
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±7%-9%*	*±4%-7%*	*±4%-7%*

Note. Q71

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

- ***Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron.*** Junior women (20%) were more likely to indicate that they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Thought about leaving the Academy.*** Sophomore women (29%) were more likely to report that they *thought about leaving the Academy* after the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them, whereas senior women (9%) were less likely.

- ***Academic performance suffered.*** Junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate that their *academic performance suffered* after the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them, whereas senior women (19%) were less likely.

- ***Took time off because of the situation.*** Freshman women (5%) were less likely to report that they *took time off* because of the unwanted situation compared to women in other class years.

- ***Situation damaged personal relationships.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 103, overall, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated that the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them *damaged their personal relationships*. Eight percent (8%) considered *requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* and 5% thought about *leaving the Academy* after the unwanted situation. Five percent (5%) reported that they *took time off* and 2% indicated that their *academic performance suffered* after the unwanted situation. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 103.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Consequences of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	8	7	13	NR	NR
Thought about leaving Academy	5	7	7	NR	NR
Academic performance suffered	2	7	NR	NR	NR
Took time off because of the situation	5	7	NR	14	NR
Situation damaged personal relationships	24	14	33	29	NR
Margins of Error	*±5%-9%*	*±13%-14%*	*±13%-16%*	*±19%-20%*	--

Note. Q71

There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 104, overall, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than half (54%) indicated that the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them *damaged their personal relationships*. A little less than half (48%) indicated that their *academic performance suffered* And more than one-quarter (26%) *thought about leaving the Academy* after the unwanted situation. Seven percent (7%) *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* after the unwanted situation and 4% reported that *they took time off* because of the unwanted

situation. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 104.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Consequences of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	7	8	<1	18	<1
Thought about leaving Academy	26	31	15	32	27
Academic performance suffered	48	62	35	50	50
Took time off because of the situation	4	<1	5	7	<1
Situation damaged personal relationships	54	54	40	64	55
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±3%-5%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q71

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

- ***Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron.*** Sophomore women (18%) were more likely to indicate that they considered *requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*, whereas junior women (<1%) and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Thought about leaving the Academy.*** Sophomore women (32%) were more likely to report that they *thought about leaving the Academy* after the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them, whereas junior women (15%) were less likely.

- ***Academic performance suffered.*** Senior women (62%) were more likely to indicate that their *academic performance suffered* after the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them, whereas junior women (35%) were less likely.

- ***Took time off because of the situation.*** Sophomore women (7%) were more likely to report that they *took time off* because of the unwanted situation, whereas senior (<1%) and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Situation damaged personal relationships.*** Sophomore women (64%) were more likely to report that the unwanted situation *damaged their personal relationships*, whereas junior women (40%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 105, overall, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than one-quarter (29%) indicated

that the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them *damaged their personal relationships*. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated that their *academic performance suffered* after the unwanted situation. Fewer considered *requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* after the unwanted situation (<1%), *thought about leaving the Academy* after the unwanted situation (<1%), and reported that they *took time off* because of the unwanted situation (<1%). These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 105.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Consequences of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	<1	<1	NR	<1	<1
Thought about leaving Academy	<1	<1	NR	<1	<1
Academic performance suffered	12	NR	NR	NR	29
Took time off because of the situation	<1	<1	NR	<1	<1
Situation damaged personal relationships	29	44	NR	NR	14
Margins of Error	*±<1%-11%*	*±<1%-18%*	--	*±<1%*	*±<1%-18%*

Note. Q71

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

- ***Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Thought about leaving the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Academic performance suffered.*** Freshman men (29%) were more likely to indicate that their *academic performance suffered* after the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them compared to men in other class years.
- ***Took time off because of the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Situation damaged personal relationships.*** Senior men (44%) were more likely to report that the unwanted situation *damaged their personal relationships*, whereas freshman men (14%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 106, overall, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, more than half (57%) indicated that the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them *damaged their personal relationships*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated that their *academic performance suffered* after the unwanted situation. A little more than one-fifth (21%) *thought about leaving the Academy* and one-tenth (10%) *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* after the unwanted situation. Five percent (5%) reported that they *took time off* because of the unwanted situation. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 106.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Consequences of Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	10	NR	20	13	NR
Thought about leaving Academy	21	NR	20	25	NR
Academic performance suffered	26	NR	20	38	NR
Took time off because of the situation	5	NR	<1	13	NR
Situation damaged personal relationships	57	NR	60	63	NR
Margins of Error	*±2%-6%*	--	*±<1%-10%*	*±4%-6%*	--

Note. Q71

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

- ***Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron.*** Junior women (20%) were more likely to indicate that they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Thought about leaving the Academy.*** Sophomore women (25%) were more likely to report that they *thought about leaving the Academy* after the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them compared to women in other class years.
- ***Academic performance suffered.*** Sophomore women (38%) were more likely to indicate that their *academic performance suffered* after the unwanted situation with the greatest effect on them compared to women in other class years.

- ***Took time off because of the situation.*** Sophomore women (13%) were more likely to report that they *took time off* because of the unwanted situation, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Situation damaged personal relationships.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men are not reportable.

Reporting the One Situation

The DoD 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 DoD 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. 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 officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault. If respondents indicated they reported the situation, they were asked to specify the type of report they made: restricted, unrestricted, or unsure. For those who indicated that they made a restricted report, they were asked whether it remained restricted, converted it to unrestricted, or whether an independent investigation occurred. These items on reporting were changed in 2016 and cannot be compared to previous surveys.

Findings from this section may help the DoD better understand general behaviors related to making a report of sexual assault. 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, 2017). Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of the 4.0% of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 7% officially *reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. This represents one-tenth (10%) of women and 1% of men.

Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault, the majority (78%) made a *restricted report*. This represents the majority (77%) of women and results for men are not reportable. A little less

than one-fifth (18%) made an *unrestricted report*. This represents a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women and the percentage for men was not reportable. Four percent (4%) were *unsure of what type of report they initially made*. This represents 4% of women and results for men are not reportable.

Of those who officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault and initially made a restricted report, a little more than half (54%) indicated that their *report remained restricted*. This represents a little more than half (51%) of women and results for men are not reportable. A little less than one-third (32%) indicated that their report *did not remain restricted because they converted it to an unrestricted report*. This represents more than one-third (34%) of women and results for men are not reportable. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated that the report *did not remain restricted because an independent investigation occurred*. This represents 14% of women and results for men are not reportable. These questions were modified in *2016 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 107, overall, of the 10.2% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 5% *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Of those who reported, the results for the type of report made are not reportable, nor were the results for whether the report remained restricted for those who initially made a restricted report. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 107.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Reporting Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact…					
Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault	5	13	NR	5	<1
Of those who reported…					
Unsure what type of report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made an unrestricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made a restricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Of those who made a restricted report…					
Report remained restricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- Survivor converted report to unrestricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- An independent investigation occurred	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±4%*	*±10%*	--	*±7%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q72-74

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, for items that have reportable results by class year, are as follows:

- ***Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault.*** Senior women (13%) were more likely to indicate that they officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 108, overall, of the 1.4% of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, 5% *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Of those who reported, the results for the type of report made are not reportable, nor were the results for whether the report remained restricted for those who initially made a restricted report. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 108.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Reporting Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact…					
Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Of those who reported…					
Unsure what type of report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made an unrestricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made a restricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Of those who made a restricted report…					
Report remained restricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- Survivor converted report to unrestricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- An independent investigation occurred	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±11%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q72-74

Results are not reportable for USMA men by class year.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 109, overall, of the 14.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than one-tenth (12%) *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Of those who reported, the majority (72%) indicated that they initially made a *restricted report*, a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated that they initially made an *unrestricted report*, and 7% indicated that they were *unsure*

of what type of report they initially made. Of those USNA women who initially made a restricted report, a little less than two-thirds (61%) indicated the *report remained restricted*, a little less than one-third (30%) indicated that the *report did not remain restricted because they converted it to unrestricted*, and one-tenth (10%) indicated that *the report did not remain restricted because an independent investigation occurred*. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 109.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Reporting Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact…					
Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault	12	9	17	14	5
Of those who reported…					
Unsure what type of report	7	NR	NR	20	NR
Made an unrestricted report	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made a restricted report	72	NR	NR	80	NR
Of those who made a restricted report…					
Report remained restricted	61	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- Survivor converted report to unrestricted	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- An independent investigation occurred	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±3%-14%*	*±5%*	*±8%*	*±6%-18%*	*±4%*

Note. Q72-74

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, for items that have reportable results by class year, are as follows:

- ***Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault.*** Freshman women (5%) were less likely to indicate that they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Of those who reported, unsure what type of report.*** Sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate that they were *unsure of what type of report they initially made* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Made a restricted report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 110, overall, of the 2.1% of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than one percent (<1%) *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Of those who reported, the results for the type of report made are not reportable, nor were the results for whether the report remained restricted for those who initially made a restricted report. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 110.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Reporting Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact…					
Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Of those who reported…					
Unsure what type of report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made an unrestricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made a restricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Of those who made a restricted report…					
Report remained restricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- Survivor converted report to unrestricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- An independent investigation occurred	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%*	*±1<%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q72-74

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, for items that have reportable results by class year, are as follows:

- ***Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 111, overall, of the 11.2% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, a little more than one-tenth (11%) *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Of those who reported, the majority (89%) indicated that they initially made a *restricted report*, a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated that they initially made an *unrestricted report*, and less than one percent (<1%) indicated that they were *unsure of what type of report they initially made*. Of those USAFA women who initially made a restricted report, more than one-third (38%) indicated the report *remained restricted*, more than one-third (37%) indicated that the *report did not remain*

restricted because they converted it to unrestricted, and one-quarter (25%) indicated that the *report did not remain restricted because an independent investigation occurred*. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 111.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Reporting Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact…					
Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault	11	7	5	22	5
Of those who reported…					
Unsure what type of report	<1	NR	NR	<1	NR
Made an unrestricted report	11	NR	NR	17	NR
Made a restricted report	89	NR	NR	83	NR
Of those who made a restricted report…					
Report remained restricted	38	NR	NR	20	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- Survivor converted report to unrestricted	37	NR	NR	60	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- An independent investigation occurred	25	NR	NR	20	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-11%*	*±7%*	*±5%*	*±<1%-12%*	*±4%*

Note. Q72-74

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

- ***Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault.*** Sophomore women (22%) were more likely to indicate that they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*, whereas junior and freshman women (both 5%) were less likely.

- ***Of those who reported, made an unrestricted report.*** Sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate that they made an *unrestricted report* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Of those who reported, made a restricted report.*** Sophomore women (83%) were less likely to indicate that they made a *restricted report* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Of those who made a restricted report, report remained restricted.*** Sophomore women (20%) were less likely to indicate that their *report remained restricted* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Of those who made a restricted report, the survivor converted it to an unrestricted report.*** Sophomore women (60%) were more likely to indicate that their *report did not remained restricted because they converted it to an unrestricted report* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Of those who made a restricted report, an independent investigation occurred.*** Sophomore women (20%) were less likely to indicate that *their report did not remained restricted because an independent investigation occurred* compared to women in other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 112, overall, of the 1.6% of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, less than one percent (<1%) *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Of those who reported, the results for the type of report made are not reportable, nor were the results for whether the report remained restricted for those who initially made a restricted report. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 112.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Reporting Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact…					
Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault	<1	<1	NR	<1	<1
Of those who reported…					
Unsure what type of report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made an unrestricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made a restricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Of those who made a restricted report…					
Report remained restricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- Survivor converted report to unrestricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- An independent investigation occurred	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	--	*±<1%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q72-74

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, for items that have reportable results by class year, are as follows:

- ***Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 113, overall, of the 8.0% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015, one-tenth (10%) *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*. Of those who reported, the results for the type of report made are not reportable, nor were the results for whether the report remained restricted for those who initially made a restricted report. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 113.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Reporting Behaviors					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact…					
Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault	10	NR	40	<1	NR
Of those who reported…					
Unsure what type of report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made an unrestricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made a restricted report	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Of those who made a restricted report…					
Report remained restricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- Survivor converted report to unrestricted	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Report did not remain restricted-- An independent investigation occurred	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±4%*	--	*±10%*	*±<1%*	--

Note. Q72-74

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

- ***Survivor officially reported they were a victim of sexual assault.*** Junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate that they *officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.

Reasons for Reporting the One Situation

When students indicated they officially 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 *2016 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 frequencies and qualitative comments from previous surveys. Respondents could select multiple response options to represent either multiple alleged offenders or overlapping categories, so total percentages might not sum to 100%. This section presents the most frequently selected reasons for reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact, in order of descending frequency. The full table of reasons is available in Appendix D. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault, a little less than two-thirds (65%) indicated that they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them because *someone they told encouraged them to report*. This represents over a little more than two-thirds (69%) of women and the results for men are not reportable. More than one-third (39%) indicated that they officially reported the situation in order to *stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting others*. This represents forty-one percent (41%) of women and the results for men are not reportable. More than one-third (34%) indicated that *someone else made them report the situation or reported it themselves*. This represents more than one-third (36%) of women and results for men are not reportable. A little less than one-third (32%) indicated that reported *in order to get mental health assistance*. This represents more than one-third (34%) of women and results for men are not reportable. A little less than one-quarter (24%) reported that they were a victim of sexual assault to *raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy*. This represents one-fifth (20%) of women and the results for men are not reportable. These measures were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

Results for USMA women and men are not reportable.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 114, overall, of those USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault, a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated that they reported because *someone they told encouraged them to report*. Half (50%) indicated that they reported because *someone else made them report it or reported it themselves*. Less than half (43%) officially reported *in order to stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting others*. More than one-quarter (28%) reported *in order to get mental health assistance*. Less than one-quarter (22%) reported that they were a victim of sexual in order to *raise awareness that it happens at the Academy* and less than one quarter (22%) reported that they were a victim of sexual assault *to punish the person(s) who did it*. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 114.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Reporting					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone else made survivor report it or reported it themselves	50	NR	NR	80	NR
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	43	NR	NR	40	NR
To get mental health assistance	28	NR	NR	20	NR
Someone survivor told encouraged them to report	64	NR	NR	60	NR
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	22	NR	NR	20	NR
To punish the person(s) who did it	22	NR	NR	20	NR
Margins of Error	*±11%-12%*	--	--	*±18%*	--

Note. Q75

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

- ***Someone else made survivor report it or reported it themselves.*** Sophomore women (80%) were more likely to indicate that they reported it because *someone else made them report it or reported it themselves* compared to women in other class years.
- ***To stop the person(s) from hurting others.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***To get mental health assistance.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Someone survivor told encouraged them to report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***To punish the person(s) who did it.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. Results for USNA men are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 115, overall, of those USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and officially reported that they were a victim of sexual assault, the majority (78%) indicated that they reported because *someone they*

told encouraged them to report. Over one-half (55%) indicated that they reported in order to *stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting others*. Less than one-half (45%) reported *in order to get mental health assistance*. Less than one-half (44%) officially reported *in order to stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting them again*. Less than one-quarter (22%) reported that they were a victim of sexual assault in order to *punish the alleged offender(s)*. These measures were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 115.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Reporting					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
To stop the person(s) from hurting survivor again	44	NR	NR	67	NR
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	55	NR	NR	83	NR
To punish the person(s) who did it	22	NR	NR	33	NR
To get mental health assistance	45	NR	NR	33	NR
Someone survivor told encouraged them to report	78	NR	NR	67	NR
It was civic/military duty to report it	22	NR	NR	33	NR
To discourage other potential offenders	22	NR	NR	33	NR
Margins of Error	*±9%-10%*	--	--	*±10%-11%*	--

Note. Q75

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

- ***To stop the person(s) from hurting survivor again.*** Sophomore women (67%) were more likely to indicate that they reported it in order to *stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting them again* compared to women in other class years.
- ***To stop the person(s) from hurting others.*** Sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate that they reported it in order to *stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting others* compared to women in other class years.
- ***To punish the person(s) who did it.*** Sophomore women (33%) were more likely to indicate that they reported it in order to *punish the alleged offender(s)* compared to women in other class years.
- ***To get mental health assistance.*** Sophomore women (33%) were less likely to indicate that they reported it in order to *get mental health assistance* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Someone survivor told encouraged them to report.*** Sophomore women (67%) were less likely to indicate that they reported it because *someone they told encouraged them to report* compared to women in other class years.

- ***It was civic/military duty to report it.*** Sophomore women (33%) were less likely to indicate that they reported it because it was their *civic/military duty* compared to women in other class years.

- ***To discourage other potential offenders.*** Sophomore women (33%) were less likely to indicate that they reported it in order to *discourage other potential offenders* compared to women in other class years.

USAFA Men. Results for USAFA men are not reportable.

USCGA

Results for USCGA women and men are not reportable.

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation

On *2016 SAGR*, students who had indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact but did not officially 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 D. 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 unwanted sexual touching only to completed sexual intercourse, anal, and oral penetration. The reasons for not reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact do not distinguish among the types of behaviors experienced. This information sheds light on barriers to reporting and may identify areas on which to focus efforts to encourage reporting. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report, a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated that they did not report because they *did not think it was serious enough to report*. This represents over one-half (56%) of women and the majority (81%) of men. A little less than half (48%) indicated they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender*. This represents over one-half (54%) of women and one-third (33%) of men. A little less than one-half (47%) indicated *they took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on*. This represents half (50%) of women and forty percent (40%) of men. Forty-two percent (42%) indicated that they *did not want more people to know*. This represents half (50%) of women and a little less than one-quarter (23%) of men. More than one-third (38%) indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*. This represents a little less than one-half (46%) of women and a little less than one-fifth (19%) of men. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 116, of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report, a little less than two-thirds (61%) indicated they did not report because they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender*. More than half (57%) indicated they *did not want more people to know*. More than half (57%) indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them.* A little more than half (54%) indicated they *took care of the problem by forgetting and moving on*, and a little less than one-half (49%) indicated they *felt uncomfortable making a report*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 116.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender	61	38	80	60	80
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	54	62	70	40	60
Did not want more people to know	57	46	70	75	30
Felt uncomfortable making a report	49	23	70	60	50
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	57	31	70	85	20
Margins of Error	*±6%*	*±12%-13%*	*±12%-13%*	*±9%-11%*	*±11%-12%*

Note. Q76

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

- ***Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender***. Junior women (80%) and freshman women (80%) were more likely to indicate that they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender*, whereas senior women (38%) were less likely.

- ***Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on***. Junior women (70%) were more likely to indicate that they *took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas sophomore women (40%) were less likely.

- ***Did not want more people to know***. Sophomore women (75%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not want more people to know*, whereas senior women (46%) and freshman women (30%) were less likely.

- ***Felt uncomfortable making a report***. Junior (70%) and sophomore women (60%) were more likely to indicate that they *felt uncomfortable making a report*, whereas senior women (23%) were less likely.

- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them***. Sophomore (85%) and junior women (70%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas senior (31%) and freshman women (20%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 117, of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report, the majority (84%) indicated they did not report because they *thought it was not serious enough to report*. Forty percent (40%) took care of the problem by *forgetting about it and moving on*. More than one-quarter (29%) took care of the problem by *avoiding the alleged offender*. More than one-quarter (28%) *felt uncomfortable making a report*. More than one-quarter (27%) *did not want people talking or gossiping them*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 117.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	84	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender	29	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	28	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±12%-14%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q76

Results are not reportable USMA men by class year.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 118, of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report, a little less than two-thirds (62%) indicated that they did not report because they *thought it was not serious enough to report*. More than half (56%) *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender*. More than half (55%) *took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on*. More than half (53%) *did not want more people to know*.

A little less than half (49%) *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 118.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	62	72	68	45	61
Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender	56	55	52	48	78
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	55	59	56	48	67
Did not want more people to know	53	41	52	55	78
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	49	45	48	52	61
Margins of Error	*±4%*	*±7%*	*±10%*	*±7%-8%*	*±7%-8%*

Note. Q76

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

- ***Thought it was not serious enough to report***. Senior women (72%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not serious enough to report*, whereas sophomore women (45%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender***. Freshman women (78%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender*, whereas sophomore women (48%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on***. Freshman women (67%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas sophomore women (48%) were less likely.
- ***Did not want more people to know***. Freshman women (78%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want more people to know*, whereas senior women (41%) were less likely.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them***. Freshman women (61%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 119, of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report, more than three-quarters (79%) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*. Forty-two percent (42%) indicated they *took care of the problem by*

confronting the alleged offender. More than one-third (37%) indicated they *took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on*. A little less than one-third (31%) indicated they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender*. More than one-quarter (29%) indicated they did not report for *some other reason*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 119.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	79	71	86	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender	31	21	29	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender	42	21	57	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	37	36	36	NR	NR
Other	29	29	29	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<9%*	*±15%-16%*	*±15%-16%*	--	--

Note. Q76

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

- ***Thought it was not serious enough to report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender***. Junior men (57%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender*, whereas senior men (21%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Other.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 120, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report, more than one-half (56%) indicated they *thought it*

was not serious enough to report. Less than one-half (44%) indicated they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender*. Forty percent (40%) indicated they *took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender*. More than one-third (39%) indicated they *did not want more people to know*. More than one-third (36%) indicated they *took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 120.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	56	46	67	65	43
Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender	44	31	44	35	62
Took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender	40	23	50	50	33
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	36	38	39	35	33
Did not want more people to know	39	38	33	40	43
Margins of Error	*±4%*	*±9%-10%*	*±9%*	*±6%*	*±6%-7%*

Note. Q76

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

- ***Thought it was not serious enough to report***. Junior (67%) and sophomore women (65%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas freshman women (43%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender***. Freshman women (62%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender*, whereas sophomore (35%) and senior women (31%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender***. Junior and sophomore women (both 50%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender*, whereas freshman (33%) and senior women (23%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Did not want more people to know.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 121, of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report, the majority (81%) indicated they *thought it was not serious enough to report*. Less than one-half (46%) indicated they *took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on*. More than one-third (38%) indicated they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender*. More than one-third (35%) indicated they *took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender*. More than one-third (34%) indicated they *did not want more people to know*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 121.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	81	78	NR	NR	75
Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender	38	33	NR	NR	50
Took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender	35	44	NR	NR	38
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	46	33	NR	NR	75
Did not want more people to know	34	22	NR	NR	63
Margins of Error	*±9%-10%*	*±<18%*	--	--	*±<16%-17%*

Note. Q76

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

- ***Thought it was not serious enough to report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem by confronting the alleged offender.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on***. Freshman men (75%) were more likely to indicate that they *took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Did not want more people to know***. Freshman men (63%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not want more people to know* compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 122, of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report, a little less than three-quarters (71%) indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*. Half indicated they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender* and/or they *did not want more people to know* (both 50%). Less than half (44%) indicated they *felt shame or embarrassment*. More than one-third (39%) indicated they *thought it was not serious enough to report*. This question was modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 122.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	39	NR	NR	33	NR
Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender	50	NR	NR	44	NR
Did not want more people to know	50	NR	NR	56	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	71	NR	NR	89	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	44	NR	NR	67	NR
Margins of Error	*±<5%-6%*	--	--	*±4%-5%*	--

Note. Q76

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

- ***Thought it was not serious enough to report***. Sophomore women (33%) were less likely to indicate that they *thought it was not serious enough to report* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender***. Sophomore women (44%) were less likely to indicate that they *took care of the problem by avoiding the alleged offender* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Did not want more people to know***. Sophomore women (56%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not want more people to know* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them***. Sophomore women (89%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Felt shame/embarrassment***. Sophomore women (67%) were more likely to indicate that they *felt shame or embarrassment* compared to women in other class years.

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men 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 *2016 SAGR*, all students who indicated experiencing 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 regarding whether the survivor would make the same decision again are first shown for those reported, broken out by those who made a restricted report versus an unrestricted report (or a restricted report that became unrestricted). Many of these results are not reportable. Subsequently, results are shown for *those who did not report and would make the same decision again*. These questions were modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Reported and Would Make Same Decision: Total DoD Academies and Select Academiesf

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and made a *restricted report*, the majority (82%) would make the same decision again. This represents the majority (79%) of women and results for men are not reportable. Of USNA women who made a *restricted report*, the majority (84%) would make the same decision again. Results for USMA, USAFA, and USCGA women are not reportable. Results for men across all Academies are not reportable. Results by class year for women and men across all Academies are also not reportable.

Across all DoD Academies, of students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and made an *unrestricted report or a restricted report that became unrestricted*, half (50%) would make the same decision again. This represents half (50%) of women and results for men are not reportable. Of USNA women who made an *unrestricted report or a restricted report that became unrestricted,* more than half (58%) indicated they would make the same decision again. Of USAFA women who made an *unrestricted report or a restricted report that became unrestricted,* a little less than half (49%) indicated they would make the same decision again. Results for USMA and USCGA women are not reportable. Results for men across all Academies are not reportable. Results by class year for women and men across all Academies are also not reportable.

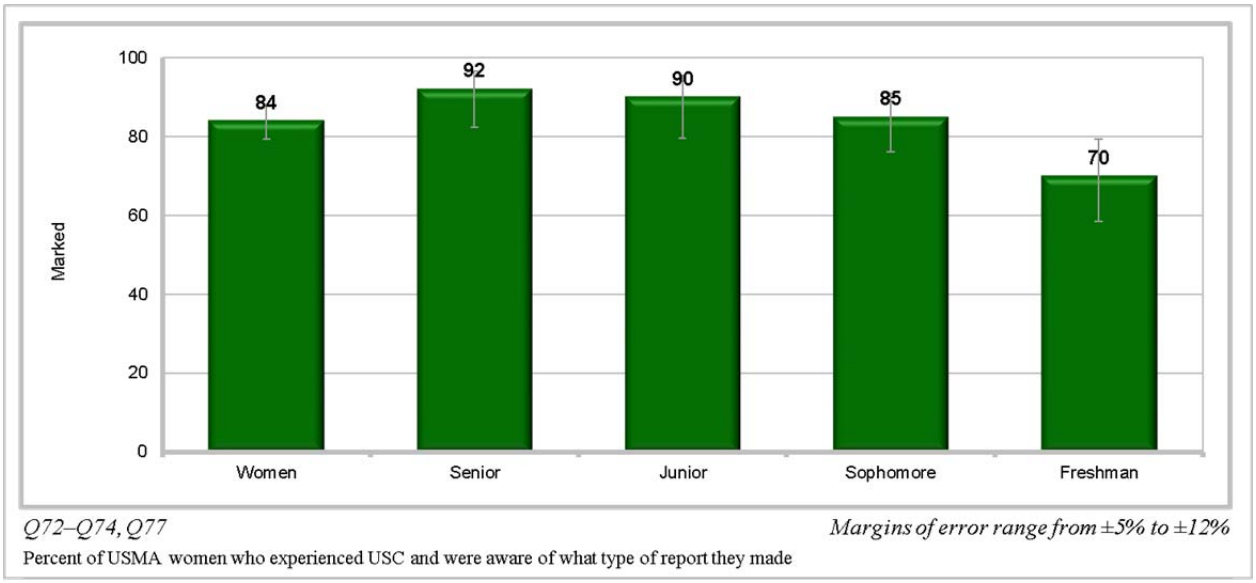
Did Not Report and Would Make Same Decision: Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and *did not report it*, the majority (83%) indicated that they would make the same decision again. This represents the majority (84%) of women and the majority (80%) of men. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 83, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and *did not report it*, the majority (84%) of USMA women indicated they would make the same decision again. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 83.
Percentage of USMA Women Indicating They Did Not Report and Would Make the Same Decision Again



Q72–Q74, Q77 *Margins of error range from ±5% to ±12%*

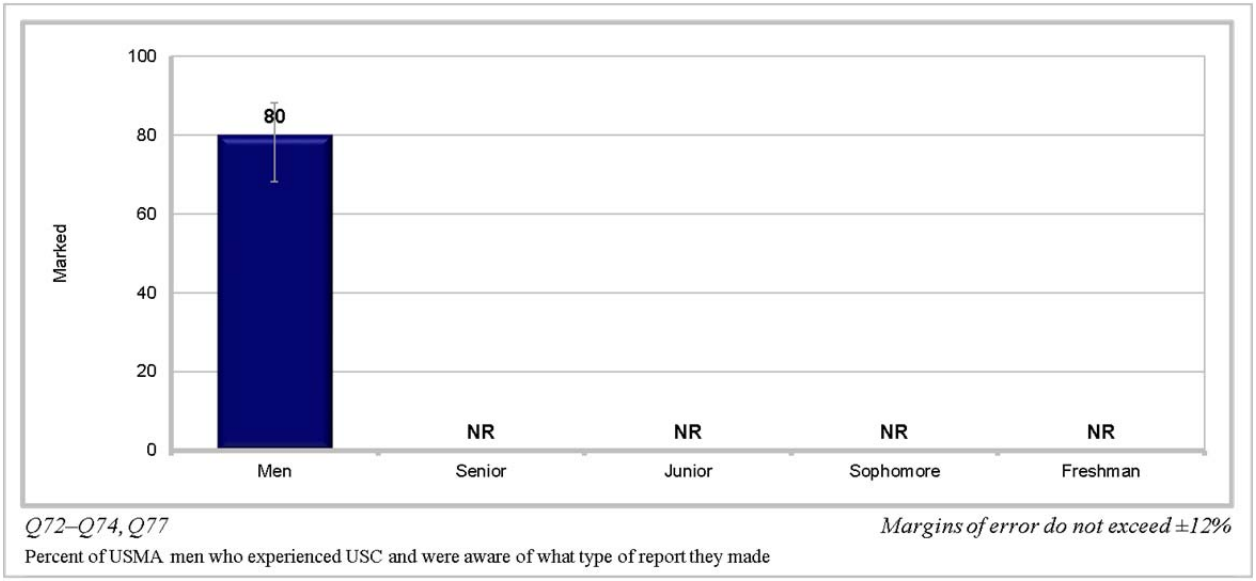
Percent of USMA women who experienced USC and were aware of what type of report they made

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

- Senior women (92%) were more likely to indicate that they would make the same reporting decision again, whereas freshman women (70%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 84, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and *did not report it*, the majority (80%) of USMA men indicated they would make the same decision again. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 84.
Percentage of USMA Men Indicating They Did Not Report and Would Make the Same Decision Again

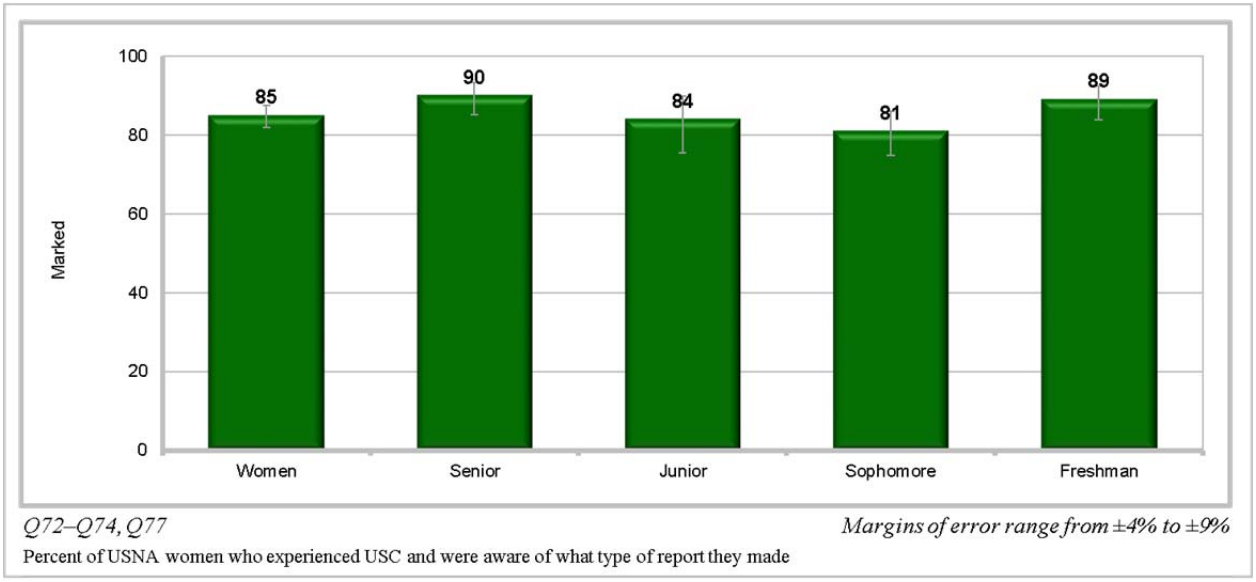


Results are not reportable for USMA men by class year.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 85, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and *did not report it*, the majority (85%) of USNA women indicated they would make the same decision again. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 85.
Percentage of USNA Women Indicating They Did Not Report and Would Make the Same Decision Again



Q72–Q74, Q77 *Margins of error range from ±4% to ±9%*

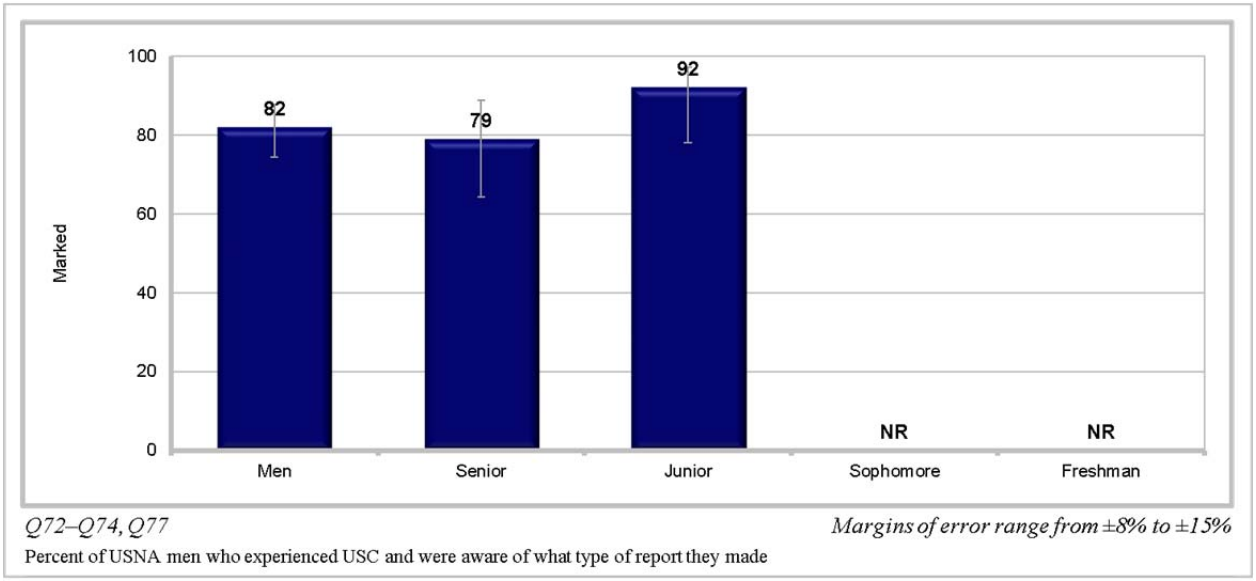
Percent of USNA women who experienced USC and were aware of what type of report they made

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

- Senior women (90%) were more likely to indicate that they would make the same reporting decision again compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 86, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and *did not report it*, the majority (82%) of USNA men indicated they would make the same decision again. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 86.
Percentage of USNA Men Indicating They Did Not Report and Would Make the Same Decision Again



Q72–Q74, Q77 *Margins of error range from ±8% to ±15%*

Percent of USNA men who experienced USC and were aware of what type of report they made

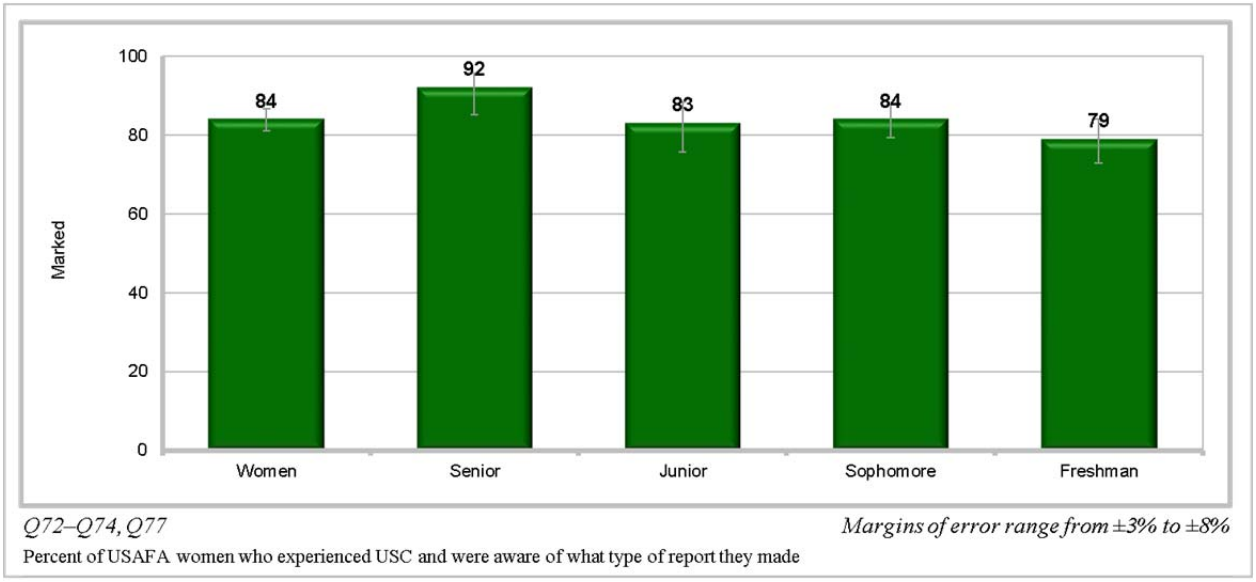
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior men (92%) were more likely to indicate that they would make the same reporting decision again compared to men in other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 87, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and *did not report it*, the majority (84%) of USAFA women indicated they would make the same decision again. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 87.
Percentage of USAFA Women Indicating They Did Not Report and Would Make the Same Decision Again



Q72–Q74, Q77 *Margins of error range from ±3% to ±8%*

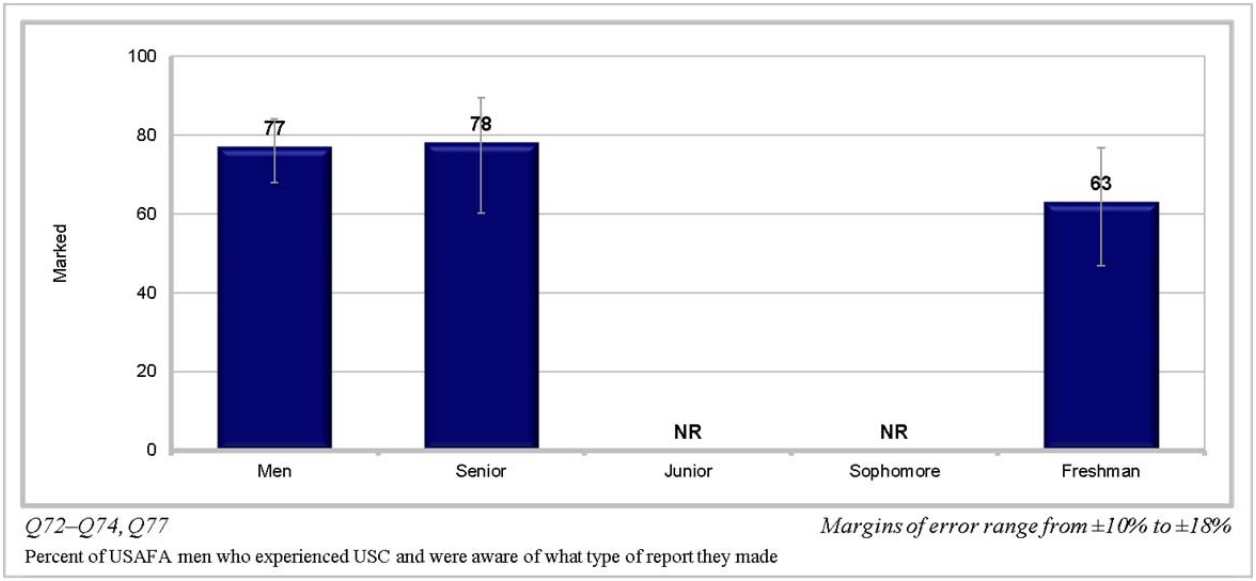
Percent of USAFA women who experienced USC and were aware of what type of report they made

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

- Senior women (92%) were more likely to indicate that they would make the same reporting decision again compared to women in other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 88, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and *did not report it*, the majority (77%) of USAFA men indicated they would make the same decision again. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 88.
Percentage of USAFA Men Indicating They Did Not Report and Would Make the Same Decision Again



Q72–Q74, Q77 *Margins of error range from ±10% to ±18%*

Percent of USAFA men who experienced USC and were aware of what type of report they made

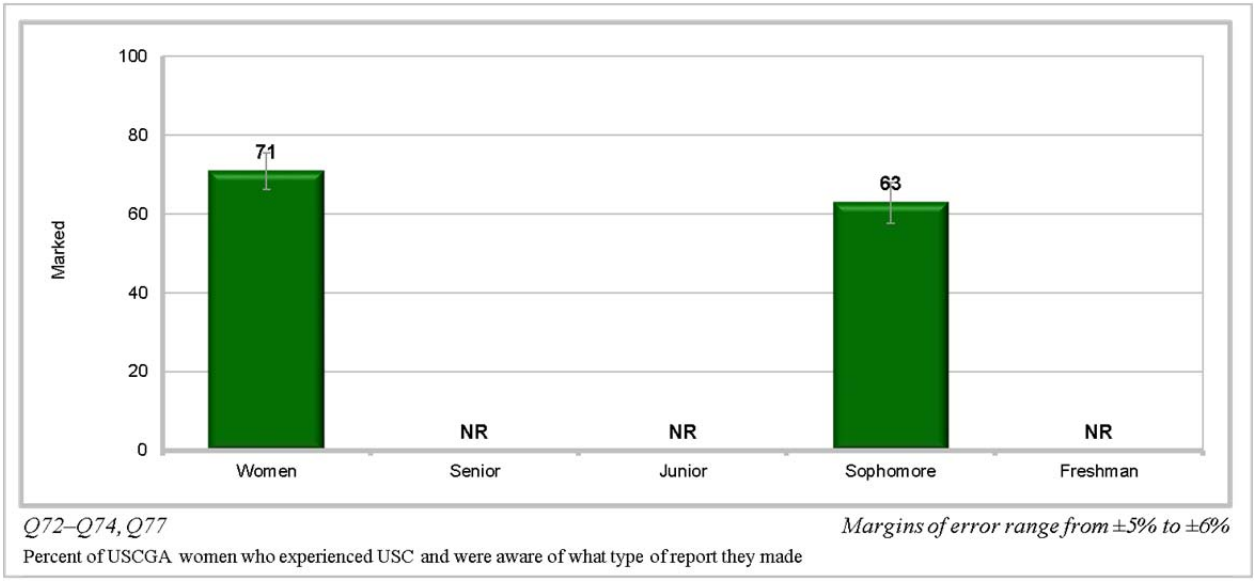
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman men (63%) were less likely to indicate they would make the same reporting decision again compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 89, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and *did not report it*, the majority (71%) of USCGA women indicated they would make the same decision again. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 89.
Percentage of USCGA Women Indicating They Did Not Report and Would Make the Same Decision Again



Q72–Q74, Q77 *Margins of error range from ±5% to ±6%*

Percent of USCGA women who experienced USC and were aware of what type of report they made

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

- Sophomore women (63%) were less likely to indicate that they would make the same reporting decision again.

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men are not reportable.

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting the One Situation

One area the DoD has been monitoring is potential repercussions as a result of reporting a sexual assault. The DoD defines two forms of retaliatory behaviors: professional reprisal and ostracism/maltreatment. Professional reprisal, as defined in law and policy, is a personnel or other unfavorable action taken by someone in the survivor's chain of command. Ostracism and maltreatment, however, are actions of social exclusion or misconduct against the survivor that can be taken either by peers or others in a position of authority. Ostracism includes improper exclusion from social acceptance, activities, or interactions; denying privilege of friendship due to reporting or planning to report a crime; blaming; and subjecting to insults or bullying.[74] Maltreatment includes acts that occur without a valid military purpose, and may include physical or psychological force or threat or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm and that are committed against an individual because the individual reported a criminal offense or was believed to have reported a criminal offense.[75] The DoD ability to deter retaliatory behavior was strengthened by section 1714 of the NDAA for FY 2014, enhancing the protections in section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, for members reporting criminal

[74] Department of Defense (2016).
[75] Department of Defense (2016).

offenses. Protections were also strengthened for members by section 1709, which requires the DoD to disseminate punitive protocols against retaliatory behaviors. Prior survey data on perceived "retaliation" among active duty military members provides a high-level perspective on the scope of the issue, specifically that over half of female military members who make an unrestricted report of sexual assault perceive some amount of retaliatory behavior.[76] Therefore, in 2015, the Secretary of Defense determined that more detailed information was needed on the circumstances of these perceived experiences of retaliation. As a result, the Secretary of Defense directed "that we develop a DoD-wide comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation against Service members who report or intervene on behalf of victims of sexual assault and other crimes."[77]

This increased focus led to a number of new initiatives, including the revision of survey measures to align better with the directives prohibiting retaliation and behaviors that allow for Departmental action.[78] To develop the new comprehensive measures, SAPRO assembled a Retaliation Roundtable which included subject matter experts from across the DoD, including representatives from each Service, as well as OPA and DoD stakeholders. The goal was to create a detailed set of survey items that more accurately measure ostracism/maltreatment and professional reprisal so that these outcomes associated with reporting a sexual assault could be better addressed by the DoD. The *2016 SAGR* includes measures of ostracism, maltreatment, and professional reprisal. These items differ from measures included in the *WGRR 2015* and *MIJES 2015* surveys in that the items on the *SAGR 2016* were streamlined so as to be able to determine negative behaviors among a smaller population.

This section provides information on the experiences and estimated rates of perceived ostracism, perceived maltreatment, and perceived professional reprisal toward students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and made an official report of the situation with the greatest effect. Students were first asked if they perceived experiencing any behaviors consistent with ostracism, maltreatment, or professional reprisal. Subsequently, they were asked additional questions to ascertain whether they met criteria for the DoD to be able to take action in instances of perceived ostracism, perceived maltreatment, and/or perceived professional reprisal. [79]

As detailed in Chapter 1, questions were designed to measure negative behaviors students may have perceived experiencing as a result of making an official report and to account for additional motivating factors, as indicated by the respondent, that are consistent with prohibited actions of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and military policies and regulations. In this way, these questions are able to provide the DoD with perceived experiences of students for each of the different types of possible

[76] DMDC (2012), DMDC (2014c), and RAND (2014). Data for men were not reportable due to the small number of male respondents in this category.
[77] Secretary of Defense (2015, May 1).
[78] The implementation of Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations, or require the Secretaries of the military departments to prescribe regulations, that prohibit retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense. The section further requires that violation of those regulations be punishable under Article 92 of the UCMJ, 10 U.S.C. § 892 (2012).
[79] Specific details on how estimated prevalence rates of professional reprisal and ostracism and maltreatment are constructed can be found in Chapter 1.

retaliatory behaviors as well as various "roll up" scales to obtain broader understanding of the issue.

Survey questions are only able to provide a general understanding of the self-reported outcomes that may constitute professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment and therefore we interpret such outcomes as "perceived." Ultimately, only the results of an investigation (which takes into account all legal aspects, such as the intent of the alleged perpetrator) can determine whether self-reported negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited retaliation. The percentages presented in this section reflect students' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their report of unwanted sexual contact and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation. As such, estimated prevalence rates for these items are caveated as perceived.

Prior to categorizing respondents as perceiving professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, students had to indicate experiencing negative behaviors in line with prohibited retaliation. Specifically, the student had to indicate experiencing any negative behavior consistent with professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment which would precede the questions to ascertain the student's perception of the motivating factors of those perceived retaliatory behaviors. Therefore, there are higher percentages of students who experience negative behaviors, but they do not, on their own, reflect a "rate." Perceived actions and/or behaviors are those retaliatory behaviors where negative behaviors were experienced and additional motivating factors, as indicated by the student, were present. Construction of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment is based on general policy prohibitions and should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate of retaliation in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Below, results for professional reprisal, ostracism, maltreatment, ostracism/maltreatment, and overall retaliation (professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment) are presented for the Total DoD Academy population, DoD women, and women at select Academies. Results for men are not reportable. Results by class year for women and men are not reportable. In what follows, the percentage who did and did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with a type of retaliation (professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment) is described, followed by the percentage who met the legal criteria for the type of retaliation. For the purposes of this report, references to meeting legal criteria mean that behavior(s) indicated established prima facie evidence of an offense but does not mean that the offense was committed. Charts are displayed for DoD women and women at select Academies.

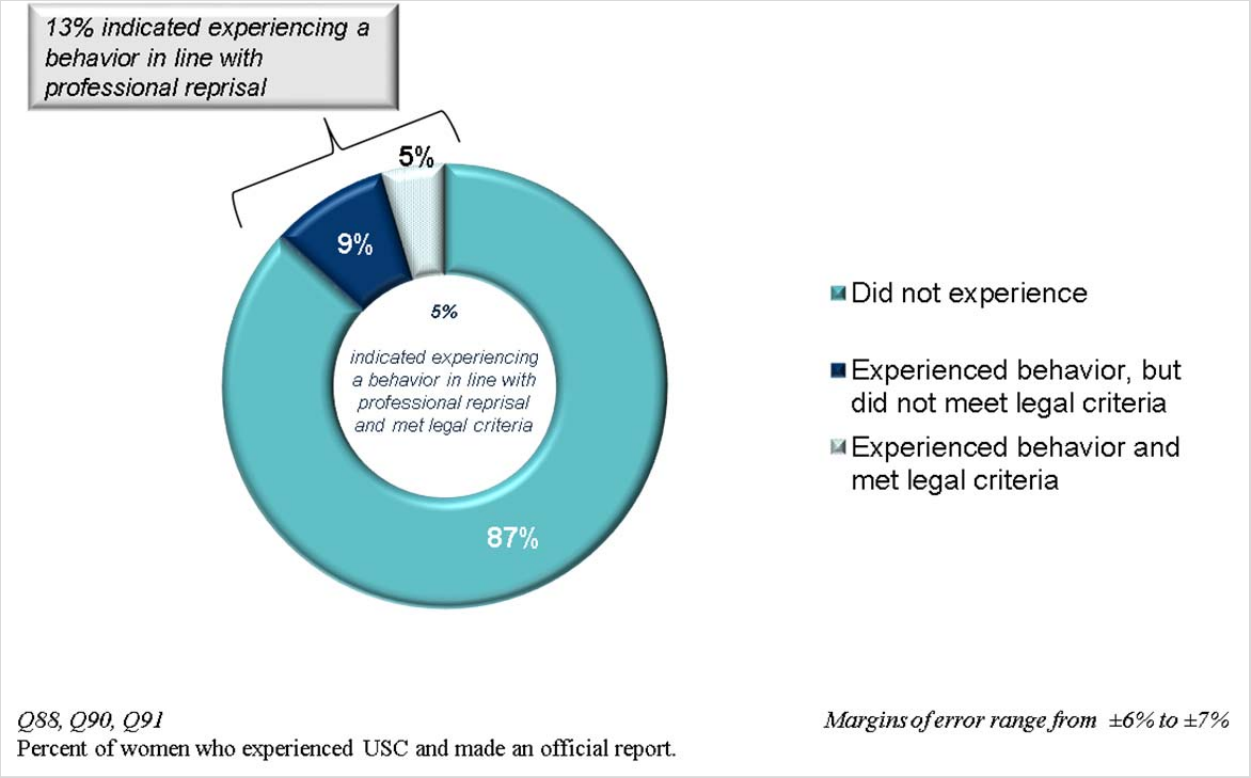
Professional Reprisal

Across all Academies, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and officially reported it, the majority (87%) did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal and 13% did indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal. Four percent (4%) met the legal criteria for experiencing *Professional Reprisal.* Eight percent (8%) indicated experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal, but did not meet legal criteria. Those respondents included in the *Professional Reprisal* estimated prevalence rate indicated experiencing behavior in line with potential professional reprisal from their leadership, believed that the leadership actions experienced were based on their report of sexual assault, and

believed their leadership was trying to get back at them for making a report (unrestricted or restricted), trying to discourage them from moving forward with the report, or were mad at the survivor for causing a problem for them.

As shown in Figure 90, of DoD women overall, the majority (87%) did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal and 13% did indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal. Five percent (5%) met criteria for experiencing *Professional Reprisal*. Nine percent (9%) indicated experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal but did not meet legal criteria. Results for DoD men overall are not reportable.

Figure 90.
Percentage of DoD Women Who Perceived Professional Reprisal



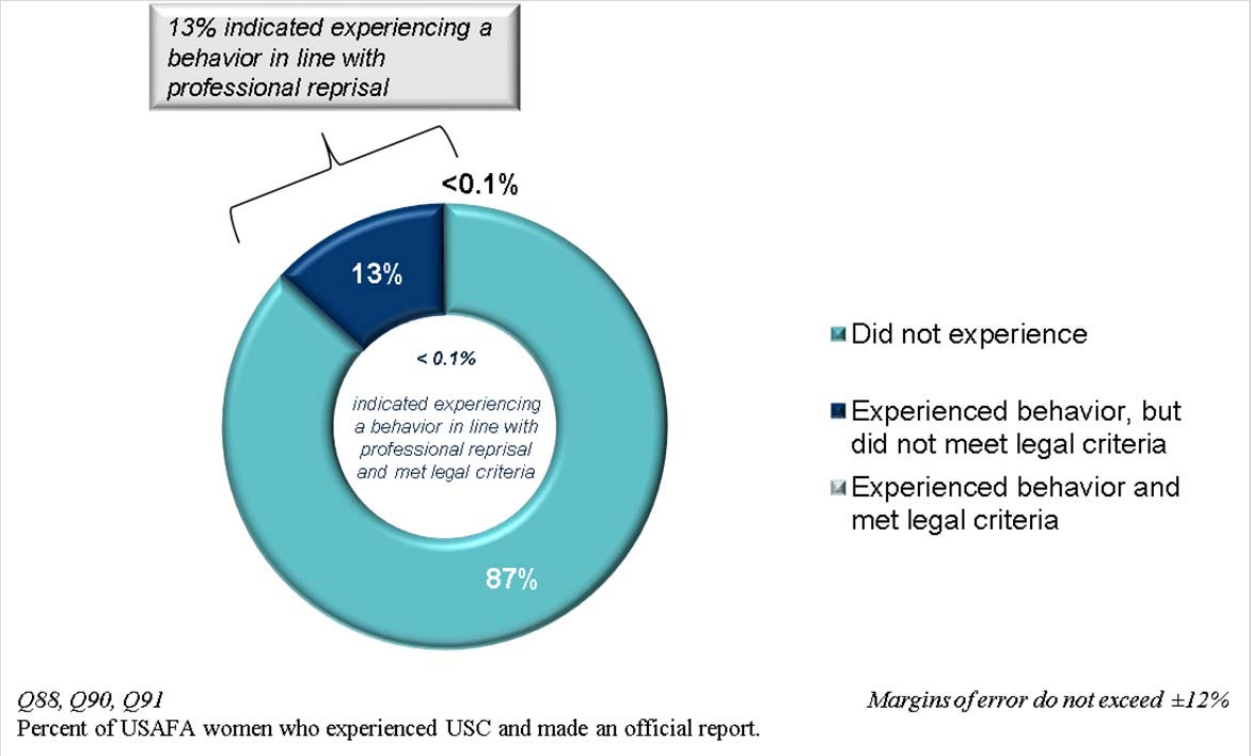
Note. Numbers in figure are rounded to the nearest whole number so the sum of "experienced behavior and met legal criteria" and "experienced behavior, but did not meet legal criteria" may appear to be larger than "indicated experiencing a behavior in line with professional reprisal" due to this rounding.

Results for USMA women are not reportable. The vast majority (92%) of USNA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal and 8% did indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal. However, the estimated prevalence rate for *Professional Reprisal* is not reportable for USNA women.

As shown in Figure 91, the majority (87%) of USAFA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal and 13% did indicate experiencing behavior in line

with professional reprisal. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for *Professional Reprisal* based on survey responses. Results for USCGA women are not reportable.

Figure 91.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Perceived Professional Reprisal



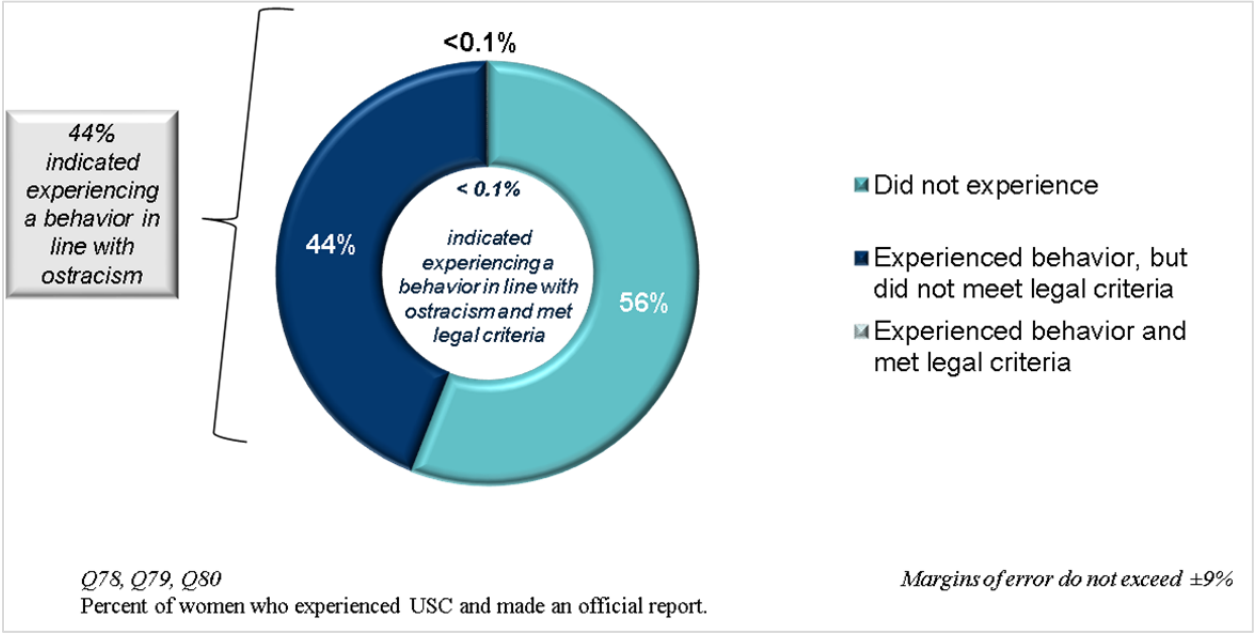
Results for men at USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA are not reportable.

Ostracism

Across all Academies, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and officially reported it, more than half (59%) did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism and forty-one percent (41%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for experiencing *Ostracism*. Those respondents included in the *Ostracism* estimated prevalence rate indicated experiencing a behavior in line with ostracism as a result of their report of sexual assault, believed that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report, and believed the individual(s) were trying to discourage them from moving forward with the report or discourage others from reporting.

As shown in Figure 92, of DoD women overall, more than half (56%) did not indicate experiencing behaviors in line with ostracism and a little less than half (44%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism. Very few (<0.1%) met criteria for experiencing *Ostracism.* Results for DoD men overall are not reportable.

Figure 92.
Percentage of DoD Women Who Perceived Ostracism

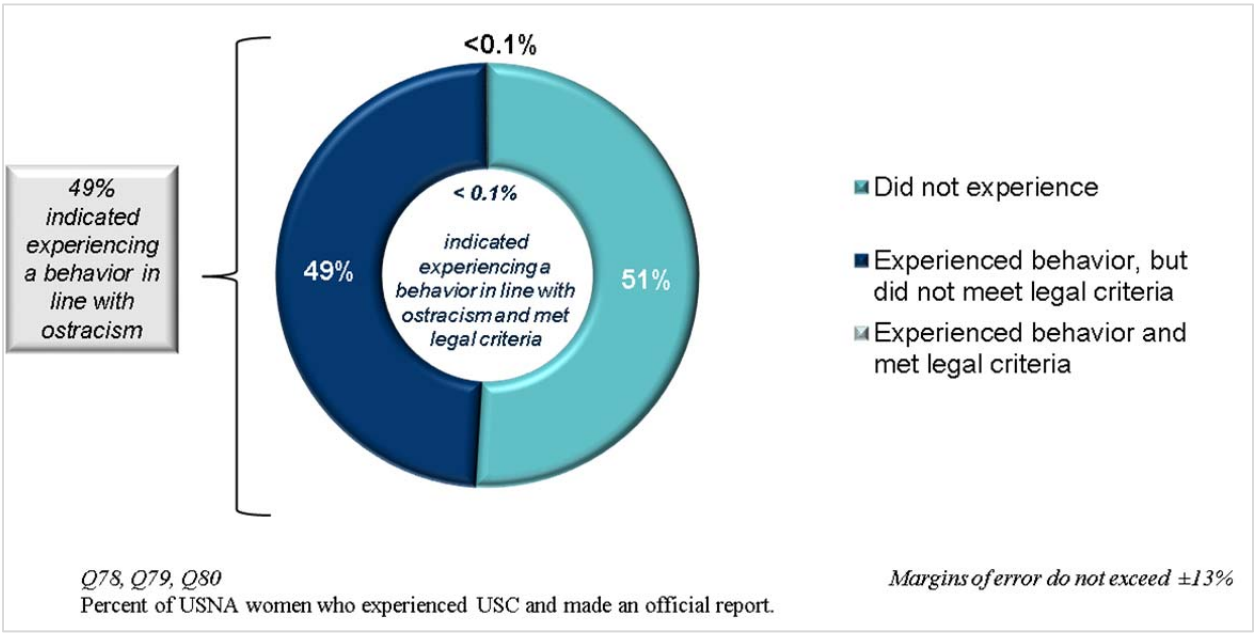


Q78, Q79, Q80
Percent of women who experienced USC and made an official report.

Margins of error do not exceed ±9%

Results for USMA women are not reportable. As shown in Figure 93, a little more than half (51%) of USNA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism and a little less than half (49%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for *Ostracism.*

Figure 93.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Perceived Ostracism

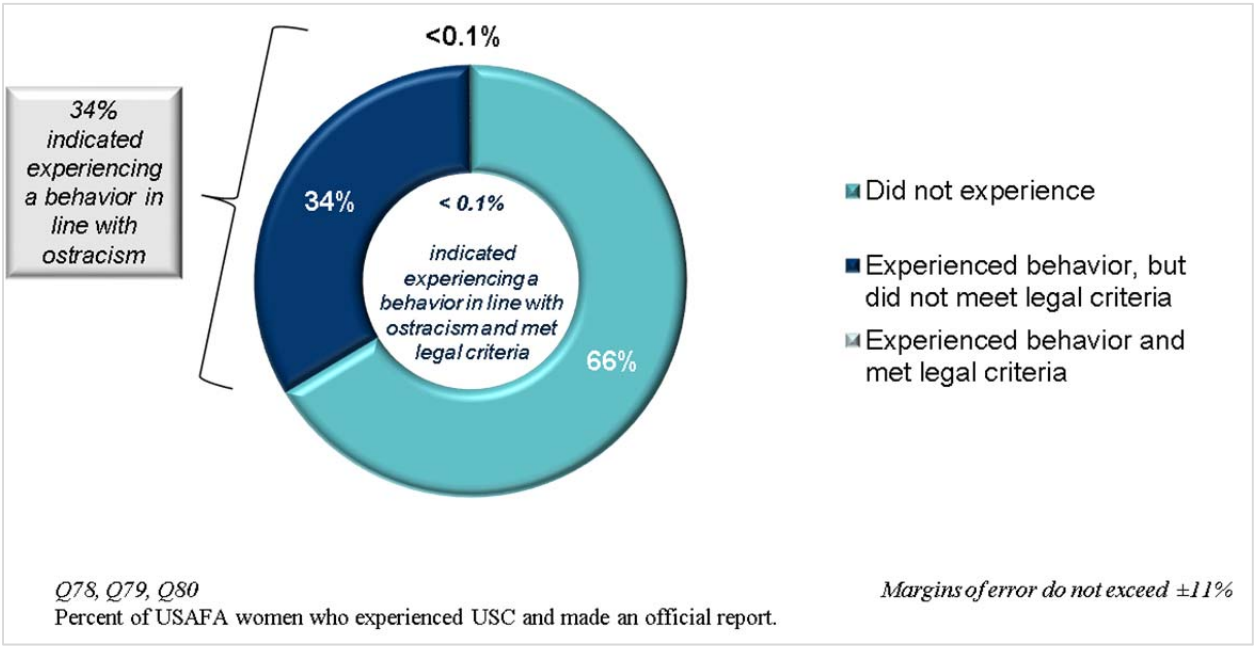


Q78, Q79, Q80
Percent of USNA women who experienced USC and made an official report.

Margins of error do not exceed ±13%

As shown in Figure 94, two-thirds (66%) of USAFA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism and a little more than one third (34%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for *Ostracism*. Results for USCGA women are not reportable.

Figure 94.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Perceived Ostracism



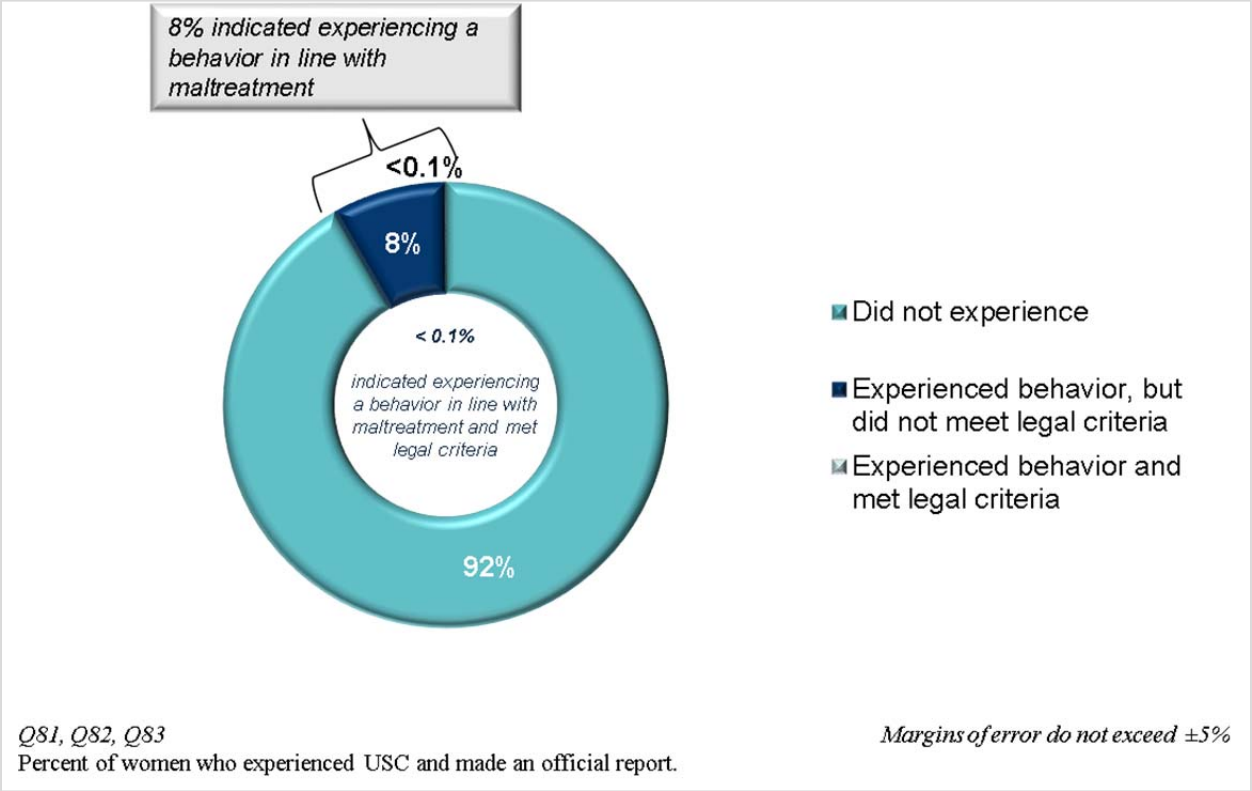
Results for men at USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA are not reportable.

Maltreatment

Across all Academies, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and officially reported it, the vast majority (92%) did not indicate experiencing behaviors in line with maltreatment and 8% did indicate experiencing behavior in line with maltreatment. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for experiencing *Maltreatment*. Those included in the *Maltreatment* estimated prevalence rate indicated experiencing a behavior in line with maltreatment as a result of their report of sexual assault, believed that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report, and believed that person(s) was trying to discourage the survivor from moving forward with their report, discourage others from reporting, or was trying to abuse or humiliate the survivor.

As shown in Figure 95, of DoD women overall, the vast majority (92%) did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with maltreatment and 8% did indicate experiencing behavior in line with maltreatment. Very few (<0.1%) met criteria for experiencing *Maltreatment.* Results for DoD men overall are not reportable.

Figure 95.
Percentage of DoD Women Who Perceived Maltreatment

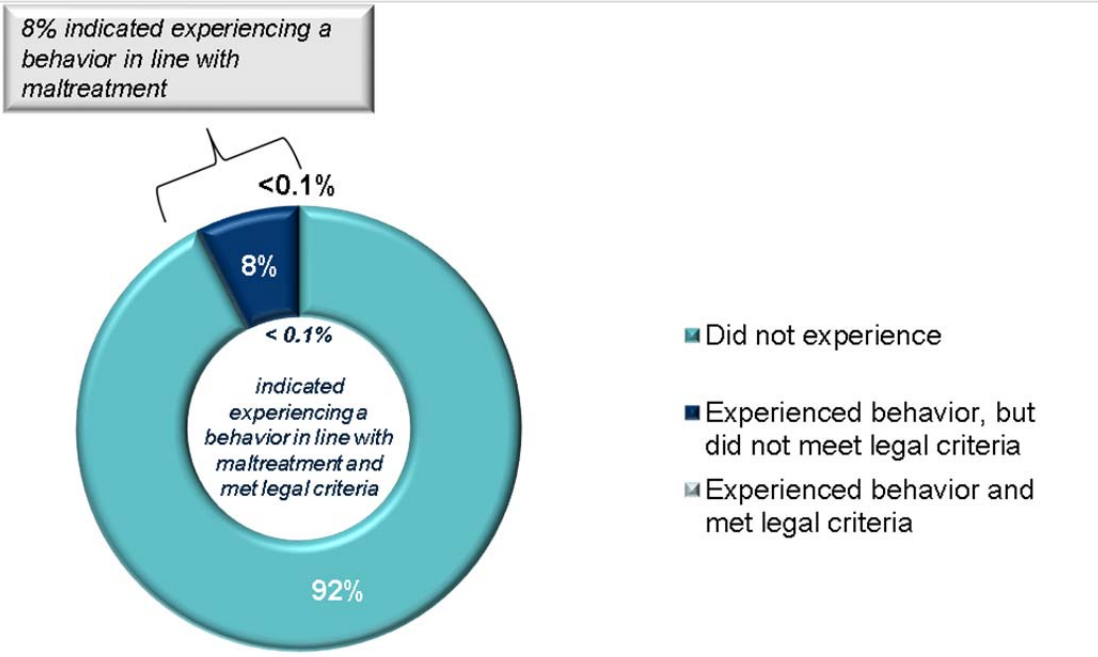


Q81, Q82, Q83
Percent of women who experienced USC and made an official report.

Margins of error do not exceed ±5%

Results for USMA women are not reportable. As shown in Figure 96, the vast majority (92%) of USNA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with maltreatment and 8% did indicate experiencing behavior in line with maltreatment. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for *Maltreatment.*

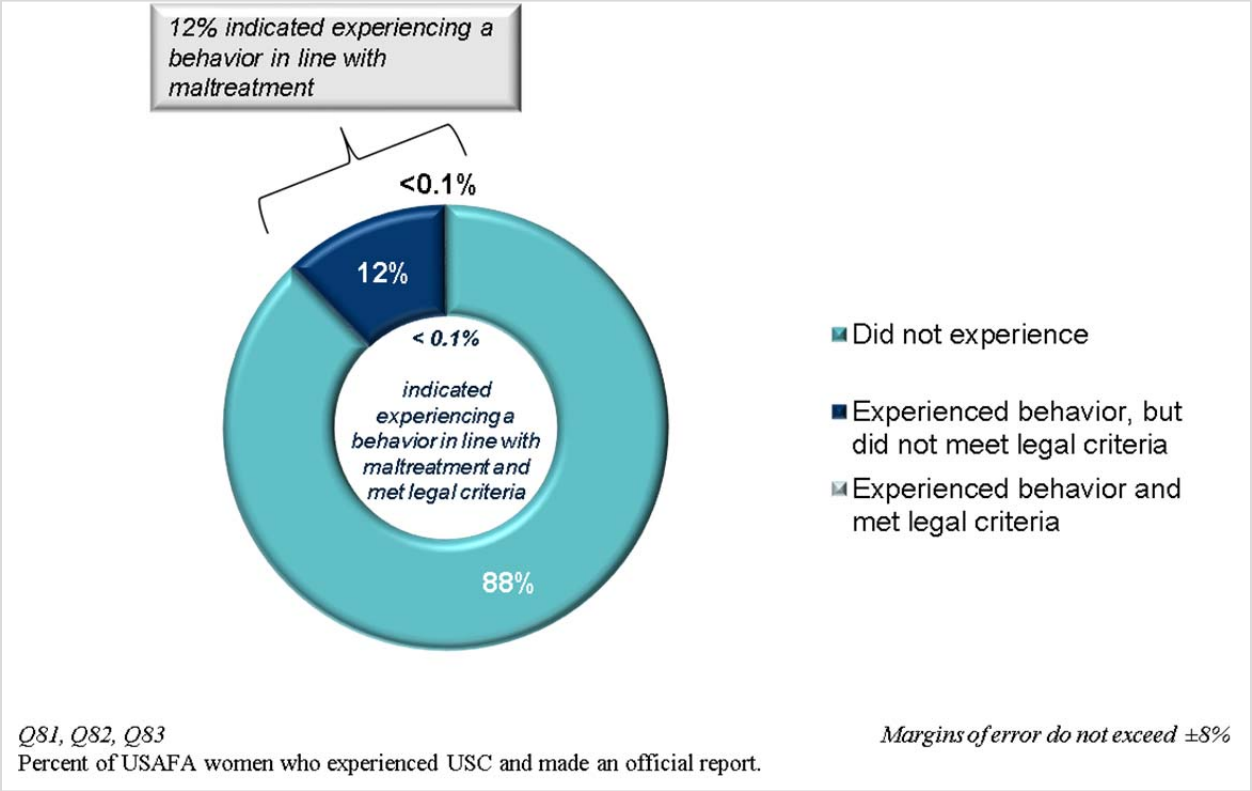
Figure 96.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Perceived Maltreatment



Q81, Q82, Q83 *Margins of error do not exceed ±9%*
Percent of USNA women who experienced USC and made an official report.

As shown in Figure 97, the majority (88%) of USAFA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with maltreatment and more than one-tenth (12%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with maltreatment. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for *Maltreatment.* Results for USCGA women are not reportable.

Figure 97.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Perceived Maltreatment



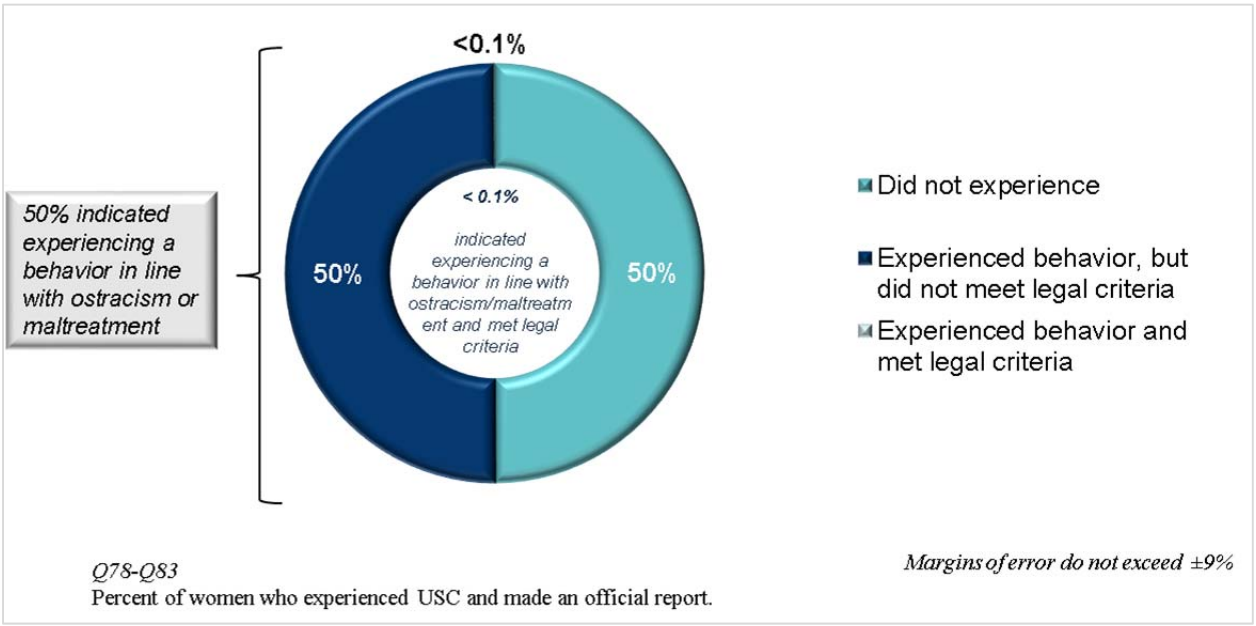
Results for men at USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA are not reportable.

Ostracism or Maltreatment

Across all Academies, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and officially reported it, over half (53%) did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism or maltreatment and little less than half (47%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism or maltreatment. Very few (<0.1%) met the criteria to be included in the *Ostracism/Maltreatment* estimated prevalence rate, which is a composite of respondents who indicated experiencing *Ostracism* and/or *Maltreatment*.

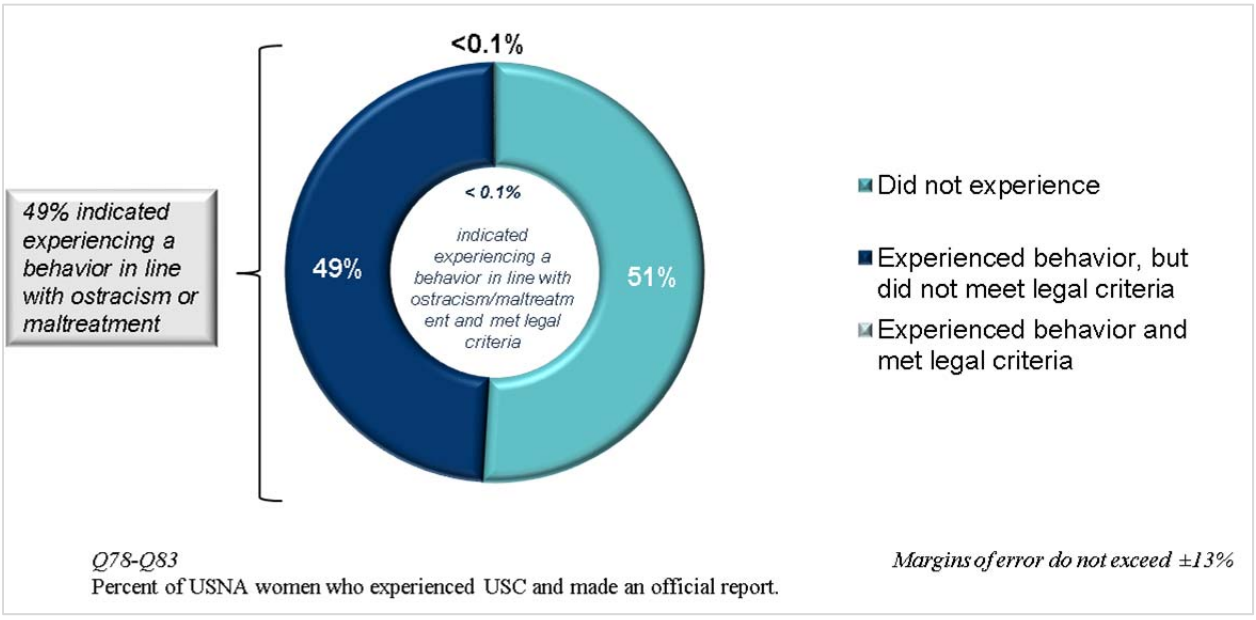
As shown in Figure 98, of DoD women overall, half (50%) did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism or maltreatment and half (50%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism or maltreatment. Very few (<0.1%) met criteria for experiencing *Ostracism or Maltreatment.* Results for DoD men overall are not reportable.

Figure 98.
Percentage of DoD Women Who Perceived Ostracism or Maltreatment



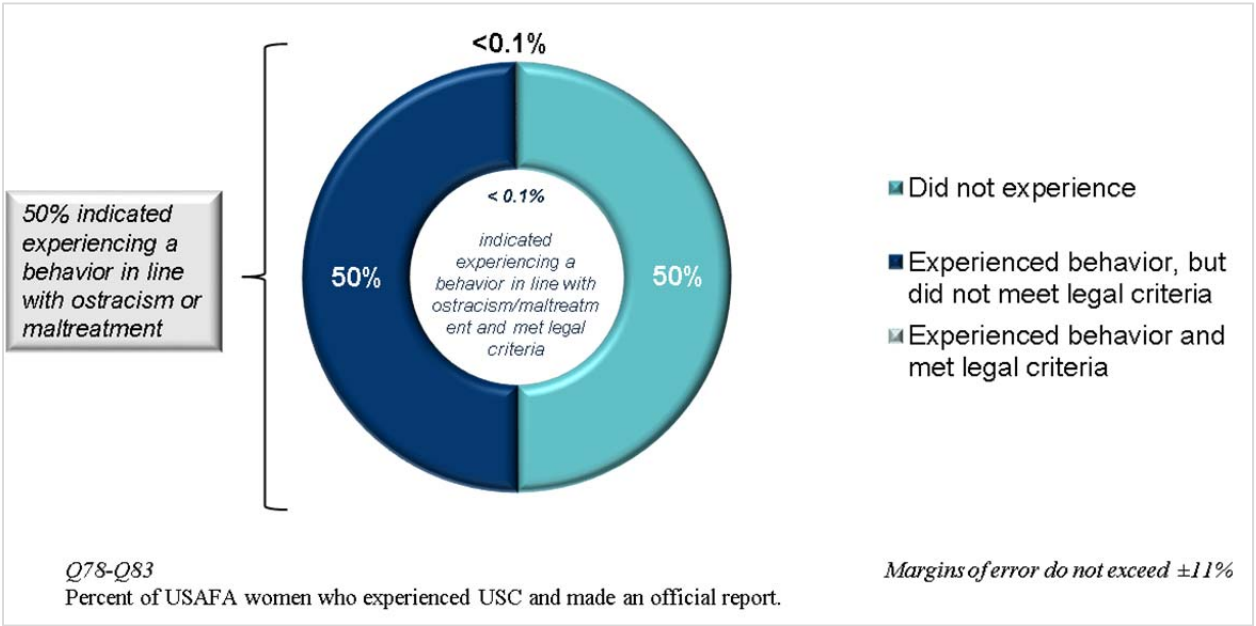
Results for USMA women are not reportable. As shown in Figure 99, a little more than half (51%) of USNA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism or maltreatment and a little less than half (49%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism or maltreatment. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for *Ostracism or Maltreatment.*

Figure 99.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Perceived Ostracism or Maltreatment



As shown in Figure 100, half (50%) of USAFA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism or maltreatment and half (50%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with ostracism. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for *Ostracism or Maltreatment*. Results for USCGA women are not reportable.

Figure 100.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Perceived Ostracism or Maltreatment

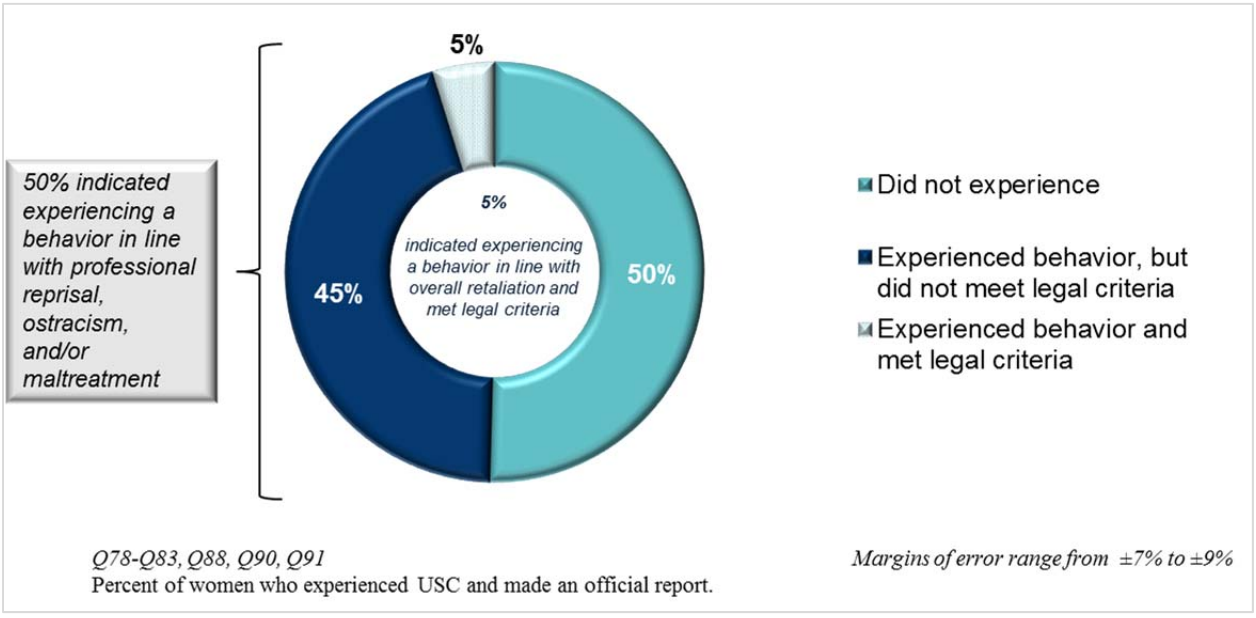


Overall Retaliation: Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment

Across all Academies, of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since June 2015 and officially reported it, over half (53%) did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment and a little less than half (47%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. Five percent (5%) met the criteria to be included in the *Professional Reprisal and/or Ostracism/ Maltreatment Estimated Prevalence Rate.* Forty-two percent (42%) indicated experiencing a behavior in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment but did not meet legal criteria. The *Professional Reprisal and/or Ostracism/Maltreatment* estimated prevalence rate is an overall measure reflecting whether respondents experienced *Professional Reprisal* and/or *Ostracism/Maltreatmen*t by leadership or Academy peers for reporting a sexual assault.

As shown in Figure 101, of DoD women overall, half (50%) did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment and half (50%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. Five percent (5%) met criteria for experiencing *Professional Reprisal and/or Ostracism/Maltreatment*. Forty-five percent (45%) indicated experiencing a behavior in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, but did not meet legal criteria. Results for DoD men overall are not reportable.

Figure 101.
Percentage of DoD Women Who Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment

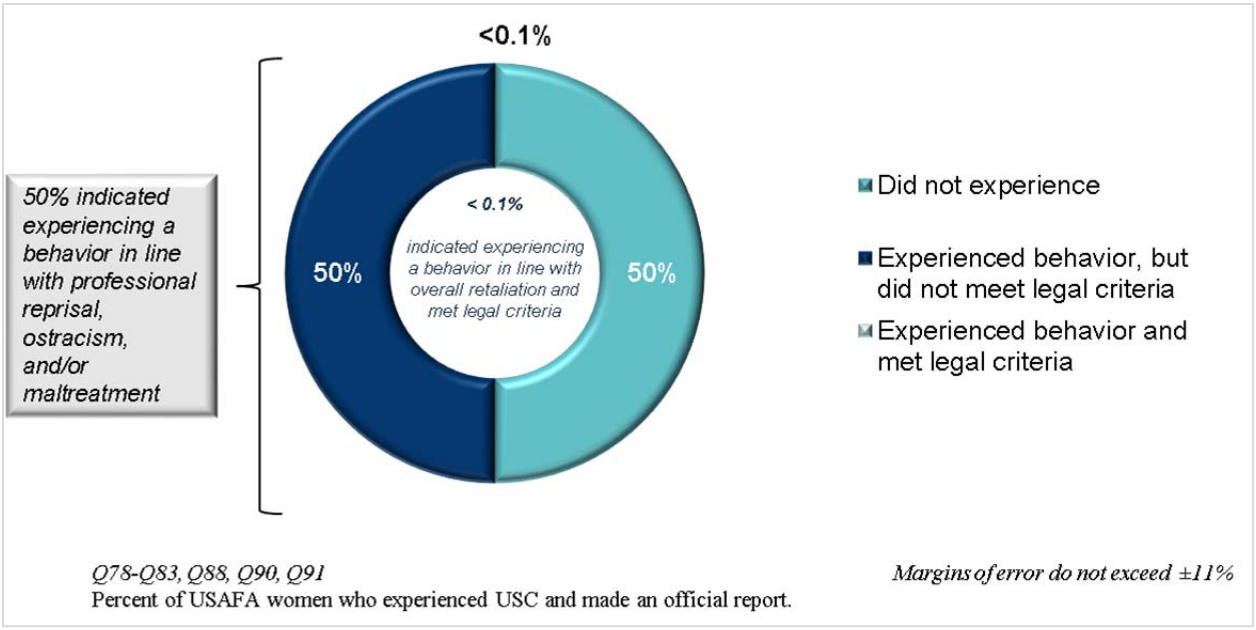


Results for USMA women are not reportable. A little more than half (51%) of USNA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment and a little less than half (49%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with

professional reprisal, ostracism and/or maltreatment. However, the estimated prevalence rate for *Professional Reprisal and Ostracism/Maltreatment* is not reportable for USNA women.

As shown in Figure 102, half (50%) of USAFA women did not indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment and half (50%) did indicate experiencing behavior in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. Very few (<0.1%) met the legal criteria for *Professional Reprisal and Ostracism/Maltreatment.* Results for USCGA women are not reportable.

Figure 102.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment



Chapter 4:
Sex-Based MEO Violations

James Khun and Joseph N. Luchman

This chapter examines students' experiences of sex-based military equal opportunity (MEO) violations. As described in Chapter 1, sex-based MEO violations are defined as behaviors prohibited by MEO policy done by someone in the military workplace. In the survey, students were asked about behaviors they may have experienced since June 2015 that may have been upsetting or offensive. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for sex-based MEO violations, two requirements must be met:

1. Respondent must have indicated they experienced sexual harassment (which includes *sexually hostile work environment* or *sexual quid pro quo*) and/or gender discrimination behavior(s) since June 2015, and

2. Met at least one of the follow-up legal criteria for MEO violations.[80]

This chapter provides the overall estimated prevalence rates for sexually hostile work environment, *sexual quid pro quo*, sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and the overall sex-based MEO estimated prevalence rate. The estimated prevalence rates are presented separately for each Academy, by gender, and by class year. These measures are new for the *2016 SAGR*, therefore comparisons to prior years are not possible.

This chapter presents all statistically significant differences between class years. In some cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes will be significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error. Further, some estimates are not reportable (indicated as NR in figures and tables) due to a small sample size, effective sample size, or large relative standard error. Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Sexually Hostile Work Environment

Sexually hostile work environment is defined as unwelcome sexual experiences that interfere with a person's work performance or creates a work environment that is intimidating, hostile, or offensive. The experiences of a *sexually hostile work environment* include experiences where an individual:

- Repeatedly told sexual "jokes" that made the respondent uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Embarrassed, angered, or upset the respondent by repeatedly suggesting that they do not act like a cadet/midshipman of their gender is supposed to;
- Displayed, showed, or sent sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made the respondent uncomfortable, angry, or upset;

[80] See Chapter 1 for details on the metric used and construction of estimated prevalence rates.

- Repeatedly asked the respondent questions about their sex life or sexual interests that made the respondent uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Repeatedly told the respondent about their sexual activities or made sexual gestures or sexual body movements in a way that made the respondent uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Made repeated sexual comments about the respondent's appearance or body that made them uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of the respondent when they did not want them to that made the respondent uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with the respondent that made them uncomfortable, angry, or upset; or
- Repeatedly touched the respondent in any other way that made them uncomfortable, angry, or upset.

To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for *sexually hostile work environment*, students must have indicated experiencing at least one of the behaviors above, along with endorsing one of the follow-up items:

- They continued this unwanted behavior even after they knew the respondent or someone else wanted them to stop; or
- The experience was severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen would have been offended.

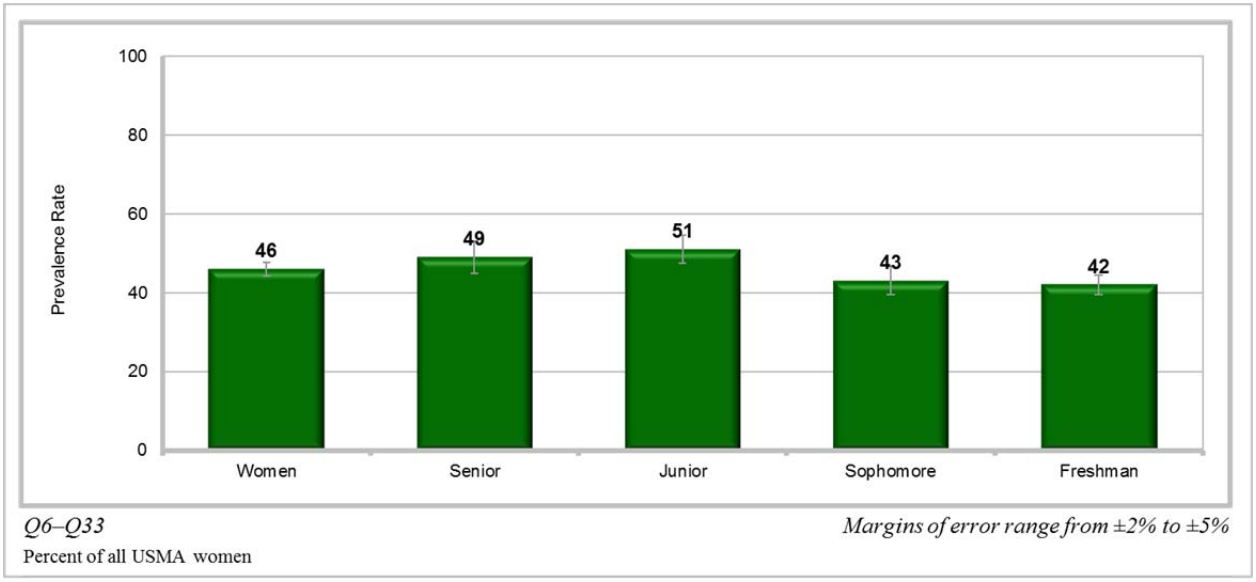
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, one-fifth (20%) of students indicated experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*. This represents about a little less than half (48%) of women and a little more than one-tenth of men (12%). This question was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 103, a little less than half (46%) of USMA women indicated experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 103.
Estimated Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for USMA Women, by Class Year

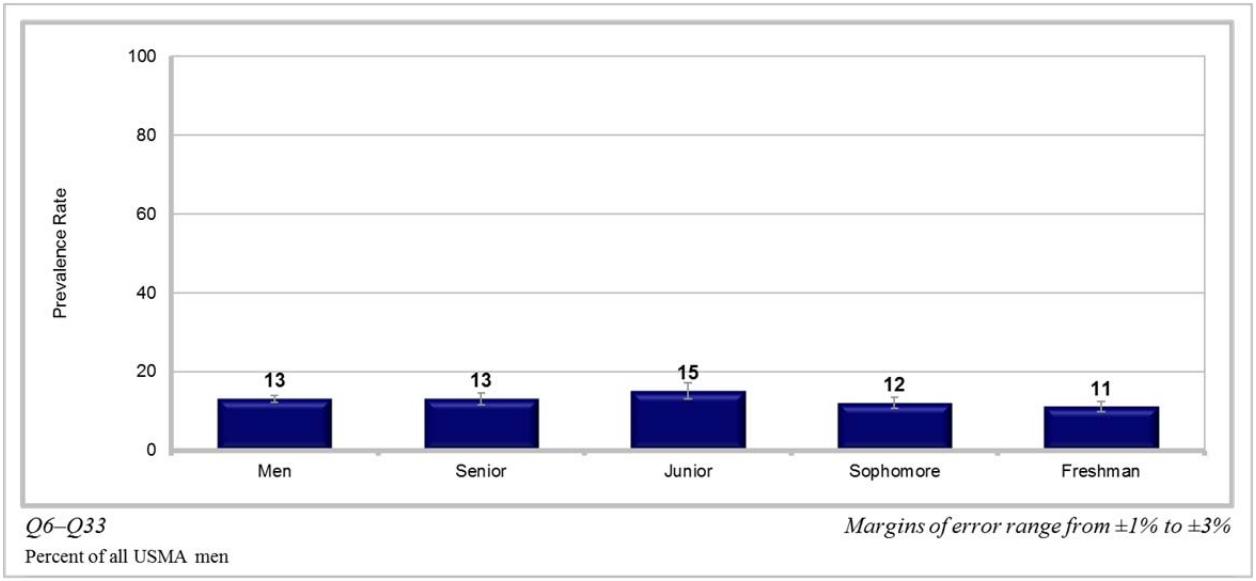


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior women (51%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*, whereas freshman women (42%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 104, 13% of USMA men indicated experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 104.
Estimated Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for USMA Men, by Class Year



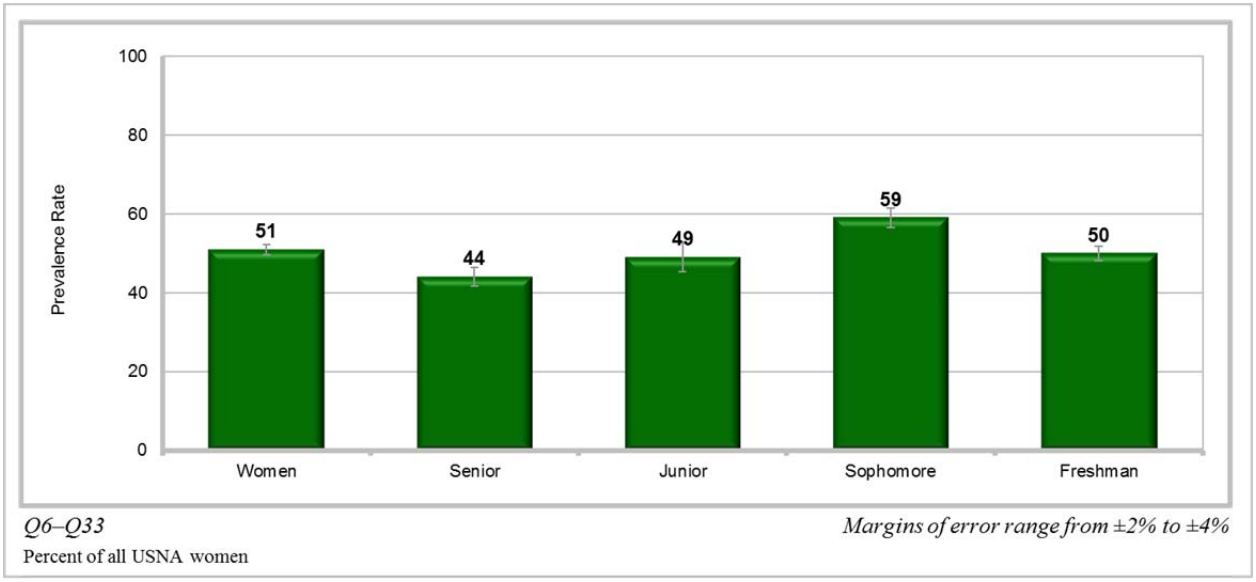
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior men (15%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*, whereas freshman men (11%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 105, a little more than half (51%) of USNA women indicated experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 105.
Estimated Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for USNA Women, by Class Year

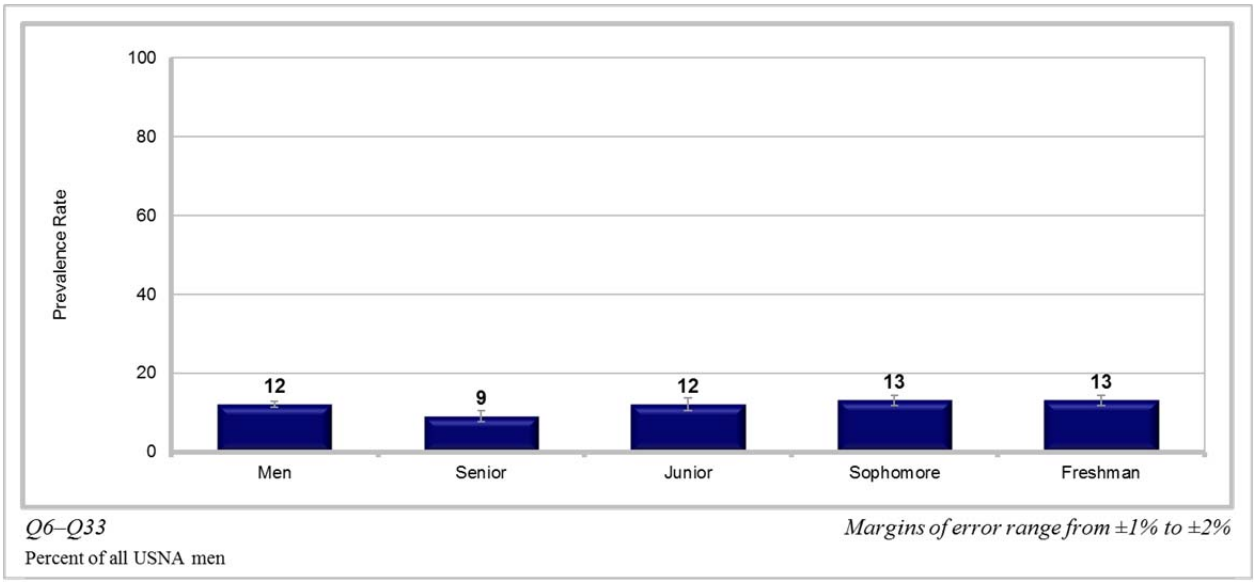


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (59%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*, whereas senior women (44%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 106, a little more than one-tenth (12%) of USNA men indicated experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 106.
Estimated Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for USNA Men, by Class Year



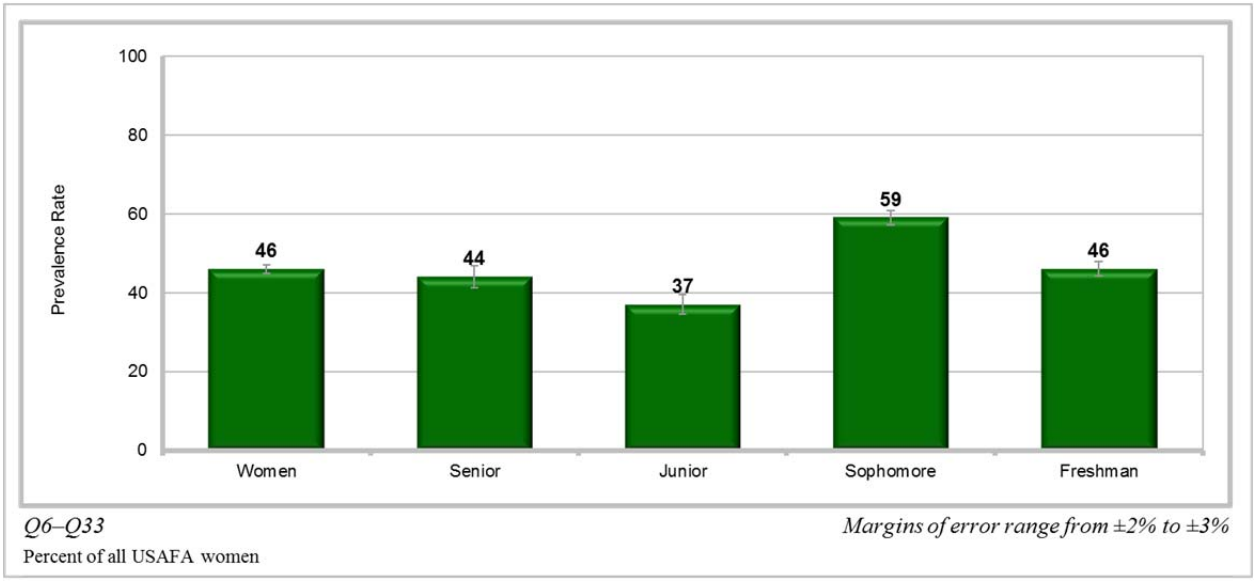
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman men (13%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*, whereas senior men (9%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 107, a little less than half (46%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 107.
Estimated Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for USAFA Women, by Class Year

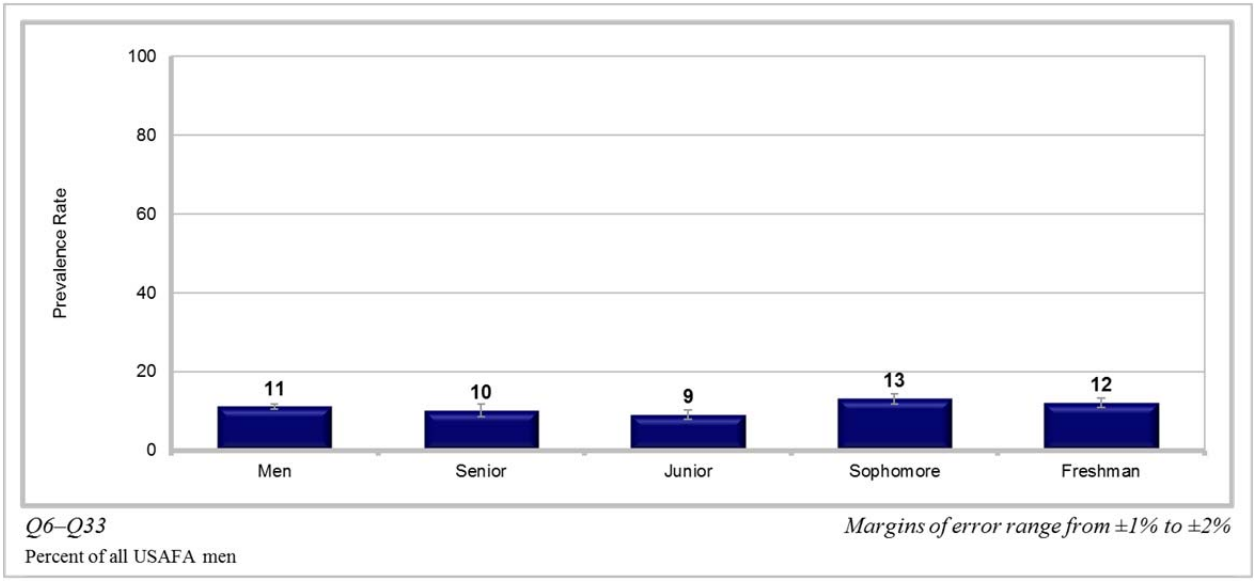


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (59%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*, whereas junior women (37%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 108, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USAFA men indicated experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 108.
Estimated Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for USAFA Men, by Class Year



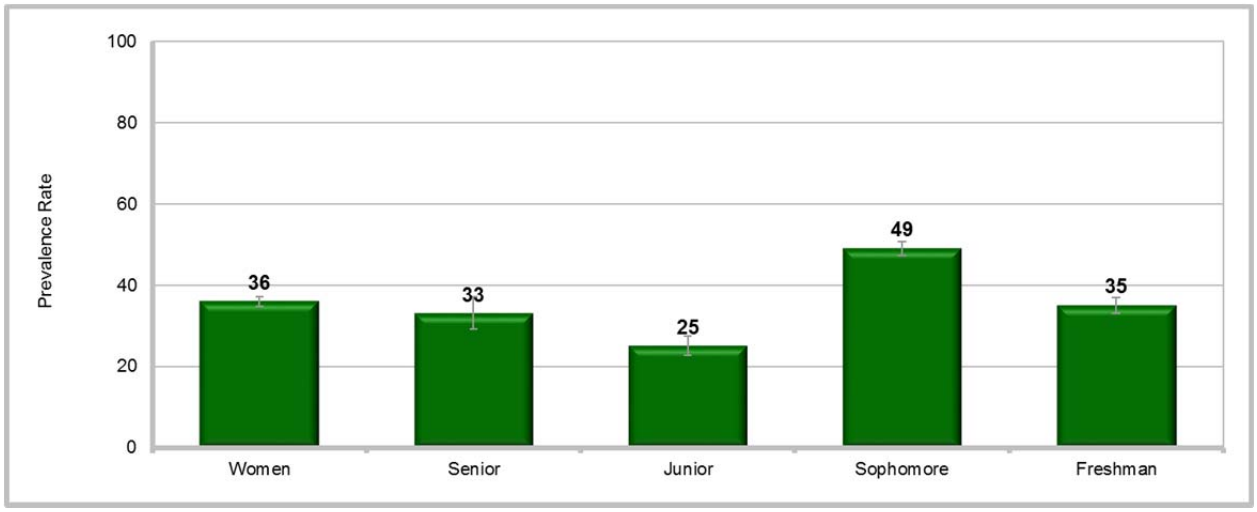
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore men (13%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*, whereas junior men (9%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 109, more than one-third (36%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 109.
Estimated Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for USCGA Women, by Class Year

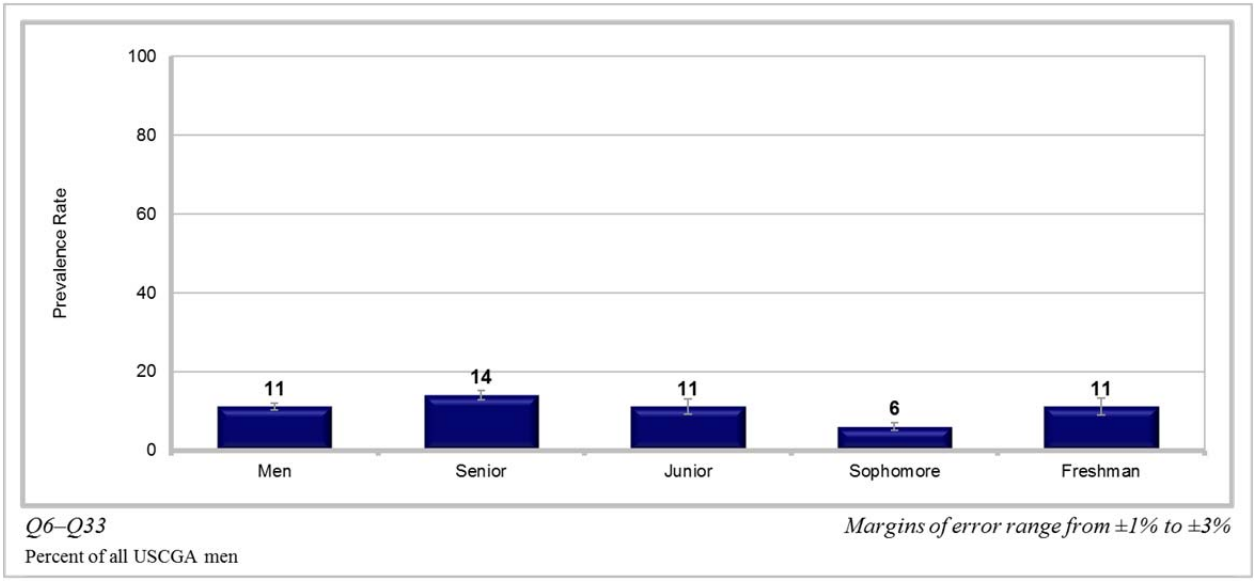


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (49%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*, whereas junior women (25%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 110, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USCGA men indicated experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 110.
Estimated Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for USCGA Men, by Class Year



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

- Senior men (14%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *sexually hostile work environment*, whereas sophomore men (6%) were less likely.

Sexual Quid Pro Quo

Sexual quid pro quo behaviors are used to control, influence, or affect one's job, career, or pay. Instances of *sexual quid pro quo* include situations where job benefits or losses are conditioned on sexual cooperation. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for *sexual quid pro quo*, students must have indicated experiencing one of the behaviors below, along with endorsing at least one of the corresponding follow-up items:

- Made the respondent feel as if they would get some benefit in exchange for doing something sexual, along with endorsing one of the following:
  - They told the respondent that they would give them a reward or benefit for doing something sexual;
  - They hinted that the respondent would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual; or
  - Someone else told the respondent they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things.

- Made the respondent feel like they would get punished or treated unfairly at the Academy if they did not do something sexual, along with endorsing one of the following:
  - They told the respondent that they would be punished or treated unfairly if they did not do something sexual;
  - They hinted that the respondent would be punished or treated unfairly if they did not do something sexual; or
  - Someone else told the respondent they were punished or treated unfairly by this person for not doing something sexual.

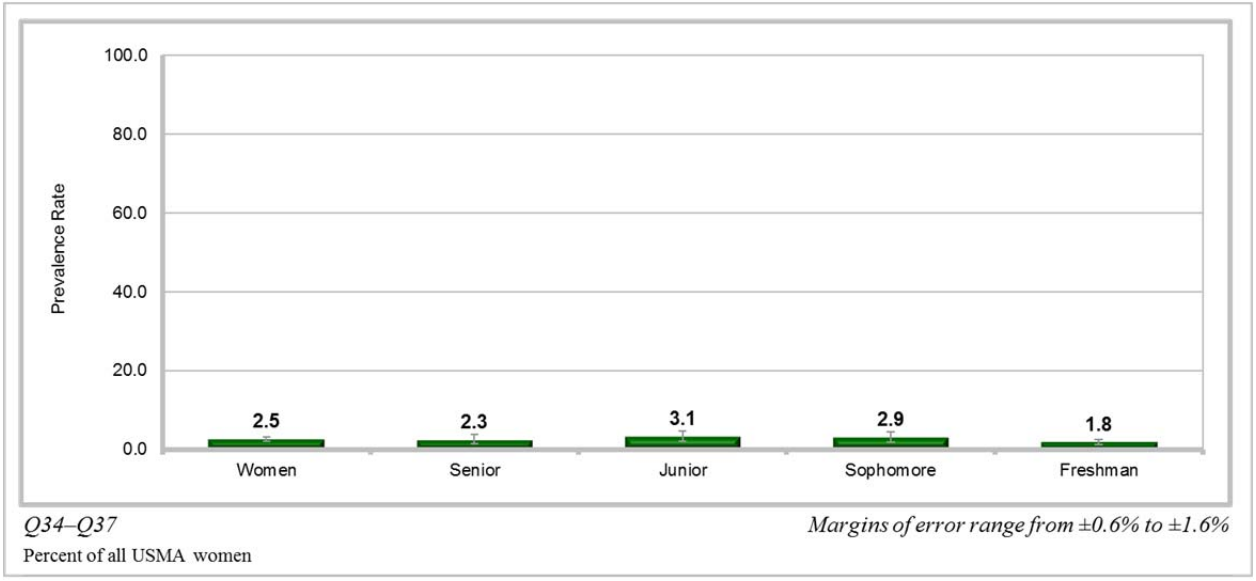
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, 0.5% of students indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*. This represents 1.4% of women and 0.3% of men. This question was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 111, 2.5% of USMA women indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

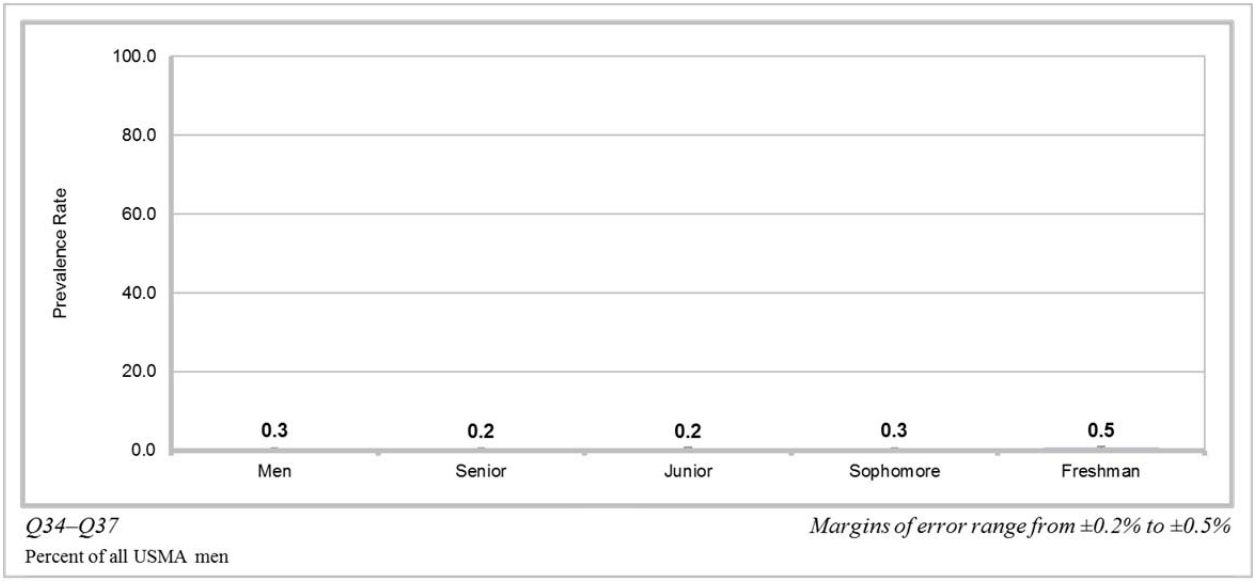
Figure 111.
Estimated Sexual Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for USMA Women, by Class Year



There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 112, 0.3% of USMA men indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 112.
Estimated Sexual Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for USMA Men, by Class Year

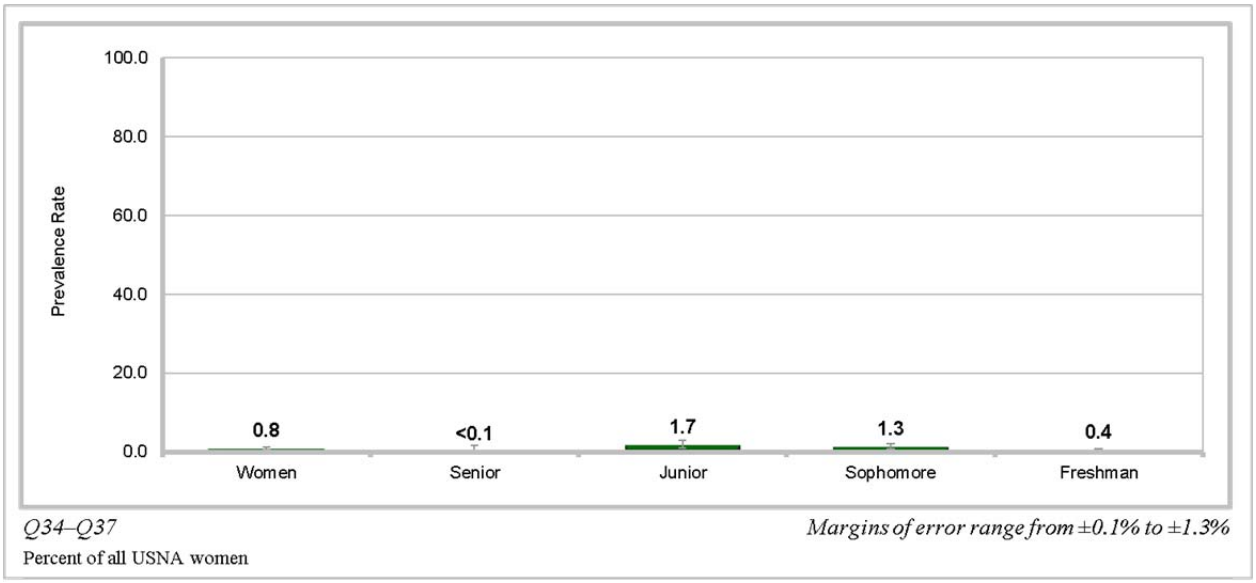


There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 113, 0.8% of USNA women indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 113.
Estimated Sexual Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for USNA Women, by Class Year

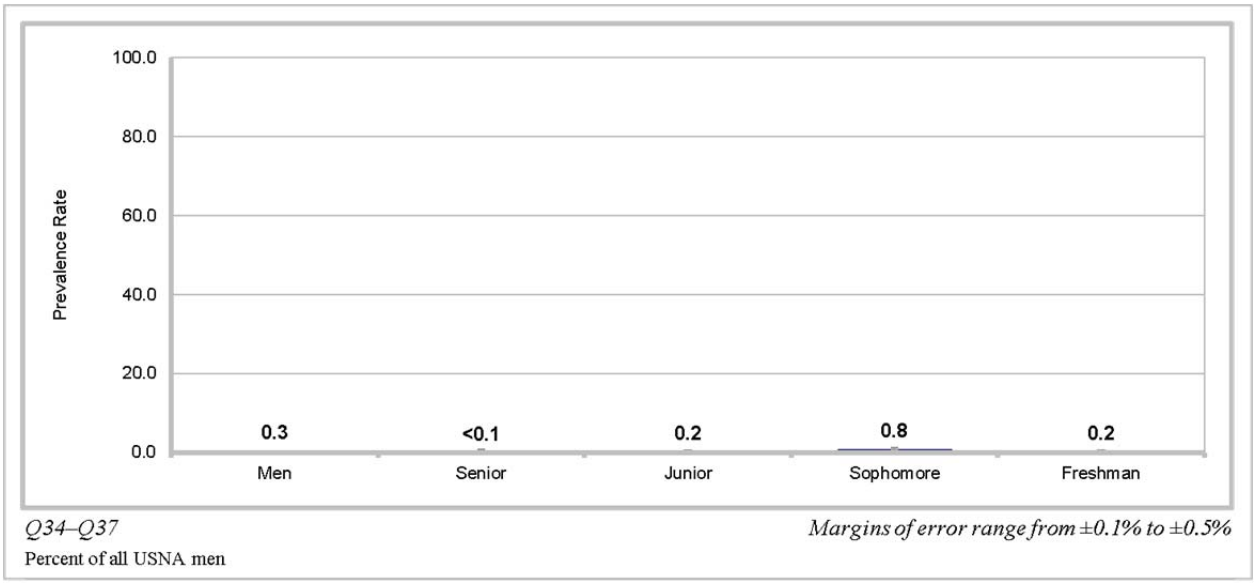


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior women (1.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, whereas freshman (0.4%) and senior women (<0.1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 114, 0.3% of USNA men indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 114.
Estimated Sexual Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for USNA Men, by Class Year



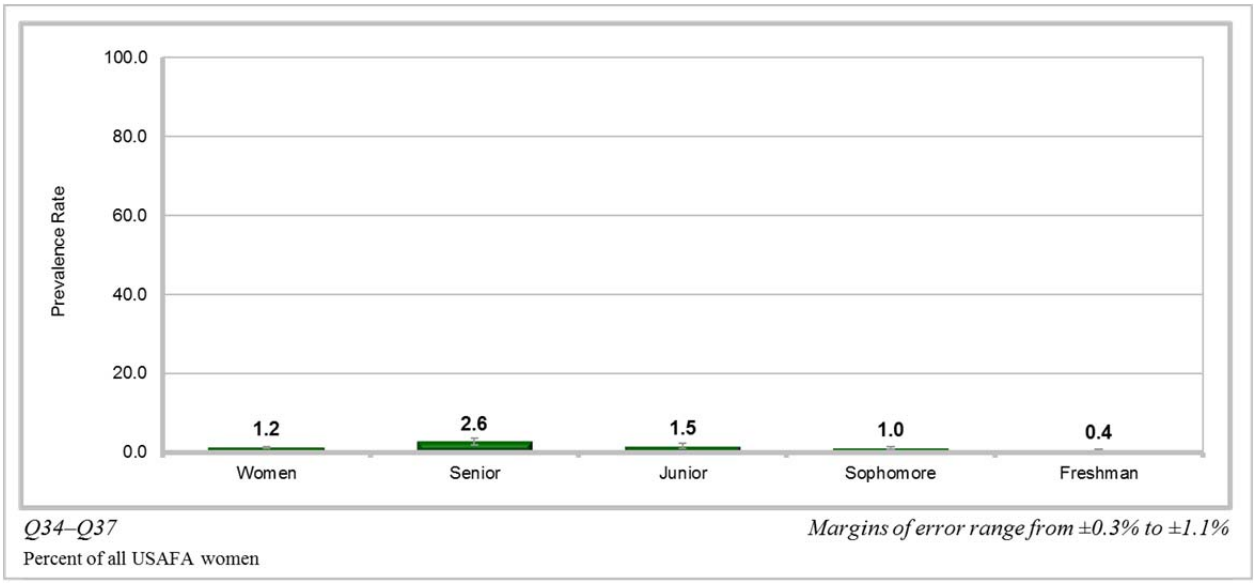
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore men (0.8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, whereas senior men (<0.1%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 115, 1.2% of USAFA women indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 115.
Estimated Sexual Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for USAFA Women, by Class Year

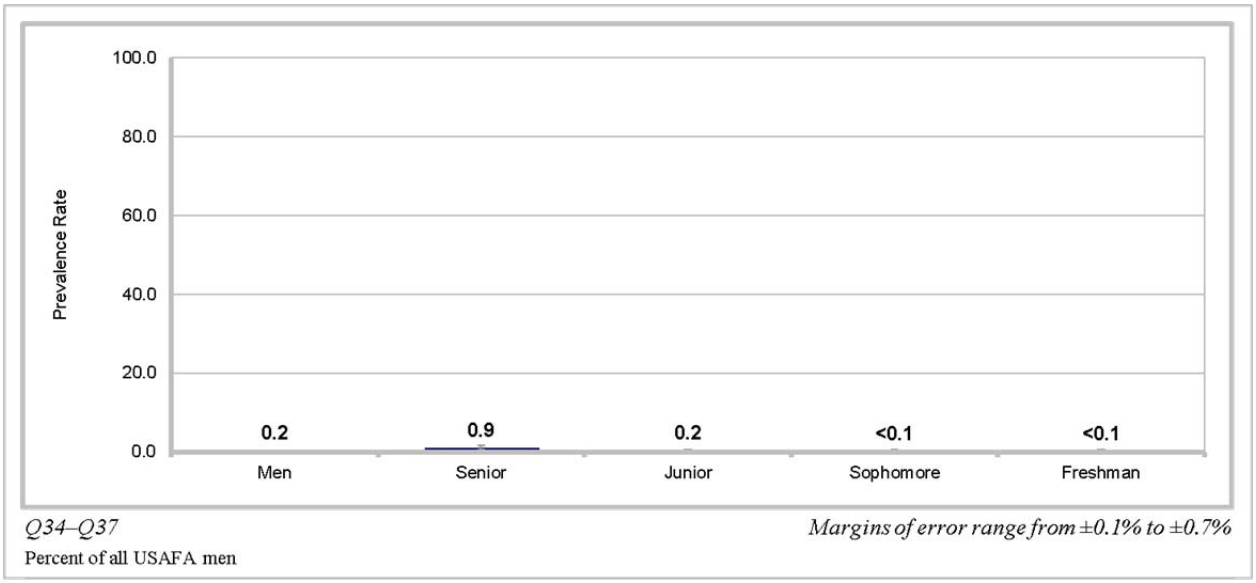


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (2.6%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, whereas freshman women (0.4%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 116, 0.2% of USAFA men indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 116.
Estimated Sexual Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for USAFA Men, by Class Year



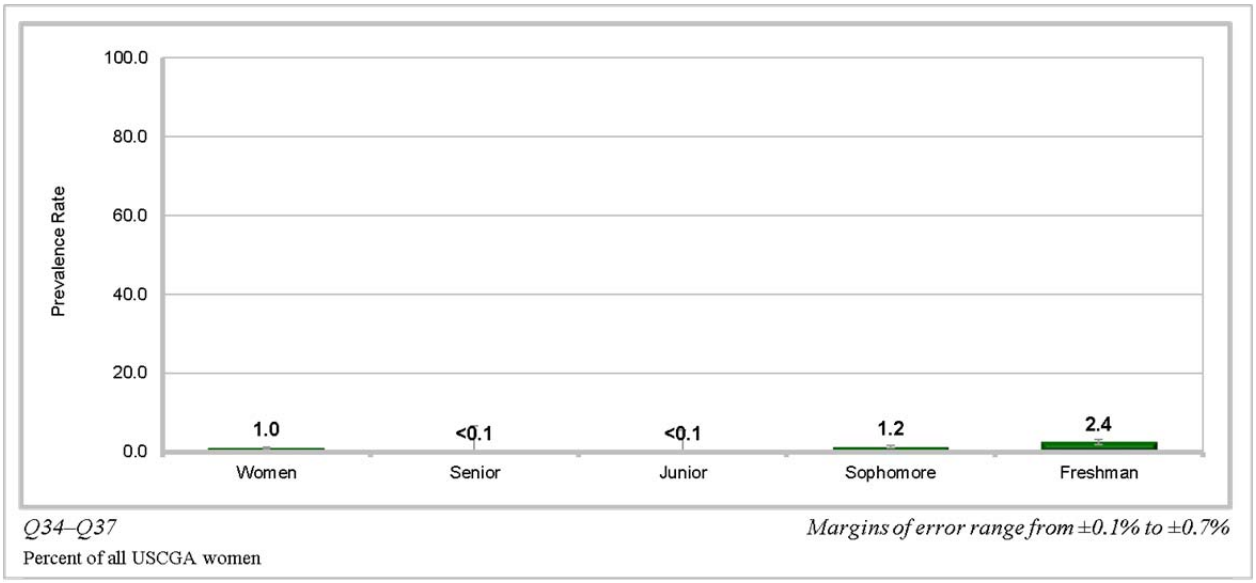
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior men (0.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, whereas freshman (<0.1%) and sophomore men (<0.1%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 117, 1.0% of USCGA women indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 117.
Estimated Sexual Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for USCGA Women, by Class Year

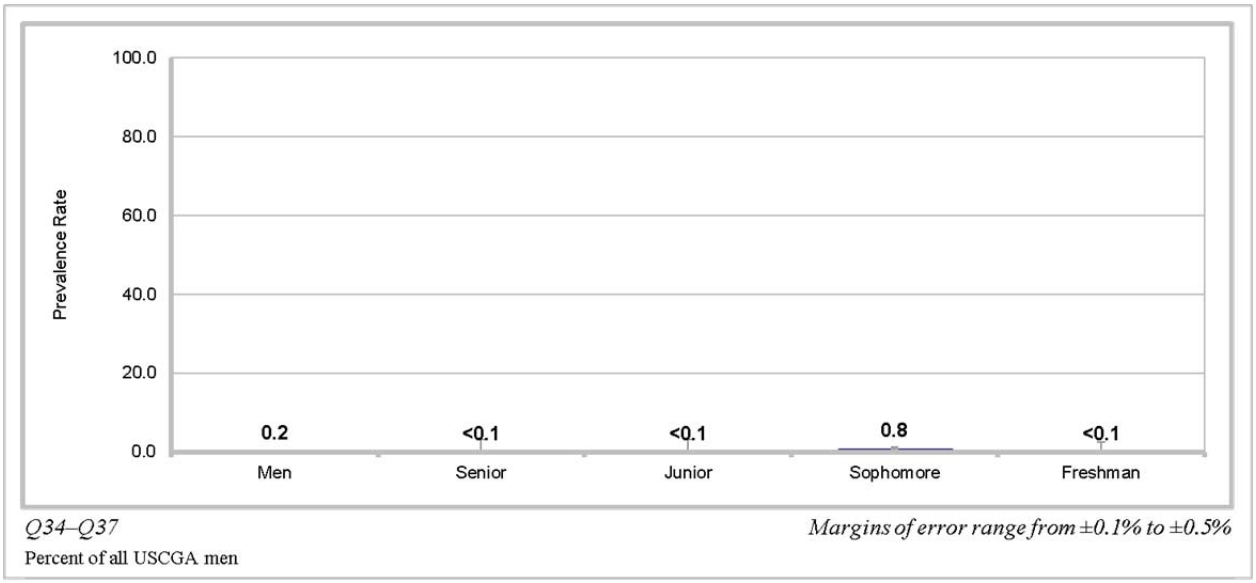


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman women (2.4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, whereas junior (<0.1%) and senior women (<0.1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 118, 0.2% of USCGA men indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 118.
Estimated Sexual Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for USCGA Men, by Class Year



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

- Sophomore men (0.8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, whereas freshman (<0.1%), junior (<0.1%) and senior men (<0.1%) were less likely.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment includes the two behaviors described earlier in this chapter: *sexually hostile work environment* and *sexual quid pro quo*. The estimated prevalence rate for *sexual harassment* is a "roll up" of those students who met criteria for the estimated *sexually hostile work environment* prevalence rate and/or those who met criteria for the estimated *sexual quid pro quo* prevalence rate.

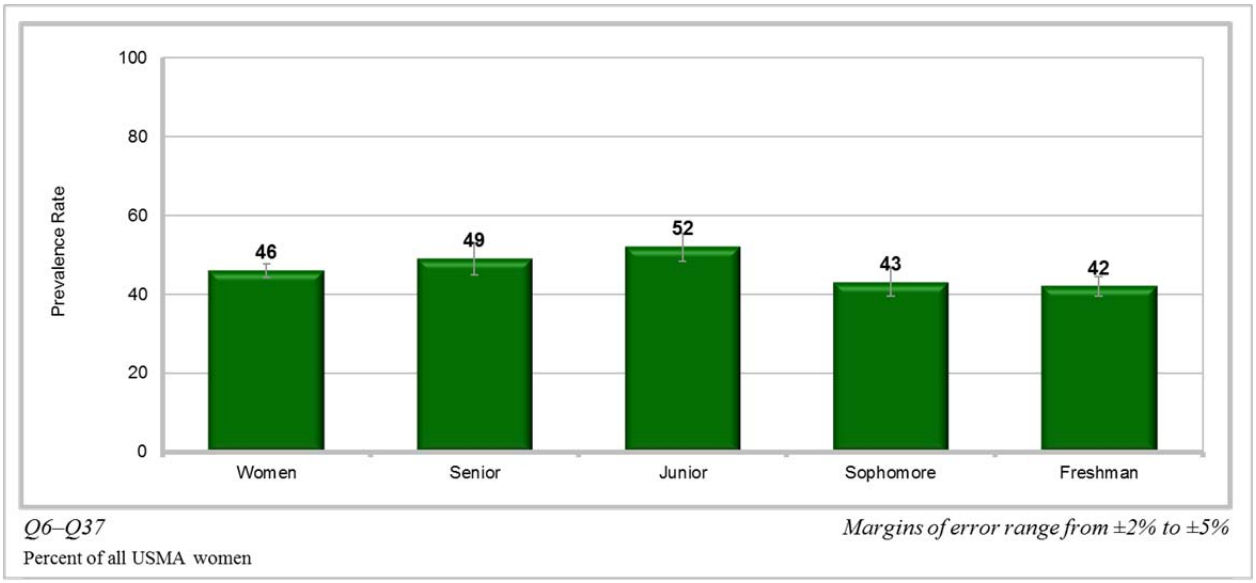
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, one-fifth (20%) of students indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*. This represents a little less than half (48%) of women and a little more than one-tenth (12%) of men. This question was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 119, a little less than half (46%) of USMA women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 119.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for USMA Women, by Class Year

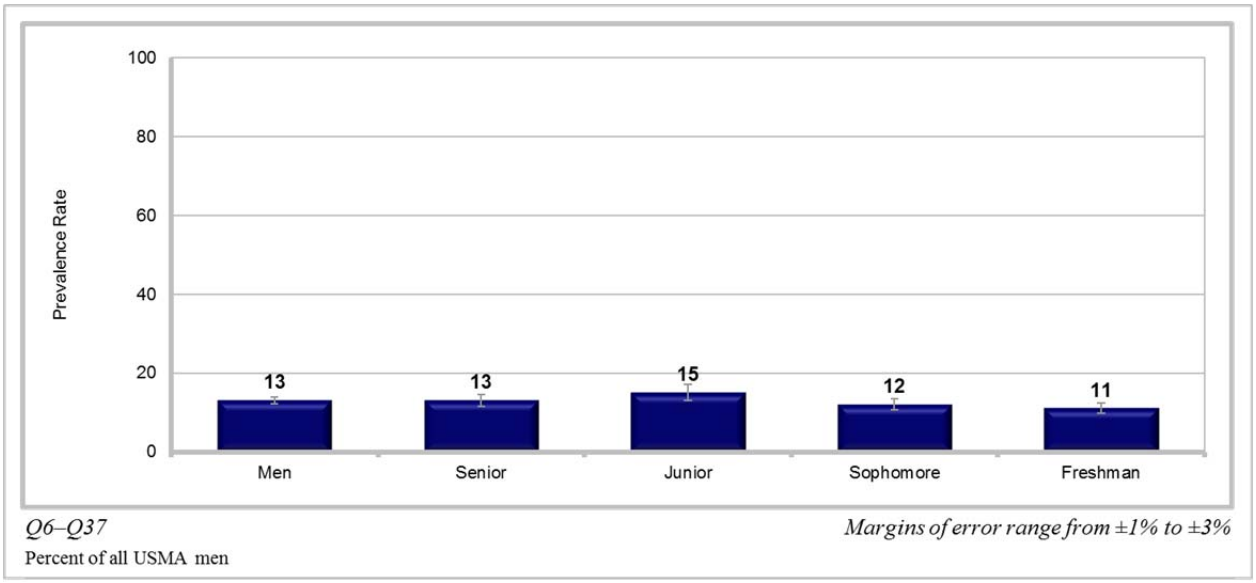


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior women (52%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual harassment*, whereas freshman women (42%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 120, 13% of USMA men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 120.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for USMA Men, by Class Year



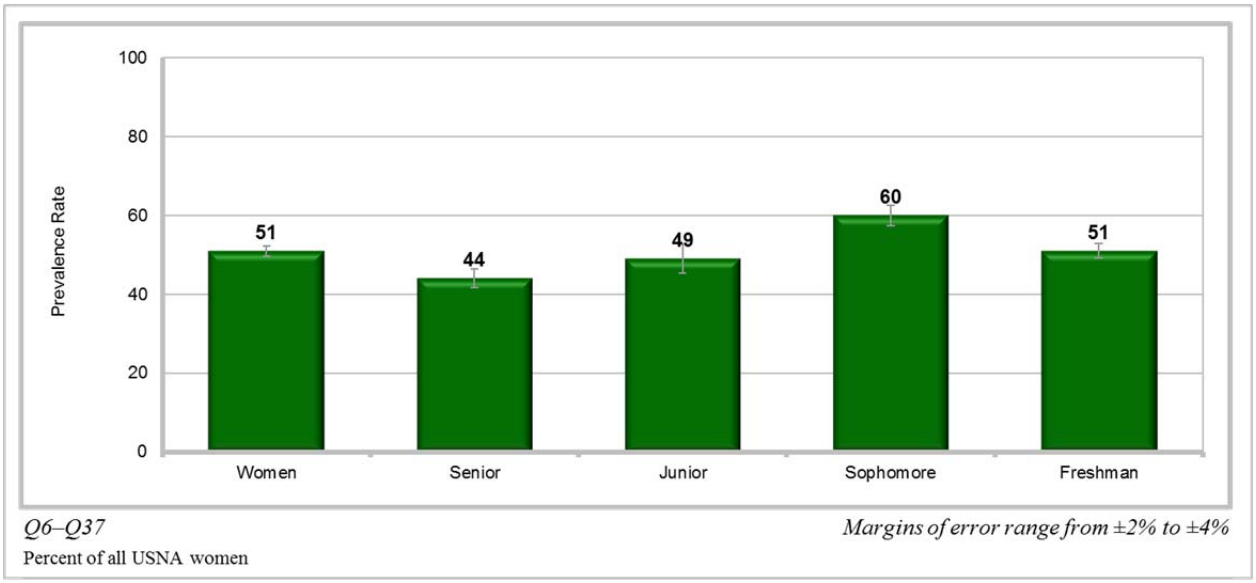
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior men (15%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual harassment*, whereas freshman men (11%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 121, a little more than half (51%) of USNA women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 121.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for USNA Women, by Class Year

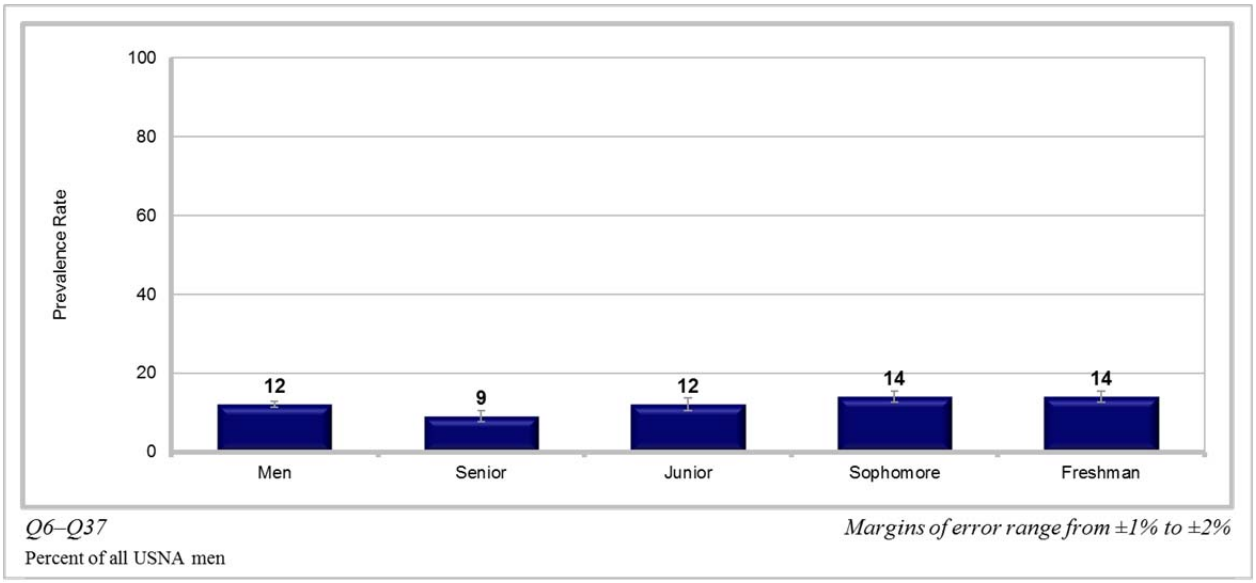


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (60%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual harassment*, whereas senior women (44%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 122, a little more than one-tenth (12%) of USNA men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 122.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for USNA Men, by Class Year



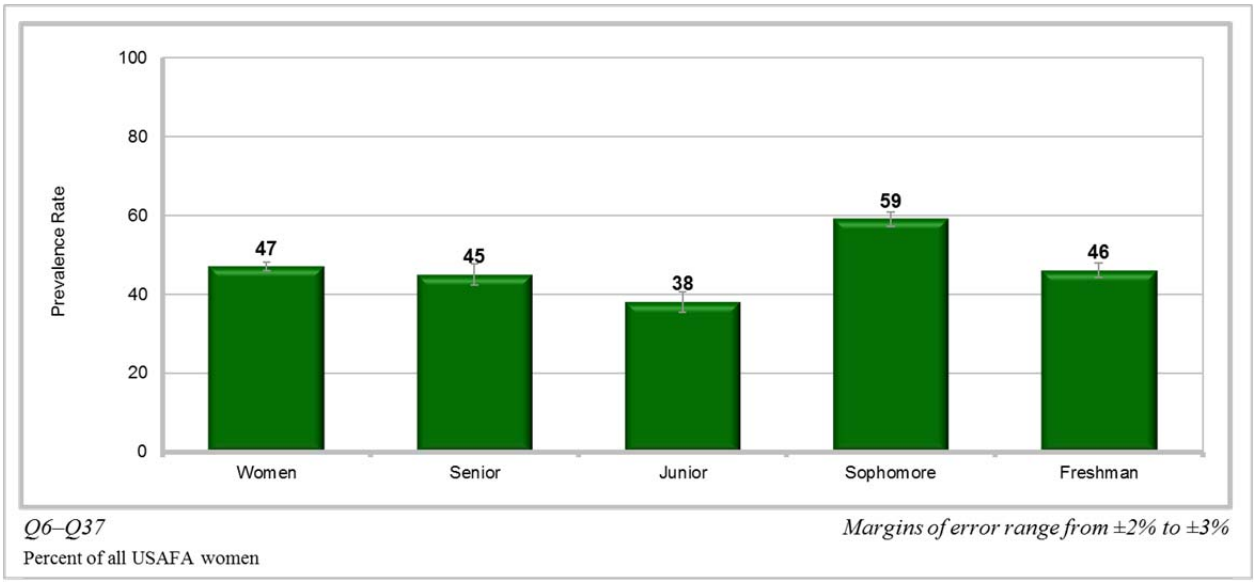
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman (14%) and sophomore men (14%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual harassment*, whereas senior men (9%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 123, a little less than half (47%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 123.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for USAFA Women, by Class Year

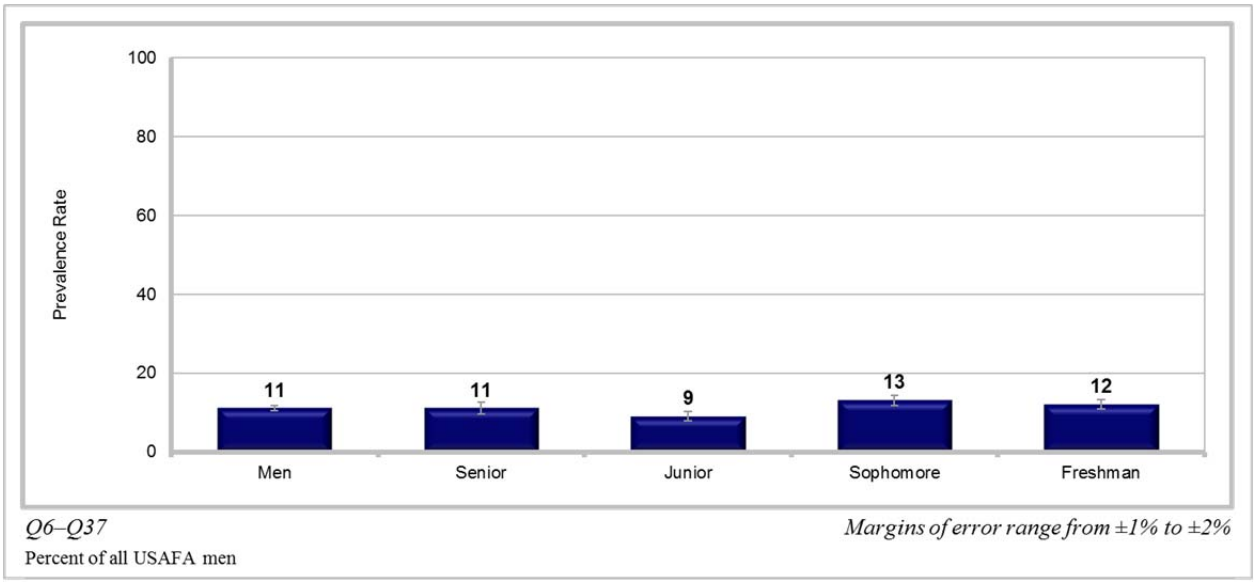


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (59%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual harassment*, whereas junior women (38%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 124, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USAFA men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 124.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for USAFA Men, by Class Year



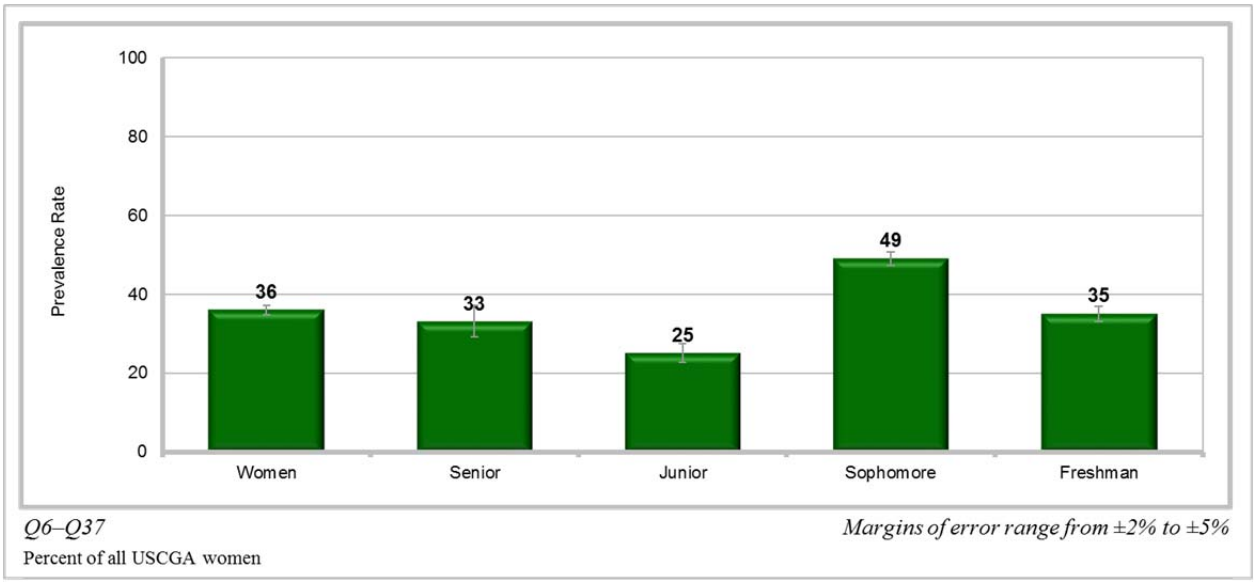
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore men (13%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual harassment*, whereas junior men (9%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 125, more than one-third (36%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 125.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for USCGA Women, by Class Year

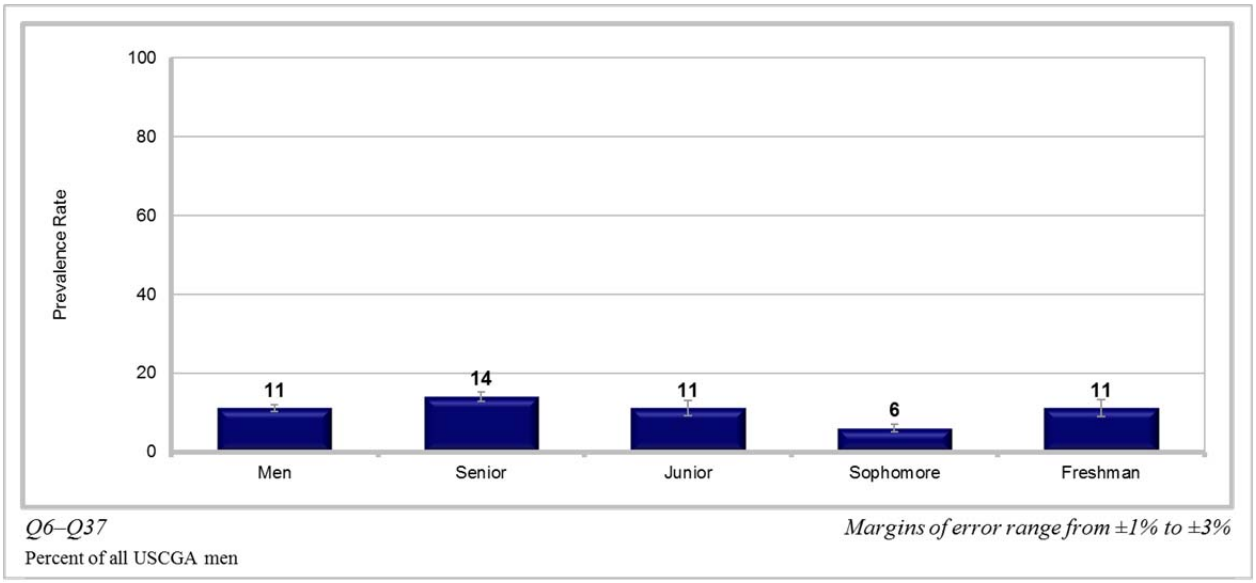


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (49%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual harassment*, whereas junior women (25%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 126, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USCGA men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 126.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for USCGA Men, by Class Year



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

- Senior men (14%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual harassment*, whereas sophomore men (6%) were less likely.

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is defined as experiencing behaviors or comments directed at someone because of their gender that harmed or limited their career. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for *gender discrimination*, students must have indicated experiencing at least one of the behaviors below and endorse a corresponding follow-up item:

- Heard someone say that someone of their gender is not as good as someone of the opposite gender at their particular job, or that someone of their gender should be prevented from having their job, and
  - The respondent thought their beliefs about someone of their gender harmed or limited their cadet/midshipman career.
- Mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted the respondent because of their gender, and
  - The respondent thought this treatment ever harmed or limited their cadet/midshipman career.

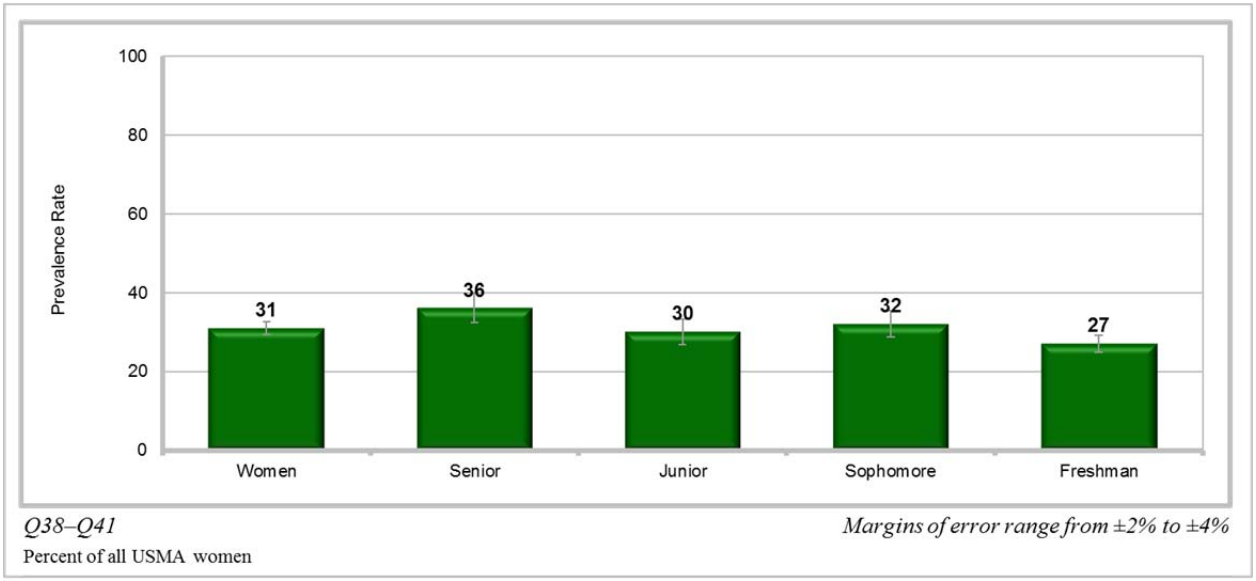
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, one-tenth (10%) of students indicated experiencing *gender discrimination*. This represents more than one-quarter (29%) of women and 5% of men. This question was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 127, a little less than one-third (31%) of USMA women indicated experiencing *gender discrimination*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 127.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for USMA Women, by Class Year

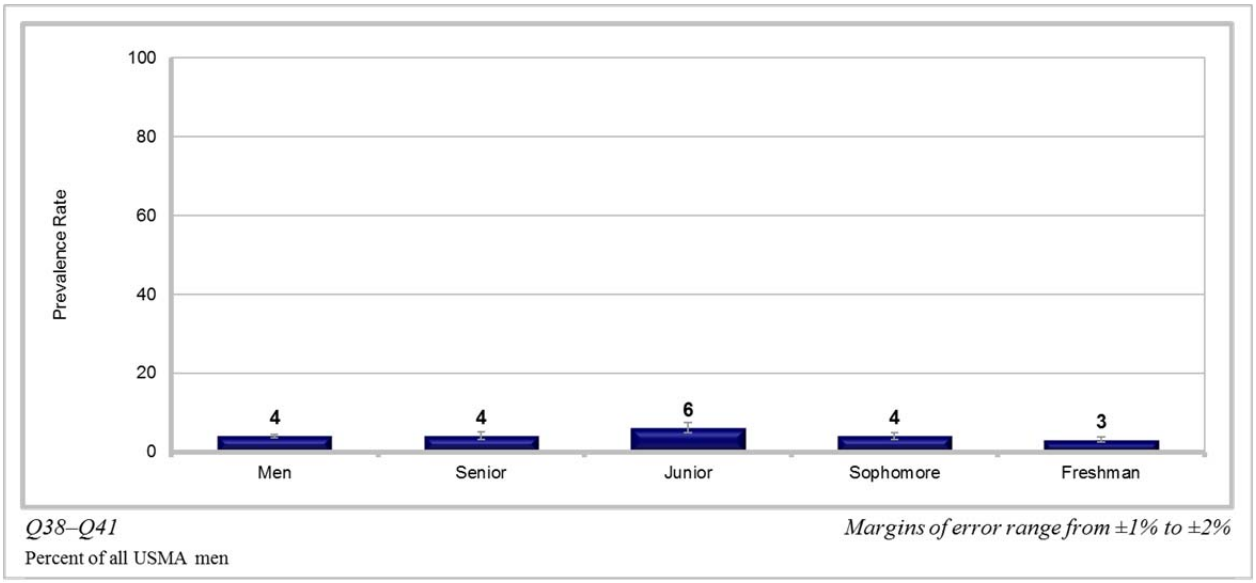


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (36%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination*, whereas freshman women (27%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 128, 4% of USMA men indicated experiencing *gender discrimination*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 128.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for USMA Men, by Class Year



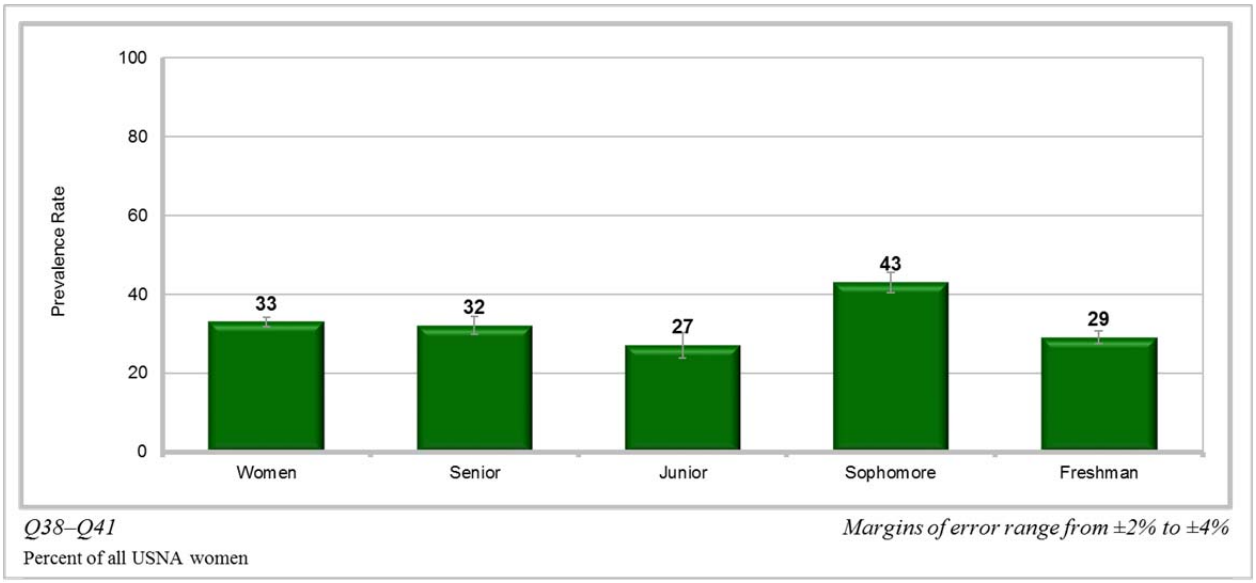
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior men (6%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination*, whereas freshman men (3%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 129, one-third (33%) of USNA women indicated experiencing *gender discrimination*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 129.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for USNA Women, by Class Year

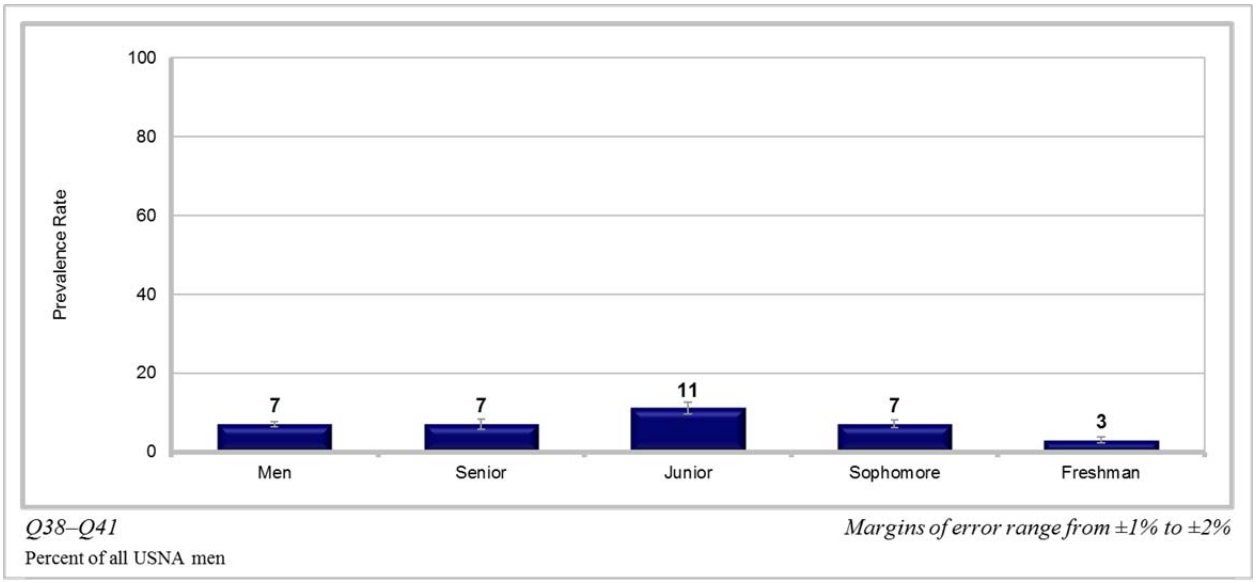


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (43%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination*, whereas freshman (29%) and junior women (27%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 130, 7% of USNA men indicated experiencing *gender discrimination*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 130.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for USNA Men, by Class Year



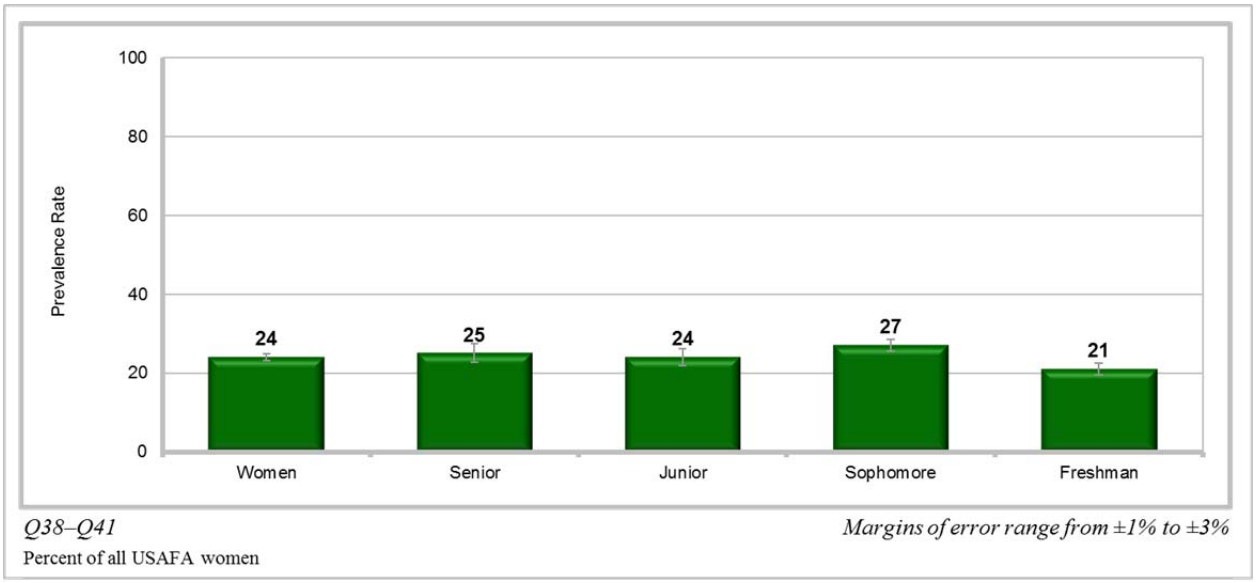
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior men (11%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination*, whereas freshman men (3%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 131, a little less than one-quarter (24%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing *gender discrimination*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 131.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for USAFA Women, by Class Year

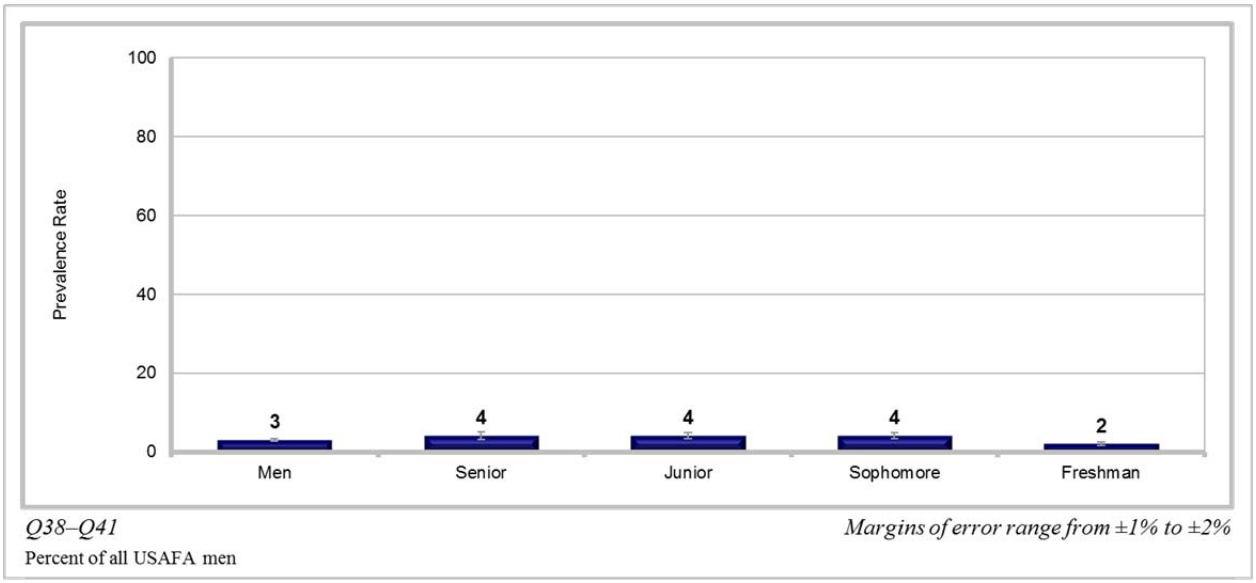


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (27%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination*, whereas freshman women (21%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 132, 3% of USAFA men indicated experiencing *gender discrimination*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 132.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for USAFA Men, by Class Year



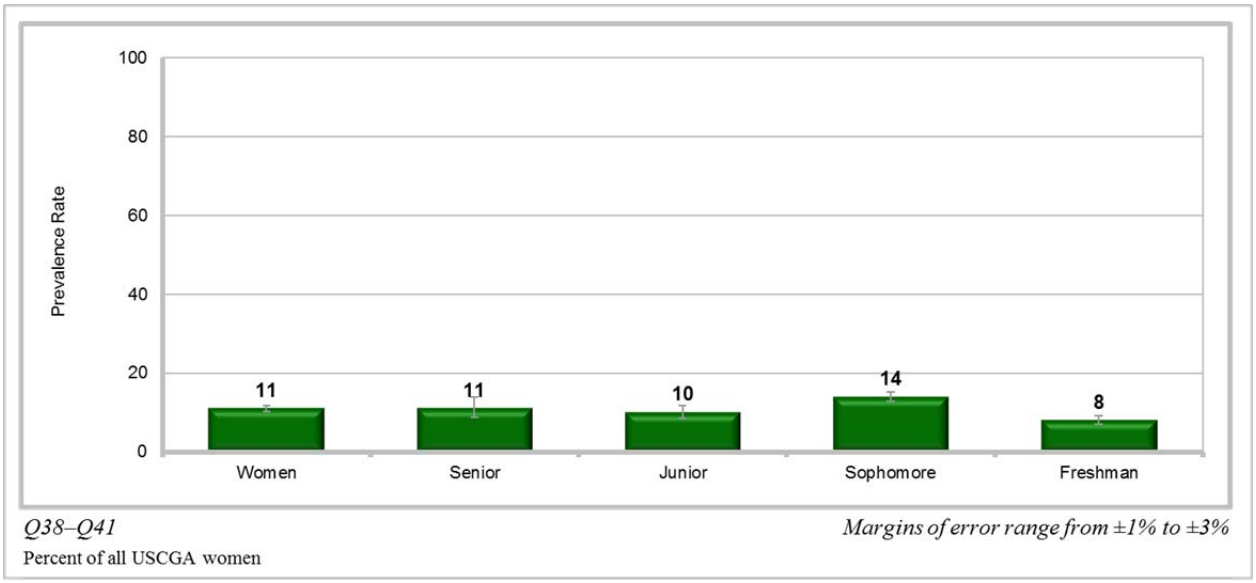
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore men (4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination*, whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 133, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing *gender discrimination*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 133.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for USCGA Women, by Class Year

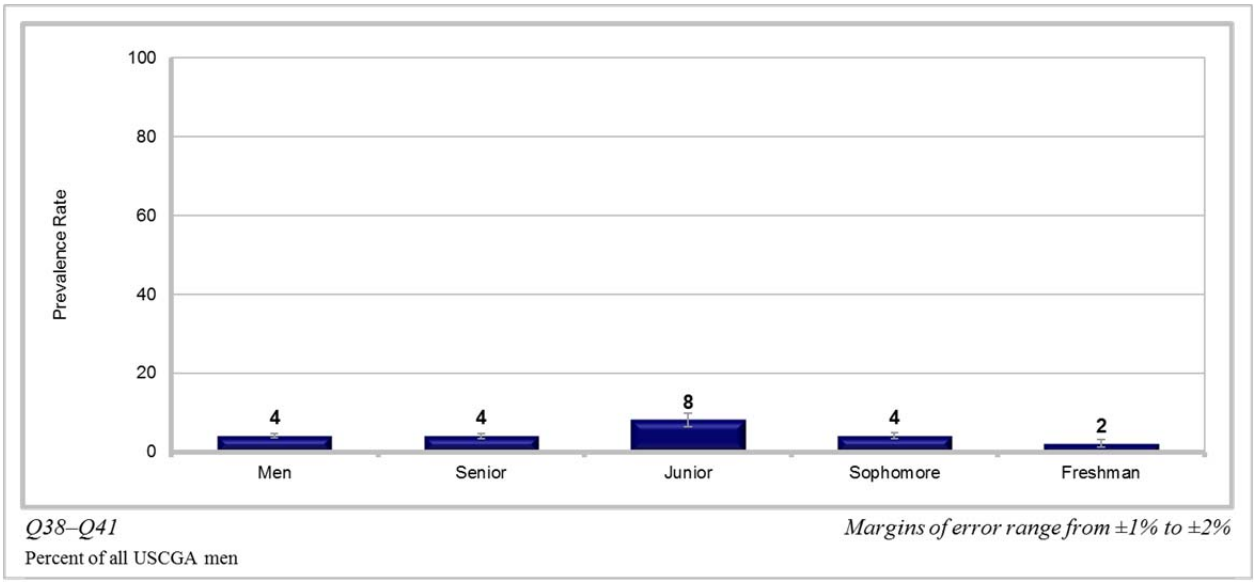


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (14%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination*, whereas freshman women (8%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 134, 4% of USCGA men indicated experiencing *gender discrimination*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 134.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for USCGA Men, by Class Year



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

- Junior men (8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination*, whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.

Sex-Based MEO violations

Sex-based MEO violations are defined as having experienced at least one of the behaviors in line with *sexual harassment* (*sexually hostile work environment* and *sexual quid pro quo*) and/or *gender discrimination*, and met the legal requirements for being an MEO violation. The estimated *sex-based MEO violation* prevalence rate is a "roll up" of those who met the requirements for inclusion into at least one of the following estimated prevalence rates: *sexual harassment* (*sexually hostile work environment* and/or *sexual quid pro quo*) and/or *gender discrimination*.

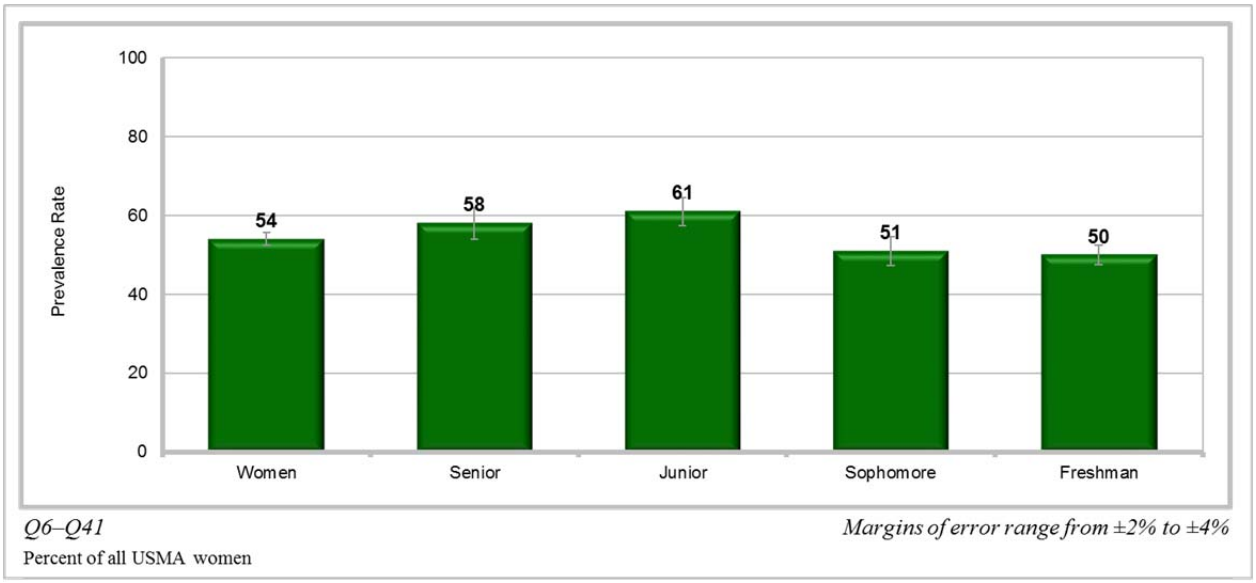
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, one-quarter (25%) of students indicated experiencing a *sex-based MEO violation*. This represents more than half (56%) of women and 16% of men. This question was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 135, a little more than half (54%) of USMA women indicated experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 135.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for USMA Women, by Class Year

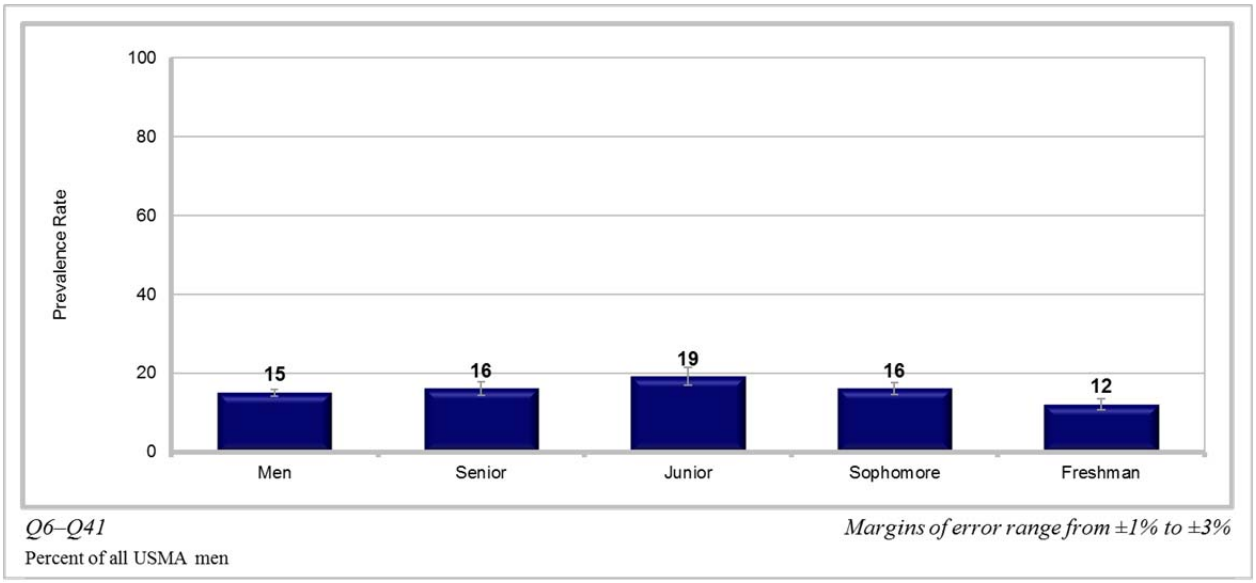


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior (61%) and senior women (58%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*, whereas freshman women (50%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 136, 15% of USMA men indicated experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 136.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for USMA Men, by Class Year



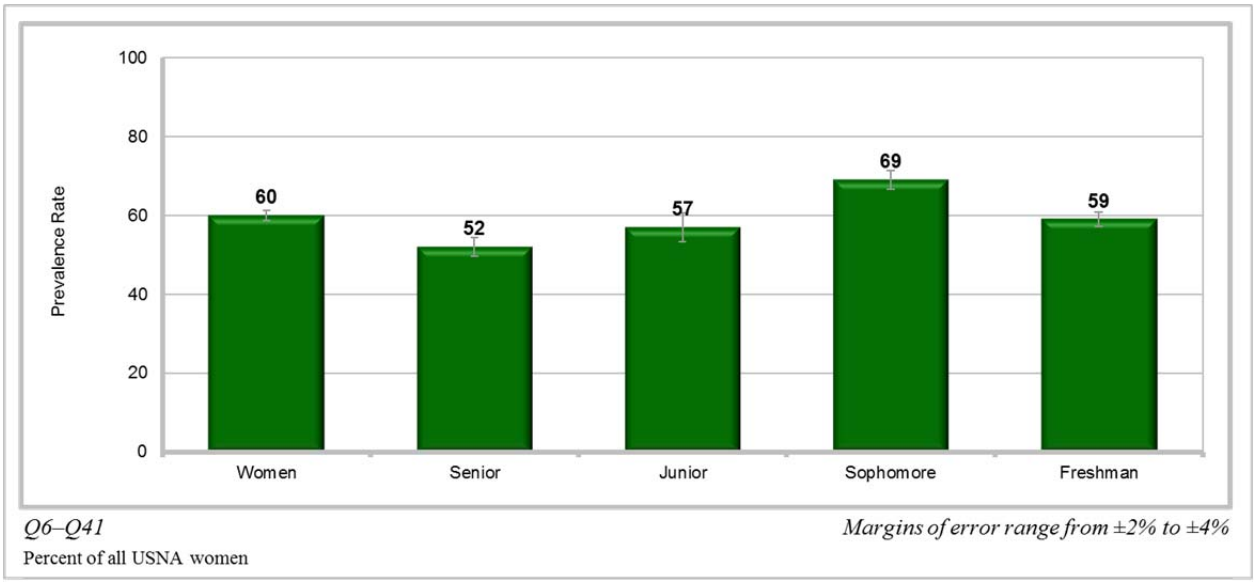
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior men (19%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*, whereas freshman men (12%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 137, more than half (60%) of USNA women indicated experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 137.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for USNA Women, by Class Year

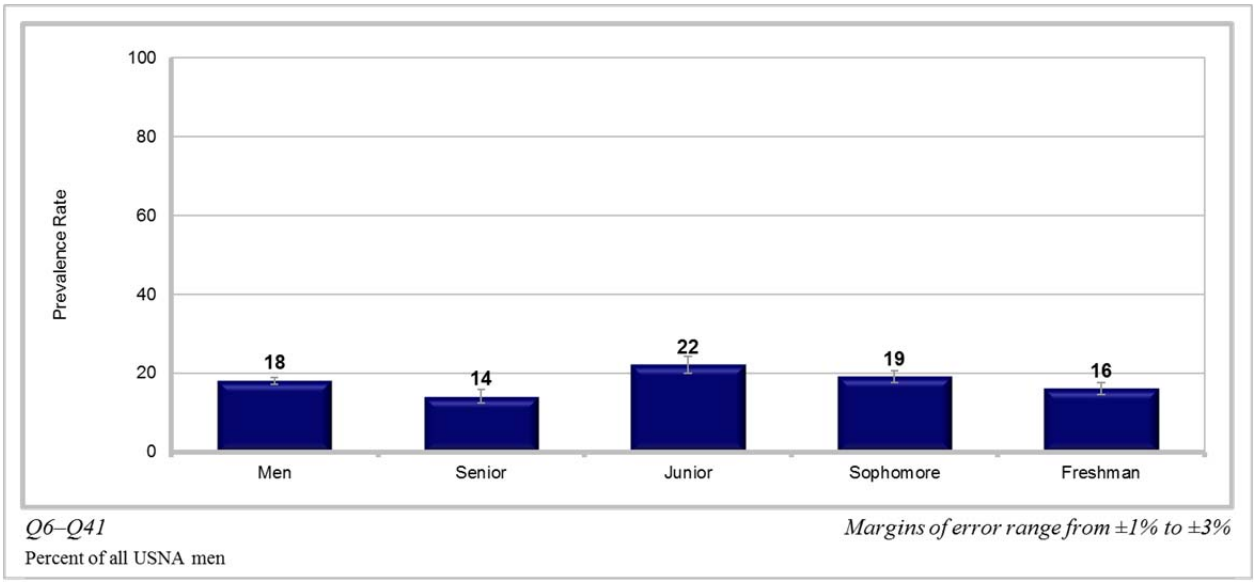


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (69%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*, whereas senior women (52%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 138, a little less than one-fifth (18%) of USNA men indicated experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 138.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for USNA Men, by Class Year



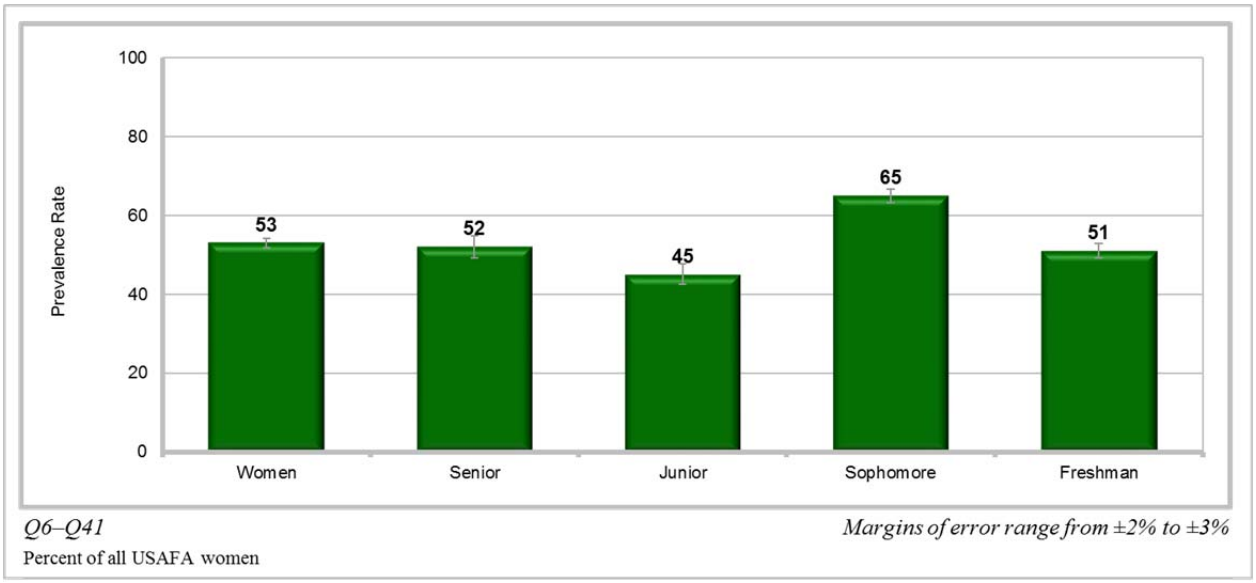
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Junior men (22%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*, whereas freshman (16%) and senior men (14%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 139, a little more than half (53%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 139.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for USAFA Women, by Class Year

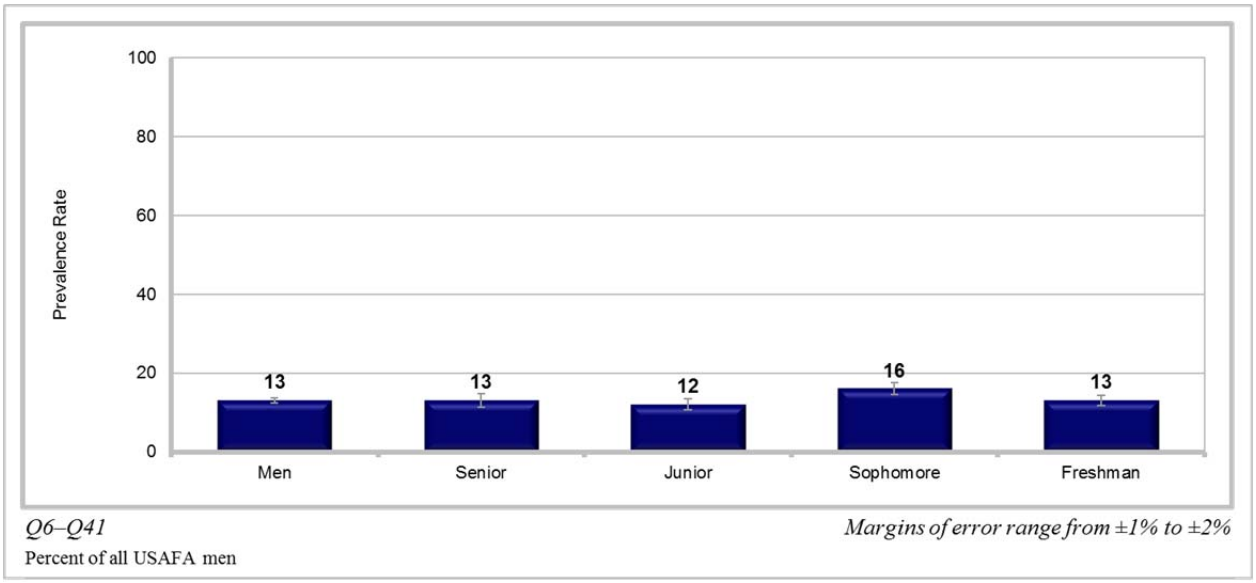


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (65%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*, whereas freshman (51%) and junior women (45%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 140, 13% of USAFA men indicated experiencing *sex-based MEO violations.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 140.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for USAFA Men, by Class Year



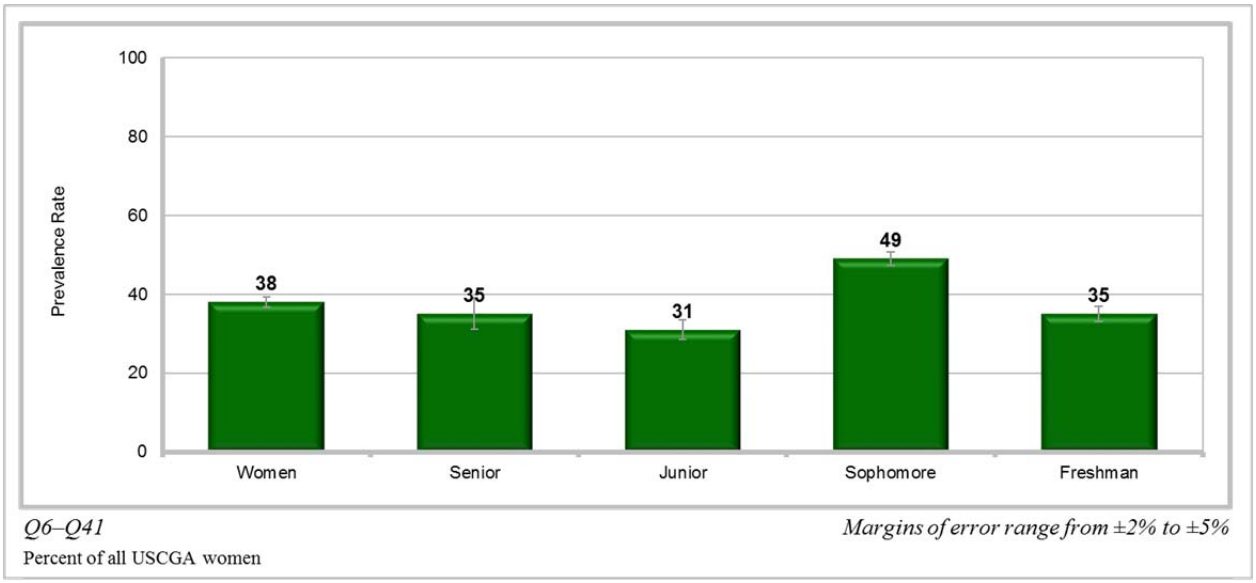
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore men (16%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*, whereas junior men (12%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 141, more than one-third (38%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 141.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for USCGA Women, by Class Year

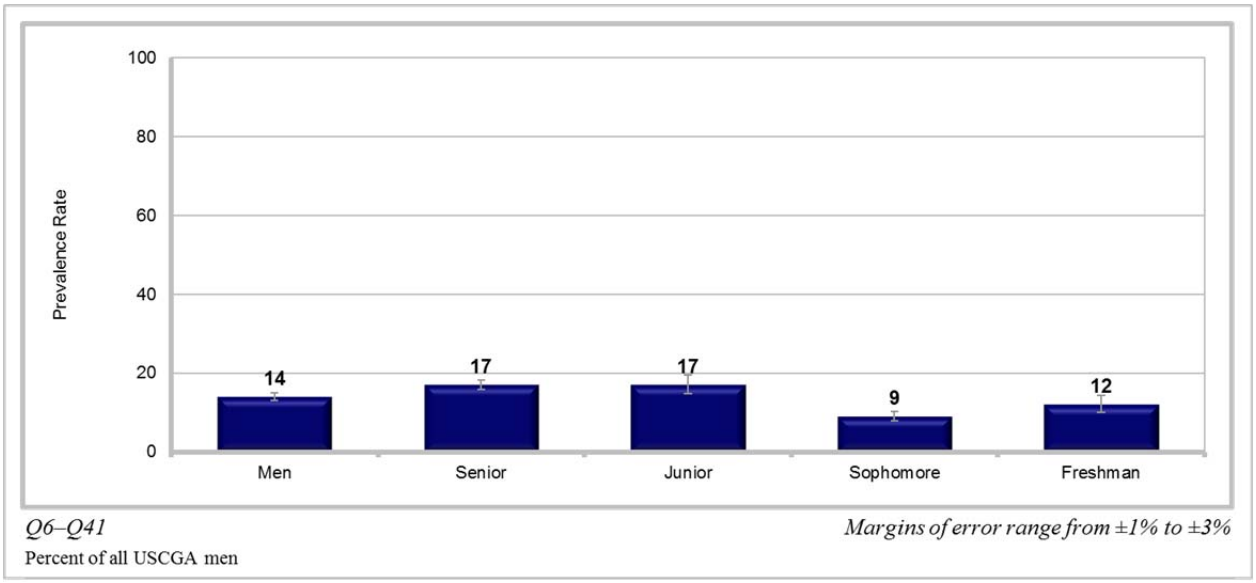


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (49%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*, whereas freshman (35%) and junior women (31%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 142, 14% of USCGA men indicated experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 142.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for USCGA Men, by Class Year



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

- Junior (17%) and senior men (17%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sex-based MEO violations*, whereas sophomore men (9%) were less likely.

Combination of Behaviors

A student could report experiencing more than one MEO violation (*sexually hostile work environment*, *sexual quid pro quo*, and/or *gender discrimination*). This section details the combination of experiences that make up the estimated sex-based MEO violation prevalence rate, and is broken down into the following categories:

- Experienced *sexually hostile work environment* only,
- Experienced *sexual quid pro quo* only,
- Experienced *gender discrimination* only,
- Experienced a combination of sex-based MEO violations, and
- Did not experience any sex-based MEO violation.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, the majority of students (76%) indicated they *did not experience any MEO violation behaviors*. This represents less than half (44%) of women and the majority (85%) of men. Fourteen percent (14%) of students indicated experiencing *sexually hostile work*

environment behaviors only. This represents more than one-quarter (26%) of women and one-tenth (10%) of men. Less than point one percent (<0.1%) of students (<0.1% for both women and men) indicated they experienced *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only*. Seven percent of students (23% of women and 2% of men) indicated experiencing a *combination of behaviors,* whereas 4% of students (7% of women and 3% of men) indicated they experienced *gender discrimination behaviors only*. These questions were new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 123, a little less than half (47%) of USMA women indicated they *did not experience any MEO violation behaviors*. A little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated experiencing a *combination of behaviors*. A little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only*, 8% indicated experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only*, and less than point one percent (<0.1%) indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only*.

Table 123.
Combinations of Sex-Based MEO Behaviors Experienced by USMA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment only	21	20	29	16	21
Sexual quid pro quo only	<0.1	<0.1	2	<0.1	<0.1
Gender discrimination only	8	8	8	8	7
Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors	24	29	22	26	21
Did not experience any sex-based MEO behaviors	47	43	39	50	51
Margins of Error	*±1%-2%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±2%-4%*	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-3%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Junior women (29%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only,* whereas sophomore women (16%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Junior women (2%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only,* whereas, freshman (<0.1%), sophomore (<0.1%), and senior women (<0.1%) were less likely.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors.*** Senior women (29%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors*, whereas freshman women (21%) were less likely.

- ***Did not experience any sex-based MEO violations.*** Freshman women (51%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not experience any sex-based MEO violations,* whereas junior (39%) and senior women (43%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 124, the majority (85%) of USMA men indicated they *did not experience any MEO violation behaviors*. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only*. Two percent (2%) indicated experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only*, 2% indicated experiencing a *combination of behaviors*, and less than point one percent (<0.1%) indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only*.

Table 124.
Combinations of Sex-Based MEO Behaviors Experienced by USMA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment only	11	11	11	11	9
Sexual quid pro quo only	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Gender discrimination only	2	2	4	3	1
Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors	2	2	3	2	1
Did not experience any sex-based MEO behaviors	85	85	81	85	88
Margins of Error	*±1%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-3%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-2%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Freshman (<0.1%) and senior men (<0.1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only,* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Junior men (4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only,* whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.

- ***Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors.*** Junior men (3%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors*, whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.

- ***Did not experience any sex-based MEO violations.*** Freshman men (88%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not experience any sex-based MEO violations,* whereas junior men (81%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 125, forty percent (40%) of USNA women indicated they *did not experience any MEO violation behaviors*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only*. One-quarter (25%) of women indicated experiencing a *combination of behaviors*, 8% indicated experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only*, and less than point one percent (<0.1%) indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only*.

Table 125.
Combinations of Sex-Based MEO Behaviors Experienced by USNA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment only	26	20	30	26	30
Sexual quid pro quo only	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Gender discrimination only	8	7	7	9	9
Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors	25	25	20	34	21
Did not experience any sex-based MEO behaviors	40	48	43	31	41
Margins of Error	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-3%*	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-3%*	*±<1%-2%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Freshman (30%) and junior women (30%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only,* whereas senior women (20%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors.*** Sophomore women (34%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors*, whereas freshman (21%) and junior women (20%) were less likely.

- ***Did not experience any sex-based MEO violations.*** Senior women (48%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not experience any sex-based MEO violations,* whereas sophomore women (31%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 126, the majority (83%) of USNA men indicated they *did not experience any MEO violation behaviors*. One-tenth (10%) of USNA men indicated experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only*. Five percent (5%) indicated experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only*, 2% indicated experiencing a *combination of behaviors*, and less than point one percent (<0.1%) indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only*.

Table 126.
Combinations of Sex-Based MEO Behaviors Experienced by USNA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment only	10	6	10	11	12
Sexual quid pro quo only	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Gender discrimination only	5	5	10	5	2
Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors	2	2	2	2	2
Did not experience any sex-based MEO behaviors	83	86	79	82	85
Margins of Error	*±1%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-3%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-2%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Freshman men (12%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only,* whereas senior men (6%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Junior (<0.1%) and senior men (<0.1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only,* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Junior men (10%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only,* whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.

- ***Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Did not experience any sex-based MEO violations.*** Freshman (85%) and senior men (86%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not experience any sex-based MEO violations*, whereas junior men (79%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 127, a little less than half (48%) of USAFA women indicated they *did not experience any MEO violation behaviors*. More than one-quarter (28%) indicated experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.* A little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated experiencing a *combination of behaviors*, 6% indicated experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only*, and less than point one percent (<0.1%) indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only*.

Table 127.
Combinations of Sex-Based MEO Behaviors Experienced by USAFA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment only	28	26	20	37	29
Sexual quid pro quo only	<0.1	<0.1	1	<0.1	<0.1
Gender discrimination only	6	7	7	6	4
Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors	18	19	17	22	16
Did not experience any sex-based MEO behaviors	48	48	56	35	50
Margins of Error	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-3%*	*±<1%-3%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-2%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Sophomore women (37%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only,* whereas junior women (20%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Junior women (1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only,* whereas freshman (<0.1%), sophomore (<0.1%), and senior women (<0.1%) were less likely.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Senior women (7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only,* whereas freshman women (4%) were less likely.

- ***Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors.*** Sophomore women (22%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors*, whereas freshman women (16%) were less likely.

- ***Did not experience any sex-based MEO violations.*** Freshman (50%) and junior women (56%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not experience any sex-based MEO violations,* whereas sophomore women (35%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 128, the majority (87%) of USAFA men indicated they *did not experience any MEO violation behaviors*. One-tenth (10%) of USAFA men indicated experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only*, 2% indicated experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only*, 1% indicated experiencing a *combination of behaviors*, and less than point one percent (<0.1%) indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only*.

Table 128.
Combinations of Sex-Based MEO Behaviors Experienced by USAFA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment only	10	8	8	12	10
Sexual quid pro quo only	<0.1	1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Gender discrimination only	2	2	2	3	1
Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors	1	2	1	2	1
Did not experience any sex-based MEO behaviors	87	87	88	84	88
Margins of Error	*±<1%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-2%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Sophomore men (12%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only,* whereas junior men (8%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Senior men (1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only,* whereas freshman (<0.1%), sophomore (<0.1%), and junior men (<0.1%) were less likely.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Freshman men (1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only,* compared to men in other classes.

- ***Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors.*** Freshman men (1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing a *combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors*, compared to men in other classes.

- ***Did not experience any sex-based MEO violations.*** Junior men (88%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not experience any sex-based MEO violations*, whereas sophomore men (84%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 129, a little less than two-thirds (62%) of USCGA women indicated they *did not experience any MEO violation behaviors*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only*, one-tenth (10%) indicated experiencing a *combination of behaviors*, 1% indicated experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only*, and less than point one percent (<0.1%) indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only*.

Table 129.
Combinations of Sex-Based MEO Behaviors Experienced by USCGA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment only	26	24	21	34	24
Sexual quid pro quo only	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Gender discrimination only	1	2	5	<0.1	<0.1
Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors	10	9	5	15	11
Did not experience any sex-based MEO behaviors	62	65	69	51	65
Margins of Error	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-3%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-2%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Sophomore women (34%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only*, whereas freshman (24%) and junior women (21%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Junior women (5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only*, whereas freshman (<0.1%) and sophomore women (<0.1%) were less likely.

- ***Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors.*** Sophomore women (15%) were more likely to indicate experiencing a *combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors*, whereas junior women (5%) were less likely.

- ***Did not experience any sex-based MEO violations.*** Freshman (65%) and junior women (69%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not experience any sex-based MEO violations,* whereas sophomore women (51%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 130, the majority (87%) of USCGA men indicated they *did not experience any MEO violation behaviors*. Nine percent (9%) indicated experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.* Three percent (3%) indicated experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only*, 2% indicated experiencing a *combination of behaviors*, and less than point one percent (<0.1%) indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo behaviors only*.

Table 130.
Combinations of Sex-Based MEO Behaviors Experienced by USCGA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment only	9	12	9	5	9
Sexual quid pro quo only	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Gender discrimination only	3	3	6	2	<0.1
Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors	2	2	2	2	2
Did not experience any sex-based MEO behaviors	87	83	83	91	89
Margins of Error	*±<1%-1%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-3%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-3%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Senior men (12%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *sexually hostile work environment behaviors only,* whereas sophomore men (5%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Junior men (6%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *gender discrimination behaviors only,* whereas freshman men (<0.1%) were less likely.

- ***Combination of sex-based MEO violation behaviors.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Did not experience any sex-based MEO violations.*** Freshman (89%) and sophomore men (91%) were more likely to indicate that they *did not experience any sex-based MEO violations,* whereas junior (83%) and senior men (83%) were less likely.

Respondent Classification of MEO Violations

Students were asked to indicate if they thought the behaviors they selected as happening to them were hostile work environment, quid pro quo, or gender discrimination. For analysis purposes, only those students who met the criteria for experiencing each behavior are included in the respective classifications. Therefore, each group of students referenced that are classifying MEO violations also met the criteria for experiencing this behavior. This section provides an examination of the question where, for example, of those who met the criteria for experiencing gender discrimination, what proportion actually considered this behavior to be gender discrimination?

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for gender discrimination, the majority (79%) of students classified these behaviors as *gender discrimination*. This represents the majority (84%) of women and a little more than two-thirds (69%) of men. Of those who met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, a little less than half (48%) of students classified these behaviors as *sexual quid pro quo.* This represents a little more than half (52%) of women and more than one-third (38%) of men. Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for a sexually hostile work environment, a little less than one-quarter (24%) of students classified these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment.* This represents one-quarter (25%) of women and a little less than one-quarter (23%) of men. This question was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 131, of those USMA women who met the criteria for experiencing gender discrimination, the majority (87%) classified MEO violations as *gender discrimination.* Of those who met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, a little more than half (53%) classified these behaviors as *sexual quid pro quo*. Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for sexually hostile work environment, more than one-quarter (29%) of USMA women classified these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 131.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Classified MEO Violations as Hostile Work Environment, Quid Pro Quo, or Gender Discrimination, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment	29	20	32	39	25
Sexual quid pro quo	53	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gender discrimination	87	87	92	88	86
Margins of Error	*±3%*	*±6%*	*±5%-6%*	*±5%-6%*	*±4%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for a sexually hostile work environment, sophomore women (39%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment,* whereas freshman (25%) and senior women (20%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Of those met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, results are not reportable for USMA women, by class year.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for gender discrimination, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 132, of those USMA men who met the criteria for experiencing gender discrimination, two-thirds (66%) classified MEO violations as *gender discrimination.* Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for sexually hostile work environment, a little less than one-third (30%) classified these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment.* Results for *sexual quid pro quo* are not reportable. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 132.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Classified MEO Violations as Hostile Work Environment, Quid Pro Quo, or Gender Discrimination, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment	30	22	34	32	33
Sexual quid pro quo	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gender discrimination	66	71	65	62	67
Margins of Error	*±4%-7%*	*±7%-12%*	*±9%-13%*	*±7%-12%*	*±7%-15%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for a sexually hostile work environment, senior men (22%) were less likely to classify MEO violations as *sexually hostile work environment,* compared to men in other classes.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Of those met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, results are not reportable for USMA men, by class year.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for gender discrimination, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 133, of those USNA women who met the criteria for experiencing gender discrimination, a majority (82%) classified MEO violations as *gender discrimination.* Of those who met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, forty percent (40%) classified these behaviors as *sexual quid pro quo*. Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for sexually hostile work environment, more than one-quarter (26%) classified these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 133.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Classified MEO Violations as Hostile Work Environment, Quid Pro Quo, or Gender Discrimination, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment	26	23	26	23	32
Sexual quid pro quo	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gender discrimination	82	82	87	76	86
Margins of Error	*±2%-16%*	*±4%*	*±6%*	*±4%*	*±3%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for a sexually hostile work environment, freshman women (32%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment,* whereas sophomore women were less likely (23%).

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Of those met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, results are not reportable for USNA women, by class year.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for gender discrimination, freshman women (86%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *gender discrimination,* whereas sophomore women were less likely (76%).

USNA Men. As seen in Table 134, of those USNA men who met the criteria for experiencing gender discrimination, nearly three-quarters (72%) classified MEO violations as *gender discrimination.* Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for sexually hostile work environment, a little less than one-fifth (19%) classified these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment*. Results for *sexual quid pro quo* are not reportable. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 134.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Classified MEO Violations as Hostile Work Environment, Quid Pro Quo, or Gender Discrimination, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment	19	15	19	15	27
Sexual quid pro quo	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gender discrimination	72	75	77	69	50
Margins of Error	*±3%-5%*	*±8%-9%*	*±7%-8%*	*±5%-8%*	*±6%-12%*

Note. Q6-Q41

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for a sexually hostile work environment, freshman men (27%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment,* compared to men in other classes.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Of those met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, results are not reportable for USNA men, by class year.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for gender discrimination, freshman men (50%) were less likely to classify these behaviors as *gender discrimination,* compared to men in other classes.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 135, of those USAFA women who met the criteria for experiencing gender discrimination, a majority (84%) classified MEO violations as *gender discrimination.* Of those who met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, more than half (60%) classified these behaviors as *sexual quid pro quo*. Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for sexually hostile work environment, a little more than one-fifth (21%) of USAFA women classified these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 135.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Classified MEO Violations as Hostile Work Environment, Quid Pro Quo, or Gender Discrimination, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment	21	21	20	24	20
Sexual quid pro quo	60	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gender discrimination	84	90	77	85	85
Margins of Error	*±2%-11%*	*±4%*	*±4%-5%*	*±3%*	*±3%-4%*

Note. Q6-Q41

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for a sexually hostile work environment, sophomore women (24%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment,* compared to women in other classes.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Of those met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, results are not reportable for USAFA women, by class year.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for gender discrimination, senior women (90%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *gender discrimination*, whereas junior women were less likely (77%).

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 136, of those who USAFA men who met the criteria for experiencing gender discrimination, a little more than two-thirds (68%) classified MEO violations as *gender discrimination.* Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for sexually hostile work environment, a little less than one-fifth (18%) classified these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment*. Results for *sexual quid pro quo* are not reportable. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 136.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Classified MEO Violations as Hostile Work Environment, Quid Pro Quo, or Gender Discrimination, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment	18	26	21	11	18
Sexual quid pro quo	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gender discrimination	68	69	83	63	50
Margins of Error	*±3%-6%*	*±9%-14%*	*±8%-11%*	*±5%-10%*	*±5%-14%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for a sexually hostile work environment, senior men (26%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment,* whereas sophomore men (11%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Of those met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, results are not reportable for USAFA men, by class year.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for gender discrimination, junior men (83%) were more likely to these behaviors as *gender discrimination,* whereas freshman men were less likely (50%).

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 137, of those USCGA women who met the criteria for experiencing gender discrimination, the majority (77%) classified MEO violations as *gender discrimination.* Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for sexually hostile work environment, a little more than one-fifth (22%) classified these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment*. Results for *sexual quid pro quo* are not reportable. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 137.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Classified MEO Violations as Hostile Work Environment, Quid Pro Quo, or Gender Discrimination, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment	22	35	7	28	12
Sexual quid pro quo	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gender discrimination	77	67	80	83	71
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±8%-13%*	*±4%-9%*	*±3%-4%*	*±3%-7%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for a sexually hostile work environment, sophomore (28%) and senior women (35%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment,* whereas freshman (12%) and junior women (7%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Of those met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, results are not reportable for USCGA women, by class year.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for gender discrimination, sophomore women (83%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *gender discrimination,* compared to women in other classes.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 138, of those USCGA men who met the criteria for experiencing gender discrimination, a little less than two-thirds (61%) classified MEO violations as *gender discrimination.* Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for sexually hostile work environment, a little more than one-tenth (11%) classified these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment*. Results for *sexual quid pro quo* are not reportable. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 138.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Classified MEO Violations as Hostile Work Environment, Quid Pro Quo, or Gender Discrimination, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Sexually hostile work environment	11	7	8	29	8
Sexual quid pro quo	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gender discrimination	61	NR	44	>99	NR
Margins of Error	*±3%-7%*	*±3%*	*±7%-11%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±9%*

Note. Q6-Q41.

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

- ***Sexually hostile work environment behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for a sexually hostile work environment, sophomore men (29%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *sexually hostile work environment,* whereas senior men (7%) were less likely.

- ***Sexual quid pro quo behaviors only.*** Of those met the criteria for experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, results are not reportable for USCGA men, by class year.

- ***Gender discrimination behaviors only.*** Of those who experienced behaviors meeting the criteria for gender discrimination, sophomore men (>99%) were more likely to classify these behaviors as *gender discrimination,* whereas junior men were less likely (44%).

Alleged Offender Characteristics in Any MEO Violation

Students who indicated that they had experienced at least one sex-based MEO violation since June 2015 were asked whether the incidents involved the same people in all incidents; the same people in some incidents, but not all; different people in each incident; or whether the identity was unknown.

Total DoD Academies

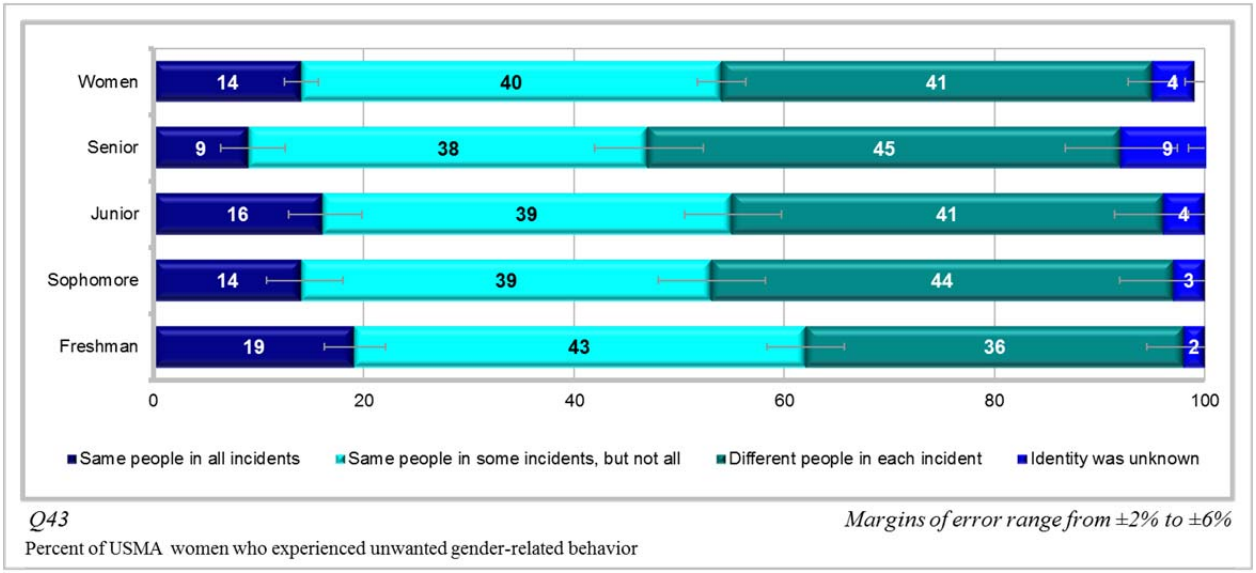
Across all DoD Academies, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, more than one-third (38%) of students indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all.* This represents less than half (44%) of women and a little less than one-third (31%) of men. More than one-third (35%) of students indicated that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident.* This represents more than one-third (39%) of women and a little less than one-third (31%) of men. A little more than one-fifth (22%) of students indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents.* This represents 14% of women and a little less than one-third (31%) of men. Five percent of students indicated that the *identity*

was unknown. This represents 3% of women and 7% of men. This question was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 143, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, forty-one (41%) percent indicated that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* forty percent (40%) indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents*, *but not all*, 14% indicated that that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents*, and 4% percent indicated that the *identity was unknown.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 143.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated the Same or Different Alleged Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



Q43 *Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%*

Percent of USMA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- ***Same people in all incidents.*** Freshman women (19%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents,* whereas senior women (9%) were less likely.

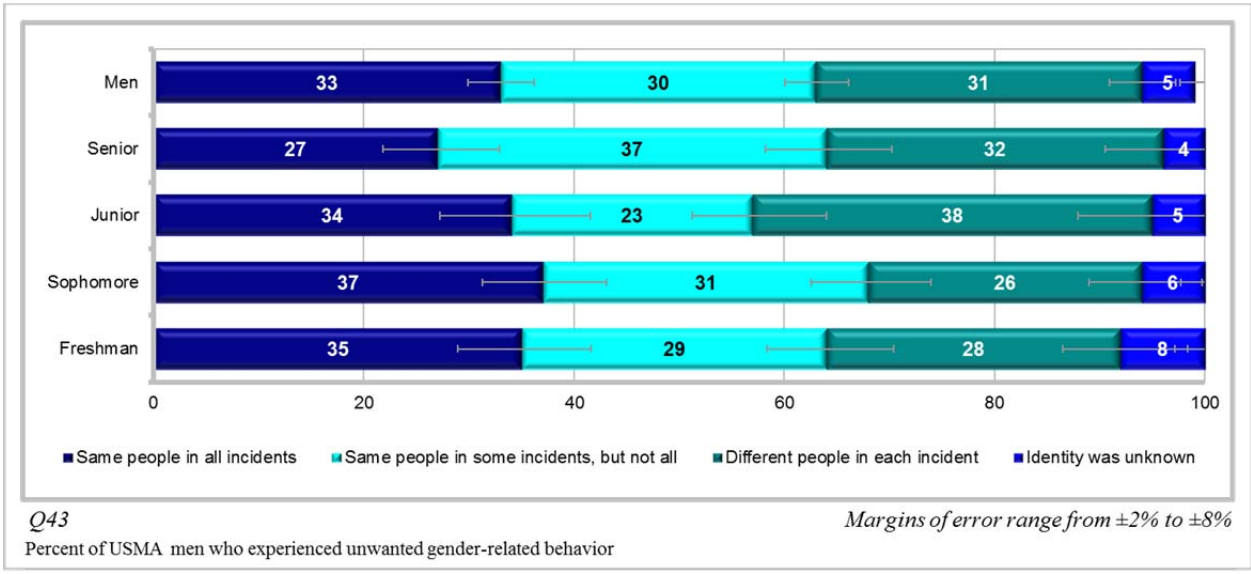
- ***Same people in some incidents, but not all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Different people in each incident.*** Freshman women (36%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* compared to women in other classes.

- ***Identity was unknown.*** Senior women (9%) were more likely to indicate that the *identity was unknown,* whereas freshman women (2%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 144, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, one-third (33%) of USMA men indicated that that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents*, a little less than one-third (30%) indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents*, *but not all*, and a little less than one-third (31%) indicated that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident.* Five percent (5%) indicated that the *identity was unknown.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 144.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated the Same or Different Alleged Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



Q43 *Margins of error range from ±2% to ±8%*
Percent of USMA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- ***Same people in all incidents.*** Senior men (27%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents,* compared to men in other classes.

- ***Same people in some incidents, but not all.*** Senior men (37%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all,* whereas junior men (23%) were less likely.

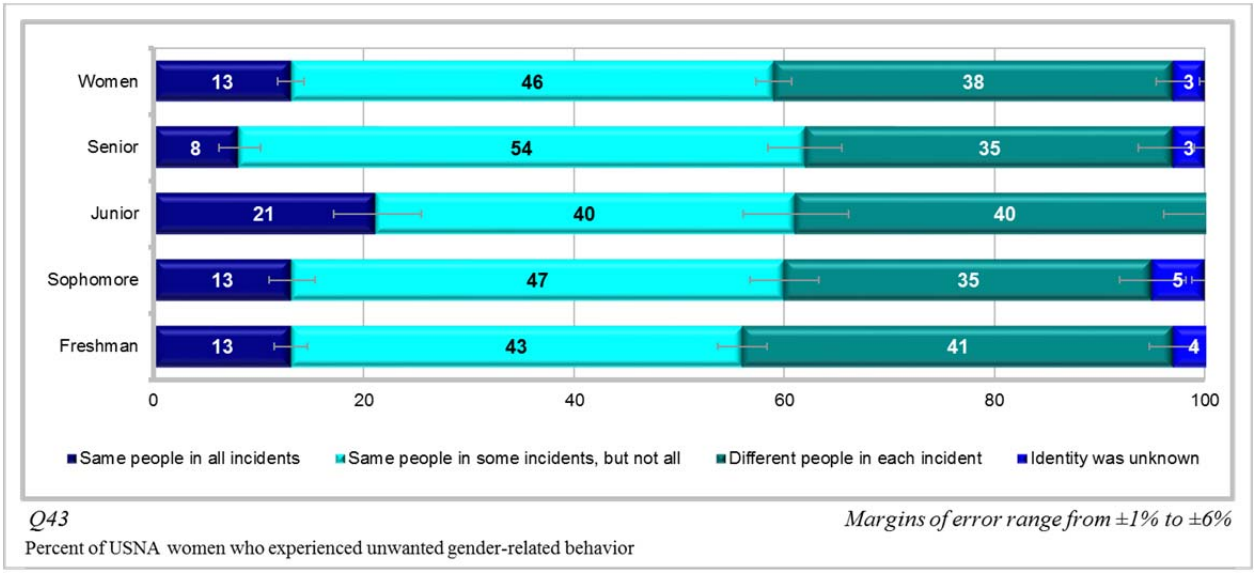
- ***Different people in each incident.*** Junior men (38%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* compared to men in other classes.

- ***Identity was unknown.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 145, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, a little less than half (46%) indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents*, *but not all*, and more than one-third (38%) indicated that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* 13% indicated that that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents*, and 3% indicated that the *identity was unknown.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 145.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated the Same or Different Alleged Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



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

- ***Same people in all incidents.*** Junior women (21%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents*, whereas senior women (8%) were less likely.

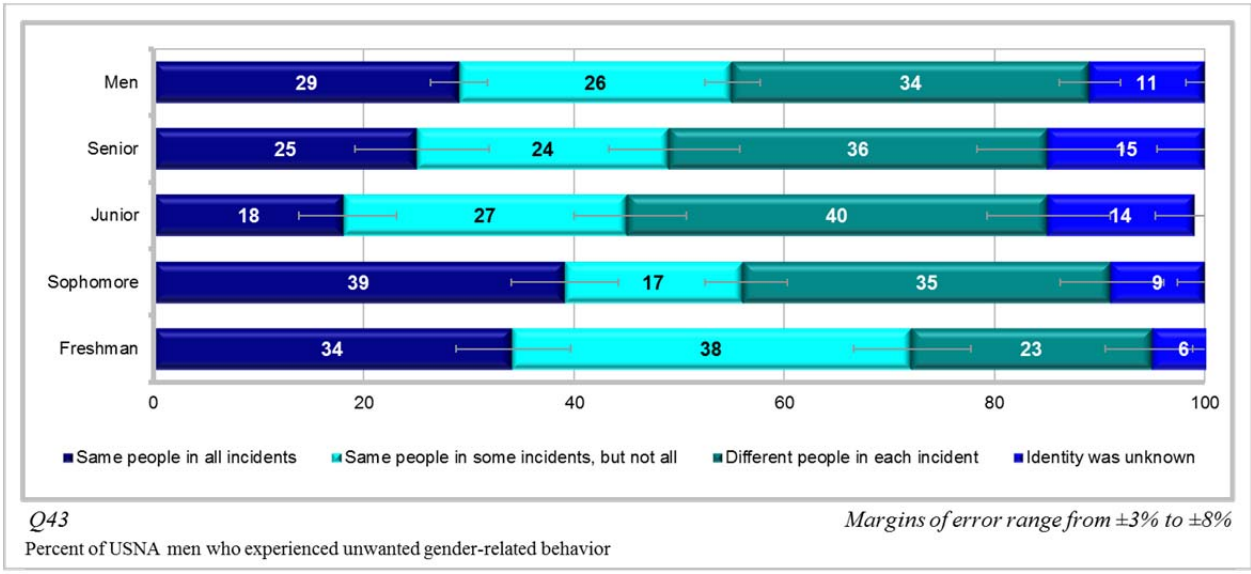
- ***Same people in some incidents, but not all.*** Senior women (54%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all*, whereas freshman (43%) and junior women (40%) were less likely.

- ***Different people in each incident.*** Freshman women (41%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident*, compared to women in other classes.

- ***Identity was unknown.*** Sophomore women (5%) were more likely to indicate that the *identity was unknown,* whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 146, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, more than one-third (34%) indicated that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident*, more than one-quarter (29%) indicated that that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents*, more than one-quarter (26%) indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all*, and a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated that the *identity was unknown.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 146.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated the Same or Different Alleged Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



Q43 *Margins of error range from ±3% to ±8%*
Percent of USNA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- ***Same people in all incidents.*** Sophomore men (39%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents,* whereas junior men (18%) were less likely.

- ***Same people in some incidents, but not all.*** Freshman men (38%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all,* whereas sophomore men (17%) were less likely.

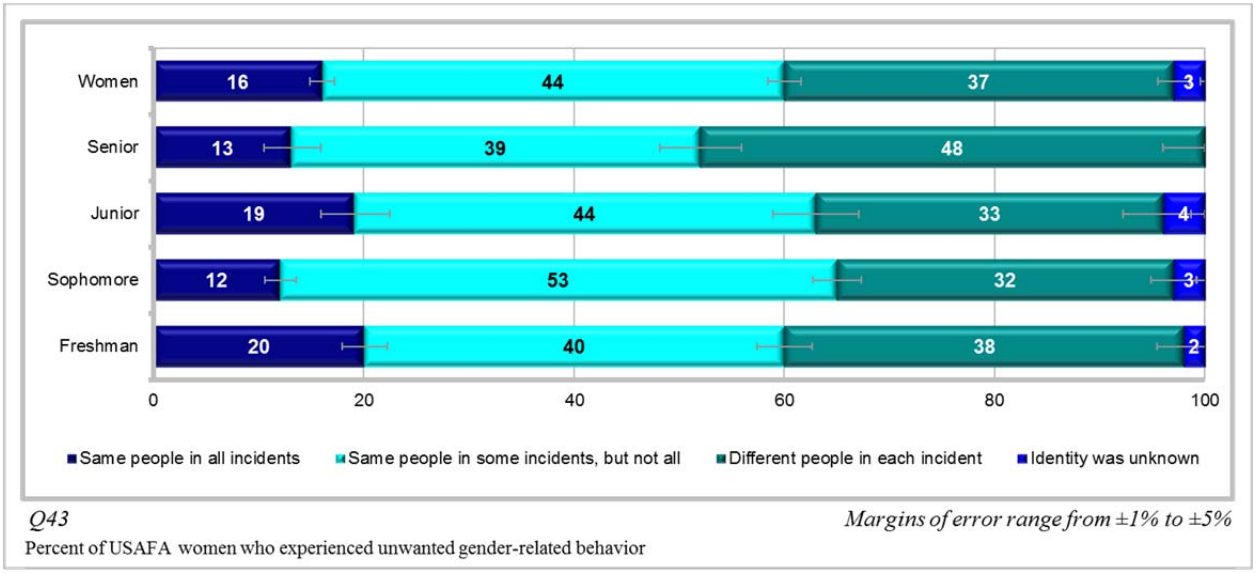
- ***Different people in each incident.*** Junior men (40%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* whereas freshman men (23%) were less likely.

- ***Identity was unknown.*** Freshman men (6%) were less likely to indicate that the *identity was unknown,* compared to men in other classes.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 147, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, less than half (44%) indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all*, more than one-third (37%) indicated that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* 16% of indicated that that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents*, and 3% indicated that the *identity was unknown.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 147.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated the Same or Different Alleged Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



Q43 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of USAFA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- ***Same people in all incidents.*** Freshman (20%) and junior women (19%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents,* whereas sophomore women (12%) were less likely.

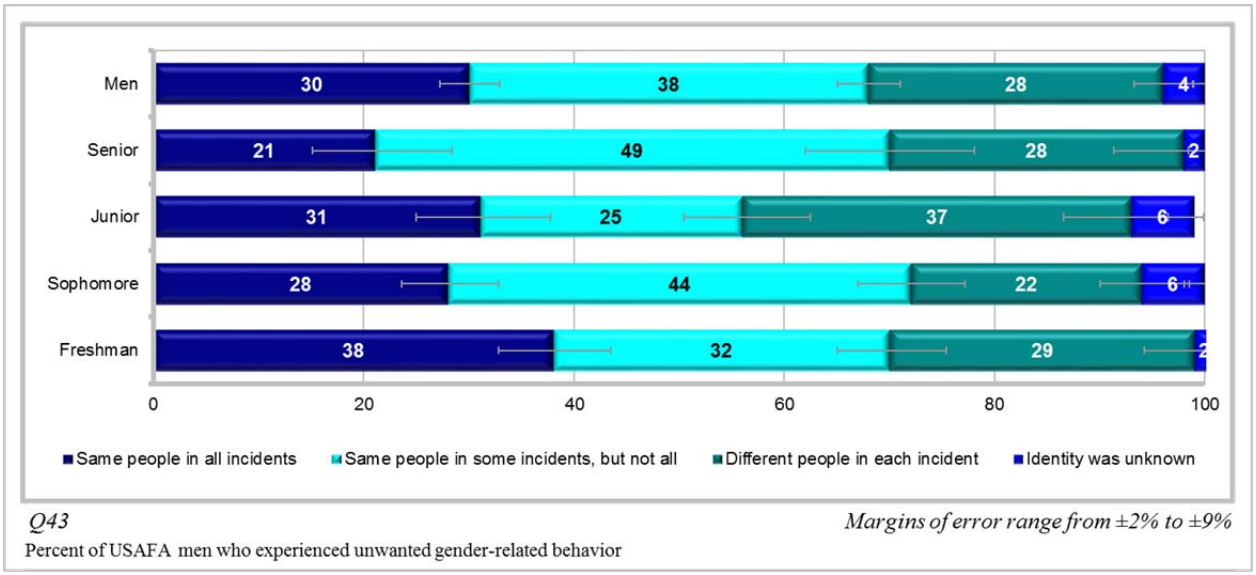
- ***Same people in some incidents, but not all.*** Sophomore women (53%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all,* whereas freshman (40%) and senior women (39%) were less likely.

- ***Different people in each incident.*** Senior women (48%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* whereas sophomore (32%) and junior women (33%) were less likely.

- ***Identity was unknown.*** Senior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate that the *identity was unknown,* compared to women in other classes.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 148, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, more than one-third (38%) indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents*, *but not all*, a little less than one-third (30%) indicated that that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents*, more than one-quarter (28%) indicated that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* and 4% indicated that the *identity was unknown.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 148.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated the Same or Different Alleged Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



Q43 *Margins of error range from ±2% to ±9%*
Percent of USAFA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- ***Same people in all incidents.*** Freshman men (38%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents,* whereas senior men (21%) were less likely.

- ***Same people in some incidents, but not all.*** Sophomore (44%) and senior men (49%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all,* whereas freshman (32%) and junior men (25%) were less likely.

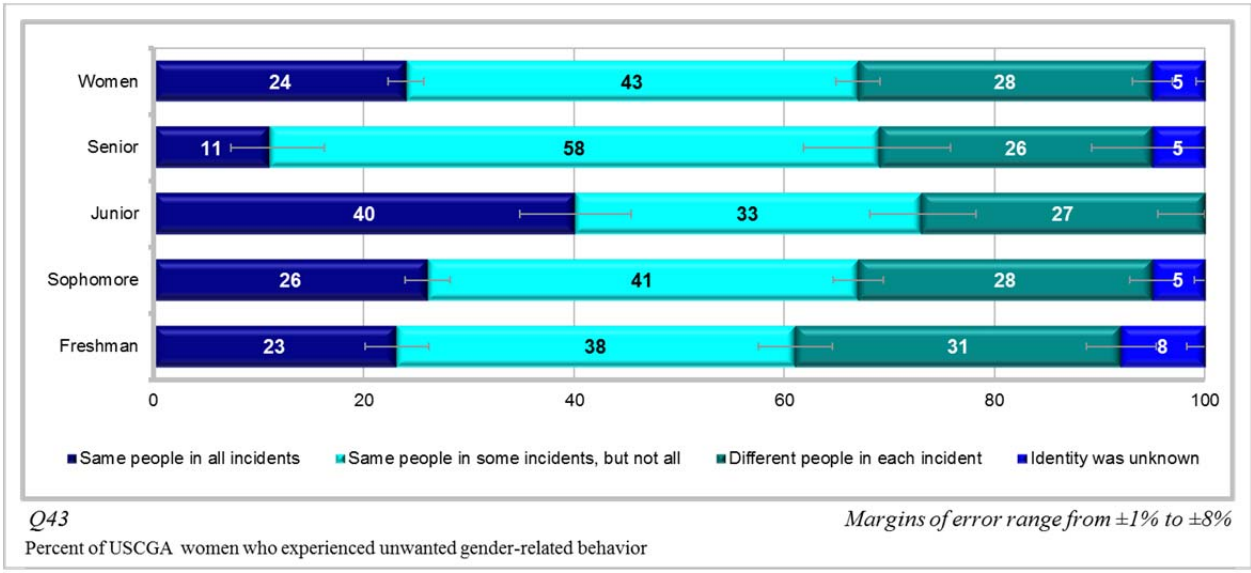
- ***Different people in each incident.*** Junior men (37%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* whereas sophomore men (22%) were less likely.

- ***Identity was unknown.*** Freshman men (2%) were less likely to indicate that the *identity was unknown,* compared to men in other classes.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 149, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, less than half (43%) indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents*, *but not all*, and more than one-quarter (28%) indicated that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated that that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents*, and 5% indicated that the *identity was unknown.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 149.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated the Same or Different Alleged Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



Q43 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%*
Percent of USCGA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- ***Same people in all incidents.*** Junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents,* whereas senior women (11%) were less likely.

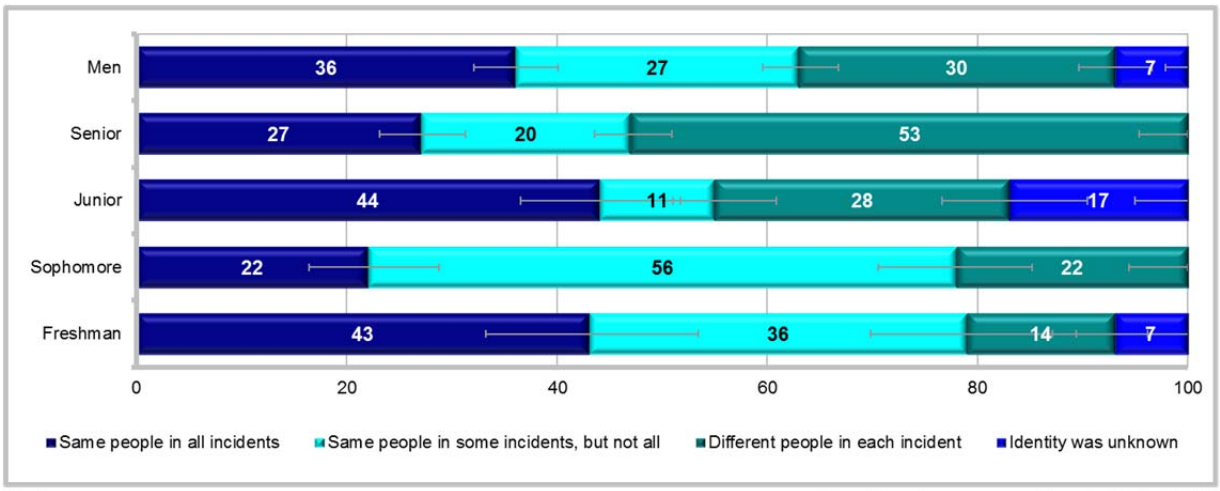
- ***Same people in some incidents, but not all.*** Senior women (58%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all,* whereas freshman (38%) and junior women (33%) were less likely.

- ***Different people in each incident.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Identity was unknown.*** Freshman women (8%) were more likely to indicate that the *identity was unknown,* whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 150, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, more than one-third (36%) of USCGA men indicated that that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents*, a little less than one-third (30%) indicated that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* more than one-quarter (27%) indicated that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents*, *but not all*, and 7% indicated that the *identity was unknown.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 150.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated the Same or Different Alleged Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



Q43 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±11%*

Percent of USCGA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- ***Same people in all incidents.*** Junior men (44%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in all incidents,* whereas sophomore (22%) and senior men (27%) were less likely.

- ***Same people in some incidents, but not all.*** Freshman (36%) and sophomore men (56%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were the *same people in some incidents, but not all,* whereas junior (11%) and senior men (20%) were less likely.

- ***Different people in each incident.*** Senior men (53%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offenders were *different people in each incident,* whereas freshman (14%) and sophomore men (22%) were less likely.

- ***Identity was unknown.*** Junior men (17%) were more likely to indicate that the *identity was unknown,* whereas sophomore (<1%) and senior men (<1%) were less likely.

Hazing or Bullying in Any MEO Violation

Students who indicated that they had experienced a sex-based MEO violation since June 2015 were asked whether they would describe the incidents as *hazing* or *bullying. Hazing* was defined in the survey as "so-called initiations or rites of passage in which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization." *Bullying* was defined as "acts of aggression intended to single out individual from their fellow cadets/ midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization."

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, one-quarter (25%) of students considered the behavior(s) to be *bullying*. This represents more than one-quarter (27%) of women and a little more than one-fifth (21%) of men. Seven percent of students considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing* in a sex-based these behaviors. This represents 8% of women and 7% of men. More than one-quarter (27%) of students considered these behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*. This represents more than one-quarter (29%) of women and a little less than one-quarter (24%) of men. Five percent of students considered the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying.* This represents 6% of women and 4% of men. This question was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 139, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, 6% of USMA women considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, and more than one-quarter (26%) considered the behavior(s) to be *bullying*. More than one-quarter (27%) of USMA women considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas 6% considered the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 139.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe Behavior as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	6	1	1	8	12
Bullying	26	23	19	29	32
Hazing and/or bullying	27	23	19	29	34
Both hazing and bullying	6	1	1	8	10
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±3%-5%*	*±2%-4%*	*±4%-5%*	*±3%-4%*

Note. Q44.

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman women (12%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, whereas junior (1%) and senior women (1%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying.*** Freshman women (32%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *bullying*, whereas junior women (19%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Freshman women (34%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas junior women (19%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Freshman women (10%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying*, whereas junior (1%) and senior women (1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 140, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, 5% of USMA men considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, and a little less than one-quarter (24%) considered the behavior(s) to be *bullying*. More than one-quarter (26%) of USMA men considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas 3% considered the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 140.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe Behavior as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	5	5	3	4	7
Bullying	24	21	29	24	21
Hazing and/or bullying	26	21	29	27	25
Both hazing and bullying	3	5	3	1	3
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±4%-6%*	*±4%-8%*	*±3%-6%*	*±4%-7%*

Note. Q44.

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

- ***Hazing.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Sophomore men (1%) were less likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying*, compared to men in other classes.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 141, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, 7% of USNA women considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, and more than one-quarter (29%) considered the behavior(s) to be *bullying*. A little less than one-third (31%) of USNA women considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas 5% considered the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 141.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe Behavior as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	7	7	3	6	9
Bullying	29	32	26	31	27
Hazing and/or bullying	31	33	27	32	30
Both hazing and bullying	5	5	2	6	6
Margins of Error	*±<1%-2%*	*±2%-4%*	*±3%-5%*	*±2%-4%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q44.

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman women (9%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, whereas junior women (3%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Junior women (2%) were less likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying*, compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 142, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, 6% of USNA men considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, and a little less than one-fifth (19%) considered the behavior(s) to be *bullying*. A little more than one-fifth (21%) of USNA men considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas 4% considered the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 142.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe Behavior as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	6	5	4	6	11
Bullying	19	10	21	17	27
Hazing and/or bullying	21	14	24	18	28
Both hazing and bullying	4	2	1	4	9
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±4%-6%*	*±3%-6%*	*±3%-5%*	*±4%-6%*

Note. Q44.

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman men (11%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing,* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Bullying.*** Freshman men (27%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *bullying,* whereas senior men (10%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Freshman men (28%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying,* whereas senior men (14%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Freshman men (9%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying,* whereas junior (1%) and senior men (2%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 143, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, a little more than one-tenth (12%) of USAFA women considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, and more than one-quarter (26%) considered the behavior(s) to be *bullying*. A little less than one-third (30%) of USAFA women considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas 8% considered the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 143.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe Behavior as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	12	5	7	9	22
Bullying	26	19	21	34	25
Hazing and/or bullying	30	23	23	35	33
Both hazing and bullying	8	1	5	8	14
Margins of Error	*±<1%-2%*	*±2%-4%*	*±3%-4%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q44.

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman women (22%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, whereas sophomore (9%), junior (7%), and senior women (5%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying.*** Sophomore women (34%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *bullying*, whereas junior (21%) and senior women (19%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Freshman (33%) and sophomore women (35%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas junior (23%) and senior women (23%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Freshman women (14%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying*, whereas junior (5%) and senior women (1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 144, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, 9% of USAFA men considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, and a little more than one-fifth (22%) considered the behavior(s) to be *bullying*. One-quarter (25%) of USAFA men considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas 6% considered the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 144.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe Behavior as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	9	4	2	10	17
Bullying	22	17	18	23	26
Hazing and/or bullying	25	17	18	28	32
Both hazing and bullying	6	4	2	6	12
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±5%-7%*	*±4%-6%*	*±3%-5%*	*±4%-6%*

Note. Q44.

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

- ***Hazing.*** Freshman men (17%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing,* whereas junior (2%) and senior men (4%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Freshman men (32%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying,* whereas junior (18%) and senior men (17%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Freshman men (12%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying,* whereas junior men (2%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 145, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, one-tenth (10%) of USCGA women considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, and a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated experiencing *bullying*. One-quarter (25%) of USCGA women considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas 6% considered the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 145.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe Behavior as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	10	5	19	10	8
Bullying	21	32	13	23	15
Hazing and/or bullying	25	32	25	25	19
Both hazing and bullying	6	5	6	8	4
Margins of Error	*±2%*	*±5%-7%*	*±4%-5%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q44.

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

- ***Hazing.*** Junior women (19%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing,* whereas freshman (8%) and senior women (5%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying.*** Senior women (32%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *bullying,* whereas freshman (15%) and junior women (13%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Senior women (32%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying,* whereas freshman women (19%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Sophomore women (8%) were more likely to consider the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying,* whereas freshman women (4%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 146, of those who experienced at least one MEO violation, 4% of USCGA men indicated considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing*, and a little less than one-fifth (19%) considered the behavior(s) to be *bullying*. A little less than one-fifth (19%) of USCGA men considered the behavior(s) to be *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas 4% considered the behavior(s) to be *both hazing and bullying.* This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 146.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe Behavior as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	4	<1	6	10	<1
Bullying	19	25	12	30	15
Hazing and/or bullying	19	25	12	30	15
Both hazing and bullying	4	<1	6	10	<1
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±6%-7%*	*±6%-7%*	*±<1%-10%*

Note. Q44.

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

- ***Hazing.*** Sophomore men (10%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *hazing*, whereas freshman (<1%) and senior men (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying.*** Sophomore (30%) and senior men (25%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *bullying*, whereas junior men (12%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying.*** Sophomore (30%) and senior men (25%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas junior men (12%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying.*** Sophomore men (10%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *both hazing and bullying*, whereas freshman (<1%) and senior men (<1%) were less likely.

Chapter 5:
One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations

Joseph N. Luchman and James Khun

This chapter provides information on the circumstances in which sex-based MEO violations occurred. Students who indicated they had experienced at least one upsetting behavior considered to be an MEO violation were asked to consider the one situation occurring since June 2015 that had the greatest effect on them. Results are presented only for students who indicated experiencing at least one upsetting behavior consistent with sexual harassment (hostile work environment and/or *sexual quid pro quo*) and/or gender discrimination, and met the legal requirements to be considered a sex-based MEO violation. With that one situation in mind, members then reported on the circumstances surrounding that experience.[81] Information from this section of the survey helps to answer questions, such as:

- Who were the offenders?
- Did the offenders do similar unwanted actions to others?
- Did the student consider the action *hazing* and/or *bullying*?
- Were the behaviors discussed and/or reported?
- What actions (if any) were taken as a result of discussing/reporting this situation?
- What were reasons given for not discussing/reporting the situation?

The results are presented separately for each Academy, by gender, and by class year. Results do not include any comparisons to prior years. While some of these items have been asked with respect to unwanted gender-related behaviors on past *SAGR* surveys, the referent behavior has changed to sex-based MEO violations, which is a new measure for the *2016 SAGR*.

This chapter presents all statistically significant differences between class years. In some cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes will be significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (e.g., both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error. Further, some estimates are not reportable (indicated as NR in figures and tables) due to a small sample size, effective sample size, or large relative standard error. Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Organizational Affiliation of Alleged Offender in the One Situation

Students who indicated that they had experienced at least one sex-based MEO violation were asked to think about the one situation that had the greatest impact on them and describe the

[81] While all students who responded to questions on the one situation had previously indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, the one situation they selected as having the greatest effect on them may not have necessarily been the situation that met the legal criteria for an MEO violation.

alleged offender(s) in that situation. Respondents were asked whether the alleged 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 alleged offenders or overlapping categories of alleged offenders, therefore, total percentages may not sum to 100%. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who indicated they had experienced a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (74%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.* This represents the majority (79%) of women and a little more than two-thirds (69%) of men. More than one-third (39%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. This represents a little less than half (48%) of women and more than one-quarter (27%) of men. A little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*. This represents more than one-quarter (28%) of women and 17% of men. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*. This represents 13% of women and a little less than one-fifth (19%) of men. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy*. This represents 16% of women and 13% of men. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow. Tables showing the percentage who indicated "yes" are presented. For tables showing percentage indicating "no" and "not sure," please refer to Appendix D.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 147, of those USMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (75%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, while a little more than half (53%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.* More than one-quarter (28%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, and a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*. A little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy*, and 16% indicated the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, and 9% indicated the alleged offender was *an unknown person*. Four percent (4%) indicated the alleged offender was *a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, and 4% indicated the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*. Lastly, two percent (2%) indicated the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 147.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations and Identified the Affiliation of the Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Yes					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	53	26	58	63	62
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	75	74	72	71	80
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	14	35	16	8	1
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	28	22	29	31	29
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	23	11	17	40	21
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	18	14	19	25	14
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	16	28	18	15	5
Academy civilian faculty or staff	4	6	3	3	2
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	4	8	5	3	<1
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	2	3	2	<1	2
Unknown person	9	15	3	10	8
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±6%*	*±4%-5%*	*±4%-6%*	*±2%-4%*

Note. Q45

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

- ***Academy student in a higher class year***. Freshman (62%) and sophomore women (63%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (26%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in the same class year***. Freshman women (80%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student in the same class year* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Academy student in a lower class year***. Senior women (35%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a lower class year*, whereas freshman (1%) and sophomore women (8%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command***. Senior women (22%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Member of intramural club or sports team at the Academy***. Sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, whereas senior women (11%) and junior women (17%) were less likely.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy***. Sophomore women (25%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate sports team at the Academy*, whereas freshman and senior women (both 14%) were less likely.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff***. Senior women (28%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman women (5%) were less likely.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff***. Senior women (6%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff* compared to women in other class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy***. Senior women (8%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT***. Sophomore women (<1%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Unknown person***. Senior women (15%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *unknown person*, whereas junior women (3%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 148, of those USMA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (72%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, whereas more than one-quarter (28%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. Thirteen percent (13%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy*, 13% indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, and 13% indicated the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*. Thirteen percent (13%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, and a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy.* Five percent (5%) indicated the alleged offender was *an unknown person*, and 5% indicated the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff.* Finally, two percent (2%) indicated the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, and 2% indicated the alleged offender was *a DoD/ DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 148.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations and Identified the Affiliation of the Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Yes					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	28	14	32	39	27
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	72	70	67	70	83
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	13	25	11	15	<1
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	13	6	19	12	12
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	11	9	11	20	3
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	13	17	10	11	15
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	13	17	22	3	5
Academy civilian faculty or staff	5	2	6	7	5
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	2	2	3	3	<1
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	2	3	3	2	<1
Unknown person	5	6	6	3	5
Margins of Error	*±3%4%*	*±6%-7%*	*±6%-8%*	*±6%-7%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q45

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

- ***Academy student in a higher class year***. Sophomore men (39%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a higher class year*, whereas senior men (14%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in the same class year***. Freshman men (83%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student in the same class year* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Academy student in a lower class year***. Senior men (25%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a lower class year*, whereas freshman men (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command***. Junior men (19%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, whereas senior men (6%) were less likely.

- ***Member of intramural club or sports team at the Academy***. Sophomore men (20%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, whereas freshman men (3%) were less likely.

- ***A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy***. There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff***. Junior men (22%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman (5%) and sophomore men (3%) were less likely.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff***. Senior men (2%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff* compared to men in other class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy***. Freshman men (<1%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT***. Freshman men (<1%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Unknown***. There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 149, of those USNA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (81%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, and a little less than half (47%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. More than one-quarter (28%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, and 16% indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy*. Sixteen percent (16%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, and 13% indicated the alleged offender was *Academy military/ uniformed faculty or staff.* Seven percent (7%) indicated the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, and 5% indicated the alleged offender was *an unknown person*. Two percent (2%) indicated the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, while 1% indicated the alleged offender was *a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 149.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations and Identified the Affiliation of the Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Yes					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	47	20	53	57	53
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	81	82	78	78	83
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	16	34	22	11	2
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	28	23	26	29	32
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	15	14	12	14	18
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	16	11	17	19	15
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	13	20	15	7	13
Academy civilian faculty or staff	7	8	6	7	5
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	1	4	<1	<1	1
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	2	<1	6	1	1
Unknown person	5	6	6	3	4
Margins of Error	*±2%*	*±3%-4%*	*±5%-6%*	*±3%-4%*	*±1%-3%*

Note. Q45

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

- ***Academy student in a higher class year***. Freshmen (53%), sophomore (57%), and junior women (53%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (20%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in the same class year***. Freshman women (83%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student in the same class year* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Academy student in a lower class year***. Senior (34%) and junior women (22%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a lower class year*, whereas freshman (2%) and sophomore women (11%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command***. Freshman women (32%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, whereas senior women (23%) were less likely.

- ***Member of intramural club or sports team at the Academy***. Freshman women (18%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy***. Sophomore women (19%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate sports team at the Academy*, whereas senior women (11%) were less likely.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff***. Senior women (20%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas sophomore women (7%) were less likely.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff***. Freshman women (5%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff* compared to women in other class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy***. Senior women (4%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas junior and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT***. Junior women (6%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT*, whereas senior women (<1%), sophomore and freshman women (both 1%) were less likely.

- ***Unknown person***. Sophomore women (3%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *unknown person* compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 150, of those USNA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, a little less than two-thirds (62%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, whereas more than one-quarter (29%) indicated the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*. A little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, and a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy*, a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, and a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*. One-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, and 3% indicated the alleged offender was *an unknown person*. Two percent (2%) indicated the alleged offender was *a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, and 2% indicated the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 150.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations and Identified the Affiliation of the Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Yes					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	22	14	20	27	24
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	62	51	60	62	76
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	11	20	15	9	2
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	18	24	18	18	16
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	11	6	11	11	15
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	12	8	10	14	16
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	29	44	37	28	7
Academy civilian faculty or staff	10	8	14	10	5
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	2	2	4	1	2
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	2	4	1	1	2
Unknown person	3	4	3	6	<1
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±7%-8%*	*±6%-7%*	*±4%-6%*	*±3%-6%*

Note. Q45

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

- ***Academy student in a higher class year***. Sophomore men (27%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a higher class year*, whereas senior men (14%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in the same class year***. Freshman men (76%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student in the same class year*, whereas senior men (51%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in a lower class year***. Senior men (20%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a lower class year*, whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command***. There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Member of intramural club or sports team at the Academy***. Senior men (6%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy***. There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff***. Senior (44%) and junior men (37%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman men (7%) were less likely.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff***. Junior men (14%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas freshman men (5%) were less likely.

- ***A DOD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy***. There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***A person not affiliated with DOD/DHS/DOT.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Unknown person***. Sophomore men (6%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *unknown person*, whereas freshman men (<1%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 151, of those USAFA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (81%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, and less than half (44%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. More than one-quarter (29%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/ midshipman chain of command*, and 16% indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy*. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, and a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*. Nine percent (9%) indicated the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, 4% indicated the alleged offender was *an unknown person*, and 3% indicated the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*. Lastly, two percent (2%) indicated the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/ DHS/DOT*, and 1% indicated the alleged offender was *a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 151.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations and Identified the Affiliation of the Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Yes					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	44	20	55	45	50
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	81	81	75	85	79
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	12	29	17	7	3
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	29	30	34	25	30
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	14	4	15	20	15
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	16	13	22	18	11
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	9	23	12	5	4
Academy civilian faculty or staff	3	3	4	3	2
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	1	<1	1	<1	1
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	2	3	3	1	2
Unknown person	4	<1	7	2	5
Margins of Error	*±2%*	*±4%*	*±4%-5%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q45

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

- ***Academy student in a higher class year***. Freshmen (50%) and junior women (55%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (20%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in the same class year***. Sophomore women (85%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student in the same class year*, whereas junior women (75%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in a lower class year***. Senior (29%) and junior women (17%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a lower class year*, whereas freshman (3%) and sophomore women (7%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command***. Junior women (34%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, whereas sophomore women (25%) were less likely.

- ***Member of intramural club or sports team at the Academy***. Sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, whereas senior women (4%) were less likely.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy***. Junior (22%) and sophomore women (18%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate sports team at the Academy*, whereas freshman women (11%) were less likely.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff***. Senior women (23%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman (4%) and sophomore women (5%) were less likely.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff***. Freshman women (2%) were less likely to indicate the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff* compared to women in other class years.

- ***DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy***. Senior and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT***. Sophomore women (1%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Unknown person***. Junior (7%) and freshman women (5%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *unknown person*, whereas senior (<1%) and sophomore women (2%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 152, of those USAFA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (73%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, more than one-third (34%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, and one-fifth (20%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/ midshipman chain of command*. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, 15% indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, and 13% indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy*. Twelve percent (12%) indicated the alleged offender was *Academy military/ uniformed faculty or staff*, 7% indicated the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, and 5% indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *an unknown person*. Five percent (5%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, and 3% indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 152.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations and Identified the Affiliation of the Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Yes					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	34	19	39	40	35
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	73	65	55	79	84
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	15	30	32	3	4
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	20	12	32	20	17
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	15	10	27	12	12
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	13	7	18	15	12
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	12	12	16	14	9
Academy civilian faculty or staff	7	5	7	12	2
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	3	2	2	7	<1
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	5	5	5	9	<1
Unknown person	5	5	11	3	4
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±8%-9%*	*±8%*	*±3%-6%*	*±4%-6%*

Note. Q45

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

- ***Academy student in a higher class year***. Sophomore men (40%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a higher class year*, whereas senior men (19%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in the same class year***. Freshman (84%) and sophomore men (79%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student in the same class year*, whereas junior men (55%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in a lower class year***. Senior (30%) and junior men (32%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a lower class year*, whereas freshman (4%) and sophomore men (3%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command***. Junior men (32%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, whereas senior men (12%) were less likely.

- ***Member of intramural club or sports team at the Academy***. Junior men (27%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, whereas senior men (10%) were less likely.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy***. Senior men (7%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate sports team at the Academy* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff***. Freshman men (9%) were less likely to indicate that the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff***. Sophomore men (12%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.

- ***DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy***. Sophomore men (7%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas freshman men (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT***. Sophomore men (9%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT*, whereas freshman men (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Unknown person***. Junior men (11%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *unknown person*, whereas sophomore men (3%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 153, of those USCGA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (77%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, while more than one-third (39%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*. Seventeen percent (17%) indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/ Division I) sports team at the Academy*, 15% indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, and 15% indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*. One-tenth (10%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, and 5% indicated the alleged offender was *Academy military/ uniformed faculty or staff*. Three percent (3%) indicated the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, 3% indicated the alleged offender was *a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, and 3% indicated the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*. Less than point one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender was *an unknown person*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 153.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations and Identified the Affiliation of the Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Yes					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	39	21	56	36	48
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	77	74	67	83	78
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	10	21	7	11	<1
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	15	21	13	11	18
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	15	16	7	18	13
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	17	16	13	18	17
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	5	11	<1	5	4
Academy civilian faculty or staff	3	11	<1	<1	4
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	3	5	<1	5	<1
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	3	<1	<1	8	<1
Unknown person	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±7%*	*±4%-6%*	*±2%-3%*	*±<1%-4%*

Note. Q45

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

- ***Academy student in a higher class year***. Freshmen (48%) and junior women (56%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a higher class year*, whereas sophomore (36%) and senior women (21%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in the same class year***. Sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student in the same class year*, whereas junior women (67%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in a lower class year***. Senior women (21%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a lower class year*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command***. Freshman (18%) and senior women (21%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, whereas sophomore women (11%) were less likely.

- ***Member of intramural club or sports team at the Academy***. Sophomore women (18%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, whereas junior women (7%) were less likely.

- ***Member of intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff***. Senior women (11%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff***. Senior women (11%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas junior and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy***. Sophomore women (5%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas freshman and junior women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT***. Sophomore women (8%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT*, whereas senior, junior, and freshman women (all <1%) were less likely.

- ***Unknown person***. There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 154, of those USCGA men who experienced an MEO violation, a little less than two-thirds (63%) indicated the affiliation of the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, 17% indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intramural club or sports team at the Academy*, and 15% indicated the alleged offender was *a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy*. Thirteen percent (13%) indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, 8% indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command*, and 8% indicated the alleged offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*. Two percent (2%) indicated the alleged offender was *an unknown person*, and less than point one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*. Finally, less than point one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender was *a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, and less than point one percent (<1%) indicated the alleged offender was *a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 154.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations and Identified the Affiliation of the Alleged Offender, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Yes					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response Lower Response	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	13	7	8	13	25
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	63	69	47	60	77
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	8	13	<1	22	<1
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	8	7	8	13	8
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	17	13	23	13	17
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	15	7	15	13	25
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	18	13	29	25	8
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Unknown person	2	<1	<1	13	NR
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±3%-5%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±7%-8%*	*±<1%-11%*

Note. Q45

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

- ***Academy student in a higher class year***. Freshmen men (25%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a higher class year*, whereas junior (8%) and senior men (7%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in the same class year***. Freshman (77%) and senior men (69%) were more likely to indicate the alleged offender was an *Academy student in the same class year*, whereas junior men (47%) were less likely.

- ***Academy student in a lower class year***. Senior (13%) and sophomore men (22%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *Academy student in a lower class year*, whereas junior men (<1%) were less likely.

- ***A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command***. There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***A member of an intramural or club sports team at the Academy***. There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at the Academy***. Freshman men (25%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was a *member of an intercollegiate sports team at the Academy*, whereas senior men (7%) were less likely.

- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff***. Junior men (29%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman (8%) and senior men (13%) were less likely.

- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff***. There were no statistically significant differences between class years.

- ***A DoD/DHS/DoT person not affiliated with the Academy***. There were no statistically significant differences between class years.

- ***A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DoT***. There were no statistically significant differences between class years.

- ***Unknown person***. Sophomore men (13%) were more likely to indicate that the alleged offender was an *unknown person*, whereas senior (<1%) and junior men (<1%) were less likely.

Alleged Offender(s) Took Similar Actions Against Others

Individuals who perpetrate sex-based MEO violations (sexually hostile workplace, *sexual quid pro quo*, and/or gender discrimination) 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 at least one sex-based MEO violation since June 2015 were asked if the student believed the alleged offender(s) took similar actions against others. Greater understanding of the behavior and patterns of alleged 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 that one individual is being targeted, educate students on options for dealing with such unwanted behaviors. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

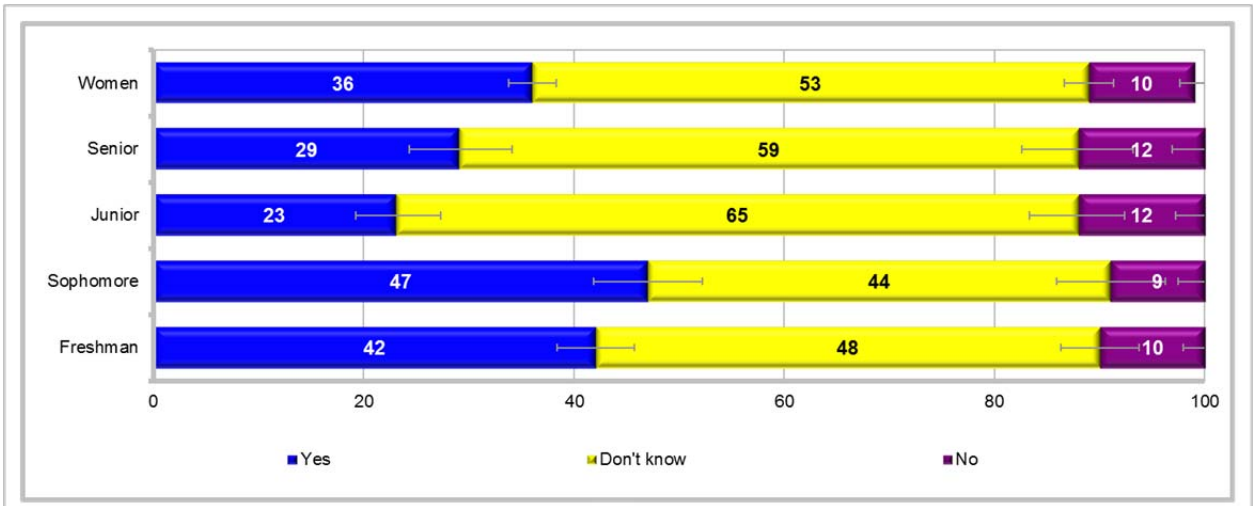
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, forty-one percent (41%) of students indicated the alleged offender *did similar actions to others.* This represents forty percent (40%) of women and forty-two percent (42%) of men. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 151, of those women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, more than one-third (36%) of USMA women indicated they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others.* This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 151.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Sex-Based MEO Violations and Indicated Whether the Alleged Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



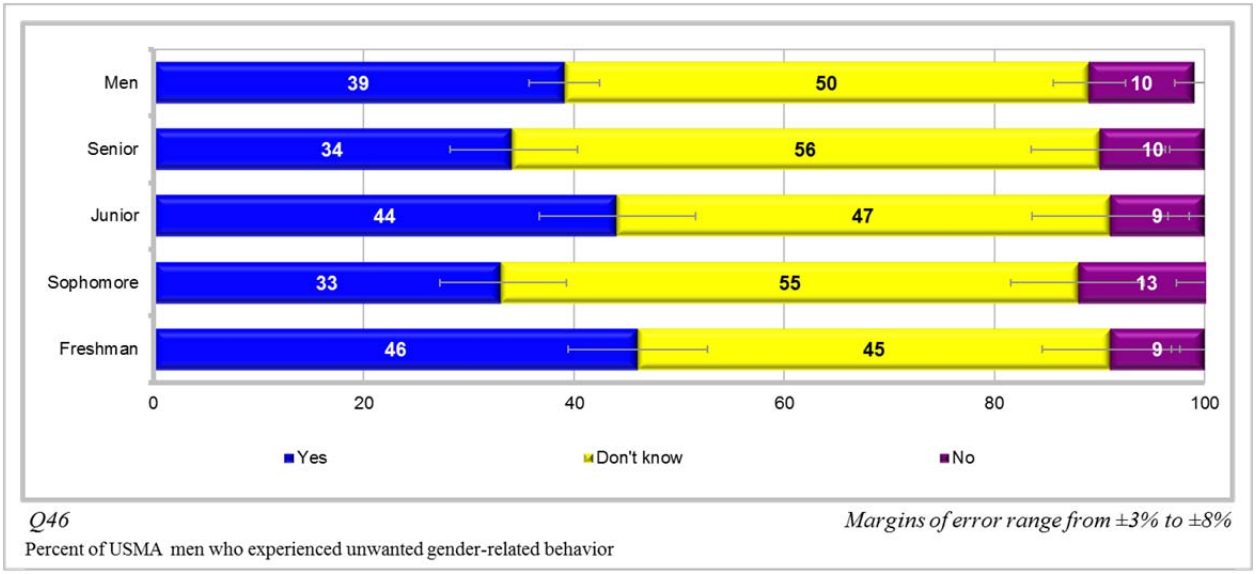
Q46 *Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%*
Percent of USMA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- Freshman (42%) and sophomore women (47%) were more likely to indicate that they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others*, whereas junior (23%) and senior women (29%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 152, of those men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, more than one-third (39%) of USMA men indicated they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others.* This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 152.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Experienced Sex-Based MEO Violations and Indicated Whether the Alleged Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



Q46 *Margins of error range from ±3% to ±8%*
Percent of USMA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

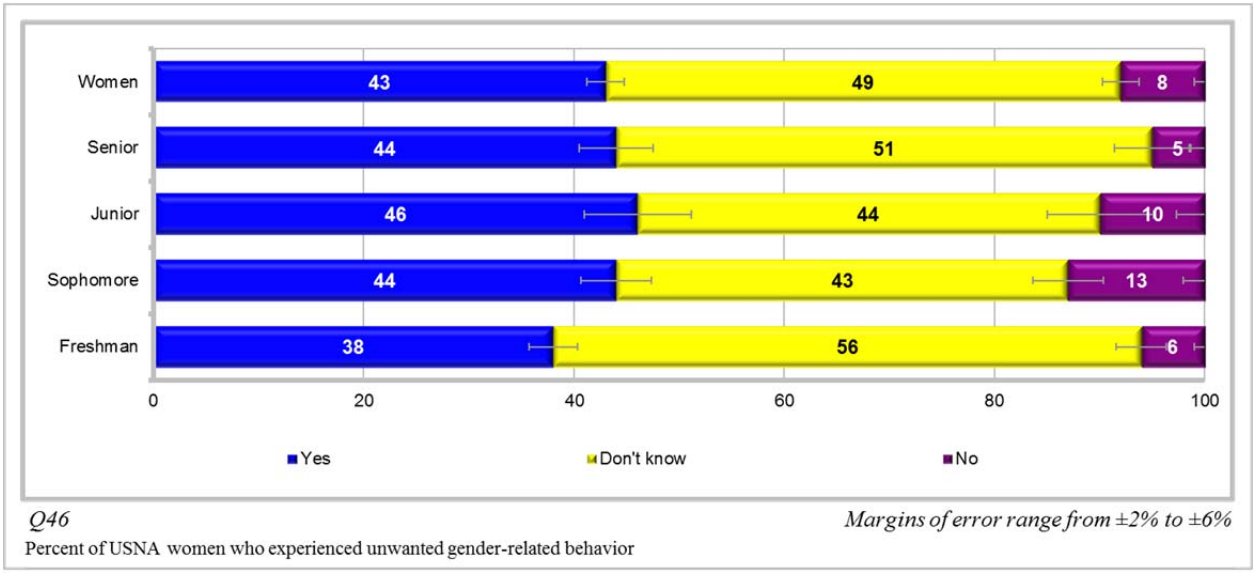
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman men (46%) were more likely to indicate they believed that the alleged offender *did similar actions to others*, whereas sophomore men (33%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 153, of those women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, less than half (43%) of USNA women indicated they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others.* This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 153.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Sex-Based MEO Violations and Indicated Whether the Alleged Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



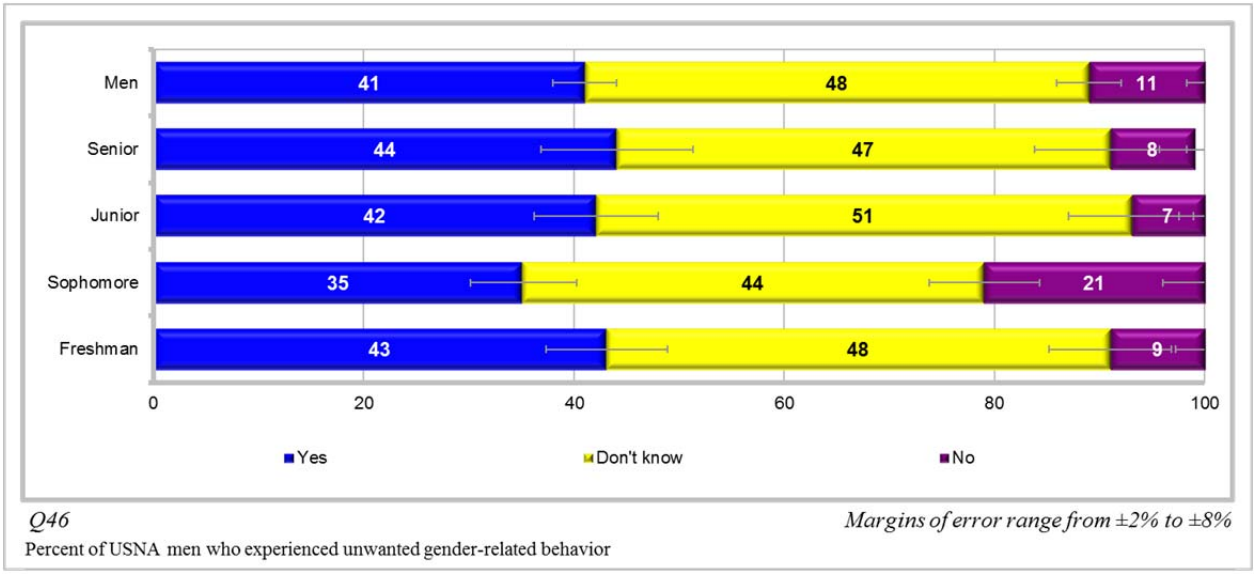
Q46 *Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%*
Percent of USNA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- Freshman women (38%) were less likely to indicate that they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others* compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 154, of those men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, forty-one percent (41%) of USNA men indicated they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others.* This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 154.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Experienced Sex-Based MEO Violations and Indicated Whether the Alleged Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



Q46 *Margins of error range from ±2% to ±8%*
Percent of USNA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

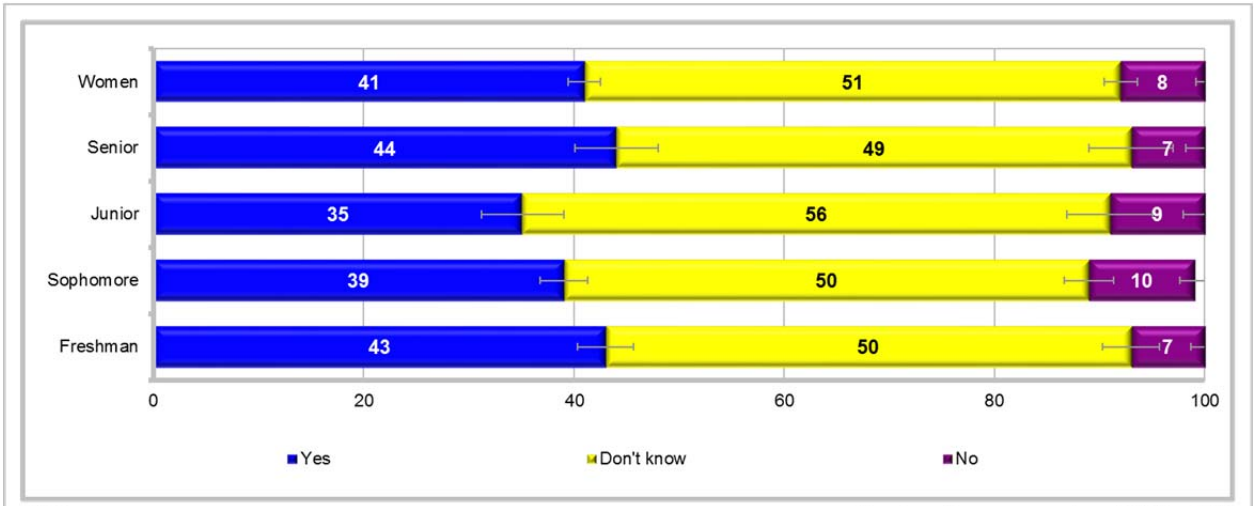
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore men (35%) were less likely to indicate that they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others* compared to men in other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 155, of those women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, forty-one percent (41%) of USAFA women indicated they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others.* This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 155.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Sex-Based MEO Violations and Indicated Whether the Alleged Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



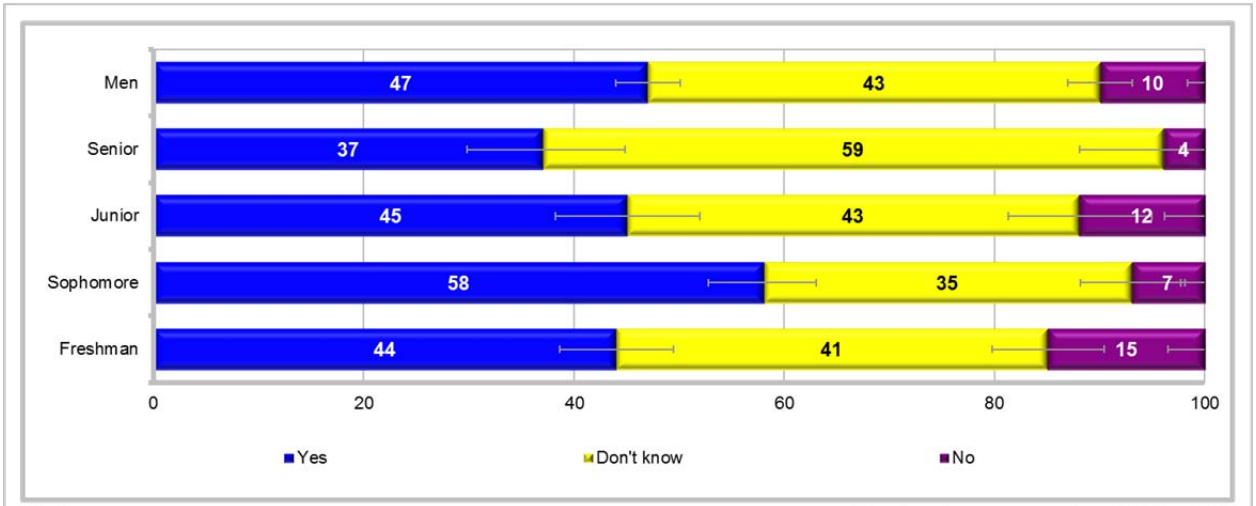
Q46 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of USAFA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- Junior women (35%) were less likely to indicate that they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others* compared to women in other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 156, of those men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, less than half (47%) of USAFA men indicated they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others.* This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 156.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Experienced Sex-Based MEO Violations and Indicated Whether the Alleged Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



Q46 *Margins of error range from ±2% to ±8%*
Percent of USAFA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

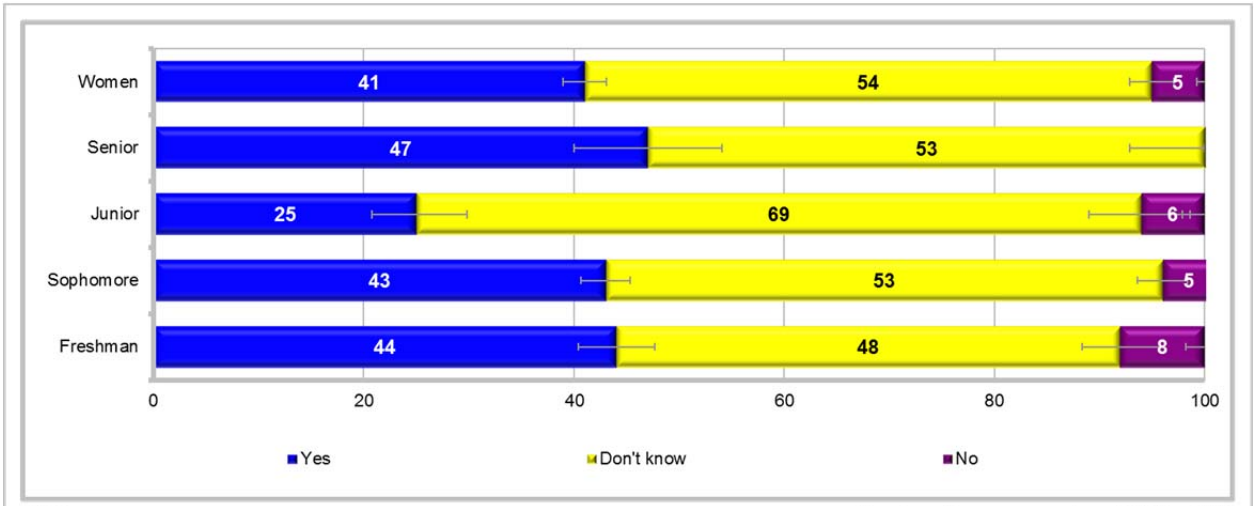
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore men (58%) were more likely to indicate that they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others*, whereas senior men (37%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 157, of those women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, forty-one percent (41%) of USCGA women indicated they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others.* This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 157.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Experienced Sex-Based MEO Violations and Indicated Whether the Alleged Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



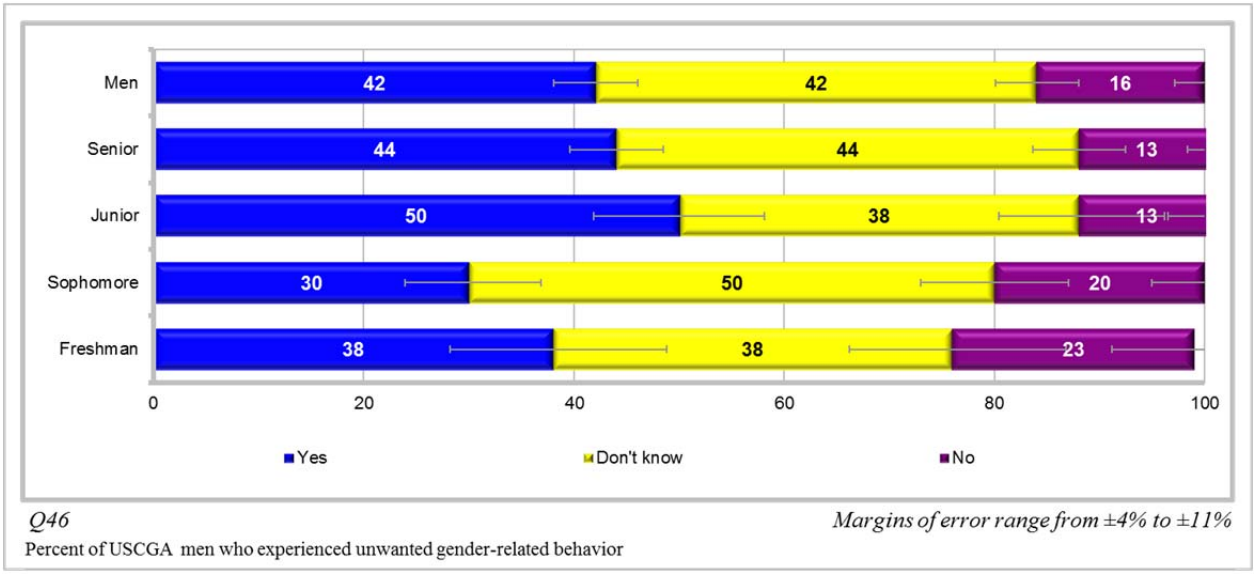
Q46 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%*
Percent of USCGA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- Junior women (25%) were less likely to indicate that they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others* compared to women in other class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 158, of those men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, forty-two percent (42%) of USCGA men indicated they believed the alleged offender *did similar actions to others.* This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 158.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Experienced Sex-Based MEO Violations and Indicated Whether the Alleged Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



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

- Junior men (50%) were more likely to indicate that they believe the alleged offender *did similar actions to others*, whereas sophomore men (30%) were less likely.

Hazing and *Bullying* in the One Situation

Students who indicated that they had experienced at least one sex-based MEO violation since June 2015 were asked whether they would describe the incidents in the one situation as *hazing* (defined in the survey item as "so-called initiations or rites of passage in which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization*")* or *bullying* (defined in the survey as "acts of aggression intended to single out individual from their fellow cadets/midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization"). Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 7% of students indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*. This represents 8% of women and 7% of men. A little less than one-quarter (24%) of students indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. This represents more than one-quarter (27%) of women and one-fifth (20%) of men. More than one-quarter (26%) of students indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*. This represents a little less than one-third (30%) of women and a little more than one-fifth (22%) of men. Five percent (5%) of students indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This represents 5%

of women and 5% of men. This question was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 155, of those USMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 6% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*. More than one-quarter (27%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. More than one-quarter (29%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 5% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 155.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	6	3	4	8	7
Bullying	27	32	22	32	25
Hazing and/or bullying	29	32	23	32	28
Both hazing and bullying	5	3	3	8	4
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±3%-6%*	*±3%-5%*	*±4%-6%*	*±2%-4%*

Note. Q47.

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

- ***Hazing***. Senior women (3%) were less likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Bullying***. Junior women (22%) were less likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *bullying* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying***. Junior women (23%) were less likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying***. Sophomore women (8%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying* compared to women in other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 156, of those USMA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 4% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*. A little more than one-

fifth (21%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. A little more than one-fifth (23%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 3% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 156.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	4	3	3	5	8
Bullying	21	20	24	17	25
Hazing and/or bullying	23	20	24	20	29
Both hazing and bullying	3	3	3	2	3
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±4%-6%*	*±4%-7%*	*±3%-6%*	*±4%-7%*

Note. Q47.

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

- ***Hazing.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Bullying.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying***. Freshman men (29%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying***. There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 157, of those women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 8% of USNA women indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*. More than one-quarter (28%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. A little less than one-third (31%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 5% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 157.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	8	8	8	8	8
Bullying	28	32	29	28	25
Hazing and/or bullying	31	33	32	30	29
Both hazing and bullying	5	7	4	7	4
Margins of Error	*±1%-2%*	*±3%-4%*	*±3%-5%*	*±2%-4%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q47.

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

- ***Hazing***. There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Bullying***. Senior women (32%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, whereas freshman women (25%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying***. There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying***. Freshman women (4%) were less likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying* compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 158, of those USNA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 6% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*. Sixteen percent (16%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. A little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 4% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 158.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	6	7	5	7	7
Bullying	16	16	16	13	21
Hazing and/or bullying	18	18	20	14	23
Both hazing and bullying	4	5	2	6	6
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±5%-7%*	*±3%-6%*	*±4%-5%*	*±4%-6%*

Note. Q47.

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

- ***Hazing.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Bullying***. Freshman men (21%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *bullying* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying***. Sophomore men (14%) were less likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying* compared to men in other class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying***. Junior men (2%) were less likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying* compared to men in other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 159, of those USAFA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 9% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*. More than one-quarter (27%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. More than one-quarter (29%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 7% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 159.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	9	5	6	5	16
Bullying	27	23	22	31	28
Hazing and/or bullying	29	25	24	32	31
Both hazing and bullying	7	3	4	4	13
Margins of Error	*±1%-2%*	*±2%-4%*	*±2%-4%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q47.

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

- ***Hazing***. Freshman women (16%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, whereas senior (5%), junior (6%), and sophomore women (5%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying***. Sophomore women (31%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, whereas senior (23%) and junior women (22%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying***. Sophomore women (32%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas junior women (24%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying***. Freshman women (13%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*, whereas sophomore (4%), junior (4%), and senior women (3%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 160, of those USAFA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 9% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*. A little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 7% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 160.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	9	7	4	10	16
Bullying	23	16	20	29	24
Hazing and/or bullying	26	16	20	32	30
Both hazing and bullying	7	7	4	6	10
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±6%-7%*	*±4%-7%*	*±3%-6%*	*±4%-6%*

Note. Q47.

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

- ***Hazing***. Freshman men (16%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, whereas junior men (4%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying***. Sophomore men (29%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, whereas senior men (16%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying***. Sophomore men (32%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas junior (20%) and senior men (16%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying***. Freshman men (10%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying* compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 161, of those USCGA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 5% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*. One-fifth (20%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. A little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and 3% indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 161.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	5	5	6	5	4
Bullying	20	26	18	18	19
Hazing and/or bullying	22	26	24	18	23
Both hazing and bullying	3	5	<1	5	<1
Margins of Error	*±1%-2%*	*±5%-7%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±2%*	*±<1%-4%*

Note. Q47.

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

- ***Hazing***. There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Bullying***. Senior women (26%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, whereas sophomore women (18%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying***. Sophomore women (18%) were less likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Both hazing and bullying***. Sophomore women (5%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*, whereas junior and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 162, of those USCGA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 2% indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing*. A little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *bullying*. A little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, and less than point one percent (<1%) indicated they would describe the one situation as *both hazing and bullying*. This measure was new in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 162.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated They Would Describe the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Experienced					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Hazing	2	<1	<1	10	NR
Bullying	21	31	13	10	25
Hazing and/or bullying	22	31	13	20	25
Both hazing and bullying	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-11%*

Note. Q47.

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

- ***Hazing***. Sophomore men (10%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing*, whereas senior and junior men (both <1%) were less likely.
- ***Bullying***. Senior men (31%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *bullying*, whereas junior (13%) and sophomore men (10%) were less likely.
- ***Hazing and/or bullying***. Senior men (31%) were more likely to indicate that they would describe the one situation as *hazing and/or bullying*, whereas junior men (13%) were less likely.
- ***Both hazing and bullying***. There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

Discussing/Reporting Experiences

Academy students have many options regarding how and where to seek support in dealing with their experiences of sex-based MEO violations. To assess if and where students receive support following such experiences, students who indicated that they had experienced at least one sex-based MEO violation since June 2015 were asked whether they discussed or reported the one situation that had the greatest impact on them with any authority or organization. Those who indicated they discussed or reported the incident were also asked to indicate with whom they discussed/reported it. Students were asked to provide the position or title of the person, and were instructed not to disclose the person's name, position, or other identifying details. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

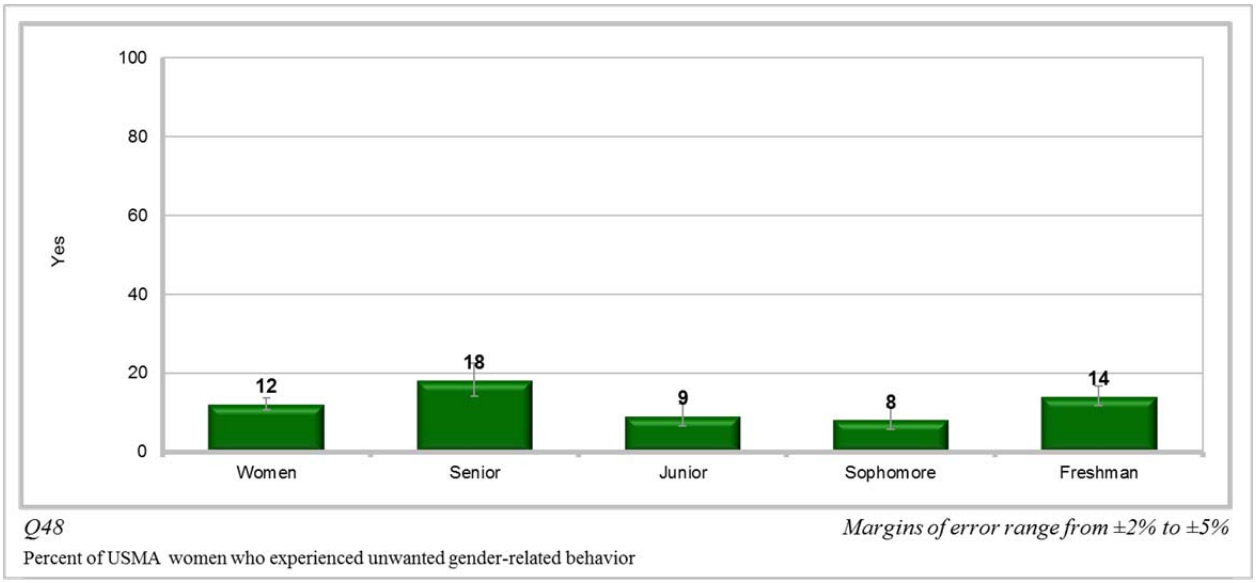
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 8% of students indicated *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*. This represents a little more than one-tenth (11%) of women and 4% of men. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 159, of those USMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 12% indicated *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 159.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Discussing/Reporting a Sex-Based MEO Violation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year

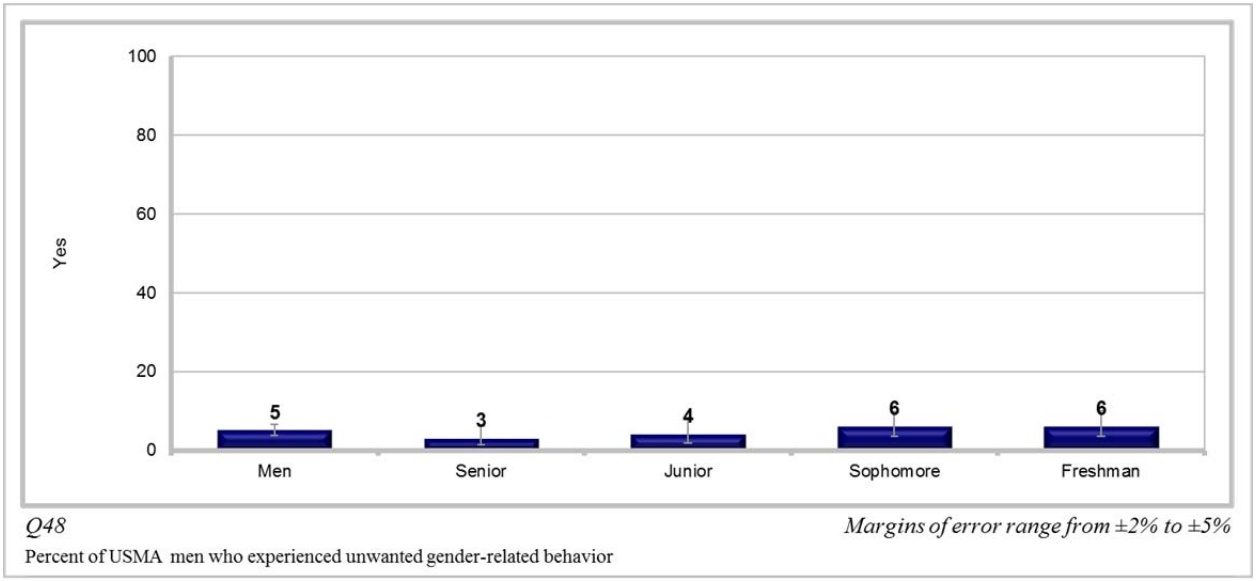


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (18%) were more likely to indicate *discussing/reporting with an authority or organization*, whereas junior (9%) and sophomore women (8%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 160, of those USMA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 5% indicated *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 160.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Discussing/Reporting a Sex-Based MEO Violation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year

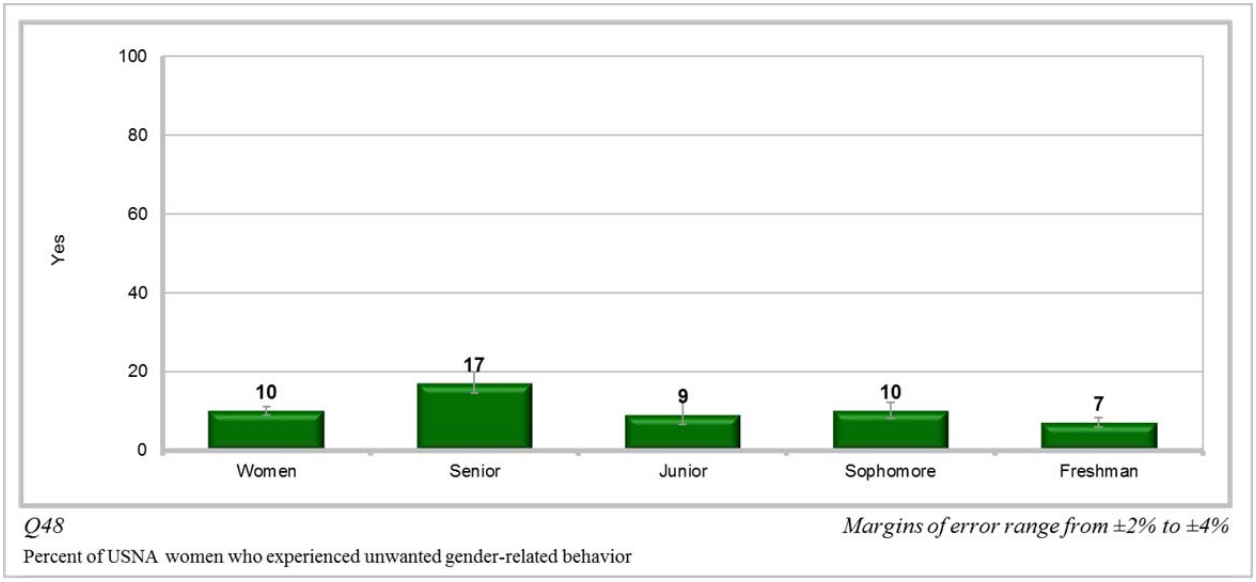


There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 161, of those USNA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, one-tenth (10%) indicated *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 161.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Discussing/Reporting a Sex-Based MEO Violation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year

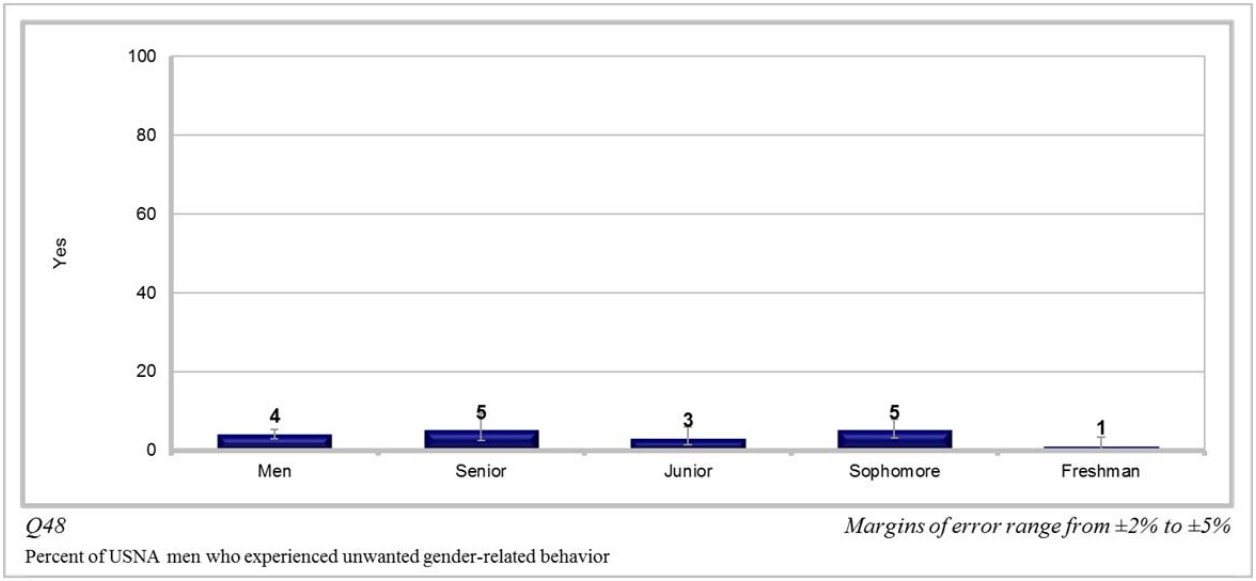


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Senior women (17%) were more likely to indicate *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*, whereas freshman women (7%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 162, of those USNA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 4% indicated *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 162.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Discussing/Reporting a Sex-Based MEO Violation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year



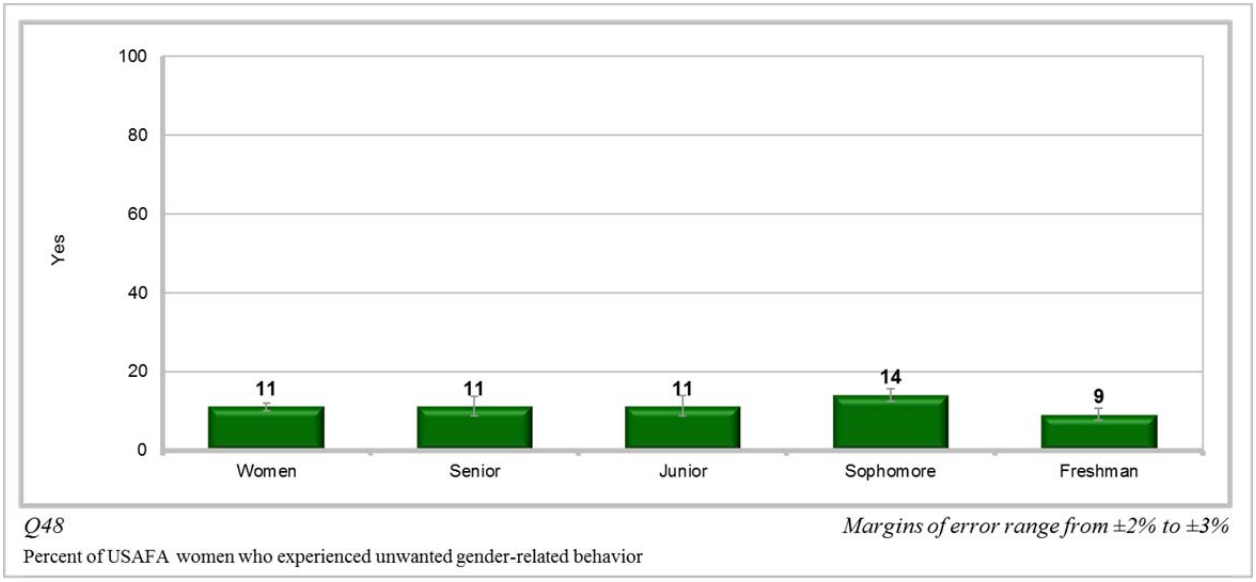
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman men (1%) were less likely to indicate *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization* compared to men in other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 163, of those USAFA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 11% indicated *discussing/reporting with an authority or organization*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 163.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Discussing/Reporting a Sex-Based MEO Violation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year

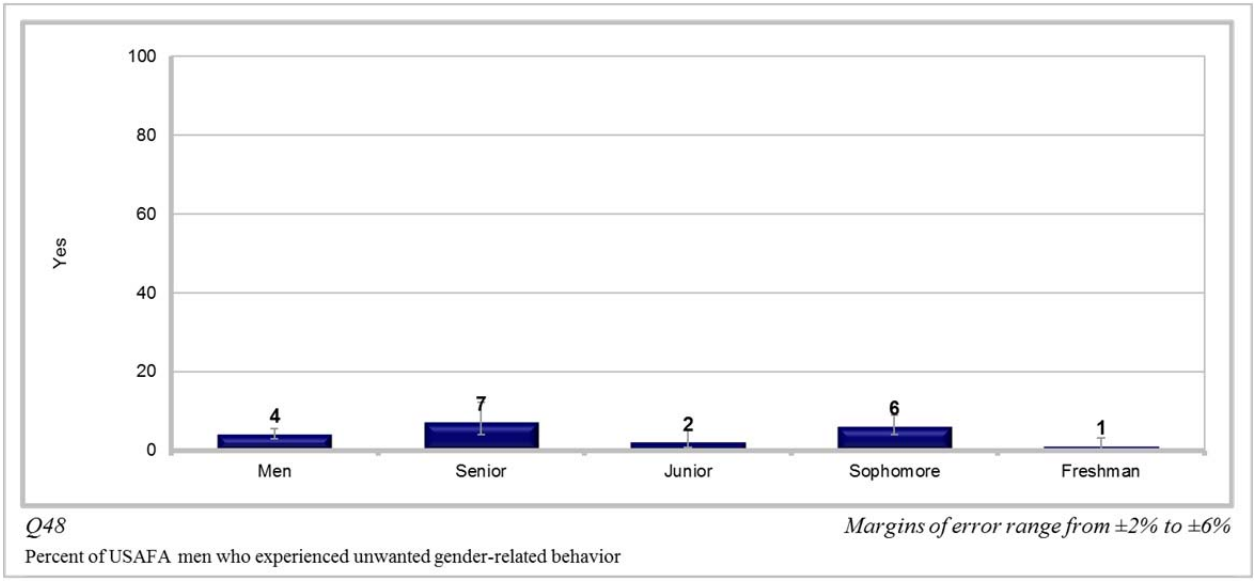


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (14%) were more likely to indicate *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*, whereas freshman women (9%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 164, of those USAFA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 4% indicated *discussing/reporting with an authority or organization*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 164.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Discussing/Reporting a Sex-Based MEO Violation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year



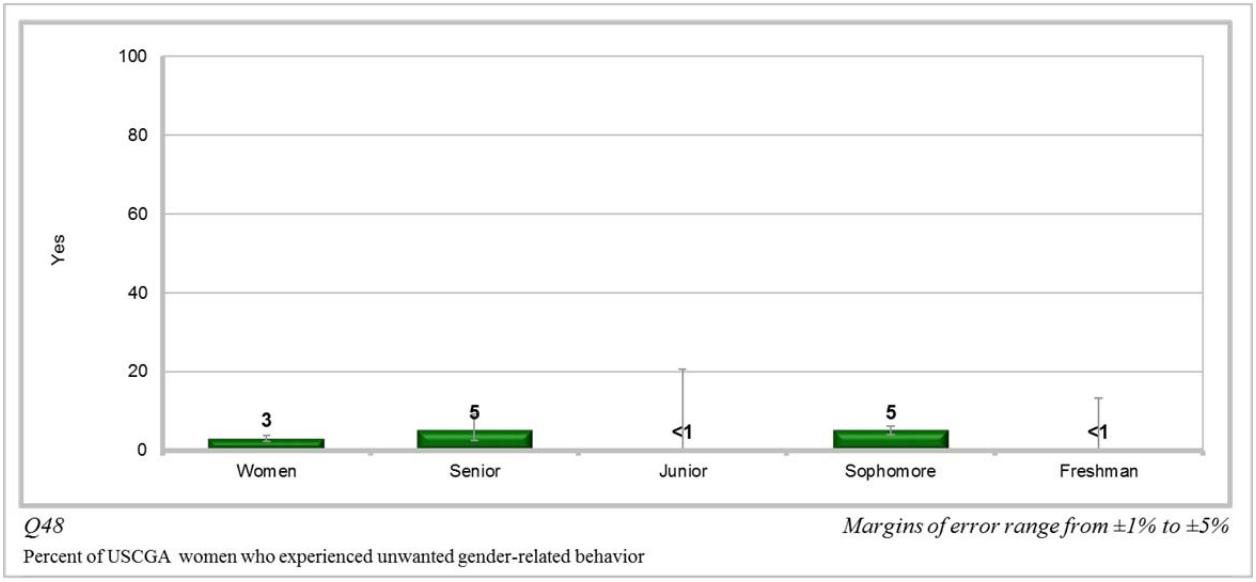
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Freshman men (1%) were less likely to indicate *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization* compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 165, of those USCGA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 3% indicated *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 165.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Discussing/Reporting a Sex-Based MEO Violation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year

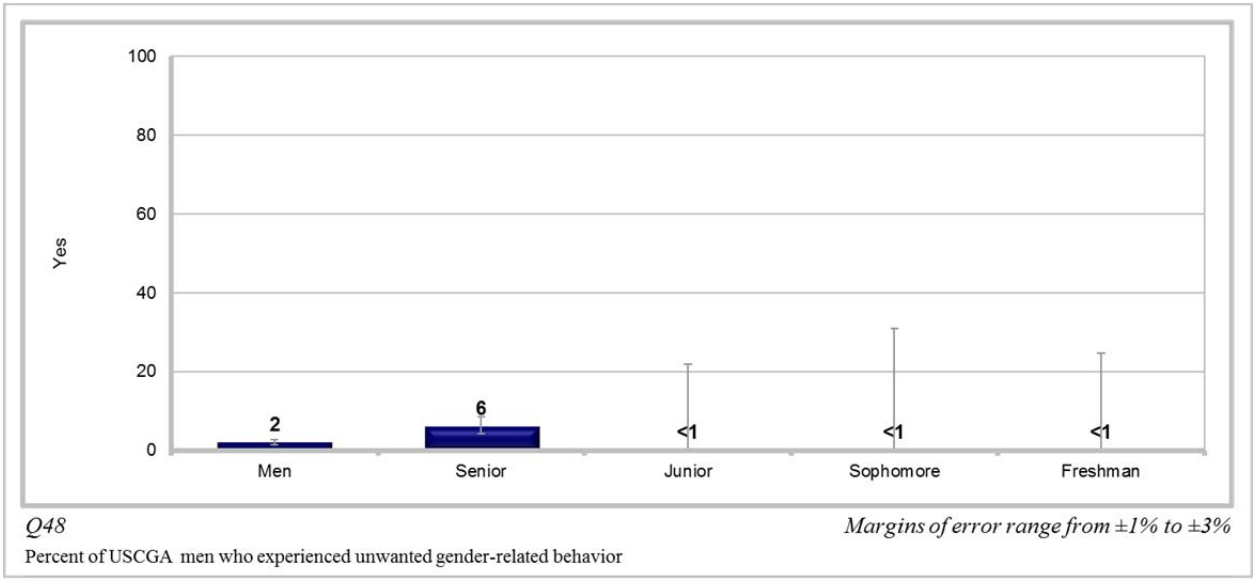


Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Sophomore women (5%) were more likely to indicate *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*, whereas junior and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 166, of those USCGA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, 2% indicated *discussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 166.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Discussing/Reporting a Sex-Based MEO Violation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year



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

- Senior men (6%) were more likely to indicate dis*cussing/reporting the situation with an authority or organization*, whereas junior, sophomore, and freshman men (all <1%) were less likely.

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting the One Situation

Students who indicated that they had experienced at least one sex-based MEO violation since June 2015 and discussed the one situation that had the greatest effect on them with an authority or organization, were asked to identify any actions authorities took in response to their report. 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, therefore, total percentages may not sum to 100%. This section presents the actions experienced in response to reporting an incident in order of descending frequency. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and discussed/ reported it with/to any authority or organization, half (50%) of students indicated *the situation was corrected*. This represents a little more than half (51%) of women and a little less than half (47%) of men. Forty-three percent (43%) of students indicated *being kept informed of what actions were being taken*. This represents a little less than half (44%) of women and more than one-third (38%) of men. More than one-third (39%) of students indicated *the situation was/is*

being investigated. This represents forty-one percent (41%) of women and more than one-third (34%) of men. More than one-third (39%) of students indicated *being encouraged to let it go or tough it out*. This represents more than one-third (38%) of women and forty-two percent (42%) of men. One-third (33%) of students indicated *the situation was discounted or not taken seriously.* This represents more than one-quarter (29%) of women and less than half (45%) of men. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 163, of those USMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and discussed/reported it with/to any authority or organization, more than half (53%) indicated *the situation was corrected*, while forty-one percent (41%) indicated *being kept informed of what actions were being taken*. More than one-third (35%) indicated *the situation was/is being investigated*, a little less than one-third (32%) indicated *that they were ridiculed or scorned*, and a little less than one-third (30%) indicated *being encouraged to let it go or tough it out*. More than one-quarter (27%) indicated *that administrative action was taken against the alleged offender*, more than one-quarter (27%) indicated *that some other action was taken*, and more than one-quarter (27%) indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender*. More than one-fifth (22%) indicated *the situation was discounted or not taken seriously*, and more than one-tenth (11%) indicated *that they do not know what happened*. Lastly, 8% indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against them*, and 6% indicated *that administrative action was taken against them*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 163.
Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation for USMA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
The situation was corrected	53	50	67	17	69
The situation was/is being investigated	35	42	17	17	46
They were kept informed of what actions were being taken	41	50	50	33	31
They were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	30	25	17	50	31
The situation was discounted or not taken seriously	22	17	NR	50	23
Disciplinary action was taken against them	8	8	NR	17	8
Disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender	27	17	33	33	31
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against them	6	8	NR	17	<1
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against the alleged offender	27	33	17	17	31
They were ridiculed or scorned	32	25	NR	33	54
Some other action was taken	27	25	50	17	23
They don't know what happened	11	8	17	17	8
Margins of Error	*±5%-7%*	*±11%-13%*	*±16%-17%*	*±19%-20%*	*±<1%-11%*

Note. Q49

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

- ***Situation was corrected***. Freshman women (69%) were more likely to indicate the *situation was corrected*, whereas sophomore women (17%) were less likely.
- ***Situation was/is being investigated***. Freshman women (46%) were more likely to indicate the *situation was/is being investigated*, whereas sophomore (17%) and junior women (17%) were less likely.
- ***Kept informed of actions being taken***. Freshman women (31%) were less likely to indicate being *kept informed of what actions were being taken* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Encouraged to let go or tough out***. Sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate being *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Discounted or not taken seriously***. Sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate the situation was *discounted or not taken seriously* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Disciplinary action taken against them***. There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Disciplinary action taken against alleged offender***. Senior women (17%) were less likely to indicate that *disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Administrative action taken against them.*** Freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate that *administrative action was taken against them* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Administrative action taken against the alleged offender***. There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Ridiculed or scorned***. Freshman women (54%) were more likely to indicate that they were *ridiculed or scorned* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Some other action***. Junior women (50%) were more likely to indicate that s*ome other action* was taken compared to women in other class years.

- ***Don't know what happened***. There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 164, of those USMA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and discussed/reported it with/to any authority or organization, a little less than half (48%) indicated *being encouraged to let it go or tough it out*, and a little less than half (47%) indicated *the situation was discounted or not taken seriously*. A little less than half (45%) indicated *the situation was corrected*, a little less than half (45%) indicated *being kept informed of what actions were being taken*, and more than one-third (37%) indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender*. A little less than one-third (30%) indicated *the situation was/is being investigated*, more than one-fifth (22%) indicated *that they were ridiculed or scorned*, and 15% indicated that they *do not know what happened*. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated *that some other action was taken*, 15% indicated *that administrative action was taken against the alleged offender*, and 15% indicated *that administrative action was taken against them*. Finally, 8% indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against them*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 164.
Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation for USMA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
The situation was corrected	45	NR	NR	NR	NR
The situation was/is being investigated	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
They were kept informed of what actions were being taken	45	NR	NR	NR	NR
They were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	48	NR	NR	NR	NR
The situation was discounted or not taken seriously	47	NR	NR	NR	NR
Disciplinary action was taken against them	8	NR	NR	NR	NR
Disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender	37	NR	NR	NR	NR
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against them	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against the alleged offender	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
They were ridiculed or scorned	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
Some other action was taken	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
They don't know what happened	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±13%-16%*	---	---	---	---

Note. Q49

Results are not reportable for USMA men, by class year.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 165, of those USNA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and discussed/reported it with/to any authority or organization, more than one-half (53%) indicated *the situation was/is being investigated*, more than one-half (51%) indicated *the situation was corrected*, and less than one-half (47%) indicated *being kept informed of what actions were being taken*. More than one-third (39%) indicated *being encouraged to let it go or tough it out*, more than one-third (37%) indicated *that some other action was taken*, and a little less than one-third (31%) indicated *the situation was discounted or not taken seriously*. One-quarter (25%) indicated *that they do not know what happened*, more than one-fifth (21%) indicated *that they were ridiculed or scorned*, and one-fifth (20%) indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender*. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated *that administrative action was taken against the alleged offender*, 2% indicated *that administrative action was taken against them*, and 2% indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against them*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 165.
Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation for USNA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
The situation was corrected	51	39	75	50	55
The situation was/is being investigated	53	50	50	57	55
They were kept informed of what actions were being taken	47	39	50	43	64
They were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	39	39	25	36	55
The situation was discounted or not taken seriously	31	44	13	21	36
Disciplinary action was taken against them	2	6	NR	<1	<1
Disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender	20	17	38	14	18
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against them	2	<1	NR	7	<1
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against the alleged offender	12	11	13	<1	27
They were ridiculed or scorned	21	11	25	21	36
Some other action was taken	37	56	38	21	27
They don't know what happened	25	44	13	14	18
Margins of Error	*±3%-6%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±17%-18%*	*±<1%-11%*	*±<1%-10%*

Note. Q49

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

- ***Situation was corrected***. Junior women (75%) were more likely to indicate the *situation was corrected*, whereas senior women (39%) were less likely.
- ***Situation was/is being investigated***. There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Kept informed of actions being taken.*** Freshman women (64%) were more likely to indicate being *kept informed of what actions were being taken* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Encouraged to let go or tough out***. Freshman women (55%) were more likely to indicate being *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Discounted or not taken seriously***. Senior women (44%) were more likely to indicate the situation was *discounted or not taken seriously*, whereas junior (13%) and sophomore women (21%) were less likely.

- ***Disciplinary action taken against them***. Senior women (6%) were more likely to indicate that *disciplinary action was taken against them*, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***Disciplinary action taken against alleged offender***. Junior women (38%) were more likely to indicate that *disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Administrative action taken against them***. Sophomore women (7%) were more likely to indicate that *administrative action was taken against them*, whereas senior and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

- ***Administrative action taken against alleged offender***. Freshman women (27%) were more likely to indicate that *administrative action was taken against the alleged offender*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Ridiculed or scorned***. Freshman women (36%) were more likely to indicate that they were *ridiculed or scorned*, whereas senior women (11%) were less likely.

- ***Some other action***. Senior women (56%) were more likely to indicate that *some other action* was taken, whereas sophomore (21%) and freshman women (27%) were less likely.

- ***Do not know***. Senior women (44%) were more likely to indicate that they do not know what happened, whereas junior (13%) and sophomore women (14%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 166, of those USNA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and discussed/reported it with/to any authority or organization, a little less than half (46%) indicated *that some other action was taken*, and less than half (45%) indicated *the situation was corrected*. More than one-third (37%) indicated *the situation was discounted or not taken seriously*, more than one-third (35%) indicated *being kept informed of what actions were being taken*, and more than one-quarter (29%) indicated *being encouraged to let it go or tough it out*. More than one-quarter (27%) indicated *that they were ridiculed or scorned*, more than one-quarter (26%) indicated *that they do not know what happened*, and more than one-quarter (26%) indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated *that administrative action was taken against the alleged offender*, and one-quarter (25%) indicated *the situation was/is being investigated*. Finally nine percent (9%) indicated *that administrative action was taken against them*, and 9% indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against them*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 166.
Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation for USNA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
The situation was corrected	45	NR	NR	NR	NR
The situation was/is being investigated	25	NR	NR	NR	NR
They were kept informed of what actions were being taken	35	NR	NR	NR	NR
They were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	29	NR	NR	NR	NR
The situation was discounted or not taken seriously..	37	NR	NR	NR	NR
Disciplinary action was taken against them	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
Disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against them	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against the alleged offender	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
They were ridiculed or scorned	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
Some other action was taken	46	NR	NR	NR	NR
They don't know what happened	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±13%-18%*	---	---	---	---

Note. Q49

Results are not reportable for USNA men, by class year.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 167, of those USAFA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and discussed/reported it with/to any authority or organization, a little less than half (49%) indicated *the situation was corrected*, a little less than half (45%) indicated *being encouraged to let it go or tough it out*, and a little less than half (44%) indicated *being kept informed of what actions were being taken*. More than one-third (34%) indicated *the situation was discounted or not taken seriously*, one-third (33%) indicated *that they were ridiculed or scorned*, and a little less than one-third (31%) indicated *the situation was/is being investigated*. A little less than one-third (29%) indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender*, more than one-fifth (22%) indicated *that administrative action was taken against the alleged offender*, and one-fifth (20%) indicated they *do not know what happened*. Sixteen percent (16%) indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against them*, 15% indicated *that some other action was taken*, and 2% indicated *that administrative action was taken against them*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 167.
Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation for USAFA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
The situation was corrected	49	50	33	53	55
The situation was/is being investigated	31	25	22	41	27
They were kept informed of what actions were being taken	44	38	33	47	55
They were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	45	38	78	35	36
The situation was discounted or not taken seriously	34	25	56	24	36
Disciplinary action was taken against them	16	NR	33	12	18
Disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender	29	25	33	35	18
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against them	2	NR	NR	<1	9
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against the alleged offender	22	38	11	24	18
They were ridiculed or scorned	33	38	33	29	36
Some other action was taken	15	13	NR	24	18
They don't know what happened	20	38	22	12	18
Margins of Error	*±2%-5%*	*±11%-13%*	*±11%-13%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±7%-9%*

Note. Q49

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

- ***Situation was corrected***. Junior women (33%) were less likely to indicate the *situation was corrected* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Situation was/is being investigated***. Sophomore women (41%) were more likely to indicate the *situation was/is being investigated* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Kept informed of actions being taken***. Freshman women (55%) were more likely to indicate being *kept informed of what actions were being taken* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Encouraged to let go or tough out***. Junior women (78%) were more likely to indicate being *encouraged to let it go or tough it out*, whereas sophomore (35%) and freshman women (36%) were less likely.
- ***Discounted or not taken seriously***. Junior women (56%) were more likely to indicate the situation was *discounted or not taken seriously*, whereas sophomore women (24%) were less likely.

- ***Disciplinary action taken against them***. Junior women (33%) were more likely to indicate that *disciplinary action was taken against them* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Disciplinary action taken against alleged offender.*** Sophomore women (35%) were more likely to indicate that *disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender*, whereas freshman women (18%) were less likely.

- ***Administrative action taken against them***. Freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate that *administrative action was taken against them*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Administrative action taken against alleged offender***. Senior women (38%) were more likely to indicate that *administrative action was taken against the alleged offender*, whereas junior women (11%) were less likely.

- ***Ridiculed or scorned***. There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Some other action***. Sophomore women (24%) were more likely to indicate that *some other action* was taken compared to women in other class years.

- ***Do not know***. Senior women (38%) were more likely to indicate that they do not know what happened, whereas sophomore women (12%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 168, of those USAFA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and discussed/reported it with/to any authority or organization, more than half (51%) indicated *the situation was/is being investigated*, and more than half (51%) indicated *the situation was corrected*. Half (50%) indicated *being encouraged to let it go or tough it out*, and half (50%) indicated *the situation was discounted or not taken seriously*. Forty-one percent (41%) indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender*, a little less than one-third (31%) indicated *being kept informed of what actions were being taken*, and less than one-third (30%) indicated that they *do not know what happened*. Over one-fifth (21%) indicated *that disciplinary action was taken against them*, and over one-fifth (21%) indicated *that administrative action was taken against them*. One-tenth (10%) indicated *that they were ridiculed or scorned*, and one-tenth (10%) indicated *that administrative action was taken against the alleged offender*. Lastly, results for *some other action* are not reportable for USAFA men. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 168.
Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation for USAFA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
The situation was corrected	51	NR	NR	NR	NR
The situation was/is being investigated	51	NR	NR	NR	NR
They were kept informed of what actions were being taken	31	NR	NR	NR	NR
They were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
The situation was discounted or not taken seriously..	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
Disciplinary action was taken against them	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
Disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender	41	NR	NR	NR	NR
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against them	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against the alleged offender	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
They were ridiculed or scorned	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
Some other action was taken	NR	NR	NR	<1	NR
They don't know what happened	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±14%-17%*	---	---	*±<1%*	---

Note. Q49

Results are not reportable for USAFA men, by class year.

USCGA

USCGA Women and Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA women and men, by class years.

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation

Service Academies have implemented a number of resources available to students who have experienced a sex-based MEO violation, including programs to encourage reporting of this behavior. However, as the *2016 SAGR* results indicate, many still do not report. To better understand why students do not report these behaviors, 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 chose not to. This section presents the reasons for not reporting an incident in order of descending frequency. This sheds light on potential barriers to reporting, which may help DoD to identify areas on which to focus reporting-related efforts. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, of those who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and did not discuss/report it with/to any authority or organization, the majority (74%) indicated *they thought it was not important enough to report.* This represents the majority (76%) of women and the majority (71%) of men. Half (50%) of students indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*. This represents more than half (58%) of women and forty-two percent (42%) of men. Less than half (43%) of students indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*. This represents less than half (43%) of women and less than half (43%) of men. Forty-two percent (42%) of students indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*. This represents more than half (56%) of women and more than one-quarter (27%) of men. More than one-third (39%) of students indicated *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*. This represents a little more than half (51%) of women and one-quarter (25%) of men. This question was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 169, of those USMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and did not discuss/report it with/to any authority or organization, the majority (74%) indicated *they thought it was not important enough to report*, while more than half (58%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, and more than half (56%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*. Half (50%) indicated *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, a little less than half (48%) indicated *they felt uncomfortable making a report*, and less than half (45%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*. Less than half (45%) indicated *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*, forty-one percent (41%) indicated *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, and more than one-third (35%) indicated *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*. A little less than one-third (32%) indicated *they did not think anything would be done*, a little less than one-third (30%) indicated *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*, and one-quarter (25%) indicated *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*. Lastly, one-fifth (20%) indicated *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, and one-tenth (10%) indicated *they did not know how to report*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 169.
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for USMA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Reason for Not Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
They thought it was not important enough to report	74	62	79	75	79
They did not know how to report	10	11	2	11	16
They felt uncomfortable making a report	48	42	43	58	48
They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	58	56	54	61	59
They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	45	53	40	47	43
They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	56	49	59	58	55
They did not think anything would be done	32	29	37	33	30
They thought reporting would take too much time and effort	35	22	35	50	32
They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker	41	29	40	57	37
They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	25	15	22	35	27
They did not want people talking or gossiping about them	50	42	46	65	46
They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	45	33	37	63	44
They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	30	29	25	38	27
They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	20	11	16	19	29
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±5%-7%*	*±2%-6%*	*±4%-6%*	*±4%-5%*

Note. Q50.

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

- ***They thought it was not important enough to report***. Freshman (79%) and junior women (79%) were more likely to indicate *they thought that it was not important enough to report*, whereas senior women (62%) were less likely.

- ***They did not know how to report***. Freshman women (16%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know how to report*, whereas junior women (2%) were less likely.

- ***They felt uncomfortable making a report***. Sophomore women (58%) were more likely to indicate *they felt uncomfortable making a report*, whereas junior (43%) and senior women (42%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them***. There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them***. Senior women (53%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas junior women (40%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on***. Senior women (49%) were less likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* compared to women in other class years.

- ***They did not think anything would be done.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***They thought reporting would take too much time and effort***. Sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*, whereas senior women (22%) were less likely.

- ***They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker***. Sophomore women (57%) were more likely to indicate *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, whereas senior (29%) and freshman women (37%) were less likely.

- ***They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer***. Sophomore women (35%) were more likely to indicate *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*, whereas senior women (15%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want people talking or gossiping about them***. Sophomore women (65%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas senior (42%) and freshman women (46%) were less likely.

- ***They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing***. Sophomore women (63%) were more likely to indicate *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*, whereas senior (33%) and junior women (37%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it***. Sophomore women (38%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*, whereas junior women (25%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy***. Freshman women (29%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, whereas senior (11%) and junior women (16%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 170, of those USMA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and did not discuss/report it with/to any authority or organization, the majority (74%) indicated *they thought it was not important enough to report*, less than half (44%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, and forty percent (40%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and*

moving on. A little less than one-third (30%) indicated *they did not think anything would be done*, a little less than one-third (30%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, and more than one-quarter (29%) indicated *they felt uncomfortable making a report*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*, a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, and a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*. A little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, 16% indicated *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*, and 14% indicated *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*. Finally, a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, and 6% indicated *they did not know how to report*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 170.
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for USMA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Reason for Not Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
They thought it was not important enough to report	74	75	70	77	75
They did not know how to report	6	3	8	7	8
They felt uncomfortable making a report	29	25	30	30	33
They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	30	22	37	26	33
They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	44	48	41	39	48
They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	40	49	43	25	43
They did not think anything would be done	30	30	35	25	30
They thought reporting would take too much time and effort	26	24	27	28	25
They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker	24	19	22	30	25
They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	14	12	17	8	16
They did not want people talking or gossiping about them	24	15	27	28	28
They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	24	15	24	28	30
They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	16	9	19	20	15
They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	11	6	11	15	11
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±4%-7%*	*±6%-8%*	*±5%-7%*	*±5%-7%*

Note. Q50

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

- ***They thought it was not important enough to report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***They did not know how to report***. Senior men (3%) were less likely to indicate *they did not know how to report* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They felt uncomfortable making a report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them***. Junior men (37%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, whereas senior men (22%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on***. Senior men (49%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas sophomore men (25%) were less likely.

- ***They did not think anything would be done.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***They thought reporting would take too much time and effort.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer***. Sophomore men (8%) were less likely to indicate *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They did not want people talking or gossiping about them***. Senior men (15%) were less likely to indicate *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing***. Senior men (15%) were less likely to indicate *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it***. Senior men (9%) were less likely to indicate *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy***. Senior men (6%) were less likely to indicate *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy* compared to men in other class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 171, of those USNA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and did not discuss/report it with/to any authority or organization, the majority (77%) indicated *they thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas more than half (60%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*. A little more than half (55%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, a little more than half (51%) indicated *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, and a little less than half (47%) indicated *they felt uncomfortable making a report*. A little less than half (46%) indicated *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*, forty-two percent (42%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, and forty-one percent (41%) indicated *they did not think anything would be done*. Forty-one percent (41%) indicated *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*, more than one-third (38%) indicated *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, and a little less than one-third (32%) indicated *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*. More than one-quarter (28%) indicated *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s)* who did it, one-fifth (20%) indicated *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, and one-tenth (10%) indicated *they did not know how to report*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 171.
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for USNA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Reason for Not Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
They thought it was not important enough to report	77	73	75	74	84
They did not know how to report	10	8	5	15	11
They felt uncomfortable making a report	47	42	49	51	45
They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	55	56	42	64	55
They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	42	40	45	48	36
They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	60	68	58	56	60
They did not think anything would be done	41	47	34	43	41
They thought reporting would take too much time and effort	41	49	37	40	39
They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker	38	35	37	46	34
They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	32	29	29	33	33
They did not want people talking or gossiping about them	51	54	49	53	50
They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	46	47	42	50	43
They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	28	26	31	28	26
They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	20	16	24	22	18
Margins of Error	*±2%*	*±3%-4%*	*±3%-6%*	*±3%-4%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q50

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

- ***They thought it was not important enough to report***. Freshman women (84%) were more likely to indicate they *thought that it was not important enough to report,* whereas senior women (73%) were less likely.

- ***They did not know how to report***. Sophomore women (15%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know how to report*, whereas junior women (5%) were less likely.

- ***They felt uncomfortable making a report***. Sophomore women (51%) were more likely to indicate *they felt uncomfortable making a report*, whereas senior women (42%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them***. Sophomore women (64%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, whereas junior women (42%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them***. Sophomore women (48%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas freshman women (36%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Senior women (68%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas sophomore women (56%) were less likely.

- ***They did not think anything would be done***. Senior women (47%) were more likely to indicate *they did not think anything would be done*, whereas junior women (34%) were less likely.

- ***They thought reporting would take too much time and effort***. Senior women (49%) were more likely to indicate *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort* compared to women in other class years.

- ***They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker***. Sophomore women (46%) were more likely to indicate *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, whereas freshman women (34%) were less likely.

- ***They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***They did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing***. Sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing* compared to women in other class years.

- ***They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy***. Senior women (16%) were less likely to indicate *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy* compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 172, of those USNA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and did not discuss/report it with/to any authority or organization, a little more than two-thirds (67%) indicated *they thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas forty-two percent (42%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*. More than one-third (39%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, more than one-third (38%) indicated *they did not think anything would be done*, and more than one-quarter (28%) indicated *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*. More than one-quarter (28%) indicated *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*, more than one-quarter (27%)

indicated *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*. A little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated *they felt uncomfortable making a report*. A little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, and a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*. Lastly, 14% indicated *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, 13% indicated *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*, and 9% indicated *they did not know how to report*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 172.
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for USNA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Reason for Not Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
They thought it was not important enough to report	67	63	66	63	74
They did not know how to report	9	10	10	10	5
They felt uncomfortable making a report	24	18	28	25	21
They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	21	24	17	19	29
They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	39	39	33	38	50
They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	42	45	38	43	44
They did not think anything would be done	38	49	50	28	23
They thought reporting would take too much time and effort	27	24	30	23	29
They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker	23	22	31	18	20
They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	28	27	35	29	18
They did not want people talking or gossiping about them	21	16	22	20	24
They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	28	22	31	34	24
They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	13	10	16	10	17
They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	14	12	18	9	15
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±6%-8%*	*±5%-7%*	*±4%-6%*	*±4%-6%*

Note. Q50

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

- ***They thought it was not important enough to report***. Freshman men (74%) were more likely to indicate they *thought that it was not important enough to report* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They did not know how to report***. Freshman men (5%) were less likely to indicate *they did not know how to report* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They felt uncomfortable making a report***. Senior men (18%) were less likely to indicate *they felt uncomfortable making a report* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them***. Freshman men (29%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, whereas junior men (17%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them***. Freshman men (50%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas junior men (33%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***They did not think anything would be done***. Senior men (49%) and junior men (50%) were more likely to indicate *they did not think anything would be done*, whereas sophomore men (28%) and freshman men (23%) were less likely.

- ***They thought reporting would take too much time and effort.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker***. Junior men (31%) were more likely to indicate *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, whereas sophomore men (18%) were less likely.

- ***They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer***. Junior men (35%) were more likely to indicate *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*, whereas freshman men (18%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing***. Sophomore men (34%) were more likely to indicate *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*, whereas senior men (22%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it. .*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy***. Junior men (18%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, whereas sophomore men (9%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 173, of those USAFA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and did not discuss/report it with/to any authority or organization, the majority (77%) indicated *they thought it was not important enough to report*, more than half (57%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, and a little more than half (54%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*. Half (50%) indicated *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, a little less than half (47%) indicated *they felt uncomfortable making a report*, and less than half (45%) indicated *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*. Less than half (44%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, more than one-third (38%) indicated *they did not think anything would be done*, and more than one-third (35%) indicated *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*. More than one-third (35%) indicated *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, a little less than one-third (32%) indicated *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*, and more than one-quarter (27%) indicated *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*. Finally, more than one-quarter (26%) indicated *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, and 14% indicated *they did not know how to report*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 173.
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for USAFA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Reason for Not Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
They thought it was not important enough to report	77	73	68	79	83
They did not know how to report	14	6	7	20	19
They felt uncomfortable making a report	47	39	45	54	46
They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	54	50	49	58	56
They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	44	48	52	44	36
They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	57	56	54	57	60
They did not think anything would be done	38	38	38	38	38
They thought reporting would take too much time and effort	35	39	32	30	40
They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker	35	33	26	38	39
They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	27	21	23	29	32
They did not want people talking or gossiping about them	50	47	51	51	50
They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	45	45	35	49	47
They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	32	33	29	33	33
They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the	26	30	25	26	23

Percentage Indicating Reason for Not Reporting the One Situation					
Academy					
Margins of Error	*±2%*	*±3%-5%*	*±3%-5%*	*±3%*	*±3%*

Note. Q50

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

- ***They thought it was not important enough to report***. Freshman women (83%) and sophomore women (79%) were more likely to indicate they *thought that it was not important enough to report*, whereas junior women (68%) and senior women (73%) were less likely.

- ***They did not know how to report***. Freshman women (19%) and sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know how to report*, whereas junior women (7%) and senior women (6%) were less likely.

- ***They felt uncomfortable making a report***. Sophomore women (54%) were more likely to indicate *they felt uncomfortable making a report*, whereas senior women (39%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them***. Sophomore women (58%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, whereas junior women (49%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them***. Senior women (48%) and junior women (52%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas freshman women (36%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on***. Freshman women (60%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* compared to women in other class years.

- ***They did not think anything would be done.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***They thought reporting would take too much time and effort***. Freshman women (40%) were more likely to indicate *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*, whereas sophomore women (30%) were less likely.

- ***They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker***. Sophomore women (38%) and freshman women (39%) were more likely to indicate *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, whereas junior women (26%) were less likely.

- ***They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer***. Freshman women (32%) were more likely to indicate *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*, whereas senior women (21%) and junior women (23%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing***. Sophomore women (49%) were more likely to indicate *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*, whereas junior women (35%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy***. Senior women (30%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, whereas freshman women (23%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 174, of those USAFA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and did not discuss/report it with/to any authority or organization, the majority (74%) indicated *they thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas a little less than half (48%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*. Less than half (44%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, a little less than one-third (32%) indicated *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, and a little less than one-third (30%) indicated *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*. A little less than one-third (30%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, more than one-quarter (29%) indicated *they felt uncomfortable making a report*, and more than one-quarter(29%) indicated *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*. More than one-quarter (28%) indicated *they did not think anything would be done*, more than one-quarter (28%) indicated *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, and a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*. One-fifth (20%) indicated *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*, 18% indicated *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, and one-tenth (10%) indicated *they did not know how to report*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 174.
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for USAFA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Reason for Not Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
They thought it was not important enough to report	74	74	76	74	72
They did not know how to report	10	7	10	12	12
They felt uncomfortable making a report	29	24	35	33	24
They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	30	29	33	29	29
They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	48	55	47	50	41
They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	44	31	49	51	40
They did not think anything would be done	28	19	39	33	19
They thought reporting would take too much time and effort	29	21	33	29	29
They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker	28	10	39	35	24
They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	20	12	37	23	10
They did not want people talking or gossiping about them	32	19	39	36	29
They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	30	12	39	35	31
They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	21	17	20	26	21
They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	18	14	16	23	15
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±6%-9%*	*±6%-8%*	*±4%-6%*	*±4%-6%*

Note. Q50

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

- ***They thought it was not important enough to report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***They did not know how to report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***They felt uncomfortable making a report***. Freshman men (24%) were less likely to indicate *they felt uncomfortable making a report* compared to men in other class years.
- ***They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them***. Freshman men (41%) were less likely to indicate *they took care of the problem*

themselves by confronting the person who harassed them compared to men in other class years.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Sophomore men (51%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas senior men (31%) were less likely.

- ***They did not think anything would be done***. Junior men (39%) and sophomore men (33%) were more likely to indicate *they did not think anything would be done*, whereas senior men (19%) and freshman men (19%) were less likely.

- ***They thought reporting would take too much time and effort***. Senior men (21%) were less likely to indicate *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker***. Sophomore men (35%) and junior men (39%) were more likely to indicate *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, whereas senior men (10%) were less likely.

- ***They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer***. Junior men (37%) were more likely to indicate *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*, whereas senior men (12%) and freshman men (10%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want people talking or gossiping about them***. Junior men (39%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas senior men (19%) were less likely.

- ***They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing***. Junior men (39%) were more likely to indicate *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*, whereas senior men (12%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy***. Sophomore men (23%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy* compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 175, of those USCGA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and did not discuss/report it with/to any authority or organization, the majority (81%) indicated *they thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas a little more than half (53%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*. A little less than half (46%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding*

the person who harassed them, a little less than half (45%) indicated *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, and less than half (44%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*. Forty percent (40%) indicated *they felt uncomfortable making a report*, more than one-third (36%) indicated *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, and more than one-third (34%) indicated *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*, more than one-quarter (26%) indicated *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*, and a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*. A little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated *they did not think anything would be done*, a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*, and 6% indicated *they did not know how to report*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 175.
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for USCGA Women, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Reason for Not Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
They thought it was not important enough to report	81	83	75	79	85
They did not know how to report	6	<1	6	5	12
They felt uncomfortable making a report	40	33	44	34	50
They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	46	22	56	47	54
They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	44	50	44	45	38
They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	53	39	63	53	58
They did not think anything would be done	19	11	6	13	42
They thought reporting would take too much time and effort	26	28	31	18	31
They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker	36	33	38	32	42
They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	18	11	6	18	31
They did not want people talking or gossiping about them	45	39	63	39	46
They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	34	22	31	34	42
They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	26	17	38	29	23
They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	19	17	6	21	27
Margins of Error	*±1%-3%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±4%-6%*	*±2%-3%*	*±3%-4%*

Note. Q50

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

- ***They thought it was not important enough to report***. Freshman women (85%) were more likely to indicate they *thought that it was not important enough to report*, whereas junior women (75%) were less likely.

- ***They did not know how to report***. Freshman women (12%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know how to report*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***They felt uncomfortable making a report***. Freshman women (50%) were more likely to indicate *they felt uncomfortable making a report*, whereas sophomore women (34%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them***. Junior women (56%) and freshman women (54%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, whereas senior women (22%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them***. Freshman women (38%) were less likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* compared to women in other class years.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on***. Junior women (63%) and freshman women (58%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas senior women (39%) were less likely.

- ***They did not think anything would be done***. Freshman women (42%) were more likely to indicate *they did not think anything would be done*, whereas senior women (11%), junior women (6%), and sophomore women (13%) were less likely.

- ***They thought reporting would take too much time and effort***. Junior women (31%) and freshman women (31%) were more likely to indicate *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*, whereas sophomore women (18%) were less likely.

- ***They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker***. Freshman women (42%) were more likely to indicate *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, whereas sophomore women (32%) were less likely.

- ***They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer***. Freshman women (31%) were more likely to indicate *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*, whereas senior women (11%) and junior women (6%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want people talking or gossiping about them***. Junior women (63%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas sophomore women (39%) were less likely.

- ***They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing***. Freshman women (42%) were more likely to indicate *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*, whereas senior women (22%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it***. Sophomore (29%) and junior women (38%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*, whereas senior women (17%) and freshman women (23%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy***. Freshman women (27%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, whereas junior women (6%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 176, of those USCGA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation and did not discuss/report it with/to any authority or organization, the majority (71%) indicated *they thought it was not important enough to report*, a little less than half (49%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, and more than one-third (35%) indicated *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing.* More than one-third (35%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, a little less than one-third (31%) indicated *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, and a little less than one-third (31%) indicated *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*. More than one-quarter (28%) indicated *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*, more than one-quarter (27%) indicated *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*, and a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated *they felt uncomfortable making a report*. A little less than one-quarter (22%) indicated *they did not think anything would be done*, 16% indicated *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*, and 15% indicated *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*. Lastly, 15% indicated *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, and 4% indicated *they did not know how to report*. This measure was modified in 2016, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 176.
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for USCGA Men, by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Reason for Not Reporting the One Situation					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
They thought it was not important enough to report	71	47	77	80	85
They did not know how to report	4	<1	15	<1	<1
They felt uncomfortable making a report	23	33	23	10	23
They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	31	40	38	20	23
They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	49	47	38	50	62
They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	35	33	46	50	15
They did not think anything would be done	22	27	38	<1	15
They thought reporting would take too much time and effort	28	13	38	30	31
They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker	27	27	31	30	23
They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	16	7	15	20	23
They did not want people talking or gossiping about them	31	20	31	50	31
They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	35	33	23	60	31
They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	15	13	<1	40	15
They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	15	13	<1	40	15
Margins of Error	*±3%-5%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-11%*

Note. Q50

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

- ***They thought it was not important enough to report***. Freshman (85%) and sophomore men (80%) were more likely to indicate they *thought that it was not important enough to report*, whereas senior men (47%) were less likely.

- ***They did not know how to report***. Junior men (15%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know how to report*, whereas senior (<1%), sophomore (<1%), and freshman men (<1%) were less likely.

- ***They felt uncomfortable making a report***. Senior men (33%) were more likely to indicate *they felt uncomfortable making a report*, whereas sophomore men (10%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them***. Senior men (40%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves*

by avoiding the person who harassed them, whereas sophomore (20%) and freshman men (23%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them***. Freshman men (62%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas junior men (38%) were less likely.

- ***They took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on***. Junior (46%) and sophomore men (50%) were more likely to indicate *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas freshman men (15%) were less likely.

- ***They did not think anything would be done***. Senior (27%) and junior men (38%) were more likely to indicate *they did not think anything would be done*, whereas sophomore men (<1%) were less likely.

- ***They thought reporting would take too much time and effort***. Junior men (38%) were more likely to indicate *they thought reporting would take too much time and effort*, whereas senior men (13%) were less likely.

- ***They thought they would be labeled a troublemaker.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***They thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer***. Senior men (7%) were less likely to indicate *they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer* compared to men in other class years.

- ***They did not want people talking or gossiping about them***. Sophomore men (50%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas senior men (20%) were less likely.

- ***They thought it would hurt their reputation and standing***. Sophomore men (60%) were more likely to indicate *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*, whereas junior men (23%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it***. Sophomore men (40%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it*, whereas junior men (<1%) were less likely.

- ***They did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy***. Sophomore men (40%) were more likely to indicate *they did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy*, whereas junior men (<1%) were less likely.

Chapter 6:
Academy Culture

Amanda Grifka and Natalie Namrow

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 behaviors 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.

This chapter presents all statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 and between class years within 2016. In some cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes will be significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error.

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 each type of personnel are presented for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy.

Total DoD Academies

Table 177 presents results for the extent to which total DoD students indicated that personnel make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault. A summary of each Academy personnel category follows the table. Subsequently, specific breakouts for each Academy are presented. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous years are not possible.

Table 177.
Percentage of DoD Academy Students Who Indicated the Persons Below Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Extent Academy Personnel Make Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault				
	Extent	**Total**	**Women**	**Men**
Cadet/midshipman leaders	**Large extent**	**61**	**50**	**64**
	Moderate/Small extent	37	48	34
	Not at all	1	2	1
Cadets/midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	**Large extent**	**48**	**36**	**51**
	Moderate/Small extent	48	60	45
	Not at all	4	5	3
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**75**	**67**	**78**
	Moderate/Small extent	23	32	21
	Not at all	1	2	1
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**74**	**66**	**76**
	Moderate/Small extent	24	32	22
	Not at all	2	2	1
Academy senior leadership	**Large extent**	**82**	**77**	**84**
	Moderate/Small extent	16	22	15
	Not at all	1	1	1
Military/uniformed academic faculty	**Large extent**	**63**	**54**	**65**
	Moderate/Small extent	33	40	31
	Not at all	4	6	4
Civilian academic faculty	**Large extent**	**53**	**45**	**55**
	Moderate/Small extent	38	44	37
	Not at all	9	11	8
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**49**	**38**	**52**
	Moderate/Small extent	41	50	38
	Not at all	10	12	10
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**53**	**41**	**57**
	Moderate/Small extent	38	48	35
	Not at all	9	11	8
Club team coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**51**	**40**	**55**
	Moderate/Small extent	40	49	38
	Not at all	9	11	8
Club team officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**54**	**43**	**58**
	Moderate/Small extent	38	46	36
	Not at all	7	10	7
Intramural coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**48**	**34**	**51**
	Moderate/Small extent	39	47	37
	Not at all	14	19	12
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**49**	**36**	**53**
	Moderate/Small extent	37	45	34
	Not at all	14	18	13
Physical education instructors	**Large extent**	**49**	**37**	**53**
	Moderate/Small extent	38	45	36
	Not at all	13	18	12
Margins of Error		*±1%-4%*	*±1%-6%*	*±1%-4%*

Note. Q5. No significant testing was conducted for this table.

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than two-thirds (61%) of students indicated **cadet/ midshipmen leaders make honest and reasonable** efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*. This represents one-half (50%) of women and a little less than two-thirds (64%) of men. One percent of students indicated cadet/midshipmen leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents 2% of women and 1% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than half (48%) of students indicated **cadets/ midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents more than one-third (36%) of women and more than one-half (51%) of men. Four percent of students indicated cadets/midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents 5% of women and 3% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, the majority (75%) of students indicated **commissioned officers** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents more than two-thirds (67%) of women and the majority (78%) of men. One percent of students indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents 2% of women and 1% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, the majority (74%) of students indicated **non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents two-thirds (66%) of women and the majority (76%) of men. Two percent of students indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents 2% of women and 1% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, the majority (82%) of students indicated **Academy senior leadership** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents the majority (77%) of women and the majority (84%) of men. One percent of students indicated Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents 1% of women and 1% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than two-thirds (63%) of students indicated **military/ uniformed academic faculty** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents more than one-half (54%) of women and a little less than two-thirds (65%) of men. Four percent of students indicated military/uniformed academic faculty does *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents 6% of women and 4% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little more than half (53%) of students indicated **civilian academic faculty** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents less than half (45%) of women and more than half (55%) of men. Nine percent of students indicated civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and

reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents more than one-tenth (11%) of women and 8% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than half (49%) of students indicated **intercollegiate coaches and trainers** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents more than one-third (38%) of women and more than half (52%) of men. One-tenth (10%) of students indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents a little more than one-tenth (12%) of women and one-tenth (10%) of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little more than half (53%) of students indicated **intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents 41% of women and more than half (57%) of men. Nine percent of students indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents more than one-tenth (11%) of women and 8% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little more than half (51%) of students indicated **club team coaches and trainers** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents forty percent of women and over half (55%) of men. Nine percent of students indicated club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents over one-tenth (11%) of women and 8% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little more than half (54%) of students indicated **club team officer representatives/advisors** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents forty-three percent of women and over half (58%) of men. Seven percent of students indicated club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents one-tenth (10%) of women and 7% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than half (48%) of students indicated **intramural coaches and trainers** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents more than one-third (34%) of women and more than half (51%) of men. Fourteen percent of students indicated Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women and a little more than one-tenth (12%) of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than half (49%) of students indicated **intramural officer representatives/advisors** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* This represents more than one-third (36%) of women and more than half (53%) of men. Fourteen percent of students indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This represents a little less than one-fifth (18%) of women and 13% of men.

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than half (49%) of students indicated **physical education instructors** make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent.* More than one-third (37%) of women and more than one half (53%) of men. Thirteen percent of students indicated physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Less than one-fifth (18%) of women and more than one-tenth (12%) of men.

Below, specific breakouts for each Academy are presented.

USMA

USMA Women. Table 178 presents results for the extent to which USMA women indicated that Academy personnel make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault. Subsequently, a summary of each personnel category and specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are presented. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous years are not possible.

Table 178.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated the Persons Below Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Extent Academy Personnel Make Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault						
	Extent	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Cadet leaders	**Large extent**	**44**	**44**	**43**	**38**	**50**
	Moderate/Small extent	53	53	54	58	47
	Not at all	3	3	2	4	2
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	**Large extent**	**31**	**30**	**28**	**26**	**37**
	Moderate/Small extent	63	66	67	64	58
	Not at all	6	4	4	9	5
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**62**	**60**	**64**	**55**	**67**
	Moderate/Small extent	37	39	36	41	32
	Not at all	2	1	<1	4	1
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**62**	**59**	**62**	**59**	**66**
	Moderate/Small extent	36	40	36	39	32
	Not at all	2	2	2	2	2
Academy senior leadership	**Large extent**	**78**	**74**	**79**	**76**	**80**
	Moderate/Small extent	21	26	20	22	19
	Not at all	1	<1	1	2	1
Military/uniformed academic faculty	**Large extent**	**53**	**51**	**55**	**46**	**60**
	Moderate/Small extent	42	46	43	47	36
	Not at all	4	3	2	7	4
Civilian academic faculty	**Large extent**	**39**	**34**	**38**	**34**	**48**
	Moderate/Small extent	48	50	52	49	44
	Not at all	13	16	11	17	8
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**33**	**21**	**32**	**23**	**50**
	Moderate/Small extent	52	61	53	56	44
	Not at all	14	17	15	22	6
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**39**	**35**	**37**	**27**	**53**
	Moderate/Small extent	49	56	50	53	40
	Not at all	12	9	13	20	7
Club team coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**38**	**26**	**32**	**36**	**49**
	Moderate/Small extent	52	65	56	50	43
	Not at all	11	9	12	15	8
Club team officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**42**	**33**	**38**	**39**	**52**
	Moderate/Small extent	47	59	49	48	38
	Not at all	11	8	13	13	9
Intramural coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**34**	**31**	**28**	**28**	**46**
	Moderate/Small extent	50	55	53	50	45
	Not at all	16	14	19	22	9
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**37**	**33**	**30**	**31**	**49**
	Moderate/Small extent	49	54	52	50	41
	Not at all	14	13	18	19	10
Physical education instructors	**Large extent**	**42**	**41**	**43**	**33**	**49**
	Moderate/Small extent	46	53	40	49	42
	Not at all	12	6	17	17	9
Margins of Error		*±1%-4%*	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±2%-7%*	*±1%-4%*

Note. Q5; Significant differences for *not at all* and *large extent* noted below in text. No significance testing was conducted on *moderate/small extent* estimates.

Summary paragraphs for each type of personnel and specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, follow.

Cadet Leaders

Overall, less than half (44%) of USMA women indicated cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 3% indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (50%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (38%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

Cadets Not in Leadership Positions

Overall, a little less than one-third (31%) of USMA women indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 6% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (37%) were more likely to indicate cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (26%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (9%) were more likely to indicate cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior and senior women (both 4%) were less likely.

Commissioned Officers Directly in Charge of The Respondent's Unit

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (62%) of USMA women indicated commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (67%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (55%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior (<1%) and senior women (1%) were less likely.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Senior/Chief Petty Officers

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (62%) of USMA women indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (66%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

Academy Senior Leadership

Overall, the majority (78%) of USMA women indicated Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (80%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (2%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

Military/Uniformed Academic Faculty

Overall, a little more than half (53%) of USMA women indicated military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 4% indicated military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (60%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (46%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (7%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (2%) and senior women (3%) were less likely.

Civilian Academic Faculty

Overall, more than one-third (39%) of USMA women indicated civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 13% indicated civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (48%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore and senior women (both 34%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore (17%) and senior women (16%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (8%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Coaches and Trainers

Overall, one-third (33%) of USMA women indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 14% indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (50%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (21%) and sophomore women (23%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (22%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (6%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than one-third (39%) of USMA women indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (53%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual

harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (27%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (7%) and senior women (9%) were less likely.

Club Team Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than one-third (38%) of USMA women indicated club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (49%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior (26%) and junior women (32%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (15%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (8%) were less likely.

Club Team Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, forty-two percent of USMA women indicated club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated club team officer representatives/ advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (52%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (33%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to women in the other class years.

Intramural Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than one-third (34%) of USMA women indicated Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 16% indicated Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (46%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore and junior women (both 28%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (22%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (9%) were less likely.

Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than one-third (37%) of USMA women indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 14% indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/ Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (49%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (30%) and sophomore women (31%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (19%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (10%) were less likely.

Physical Education Instructors

Overall, forty-two percent of USMA women indicated physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (49%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (33%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore and junior women (both 17%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (6%) and freshman women (9%) were less likely.

USMA Men. Table 179 presents results for the extent to which USMA men indicated that personnel make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault. Subsequently, a summary of each personnel category and specific statistically significant

breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are presented. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous years are not possible.

Table 179.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated the Persons Below Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Extent Personnel Make Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault						
	Extent	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Cadet leaders	**Large extent**	**62**	**61**	**62**	**63**	**62**
	Moderate/Small extent	37	37	37	36	37
	Not at all	1	2	1	1	1
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	**Large extent**	**48**	**49**	**48**	**49**	**47**
	Moderate/Small extent	48	47	48	48	49
	Not at all	4	4	4	3	4
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**76**	**73**	**74**	**79**	**78**
	Moderate/Small extent	22	25	25	20	21
	Not at all	2	2	1	1	1
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**73**	**67**	**71**	**76**	**76**
	Moderate/Small extent	26	31	27	22	23
	Not at all	2	2	2	2	1
Academy senior leadership	**Large extent**	**84**	**80**	**81**	**87**	**86**
	Moderate/Small extent	15	18	18	12	13
	Not at all	1	2	1	1	1
Military/uniformed academic faculty	**Large extent**	**67**	**65**	**67**	**69**	**66**
	Moderate/Small extent	30	32	30	28	30
	Not at all	3	3	4	2	4
Civilian academic faculty	**Large extent**	**54**	**51**	**54**	**54**	**56**
	Moderate/Small extent	37	41	36	38	34
	Not at all	9	9	10	8	10
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**45**	**42**	**43**	**45**	**50**
	Moderate/Small extent	42	41	44	44	40
	Not at all	12	17	13	10	10
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**51**	**48**	**49**	**51**	**56**
	Moderate/Small extent	39	38	43	41	35
	Not at all	9	14	8	8	8
Club team coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**52**	**53**	**50**	**51**	**55**
	Moderate/Small extent	40	37	42	43	38
	Not at all	8	11	8	5	7
Club team officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**56**	**58**	**54**	**54**	**58**
	Moderate/Small extent	37	34	39	40	36
	Not at all	6	8	7	6	6
Intramural coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**48**	**47**	**47**	**49**	**51**
	Moderate/Small extent	41	39	41	41	41
	Not at all	11	14	12	10	8
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**51**	**49**	**50**	**51**	**54**
	Moderate/Small extent	38	38	38	37	38
	Not at all	11	14	13	11	9
Physical education instructors	**Large extent**	**57**	**56**	**58**	**58**	**57**
	Moderate/Small extent	35	38	34	33	35
	Not at all	8	6	8	8	8
Margins of Error		*±1%-3%*	*±1%-4%*	*±1%-4%*	*±1%-3%*	*±1%-4%*

Note. Q5; Significant differences for *not at all* and *large extent* noted below in text. No significance testing was conducted on *moderate/small extent* estimates.

Summary paragraphs for each type of personnel and specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, follow.

Cadet Leaders

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (62%) of USMA men indicated cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (1%) were less likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Cadets Not in Leadership Positions

Overall, a little less than half (48%) of USMA men indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 4% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

Commissioned Officers Directly in Charge of The Respondent's Unit

Overall, the majority (76%) of USMA men indicated commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore men (79%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (73%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (2%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore men (1%) were less likely.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Senior/Chief Petty Officers

Overall, the majority (73%) of USMA men indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman and sophomore men (both 76%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (67%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

Academy Senior Leadership

Overall, the majority (84%) of USMA men indicated Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore (87%) and freshman men (86%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior (80%) and junior men (81%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (2%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Military/Uniformed Academic Faculty

Overall, a little more than two-thirds (67%) of USMA men indicated military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 3% indicated military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore men (69%) were more likely to indicate military/ uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (2%) were less likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Civilian Academic Faculty

Overall, a little more than half (54%) of USMA men indicated civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% indicated civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (51%) were less likely to indicate civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (8%) were less likely to indicate civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Intercollegiate Coaches and Trainers

Overall, less than half (45%) of USMA men indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman men (50%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (42%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (17%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman and sophomore men (both 10%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, a little more than half (51%) of USMA men indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman men (56%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (14%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Club Team Coaches and Trainers

Overall, a little more than half (52%) of USMA men indicated club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 8% indicated club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (11%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore men (5%) were less likely.

Club Team Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than half (56%) of USMA men indicated club team officer representatives/ advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 6% indicated club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

Intramural Coaches and Trainers

Overall, a little less than half (48%) of USMA men indicated Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (14%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (8%) were less likely.

Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, a little more than half (51%) of USMA men indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman men (54%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (14%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (9%) were less likely.

Physical Education Instructors

Overall, more than half (57%) of USMA men indicated physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*,

whereas 8% indicated physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (6%) were less likely to indicate physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

USNA

USNA Women. Table 180 presents results for the extent to which USNA women indicated that personnel make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault. Subsequently, a summary of each personnel category and specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are presented. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous years are not possible.

Table 180.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated the Persons Below Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Extent Personnel Make Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault						
	Extent	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Midshipman leaders	**Large extent**	**54**	**59**	**55**	**44**	**59**
	Moderate/Small extent	44	37	44	55	39
	Not at all	2	4	1	1	1
Midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	**Large extent**	**38**	**44**	**36**	**34**	**38**
	Moderate/Small extent	58	51	61	61	57
	Not at all	4	5	2	5	5
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**65**	**62**	**63**	**63**	**71**
	Moderate/Small extent	33	35	37	37	26
	Not at all	2	3	1	<1	3
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**64**	**61**	**65**	**62**	**67**
	Moderate/Small extent	33	35	33	37	29
	Not at all	3	4	2	1	3
Academy senior leadership	**Large extent**	**74**	**73**	**74**	**76**	**75**
	Moderate/Small extent	24	23	25	24	24
	Not at all	2	4	1	1	2
Military/uniformed academic faculty	**Large extent**	**51**	**48**	**53**	**46**	**56**
	Moderate/Small extent	41	44	42	43	34
	Not at all	9	8	5	11	9
Civilian academic faculty	**Large extent**	**41**	**45**	**44**	**35**	**42**
	Moderate/Small extent	45	40	45	51	43
	Not at all	14	15	11	13	15
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**39**	**40**	**40**	**32**	**45**
	Moderate/Small extent	49	44	52	55	44
	Not at all	12	16	8	13	11
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**42**	**42**	**43**	**35**	**46**
	Moderate/Small extent	48	46	53	53	41
	Not at all	11	13	4	12	13
Club team coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**38**	**38**	**42**	**32**	**42**
	Moderate/Small extent	49	47	50	51	48
	Not at all	12	15	8	16	10
Club team officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**44**	**44**	**47**	**39**	**47**
	Moderate/Small extent	45	45	46	45	43
	Not at all	11	11	7	16	10
Intramural coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**35**	**37**	**34**	**28**	**40**
	Moderate/Small extent	47	45	54	51	39
	Not at all	18	18	12	21	22
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**37**	**39**	**37**	**30**	**41**
	Moderate/Small extent	46	42	51	47	42
	Not at all	18	18	12	23	17
Physical education instructors	**Large extent**	**29**	**32**	**33**	**22**	**30**
	Moderate/Small extent	46	45	46	52	41
	Not at all	25	23	21	26	29
Margins of Error		*±1%-9%*	*±1%-8%*	*±1%-6%*	*±1%-11%*	*±1%-9%*

Note. Q5; Significant differences for *not at all* and *large extent* noted below in text. No significance testing was conducted on *moderate/small extent* estimates.

Summary paragraphs for each type of personnel and specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, follow.

Midshipman Leaders

Overall, a little more than half (54%) of USNA women indicated midshipman leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman and senior women (both 59%) were more likely to indicate midshipman leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (44%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior women (4%) were more likely to indicate midshipman leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore and junior women (both 1%) were less likely.

Midshipman Not in Leadership Positions

Overall, more than one-third (38%) of USNA women indicated midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 4% indicated midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (44%) were more likely to indicate midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (34%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (5%) were more likely to indicate midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (2%) were less likely.

Commissioned Officers Directly in Charge of The Respondent's Unit

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (65%) of USNA women indicated commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (71%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (62%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman and senior women (both 3%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (<1%) and junior women (1%) were less likely.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Senior/Chief Petty Officers

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (64%) of USNA women indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 3% indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (67%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (61%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior women (4%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (1%) and junior women (2%) were less likely.

Academy Senior Leadership

Overall, the majority (74%) of USNA women indicated Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior women (4%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore and junior women (1%) were less likely.

Military/Uniformed Academic Faculty

Overall, a little more than half (51%) of USNA women indicated military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% indicated military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (56%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (46%) and senior women (48%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (11%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (5%) were less likely.

Civilian Academic Faculty

Overall, forty-one percent of USNA women indicated civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 14% indicated civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (45%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (35%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (15%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (11%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than one-third (39%) of USNA women indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (45%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (32%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior women (16%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (8%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, forty-two percent of USNA women indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/ advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (46%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (35%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (13%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (4%) were less likely.

Club Team Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than one-third (38%) of USNA women indicated club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (42%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (32%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore (16%) and senior women (15%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior (8%) and freshman women (10%) were less likely.

Club Team Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, less than half (44%) of USNA women indicated club team officer representatives/ advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (47%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (39%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (16%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (7%) were less likely.

Intramural Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than one-third (35%) of USNA women indicated Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (40%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment

and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (28%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (22%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (12%) were less likely.

Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than one-third (37%) of USNA women indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 18% indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/ Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (41%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (30%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (23%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (12%) were less likely.

Physical Education Instructors

Overall, more than one-quarter (29%) of USNA women indicated physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas one-quarter (25%) indicated physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (32%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (22%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (29%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (21%) were less likely.

USNA Men. Table 181 presents results for the extent to which USNA men indicated that personnel make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault. Subsequently, a summary of each personnel category and specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are presented. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous years are not possible.

Table 181.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated the Persons Below Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Extent Personnel Make Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault						
	Extent	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Midshipman leaders	**Large extent**	**67**	**75**	**70**	**58**	**65**
	Moderate/Small extent	31	24	28	39	33
	Not at all	1	1	1	2	1
Midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	**Large extent**	**54**	**65**	**58**	**46**	**48**
	Moderate/Small extent	42	32	39	49	47
	Not at all	4	2	3	5	4
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**75**	**78**	**75**	**69**	**79**
	Moderate/Small extent	23	21	23	29	20
	Not at all	2	1	2	2	1
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**74**	**75**	**76**	**68**	**77**
	Moderate/Small extent	24	22	23	29	21
	Not at all	2	2	1	3	1
Academy senior leadership	**Large extent**	**83**	**83**	**84**	**78**	**84**
	Moderate/Small extent	16	15	14	19	15
	Not at all	2	2	2	2	1
Military/uniformed academic faculty	**Large extent**	**61**	**66**	**59**	**56**	**61**
	Moderate/Small extent	33	29	35	37	33
	Not at all	6	5	6	7	6
Civilian academic faculty	**Large extent**	**51**	**55**	**52**	**47**	**52**
	Moderate/Small extent	37	35	37	41	37
	Not at all	11	10	11	13	12
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**53**	**61**	**53**	**44**	**55**
	Moderate/Small extent	36	32	35	41	37
	Not at all	11	7	12	15	9
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**58**	**65**	**57**	**49**	**60**
	Moderate/Small extent	34	28	35	39	31
	Not at all	9	6	8	12	9
Club team coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**54**	**63**	**54**	**45**	**56**
	Moderate/Small extent	37	29	38	43	35
	Not at all	9	8	8	12	9
Club team officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**58**	**64**	**59**	**49**	**59**
	Moderate/Small extent	35	29	36	42	33
	Not at all	7	6	5	9	8
Intramural coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**54**	**61**	**54**	**49**	**55**
	Moderate/Small extent	33	28	35	37	32
	Not at all	12	11	11	14	13
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**56**	**63**	**55**	**49**	**57**
	Moderate/Small extent	32	27	33	36	30
	Not at all	13	10	12	15	13
Physical education instructors	**Large extent**	**49**	**57**	**50**	**44**	**49**
	Moderate/Small extent	34	31	35	35	34
	Not at all	17	13	16	21	18
Margins of Error		*±1%-6%*	*±1%-5%*	*±1%-6%*	*±1%-7%*	*±1%-6%*

Note. Q5; Significant differences for *not at all* and *large extent* noted below in text. No significance testing was conducted on *moderate/small extent* estimates.

Summary paragraphs for each type of personnel and specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, follow.

Midshipman Leaders

Overall, a little more than two-thirds (67%) of USNA men indicated midshipman leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (75%) and junior men (70%) were more likely to indicate midshipman leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (58%) and freshman men (65%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (2%) were more likely to indicate midshipman leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Midshipmen Not in Leadership Positions

Overall, a little more than half (54%) of USNA men indicated midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 4% indicated midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (65%) and junior men (58%) were more likely to indicate midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (46%) and freshman men (48%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (5%) were more likely to indicate midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (2%) were less likely.

Commissioned Officers Directly in Charge of The Respondent's Unit

Overall, the majority (75%) of USNA men indicated commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman (79%) and senior men (78%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (69%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (2%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Senior/Chief Petty Officers

Overall, the majority (74%) of USNA men indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman men (77%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (68%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (3%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman and junior men (both 1%) were less likely.

Academy Senior Leadership

Overall, the majority (83%) of USNA men indicated Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman and junior men (both 84%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (78%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (2%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.

Military/Uniformed Academic Faculty

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (61%) of USNA men indicated military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 6% indicated military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (66%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (56%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (7%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (5%) were less likely.

Civilian Academic Faculty

Overall, a little more than half (51%) of USNA men indicated civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (55%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (47%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

Intercollegiate Coaches and Trainers

Overall, a little more than half (53%) of USNA men indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (61%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (44%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (15%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (7%) and freshman men (9%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than half (58%) of USNA men indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/ advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (65%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (49%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (12%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (6%) were less likely.

Club Team Coaches and Trainers

Overall, a little more than half (54%) of USNA men indicated club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% indicated club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (63%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (45%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (12%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Club Team Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than half (58%) of USNA men indicated club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 7% indicated club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (64%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (49%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (9%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (5%) were less likely.

Intramural Coaches and Trainers

Overall, a little more than half (54%) of USNA men indicated Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (61%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (49%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (14%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than half (56%) of USNA men indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/ Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 13% indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (63%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (49%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (15%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (10%) were less likely.

Physical Education Instructors

Overall, a little less than half (49%) of USNA men indicated physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (57%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (44%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (21%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (13%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. Table 182 presents results for the extent to which USAFA women indicated that personnel make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault. Subsequently, a summary of each personnel category and specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are presented. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous years are not possible.

Table 182.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated the Persons Below Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Extent Personnel Make Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault						
	Extent	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Cadet leaders	**Large extent**	**49**	**56**	**52**	**41**	**49**
	Moderate/Small extent	49	44	45	57	49
	Not at all	2	<1	3	2	2
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	**Large extent**	**37**	**41**	**40**	**32**	**36**
	Moderate/Small extent	59	58	57	62	59
	Not at all	4	1	3	5	5
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**73**	**76**	**73**	**72**	**72**
	Moderate/Small extent	25	22	26	27	25
	Not at all	2	2	1	1	3
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**73**	**78**	**70**	**72**	**74**
	Moderate/Small extent	25	20	29	27	24
	Not at all	1	2	1	1	2
Academy senior leadership	**Large extent**	**79**	**81**	**81**	**77**	**78**
	Moderate/Small extent	20	19	18	22	20
	Not at all	1	<1	2	1	2
Military/uniformed academic faculty	**Large extent**	**59**	**59**	**56**	**62**	**60**
	Moderate/Small extent	37	37	38	34	37
	Not at all	4	4	6	4	3
Civilian academic faculty	**Large extent**	**55**	**58**	**53**	**57**	**52**
	Moderate/Small extent	39	37	38	37	42
	Not at all	7	5	9	6	6
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**40**	**35**	**39**	**44**	**41**
	Moderate/Small extent	49	51	50	44	51
	Not at all	11	14	11	12	8
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**44**	**47**	**41**	**46**	**43**
	Moderate/Small extent	47	42	50	43	49
	Not at all	9	11	9	10	8
Club team coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**43**	**43**	**39**	**47**	**42**
	Moderate/Small extent	48	48	53	43	47
	Not at all	9	9	8	9	11
Club team officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**44**	**47**	**40**	**48**	**43**
	Moderate/Small extent	47	44	52	45	47
	Not at all	9	10	8	7	10
Intramural coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**34**	**34**	**35**	**34**	**34**
	Moderate/Small extent	43	41	40	42	47
	Not at all	23	24	24	24	19
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**36**	**36**	**37**	**36**	**34**
	Moderate/Small extent	42	38	39	38	50
	Not at all	22	26	24	26	16
Physical education instructors	**Large extent**	**42**	**41**	**40**	**42**	**44**
	Moderate/Small extent	44	43	43	44	46
	Not at all	14	16	17	14	11
Margins of Error		*±1%-4%*	*±<1%-4%*	*±1%-6%*	*±1%-4%*	*±1%-3%*

Note. Q5; Significant differences for *not at all* and *large extent* noted below in text. No significance testing was conducted on *moderate/small extent* estimates.

Summary paragraphs for each type of personnel and specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, follow.

Cadet Leaders

Overall, less than half (49%) of USAFA women indicated cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (56%) and junior women (52%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (41%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to women in other class years.

Cadets Not in Leadership Positions

Overall, more than one-third (37%) of USAFA women indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 4% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (41%) and junior women (40%) were more likely to indicate cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (32%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman and sophomore women (both 5%) were more likely to indicate cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (1%) and junior women (3%) were less likely.

Commissioned Officers Directly in Charge of The Respondent's Unit

Overall, the majority (73%) of USAFA women indicated commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (76%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (3%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore and junior women (both 1%) were less likely.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Senior/Chief Petty Officers

The majority (73%) of USAFA women indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (78%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (70%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

Academy Senior Leadership

Overall, the majority (79%) of USAFA women indicated Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore women (77%) were less likely to indicate Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (2%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

Military/Uniformed Academic Faculty

Overall, more than half (59%) of USAFA women indicated military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 4% indicated military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore women (62%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (56%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior women (6%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (3%) were less likely.

Civilian Academic Faculty

Overall, a little more than half (55%) of USAFA women indicated civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 7% indicated civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (58%) and sophomore women (57%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (52%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior women (9%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (5%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Coaches and Trainers

Overall, forty percent of USAFA women indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore women (44%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (35%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior women (14%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (8%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, less than half (44%) of USAFA women indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/ advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- There were no statistically significant differences for large extent or not at all for USAFA women between class years.

Club Team Coaches and Trainers

Overall, less than half (43%) of USAFA women indicated club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% indicated club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore women (47%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (39%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (11%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (8%) were less likely.

Club Team Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, less than half (44%) of USAFA women indicated club team officer representatives/ advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% indicated club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore women (48%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (40%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (7%) were less likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to women in other class years.

Intramural Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than one-third (34%) of USAFA women indicated Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one quarter (23%) indicated Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (19%) were less likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to women in other class years.

Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than one-third (36%) of USAFA women indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior and sophomore women (both 26%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (16%) were less likely.

Physical Education Instructors

Overall, forty-two percent of USAFA women indicated physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 14% indicated physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior women (17%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (11%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. Table 183 presents results for the extent to which USAFA men indicated that personnel make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault. Subsequently, a summary of each personnel category and specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are presented. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous years are not possible.

Table 183.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated the Persons Below Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Extent Personnel Make Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault						
	Extent	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Cadet leaders	**Large extent**	**64**	**69**	**68**	**60**	**60**
	Moderate/Small extent	35	29	30	39	40
	Not at all	1	1	2	1	1
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	**Large extent**	**52**	**61**	**58**	**47**	**45**
	Moderate/Small extent	45	37	39	50	52
	Not at all	3	2	3	3	3
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**84**	**85**	**82**	**81**	**86**
	Moderate/Small extent	15	14	16	18	13
	Not at all	1	1	2	1	1
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**82**	**84**	**82**	**81**	**84**
	Moderate/Small extent	16	15	17	18	15
	Not at all	1	1	1	1	<1
Academy senior leadership	**Large extent**	**86**	**85**	**85**	**84**	**88**
	Moderate/Small extent	13	14	13	15	11
	Not at all	1	1	2	1	1
Military/uniformed academic faculty	**Large extent**	**68**	**69**	**68**	**67**	**68**
	Moderate/Small extent	30	28	29	31	30
	Not at all	2	3	3	2	2
Civilian academic faculty	**Large extent**	**60**	**63**	**62**	**57**	**60**
	Moderate/Small extent	36	34	33	38	36
	Not at all	5	3	5	5	4
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**59**	**58**	**63**	**56**	**56**
	Moderate/Small extent	35	33	31	37	40
	Not at all	6	9	6	6	4
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**62**	**64**	**65**	**60**	**61**
	Moderate/Small extent	32	28	30	34	36
	Not at all	5	8	5	5	3
Club team coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**57**	**60**	**64**	**53**	**54**
	Moderate/Small extent	36	33	31	41	40
	Not at all	6	7	6	7	6
Club team officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**59**	**65**	**63**	**53**	**58**
	Moderate/Small extent	35	29	32	39	38
	Not at all	6	6	5	8	5
Intramural coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**50**	**56**	**51**	**49**	**48**
	Moderate/Small extent	36	31	35	36	41
	Not at all	14	14	15	15	12
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**52**	**56**	**53**	**49**	**51**
	Moderate/Small extent	33	30	31	35	36
	Not at all	15	14	16	16	13
Physical education instructors	**Large extent**	**51**	**52**	**54**	**50**	**49**
	Moderate/Small extent	38	38	36	40	40
	Not at all	10	10	10	10	11
Margins of Error		*±1%-2%*	*±1%-4%*	*±1%-3%*	*±1%-3%*	*±1%-3%*

Note. Q5; Significant differences for *not at all* and *large extent* noted below in text. No significance testing was conducted on *moderate/small extent* estimates.

Summary paragraphs for each type of personnel and specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, follow.

Cadet Leaders

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (64%) of USAFA men indicated cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (69%) and junior men (68%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman and sophomore men (both 60%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman men (1%) were less likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Cadets Not in Leadership Positions

Overall, a little more than half (52%) of USAFA men indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 3% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (61%) and junior men (58%) were more likely to indicate cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman (45%) and sophomore men (47%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

Commissioned Officers Directly in Charge of The Respondent's Unit

Overall, the majority (84%) of USAFA men indicated commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman men (86%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (81%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior men (2%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Senior/Chief Petty Officers

Overall, the majority (82%) of USAFA men indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman men (84%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (81%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman men (<1%) were less likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Academy Senior Leadership

Overall, the majority (86%) of USAFA men indicated Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman men (88%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (84%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior men (2%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.

Military/Uniformed Academic Faculty

Overall, a little more than two-thirds (68%) of USAFA men indicated military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman men (2%) were less likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Civilian Academic Faculty

Overall, more than half (60%) of USAFA men indicated civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 5% indicated civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (63%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (57%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (3%) were less likely to indicate civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Intercollegiate Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than half (59%) of USAFA men indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 6% indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Junior men (63%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (56%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (9%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (4%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (62%) of USAFA men indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 5% indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior men (8%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (3%) were less likely.

Club Team Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than half (57%) of USAFA men indicated club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*,

whereas 6% indicated club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Junior men (64%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (53%) and freshman men (54%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

Club Team Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than half (59%) of USAFA men indicated club team officer representatives/ advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 6% indicated club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault,

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (65%) and junior men (63%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (53%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (8%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (5%) were less likely.

Intramural Coaches and Trainers

Overall, half (50%) of USAFA men indicated Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 14% indicated Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (56%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (48%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman men (12%) were less likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, a little more than half (52%) of USAFA men indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 15% indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/

Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (56%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (49%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman men (13%) were less likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

Physical Education Instructors

Overall, a little more than half (51%) of USAFA men indicated physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas one-tenth (10%) indicated physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Junior men (54%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (49%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. Table 184 presents results for the extent to which USCGA women indicated that personnel make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault. Subsequently, a summary of each personnel category and specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are presented. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous years are not possible.

Table 184.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated the Persons Below Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Extent Personnel Make Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault						
	Extent	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Cadet leaders	**Large extent**	**43**	**47**	**44**	**41**	**43**
	Moderate/Small extent	53	51	56	55	51
	Not at all	3	2	<1	4	6
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	**Large extent**	**35**	**47**	**33**	**28**	**36**
	Moderate/Small extent	59	53	63	66	53
	Not at all	5	<1	3	6	10
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**68**	**67**	**69**	**67**	**68**
	Moderate/Small extent	31	33	31	32	27
	Not at all	2	<1	<1	1	5
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**64**	**65**	**63**	**68**	**59**
	Moderate/Small extent	35	33	37	30	38
	Not at all	2	2	<1	2	3
Academy senior leadership	**Large extent**	**80**	**78**	**86**	**84**	**75**
	Moderate/Small extent	19	22	14	16	22
	Not at all	1	<1	<1	<1	3
Military/uniformed academic faculty	**Large extent**	**54**	**59**	**53**	**53**	**53**
	Moderate/Small extent	43	41	47	41	44
	Not at all	3	<1	<1	6	3
Civilian academic faculty	**Large extent**	**46**	**58**	**40**	**41**	**47**
	Moderate/Small extent	49	38	58	46	51
	Not at all	6	4	2	13	3
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**41**	**48**	**32**	**40**	**44**
	Moderate/Small extent	53	46	61	50	52
	Not at all	7	7	7	10	5
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**39**	**48**	**38**	**34**	**41**
	Moderate/Small extent	51	40	57	51	52
	Not at all	10	12	5	15	7
Club team coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**37**	**41**	**36**	**36**	**37**
	Moderate/Small extent	55	51	60	51	58
	Not at all	8	8	4	13	5
Club team officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**39**	**47**	**37**	**38**	**38**
	Moderate/Small extent	52	42	59	53	54
	Not at all	9	12	4	9	8
Intramural coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**38**	**46**	**38**	**34**	**38**
	Moderate/Small extent	51	40	60	55	48
	Not at all	11	14	2	11	14
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**37**	**41**	**37**	**35**	**38**
	Moderate/Small extent	52	44	61	53	51
	Not at all	11	15	2	13	11
Physical education instructors	**Large extent**	**43**	**47**	**39**	**35**	**52**
	Moderate/Small extent	50	45	51	59	45
	Not at all	7	9	11	6	3
Margins of Error		*±1%-3%*	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-6%*	*±1%-3%*

Note. Q5; Significant differences for *not at all* and *large extent* noted below in text. No significance testing was conducted on *moderate/small extent* estimates.

Summary paragraphs for each type of personnel and specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, follow.

Cadet Leaders

Overall, less than half (43%) of USCGA women indicated cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 3% indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore women (41%) were less likely to indicate cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (6%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior (<1%) and senior women (2%) were less likely.

Cadets Not in Leadership Positions

Overall, more than one-third (35%) of USCGA women indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 5% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (47%) were more likely to indicate cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (28%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (10%) were more likely to indicate cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (<1%) and junior women (3%) were less likely.

Commissioned Officers Directly in Charge of The Respondent's Unit

Overall, a little more than two-thirds (68%) of USCGA women indicated commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (5%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment

and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (1%), junior (<1%), and senior women (<1%) were less likely.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Senior/Chief Petty Officers

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (64%) of USCGA women indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore women (68%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (59%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman (3%) and sophomore women (2%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

Academy Senior Leadership

Overall, the majority (80%) of USCGA women indicated Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Junior (86%) and sophomore women (84%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (75%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman women (3%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore, junior, and senior women (all <1%) were less likely.

Military/Uniformed Academic Faculty

Overall, a little more than half (54%) of USCGA women indicated military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 3% indicated military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (59%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (6%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior and senior women (<1%) were less likely.

Civilian Academic Faculty

Overall, a little less than half (46%) of USCGA women indicated civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 6% indicated civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (58%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas junior (40%) and sophomore women (41%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (13%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior (2%), freshman (3%), and senior women (4%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Coaches and Trainers

Overall, forty-one percent of USCGA women indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 7% indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (48%) and freshman women (44%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (32%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (10%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (5%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than one-third (39%) of USCGA women indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas one-tenth (10%) indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (48%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual

harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (34%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (15%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior (5%) and freshman women (7%) were less likely.

Club Team Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than one-third (37%) of USCGA women indicated club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 8% indicated club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore women (13%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior (4%) and freshman women (5%) were less likely.

Club Team Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than one-third (39%) of USCGA women indicated club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% indicated club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (47%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior women (12%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (4%) were less likely.

Intramural Coaches and Trainers

Overall, more than one-third (38%) of USCGA women indicated Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior women (46%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (34%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Freshman and senior women (both 14%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (2%) were less likely.

Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than one-third (37%) of USCGA women indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Sophomore women (35%) were less likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Senior (15%) and sophomore women (13%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (2%) were less likely.

Physical Education Instructors

Overall, less than half (43%) of USCGA women indicated physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 7% indicated physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman women (52%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (35%) and junior women (39%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior women (11%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman women (3%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. Table 185 presents results for the extent to which USCGA men indicated that personnel make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault. Subsequently, a summary of each personnel category and specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are presented. These questions were modified in 2016 so comparisons to previous years are not possible.

Table 185.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated the Persons Below Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Extent Personnel Make Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault						
	Extent	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Cadet leaders	**Large extent**	**64**	**62**	**68**	**58**	**69**
	Moderate/Small extent	34	37	28	39	31
	Not at all	2	1	4	3	<1
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	**Large extent**	**53**	**56**	**56**	**46**	**55**
	Moderate/Small extent	45	44	42	50	45
	Not at all	1	<1	2	4	<1
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**80**	**82**	**81**	**72**	**86**
	Moderate/Small extent	19	18	17	28	14
	Not at all	1	<1	3	<1	<1
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	**Large extent**	**80**	**84**	**79**	**70**	**85**
	Moderate/Small extent	19	16	17	29	15
	Not at all	1	<1	4	1	<1
Academy senior leadership	**Large extent**	**86**	**87**	**85**	**86**	**88**
	Moderate/Small extent	13	12	11	14	12
	Not at all	1	1	4	<1	<1
Military/uniformed academic faculty	**Large extent**	**69**	**76**	**71**	**66**	**67**
	Moderate/Small extent	28	23	26	30	31
	Not at all	2	1	3	4	2
Civilian academic faculty	**Large extent**	**58**	**63**	**55**	**52**	**62**
	Moderate/Small extent	36	34	35	39	35
	Not at all	6	3	10	10	3
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**55**	**60**	**57**	**49**	**55**
	Moderate/Small extent	40	38	35	45	41
	Not at all	5	2	8	6	3
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**57**	**61**	**58**	**50**	**58**
	Moderate/Small extent	38	37	34	41	39
	Not at all	5	2	8	9	3
Club team coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**54**	**61**	**55**	**51**	**50**
	Moderate/Small extent	41	36	37	42	47
	Not at all	5	3	8	7	3
Club team officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**56**	**63**	**58**	**49**	**55**
	Moderate/Small extent	41	35	38	44	43
	Not at all	4	2	4	7	2
Intramural coaches and trainers	**Large extent**	**54**	**64**	**58**	**45**	**52**
	Moderate/Small extent	42	34	37	47	48
	Not at all	4	2	5	7	<1
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	**Large extent**	**55**	**65**	**58**	**47**	**51**
	Moderate/Small extent	41	33	37	44	48
	Not at all	4	2	5	8	1
Physical education instructors	**Large extent**	**58**	**63**	**58**	**54**	**57**
	Moderate/Small extent	38	32	34	39	43
	Not at all	5	5	8	7	<1
Margins of Error		*±1%-2%*	*±<1%-2%*	*±2%-4%*	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-5%*

Note. Q5; Significant differences for *not at all* and *large extent* noted below in text. No significance testing was conducted on *moderate/small extent* estimates.

Summary paragraphs for each type of personnel and specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, follow.

Cadet Leaders

Overall, a little less than two-thirds (64%) of USCGA men indicated cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman (69%) and junior men (68%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (58%) and senior men (62%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior (4%) and sophomore men (3%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (<1%) and senior men (1%) were less likely.

Cadets Not in Leadership Positions

Overall, a little more than half (53%) of USCGA men indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (56%) were more likely to indicate cadets not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (46%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (4%) were more likely to indicate cadets not in appointed leadership positions do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman and senior men (both <1%) were less likely.

Commissioned Officers Directly in Charge of The Respondent's Unit

Overall, the majority (80%) of USCGA men indicated commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman men (86%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (72%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior men (3%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman, sophomore, and senior men (all <1%) were less likely.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Senior/Chief Petty Officers

Overall, the majority (80%) of USCGA men indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Freshman (85%) and senior men (84%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (70%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior men (4%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman and senior men (both <1%) were less likely.

Academy Senior Leadership

Overall, the majority (86%) of USCGA men indicated Academy senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 1% indicated Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior men (4%) were more likely to indicate Academy senior leadership do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman and sophomore men (both <1%) were less likely.

Military/Uniformed Academic Faculty

Overall, a little more than two-thirds (69%) of USCGA men indicated military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 2% indicated military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (76%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (66%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (4%) were more likely to indicate military/uniformed academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (1%) were less likely.

Civilian Academic Faculty

Overall, more than half (58%) of USCGA men indicated civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 6% indicated civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (63%) and freshman men (62%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (52%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore and junior men (both 10%) were more likely to indicate civilian academic faculty do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman and senior men (both 3%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Coaches and Trainers

Overall, a little more than half (55%) of USCGA men indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 5% indicated intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (60%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (49%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior (8%) and sophomore men (6%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (2%) and freshman men (3%) were less likely.

Intercollegiate Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than half (57%) of USCGA men indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/ advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 5% indicated intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (61%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (50%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore (9%) and junior men (8%) were more likely to indicate intercollegiate officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (2%) and freshman men (3%) were less likely.

Club Team Coaches and Trainers

Overall, a little more than half (54%) of USCGA men indicated club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 5% indicated club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (61%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman (50%) and sophomore men (51%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior (8%) and sophomore men (7%) were more likely to indicate club team coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman and senior men (both 3%) were less likely.

Club Team Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, more than half (56%) of USCGA men indicated club team officer representatives/ advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 4% indicated club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (63%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (49%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (7%) were more likely to indicate club team officer representatives/advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman and senior men (both 2%) were less likely.

Intramural Coaches and Trainers

Overall, a little more than half (54%) of USCGA men indicated Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 4% indicated Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior (64%) and junior men (58%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual

harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (45%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (7%) were more likely to indicate Intramural coaches and trainers do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (<1%) and senior men (2%) were less likely.

Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors

Overall, a little more than half (55%) of USCGA men indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 4% indicated Intramural Officer Representatives/ Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (65%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (47%) and freshman men (51%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Sophomore men (8%) were more likely to indicate Intramural Officer Representatives/Advisors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (1%) and senior men (2%) were less likely.

Physical Education Instructors

Overall, more than half (58%) of USCGA men indicated physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 5% indicated physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- ***Large extent.*** Senior men (63%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (54%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Junior (8%) and sophomore men (7%) were more likely to indicate physical education instructors do *not at all* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (<1%) were less likely.

Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault – High Profile Cases

Cadets and midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact and did not officially report that they were a victim of a sexual assault were asked for their reasons for not reporting and those 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 make a report of sexual

assault. 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 ease of 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 each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

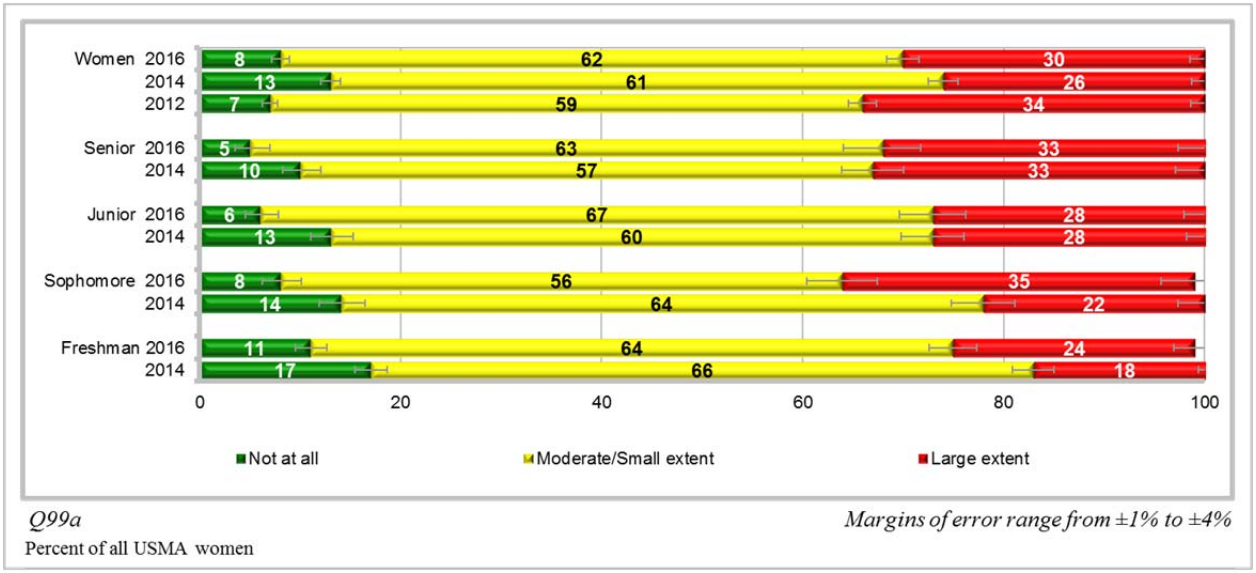
Across all DoD Academies, a little more than one-fifth (22%) of students indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This represents more than one-third (36%) of women and a little less than one-fifth (18%) of men. Seventeen percent of students indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault (8% of women and 20% of men).

Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for *large extent* is 2 percentage points higher in 2016 (for both women and men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2014), and the estimated rate for *not at all* is 5 percentage points lower than 2014 (for women the estimated rate is 2 percentage points lower, for men the estimated rate is 5 percentage points lower than 2014). Compared to 2012, the overall estimated rate for *large extent* is statistically unchanged from 2012, and the estimated rate for *not at all* is 2 percentage points higher than 2012 (for women the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher, for men the estimated rate is 3 percentage points higher than 2012). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 167, overall, a little less than one-third (30%) of USMA women indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014) but a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (4 percentage points lower than 2012). Eight percent (8%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and is not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 167.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

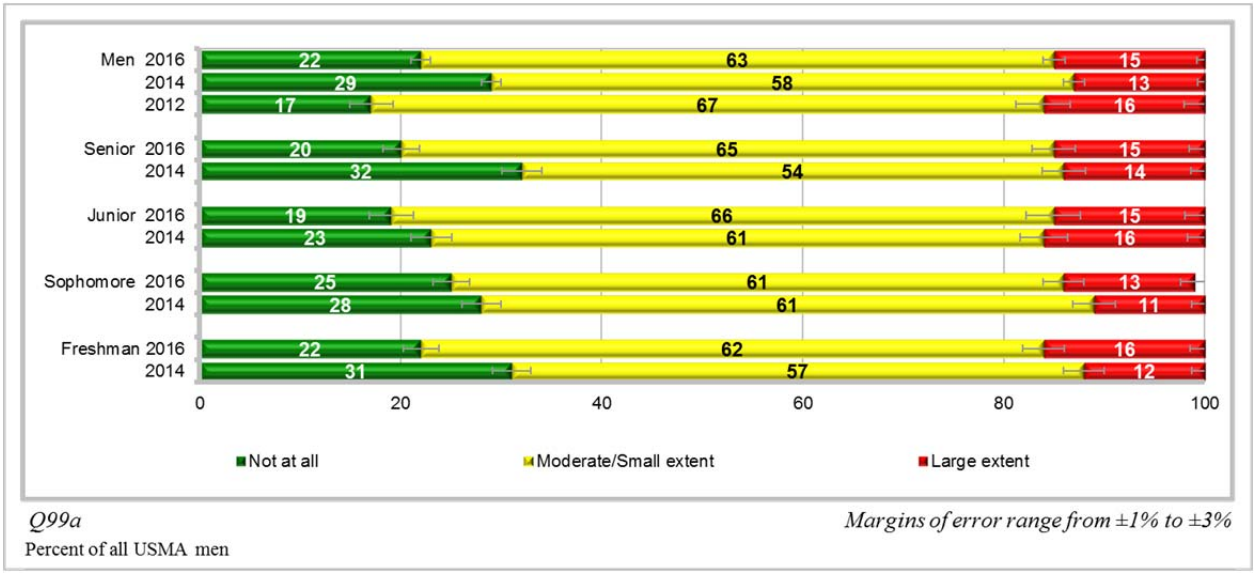
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (13 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, 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 (24%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for freshman and sophomore women (both 6 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (7 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (11%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas senior (5%) and junior women (6%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 168, overall, 15% of USMA men indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent.* This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012. A little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (7 percentage points

lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (5 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 168.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman men (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore men (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

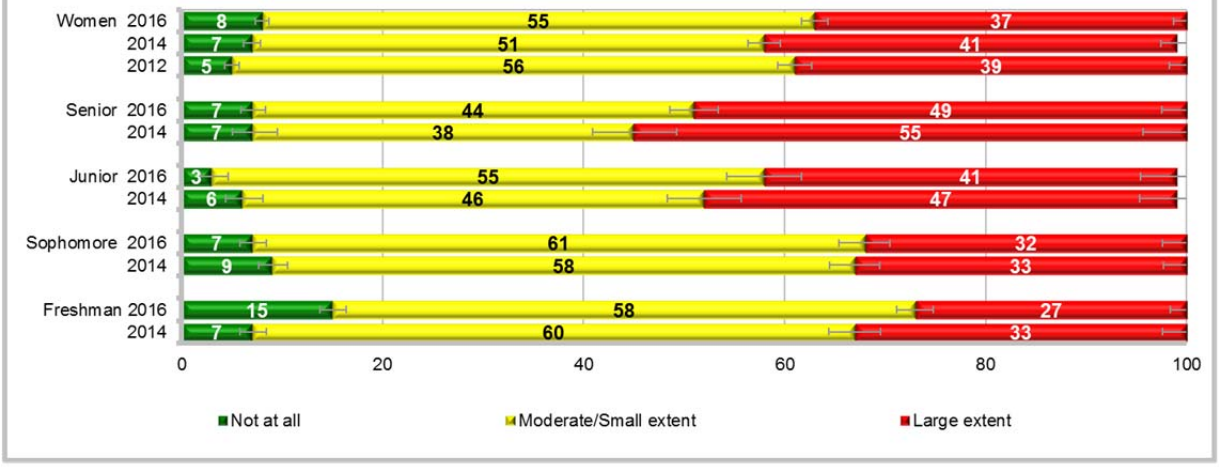
- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for freshman men (9 percentage points lower than 2014), junior men (4 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior men (12 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (25%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas junior men (19%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 169, overall, more than one-third (37%) of USNA women indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage

points lower than 2014) and not a statistically significant difference from 2012. Eight percent (8%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (3 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 169.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of all USNA women

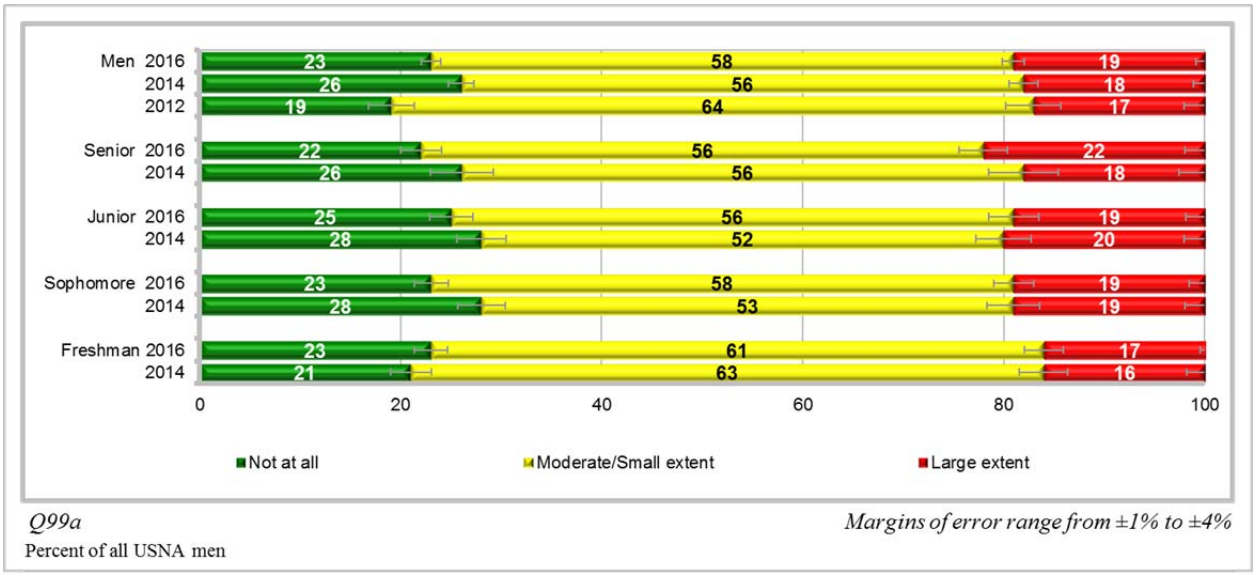
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman, junior, and senior women (each 6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (49%) and junior women (41%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman (27%) and sophomore women (32%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman women (8 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower for sophomore (2 percentage points lower than 2014), and junior women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (15%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas junior (3%), senior (7%), and sophomore women (7%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 170, overall, a little less than one-fifth (19%) of USNA men indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent.* This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and 2012. A little less than one quarter (23%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 170.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99a
Percent of all USNA men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

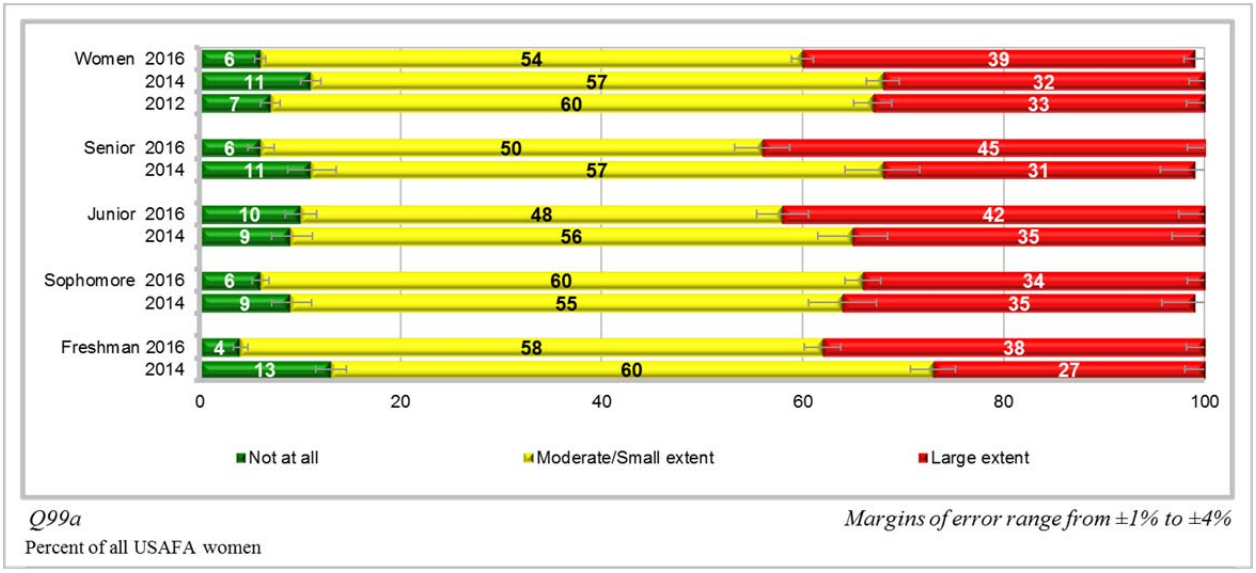
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was not a statistically significant difference from 2016. In 2016, senior men (22%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (17%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for sophomore men (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 171, overall, more than one-third (39%) of USAFA women indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (7 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (6 percentage points higher than 2012). Six percent (6%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 171.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

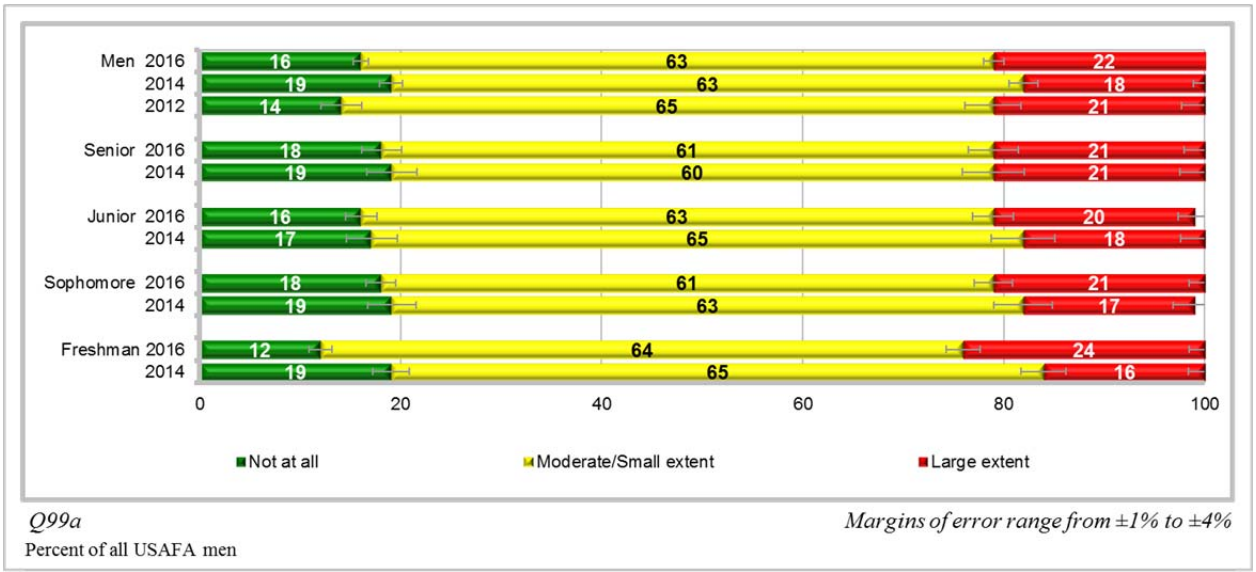
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (11 percentage points higher than 2014), junior women (7 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (14 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior women (45%) and junior women (42%) 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 (34%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for freshman women (9 percentage points lower than 2014),

sophomore women (3 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (10%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas freshman women (4%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 172, overall, a little more than one-fifth (22%) of USAFA men indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012. Sixteen percent (16%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 172.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99a
Percent of all USAFA men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

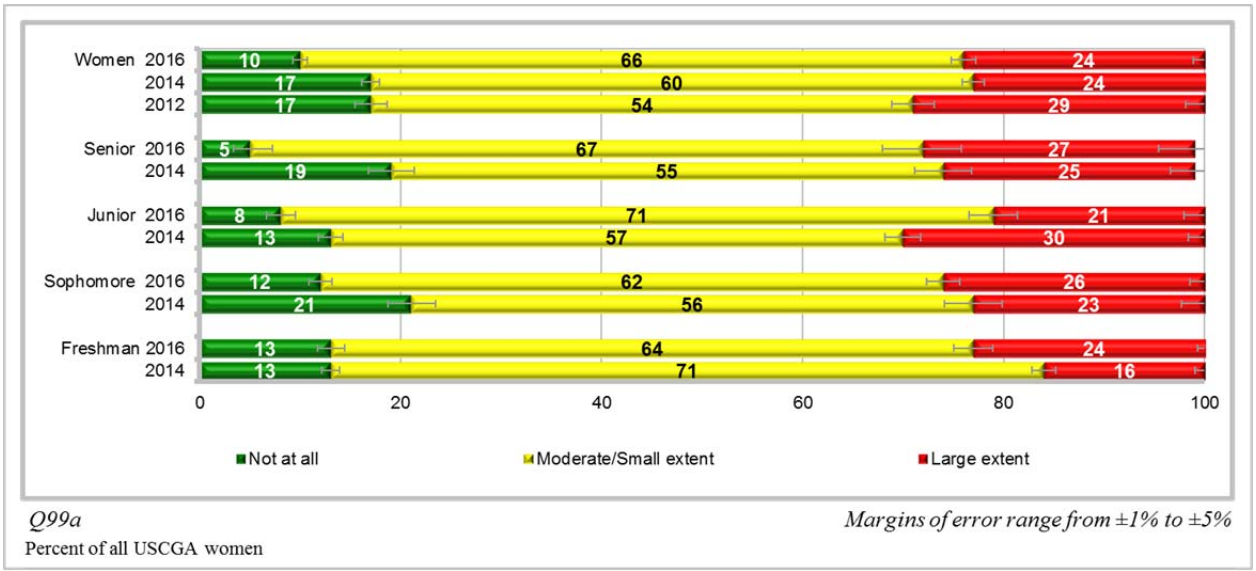
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore men (4 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (24%) 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 other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for freshman men (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior and sophomore men (both 18%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas freshman men (12%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 173, overall, a little less than one quarter (24%) of USCGA women indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (5 percentage points lower than 2012). One-tenth (10%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 and 2012 (7 percentage points lower than 2014 and 2012).

Figure 173.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of all USCGA women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

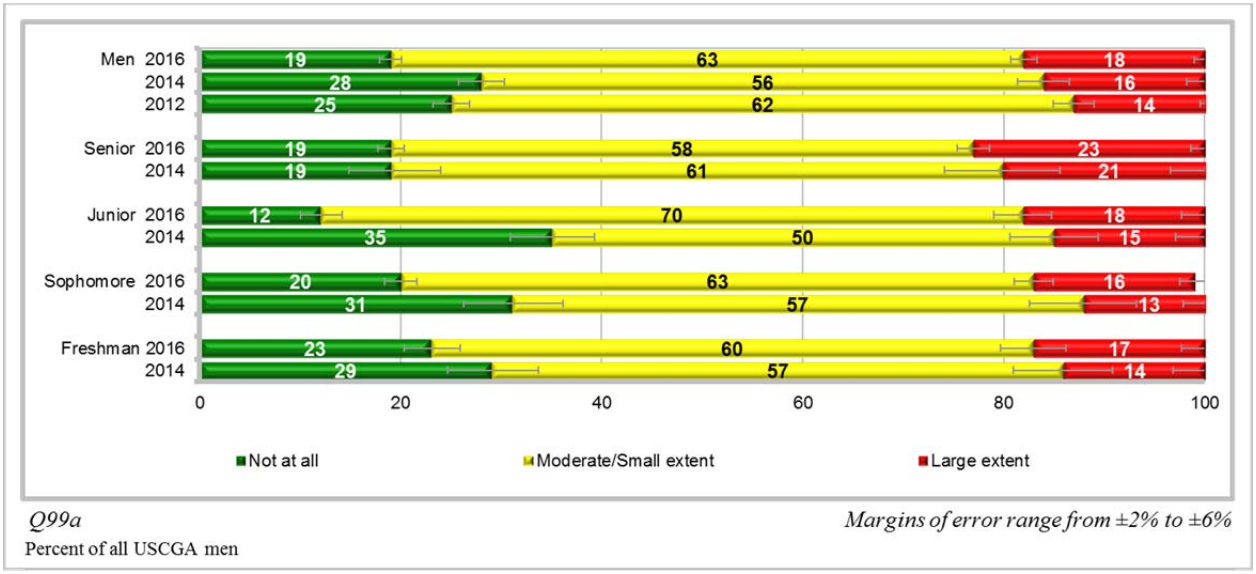
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (8 percentage points higher than 2014) but lower for junior women (9 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (21%) were less likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other

survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (9 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (14 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman (13%) and sophomore women (12%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas senior (5%) and junior women (8%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 174, overall, a little less than one-fifth (18%) of USCGA men indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2012). A little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (9 percentage points lower than 2014) and 2012 (6 percentage points lower than 2012).

Figure 174.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99a
Percent of all USCGA men

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* is not

statistically significantly different for any class years. In 2016, senior men (23%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (16%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for sophomore men (11 percentage points lower than 2014) and junior men (23 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (23%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas junior men (12%) were less likely.

Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault – Media Scrutiny

Experiences of sexual assault are extremely personal; however, due to their affiliation with the 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 unwanted 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 DoD 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 Academies

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than one-third (32%) of students indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*. This represents a little less than half (47%) of women and a little more than one-quarter (28%) of men. Seventeen percent (17%) of students indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter survivors from coming forward to report. This represents 8% of women and one-fifth (20%) of men.

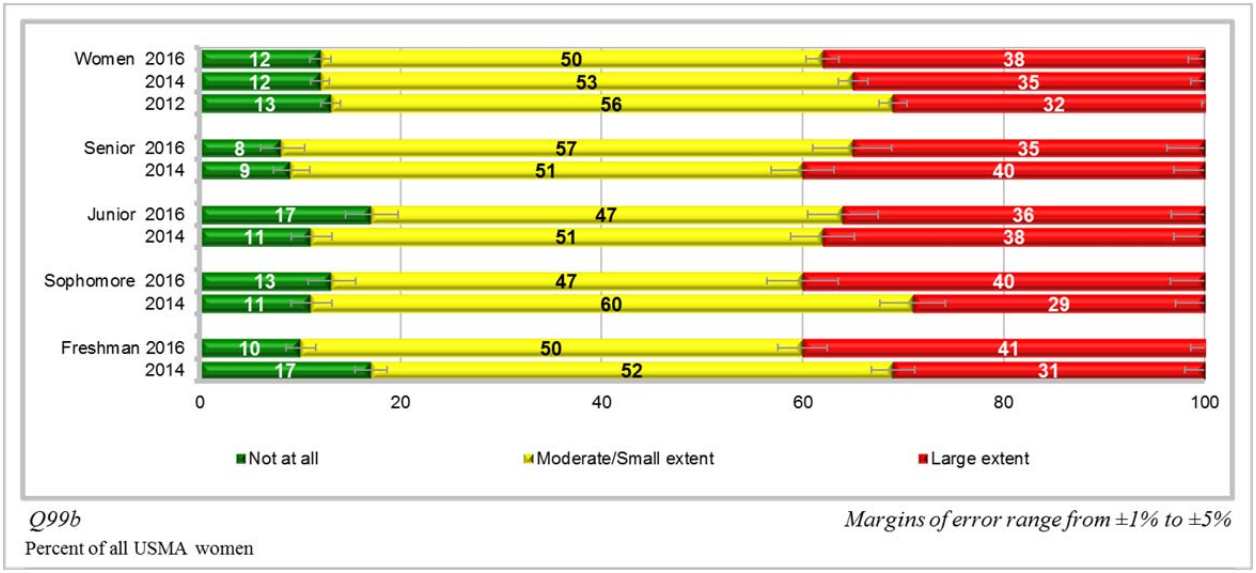
Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 2 percentage point higher in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is not a statistically significant difference, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2014), and the estimated rate for *not at all* is 1 percentage point lower than 2014 (for women and men the estimated rate is not a statistically significant difference from 2014). Compared to 2012, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 3 percentage points higher (for women the estimated rate is 3 percentage points higher, for men the estimated rate is 3 percentage points higher than 2012), and the estimated rate for *not at all* is 1 percentage points higher than 2012 (for women the estimated rate is not a statistically

significant difference, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2012). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 175, overall, more than one-third (38%) of USMA women indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *to a large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (6 percentage points higher than 2012). A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from coming forward. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and 2012.

Figure 175.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99b
Percent of all USMA women
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

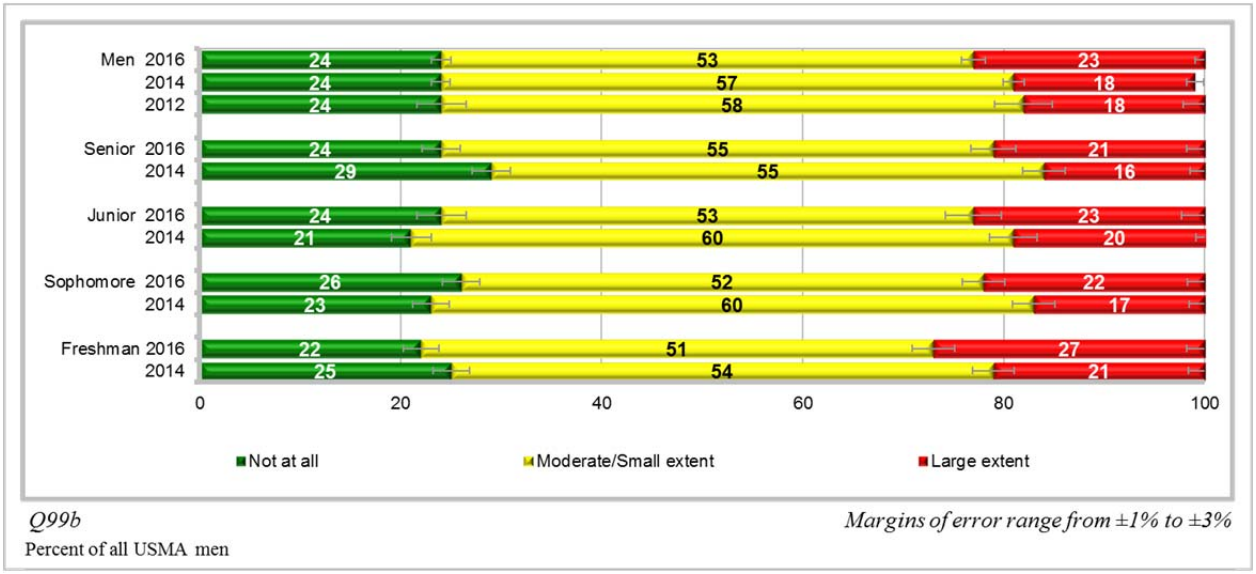
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (10 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (11 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2016 for junior women (6 percentage points higher than

2014), but lower for freshman women (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (17%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas senior (8%) and freshman women (10%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 176, overall, a little less than one quarter (23%) of USMA men indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *to a large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 and 2012 (5 percentage points higher than 2014 and 2012). A little less than one quarter (24%) indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter survivors from coming forward. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and 2012.

Figure 176.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99b
Percent of all USMA men
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman men (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore and senior men (5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (27%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (21%) were less likely.

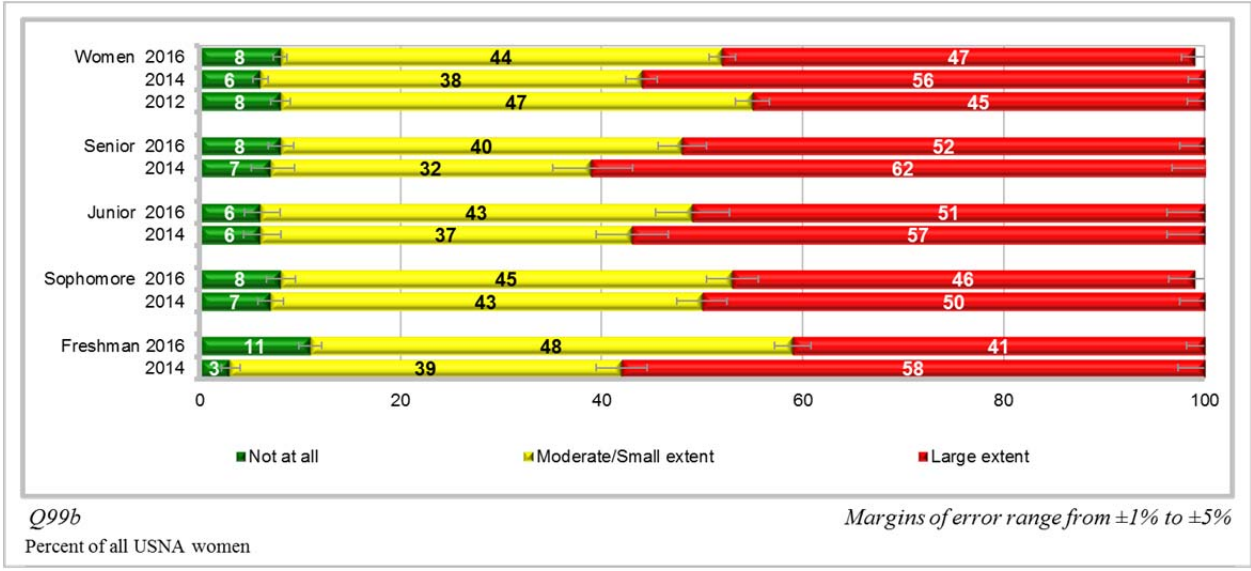
- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not*

at all was higher in 2016 for sophomore and junior men (both 3 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower for senior men (5 percentage points less than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (22%) were less likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* compared to men in other class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 177, overall, a little less than half (47%) of USNA women indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (9 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012. Eight percent (8%) indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter survivors from coming forward. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 177.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99b
Percent of all USNA women
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

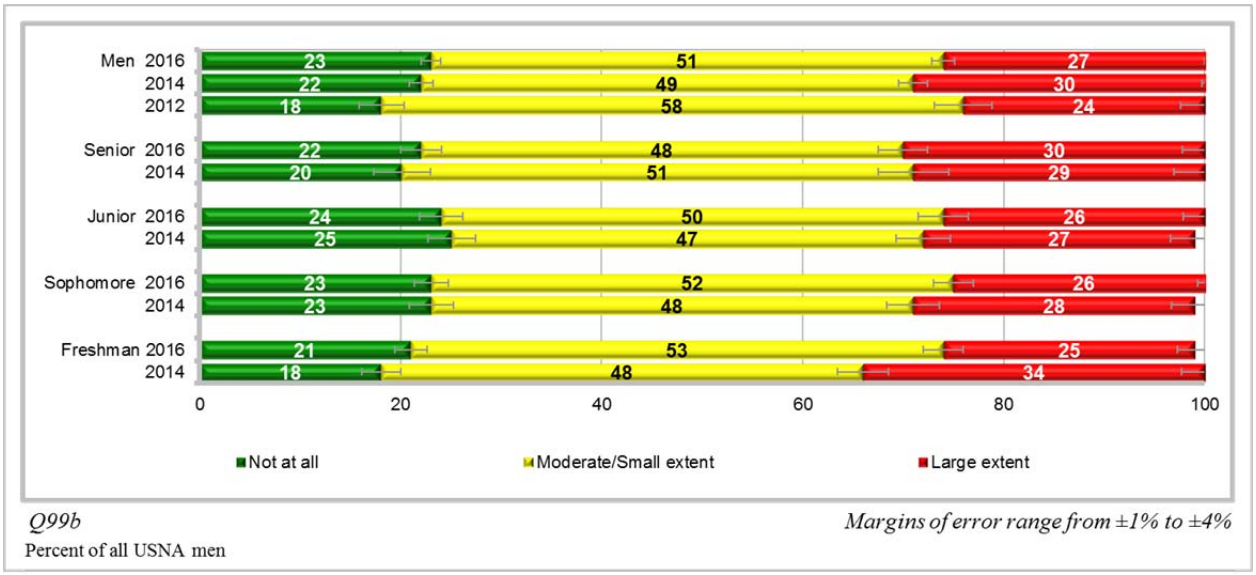
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (17 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior women (10 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (52%) and junior women (51%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny

by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (41%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (8 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (11%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas junior women (6%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 178, overall, more than one-quarter (27%) of USNA men indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012. A little less than one quarter (23%) indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter survivors from coming forward to report. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 but is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (5 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 178.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99b
Percent of all USNA men
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman men (9 percentage points lower than

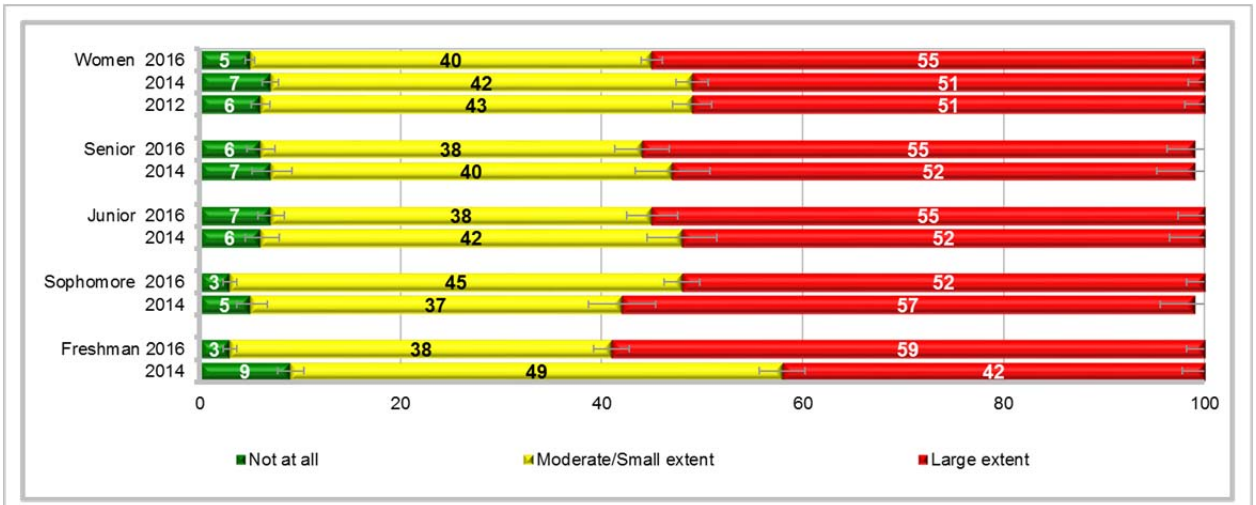
2014). In 2016, senior men (30%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2016 for freshman men (3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 179, overall, more than half (55%) of USAFA women indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 and 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2014 and 2012). Five percent (5%) indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter survivors from coming forward to report . This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 179.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99b
Percent of all USAFA women
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

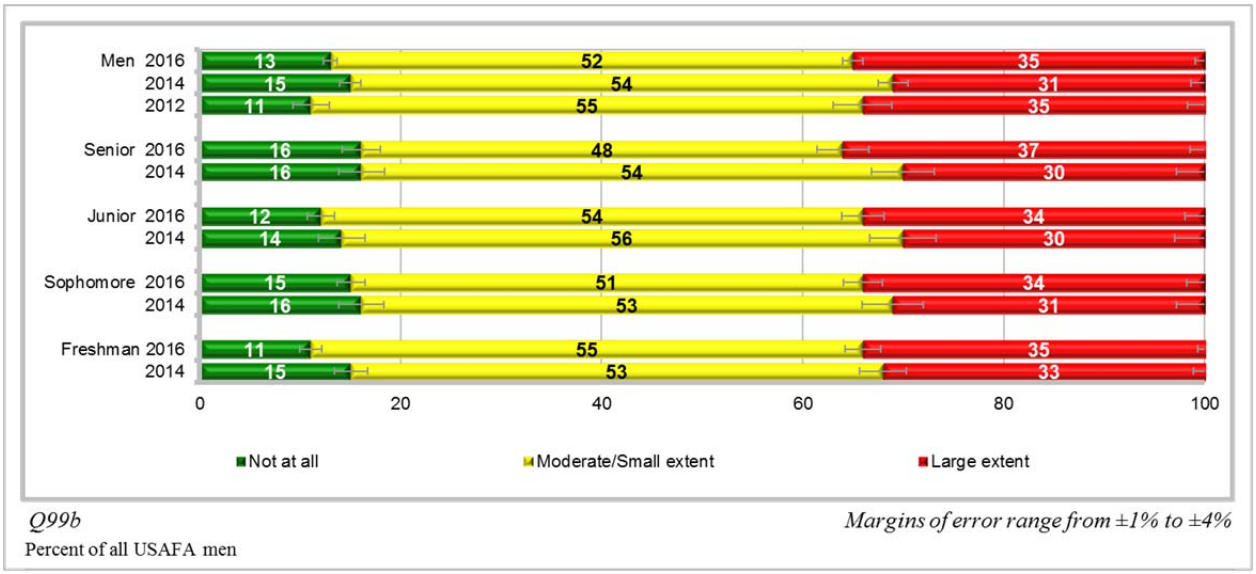
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (17 percentage points higher

than 2014), but lower for sophomore women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (59%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (52%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior (7%) and senior women (6%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas freshman and sophomore women (both 3%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 180, overall, more than one-third (35%) of USAFA men indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012. Thirteen percent (13%) indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter survivors from coming forward to report. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (2 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 180.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99b
Percent of all USAFA men
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

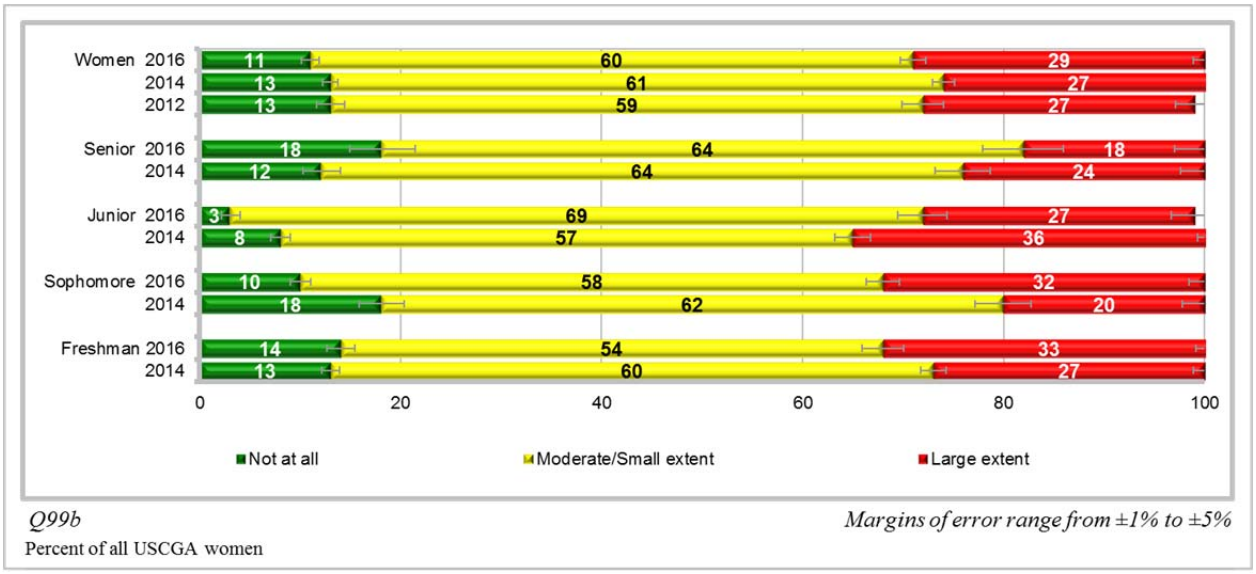
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* higher for senior men (7 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was lower in 2016 for freshman men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (16%) and sophomore men (15%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas freshman (11%) and junior men (12%) and were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 181, overall, more than one-quarter (29%) of USCGA women indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter survivors from coming forward to report sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 and 2012 (2 percentage points lower than 2014 and 2012).

Figure 181.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99b
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%
Percent of all USCGA women

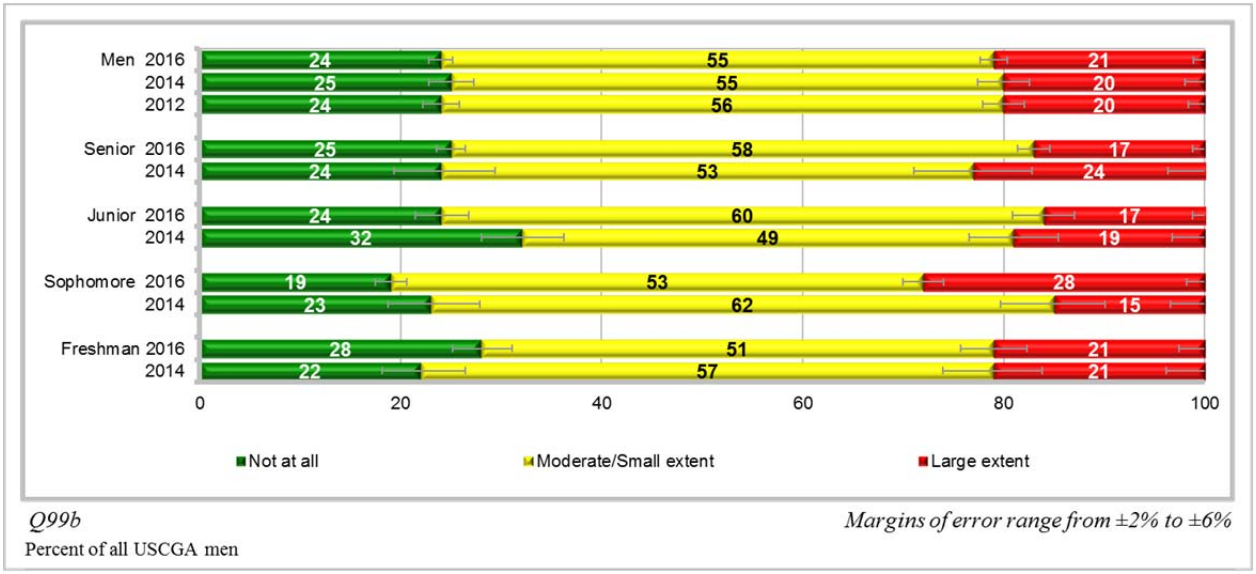
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (12 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower for junior women (9 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior women (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman (33%) and sophomore women (32%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (18%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting was higher in 2016 for senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore women (8 percentage points lower than) and junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (18%) and freshman women (14%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas junior women (3%) and sophomore women (10%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 182, overall, a little more than one-fifth (21%) of USCGA men indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and 2012. A little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter survivors from coming forward to report. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and 2012.

Figure 182.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.***Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (13 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for senior men (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (28%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas senior and junior men (both 17%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was lower in 2016 for junior men (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (28%) were more likely to indicate potential scrutiny by the media of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas sophomore men (19%) were less likely.

Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault – Negative Peer Reaction

Past survey and focus group data collected by RSSC 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. Findings from this section may help the DoD and Academy leadership better understand the perceived impact of negative attention from peers on whether survivors report an incident or opt not to. 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 Academies

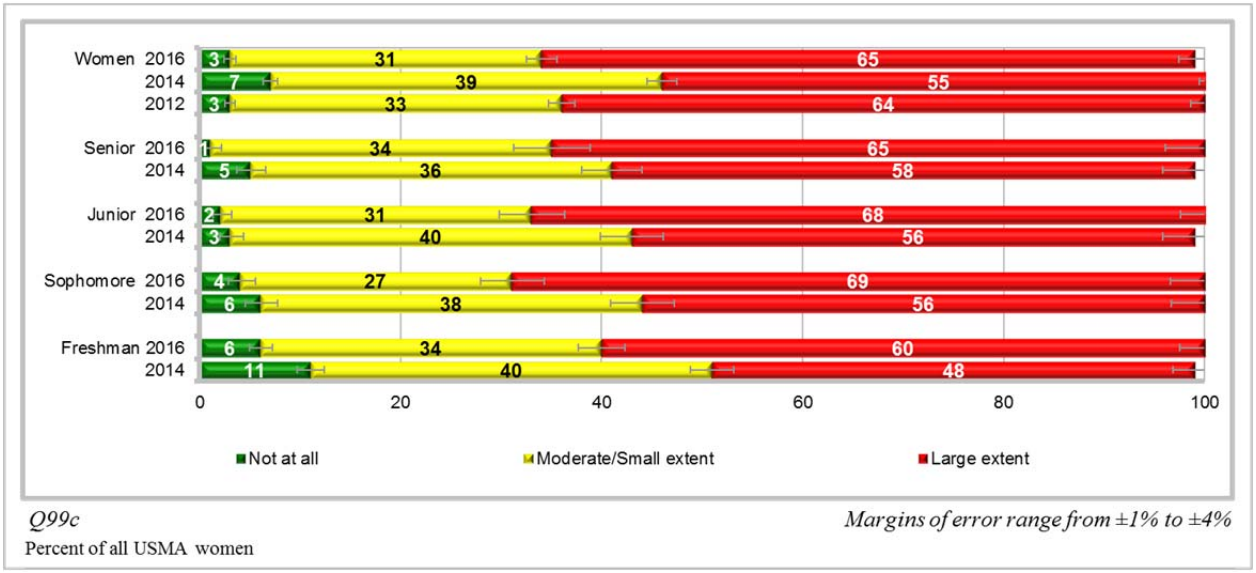
Across all DoD Academies, forty percent of students indicated negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This represents a little less than two-thirds (65%) of women and one-third (33%) of men. Fifteen percent (15%) of students indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault. This represents 5% of women and a little less than one-fifth (18%) of men.

Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 8 percentage points higher in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is 8 percentage points higher than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 7 percentage points higher than 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all* is 4 percentage points lower than 2014 (for women the estimated rate is 2 percentage points lower than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 4 percentage points lower than 2014). Compared to 2012, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 3 percentage points higher than 2012 (for women the estimated rate is not a statistically significant difference from 2014, for men the estimated rate is 3 percentage points higher than 2014), and the estimated rate for *not at all* is 2 percentage points higher than 2012 (for women the estimated rate is not a statistically significant difference from 2014, for men the estimated rate is 3 percentage points higher than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 183, overall, a little less than two-thirds (65%) of USMA women indicated negative reactions from Academy peers deters survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (10 percentage points higher than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012. Three percent (3%) indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 183.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

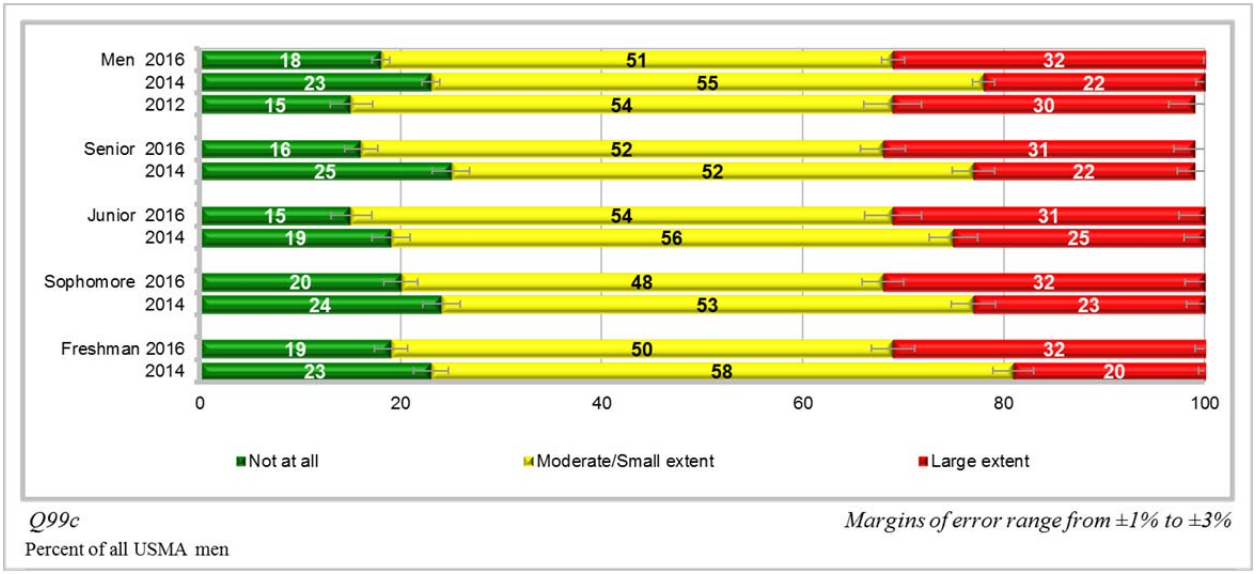
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman and junior women (12 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore women (13 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior women (7 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (69%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (60%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for freshman women (5 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore women (2 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (1 percentage point lower than 2014), and senior women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (6%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas senior (1%) and junior women (2%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 184, overall, a little less than one-third (32%) of USMA men indicated negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (10 percentage points higher than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012. A little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from

reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 184.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore and senior men (both 9 percentage points higher than 2014), freshman men (12 percentage points higher than 2014), and junior men (6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

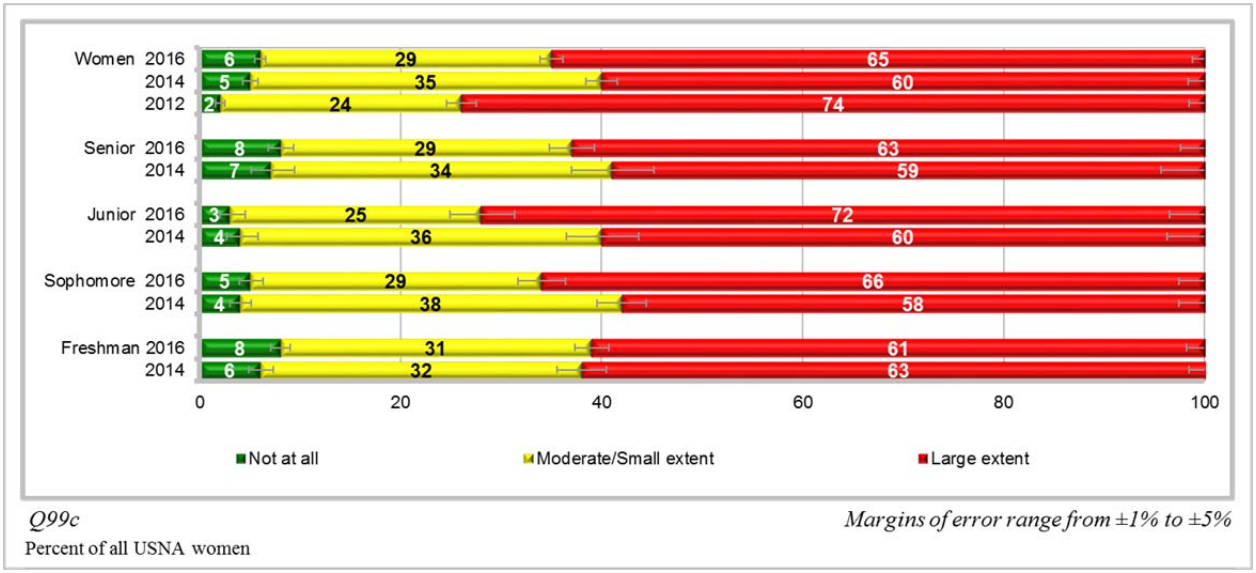
- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for freshman, sophomore and junior men (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior men (9 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (20%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas junior men (15%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 185, overall, a little less than two-thirds (65%) of USNA women indicated negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual

assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (5 percentage points higher than 2014) and a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (9 percentage points lower than 2012). Six percent (6%) indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and a statistically significant increased compared to 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 185.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



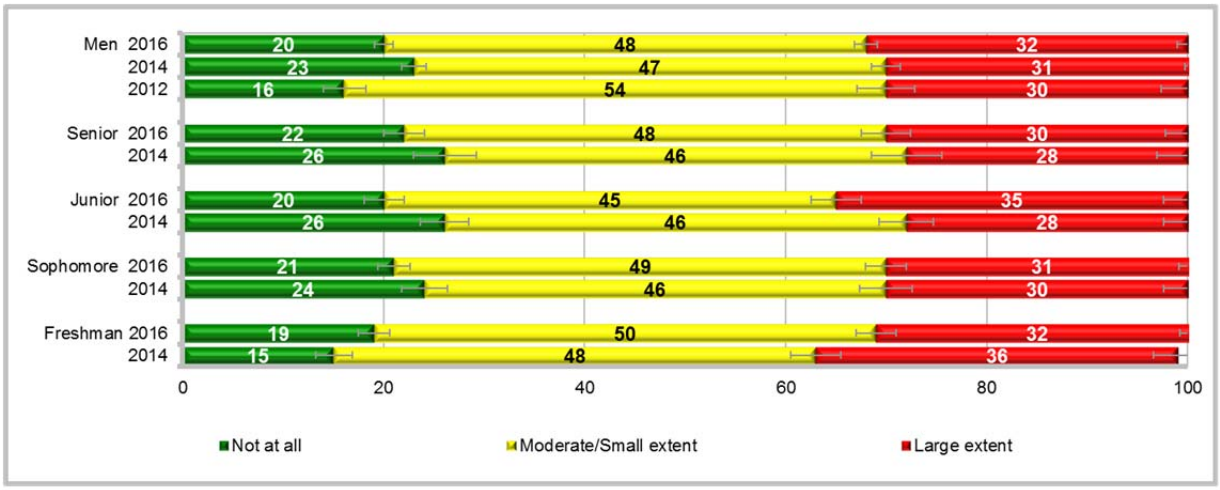
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior women (12 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior women (72%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (61%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman women (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman and senior women (both 8%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas junior women (3%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 186, overall, a little less than one-third (32%) of USNA men indicated negative reactions from Academy peers deters survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and 2012. One-fifth (20%) indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 186.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99c
Percent of all USNA men
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

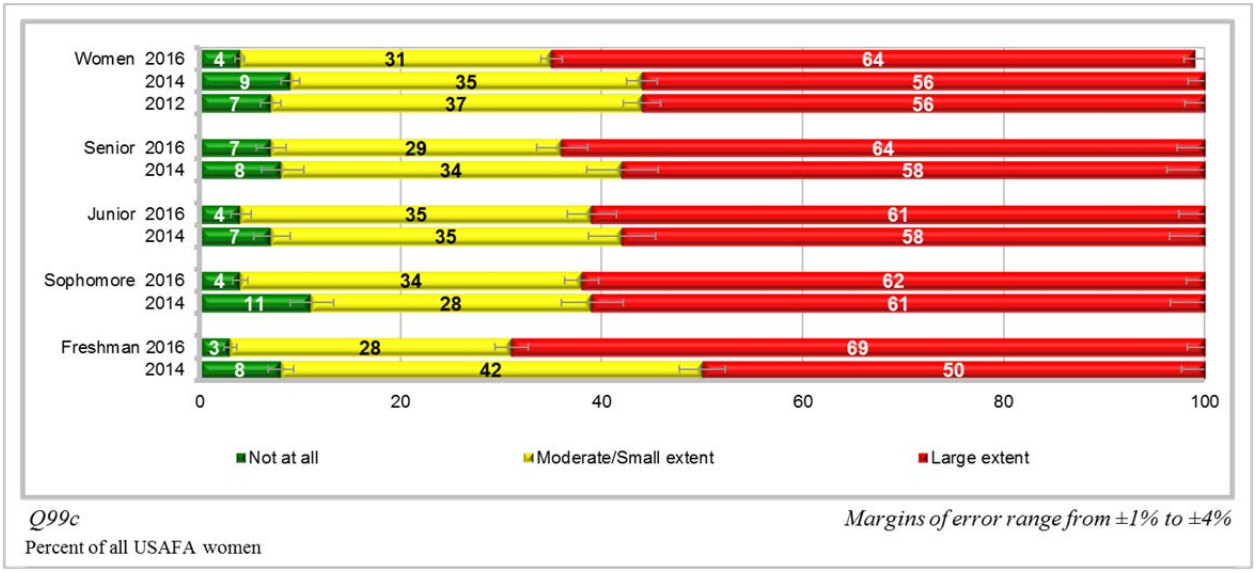
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior men (7 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower for freshman men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior men (35%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman men (4 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower for sophomore men (3 percentage points lower than 2014), and junior men (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 187, overall, a little less than two-thirds (64%) of USAFA women indicated negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 and 2012 (8 percentage points higher than 2014 and 2012). Four percent (4%) indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and 2012 (3 percentage points lower than 2012).

Figure 187.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99c
Percent of all USAFA women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

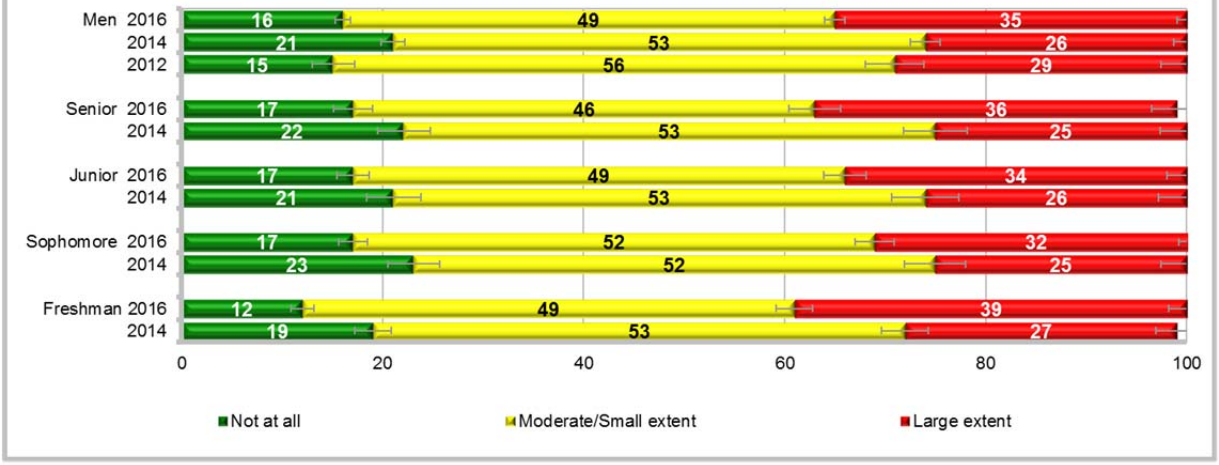
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (19 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (69%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (61%) and sophomore women (62%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for freshman women (5 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore women (7 percentage points lower than 2014), and junior women

(3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (7%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas freshman women (3%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 188, overall, more than one-third (35%) of USAFA men indicated negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent.* This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (9 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (6 percentage points higher than 2012). Sixteen percent indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 188.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99c
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%
Percent of all USAFA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

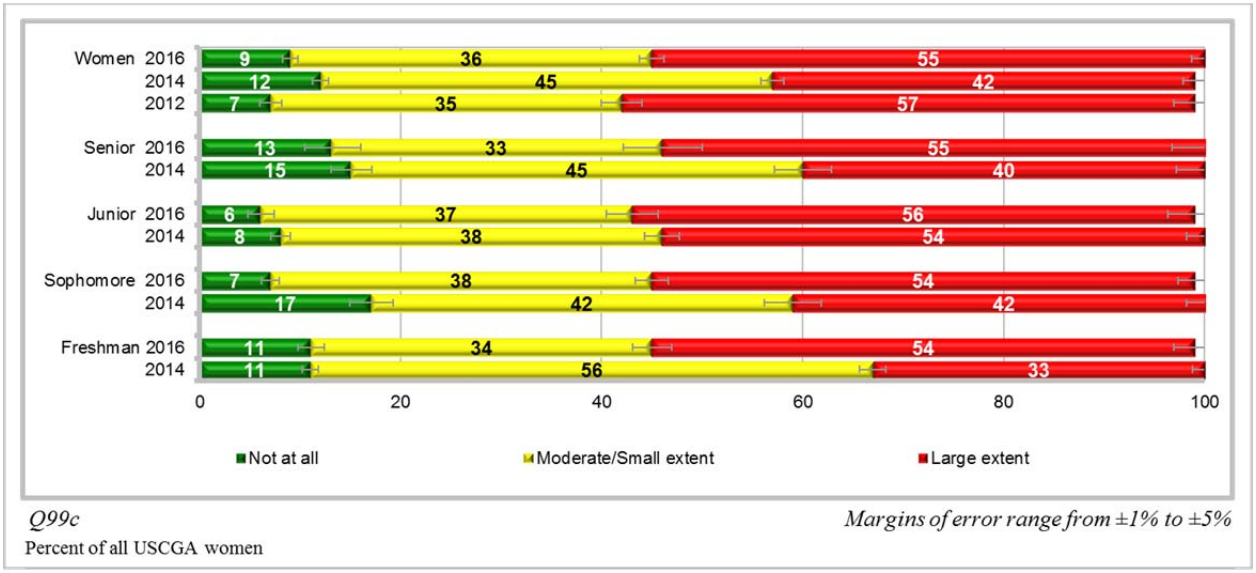
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman men (12 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore men (7 percentage points higher than 2014), junior men (8 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior men (11 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (39%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (32%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for freshman men (7 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore men (6 percentage points lower than 2014), junior men (4 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior men (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (12%) were less likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 189, overall, more than half (55%) of USCGA women indicated negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (13 percentage points higher than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012. Nine percent (9%) indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (2 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 189.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99c
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%
Percent of all USCGA women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

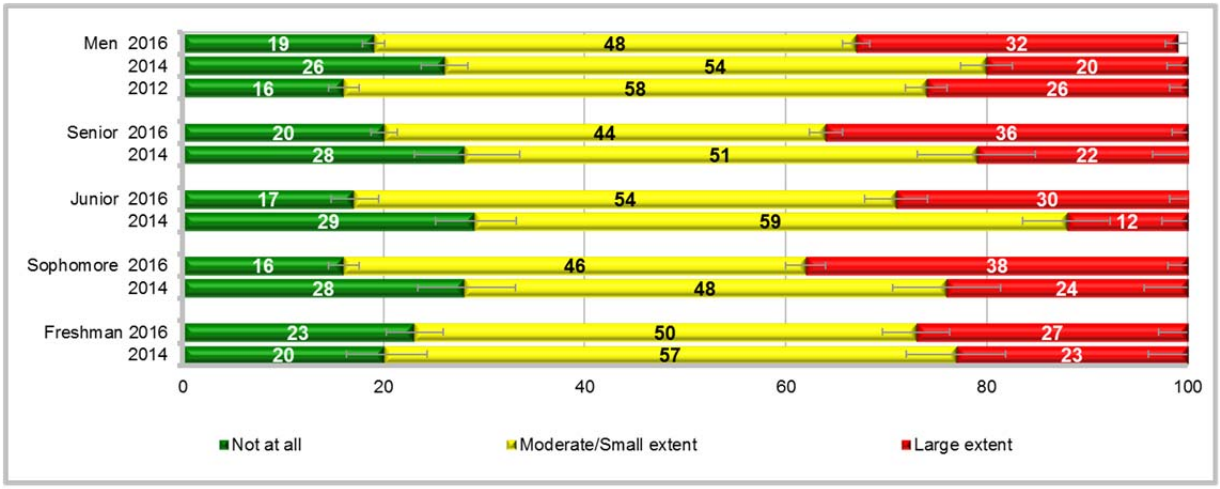
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from

reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (21 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore women (12 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior women (15 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (10 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (13%) and freshman women (11%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas junior (6%) and sophomore women (7%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 190, overall, a little less than one-third (32%) of USCGA men indicated negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (12 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (6 percentage points higher than 2012). A little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (7 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (3 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 190.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99c
Percent of all USCGA men
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore and senior men (14 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior men (18 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore (38%) and senior men (36%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers deter survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman (27%) and junior men (30%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault was lower in 2016 for sophomore and junior men (12 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior men (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (23%) were more likely to indicate negative reactions from Academy peers do *not at all* deter survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas sophomore (16%) and junior men (17%) were less likely.

Perceptions of False 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 survivors, particularly women, is that they "cry rape" (e.g., falsely report they have been sexually assaulted) to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. In practice, it is difficult to reliably gauge the true extent of false reporting. To the extent that survivors believe that their report will be perceived by their peers in this manner, this may act as a deterrent to reporting.

This section measures student perceptions that people "cry rape" to avoid punishments. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think people 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 Academies

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than one-third (31%) of students indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*. This represents a little less than one-third (32%) of women and a little less than one-third (31%) of men. Fourteen percent (14%) of students indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. This represents 16% of women and 13% of men.

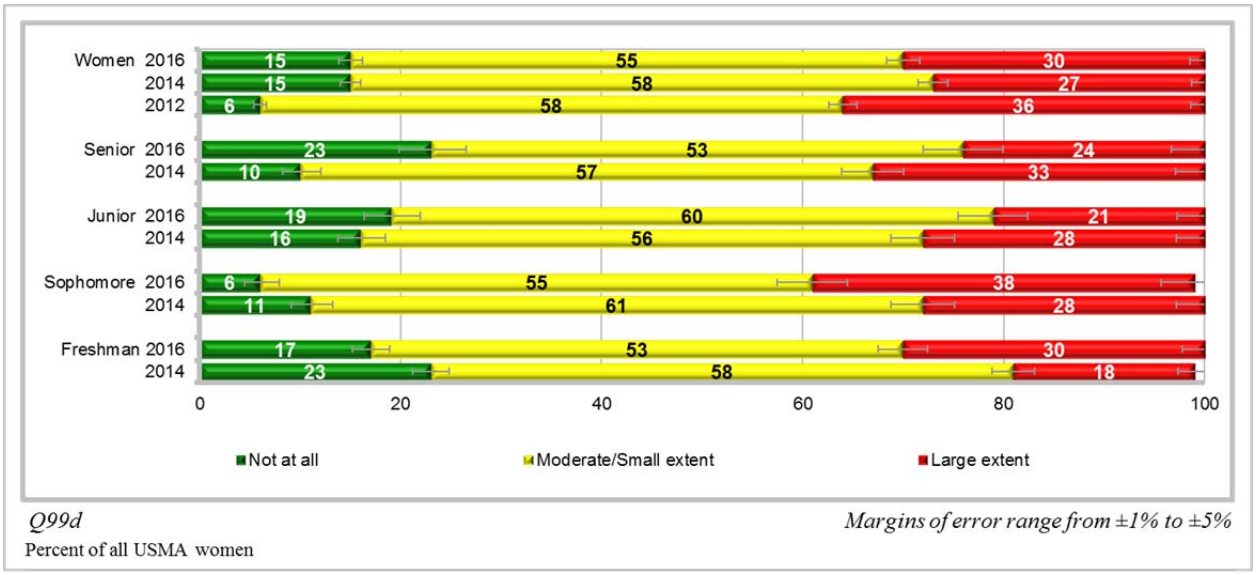
Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 2 percentage points lower in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is 5 percentage points higher than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 3 percentage points lower than 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all* is 3 percentage points higher than 2014 (for women the estimated rate is not a statistically significant difference from 2014, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2014). Compared to 2012, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 5 percentage points lower than 2012 (for women the estimated rate is 5 percentage points higher than 2012, for men

the estimated rate is 7 percentage points lower than 2012), and the estimated rate for *not at all* is 6 percentage points higher than 2012 (for women the estimated rate is 6 percentage points higher than 2012, for men the estimated rate is 6 percentage points higher than 2012). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 191, overall, a little less than one-third (30%) of USMA women indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (6 percentage points lower than 2012). Fifteen percent indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014 but is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (9 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 191.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Some People Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99d *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of all USMA women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

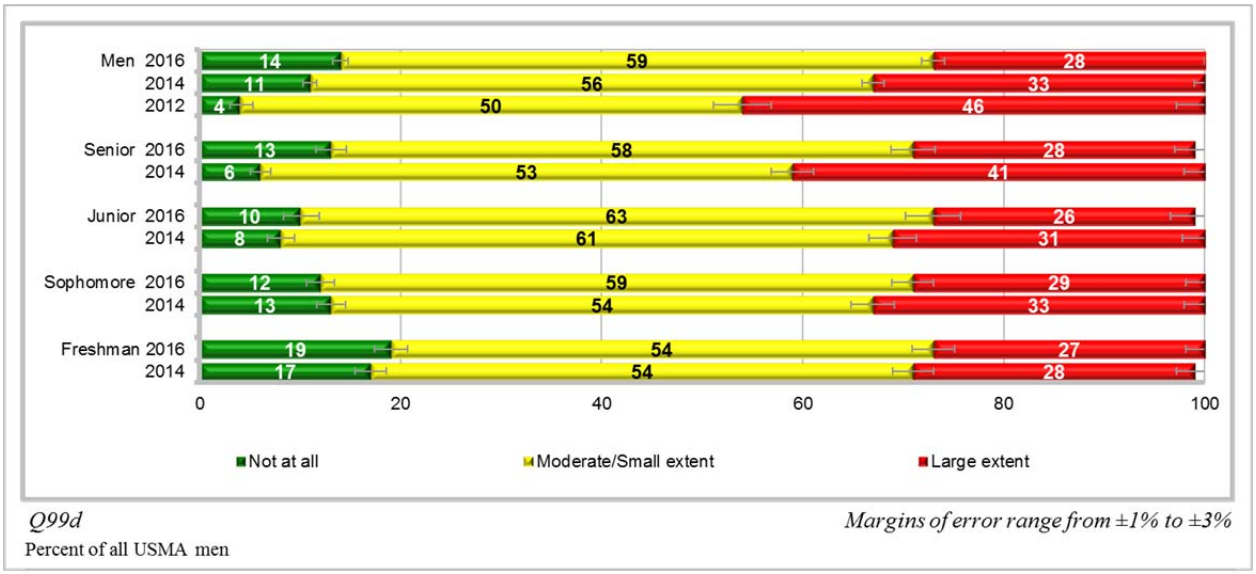
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (10 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for junior women (7 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior women (9 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (38%) were more

likely to indicate people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas junior (21%) and senior women (24%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision was higher in 2016 for senior women (13 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for freshman women (6 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (23%) and junior women (19%) were more likely to indicate people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas sophomore women (6%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 192, overall, more than one-quarter (28%) of USMA men indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and 2012 (18 percentage points lower than 2012). Fourteen percent (14%) indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (10 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 192.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Some People Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99d *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%*
Percent of all USMA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

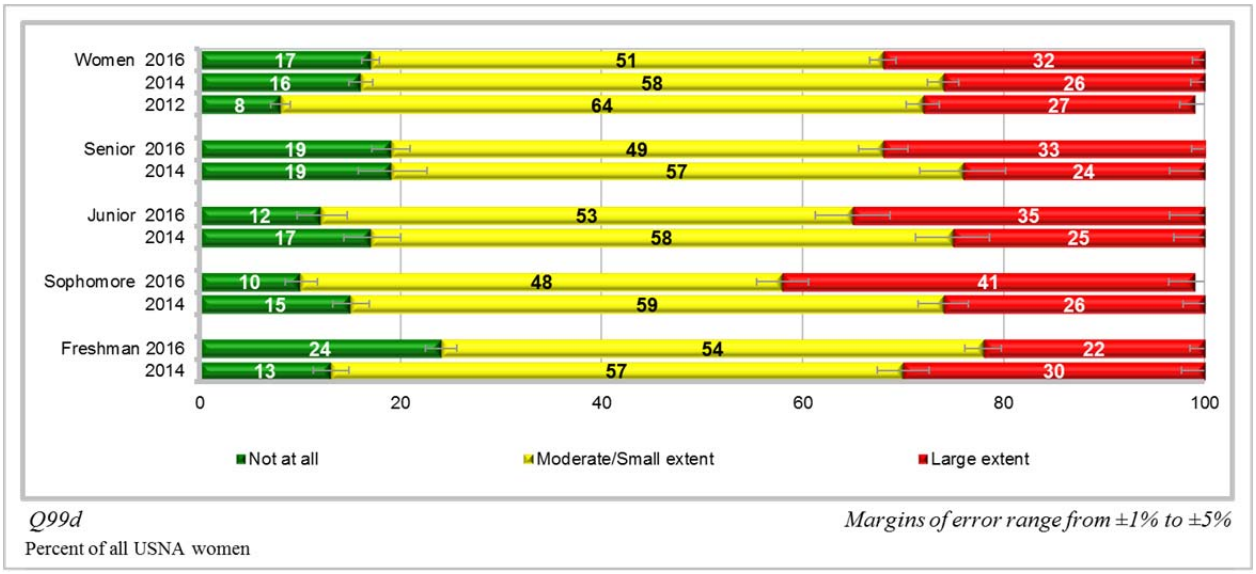
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for sophomore men (4 percentage points lower than 2014), junior men (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior men (13 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision was higher in 2016 for senior men (7 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (19%) were more likely to indicate people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas junior (10%) and sophomore men (12%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 193, overall, a little less than one-third (32%) of USNA women indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (5 percentage points higher than 2012). Seventeen percent (17%) indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014 but is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (9 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 193.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Some People Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



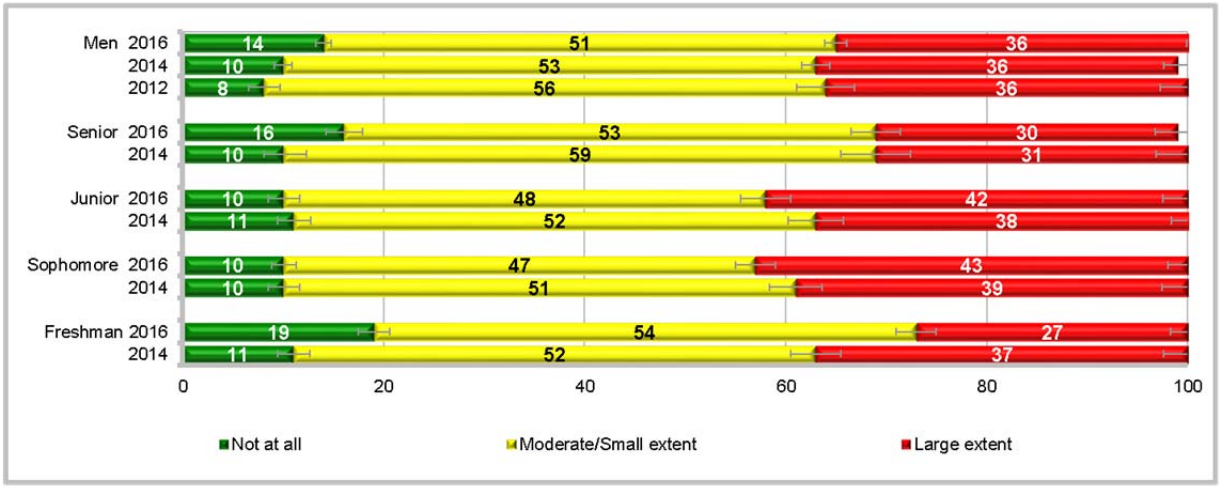
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2014), junior women (10 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior women (9 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for freshman women (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (41%) were more likely to indicate people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (22%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision was higher in 2016 for freshman women (11 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore and junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman (24%) and senior women (19%) were more likely to indicate people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas sophomore (10%) and junior women (12%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 194, overall, more than one-third (36%) of USNA men indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014 and 2012. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (6 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 194.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Some People Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99d
Percent of all USNA men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

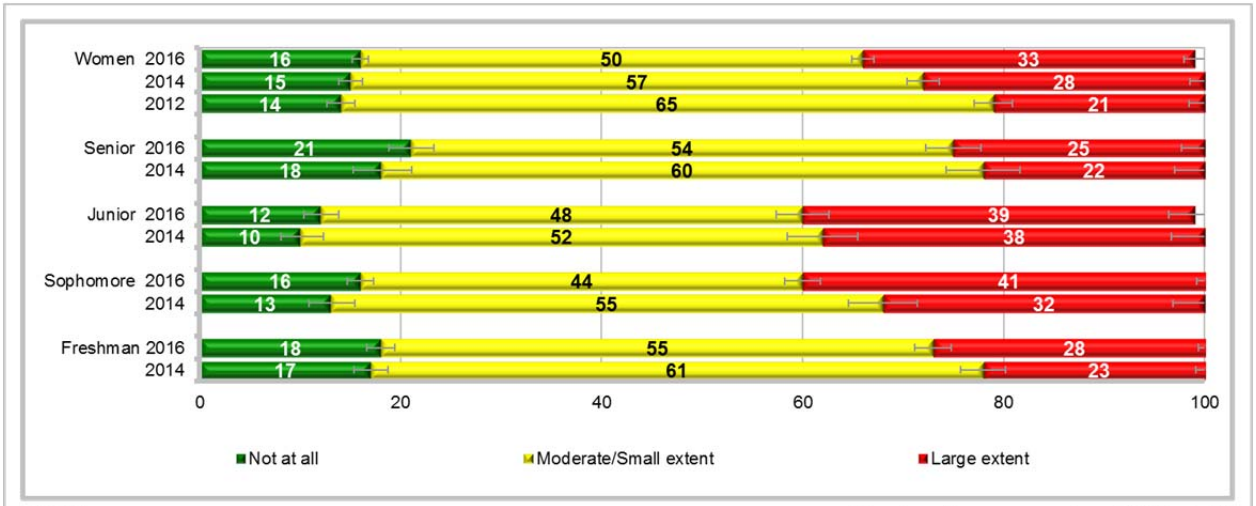
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore and junior men (4 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for freshman men (10 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore (43%) and junior men (42%) were more likely to indicate people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas freshman (27%) and senior men (30%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision was higher in 2016 for freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior men (6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman (19%) and senior men (16%) were more likely to indicate people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas sophomore and junior men (both 10%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 195, overall, one-third (33%) of USAFA women indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to both 2014 (5 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (12 percentage points higher than 2012). Sixteen percent (16%) indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. This is a statistically significant increase compared to both 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014) and 2012 (2 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 195.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Some People Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99d *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of all USAFA women

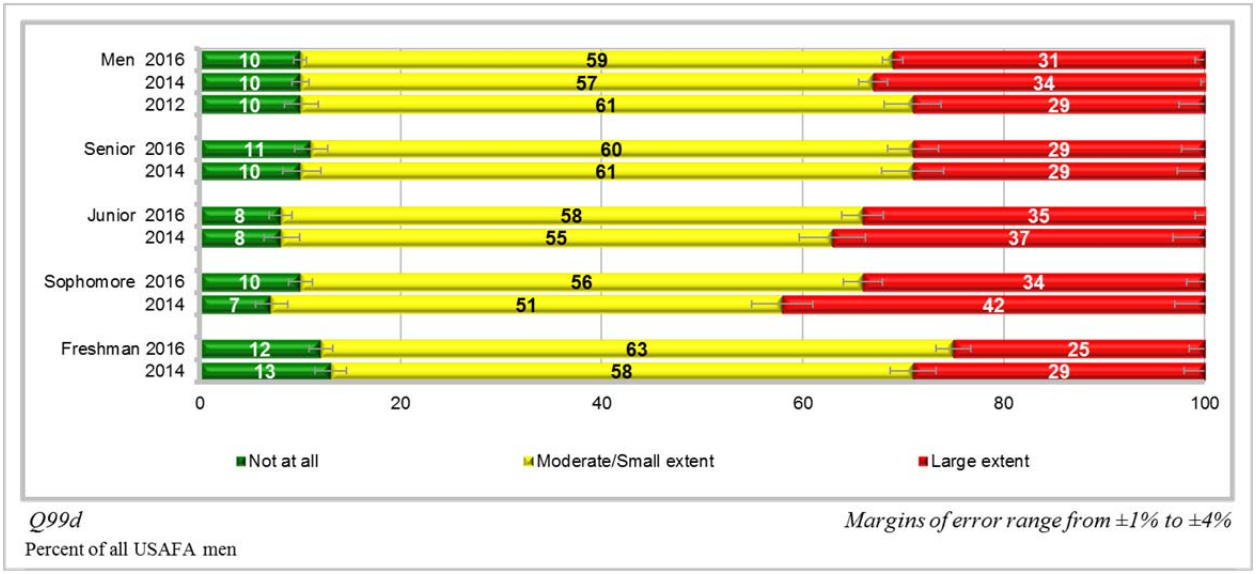
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (5 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore (41%) and junior women (39%) were more likely to indicate people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas senior (25%) and freshman women (28%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision was not a statistically significant difference from 2016. In 2016, senior women (21%) were more likely to indicate people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas junior women (12%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen Figure 196, overall, a little less than one-third (31%) USAFA men indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012. One-tenth (10%) indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. This is a not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and 2012.

Figure 196.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Some People Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman men (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore men (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior (35%) and sophomore men (34%) were more likely to indicate people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (25%) were less likely.

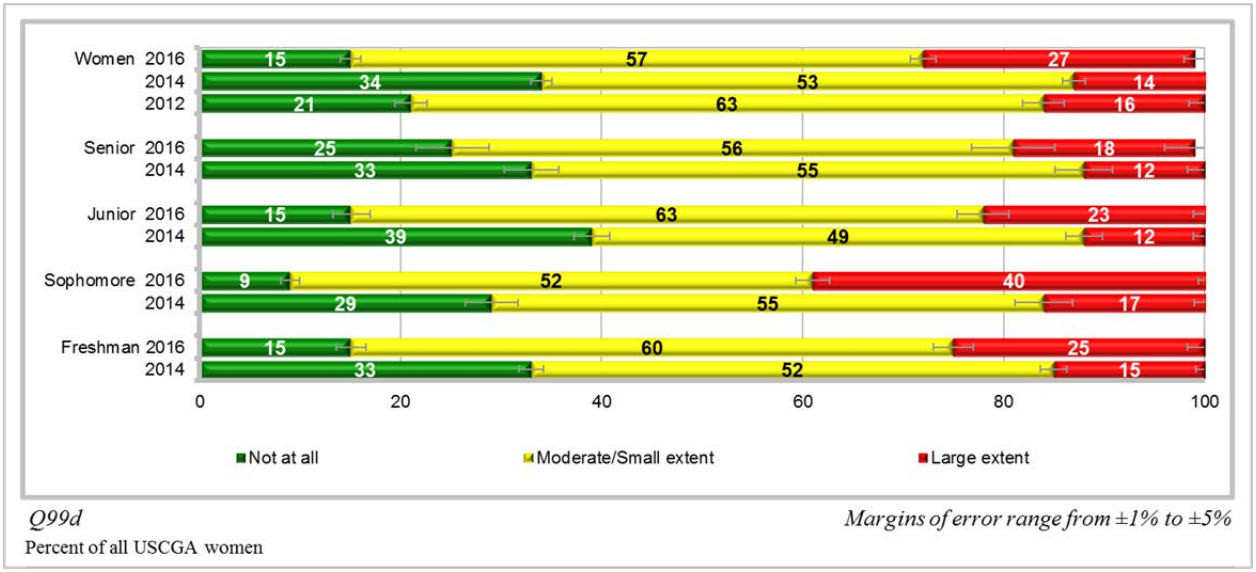
- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (12%) were more likely to indicate people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas junior men (8%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 197, overall, more than one-quarter (27%) of USCGA women indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (13 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (11 percentage points higher than 2012). Fifteen percent (15%) indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a

regrettable decision. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (19 percentage points lower than 2014) and 2012 (6 percentage points lower than 2012).

Figure 197.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Some People Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99d
Percent of all USCGA women

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

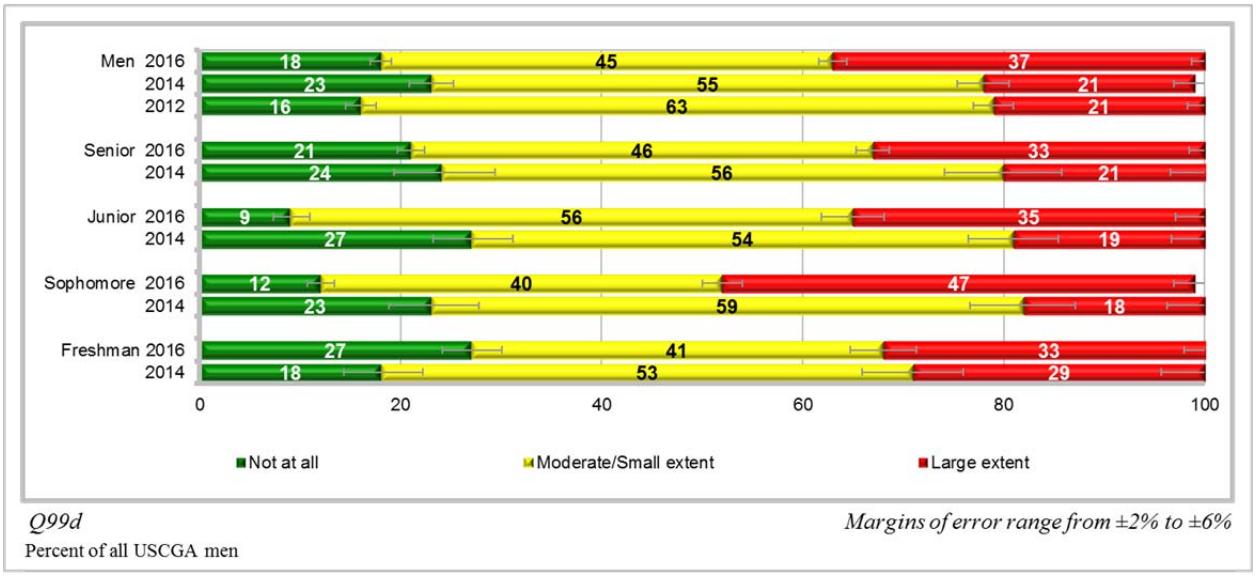
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (10 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore women (23 percentage points higher than 2014), junior women (11 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas senior (18%), junior (23%), and freshman women (25%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision was lower in 2016 for freshman women (18 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore women (20 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (24 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (25%) were more likely to indicate people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas sophomore women (9%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 198, overall, more than one-third (37%) of USCGA men indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 and 2012 (16 percentage points higher than 2014 and 2012). A little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014) but not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 198.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Some People Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99d *Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%*
Percent of all USCGA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (29 percentage points higher than 2014), junior men (16 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior men (12 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (47%) were more likely to indicate people falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas freshman and senior men (both 33%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision was higher in 2016 for freshman men (9 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore men (11 percentage points lower than 2014) and junior men (18 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman (27%) and senior men (21%)

were more likely to indicate people do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas junior (9%) and sophomore men (12%) were less likely.

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 alleged 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 Academies

Across all DoD Academies, more than one-quarter (26%) of students indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*. This represents a little less than half (47%) of women and a little less than one-fifth (19%) of men. A little less than one-fifth (18%) of students indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy. This represents 7% of women and a little more than one-fifth (21%) of men.

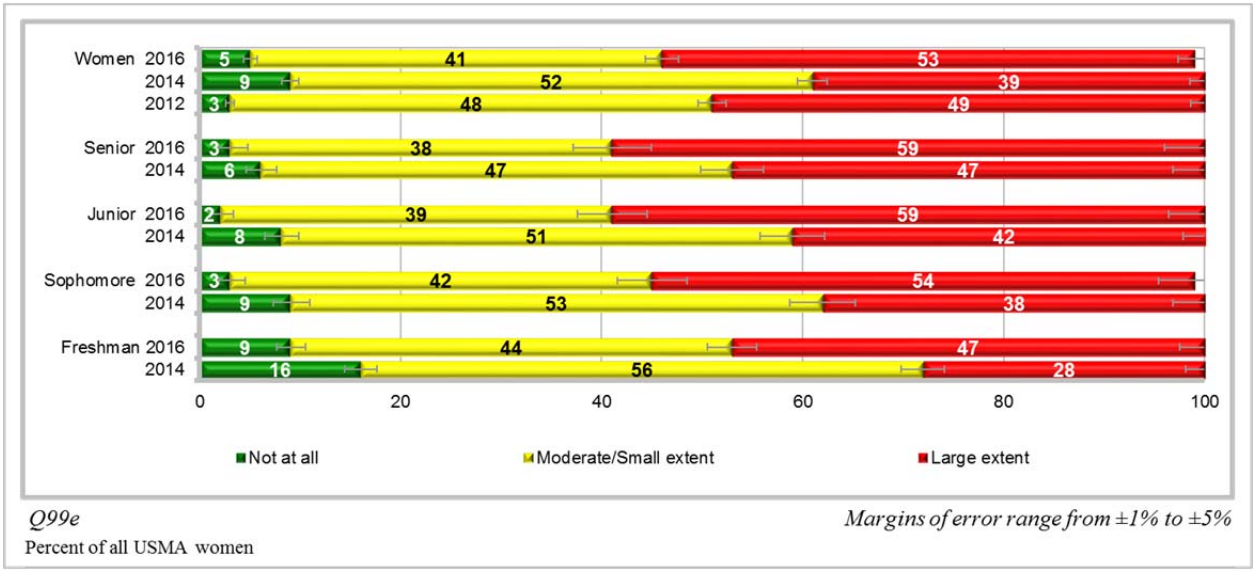
Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for *large extent* is 3 percentage points higher in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is 7 percentage points higher than 2014, for men the estimated rate is not a statistically significant difference from 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all* is 1 percentage point lower than 2014 (for women the estimated rate is 1 percentage point lower than 2014, for men the estimated rate is not a statistically significant difference from 2014). Compared to 2012, the overall estimated rate for a *large extent* is not a statistically significant difference from 2012 (for women the estimated rate is 5 percentage points higher than 2012, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points lower than 2012), and the estimated rate for *not at all* is 5 percentage points higher than 2012 (for women the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2012, for men the estimated rate is 6 percentage points higher than 2012). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 199, overall, a little more than half (53%) of USMA women indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (14 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2012). Five percent (5%) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4

percentage points lower than 2014) and statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (2 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 199.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

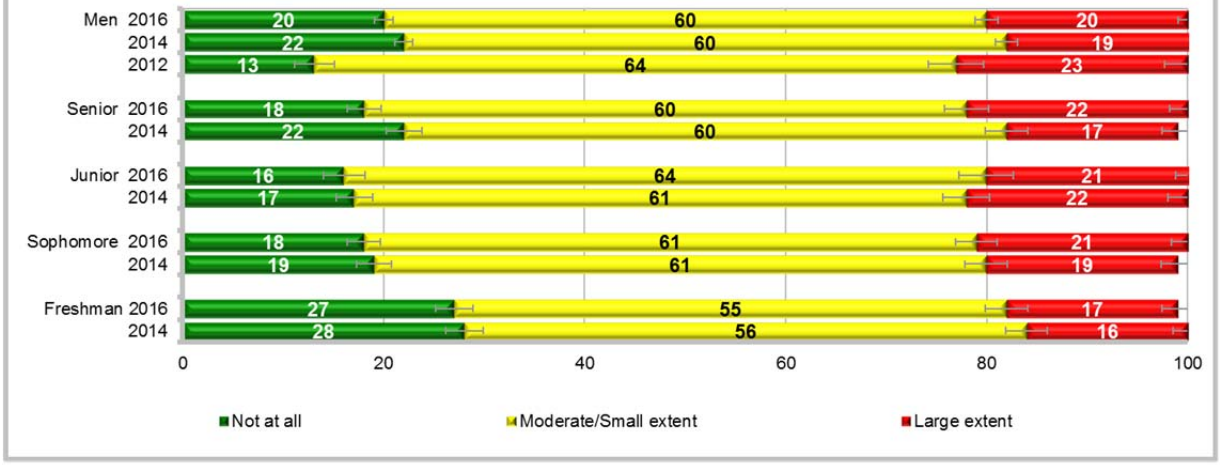
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for all women: freshman (19 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore (16 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (17 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior women (12 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior and senior women (both 59%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (47%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy was lower in 2016 for all women: freshman (7 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore and junior (both 6 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy, whereas junior (2%), senior (3%), and sophomore women (3%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 200, overall, one-fifth (20%) of USMA men indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014) but not a statistically significant

difference from 2012. One-fifth (20%) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (7 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 200.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99e
Percent of all USMA men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior men (5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (17%) were less likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

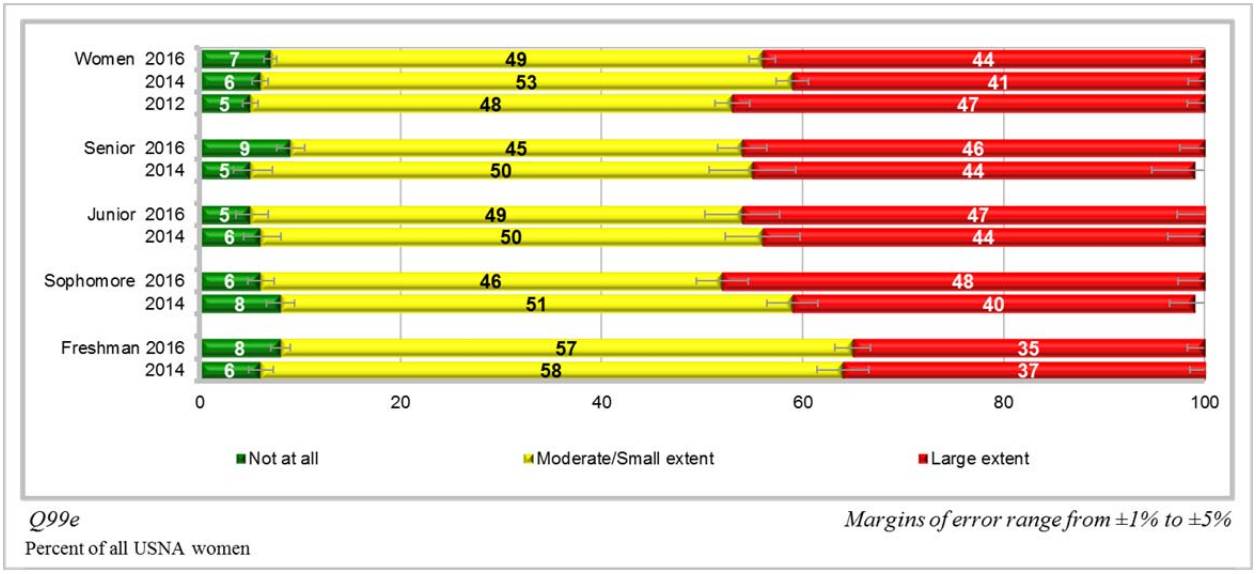
- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy was lower in 2016 for senior men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (27%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy, whereas junior (16%), senior (18%), and sophomore men (18%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 201, overall, less than half (44%) of USNA women indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent.* This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014) but a statistically significant

decrease compared to 2012 (3 percentage points lower than 2012). Seven percent (7%) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 but is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (2 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 201.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99e
Percent of all USNA women
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

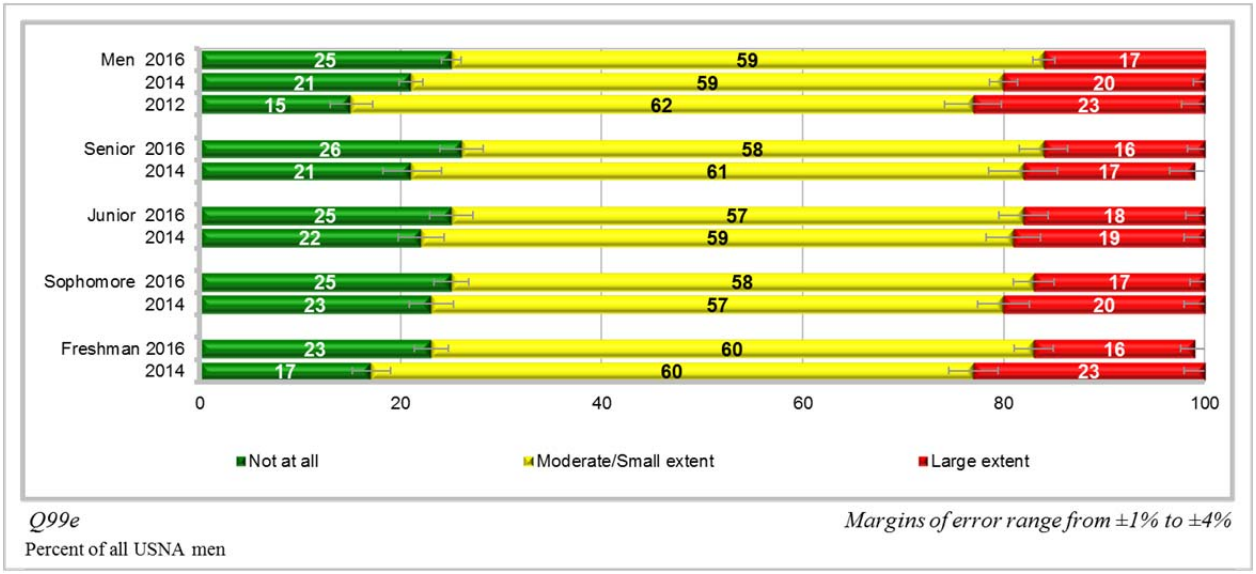
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (48%) and senior women (46%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (35%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy was higher in 2016 for freshman women (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (4 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower for sophomore women (2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (9%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy, whereas junior women (5%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 202, overall, a little less than one-fifth (17%) of USNA men indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and 2012 (6 percentage points lower than 2012). One-quarter (25%) indicated victim blaming does *not at all*

occur at their Academy. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (10 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 202.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

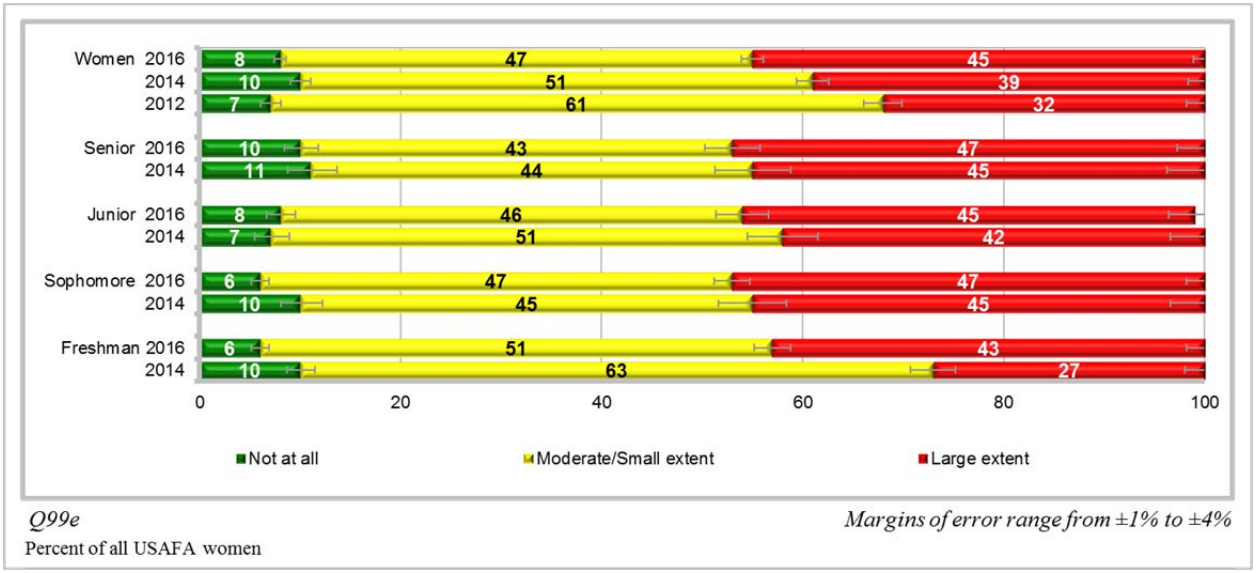
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman men (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy was higher in 2016 for freshman men (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior men (5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 203, overall, less than half (45%) of USAFA women indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent.* This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (13 percentage points higher than 2012). Eight percent (8%) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014) but is not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 203.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



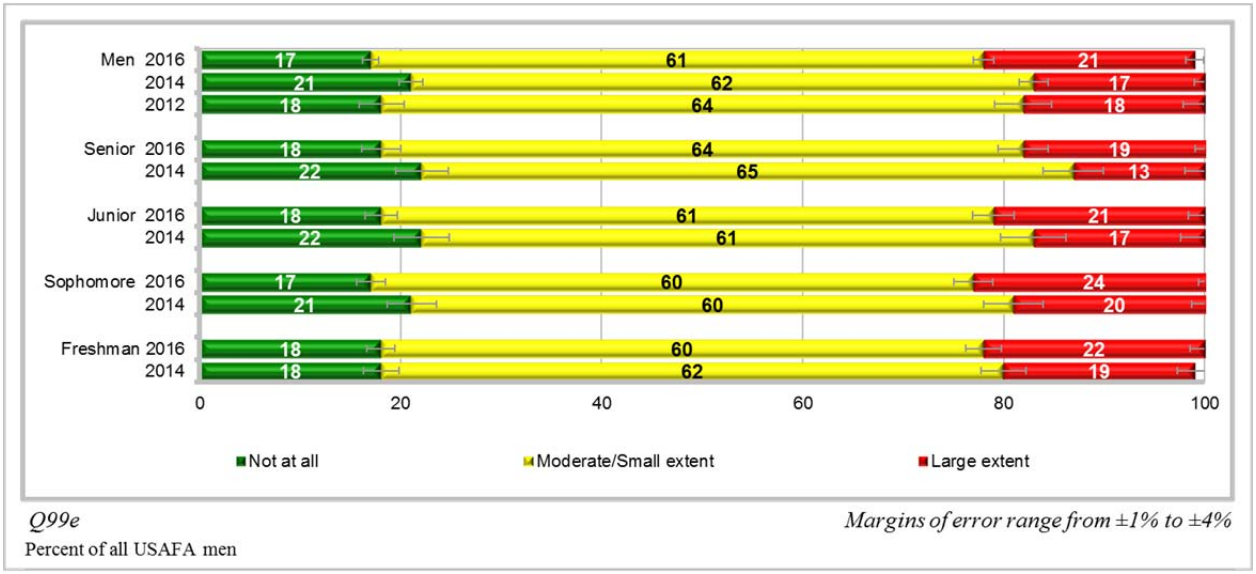
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (16 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (43%) were less likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy was lower in 2016 for freshman and sophomore women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (10%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both 6%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 204, overall, a little more than one-fifth (21%) of USAFA men indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (3 percentage points higher than 2012). A little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014) but is not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Figure 204.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

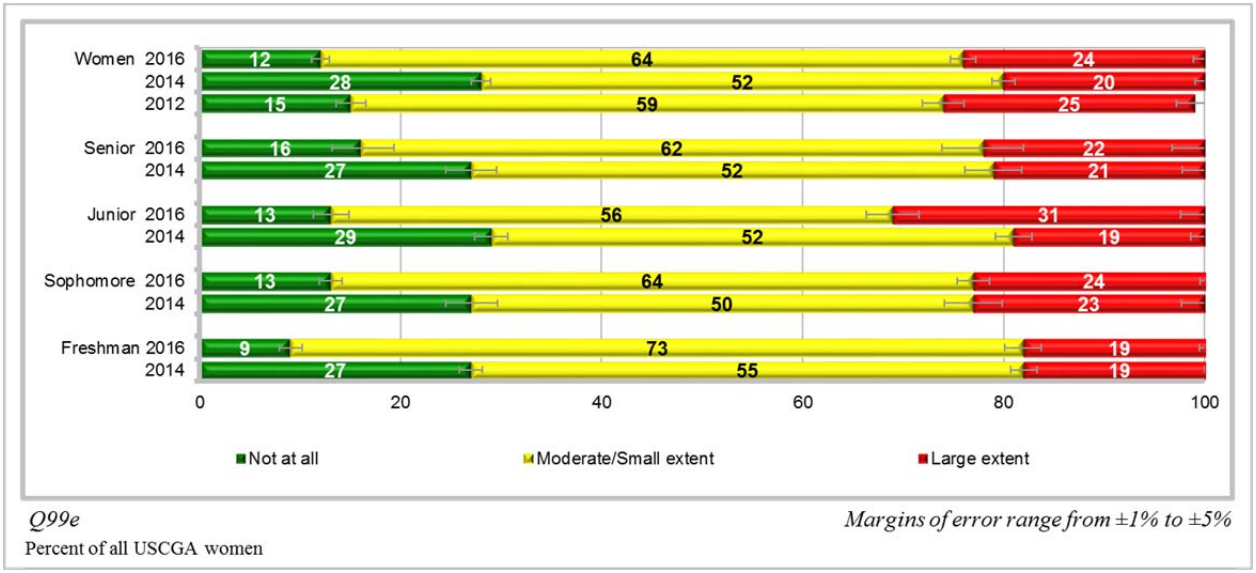
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman men (3 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore and junior men (both 4 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior men (6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (24%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (19%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy was lower in 2016 for senior, sophomore, and junior men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 205, overall, a little less than one quarter (24%) of USCGA women indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014) but is not a statistically significant difference from 2012. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (16 percentage points lower than 2014) and 2012 (3 percentage points lower than 2012).

Figure 205.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99e
Percent of all USCGA women
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

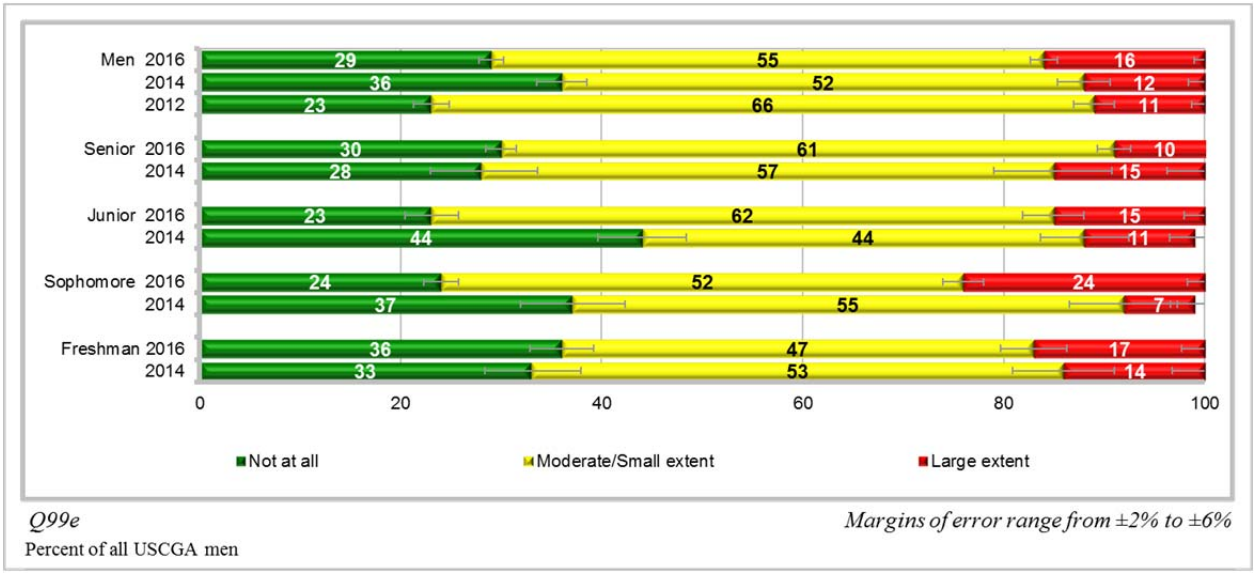
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior women (12 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior women (31%) 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 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy was lower in 2016 for freshman women (18 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore women (14 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (16 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (11 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (16%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy, whereas freshman women (9%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 206, overall, 16% of USCGA men indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (5 percentage points higher than 2012). More than one-quarter (29%) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (7 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (6 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 206.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (17 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for senior men (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (24%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (10%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy was lower in 2016 for sophomore men (13 percentage points lower than 2014) and junior men (21 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (36%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy, whereas junior (23%) and sophomore men (24%) 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 alleged 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 alleged 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 Academies

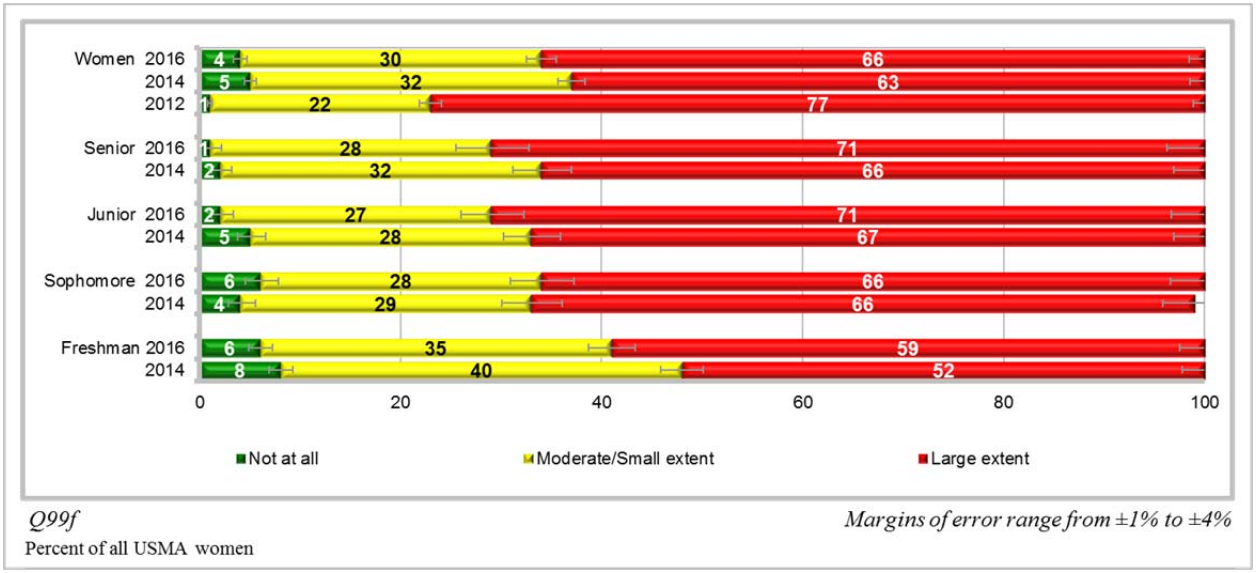
Across all DoD Academies, forty-two percent of students indicated a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*. This represents a little less than two-thirds (63%) of women and more than one-third (36%) of men. A little more than one-tenth (12%) of students indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. This represents 4% of women and 14% of men.

Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 2 percentage points lower in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is 2 percentage points lower than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 3 percentage points lower than 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all* is 1 percentage point higher than 2014 (for women the estimated rate is statistically <1 percentage point higher than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2014). Compared to 2012, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 10 percentage points lower in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is 9 percentage points lower than 2012, for men the estimated rate is 11 percentage points lower than 2012), and the estimated rate for *not at all* is 7 percentage points higher than 2012 (for women the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2012, for men the estimated rate is 8 percentage points higher than 2012). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 207, overall, two-thirds (66%) of USMA women indicated a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (11 percentage points lower than 2012). Four percent (4%) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (3 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 207.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated a Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99f *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of all USMA women

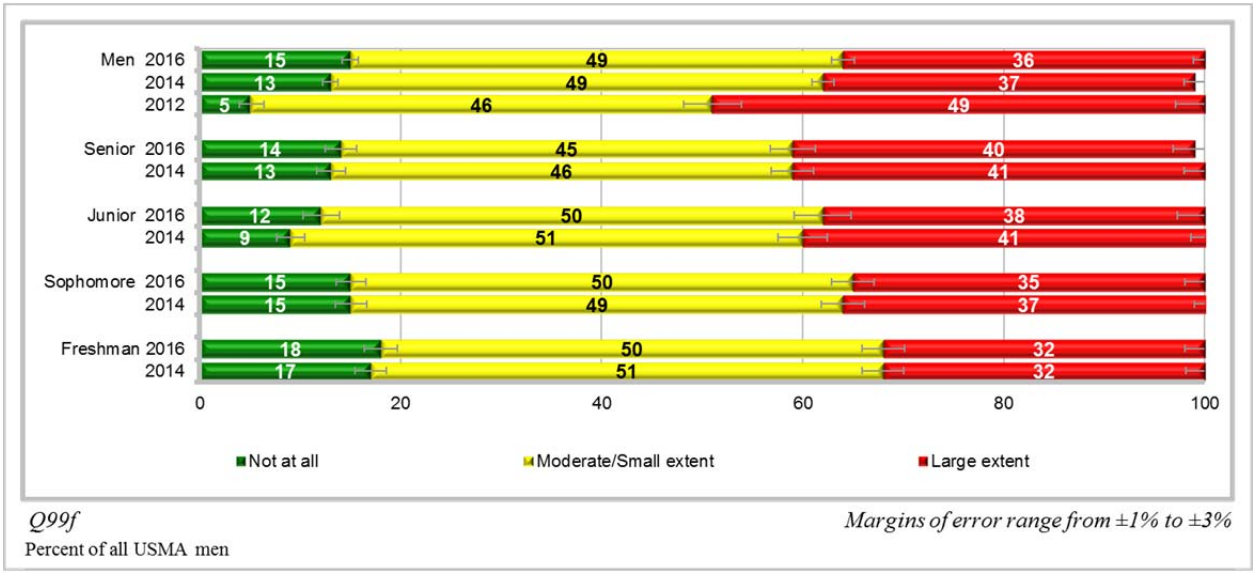
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (7 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior and senior women (both 71%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (59%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (2 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (3 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (1 percentage point lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman and sophomore women (both 6%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas senior (1%) and junior women (2%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 211, overall, more than one-third (36%) of USMA men indicated a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (13 percentage points lower than 2012). Fifteen percent (15%) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (10 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 208.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated a Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

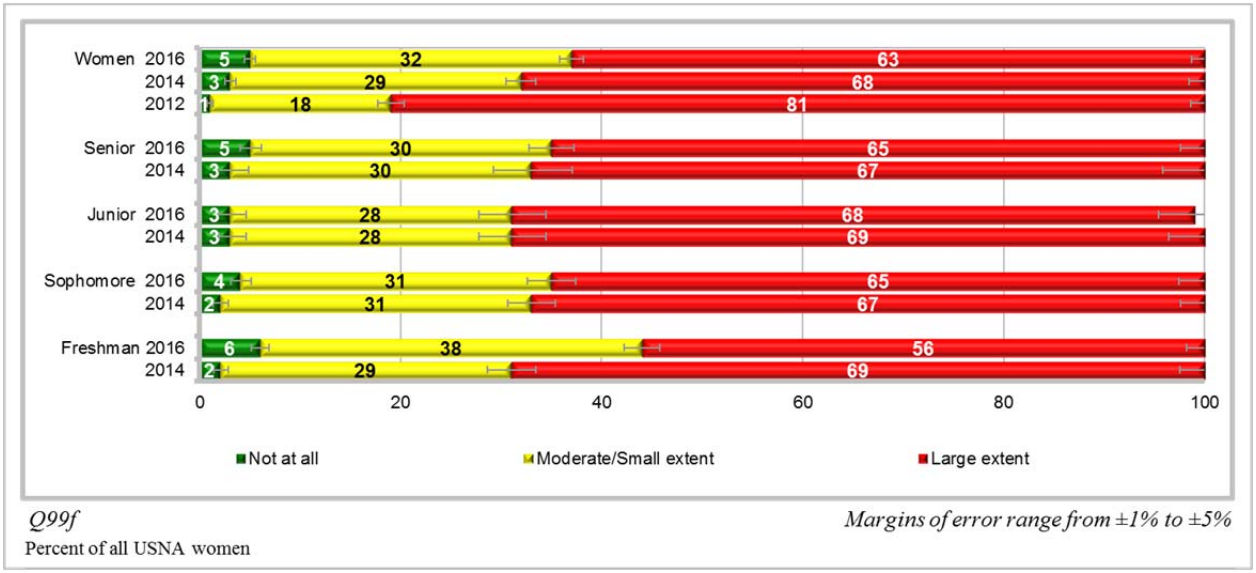
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was not a statistically significant difference from 2016 for any class years. In 2016, senior men (40%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (32%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2016 for junior men (3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (18%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas junior men (12%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 209, overall, a little less than two-thirds (63%) of USNA women indicated a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and 2012 (18 percentage points lower than 2012). Five percent (5%) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 209.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated a Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99f
Percent of all USNA women

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

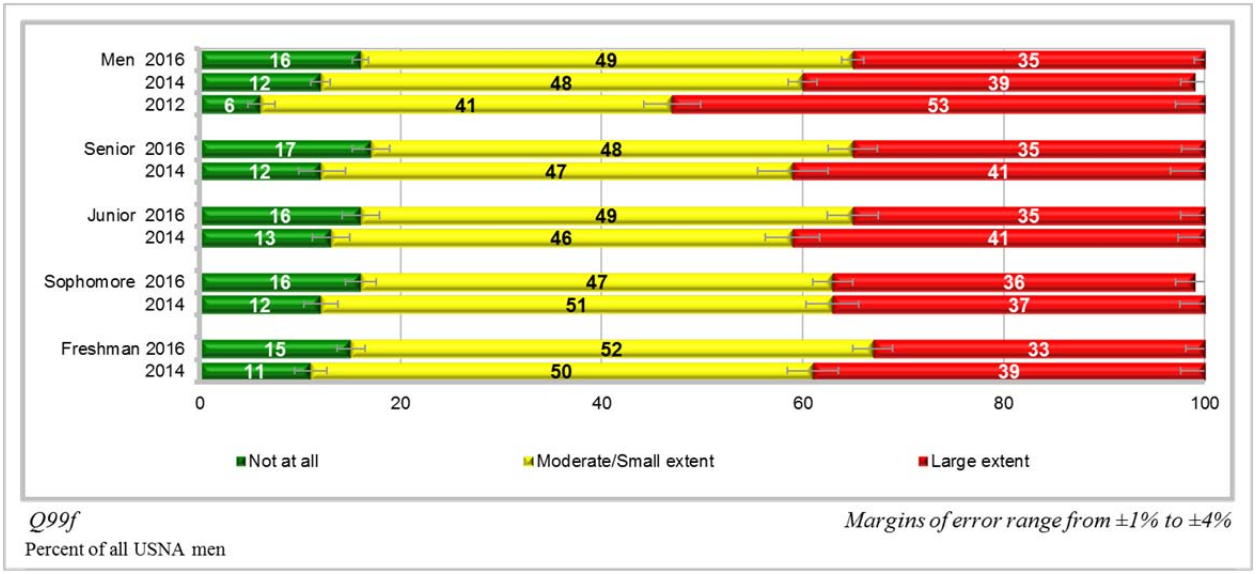
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (13 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (68%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (56%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (6%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 210, overall, more than one-third (35%) of USNA men indicated a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and 2012 (18 percentage points lower than 2012). Sixteen percent (16%) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and 2012 (10 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 210.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated a Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

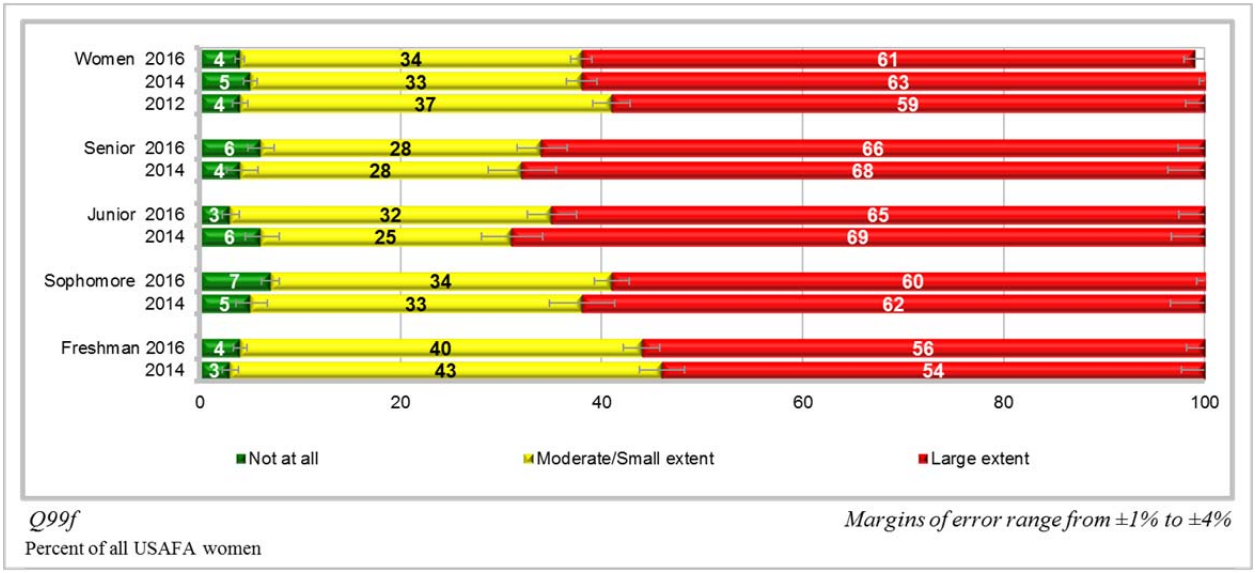
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman, junior and senior men (all 6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2016 for freshman and sophomore men (both 4 percentage points higher than 2014), junior men (3 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior men (5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 211, overall, a little less than two-thirds (61%) of USAFA women indicated a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and 2012. Four percent (4%) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and 2012.

Figure 211.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated a Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99f *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of all USAFA women

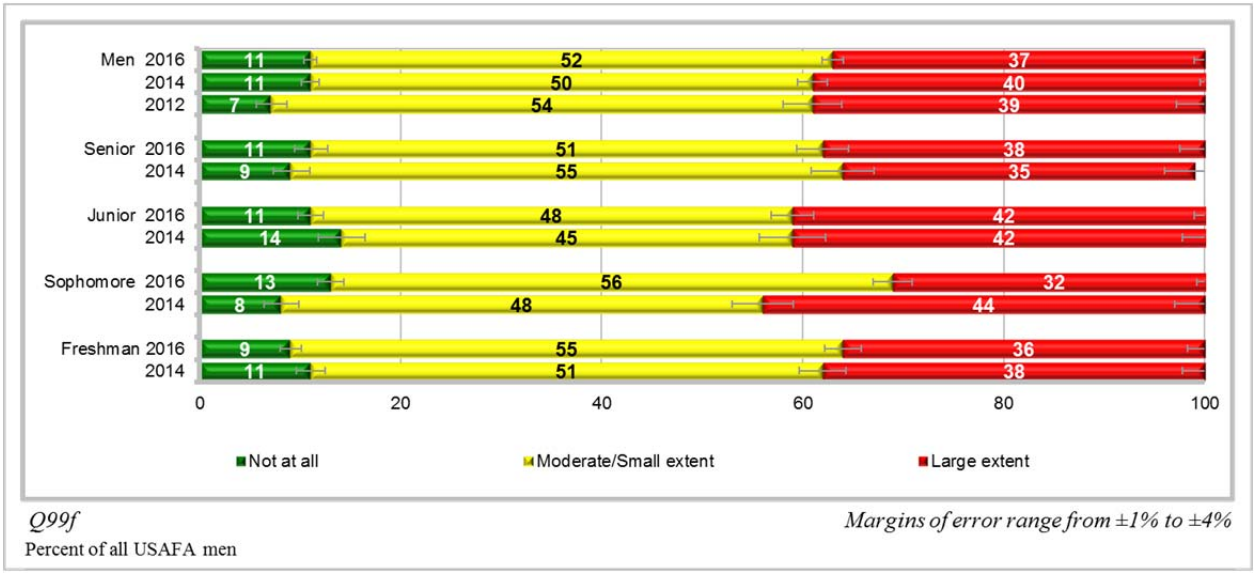
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was not a statistically significant difference for any class years. In 2016, senior (66%) and junior women (65%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (56%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all* was lower in 2016 for junior women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore (7%) and senior women (6%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas junior (3%) and freshman women (4%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 212, overall, more than one-third (37%) of USAFA men indicated a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and not a statistically significant difference from 2012. A little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 212.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated a Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

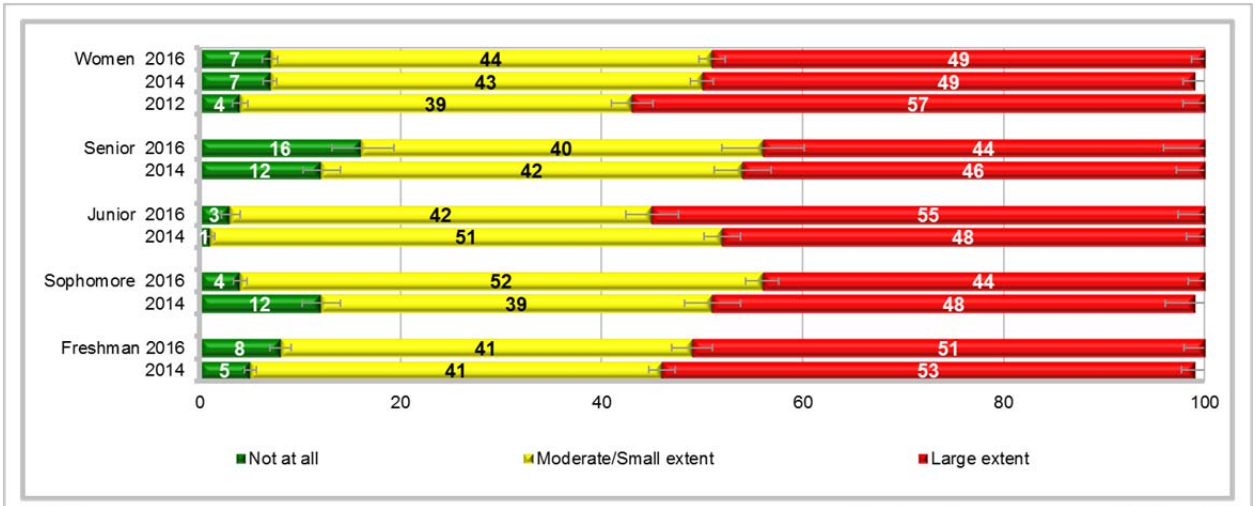
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for sophomore men (12 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior men (42%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (32%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (5 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for junior men (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (13%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas freshman men (9%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 213, overall, a little less than half (49%) of USCGA women indicated a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (8 percentage points lower than 2012). Seven percent (7%) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (3 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 213.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated a Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99f *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of all USCGA women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

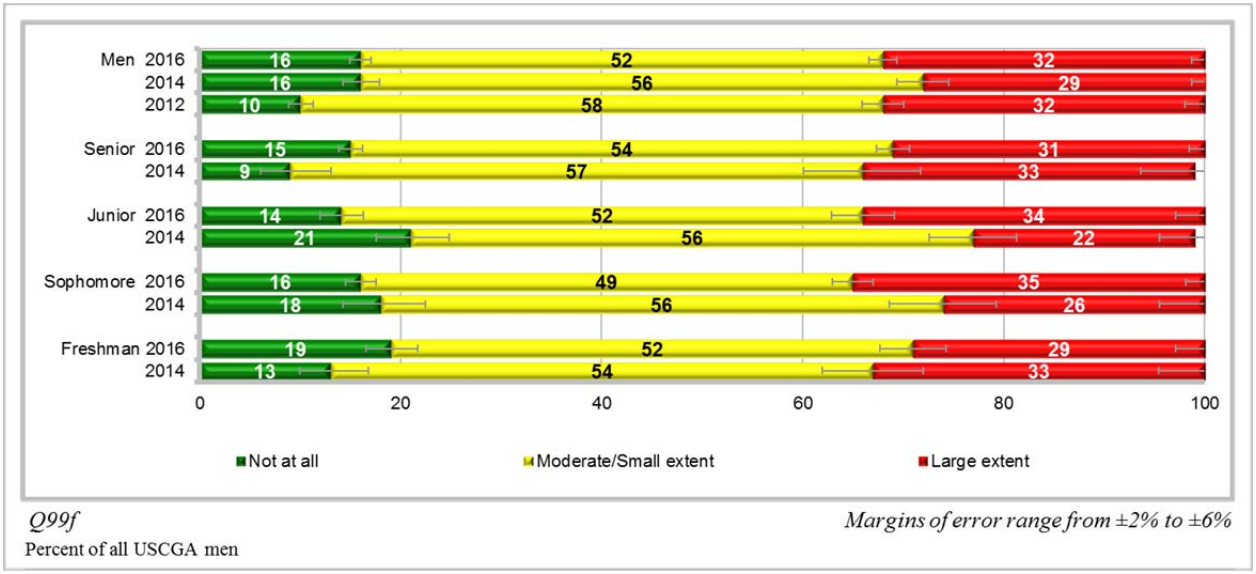
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior women (7 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior (55%) and freshman women (51%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore and senior women (both 44%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2016 for senior women (4 percentages points higher than 2014), freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior women (2 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore women (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (16%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas junior (3%) and sophomore women (4%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 214, overall, a little less than one-third (32%) of USCGA men indicated a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014) but is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2012. Sixteen percent (16%) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. This is not a statistically significant difference compared to

2014 but is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (6 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 214.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated a Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior men (12 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore men (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (35%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (29%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2016 for freshman and senior men (6 percentage points higher than 2014 for both), and lower for junior men (7 percentage points lower than 2014).). In 2016, freshman men (19%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas junior (14%) and senior men (15%) 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.* Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

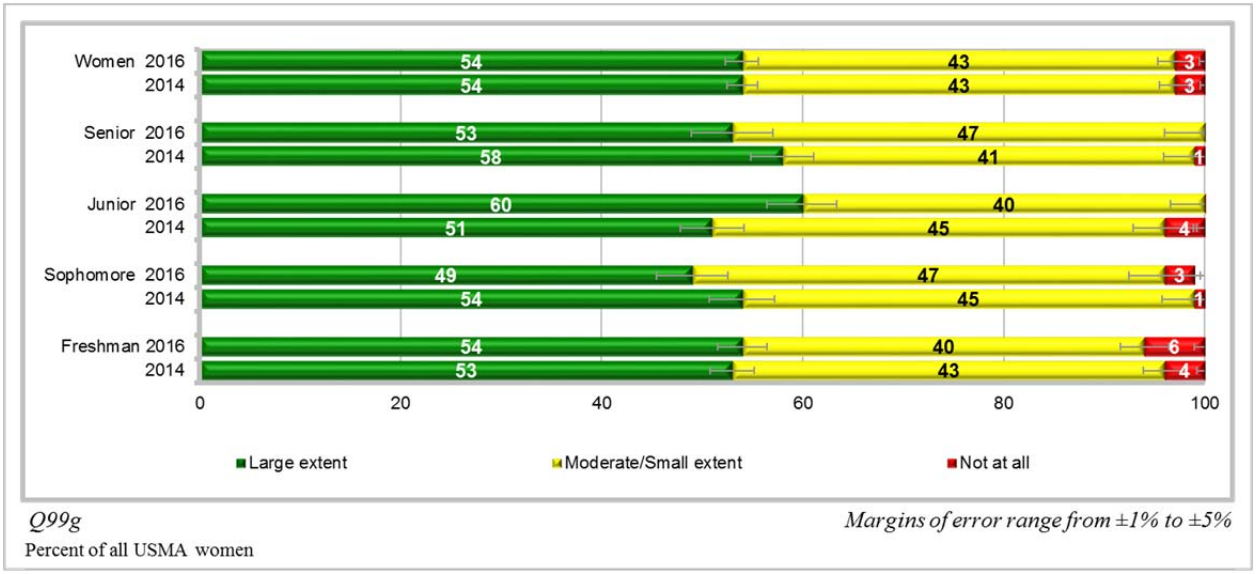
Across all DoD Academies, two-thirds (66%) of students indicated Academy students watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*. This represents over half (60%) of women and a little more than two-thirds (68%) of men. Four percent (4%) of students indicated Academy students do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault. This represents 3% of women and 5% of men.

Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 (for both women and men the estimated rate is not a statistically significant difference from 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all* is 1 percentage point higher than 2014 (for women the estimated rate is 1 percentage point higher than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 215, overall, a little more than half (54%) of USMA women indicated cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Three percent (3%) indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 215.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year and Survey Year



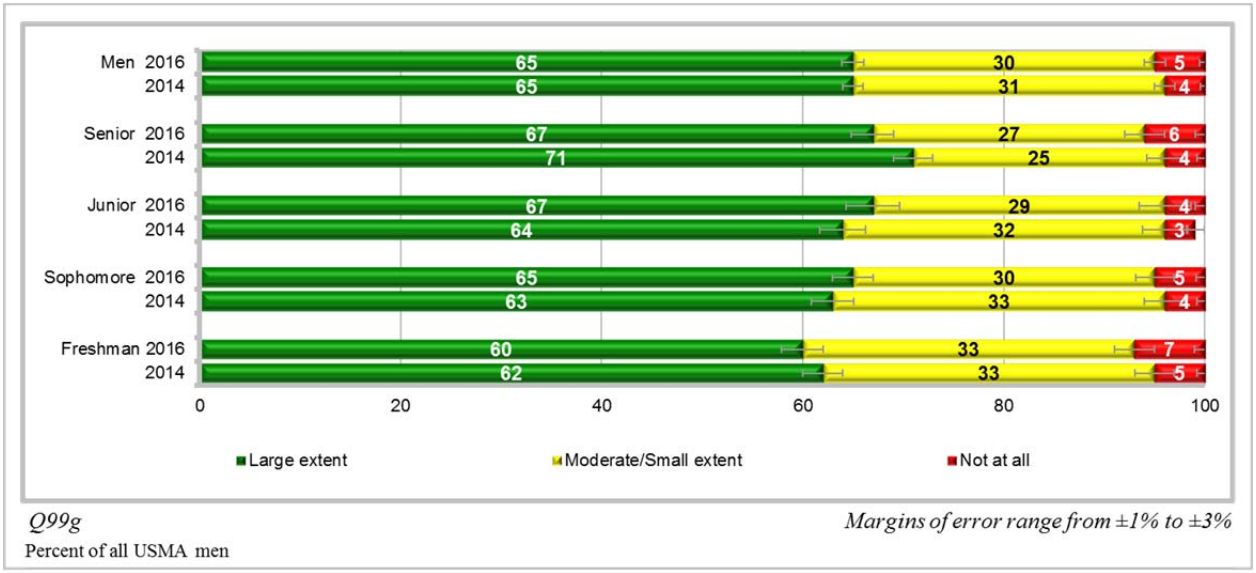
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated other cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior women (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior women (60%) were more likely to indicate cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (49%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault was higher than 2014 for sophomore women (2 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for junior women (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior women (1 percentage point lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (6%) were more likely to indicate cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault, whereas senior (<1%) and junior women (1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 216, overall, a little less than two-thirds (65%) of USMA men indicated cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Five percent (5%) indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 216.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99g *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%*
Percent of all USMA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

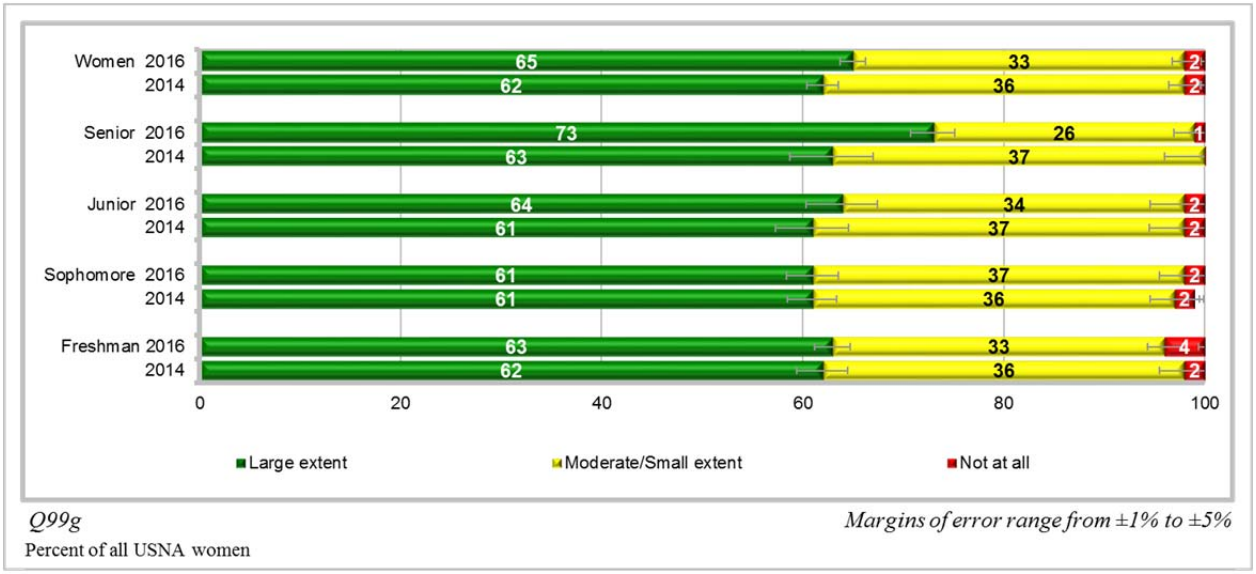
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated other cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for senior men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior men (67%) were more likely to indicate cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (60%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman and senior men (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (7%) were more likely to indicate cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault, whereas junior men (4%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 217, overall, a little less than two-thirds (65%) of USNA women indicated midshipmen watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014). Two percent (2%) indicated midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (<1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 217.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Other Midshipmen Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99g *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of all USNA women

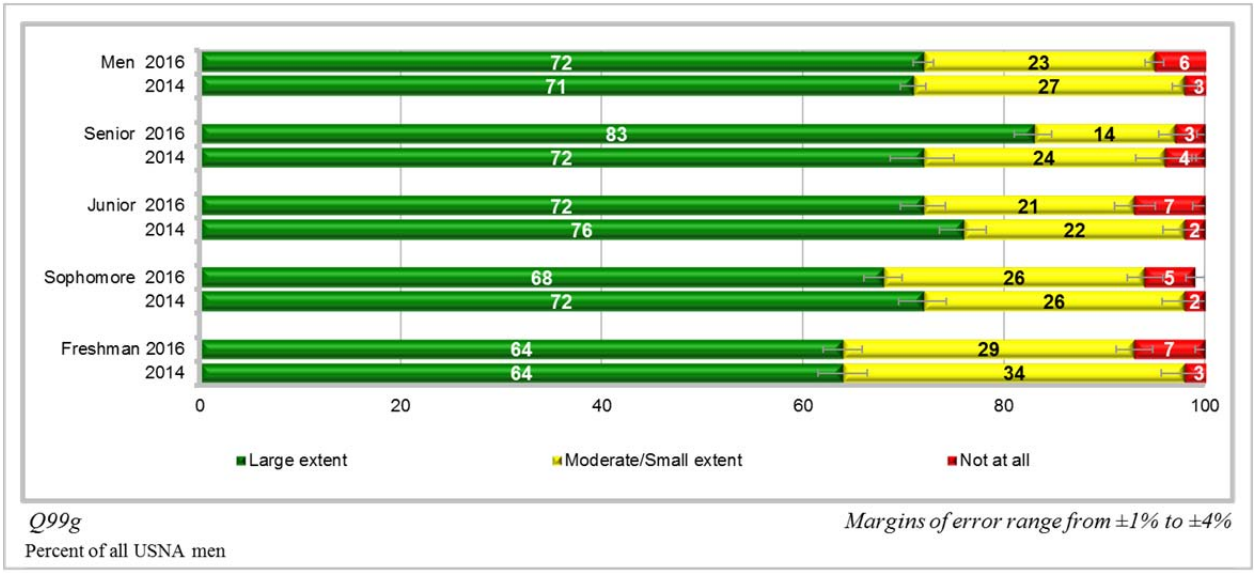
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated other midshipmen watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior women (10 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior women (73%) were more likely to indicate midshipmen watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (61%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman women (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (4%) were more likely to indicate midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault, whereas senior women (1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 218, overall, the majority (72%) of USNA men indicated midshipmen watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Six percent (6%) indicated midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 218.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Other Midshipmen Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99g
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%
Percent of all USNA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

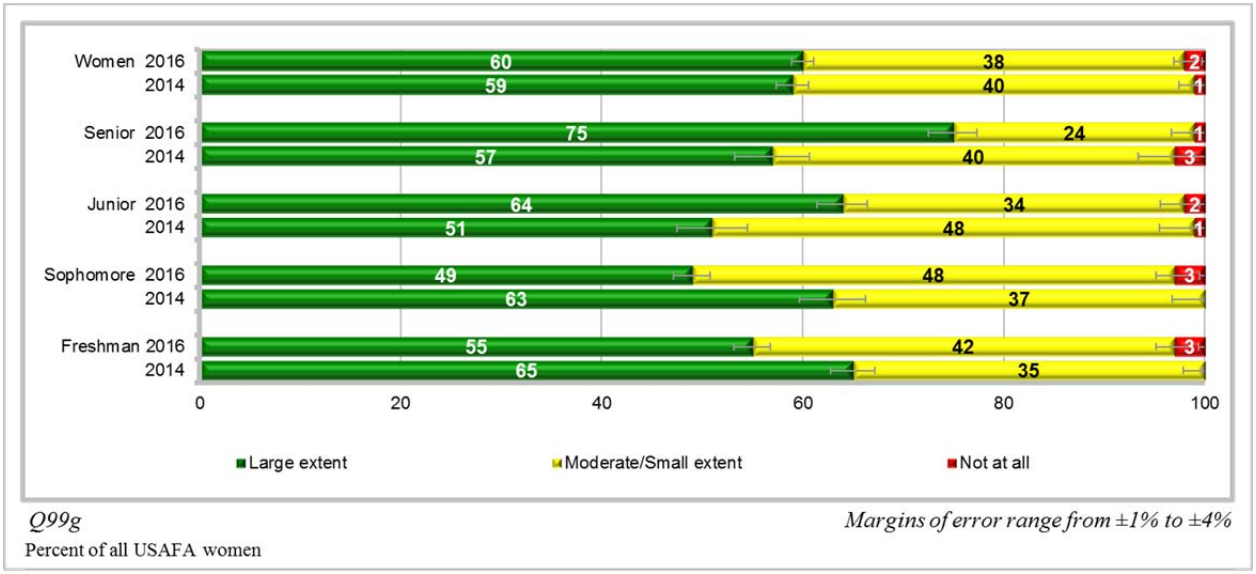
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated other midshipmen watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior men (11 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior men (83%) were more likely to indicate midshipmen watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (64%) and sophomore men (68%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman men (4 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore men (3 percentage points higher than 2014), and junior men (5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman and junior men (both 7%) were more likely to indicate midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault, whereas senior men (3%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 219, overall, more than half (60%) of USAFA women indicated cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Two percent (2%) indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 219.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99g *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of all USAFA women

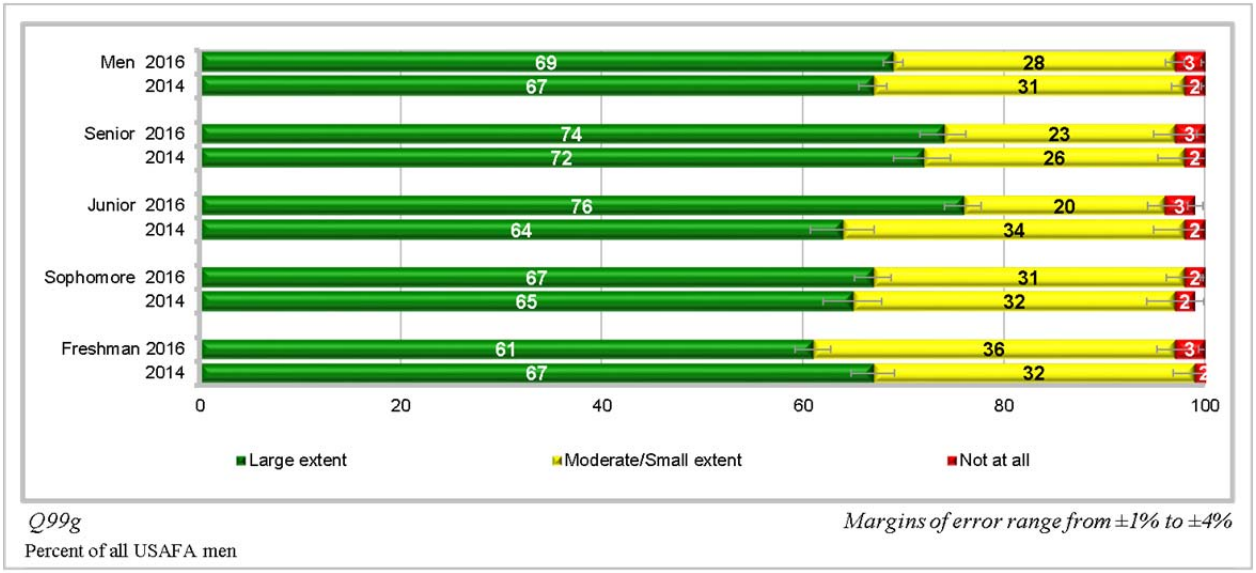
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated other cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior women (13 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (18 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for freshman women (10 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore women (14 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (75%) and junior women (64%) were more likely to indicate cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (49%) and freshman women (55%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman and sophomore women (both 3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman and sophomore women (both 3%) were more likely to indicate cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault, whereas senior (1%) and junior women (2%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 220, overall, a little more than two-thirds (69%) of USAFA men indicated cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014). Three percent (3%) indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 220.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99g
Percent of all USAFA men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

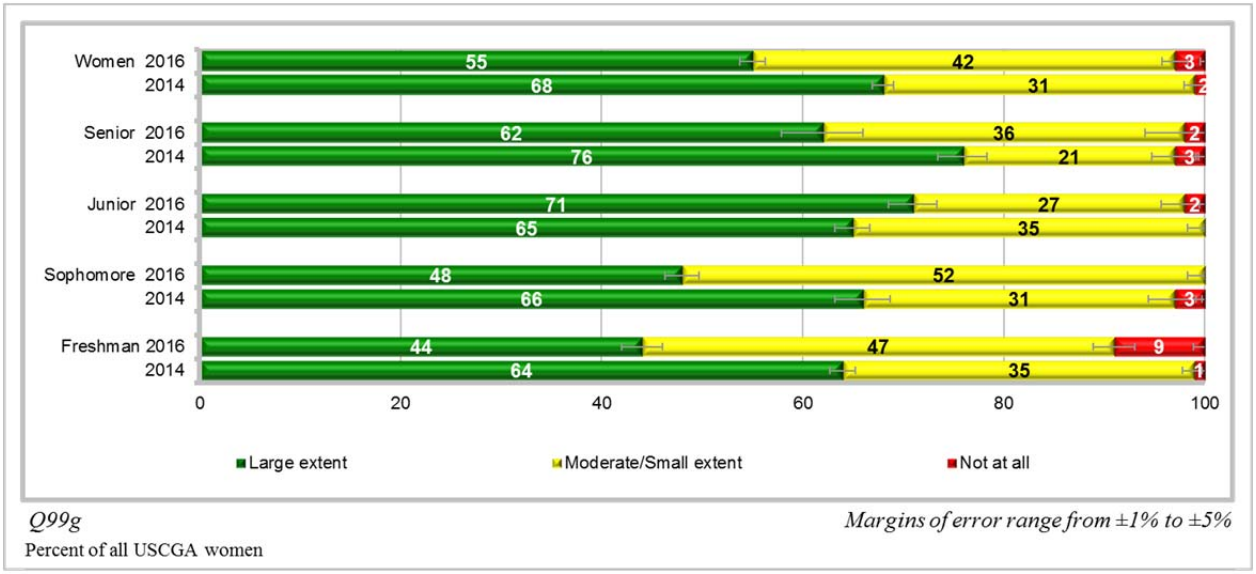
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated other cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior men (12 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for freshman men (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior men (76%) and senior men (74%) were more likely to indicate cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (61%) and sophomore men (67%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman men (1 percentage point higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (2%) were less likely to indicate cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 221, overall, a little more than half (55%) of USCGA women indicated cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (13 percentage points lower than 2014). Three percent (3%) indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 221.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99g *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of all USCGA women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

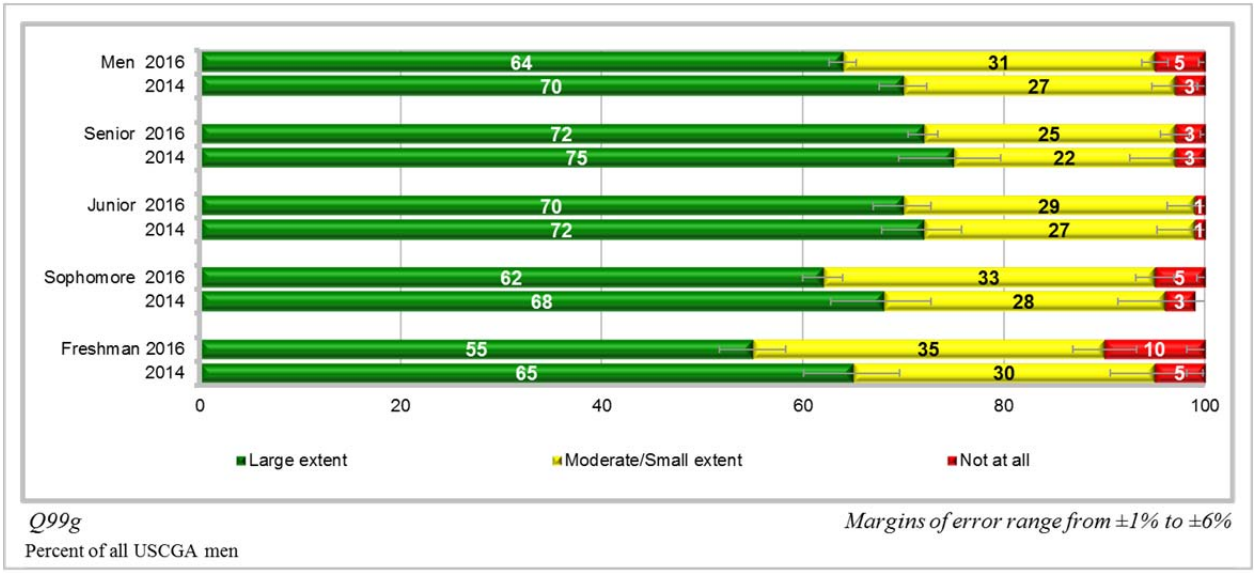
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated other cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior women (6 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for freshman women (20 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore women (18 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (14 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior (71%) and senior women (62%) were more likely to indicate cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman (44%) and sophomore women (48%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman women (8 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior women (2 percentage point higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault, whereas sophomore (<1%), junior (2%), and senior women (2%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 222, overall, a little less than two-thirds (64%) of USCGA men indicated cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (6 percentage points lower than 2014). Five percent (5%) indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual

assault. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 222.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated other cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman men (10 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore men (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (72%) and junior men (70%) were more likely to indicate cadets watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (55%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault was higher in 2016 for freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (10%) were more likely to indicate cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to protect others from sexual assault, whereas junior (1%) and senior men (3%) were less likely.

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, students were asked a series of questions about cadet/midshipman leaders, commissioned officers, and non-commissioned officers. This section presents results on students' perceptions of whether cadet/midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules. 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 Academies

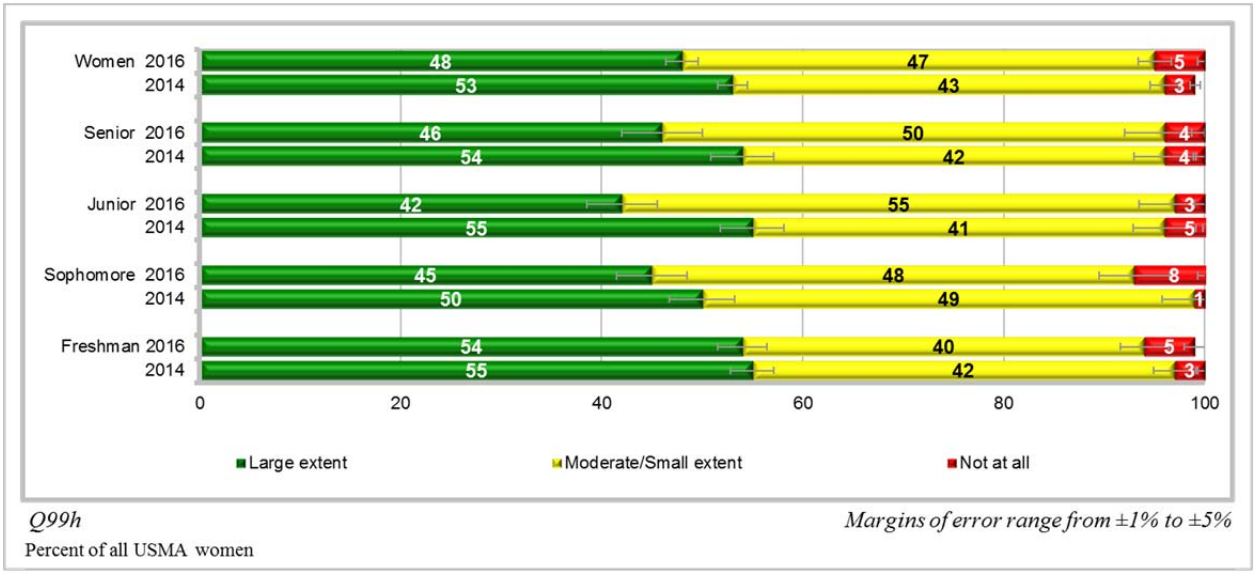
Across all DoD Academies, a little less than two-thirds (62%) of students indicated cadet/ midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. This represents over half (56%) of women and a little less than two-thirds (64%) of men. Six percent (6%) of students indicated cadet/midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules. This represents 4% of women and 6% of men.

Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 3 percentage points lower in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is 5 percentage points lower than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points lower than 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all* is 2 percentage points higher than 2014 (for women the estimated rate is 1 percentage point higher than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 223, overall, a little less than half (48%) of USMA women indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014). Five percent (5%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 223.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year and Survey Year



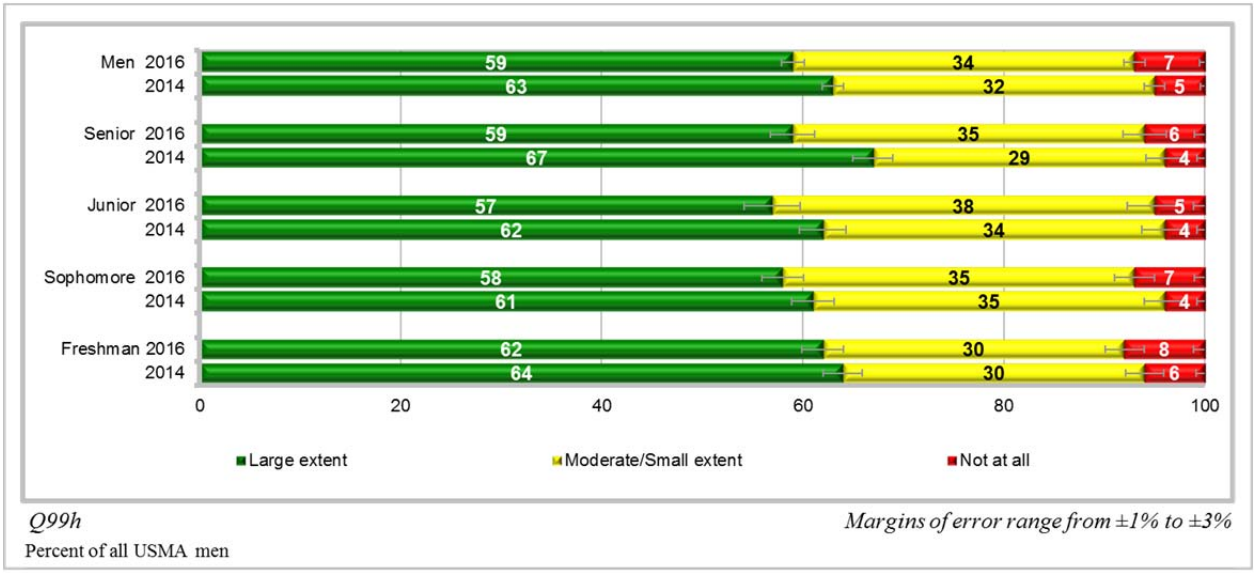
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (5 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (13 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (54%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (42%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules was higher in 2016 for freshman women (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore woman (7 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (8%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules, whereas junior women (3%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 224, overall, more than half (59%) of USMA men indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014). Seven percent (7%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 224.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

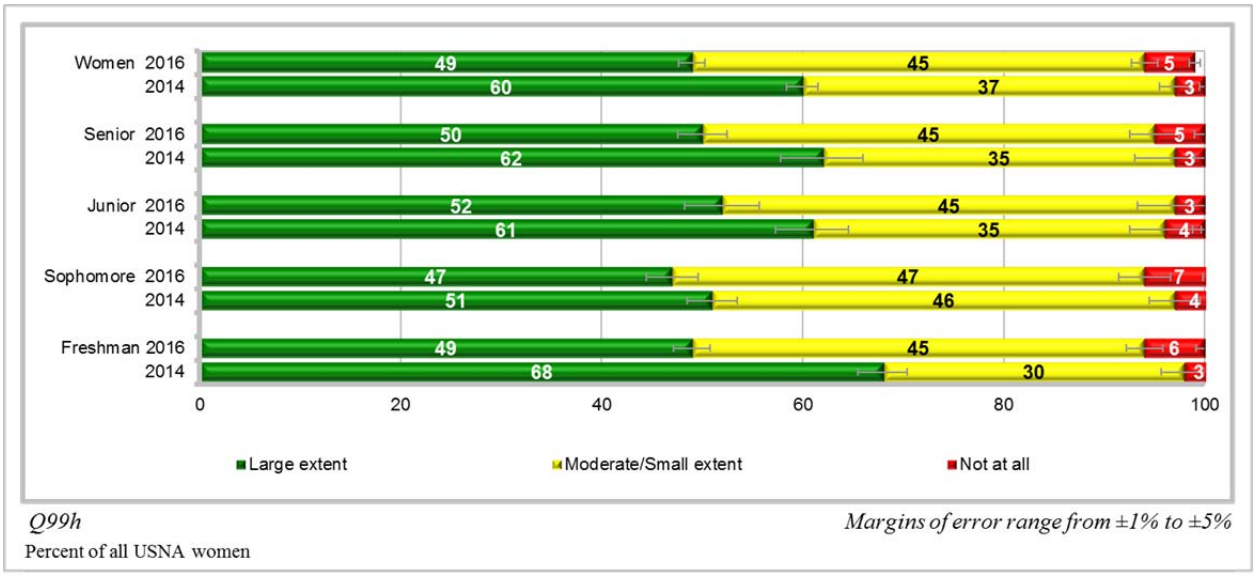
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for junior men (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior men (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (62%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules was higher in 2016 for freshman and senior men (2 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore men (3 percentage points higher than 2014), and junior men (1 percentage point higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (8%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules, whereas junior men (5%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 225, overall, a little less than half (49%) of USNA women indicated midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (11 percentage points lower than 2014). Five percent (5%) indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 225.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class



Q99h *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of all USNA women

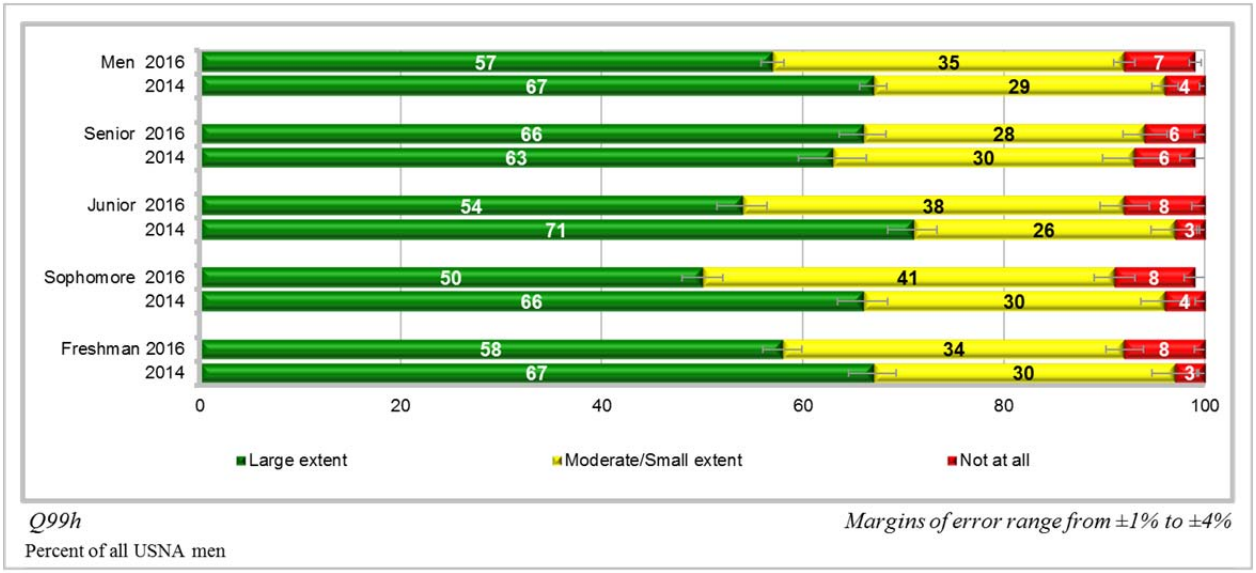
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (19 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (9 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (12 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules was higher in 2016 for freshman and sophomore women (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior women (3%) were less likely to indicate midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 226, overall, more than half (57%) of USNA men indicated midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (10 percentage points lower than 2014). Seven percent (7%) indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 226.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

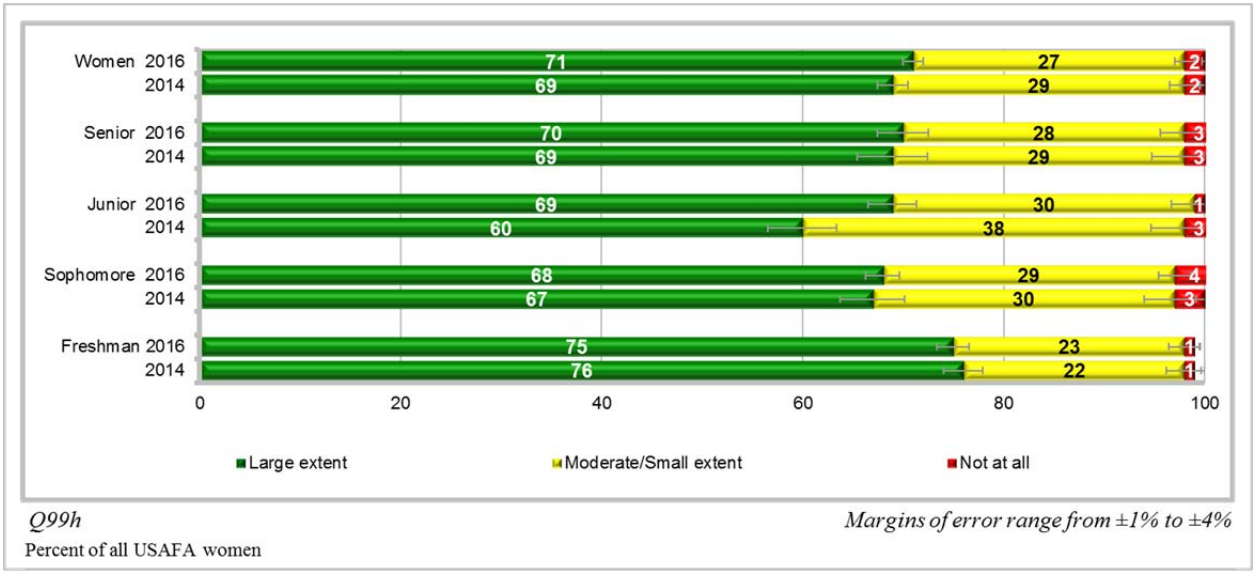
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman men (9 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore men (16 percentage points lower than 2014), and junior men (17 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior men (66%) were more likely to indicate midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (50%) and junior men (54%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules was higher in 2016 for freshman and junior men (both 5 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore men (4 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior men (6%) were less likely to indicate midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules compared to men in other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 227, overall, the majority (71%) of USAFA women indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014). Two percent (2%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 227.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year and Survey Year



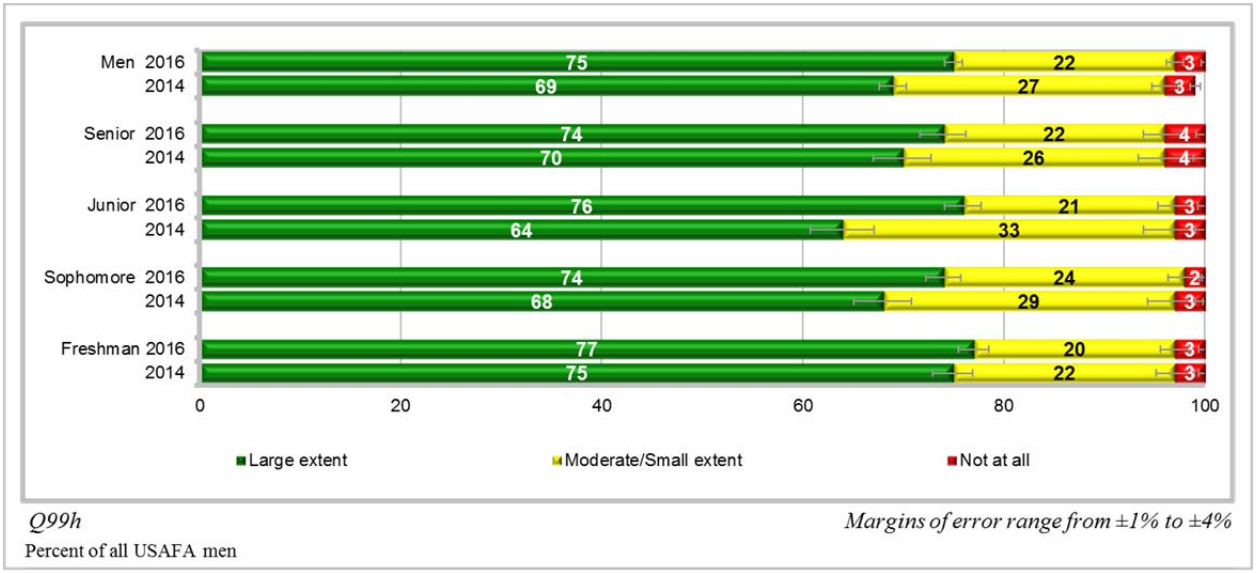
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior women (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (75%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (68%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules was lower in 2016 for junior women (2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules, whereas freshman and junior women (both 1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 228, overall, the majority (75%) of USAFA men indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (6 percentage points higher than 2014). Three percent (3%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 228.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

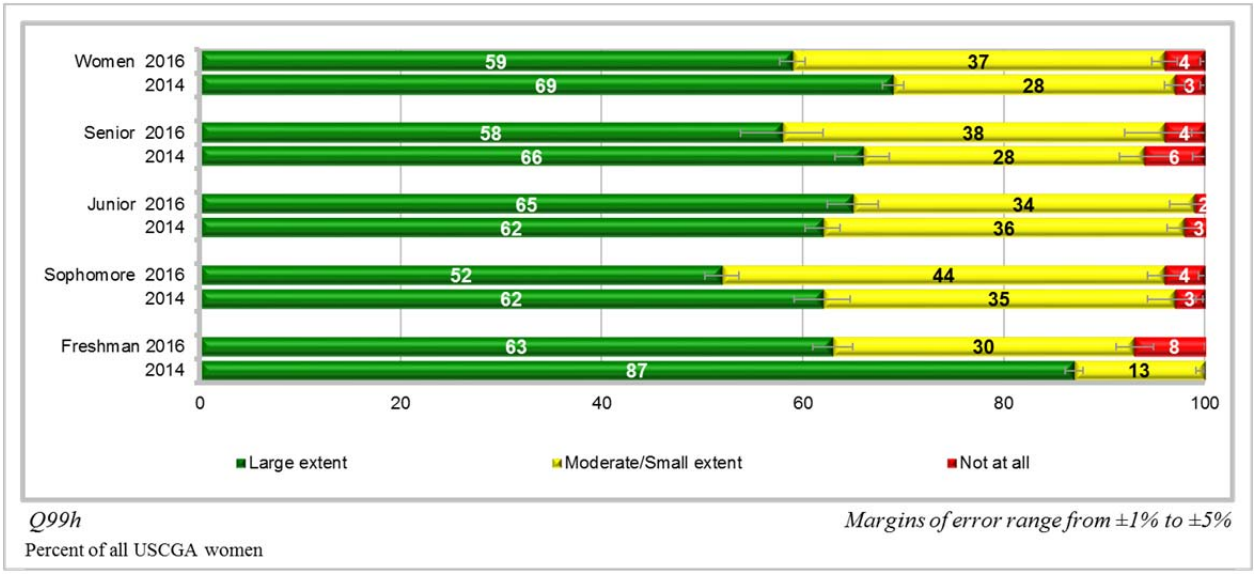
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior men (12 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (77%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules was not a statistically significant difference for any class years. In 2016, sophomore men (2%) were less likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules compared to men in other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 229, overall, more than half (59%) of USCGA women indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (10 percentage point lower than 2014). Four percent (4%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 229.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99h *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of all USCGA women

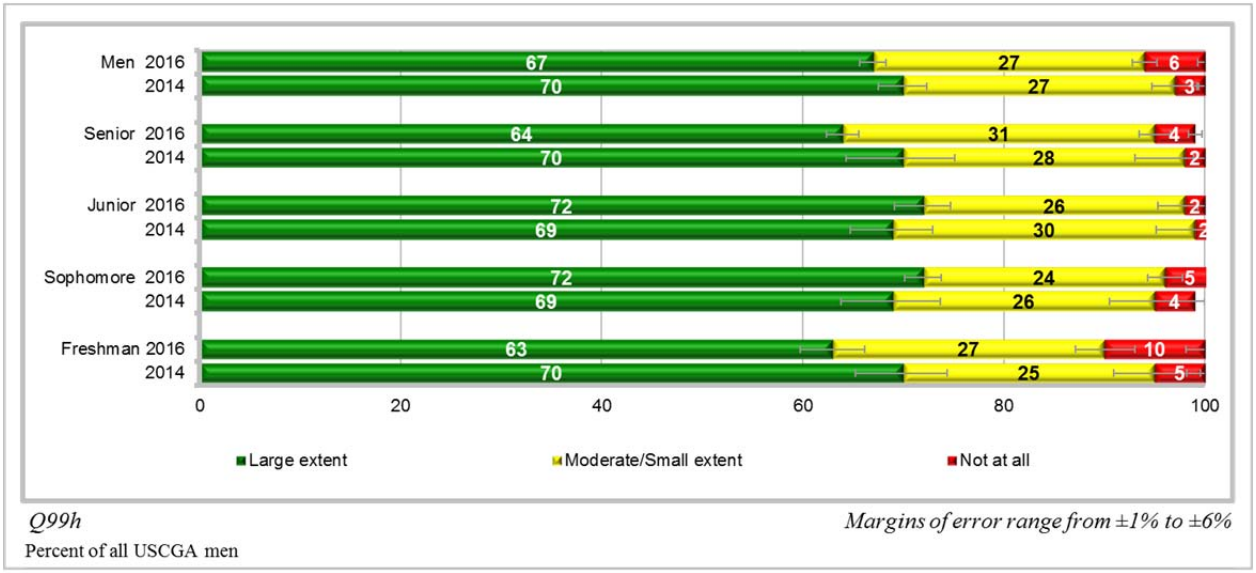
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (24 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore women (10 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior (65%) and freshman women (63%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (52%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules was higher in 2016 for freshman women (8 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for junior women (1 percentage point lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (8%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules, whereas junior women (2%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 230, overall, a little more than two-thirds (67%) of USCGA men indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent.* This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Six percent (6%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 230.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99h *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%*
Percent of all USCGA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman men (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior and sophomore men (both 72%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders enforce Academy rules to a *large extent*, whereas freshman (63%) and senior men (64%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules was higher in 2016 for freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior men (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (10%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce Academy rules, whereas junior (2%) and senior men (4%) were less likely.

Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples

This section presents student perceptions of 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.* Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

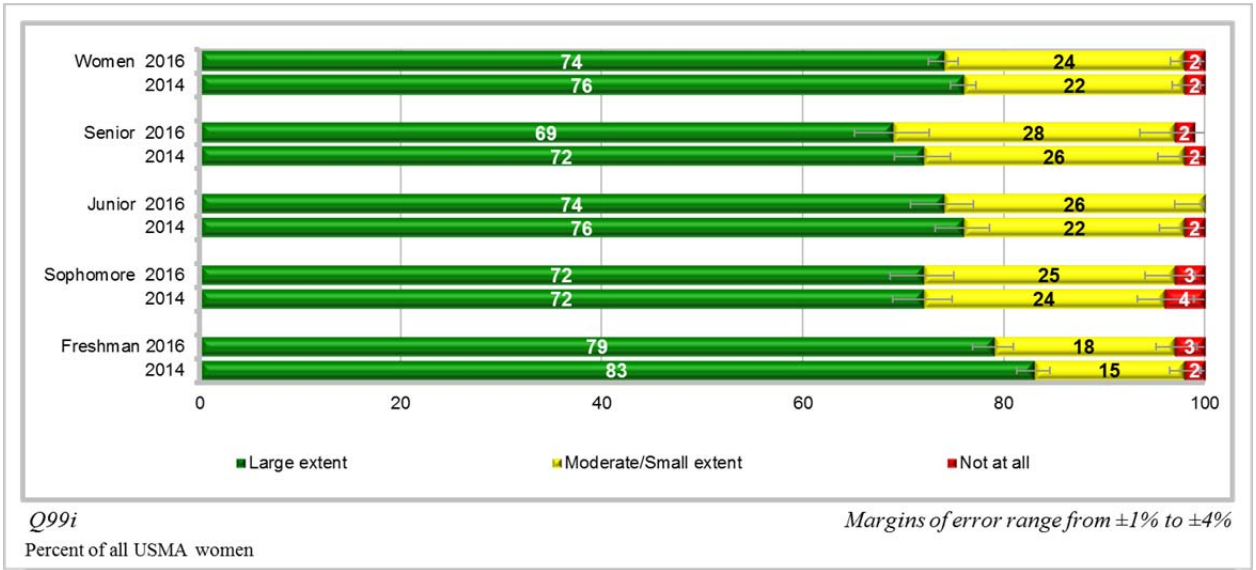
Across all DoD Academies, the majority (76%) of students indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This represents a little less than three-quarters (74%) of women and a little more than three-quarters (76%) of men. Four percent (4%) of students indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This represents 2% of women and 5% of men.

Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 3 percentage points lower in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is 4 percentage points lower than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 3 percentage points lower than 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all* is 1 percentage point higher than 2014 (for women the estimated rate is <1 percentage point higher than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 231, overall, the majority (74%) of USMA women indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Two percent (2%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 231.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99i
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%
Percent of all USMA women

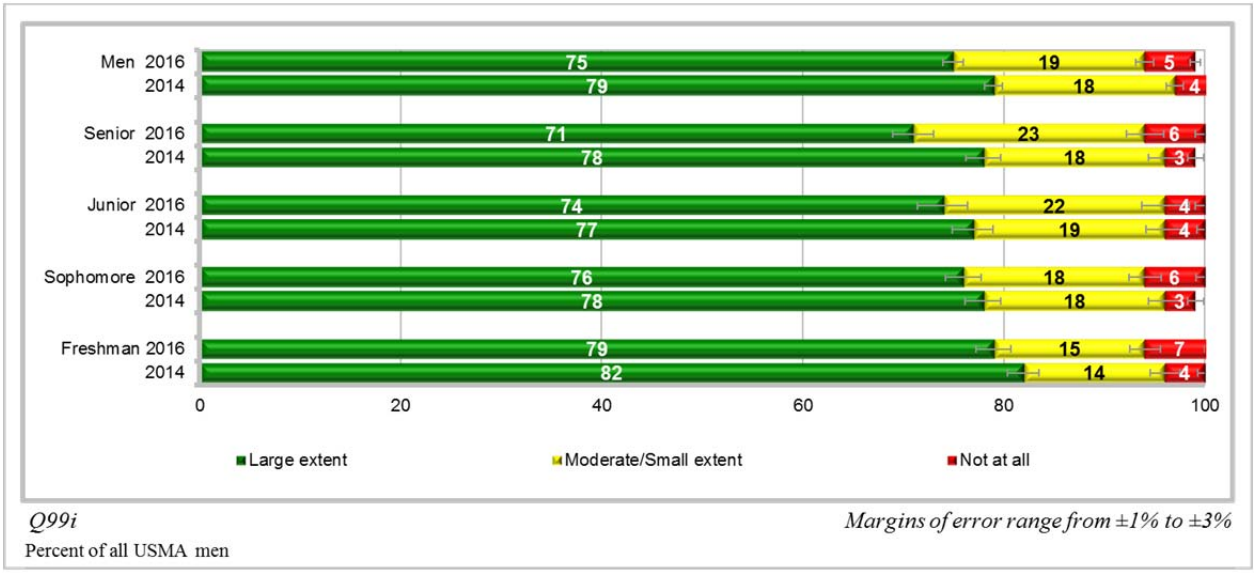
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (79%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (69%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman women (1 percentage point higher than 2014), but was lower for junior women (2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (3%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 232, overall, the majority (75%) of USMA men indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014). Five percent (5%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 232.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

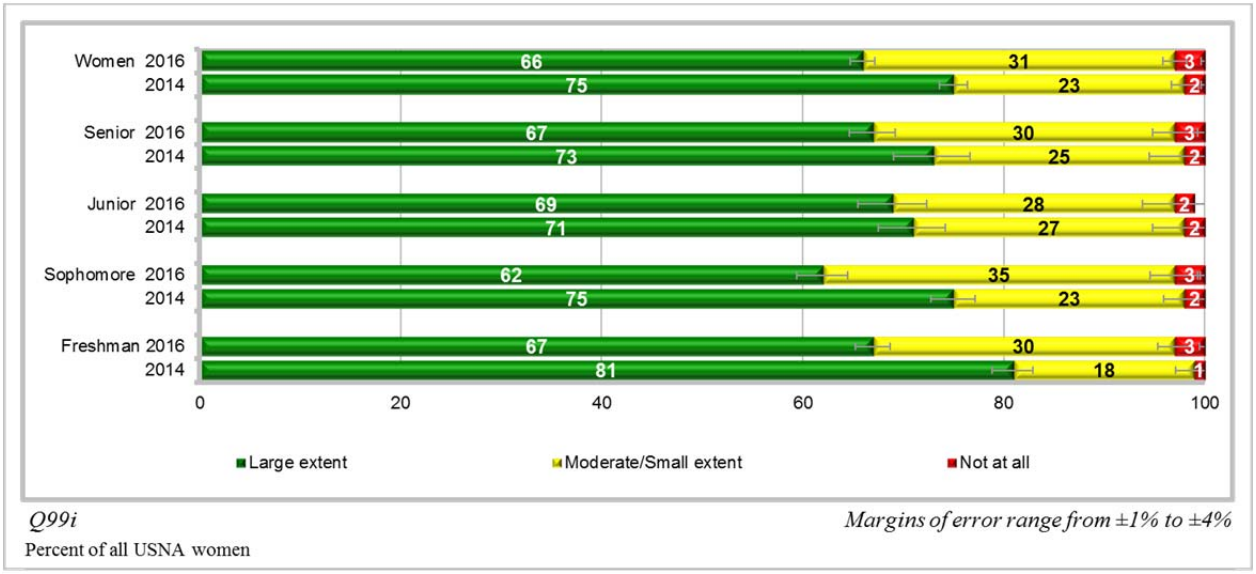
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman men (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior men (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (79%) were more likely to indicate 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.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman, sophomore and senior men (3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (7%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas junior men (4%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 233, overall, two-thirds (66%) of USNA women indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (9 percentage points lower than 2014). Three percent (3%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 233.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99i
Percent of all USNA women
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

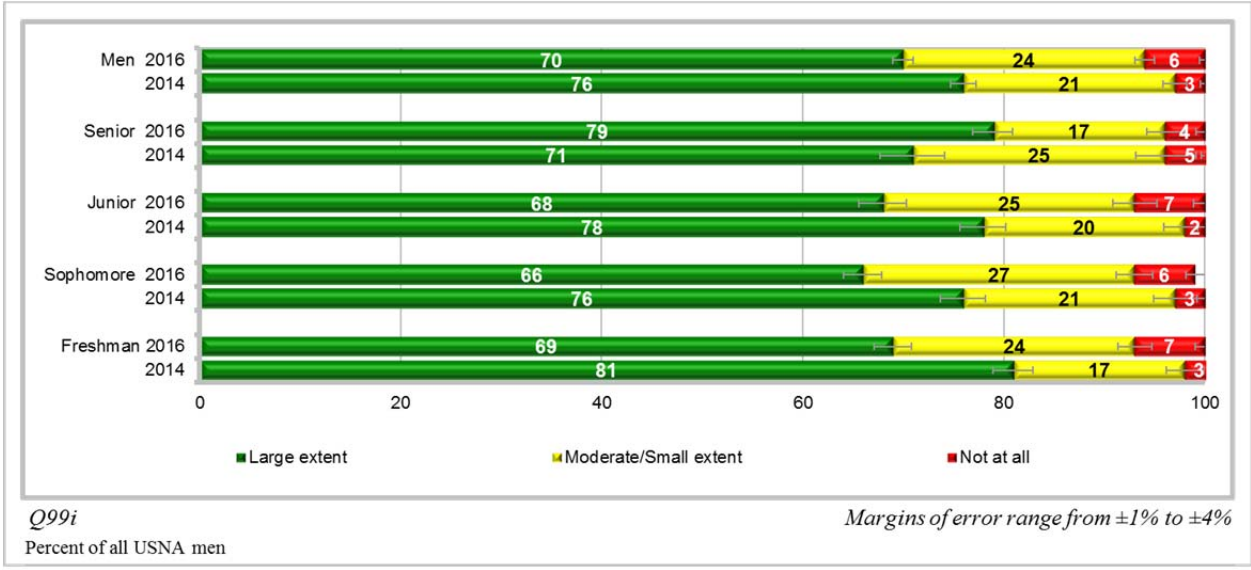
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (14 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore women (13 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (62%) were less likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman women (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 234, overall, the majority (70%) of USNA men indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (6 percentage points lower than 2014). Six percent (6%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 234.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99i *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of all USNA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large*

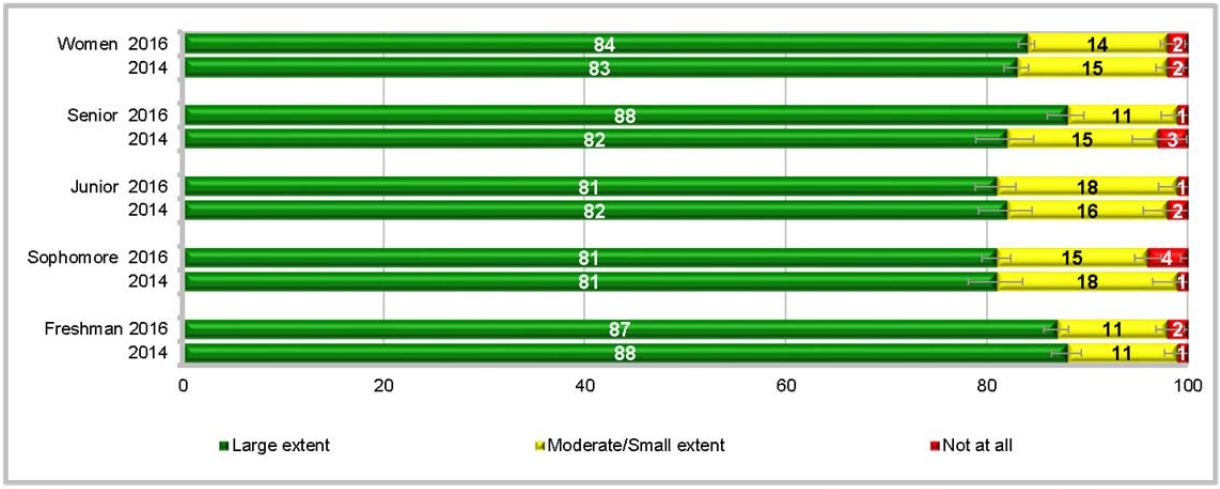
extent was higher in 2016 for senior men (8 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore and junior men (both 10 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman men (12 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior men (79%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (66%) and junior men (68%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman men (4 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore men (3 percentage points higher than 2014), and junior men (5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (7%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas senior men (4%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 235, overall, the majority (84%) of USAFA women indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Two percent (2%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 235.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99i
Percent of all USAFA women
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

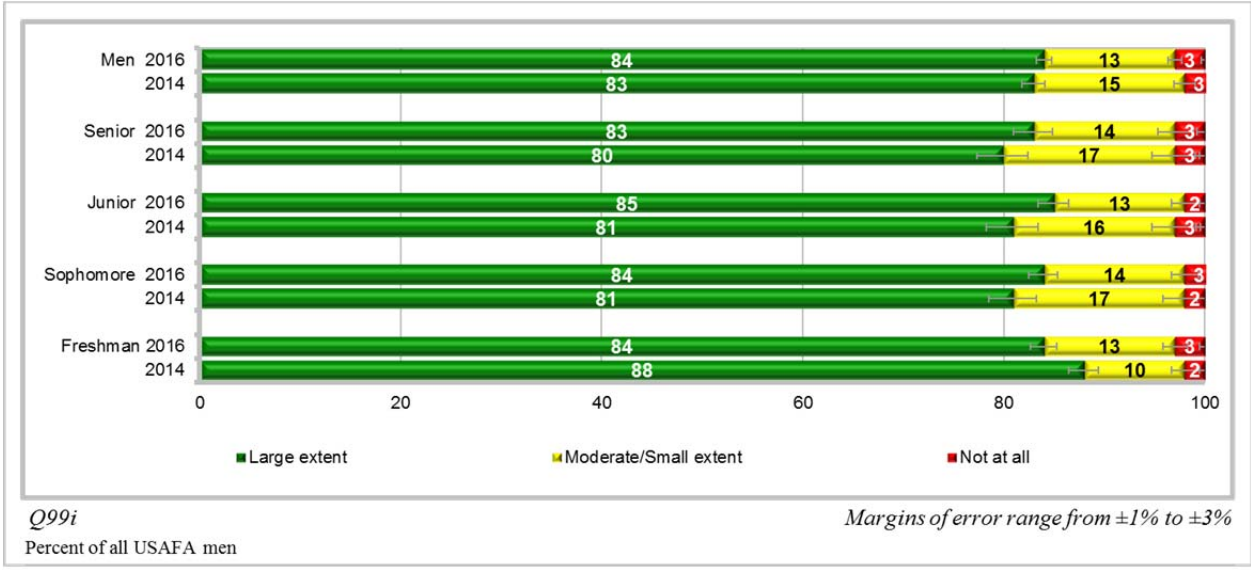
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior (88%) and freshman women (87%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore and junior women (both 81%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas junior and senior women (both 1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 236, overall, the majority (84%) of USAFA men indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Three percent (3%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 236.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large*

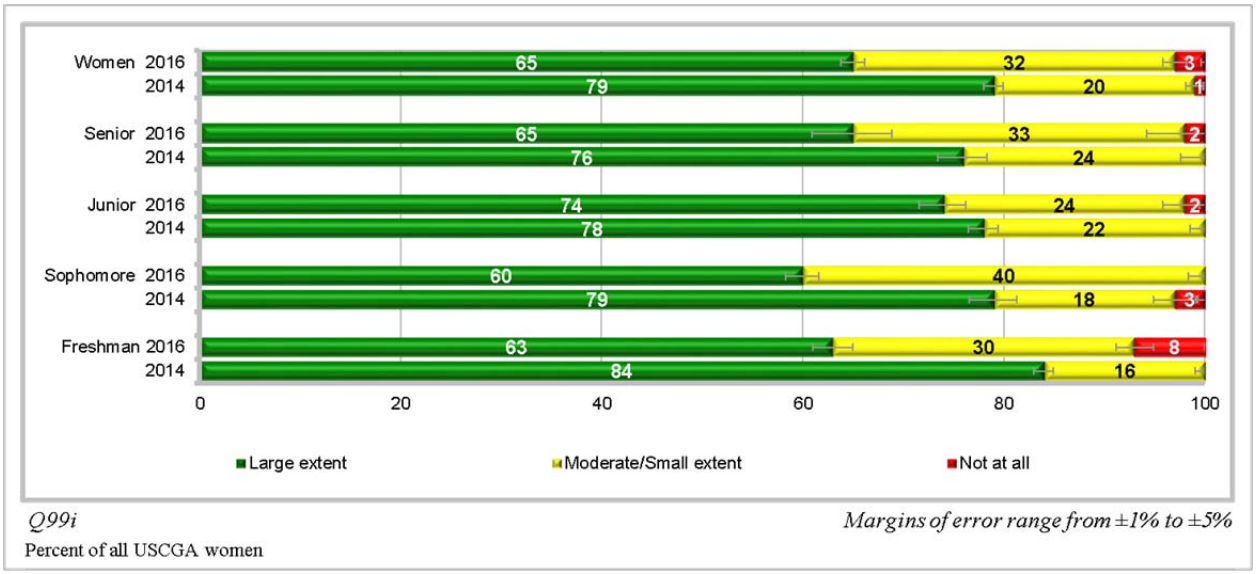
extent was lower in 2016 for freshman men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman men (1 percentage point higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 237, overall, a little less than two-thirds (65%) of USCGA women indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (14 percentage points lower than 2014). Three percent (3%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 237.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99i
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%
Percent of all USCGA women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

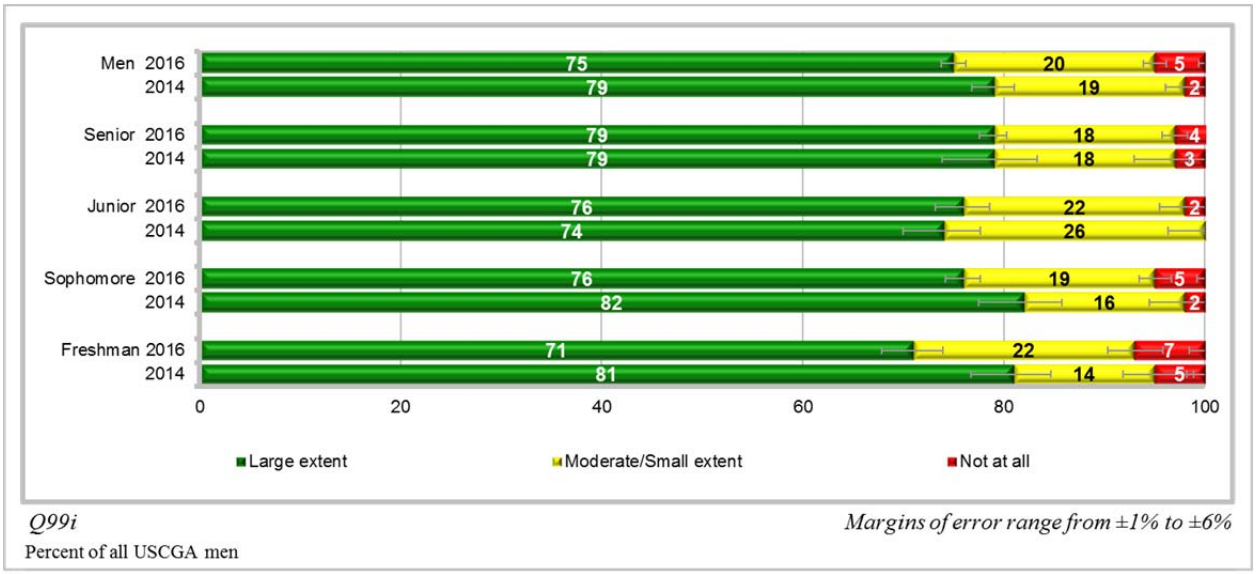
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (21 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore women (19 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (4

percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (11 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (74%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore (60%) and freshman women (63%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for junior and senior women (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman women (8 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (8%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas sophomore (<1%) and junior women (2%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 238, overall, the majority (75%) of USCGA women indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014). Five percent (5%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 238.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99i
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%
Percent of all USCGA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman men (10 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore men (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior men (79%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (71%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior men (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (7%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas junior men (2%) and senior men (4%) were less likely.

Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples

This section presents student perceptions of 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.* Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

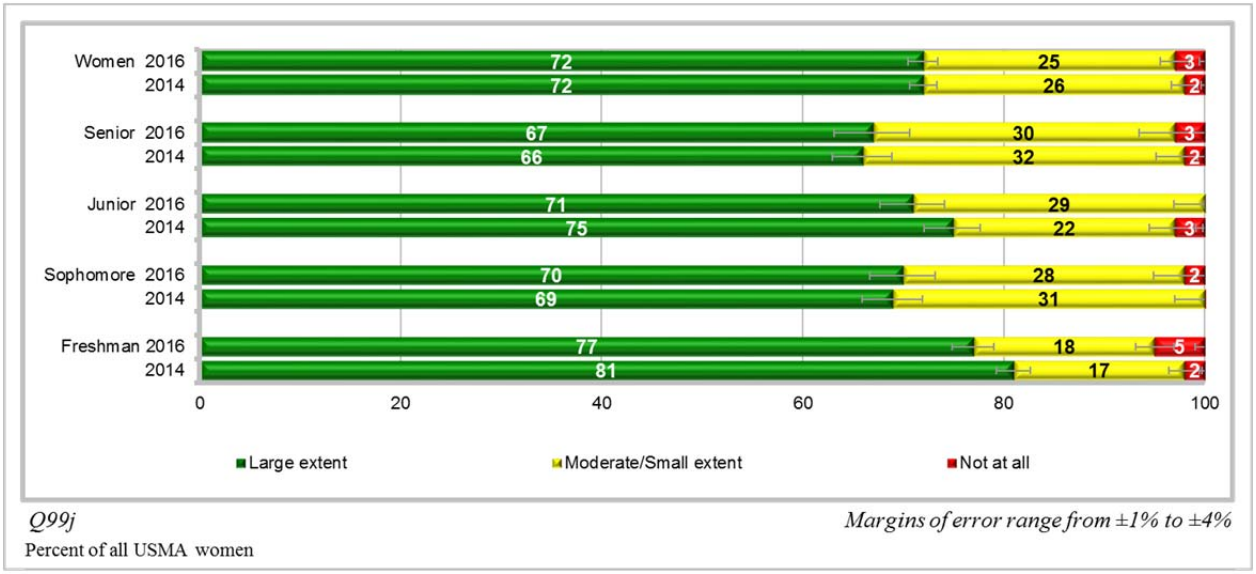
Across all DoD Academies, the majority (76%) of students indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This represents three-quarters (75%) of women and more than three-quarters (77%) of men. Four percent (4%) of students indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This represents 2% of women and 5% of men.

Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for to a *large extent* is 2 percentage points lower in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is 2 percentage points lower than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points lower than 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all* is 1 percentage point higher in 2016 (for women the estimated rate is 1 percentage point higher than 2014, for men the estimated rate is 2 percentage points higher than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 239, overall, the majority (72%) of USMA women indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Three percent (3%) indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 239.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99j *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of all USMA women

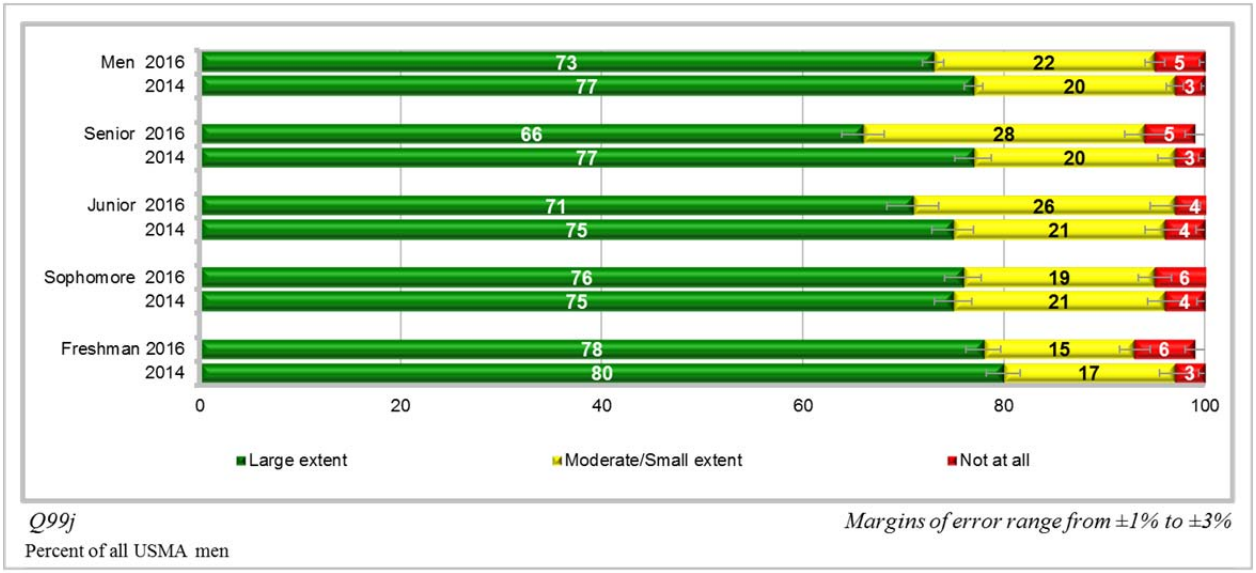
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (77%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (67%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (1 percentage point higher than 2014), but was lower for junior women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (5%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 240, overall, the majority (73%) of USMA men indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014). Five percent (5%) indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 240.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for junior men (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior men (11 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (78%) and sophomore men (76%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (66%) were less likely.

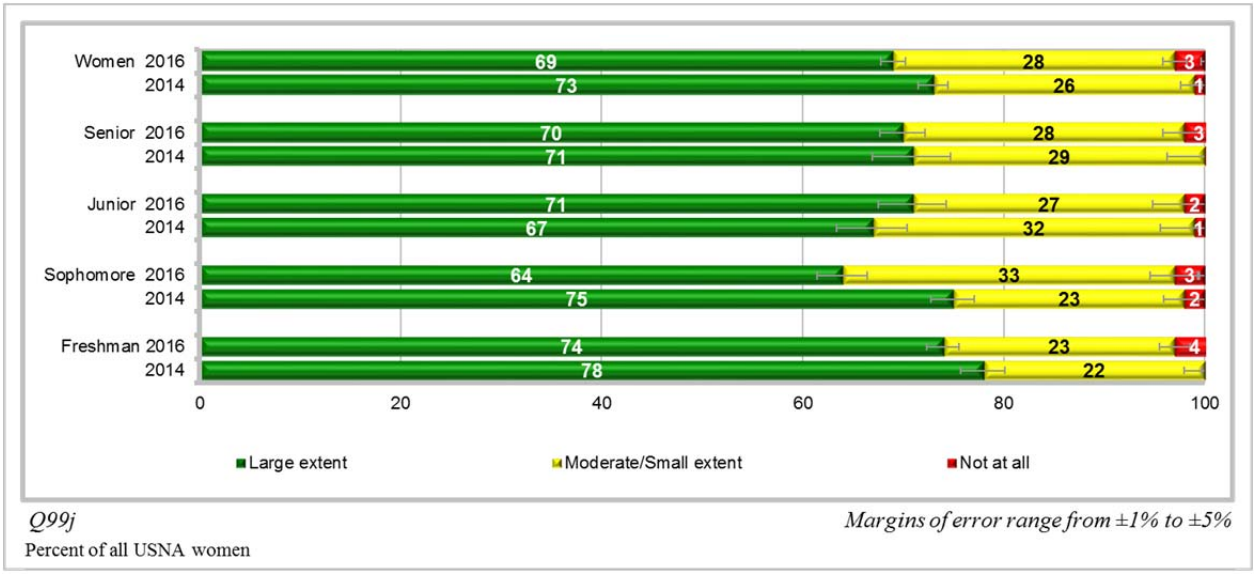
- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for sophomore and senior men (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman men (3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (6%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas junior men (4%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 241, overall, a little more than two-thirds (69%) of USNA women indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014). Three percent (3%) indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set

good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 241.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

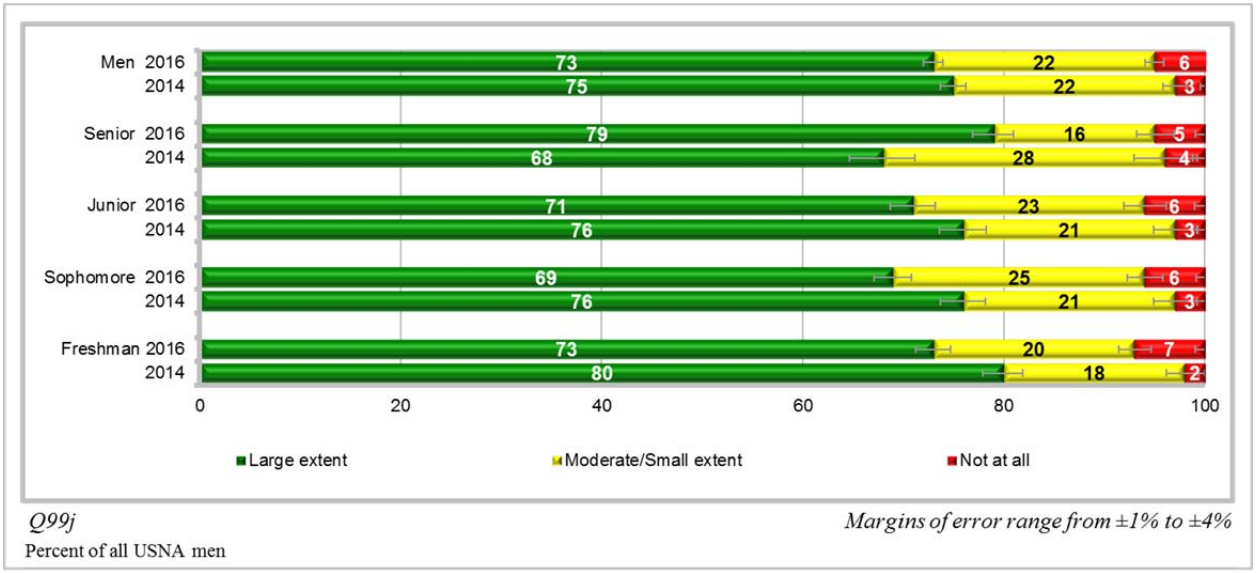
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore women (11 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (74%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (64%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (4%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 242, overall, the majority (73%) of USNA men indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014). Six percent (6%) indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their

own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 242.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

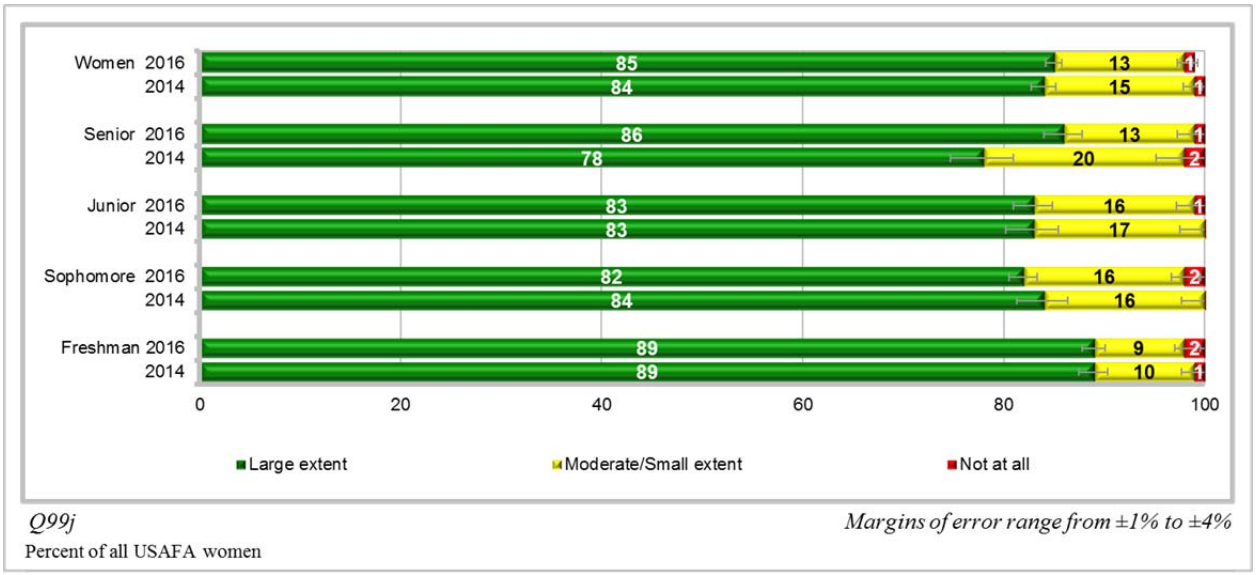
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior men (11 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for freshman and sophomore men (7 percentage points lower than 2014) and junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior men (79%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (69%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for sophomore and junior men (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (7%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas senior men (5%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 243, overall, the majority (85%) of USAFA women indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014). One percent (1%) indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 243.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99j *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of all USAFA women

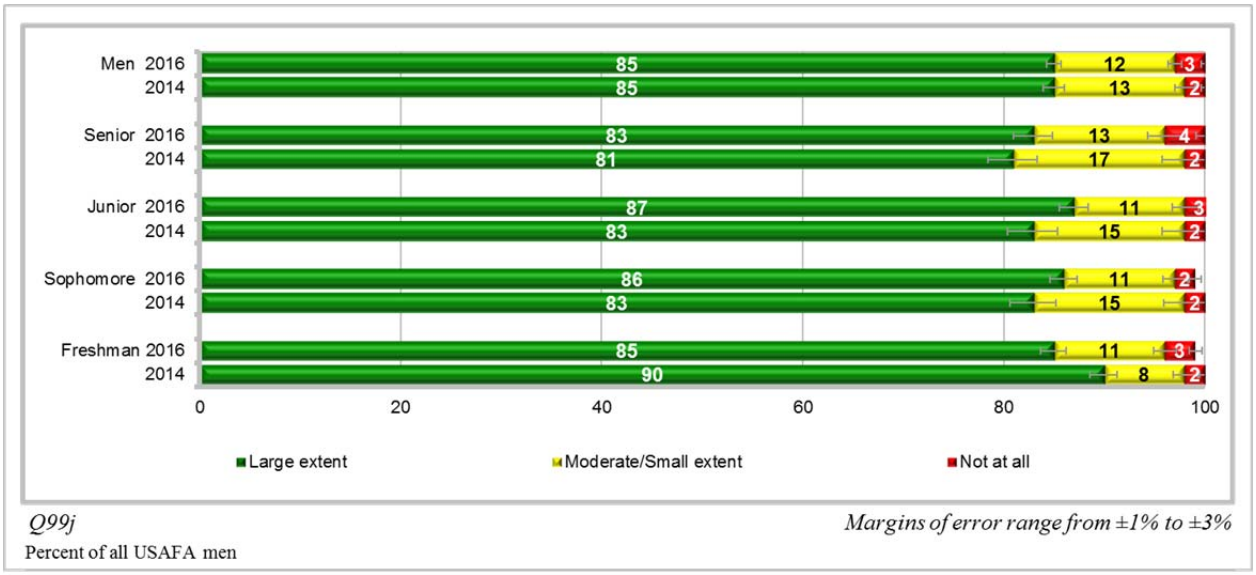
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior women (8 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (89%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (82%) and junior women (83%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman and sophomore women (1 percentage point higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman and sophomore women (both 2%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas senior women (1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 244, overall, the majority (85%) of USAFA men indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Three percent (3%) indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 244.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99j
Percent of all USAFA men
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

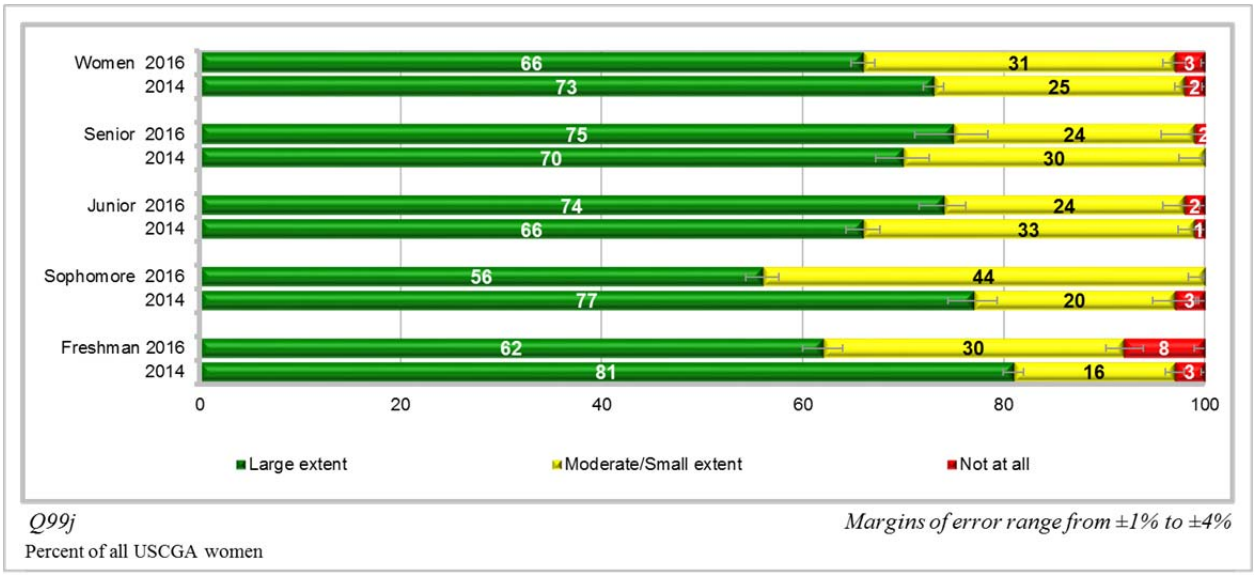
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior men (4 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for freshman men (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior men (83%) were less likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman men (1 percentage point higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 245, overall, two-thirds (66%) of USCGA women indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (7 percentage points lower than 2014). Three percent (3%) indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 245.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99j
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%
Percent of all USCGA women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

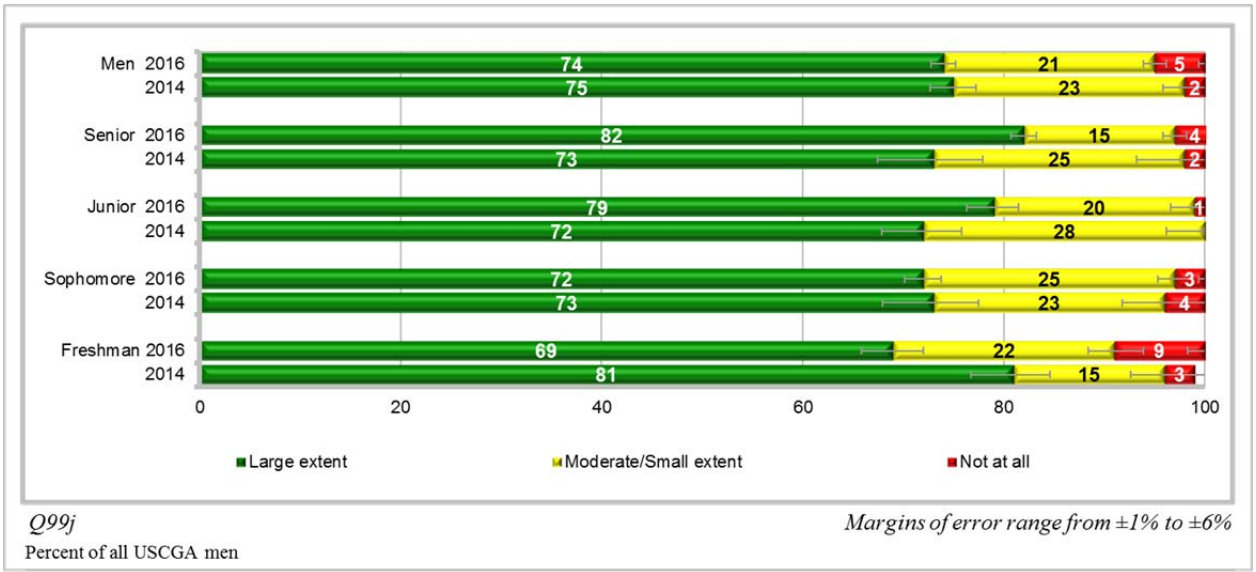
- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior women (8 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for freshman women (19 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore women (21 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (75%) and junior women (74%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (56%) and freshman women (62%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk was higher in 2016 for freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (2 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for sophomore

women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (8%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas sophomore women (<1%) and junior women (2%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 246, overall, the majority (74%) of USCGA men indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Five percent (5%) indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014).

Figure 246.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q99j *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%*
Percent of all USCGA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior men (7 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior men (9 percentage points higher than 2014), but were lower for freshman men (12 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior men (82%) and junior men (79%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (72%) and freshman men (69%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk

was higher in 2016 for freshman men (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior men (1 percentage point higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (9%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas senior (4%), junior (1%), and sophomore men (3%) were less likely.

Chapter 7:
Student Response to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

James Khun and Joseph N. Luchman

Prevention of sexual assault is a major line of effort for the DoD 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, the *2016 SAGR* asked students whether they witnessed a potential sexual assault situation in the past year and their actions in response to the situation. The survey also asked students about their willingness to become involved in preventing or responding to sexual harassment and about how they would expect the Academy to treat them if they were to experience sexual assault or sexual harassment in the future. Findings from this chapter can help provide the DoD 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.

This chapter presents all statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 and between class years within 2016. In some cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes will be significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error.

Bystander Intervention Actions

As mentioned, one aspect of sexual assault 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 2015, they had observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. If they indicated they had observed such a situation, they were asked what action, if any, best describes their response to the situation. Data from this section helps to inform prevention efforts and to target bystander education. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, 7% of students indicated observing a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This represents 8% of women and 7% of men. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they observed a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur is a statistically significant increase in 2016 overall (2 percentage points higher than 2014). The percentage for women is not a statistically significant difference compared to 2014, whereas the percentage for men is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

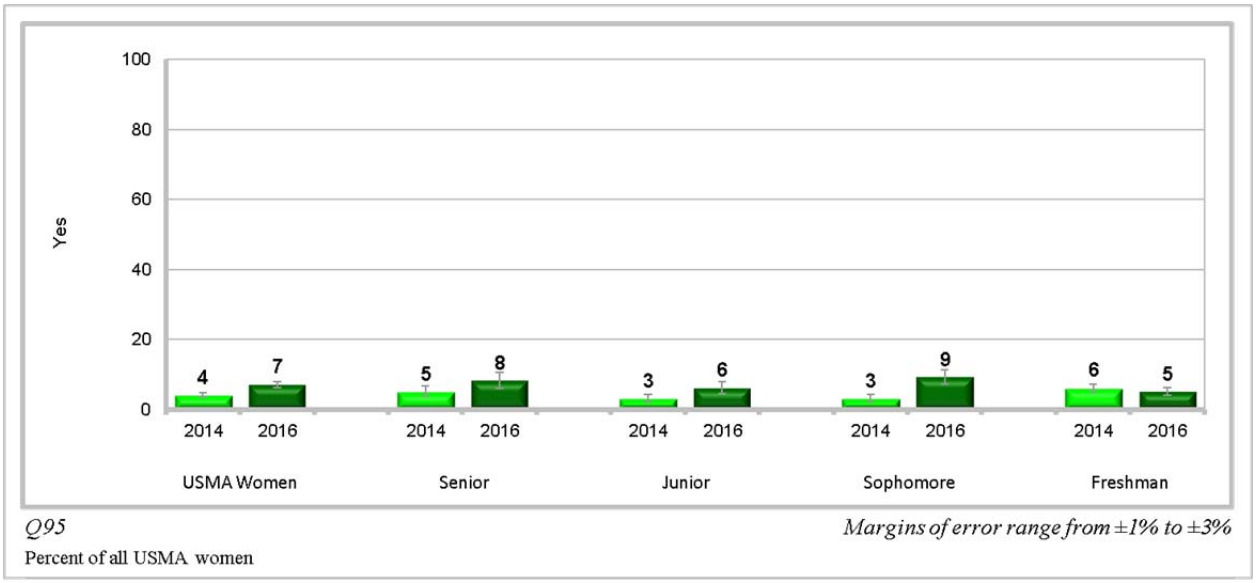
Of students who indicated observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (94%) took some form of action. This represents the vast majority of both women and men (91% and 95%, respectively). The top three actions taken in response to the situation were: *stepped in and separated the people involved in the*

situation (35% of Academy students, 33% of women, and 35% of men); *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (23% of Academy students, 28% of women, and 22% of men); and *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (16% of Academy students, 8% of women, and 19% of men). This question was modified in the 2016 SAGR, therefore 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 247, 7% of USMA women indicated observing a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014). Comparisons to 2014 and by class year follow.

Figure 247.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year

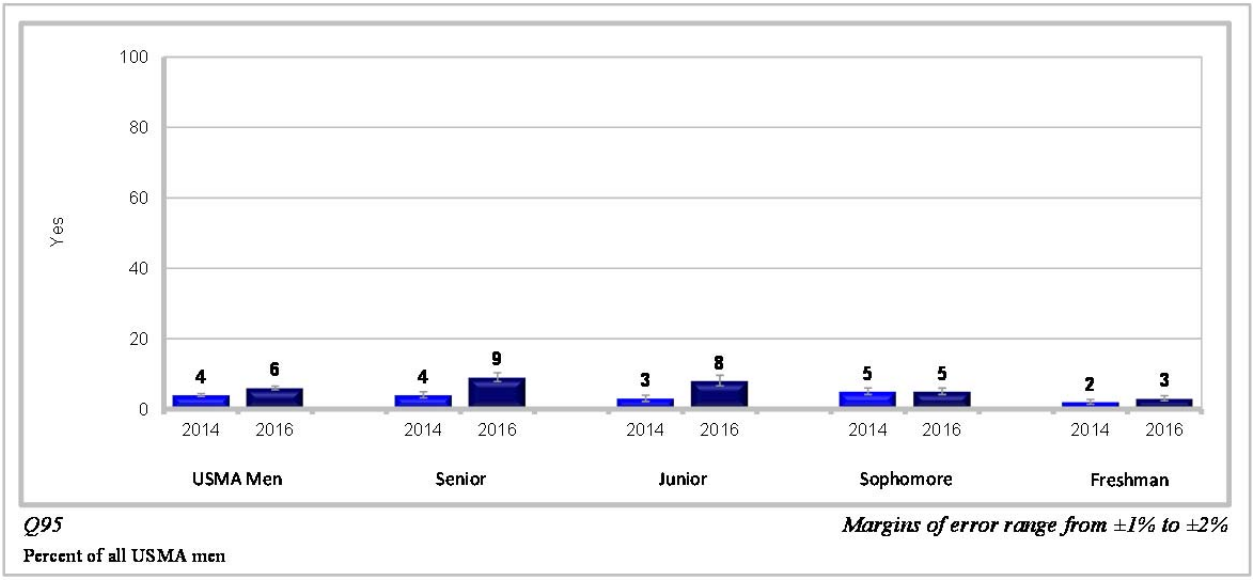


Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated observing a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur was higher in 2016 for junior (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (6 percentage points higher than 2014).
- In 2016, sophomore women (9%) were more likely to indicate observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas freshman women (5%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 248, 6% of USMA men indicated observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014). Comparisons to 2014 and by class year follow.

Figure 248.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they observed a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur was higher in 2016 for senior and junior men (both 5 percentage points higher than 2014).
- In 2016, junior (8%) and senior men (9%) were more likely to indicate observing 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 USMA

USMA Women. Of USMA women who indicated they observed a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the majority (85%) took some form of action. As seen in Table 186, the top three actions taken were to *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (31%), *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (15%), and *create a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* (12%).

Table 186.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Their Response to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	15	25	NR	27	NR
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	31	25	40	9	60
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	9	13	NR	18	NR
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	12	13	20	18	NR
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	6	NR	20	NR	10
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	11	NR	20	9	20
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	6	13	NR	9	NR
Decided to not take action	9	13	NR	9	10
Margins of Error	*±2%-7%*	*±15%-16%*	*±18%*	*±12%-15%*	*±10%-12%*

Note. Q96

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

- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** Sophomore women (27%) were more likely to indicate they *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** Freshman women (60%) were more likely to indicate they *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help,* whereas sophomore women (9%) were less likely.
- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** Sophomore women (18%) were more likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** Junior women (20%) were more likely to indicate they *asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** Freshman women (20%) were more likely to indicate they *told someone in a position of authority about the situation* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

- ***Decided to not take action.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. Of USMA men who indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (93%) took some form of action. As seen in Table 187, the top three actions taken were to *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (35%), *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (28%), and *create a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* (14%).

Table 187.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Their Response to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	35	33	41	36	22
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	28	36	26	16	28
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	12	13	6	16	17
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	14	9	18	16	17
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	4	7	3	<1	6
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	3	<1	3	4	11
Decided to not take action	4	2	3	12	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-11%*	*±<1%-11%*	*±<1%-13%*

Note. Q96

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

- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** Freshman men (22%) were less likely to indicate they *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** Senior men (36%) were more likely to indicate they *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help,* whereas sophomore men (16%) were less likely.

- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** Junior men (6%) were less likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** Senior men (9%) were less likely to indicate they *created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** Sophomore men (<1%) were less likely to indicate they *asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

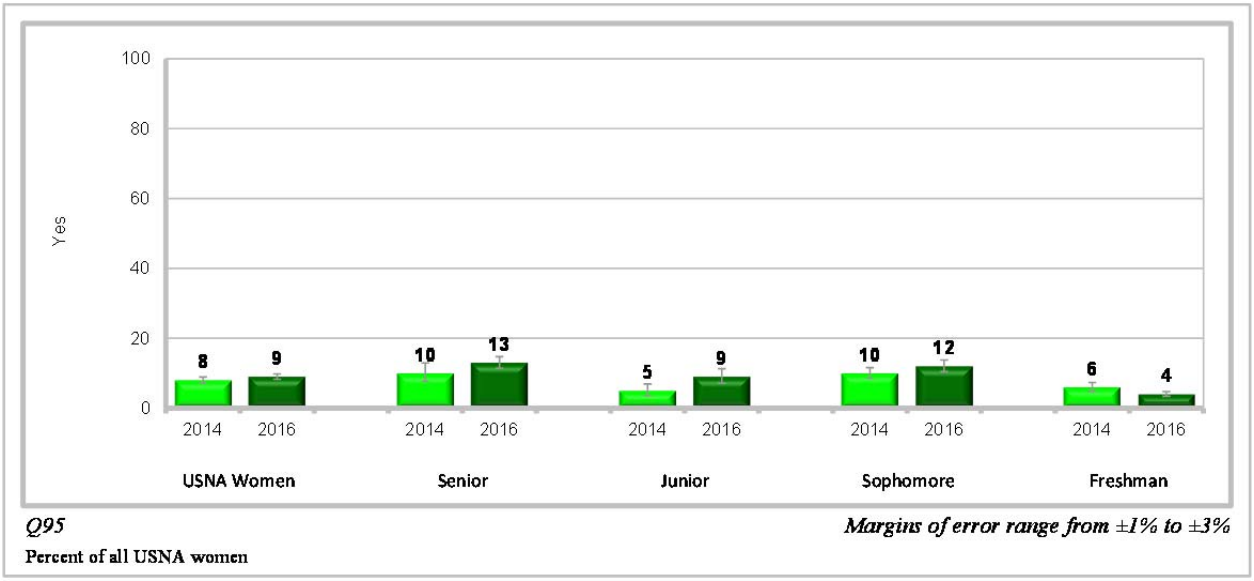
- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** Freshman men (11%) were more likely to indicate they *considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action,* whereas senior men (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Decided to not take action.*** Sophomore men (12%) were more likely to indicate they *decided not to take action* compared to men in other class years.

USNA Students Who Observed a Potential Sexual Assault

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 249, 9% of USNA women indicated observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Comparisons to 2014 and by class year follow.

Figure 249.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class and Survey Year



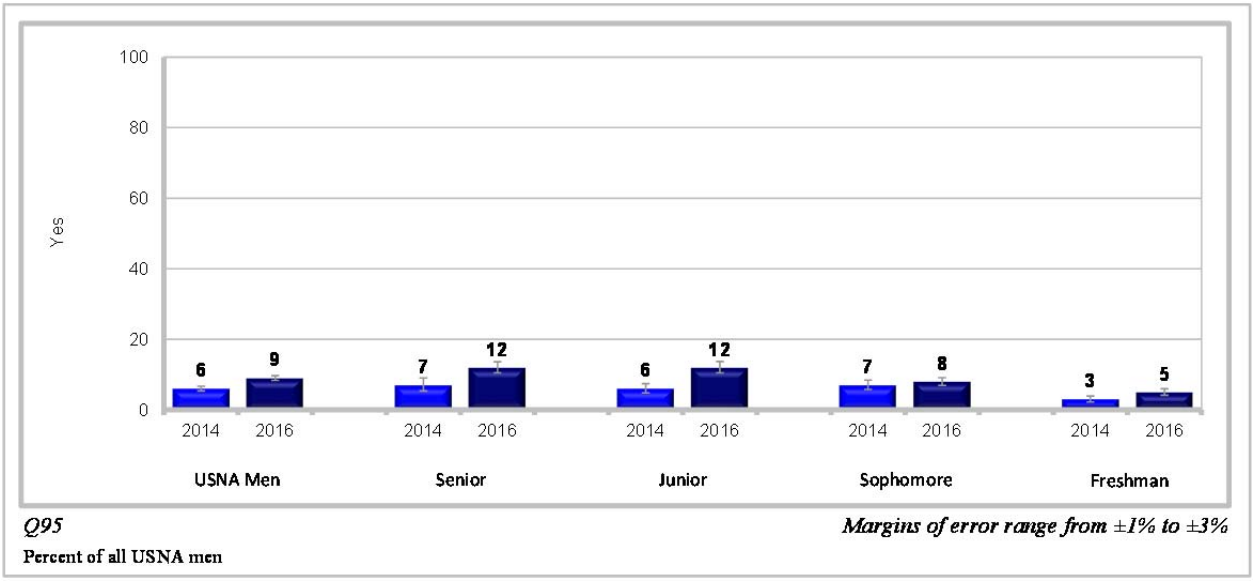
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they observed a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur was higher in 2016 for junior women (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for freshman women (2 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore (12%) and senior women (13%) were more likely to indicate observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas freshman women (4%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 250, 9% of USNA men indicated observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014). Comparisons to 2014 and by class year follow.

Figure 250.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class and Survey Year



Q95 *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%*
Percent of all USNA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they observed a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur was higher in 2016 for senior (5 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (6 percentage points higher than 2014), and freshman men (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, junior and senior men (both 12%) were more likely to indicate observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas freshman men (5%) were less likely.

Reaction to a Potential Sexual Assault at USNA

USNA Women. Of USNA women who indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (94%) took some form of action. As seen in Table 188, the top four actions taken were to *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (38%), *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (36%), and *create a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* and *ask others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation* (both 8%).

Table 188.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Their Response to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	38	60	23	39	<1
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	36	28	54	28	44
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	4	8	NR	<1	11
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	8	<1	15	6	22
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	8	4	8	17	<1
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	3	<1	NR	6	11
Decided to not take action	3	<1	NR	6	11
Margins of Error	*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-14%*	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-11%*

Note. Q96

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

- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** Senior women (60%) were more likely to indicate they *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation,* whereas freshman (<1%) and junior women (23%) were less likely.
- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** Junior women (54%) were more likely to indicate they *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help,* whereas senior women (28%) were less likely.
- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** Freshman (11%) and senior women (8%) were more likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation,* whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** Freshman women (22%) were more likely to indicate they *created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation,* whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** Sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate they *asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation,* whereas freshman (<1%) and senior women (4%) were less likely.

- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** Freshman women (11%) were more likely to indicate they *considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action,* whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Decided to not take action.*** Freshman women (11%) were more likely to indicate they *decided not to take action,* whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. Of USNA men who indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (95%) took some form of action. As seen in Table 189, the top three actions taken were to *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (35%), *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (22%), and *confront the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (19%).

Table 189.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Their Response to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	35	40	32	36	28
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	22	25	22	20	17
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	19	12	23	24	17
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	12	14	13	2	21
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	5	5	5	2	7
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	3	4	<1	2	10
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	<1	<1	<1	2	<1
Decided to not take action	4	<1	5	11	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±<4%-8%*	*±<1%-9%*

Note. Q96

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

- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** Senior men (12%) were less likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** Freshman men (21%) were more likely to indicate they *created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation,* whereas sophomore men (2%) were less likely.

- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** Freshman men (10%) were more likely to indicate they *told someone in a position of authority about the situation,* whereas junior men (<1%) were less likely.

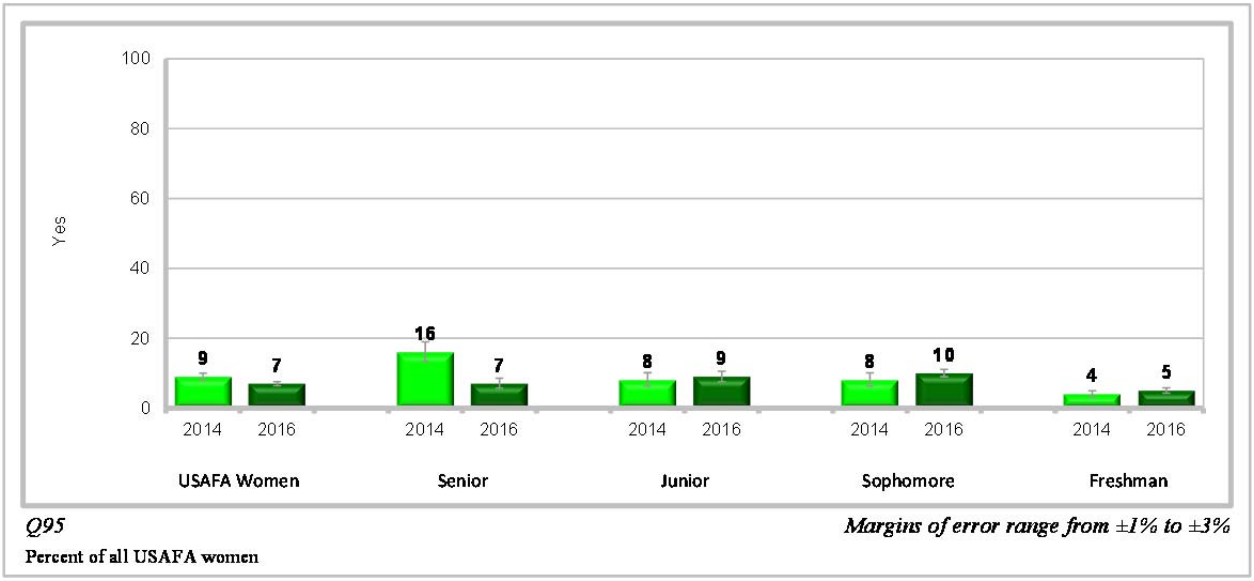
- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

- ***Decided to not take action.*** Sophomore men (11%) were more likely to indicate they *decided not to take action,* whereas freshman and senior men (both <1%) were less likely.

USAFA Students Who Observed a Potential Sexual Assault

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 251, 7% of USAFA women indicated observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014). Comparisons to 2014 and by class year follow.

Figure 251.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class and Survey Year

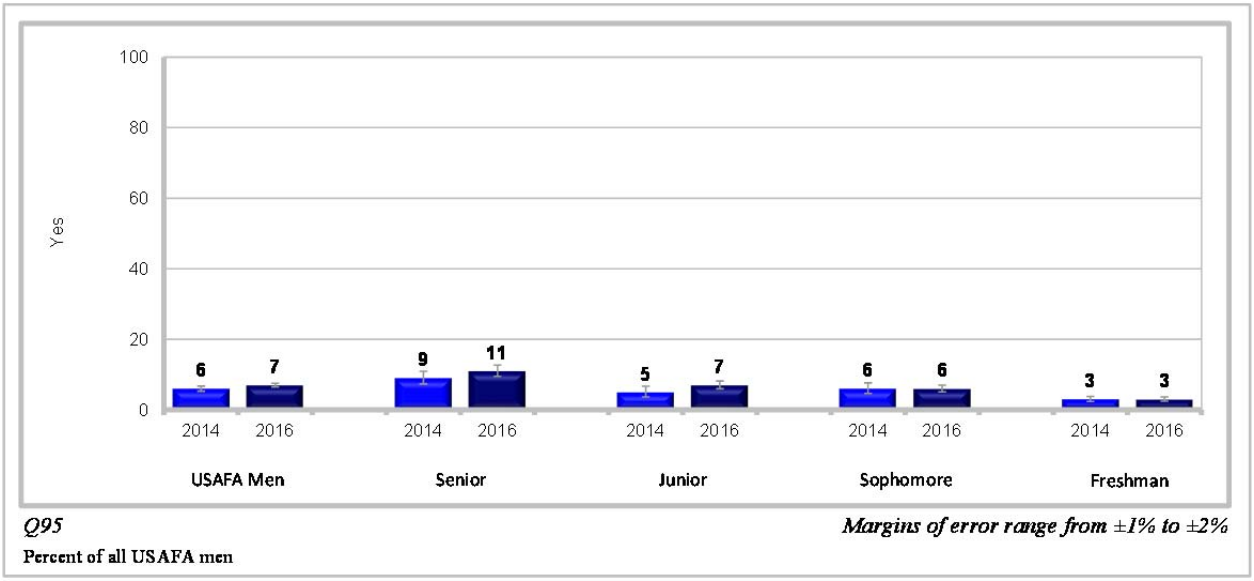


Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they observed a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur was lower in 2016 for senior women (9 percentage points lower than 2014).
- In 2016, sophomore (10%) and junior women (9%) were more likely to indicate observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas freshman women (5%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 252, 7% of USAFA men indicated observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Comparisons to 2014 and by class year follow.

Figure 252.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they observed a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur was higher in 2016 for junior men (2 percentage points higher than 2014).
- In 2016, senior men (11%) were more likely to indicate observing 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. Of the 7% of USAFA women who indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (91%) took some form of action. As seen in Table 190, the top three actions taken were to *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (39%), *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (14%), and *create a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* (14%).

Table 190.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Their Response to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	39	20	43	55	38
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	14	20	14	9	13
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	12	20	21	<1	<1
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	14	30	7	9	13
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	9	<1	7	18	13
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	2	<1	7	<1	<1
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	2	<1	<1	<1	13
Decided to not take action	7	10	<1	9	13
Margins of Error	*±2%-5%*	*±<1%-11%*	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-11%*

Note. Q96

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

- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** Sophomore women (55%) were more likely to indicate they *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation*, whereas senior women (20%) were less likely.
- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** Junior women (21%) were more likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation,* whereas freshman and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely.
- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** Senior women (30%) were more likely to indicate they *created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation,* whereas junior women (7%) were less likely.
- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** Sophomore women (18%) were more likely to indicate they *asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation,* whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** Junior women (7%) were more likely to indicate they *told someone in a position of authority about the situation,* whereas freshman, sophomore, and senior women (all <1%) were less likely.

- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** Freshman women (13%) were more likely to indicate they *considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action,* whereas sophomore, junior, and senior women (all <1%) were less likely.

- ***Decided to not take action.*** Junior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate they *decided not to take action* compared to women in other class years.

USAFA Men. Of USAFA men who indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (95%) took some form of action. As seen in Table 191, the top three actions taken were to *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (38%), *confront the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (25%), and *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (17%).

Table 191.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Their Response to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	38	33	46	42	19
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	17	18	15	18	19
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	25	30	26	18	25
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	10	8	5	15	19
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	4	10	3	<1	NR
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	2	3	<1	3	NR
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	2	<1	3	<1	6
Decided to not take action	3	<1	3	3	13
Margins of Error	*±2%-5%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±9%-11%*

Note. Q96

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

- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** Junior men (46%) were more likely to indicate they *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation,* whereas freshman men (19%) were less likely.

- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** Sophomore men (18%) were less likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** Junior men (5%) were less likely to indicate they *created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** Senior men (10%) were more likely to indicate they *asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation,* whereas sophomore men (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** Junior men (<1%) were less likely to indicate they *told someone in a position of authority about the situation* compared to men in other class years.

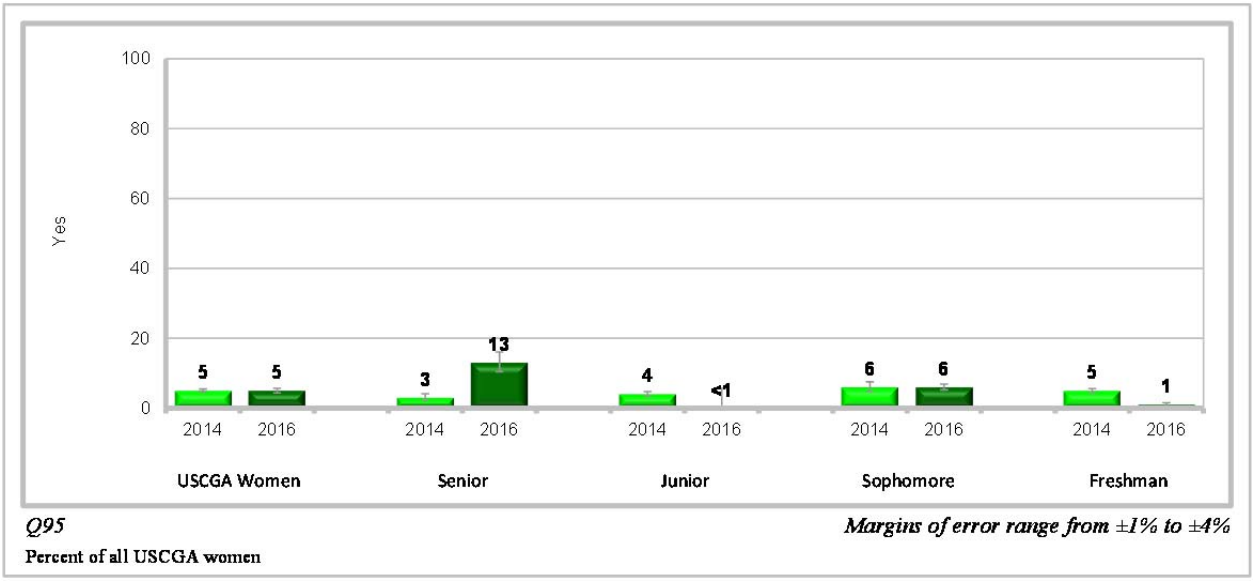
- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** Sophomore and senior men (both <1%) were less likely to indicate they *considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Decided to not take action.*** Freshman men (13%) were more likely to indicate they *decided not to take action,* whereas senior men (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Students Who Observed a Potential Sexual Assault

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 253, 5% of USCGA women indicated observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Comparisons to 2014 and by class year follow.

Figure 253.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class and Survey Year



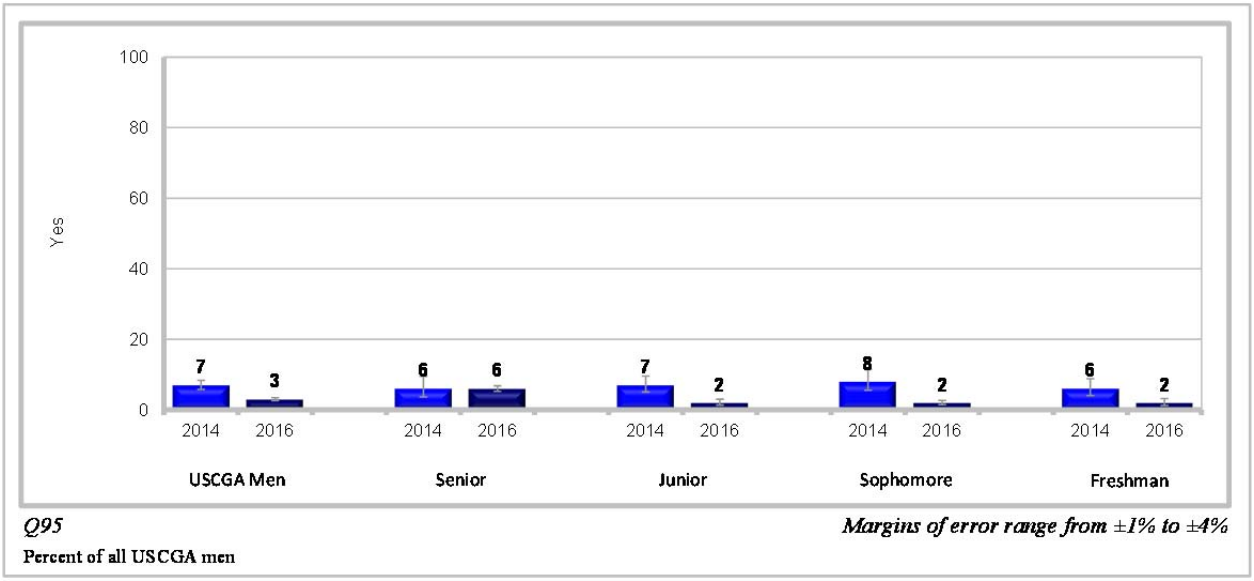
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they observed a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur was higher in 2016 for senior women (10 percentage points higher than 2014), and lower in 2016 for junior and freshman women (both 4 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore (6%) and senior women (13%) were more likely to indicate observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas freshman (1%) and junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 254, 3% of USCGA men indicated observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014). Comparisons to 2014 and by class year follow.

Figure 254.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they observed a situation since June 2015 where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur was lower in 2016 for junior (5 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore (6 percentage points lower than 2014), and freshman men (4 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, senior men (6%) were more likely to indicate observing a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas freshman and junior men (both 2%) were less likely.

Reaction to a Potential Sexual Assault at USCGA

USCGA Women. Of USCGA women who indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (>99%) took some form of action. As seen in Table 192, the top four actions taken were to *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (56%), *create a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* (21%), and *asked others to step in as a group to diffuse the situation* and *told someone in a position of authority about the situation* (both 11%).

Table 192.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Their Response to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	56	67	NR	NR	NR
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	11	17	NR	NR	NR
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	11	17	NR	NR	NR
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR
Decided to not take action	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-10%*	*±<1%-13%*	--	--	--

Note. Q96

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

- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** Senior women (67%) were more likely to indicate they *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** Senior women (17%) were more likely to indicate they *asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation* compared to women in other class years.
- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** Senior women (17%) were more likely to indicate they *told someone in a position of authority about the situation* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

- ***Decided to not take action.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

USCGA Men. Of the 3% of USCGA men who indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (93%) took some form of action. As seen in Table 193, the top three actions taken were to *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (29%), *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (28%), and *confront the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (21%).

Table 193.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Their Response to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2016 Comparisons Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	28	29	NR	NR	NR
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	29	29	NR	NR	NR
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	21	14	NR	NR	NR
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	14	14	NR	NR	NR
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR
Decided to not take action	7	14	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%-7%*	--	--	--

Note. Q96

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

- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** Senior men (14%) were less likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** There were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Decided to not take action.*** Senior men (14%) were more likely to indicate they *decided not to take action* compared to men in other class years.

Willingness to Become Involved in Preventing or Responding to Sexual Harassment

On the *2016 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. Response categories were collapsed so that *large extent* represents the combination of *moderate extent, large extent*, and *very large extent*. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, the vast majority (91%) of students indicated to a *moderately* to *very large extent* (referred to as *large extent* henceforth) they would *point out to someone that they have "crossed the line."* This represents the vast majority of women and men (both 91%). Two percent (2%) indicated *not at all*. This represents 1% of women and 3% of men. Compared to 2014, the estimated rates for *large extent* are statistically significant increases in 2016 overall (2 percentage points higher than 2014), for women (2 percentage points higher than 2014), and for men (2 percentage points higher than 2014).

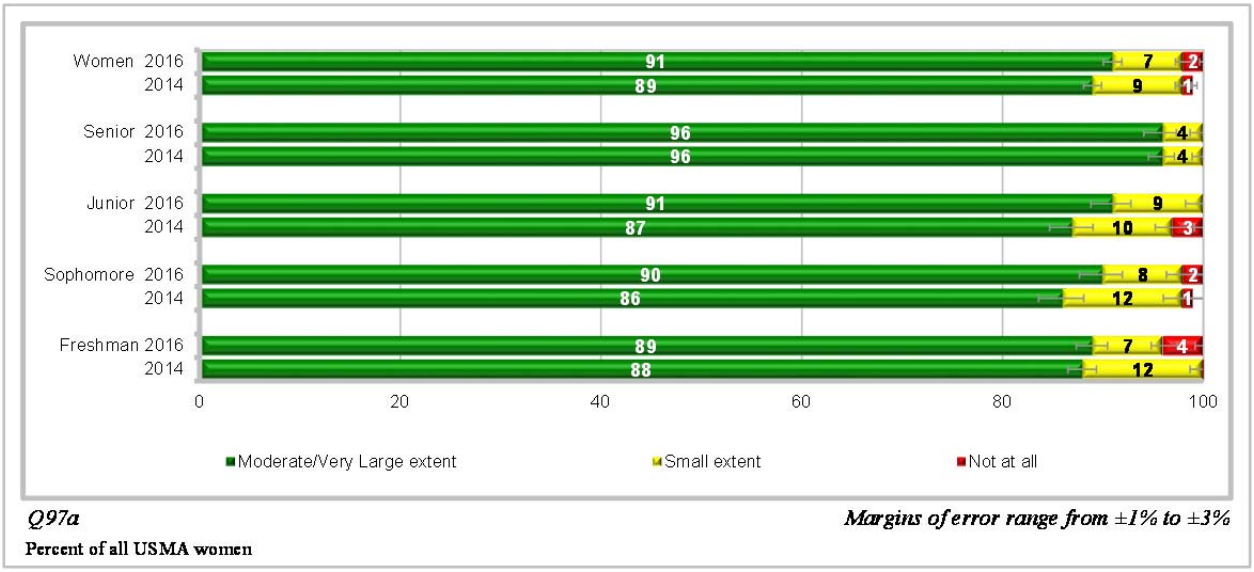
In addition, the majority (89%) of students indicated to a *large extent* they would *be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to*. This represents the majority (84%) of women and the vast majority (90%) of men. Three percent (3%) indicated *not at all*. This represents 3% of women and 3% of men. Compared to 2014, the estimated rates for *large extent* are statistically significant increases in 2016 overall (4 percentage points higher than 2014), for women (4 percentage points higher than 2014), and for men (3 percentage points higher than 2014). Compared to 2014, the estimated rates for *not at all* are statistically significant decreases

in 2016 overall (1 percentage point lower than 2014), for women (1 percentage point lower than 2014), and for men (1 percentage point lower than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Extent USMA Students Would Point Out When Someone Has "Crossed the Line"

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 255, the vast majority (98%) 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 vast majority (91%) of USMA women indicated they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line" to a *large extent*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014). Two percent (2%) indicated *not at all* and this is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 255.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Crossed the Line," by Class Year and Survey Year



Q97a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%*

Percent of all USMA women

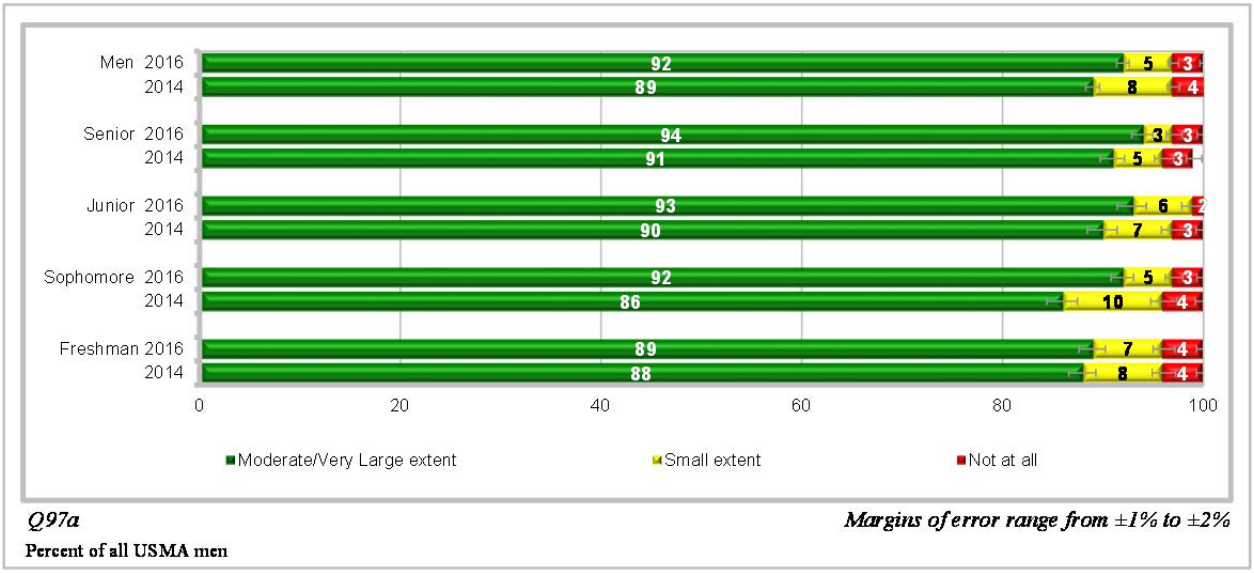
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior and sophomore women (both 4 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior women (96%) were more likely to indicate they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (89%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes was higher in 2016 for freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for junior women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (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 junior and senior women (both <1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 256, the vast majority (97%) 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 vast majority (92%) of USMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 3% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 256.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Crossed the Line," by Class Year and Survey Year



Q97a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%*
Percent of all USMA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior and junior men (both 3 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior men (94%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent*

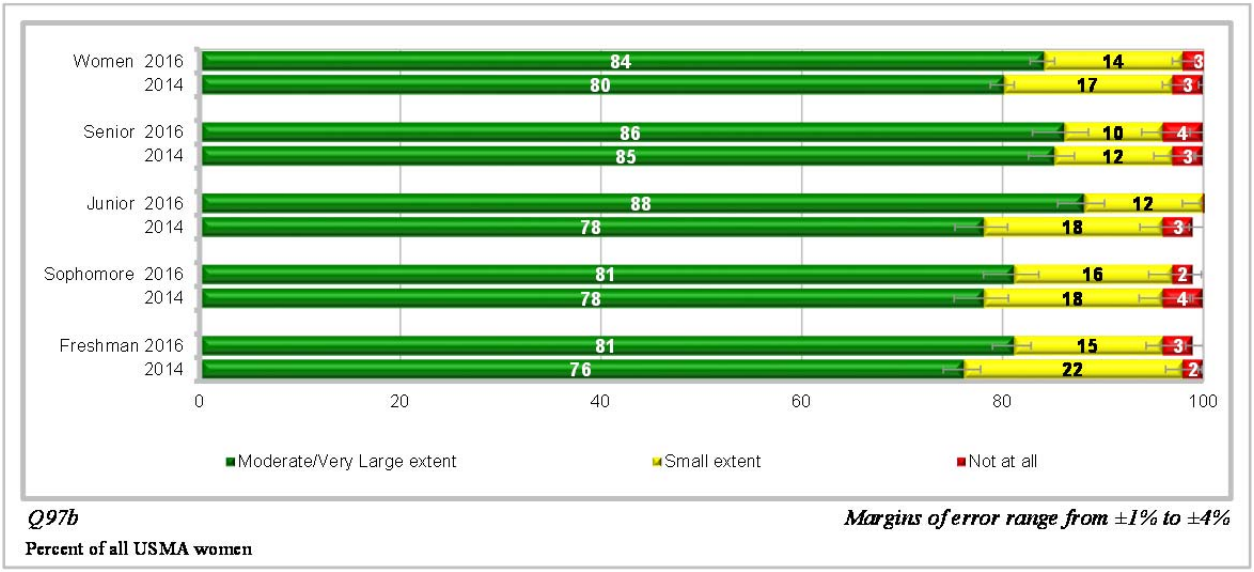
they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes, whereas freshman men (89%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes was lower in 2016 for junior men (1 percentage point lower than 2014). In 2016, 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 junior men (2%) were less likely.

Extent USMA Students Would Seek Help From Chain of Command

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 257, the vast majority (98%) of USMA women indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (84%) of USMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 3% indicated *not at all.* This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 257.
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



Q97b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of all USMA women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

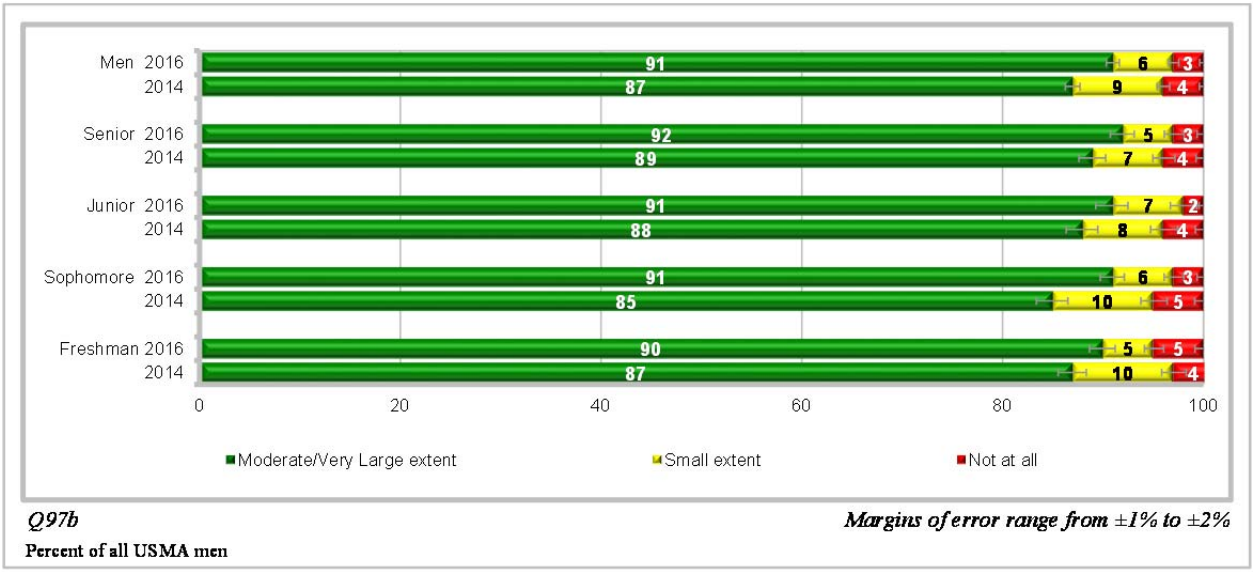
- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior (10 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman women (5 percentage points higher than

2014). In 2016, junior women (88%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment, whereas freshman women (81%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, 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 2016 for freshman women (1 percentage point higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for junior women (2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (1%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command compared to women in other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 258, the vast majority (97%) of USMA men indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment. Specifically, the vast majority (91%) of USMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 3% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 258.
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



Q97b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%*
Percent of all USMA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior, junior, and

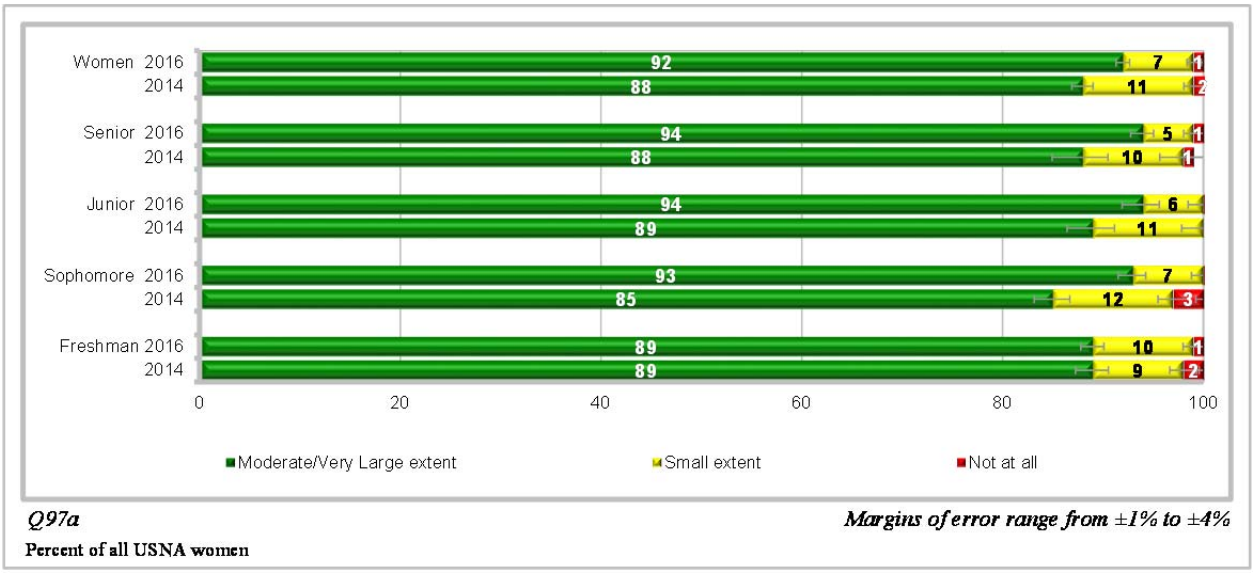
freshman men (all 3 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior men (92%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment, whereas freshman men (90%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, 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 2016 for freshman men (1 percentage point higher than 2014), and lower in 2016 for junior and sophomore men (both 2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (5%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command, whereas junior men (2%) were less likely.

Extent USNA Students Would Point Out When Someone Has "Crossed the Line"

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 259, 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 vast majority (92%) of USNA women indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 1% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 259.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Crossed the Line," by Class Year and Survey Year



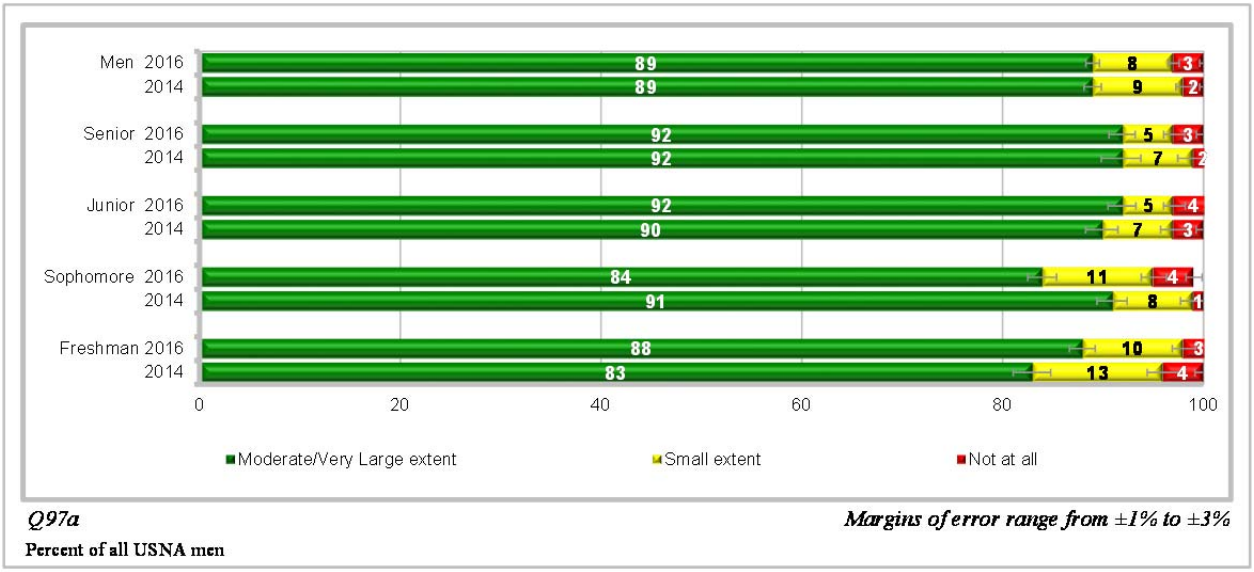
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior (6 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (5 percentage points higher than 2014), and sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior women (94%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes, whereas freshman women (89%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes was lower in 2016 for sophomore women (2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (1%) 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 compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 260, the vast majority (97%) 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 (89%) of USNA men indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Finally, 3% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 260.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Crossed the Line," by Class Year and Survey Year



Q97a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%*
Percent of all USNA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

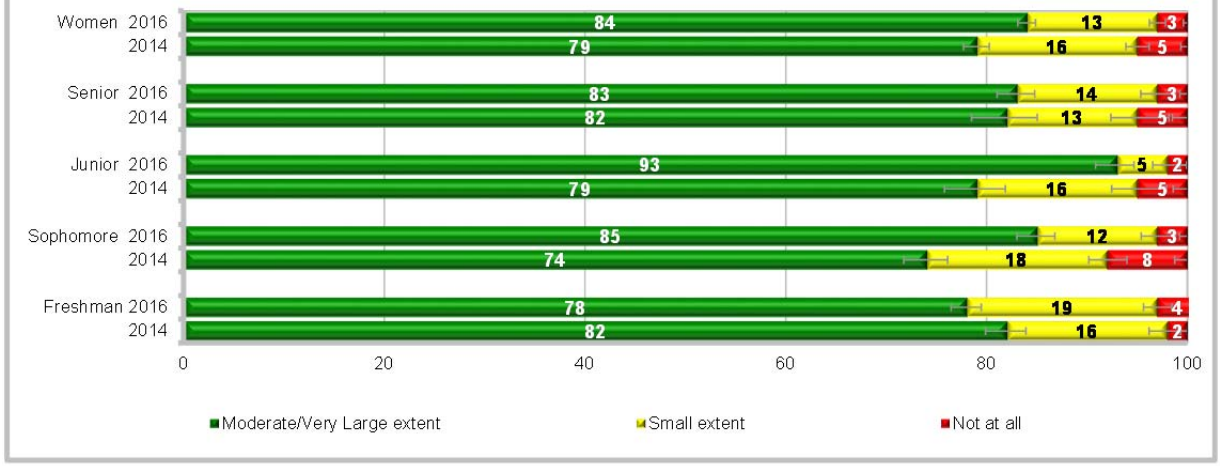
- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for sophomore men (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior and senior men (both 92%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes, whereas freshman (88%) and sophomore men (84%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore 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 compared to men in other class years.

Extent USNA Students Would Seek Help From Chain of Command

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 261, the vast majority (97%) of USNA women indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (84%) of USNA women indicated to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (5 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 3% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014).

Figure 261.
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



Q97b
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%
Percent of all USNA women

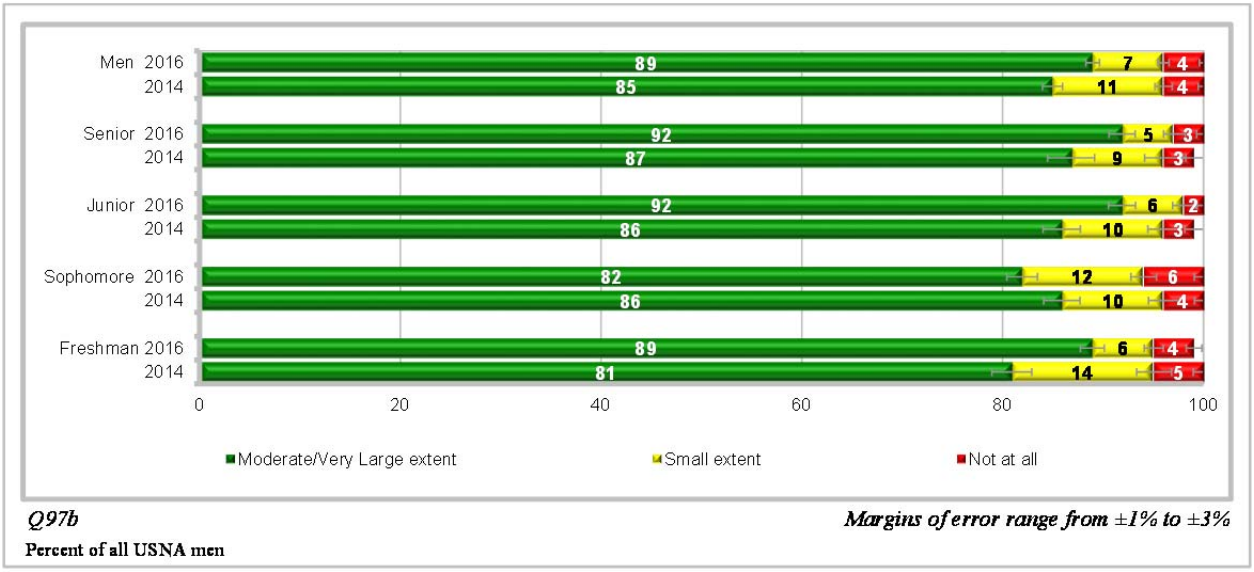
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for junior (14 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (11 percentage points higher than 2014), and lower in 2016 for freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (93%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment, whereas freshman women (78%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, 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 2016 for freshman women (2 percentage points higher than 2014), and lower in 2016 for junior (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (2%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 262, the vast majority (96%) of USNA men indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (89%) of USNA men indicated to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 4% indicated *not at all.* This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 262.
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



Q97b
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Percent of all USNA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

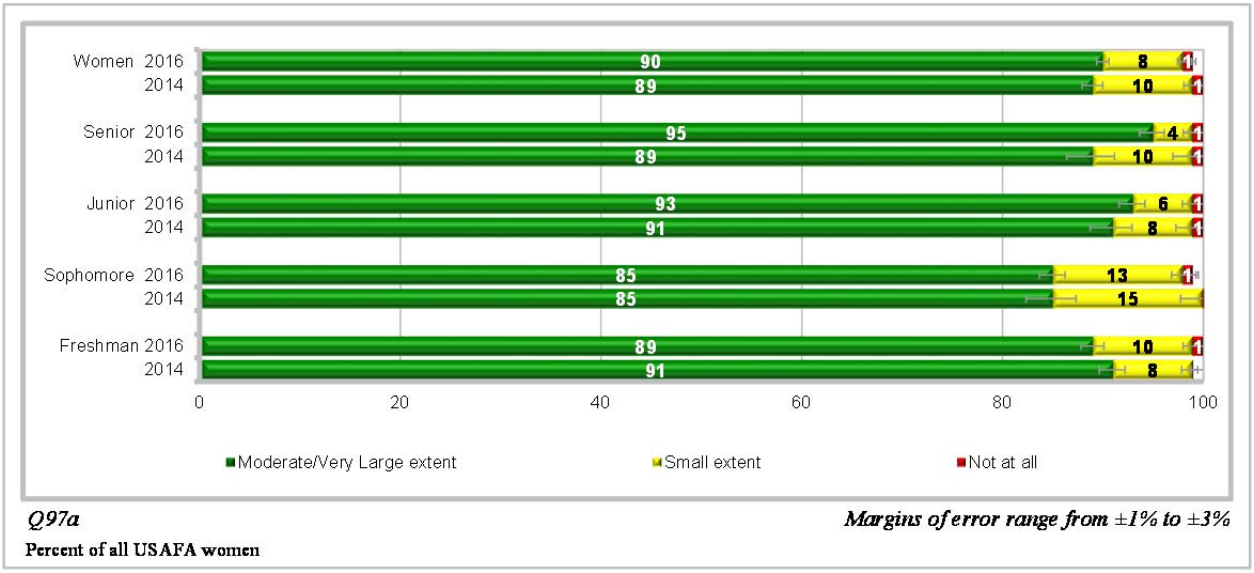
- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior (5 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (6 percentage points higher than 2014), and freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2014), and lower in 2016 for sophomore men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior and senior men (both 92%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment, whereas sophomore men (82%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, 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 2016 for sophomore men (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (6%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command, whereas junior (2%) and senior men (3%) were less likely.

Extent USAFA Students Would Point Out When Someone Has "Crossed the Line"

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 263, the vast majority (98%) 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 vast majority (90%) of USAFA women indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Finally, 1% indicated *not at all.* This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 263.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Crossed the Line," by Class Year and Survey Year



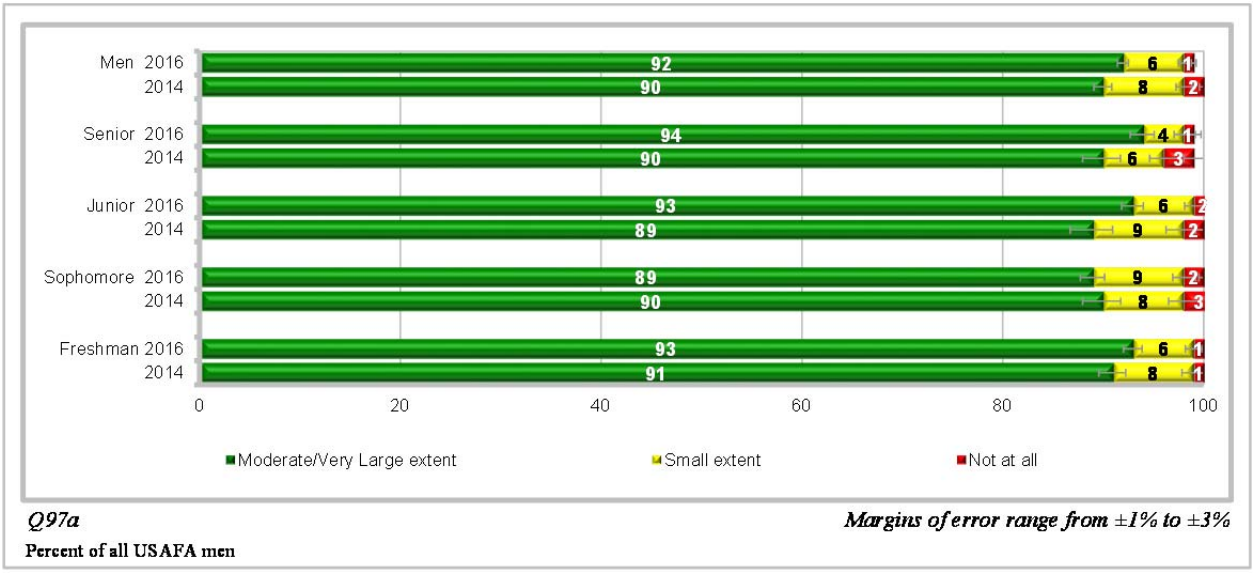
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior women (2 percentage points higher than 2014), and lower for freshman women (2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior (93%) and senior women (95%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes, whereas freshman (89%) and sophomore women (85%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes was higher in 2016 for freshman (1 percentage point higher than 2014) and sophomore women (<1% percentage point higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 264, 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 vast majority (92%) of USAFA men indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (2 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 1% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 264.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Crossed the Line," by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

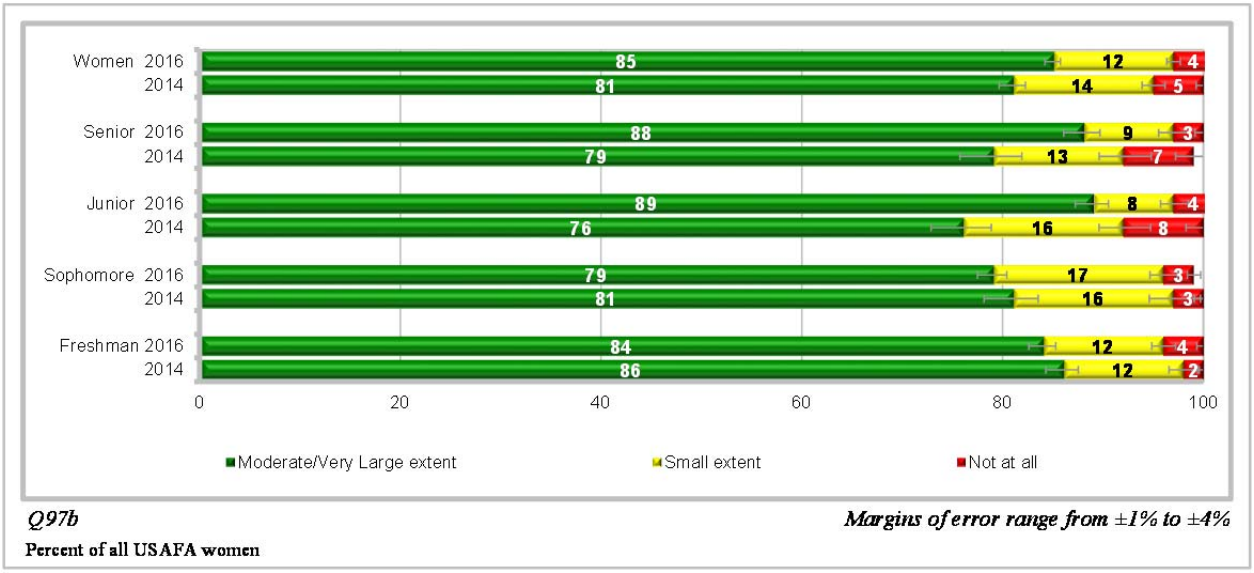
- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior and junior men (both 4 percentage points higher than 2014) and freshman men (2 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior men (94%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes, whereas sophomore men (89%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes was lower in 2016 for senior men (2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years for.

Extent USAFA Students Would Seek Help From Chain of Command

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 265, the vast majority (97%) of USAFA women indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (85%) of USAFA women indicated to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (4 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 4% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 265.
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



Q97b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of all USAFA women

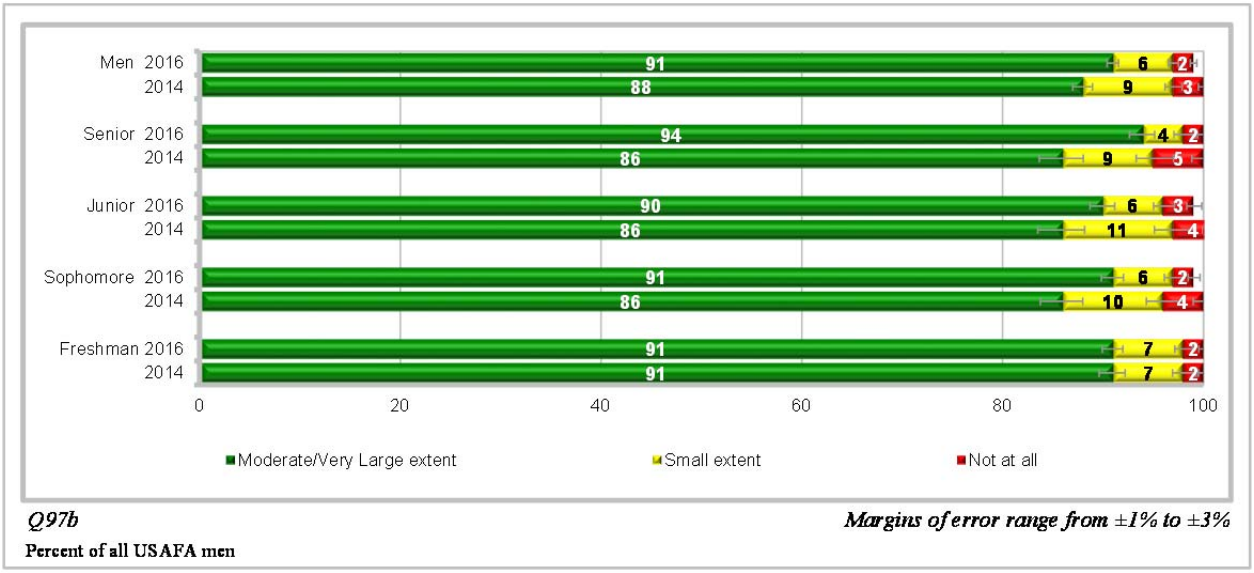
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior (9 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior women (13 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior (89%) and senior women (88%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment, whereas sophomore women (79%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, 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 2016 for freshman women (2 percentage points higher than 2014), and lower in 2016 for senior and junior women (both 4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 266, the vast majority (97%) of USAFA men indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (91%) of USAFA men indicated to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 2% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 266.
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



Q97b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%*
Percent of all USAFA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

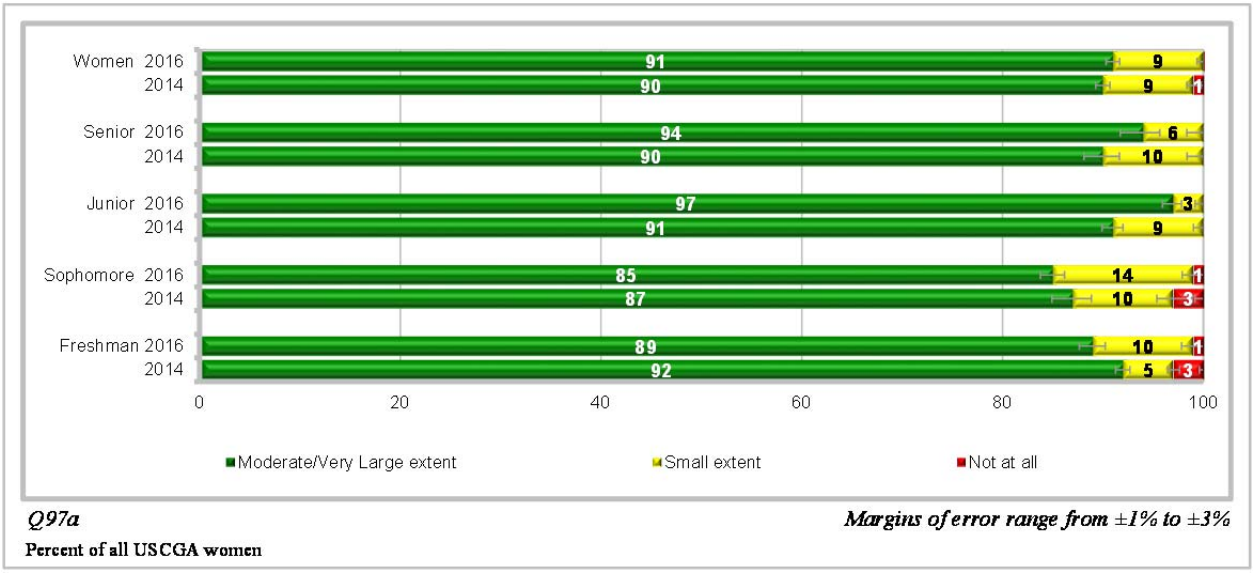
- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior (8 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (4 percentage points higher than 2014), and sophomore men (5 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior men (94%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment compared to men in other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, 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 2016 for senior men (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior men (3%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command compared to men in other class years.

Extent USCGA Students Would Point Out When Someone Has "Crossed the Line"

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 267, 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 vast majority (91%) of USCGA women indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Finally, less than one percent (<1%) indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (<1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 267.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Crossed the Line," by Class Year and Survey Year



Q97a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%*

Percent of all USCGA women

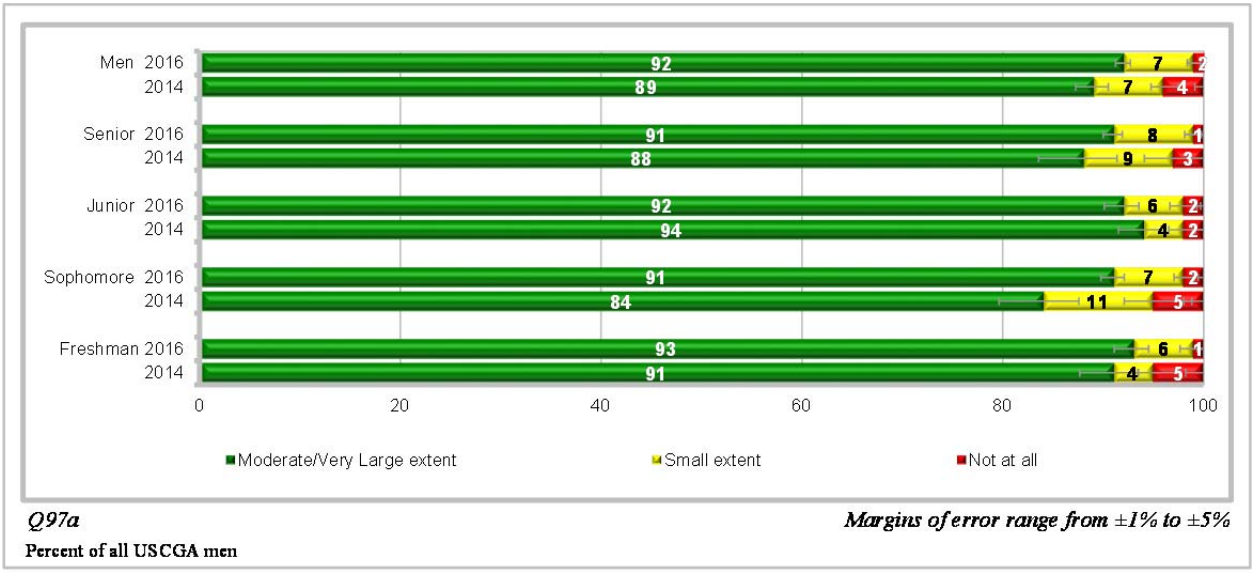
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior (4 percentage points higher than 2014) and junior women (6 percentage points higher than 2014), and lower in 2016 for freshman women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior (97%) and senior women (94%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes, whereas freshman (89%) and sophomore women (85%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes was lower in 2016 for sophomore and freshman women (both 2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman and sophomore women (both 1%) 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 and senior women (both <1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 268, the vast majority (99%) 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 vast majority (92%) of USCGA men indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 2% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014).

Figure 268.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Crossed the Line," by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

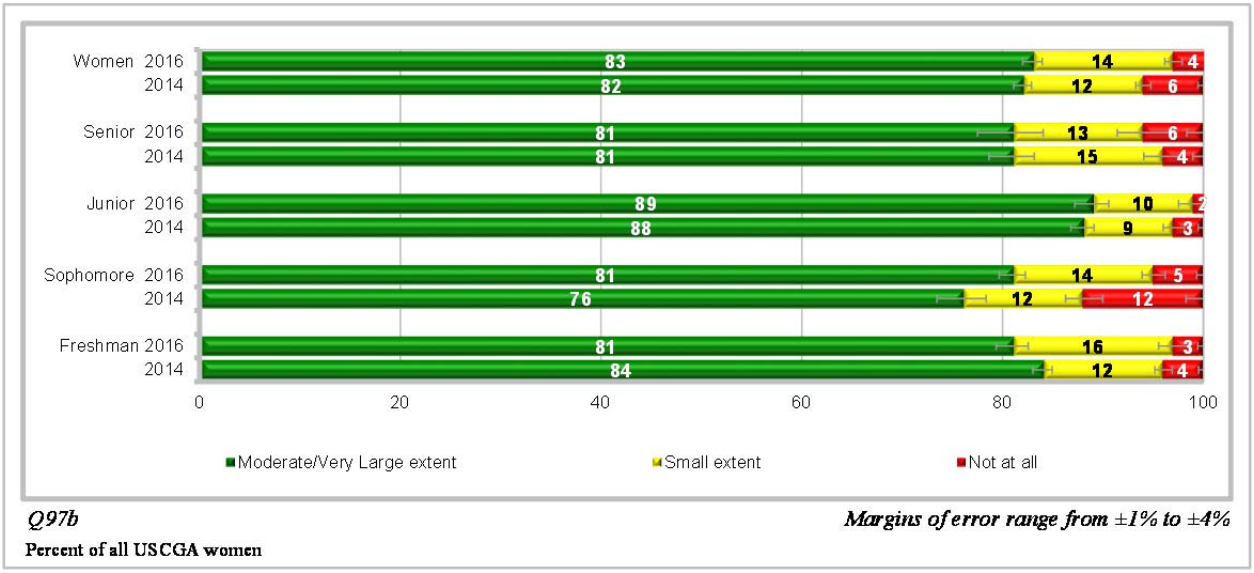
- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (7 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes was lower in 2016 for sophomore (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore men (2%) 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 senior men (1%) were less likely.

Extent USCGA Students Would Seek Help From Chain of Command

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 269, the vast majority (97%) of USCGA women indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (83%) of USAFA women indicated to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. Finally, 4% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014).

Figure 269.
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



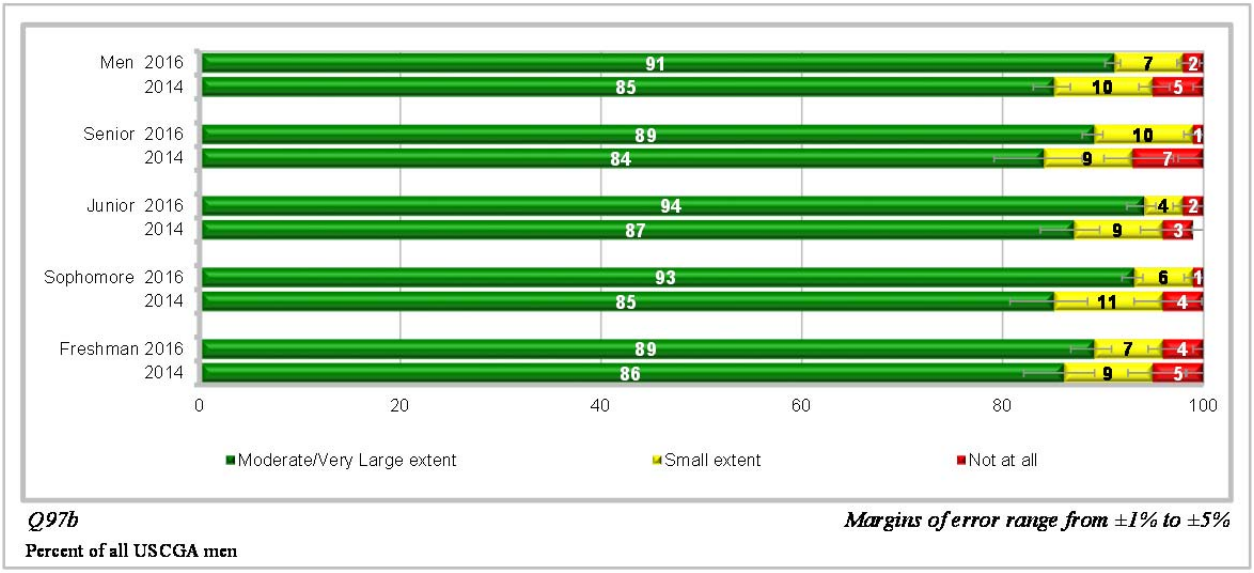
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for sophomore women (5 percentage points higher than 2014), and lower in 2016 for freshman women (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (89%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment, whereas freshman and sophomore women (both 81%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, 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 2016 for junior (1 percentage point lower than 2014), sophomore (7 percentage points lower than 2014), and freshman women (1 percentage point lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore (5%) and senior women (6%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command, whereas freshman (3%) and junior women (2%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 270, the vast majority (98%) of USCGA men indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (91%) of USCGA men indicated to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (6 percentage points higher than 2014). Finally, 2% indicated *not at all.* This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014).

Figure 270.
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



Q97b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of all USCGA men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large Extent.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2016 for senior (5 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (7 percentage points higher than 2014), and sophomore men (8 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior (94%) and sophomore men (93%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment, whereas senior and freshman (both 89%) men were less likely.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2014, 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 2016 for senior (6 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore men (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (4%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command, whereas sophomore and senior men (both 1%) were less likely.

Trust in Academy Response if Experience Sexual Assault

On the *2016 SAGR*, students were asked if they would they trust the Academy to protect their privacy, to ensure their safety, and to treat them with dignity and respect should they experience sexual assault in the future. 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, data from this section provides an overall measure of the

level of trust in the Academy, 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 the *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. This change 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. The results below show the percentage reporting "Yes" for each item; the percentage reporting "No" or "Don't know" are displayed in Appendix D.

Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, a little more than two-thirds (67%) of students indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* if they were to experience sexual assault in the future. This represents more than one-half (56%) of women and more than two-thirds (70%) of men. Compared to 2014, the estimated rates of Academy students indicating they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* are statistically significant decreases in 2016 overall (3 percentage points lower than 2014), for women (2 percentage points lower than 2014), and for men (2 percentage points lower than 2014). Compared to 2012, the estimated rates are statistically significant increases in 2016 overall (12 percentage points higher than 2012), for women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), and for men (14 percentage points higher than 2012).

The majority (81%) of students indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety following the incident* if they were to experience sexual assault in the future. This represents the majority of women (72%) and men (82%). Compared to 2014, the estimated rates of Academy students indicating they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety following the incident* are statistically significant decreases in 2016 overall (2 percentage points lower than 2014), for women (3 percentage points lower than 2014), and for men (3 percentage points lower than 2014). Compared to 2012, the estimated rates are statistically significant increases in 2016 overall (15 percentage points higher than 2012), for women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and for men (16 percentage points higher than 2012).

The majority (75%) of students indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* if they were to experience sexual assault in the future. This represents a little less than two-thirds (63%) of women and the majority (77%) of men. Compared to 2014, the estimated rates of Academy students indicating they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* are statistically significant decreases in 2016 overall (3 percentage points lower than 2014), for women (3 percentage points lower than 2014), and for men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). Compared to 2012, the estimated rate is a statistically significant increase in 2016 overall (5 percentage points higher than 2012). The estimated rate is a statistically significant decrease in 2016 for women (3 percentage points lower than 2012), whereas the estimated rate is a statistically significant increase for men (7 percentage points higher than 2012). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 194, overall, a little less than two-thirds (63%) of USMA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 but is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (14 percentage points higher than 2012). The majority (76%) of USMA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (14 percentage points higher than 2012). A little less than two-thirds (65%) of USMA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (5 percentage points lower in 2016) but is not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Table 194.
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 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy		2016	63	68	60	52	70
		2014	62	62	61	56	68
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety		2016	76	81	79↑	68	79↓
		2014	76	77	71	73	84
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect		2016	65↓	67	67	60	68↓
		2014	70	70	67	66	78
Margins of Error			*±2%*	*±5%-6%*	*±4%-5%*	*±4%-5%*	*±3%*

Note. Q98

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Protect their privacy.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, senior (68%) and freshman women (70%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas sophomore women (52%) were less likely.

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2016 for junior women (8 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for freshman women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (81%) and freshman women

(79%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas sophomore women (68%) were less likely.

- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (10 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (68%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas sophomore women (60%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 195, overall, the majority (73%) of USMA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 but is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (18 percentage points higher than 2012). The majority (83%) of USMA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 but is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (18 percentage points higher than 2012). The majority (79%) of USMA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 but is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (8 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 195.
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 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy		2016	73	72	70	73	75↓
		2014	73	73	68	73	79
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety		2016	83	83	80	84↑	85↓
		2014	84	85	83	81	88
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect		2016	79	76↓	76	80	83
		2014	80	79	77	77	85
Margins of Error				*±1%-2%*	*±2%-3%*	*±3%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Protect their privacy.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was lower in 2016 for freshman men

(4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (75%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas junior men (70%) were less likely.

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for freshman men (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (85%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas junior men (80%) were less likely.

- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was lower in 2016 for senior men (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (83%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas senior and junior men (both 76%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 196, overall, a little more than half (53%) of USNA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 but is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (7 percentage points higher than 2012). A little more than two-thirds (69%) of USNA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 but is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (10 percentage points higher than 2012). More than half (60%) of USNA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014) but is not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Table 196.
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 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy		2016	53	44	49	52	64
		2014	53	41	46	57	62
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety		2016	69	67	69	68	73↓
		2014	71	62	70	68	81
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect		2016	60↑	59↑	56	58	65
		2014	57	50	56	56	64
Margins of Error			*±2%*	*±4%*	*±5%*	*±3%-4%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q98

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Protect their privacy.*** There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years. In 2016, freshman women (64%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas senior (44%) and junior women (49%) were less likely.

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (73%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was higher in 2016 for senior women (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (65%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 197, overall, the majority (70%) of USNA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* in 2016. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (17 percentage points higher than 2012). The majority (82%) of USNA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (3 percentage points lower than 2014) and is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (17 percentage points higher than 2012). The majority (78%) of USNA men indicated, if they were

to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014) and is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (12 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 197.
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 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response; Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014; ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy		2016	70	71	69	67↓	74↑
		2014	71	69	72	73	71
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety		2016	82↓	83	81↓	80↓	85
		2014	85	86	86	84	84
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect		2016	78↓	81	74↓	77	80
		2014	80	81	79	80	81
Margins of Error			*±1%-2%*	*±2%-3%*	*±3%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Protect their privacy.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2016 for freshman men (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and lower in 2016 for sophomore men (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (74%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas sophomore men (67%) were less likely.

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was lower in 2016 for junior (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore men (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (85%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas sophomore men (80%) were less likely.

- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was lower in 2016 for junior men (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (81%) and freshman men (80%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the*

Academy to treat them with dignity and respect, whereas junior men (74%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 198, overall, a little more than half (52%) of USAFA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (8 percentage points lower than 2014) but is not a statistically significant difference from 2012. The majority (71%) of USAFA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (7 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase from 2012 (7 percentage points higher than 2012). A little less than two-thirds (64%) of USAFA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy treat them with dignity and respect* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from both 2014 and 2012 (8 percentage points lower than 2014 and 2012).

Table 198.
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 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy		2016	52↓	58	52	55↓	46↓
		2014	60	61	55	62	62
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety		2016	71↓	82	72	67↓	66↓
		2014	78	78	76	80	78
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect		2016	64↓	68	64	65↓	59↓
		2014	72	73	68	70	76
Margins of Error			*±2%*	*±3%-4%*	*±3%-4%*	*±3%*	*±3%*

Note. Q98

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Protect their privacy.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was lower in 2016 for sophomore (7 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman women (16 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior (58%) and sophomore women (55%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas freshman women (46%) were less likely.

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was lower in 2016 for sophomore (13 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman women (12 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (82%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas sophomore (67%) and freshman women (66%) were less likely.

- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was lower in 2016 for sophomore (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman women (17 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, senior women (68%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas freshman women (59%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 199, overall, two-thirds (66%) of USAFA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase from 2012 (7 percentage points higher than 2012). The majority (81%) of USAFA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and a statistically significant increase from 2012 (12 percentage points higher than 2012). The majority (76%) of USAFA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy treat them with dignity and respect* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (7 percentage points lower than 2014) but is not a statistically significant difference from 2012.

Table 199.
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 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy		2016	66↓	65↓	62↓	65↓	71
		2014	71	72	70	71	73
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety		2016	81↓	82	80↓	80	83↓
		2014	85	85	85	83	86
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect		2016	76↓	77↓	74↓	73↓	79↓
		2014	83	82	79	83	86
Margins of Error			*±1%-2%*	*±3%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Protect their privacy.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was lower in 2016 for senior (7 percentage points lower than 2014), junior (8 percentage points lower than 2014), and sophomore men (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (71%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas junior men (62%) were less likely.

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was lower in 2016 for junior (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman men (3 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (83%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was lower in 2016 for all class years: senior and junior men (both 5 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore men (10 percentage points lower than 2014), and freshman men (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2106, freshman men (79%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas junior (74%) and sophomore men (73%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 200, overall, more than half (59%) of USCGA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* in 2016. This is a statistically significant increase from 2014 (3 percentage points higher than 2014) and is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (12 percentage points higher than 2012). A majority (78%) of USCGA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (2 percentage points lower than 2014) and is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (11 percentage point higher than 2012). Two-thirds (66%) of USCGA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (6 percentage points lower than 2014) and is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (3 percentage points lower than 2012).

Table 200.
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 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response	2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy		2016	59↑	55	63↑	63↑	55↓
		2014	56	59	50	46	68
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety		2016	78↓	76↓	84↑	73	79↓
		2014	80	86	70	75	88
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect		2016	66↓	66↓	57↓	67	71↓
		2014	72	76	66	69	77
Margins of Error			*±2%*	*±5%-6%*	*±3%*	*±2%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q98

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Protect their privacy.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2016 for junior (13 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (17 percentage points higher than 2014), and was lower in 2016 for freshman women (13 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior and sophomore women (both 63%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas freshman women (55%) were less likely.

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2016 for junior women (14 percentage points higher than 2014), and was lower in 2016 for senior (10 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman women (9 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior women (84%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas sophomore women (73%) were less likely.

- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was lower in 2016 for senior (10 percentage points lower than 2014), junior (9 percentage points lower than 2014), and freshman women (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (71%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas junior women (57%) less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 201, overall, a little more than two-thirds (68%) of USCGA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (21 percentage point higher than 2012). The majority (86%) of USCGA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* in 2016. This was not a statistically significant difference from 2014 and is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (28 percentage points higher than 2012). The majority (76%) of USCGA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* in 2016. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2014 (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (17 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 201.
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 2016 Comparisons: Higher Response / Lower Response; 2016 Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2014 / ↓ Lower Than 2014		**Survey Year**	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy		2016	68↓	67	66	69↓	72↓
		2014	72	63	68	79	80
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety		2016	86	82	88↑	84	87
		2014	86	84	84	87	88
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect		2016	76↓	72	79	74↓	78
		2014	80	75	80	81	83
Margins of Error			*±1%-2%*	*±2%*	*±3%-4%*	*±2%*	*±3%-4%*

Note. Q98

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Protect their privacy.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was lower in 2016 for sophomore (10 percentage points lower than 2014) and freshman men (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (72%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2016 for junior men (4 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior men (88%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas senior men (82%) were less likely.

- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was lower in 2016 for sophomore men (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior men (79%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas senior men (72%) less likely

Chapter 8:
Education and Training

Amanda Grifka

This chapter examines Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training that students received at their Academy and their views of the effectiveness of the training in reducing or eliminating these behaviors at their Academy. Education and training is identified as one important element in the DoD's 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, the *2016 SAGR* contains items to assess respondents' views of the effectiveness of the training in reducing or eliminating these behaviors at their Academy. Students receive both sexual assault and sexual harassment training. In order to understand the different perspectives, the *2016 SAGR* asks about training for both sexual harassment and sexual assault.

This chapter presents all statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 and between class years within 2016. In some cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes will be significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error.

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 2015 and whether they believed it was effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault. This section presents the percentage of students who received training. Findings from this section can help the DoD by gauging the frequency of training to ensure all students receive the relevant training. While we highlight statistically significant differences, it should be noted that these were minor, given that the vast majority (close to 100%) of students at each academy (and in each class year) indicated receiving training. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

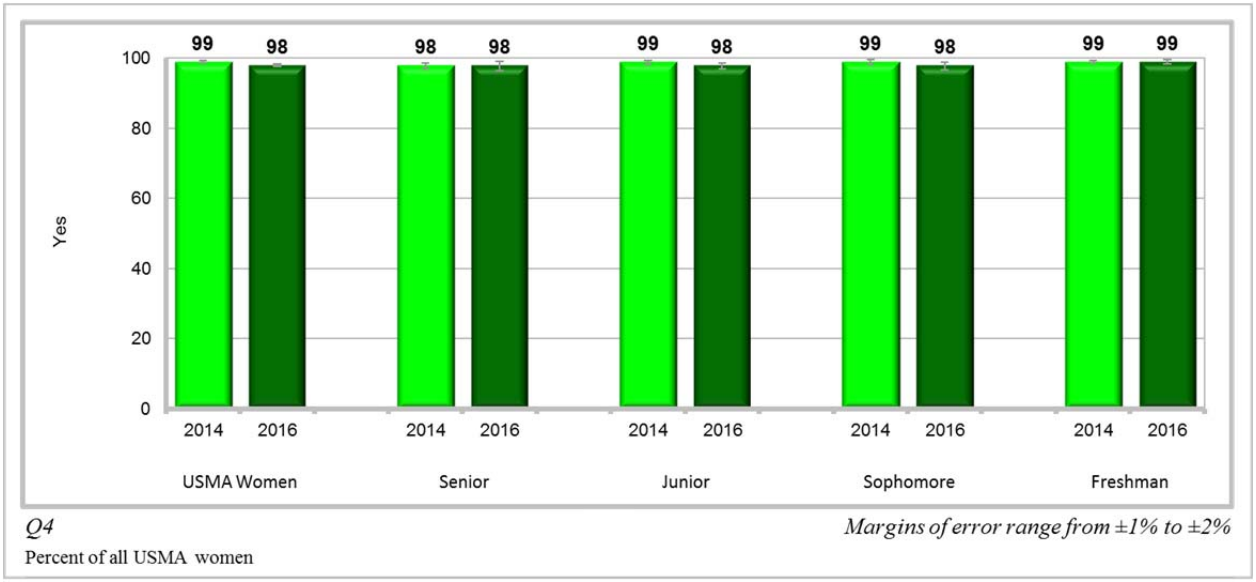
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, the vast majority (98%) of students indicated receiving sexual assault prevention and response training since June 2015. This represents the vast majority (98%) of women and the vast majority (99%) of men. Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate of those who indicated they received sexual assault training is a statistically significant decrease (1 percentage point lower than 2014). For women, the estimated rate is not a statistically significant difference from 2014. For men the estimated rate is a statistically significant decrease (<1 percentage point lower than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 271, the vast majority (98%) of USMA women indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

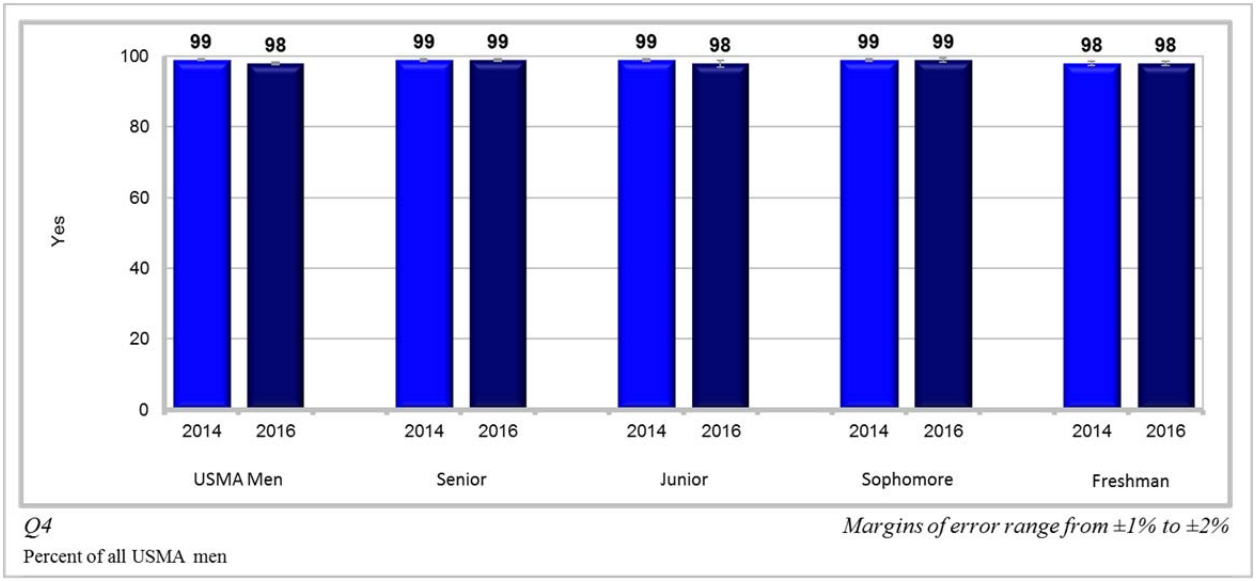
Figure 271.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between 2014 and 2016 or between class years in 2016.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 272, the vast majority (98%) of USMA men indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 272.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



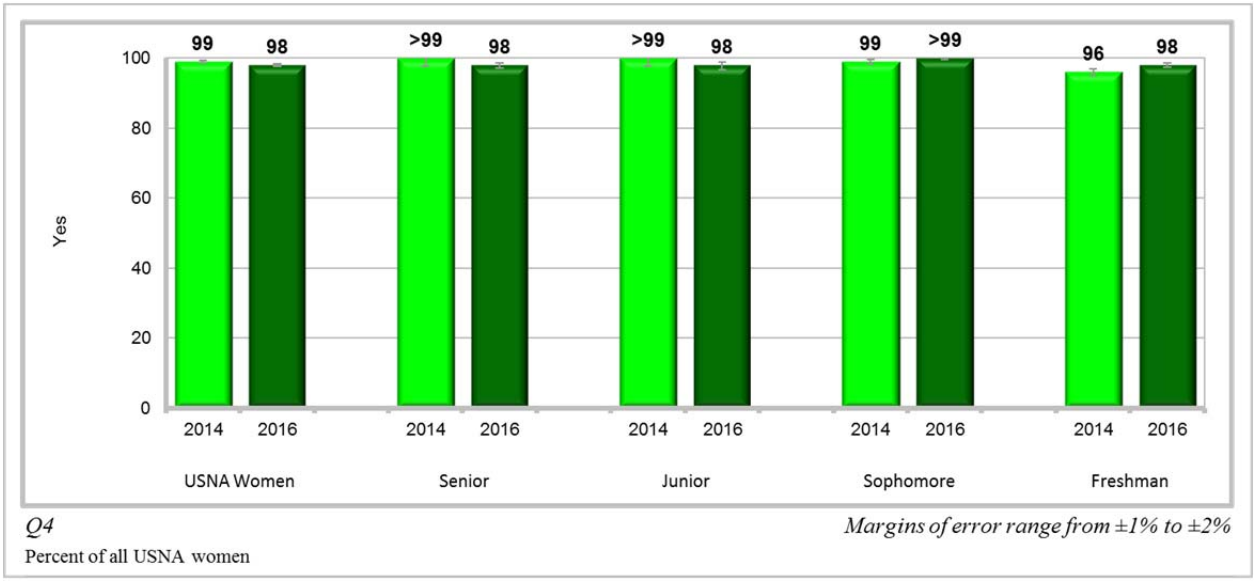
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was lower in 2016 for junior men (1 percentage point lower than 2014).
- In 2016, senior men (99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training compared to men in the other class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 273, the vast majority (98%) of USNA women indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2015. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 273.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



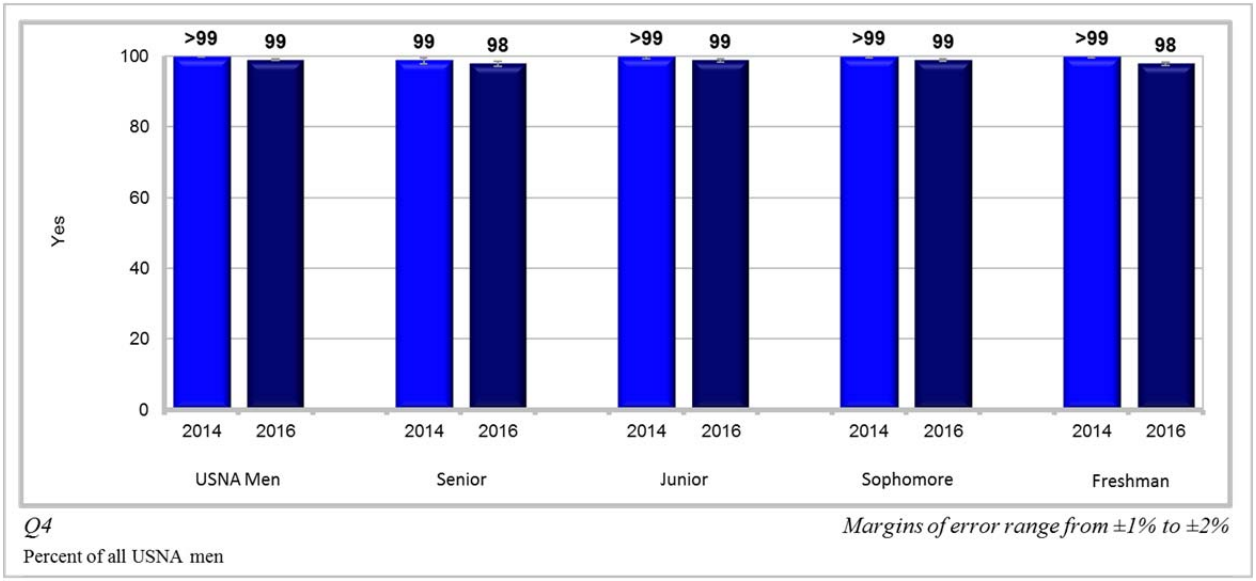
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2016 for freshman (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (1 percentage point higher than 2014), but was lower in 2016 for junior and senior women (both 2 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore women (>99%) were more likely to receive sexual assault training compared to women in other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 274, the vast majority (99%) of USNA men indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 274.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



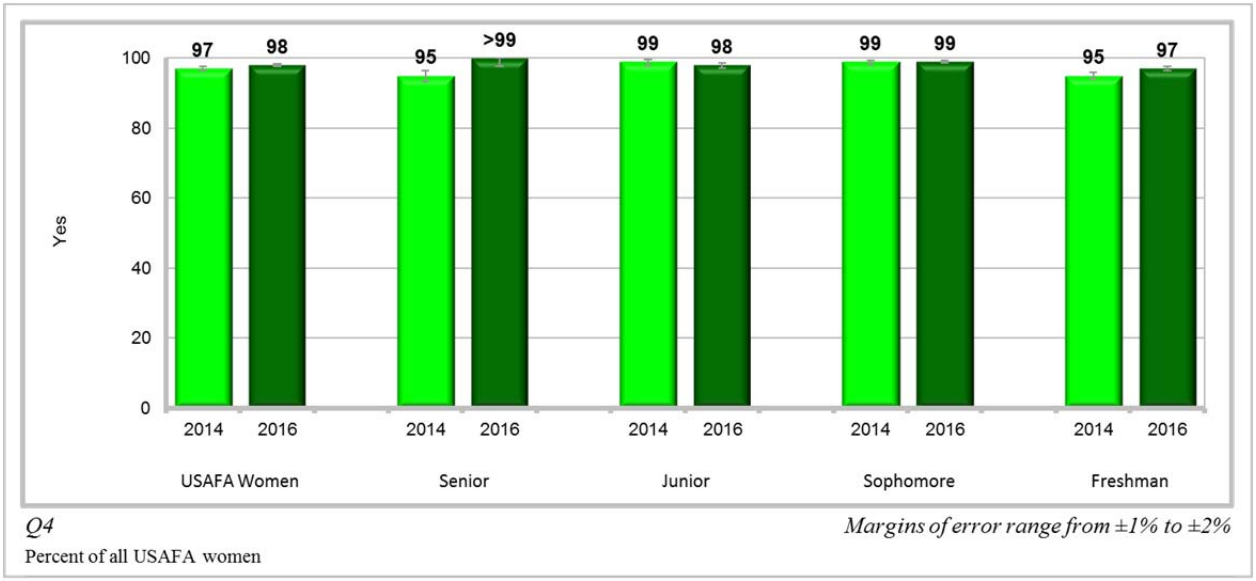
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was lower in 2016 for freshman men (2 percentage points lower than 2014) and sophomore and junior men (both 1 percentage point lower than 2014).
- In 2016, sophomore and junior men (both 99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas senior men (98%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 275, the vast majority (98%) of USAFA women indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 275.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



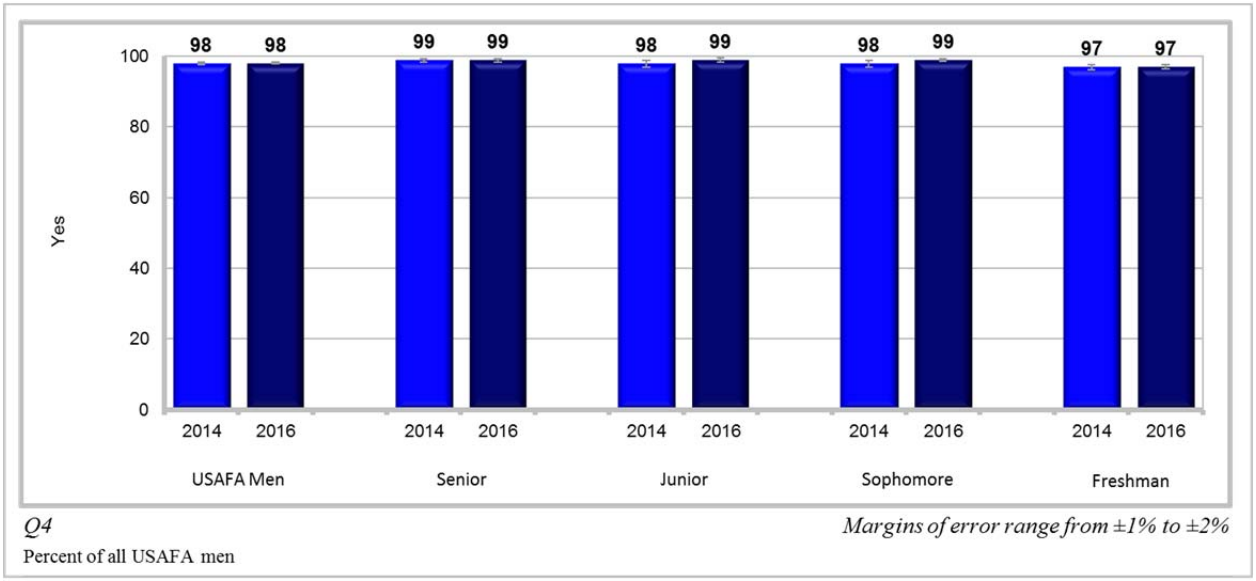
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2016 for freshman (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (5 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore (99%) and senior women (>99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas freshman women (97%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 276, the vast majority (98%) of USAFA men indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2015. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 276.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



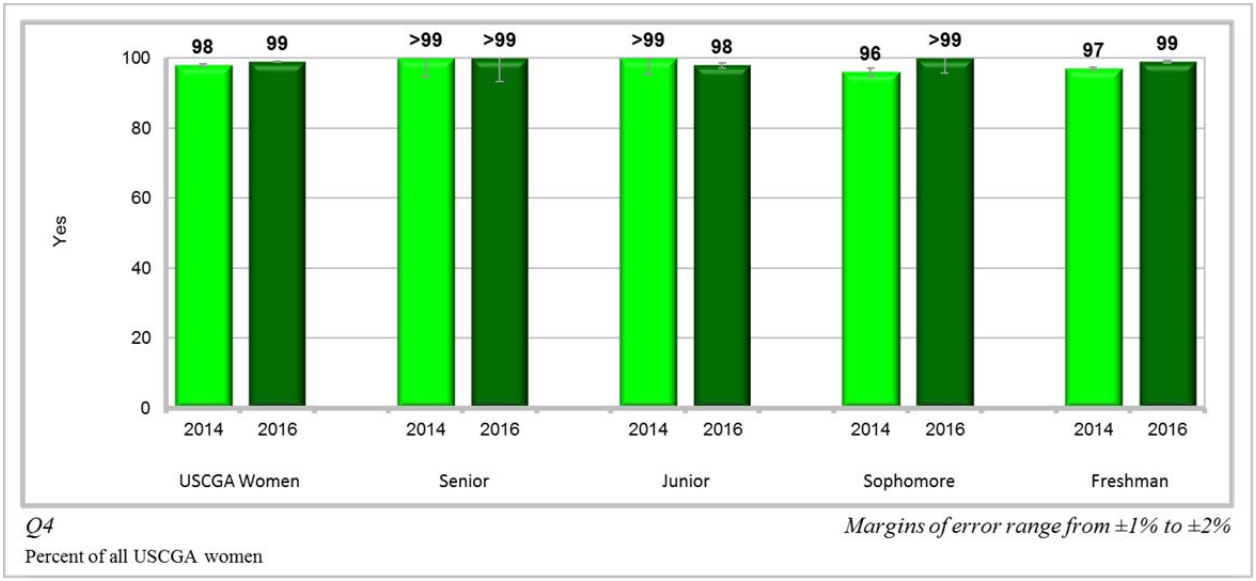
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years
- In 2016, sophomore and senior men (both 99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas freshman men (97%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 277, the vast majority (99%) of USCGA women indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 277.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



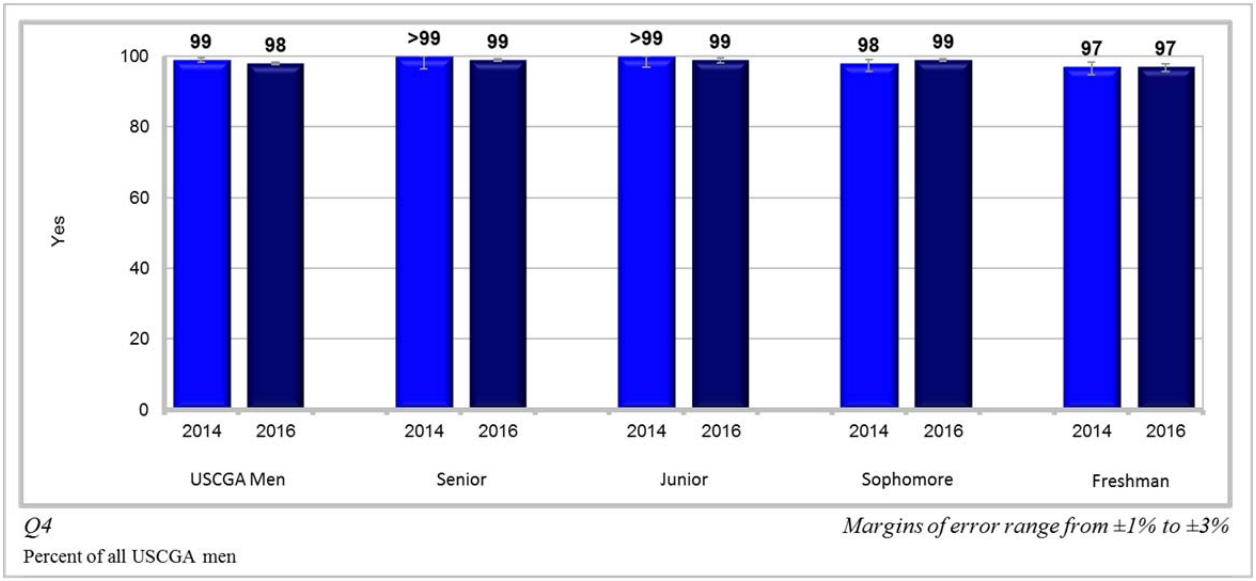
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2016 for freshman (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower for junior women (2 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore and senior women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas freshman (99%) and junior women (98%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 278, the vast majority (98%) of USCGA men indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2015. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 278.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was lower in 2016 for junior and senior men (both 1 percentage point lower than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore and senior 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 2015 were asked whether they believed the training they received was effective in reducing/preventing the prevalence 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 DoD by gauging whether the provided training was perceived as 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 Academies

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than one quarter (24%) of students who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/ preventing sexual assault. This represents a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women and more

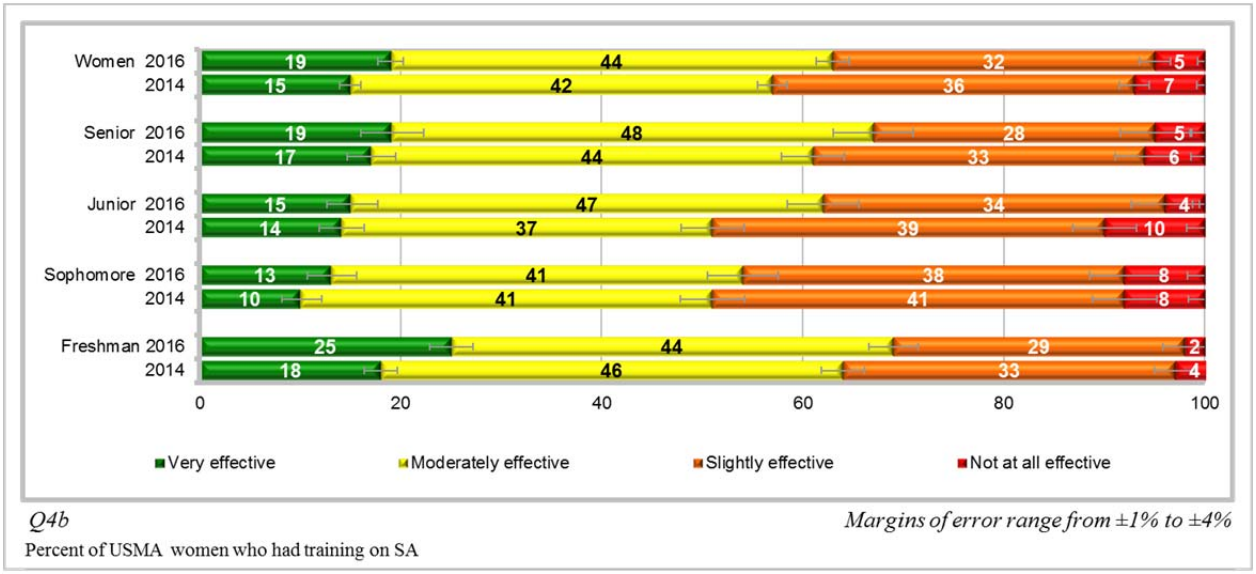
than one-quarter (26%) of men. Seven percent (7%) indicated their training was *not at all effective.* This represents 6% of women and 8% of men. Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for *very effective* is a statistically significant increase in 2016 (6 percentage points higher than 2014). This is a statistically significant increase for women (5 percentage points higher than 2014) and men (7 percentage points higher than 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all effective* is a significant decrease from 2014 (7 percentage points lower than 2014). This is a statistically significant decrease for women (4 percentage points lower than 2014) and men (6 percentage points lower than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

As seen in Figure 279 and Figure 280, overall, the vast majority (95%) of women and the vast majority (92%) of men at USMA who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was at least slightly effective in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault.[82]

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 279, a little less than one-fifth (19%; 4 percentage points higher than 2014) of USMA women who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 5% (2 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 279.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of USMA women who had training on SA

[82] "At least slightly effective" represents endorsement of "Very effective," "Moderately effective," and "Slightly effective."

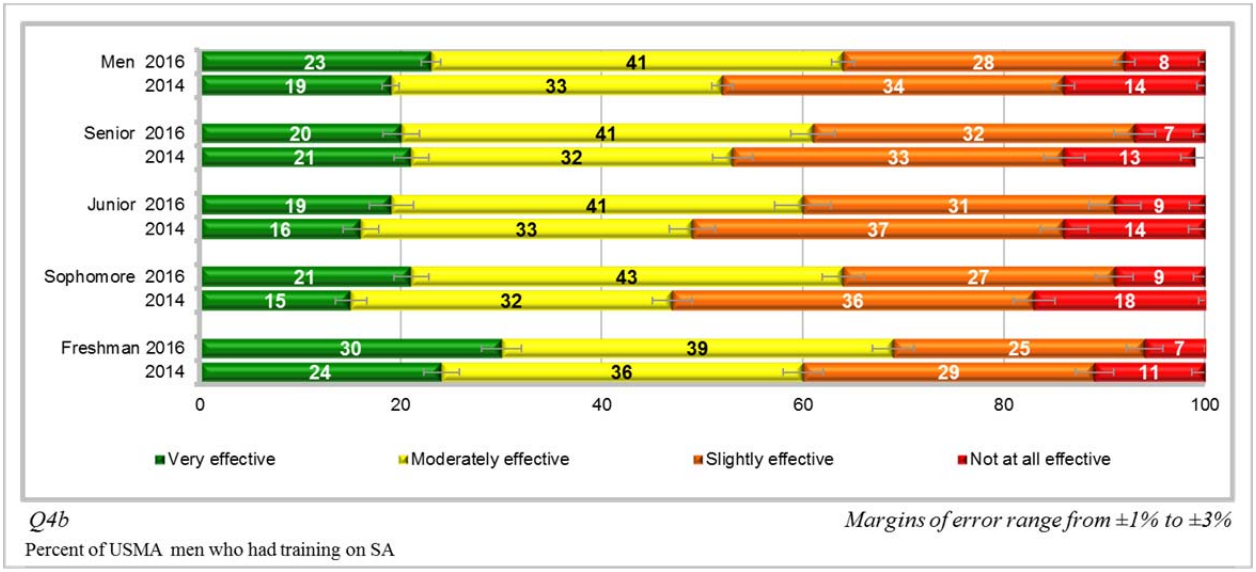
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (7 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (25%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas sophomore (13%) and junior women (15%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman (2 percentage points lower than 2014) and junior women (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (8%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective,* whereas freshman women (2%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 280, a little less than one-quarter (23%, 4 percentage points higher than 2014) of USMA men who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 8% (6 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 280.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%*
Percent of USMA men who had training on SA

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman and sophomore men (both 6 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (30%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas junior (19%) and senior men (20%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman (4 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore (9 percentage points lower than 2014), junior (5 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior men (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (7%) were less likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective* compared to men in other class years.

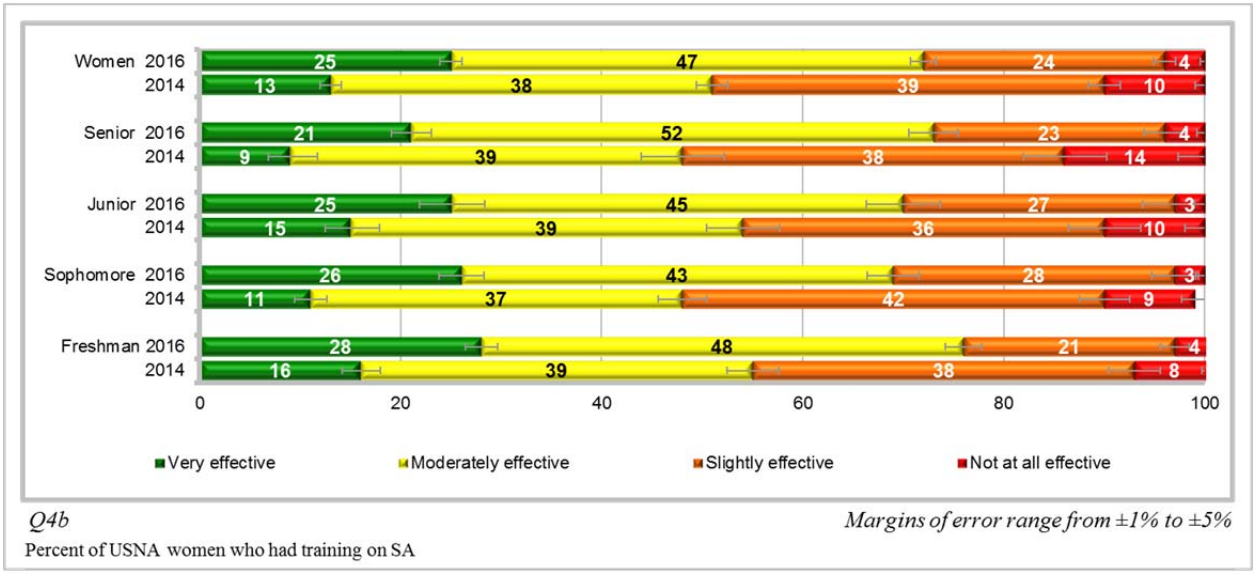
USNA

As seen in Figure 281 and Figure 282, overall, the vast majority (96%) of women and the vast majority (93%) of men at USNA who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was at least slightly effective in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault.[83]

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 281, one-quarter (25%; 12 percentage points higher than 2014) of USNA women who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 4% (6 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

[83] "At least slightly effective" represents endorsement of "Very effective," "Moderately effective," and "Slightly effective."

Figure 281.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



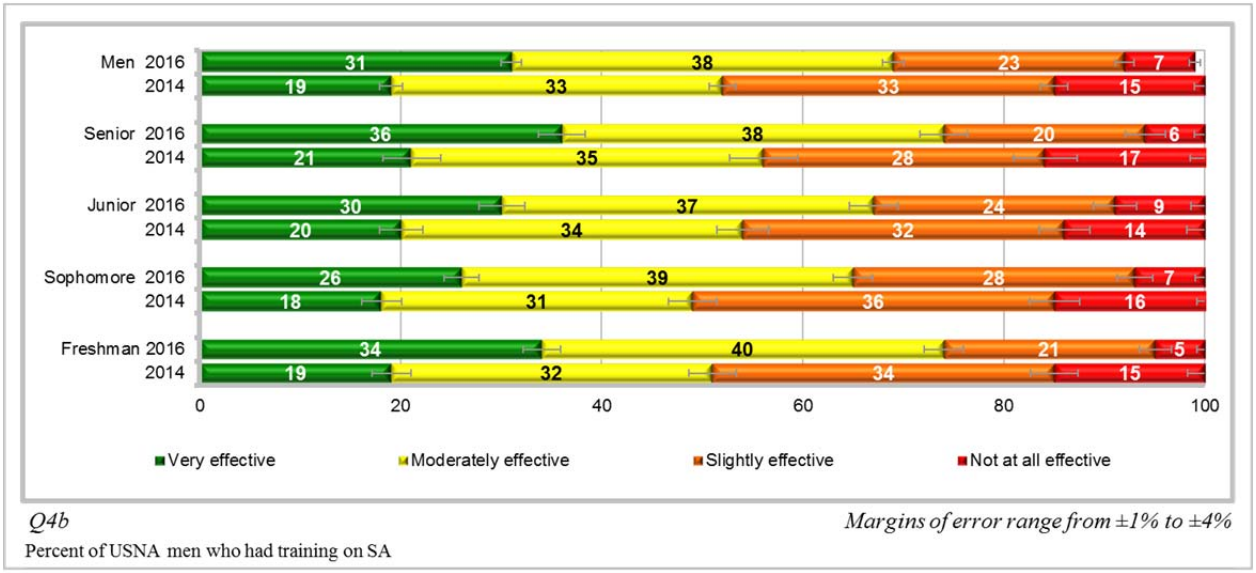
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman and senior women (both 12 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2014), and junior women (10 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (28%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior women (21%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman (4 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore (6 percentage points lower than 2014), junior (7 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (10 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 282, a little less than one-third (31%; 12 percentage points higher than 2014) of USNA men who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 7% (8 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 282.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman and senior men (both 15 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore men (8 percentage points higher than 2014), and junior men (10 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman (34%) and senior men (36%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas sophomore men (26%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman (10 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore (9 percentage points lower than 2014), junior (5 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior men (11 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior men (9%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman men (5%) were less likely.

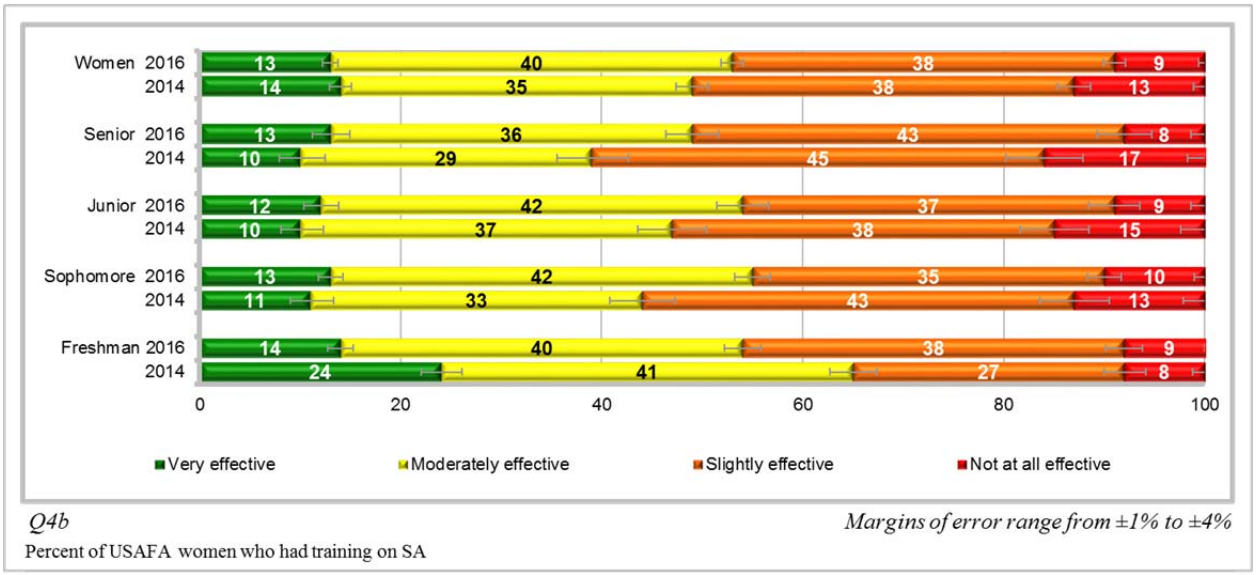
USAFA

As seen in Figure 283 and Figure 284, overall, the vast majority of women and men (both 91%) at USAFA who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was at least slightly effective in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault.[84]

[84] "At least slightly effective" represents endorsement of "Very effective," "Moderately effective," and "Slightly effective."

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 283, 13% (not a statistically significant difference from 2014) of USAFA women who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 9% (4 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 283.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of USAFA women who had training on SA

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

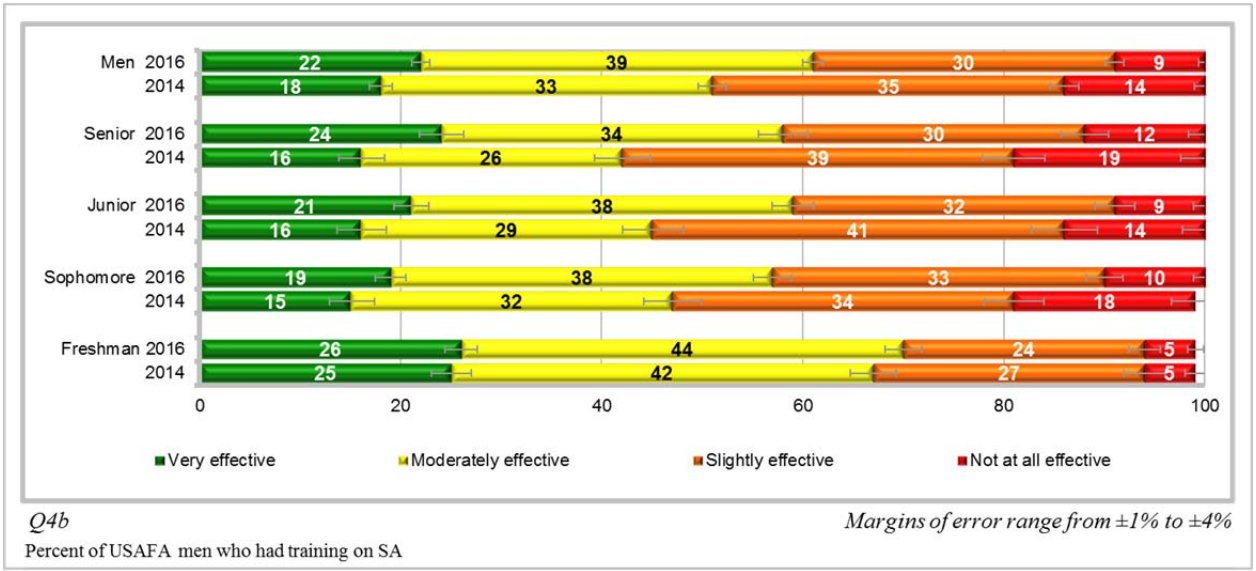
- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for senior women (3 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower in 2016 for freshman women (10 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for junior (6 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior women (9 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 284, a little more than one-fifth (22%; 4 percentage points higher than 2014) of USAFA men who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as

sexual assault, whereas 9% (5 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 284.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for sophomore (4 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (5 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior men (8 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (26%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas sophomore men (19%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for sophomore (8 percentage points lower than 2014), junior (5 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior men (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore (10%) and senior men (12%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman men (5%) were less likely.

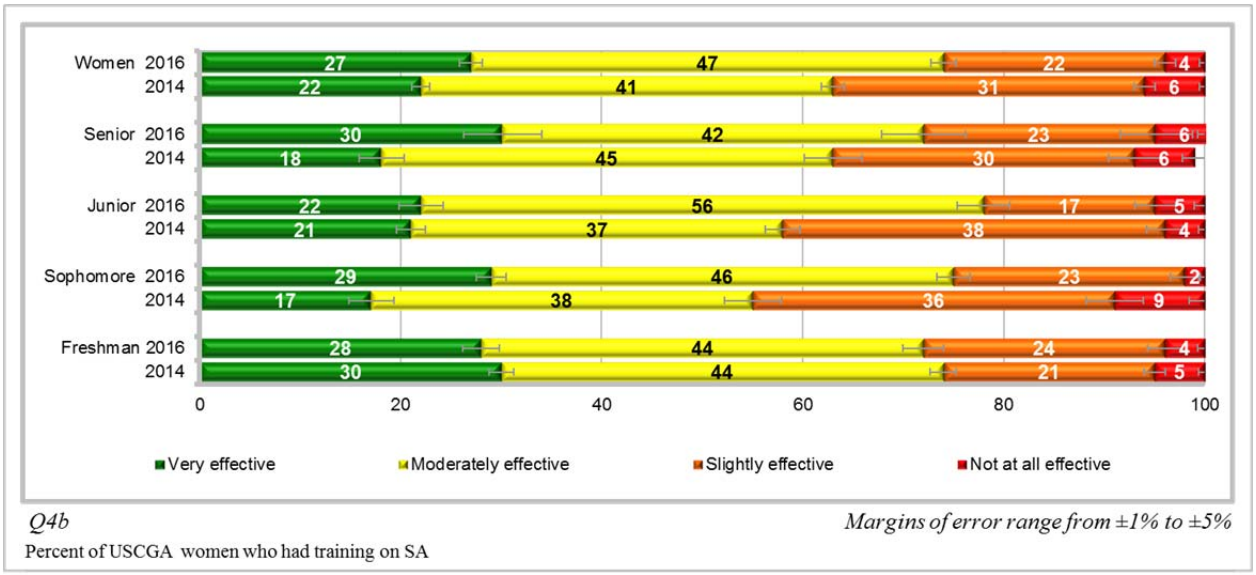
USCGA

As seen in Figure 285 and Figure 286, overall, the vast majority (96%) of women and the vast majority (93%) of men at USCGA who had received sexual assault training since June 2015

indicated their training was at least slightly effective in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault.[85]

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 285, more than one-quarter (27%; 5 percentage points higher than 2014) of USCGA women who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 4% (2 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 285.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of USCGA women who had training on SA

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

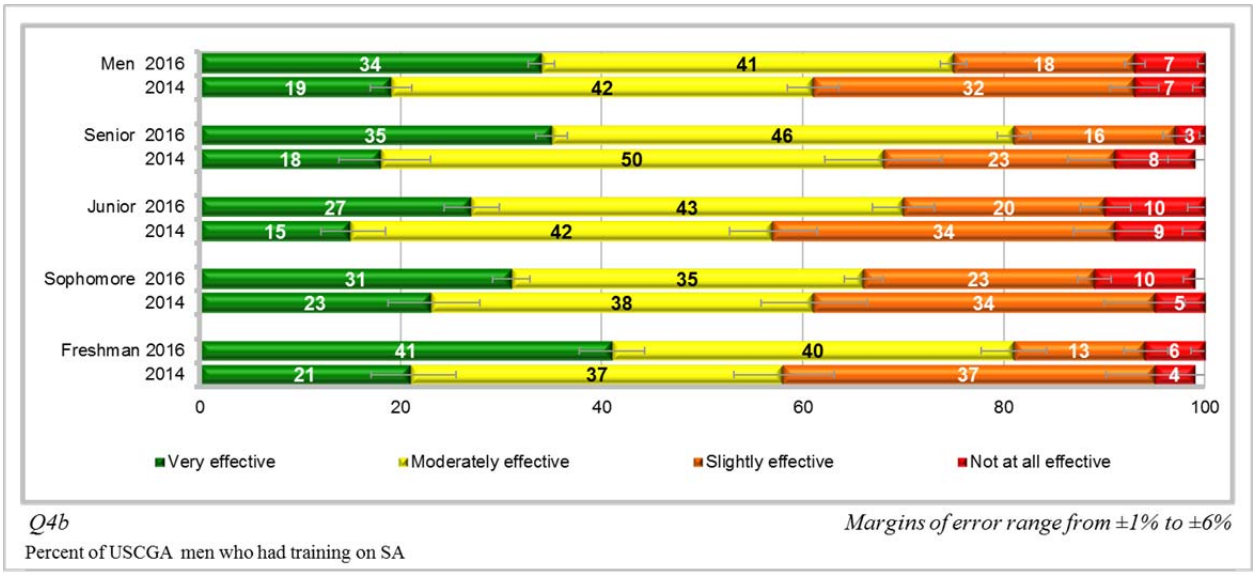
- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for sophomore and senior women (both 12 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, junior women (22%) were less likely to indicate their training was *very effective* compared to women in other class years.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman (1 percentage point lower than 2014) and sophomore women (7 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (2%) were less likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective* compared to women in other class years.

[85] "At least slightly effective" represents endorsement of "Very effective," "Moderately effective," and "Slightly effective."

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 286, more than one-third (34%; 15 percentage points higher than 2014) of USCGA men who had received sexual assault training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 7% (not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 286.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4b *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%*
Percent of USCGA men who had training on SA

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman (20 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore (8 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (12 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior men (17 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (41%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas sophomore (31%) and junior men (27%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (5 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower in 2016 for senior men (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore and junior men (both 10%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman (6%) and senior men (3%) were less likely.

Sexual Harassment Training

To measure the frequency of sexual harassment training, students at each Academy were asked if they received sexual harassment training since June 2015 and whether they believed it was effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment. This section presents the percentage of students who received training. Findings from this section can help the DoD by determining the frequency of training. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

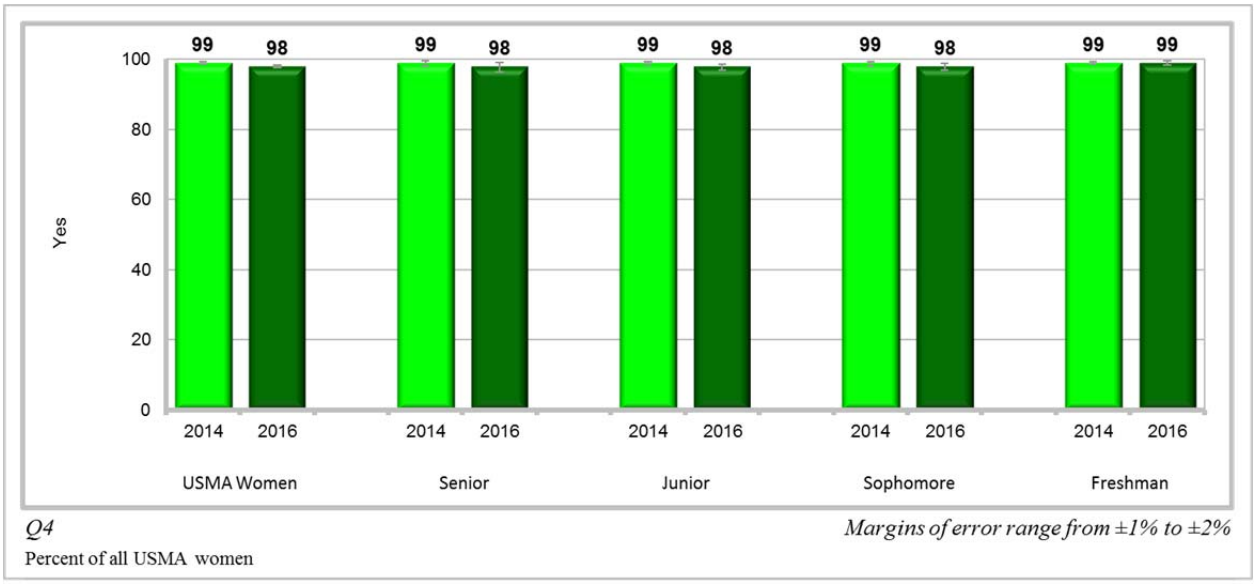
Total DoD Academies

Across all DoD Academies, the vast majority (99%) of students indicated receiving sexual harassment prevention and response training since June 2015. This represents the vast majority (98%) of women and the vast majority (99%) of men. Overall, this is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (<1 percentage point lower than 2014). For women the estimated rate is not statistically significantly different compared to 2014. For men, this is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (<1 percentage point lower than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 287, the vast majority (98%) of USMA women indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

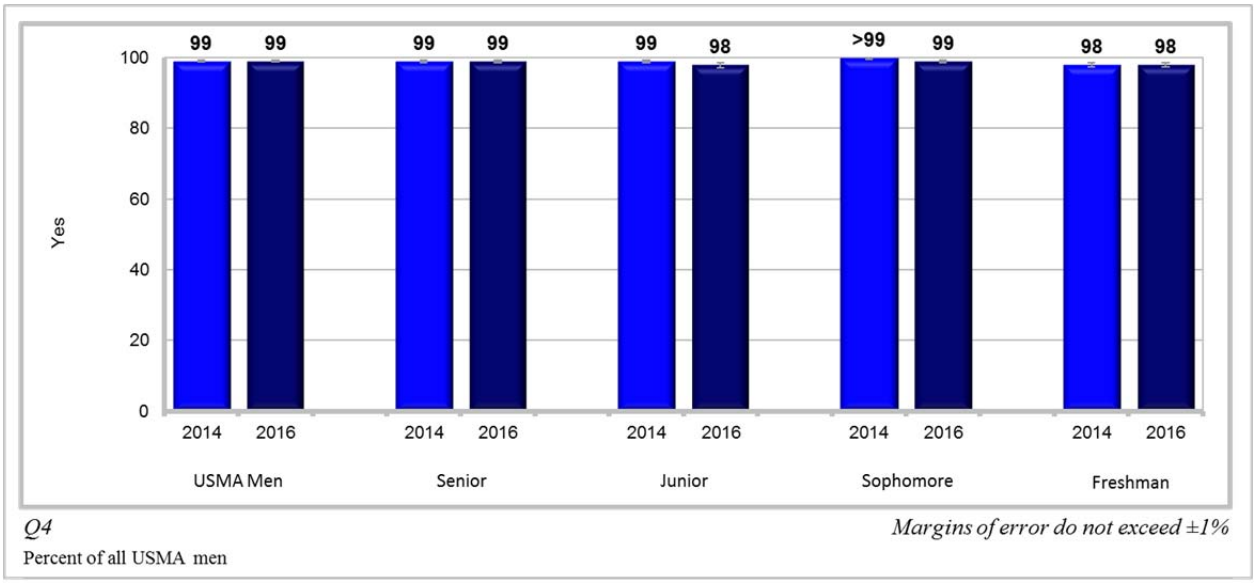
Figure 287.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



There were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between 2014 and 2016 or between class years in 2016.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 288, the vast majority (99%) of USMA men indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (<1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 288.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



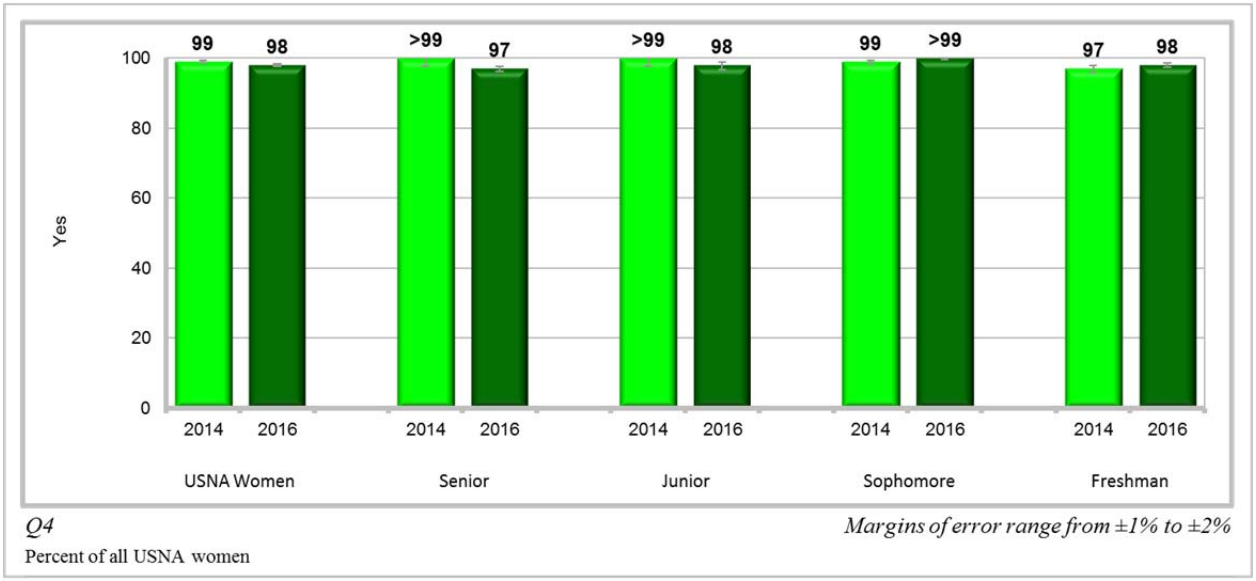
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was lower in 2016 for sophomore and junior men (both 1 percentage point lower than in 2014).
- In 2016, senior men (99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training compared to men in other class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 289, the vast majority (98%) of USNA women indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 289.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



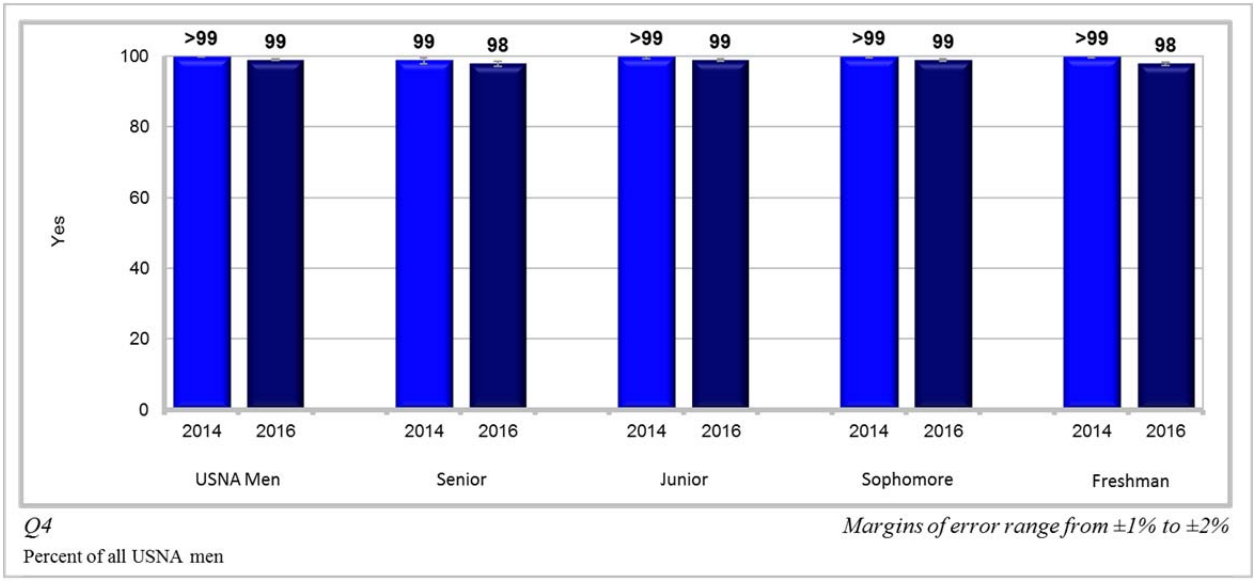
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was lower in 2016 for junior (2 percentage points lower) and senior women (3 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore women (>99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas senior women (97%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 290, the vast majority (99%) of USNA men indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (1 percentage point lower than 2014).

Figure 290.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

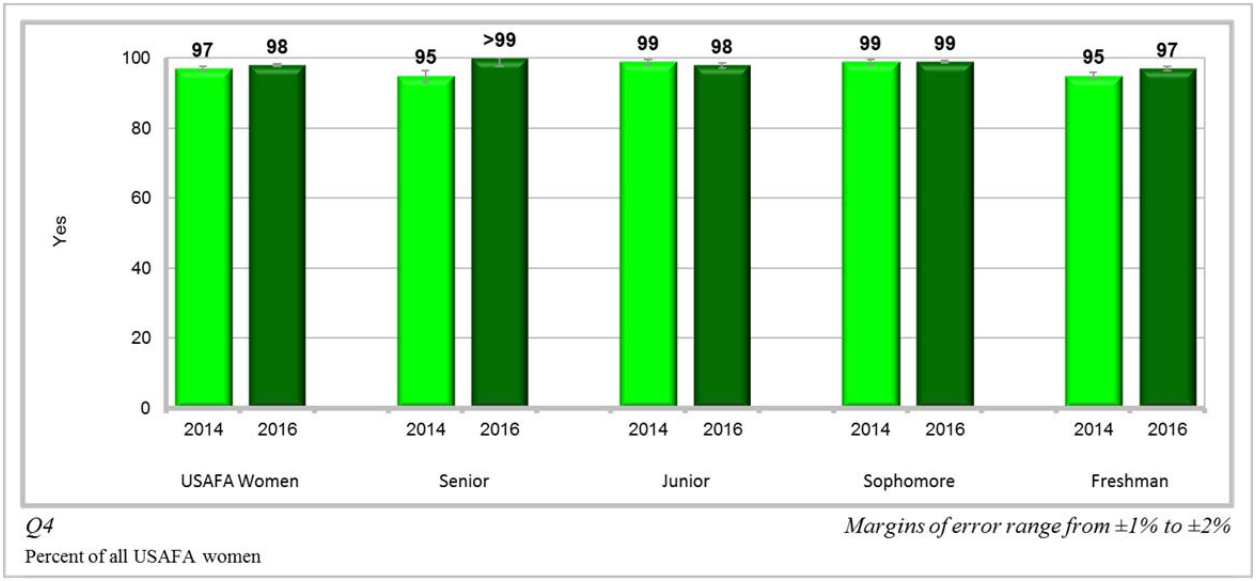
- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was lower in 2016 for freshman (2 percentage points lower than 2014), junior and sophomore men (both 1 percentage point lower than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore and junior men (both 99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas freshman and senior men (both 98%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 291, the vast majority (98%) of USAFA women indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2015. This is statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 291.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



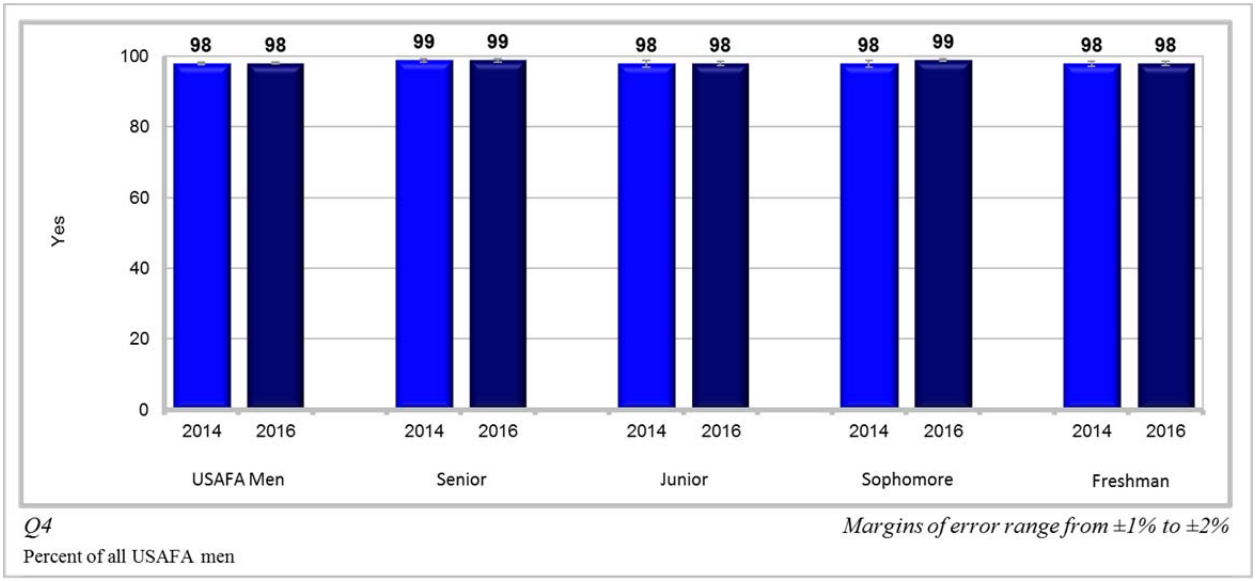
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was higher in 2016 for freshman (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (5 percentage points higher than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore (99%) and senior women (>99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas freshman women (97%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 292, the vast majority (98%) of USAFA men indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2015. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 292.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



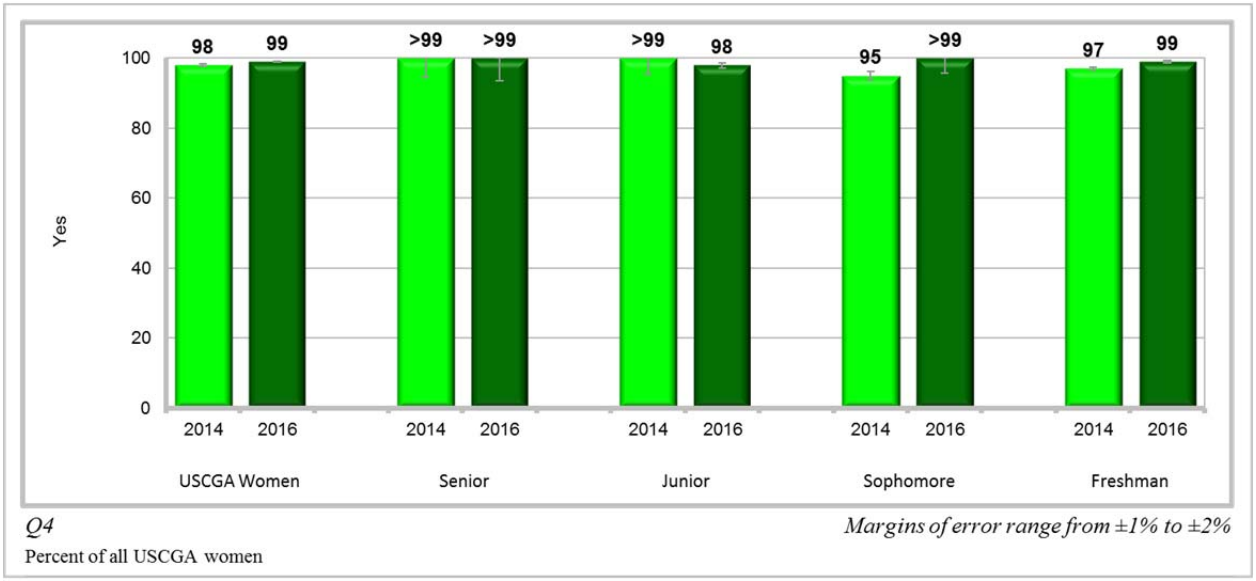
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for any class years.
- In 2016, sophomore and senior men (99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas freshman men (98%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 293, the vast majority (99%) of USCGA women indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2015. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (1 percentage point higher than 2014).

Figure 293.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



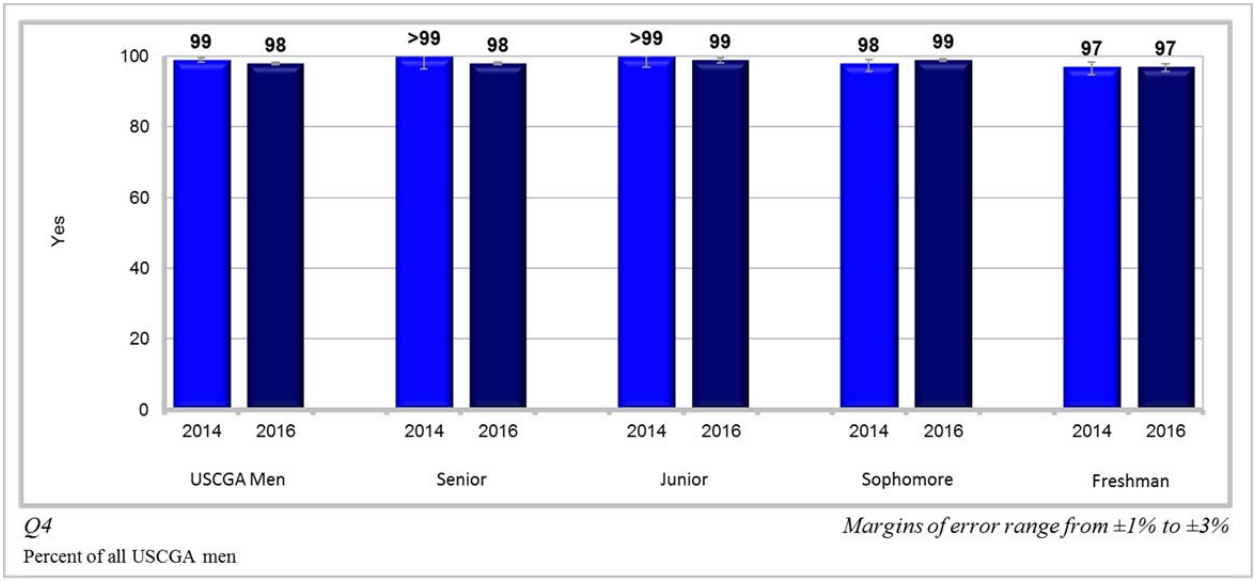
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was higher in 2016 for freshman (2 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore women (5 percentage points higher than 2014), but was lower in 2016 for junior women (2 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore and senior women (>99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas freshman (99%) and junior women (98%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 294, the vast majority (98%) of USCGA men indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2015. This is not a statistically significant difference from 2014.

Figure 294.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was lower in 2016 for junior (1 percentage point lower than 2014) and senior men (2 percentage points lower than 2014).

- In 2016, sophomore and junior men (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, those students at each Academy who had received training in sexual harassment since June 2015 were asked whether they believed the training they received was effective in reducing/preventing the prevalence 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 DoD by gauging whether the provided training was perceived as 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 Academies

Across all DoD Academies, one-fifth (20%) of students who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing sexual assault. This represents 15% of women and more than one-fifth (22%) of men. Seven percent

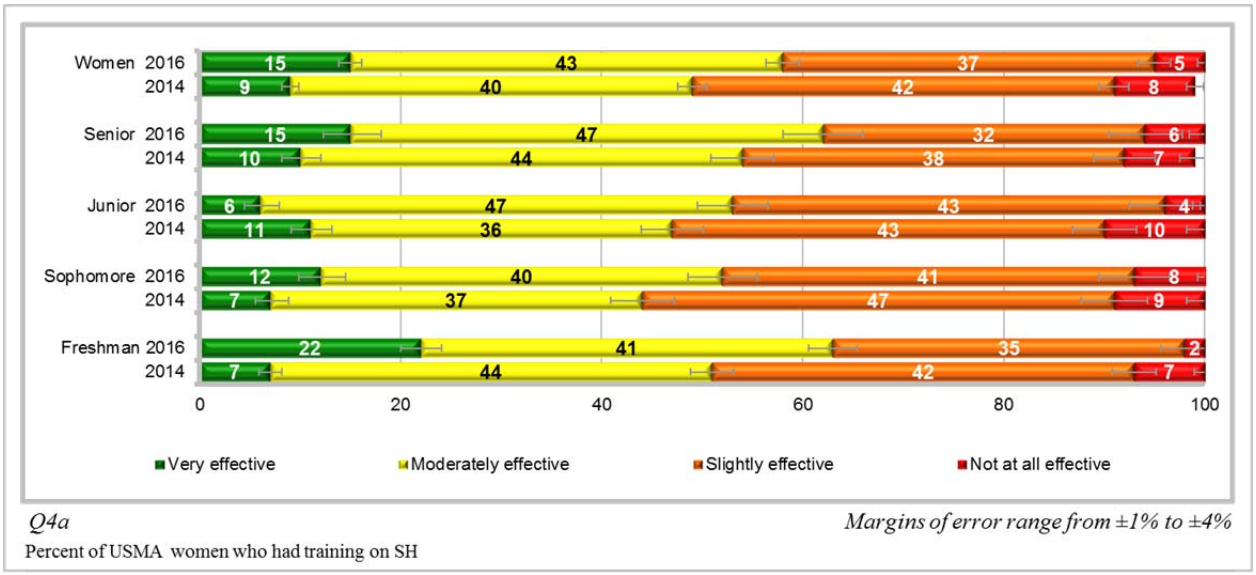
(7%) indicated their training was *not at all effective*. This represents 6% of women and 8% of men. Compared to 2014, the overall estimated rate for *very effective* is a statistically significant increase in 2016 (6 percentage points higher than 2014). This is a statistically significant increase for women (5 percentage points higher than 2014) and men (7 percentage points higher than 2014). The overall estimated rate for *not at all effective* is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2014 (6 percentage points lower than 2014). This is a statistically significant decrease for women (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and men (5 percentage points lower than 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

As seen in Figure 295 and Figure 296, overall, the vast majority (95%) of women and the vast majority (92%) of men at USMA who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was at least slightly effective in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment.[86]

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 295, 15% (6 percentage points higher than 2014) of USMA women who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 5% (3 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 295.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%*
Percent of USMA women who had training on SH

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

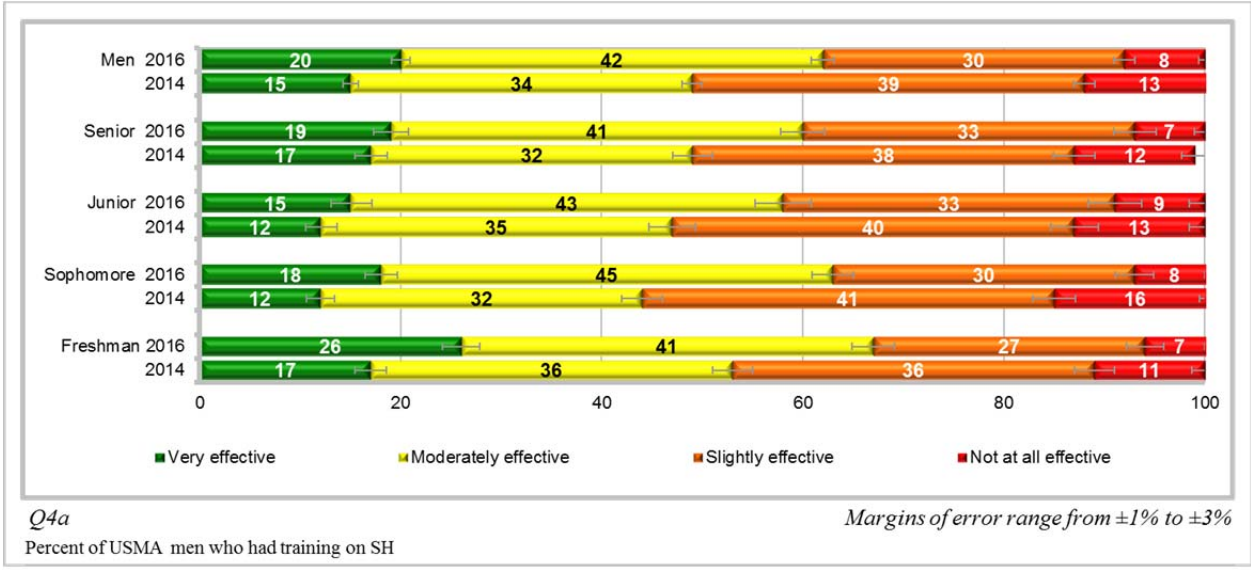
[86] "At least slightly effective" represents endorsement of "Very effective," "Moderately effective," and "Slightly effective."

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (15 percentage points higher than 2014) and sophomore and senior women (both 5 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower in 2016 for junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (22%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas sophomore (12%) and junior women (6%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman (5 percentage points lower than 2014) and junior women (6 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (8%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman women (2%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 296, one-fifth (20%; 5 percentage points higher than 2014) of USMA men who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 8% (5 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 296.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%*
Percent of USMA men who had training on SH

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman (9 percentage points

higher than 2014), sophomore (6 percentage points higher than 2014), and junior men (3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (26%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas sophomore (18%) and junior men (15%) were less likely.

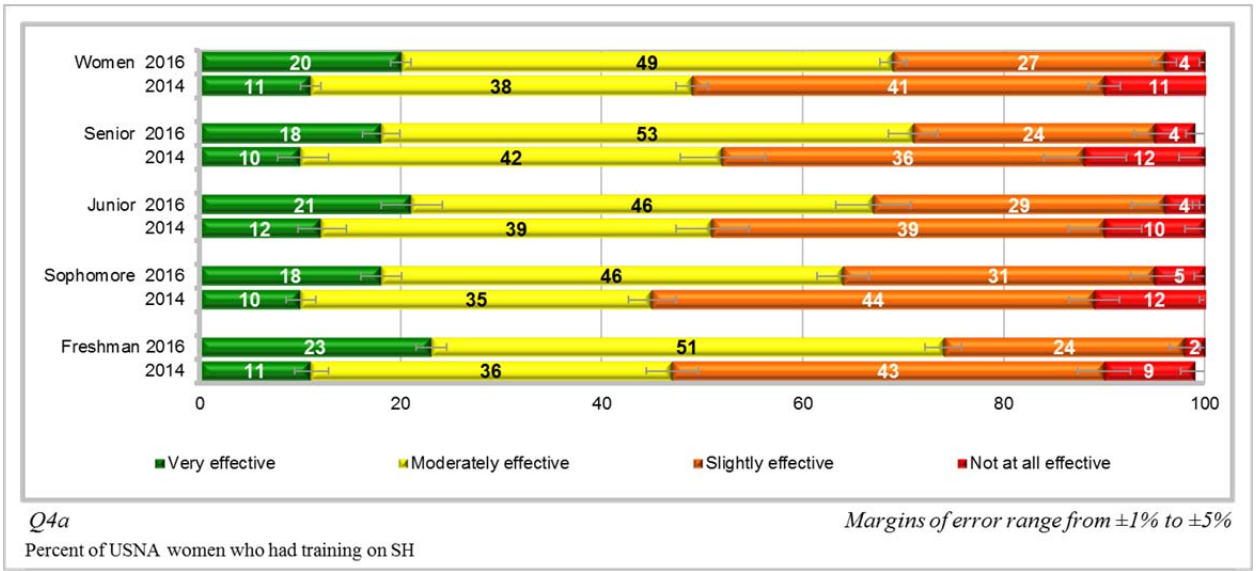
- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman and junior men (both 4 percentage points lower than 2014), sophomore men (8 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior men (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior men (9%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective* compared to men in other class years.

USNA

As seen in Figure 297 and Figure 298, overall, the vast majority (96%) of women and the vast majority (93%) of men at USNA who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was at least slightly effective in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment.[87]

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 297, one-fifth (20%; 9 percentage points higher than 2014) of USNA women who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 4% (7 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 297.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



[87] "At least slightly effective" represents endorsement of "Very effective," "Moderately effective," and "Slightly effective."

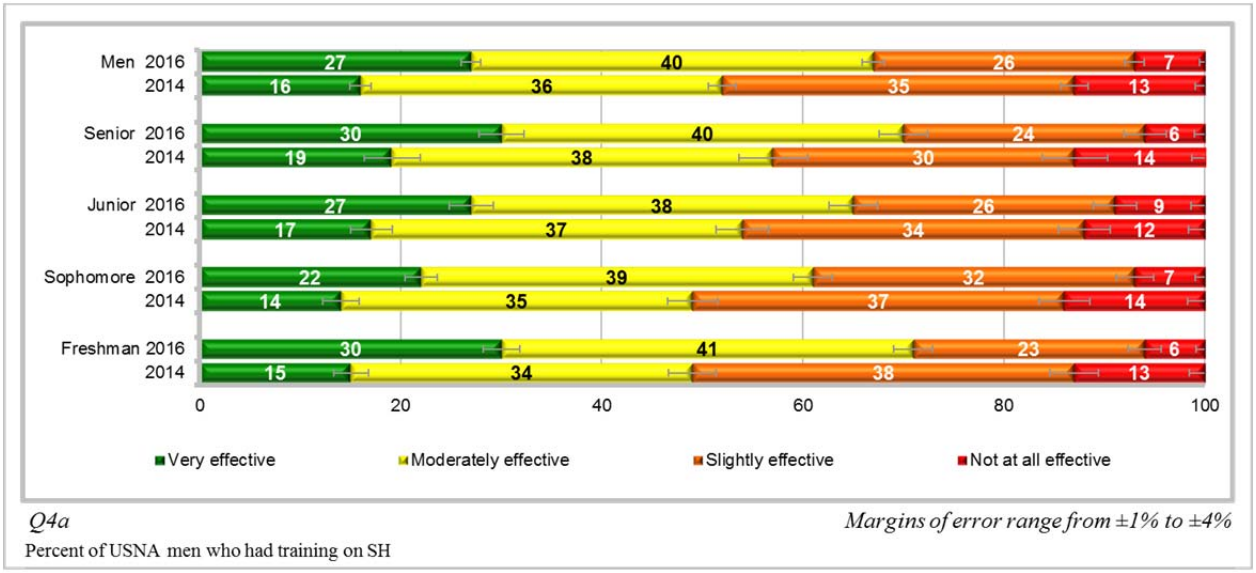
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore and senior women (both 8 percentage points higher than 2014), and junior women (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman women (23%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas sophomore and senior women (both 18%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman and sophomore women (both 7 percentage points lower than 2014), junior women (6 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (5%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman women (2%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 298, more than one-quarter (27%; 11 percentage points higher than 2014) of USNA men who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 7% (6 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 298.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4a
Percent of USNA men who had training on SH
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman (15 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore (8 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (10 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior men (11 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, senior and freshman men (both 30%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas sophomore men (22%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman and sophomore men (both 7 percentage points lower than 2014) and senior men (8 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, junior men (9%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman men (6%) were less likely.

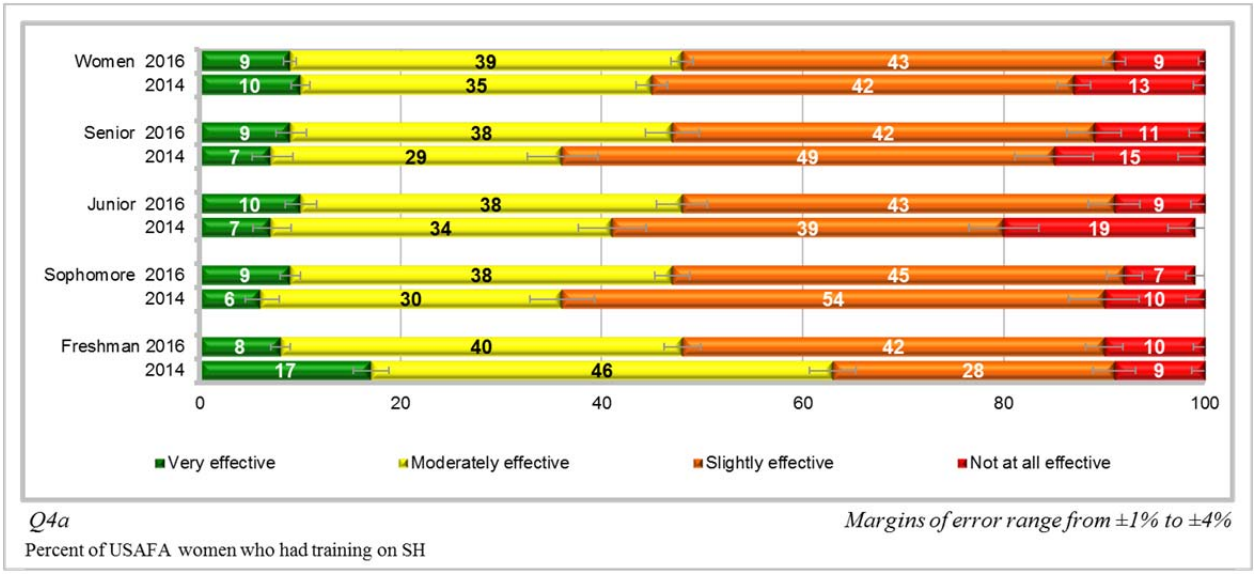
USAFA

As seen in Figure 299 and Figure 300, overall, the vast majority of women and men (both 91%) at USAFA who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was at least slightly effective in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment.[88]

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 299, 9% (not a statistically significant difference from 2014) of USAFA women who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, while 9% (4 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

[88] "At least slightly effective" represents endorsement of "Very effective," "Moderately effective," and "Slightly effective."

Figure 299.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



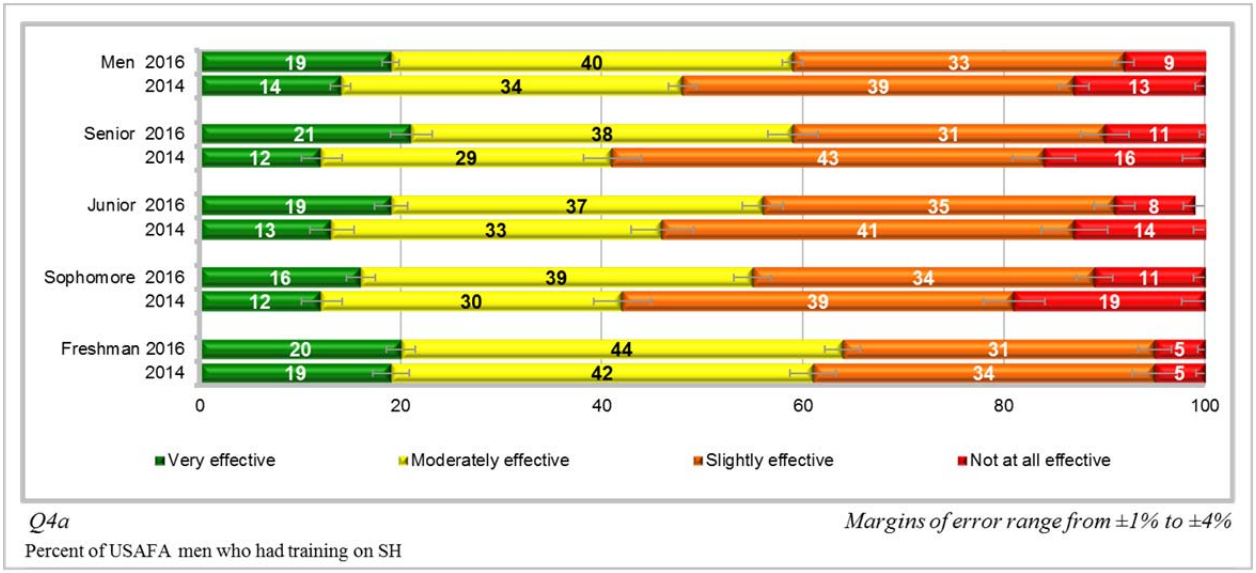
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was lower in 2016 for freshman women (9 percentage points lower than 2014), but higher in 2016 for sophomore women (3 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for sophomore (3 percentage points lower than 2014), junior (10 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore women (7%) were less likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective* compared to women in other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 300, a little less than one-fifth (19%; 5 percentage points higher than 2014) of USAFA men who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 9% (4 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 300.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for sophomore (4 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (6 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior men (9 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (20%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas sophomore men (16%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for sophomore (8 percentage points lower than 2014), junior (6 percentage points lower than 2014), and senior men (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore and senior men (both 11%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman men (5%) were less likely.

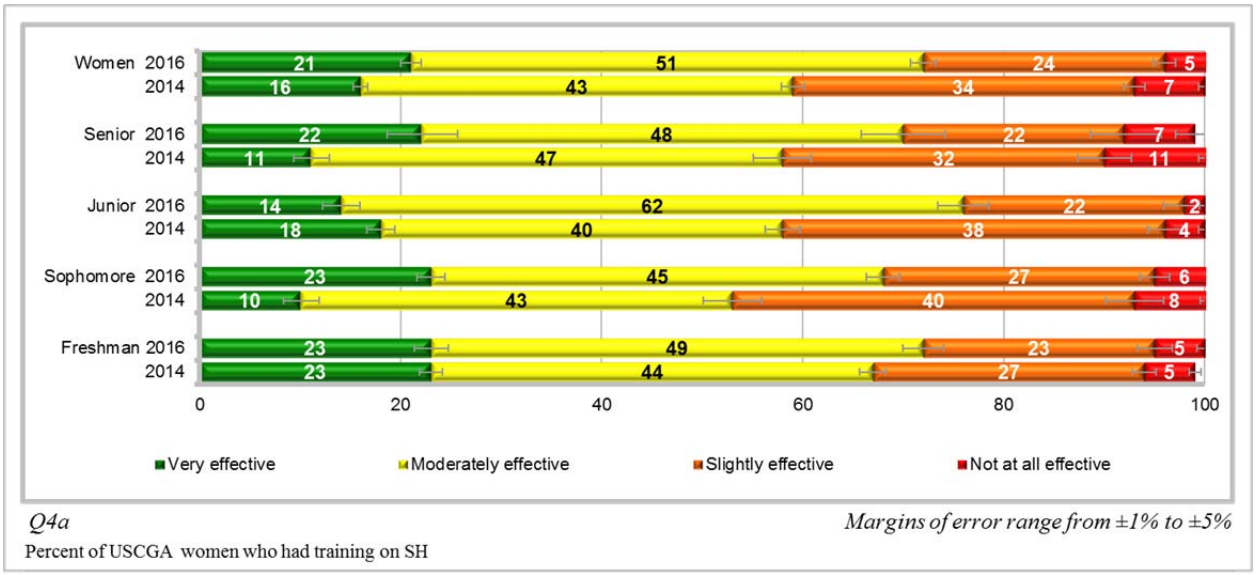
USCGA

As seen in Figure 301 and Figure 302, overall, the vast majority (95%) of women and the vast majority (93%) of men at USCGA who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was at least slightly effective in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment.[89]

[89] "At least slightly effective" represents endorsement of "Very effective," "Moderately effective," and "Slightly effective."

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 301, a little more than one-fifth (21%; 5 percentage points higher than 2014) of USCGA women who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 5% (2 percentage points lower than 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 301.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%*
Percent of USCGA women who had training on SH

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

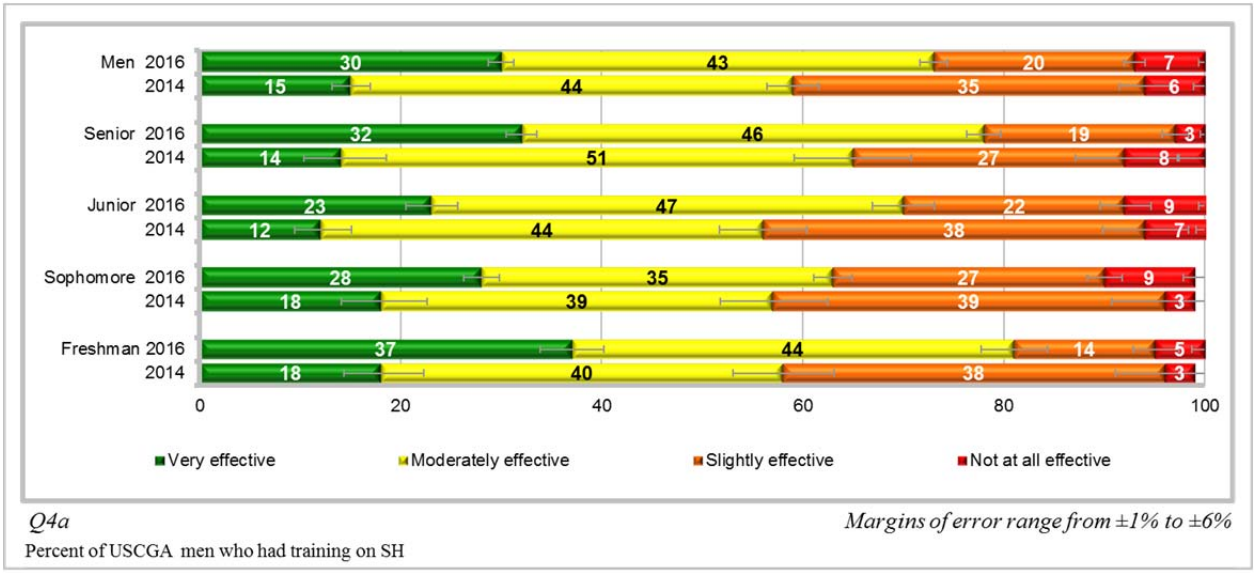
- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for sophomore (13 percentage points higher than 2014) and senior women (11 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower in 2016 for junior women (4 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, freshman and sophomore women (both 23%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas junior women (14%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2016 for junior women (2 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore (6%) and senior women (7%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas junior women (2%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 302, a little less than one-third (30%; 15 percentage points higher than 2014) of USCGA men who had received sexual harassment training since June 2015 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as

sexual harassment, whereas 7% (not a statistically significant difference from 2014) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 302.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



Q4a *Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%*
Percent of USCGA men who had training on SH

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2014 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Very effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2016 for freshman (19 percentage points higher than 2014), sophomore (10 percentage points higher than 2014), junior (11 percentage points higher than 2014), and senior men (18 percentage points higher than 2014). In 2016, freshman men (37%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective,* whereas junior men (23%) were less likely.

- ***Not at all effective***. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2016 for sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2014), but lower in 2016 for senior men (5 percentage points lower than 2014). In 2016, sophomore and junior men (both 9%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman (5%) and senior men (3%) were less likely

Chapter 9: Discussion

Alisha Creel

The results of the *2016 SAGR* presented in this report represent the culmination of an extensive assessment in 2016 by the Office of People Analytics (OPA) to assist the Department in illuminating the degree to which unwanted gender-related behaviors occur at the Academies. The behaviors and opinions measured in the *2016 SAGR* are often quite private and therefore 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, the *2016 SAGR* is a valuable tool for the Department to determine the estimated prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment in the past academic year (APY) and to evaluate its programs and provide the best environment for training its future leaders.

Each DoD Academy showed an overall increase in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact for 2016 over 2014, but specific findings vary at each Academy:

USMA. Across time, since 2010, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USMA have remained fairly steady and, overall, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USMA are consistently lower than those of the other Academies for both men and women. However in 2016, as seen across the other Academies, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact significantly increased for both men and women at USMA compared to 2014. For women, seniors and juniors had statistically significant increases in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact. For men, juniors and sophomores had statistically significant increases.

USNA. Across time, since 2010, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USNA have significantly decreased. However, the 2016 estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact are significantly higher compared to the 2014 estimated prevalence rates for both men and women. For both men and women, seniors and juniors had statistically significant increases in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact; for women, sophomores also had a statistically significant increase.

USAFA. Across time, since 2010, estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact at USAFA have remained fairly steady. Among USAFA men, there has been no change in unwanted sexual contact estimated prevalence rates since 2010. For women, while this pattern of no change generally holds true, there was a small, but statistically significant, increase between 2014 and 2016. Despite this small uptick in estimated prevalence rates, there was evidence of progress in the cadet culture at the Academy with significant increases for both men and women in student perception of cadet leadership in enforcing rules and reduced alcohol involvement in unwanted sexual contact for women.

There are several themes that emerge in the results of the *2016 SAGR* that showcase potential drivers of progress at the Academies as well as areas of interest that could serve as a focus for programmatic and policy changes. The following sections discuss these themes and offer opportunities for action.

Signs of Progress

The *2016 SAGR* results illustrate several areas of progress against sexual harassment and unwanted sexual contact at all the DoD Academies. These areas include student perceptions of effective training on these issues, bystander intervention against unwanted sexual contact, and willingness to take action against sexual harassment. While the *2016 SAGR* also included other metrics of program effectiveness, many of these items were new in 2016 and therefore assessment of progress through trending is not possible in 2016. Future iterations of the survey will allow for trends on these metrics.

Ratings of Training Effectiveness

From its inception, the DoD 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. Education and training is identified as one important element in the Department's integrated approach to prevention. To assist in the evaluation of SAPR training at the Academies, the *2016 SAGR* contains items to assess respondents' views of the effectiveness of training in reducing or eliminating sexual assault and sexual harassment at their Academy. Results indicate that nearly all students received training, and there was a significant increase in the proportion that found it to be effective in 2016, compared to 2014.

Specifically, the *2016 SAGR* asked students to rate the effectiveness of the education they received in the past year in reducing or preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment or sexual assault. Nearly all students reported having received sexual assault training (98% across all DoD Academies) and sexual harassment training (99% across all DoD Academies) since June 2015. Compared to already positive ratings in 2014, women and men at each of the three Academies rated the effectiveness of both sexual assault and sexual harassment related training even higher in 2016. When asked about whether sexual assault related training was effective, of those students who indicated receiving sexual assault education, 94% of DoD Academy women (compared to 90% in 2014) and 92% of DoD Academy men (compared to 86% in 2014) responded affirmatively. With respect to sexual harassment, of those students who indicated receiving sexual harassment training, 94% of DoD Academy women (compared to 89% in 2014) and 92% of DoD Academy men (compared to 87% in 2014) responded affirmatively.

While these figures may point to increased receptiveness of students to training and endorsement of increasingly diverse training methods/strategies employed in the past few years, it is unclear how students define effectiveness and whether that corresponds with changes in behavior that may eventually lead to reductions in these behaviors. Despite this room for interpretation, perceptions of training effectiveness may be an indication of whether information from training resonates for the students. The 2017 focus groups will explore what aspects of training students consider when rating effectiveness and if their assessment equates to better resonance.

Bystander Intervention

Prevention of sexual assault is a major line of effort for SAPRO. Bystander intervention, in which students maintain vigilance and act to prevent sexual assault, has been a focus of prevention efforts across the Department and at each Academy for several years. Bystander intervention focuses on alleged perpetrators of sexual assault and on changing social norms around appropriate sexual behavior in a social setting. To gauge the extent of bystander intervention at the Academies, the *2016 SAGR* asked all students about whether they had observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was about to occur and, if so, whether and how they had intervened. The *2016 SAGR* also asked students indicating they had experienced unwanted sexual contact about whether anyone had helped them in the one situation with greatest effect. Results show that few students observe situations in which they believe sexual assault is about to occur, but of those who do, a high proportion say they intervened to stop it. Students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, however, more often said that someone was present who could have helped, but did not, than said that someone was present who helped. Specific results follow below.

The *2016 SAGR* asked all students if they had observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. As in 2014, in 2016 few students reported witnessing such a situation (8% of DoD Academy women, not a statistically significant difference from 2014, and 7% of DoD Academy men in 2016, 2 percentage points higher than 2014). Among those who did recognize such a situation, a very high proportion of students in 2016 (91% of DoD Academy women and 95% of DoD Academy men) indicated that they then took some form of action in response to the situation. The *2016 SAGR* asked students indicating they had experienced unwanted sexual contact whether at the time of the situation there was anyone present who stepped in to help. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, USNA had the highest percentage of students reporting intervention, with 18% of women and 22% of men saying that someone stepped in to help. At USAFA, 7% of women and 12% of men reported receiving help, and at USMA, 10% of women and 4% of men indicated receiving help.

With respect to the low percentages of students who report observing a situation that might be sexual assault and the low percentage seen above of students receiving help, it could be surmised that unwanted sexual contact most often occurs where others do not have an opportunity to observe, recognize the situation as high risk, and take action. The survey addresses this by asking students indicating they had experienced unwanted sexual contact whether there was someone else present at the time of the one situation with the greatest effect who could have helped, but did not. At USNA, 37% of both women and men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact reported that someone was present who could have stepped in to help but did not. At USMA, 33% of women and 39% of men indicated that someone was present that could have helped, and at USAFA 30% of both women and men reported someone was present.

The Academies and the Department as a whole continue to emphasize the importance of bystander intervention as a strategy that may help prevent sexual assault. While most students reported they intervened when they saw a risky situation, about one-third of students who indicated they experienced an unwanted sexual contact reported that someone was present who could have helped, but did not. It is unclear from these findings whether the individuals present did not recognize the situation as unwanted sexual contact or did recognize the situation but

chose not to take action. As a whole, these results provide some support for the effectiveness of training in helping students intervene when they recognize a high-risk situation, but may indicate the need for additional education on what characterizes a high-risk situation for sexual assault and how to reduce risk.

Willingness to Act Against Sexual Harassment

Similar to intervening against sexual assault, students can intervene against sexual harassment by speaking to their peers or involving leadership. Gauging this level of intervention can help Academies and the Department assess changes in the degree of student "ownership" over this issue. The *2016 SAGR* does this by asking students to rate the extent to which they would be willing to point out to someone that they "crossed the line" and to seek help from the chain of command against sexual harassment. Results indicate that high percentages of students are willing to intervene against sexual harassment, with increases in willingness over already high numbers in 2014.

Specifically, the *2016 SAGR* asked students to rate the extent to which they would be willing to point out to someone that they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes. The vast majority (91% of both DoD Academy women and men) reported that they were willing to intervene in this way to a moderate, large, or very large extent, a statistically significant increase (2 percentage points higher for both DoD Academy women and men) over already-high percentages in 2014. The *2016 SAGR* also asked students to rate 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. On this item, 84% of DoD Academy women and 90% of DoD Academy men reported that they were willing to seek help from the chain of command to a moderate, large, or very large extent, also an increase over 2014 (4 percentage points higher for DoD Academy women and 3 percentage points higher for DoD Academy men, compared to 2014).

As discussed below, sexual harassment contributes to a climate of tolerance for inappropriate and unwanted gender-related actions and behaviors that supports sexual assault, and therefore preventing sexual harassment is a key component of effective sexual assault prevention. The indicated willingness of students to intervene against sexual harassment may be a leading indicator of positive trends that the Academies can capitalize on in future efforts.

Areas of Concern

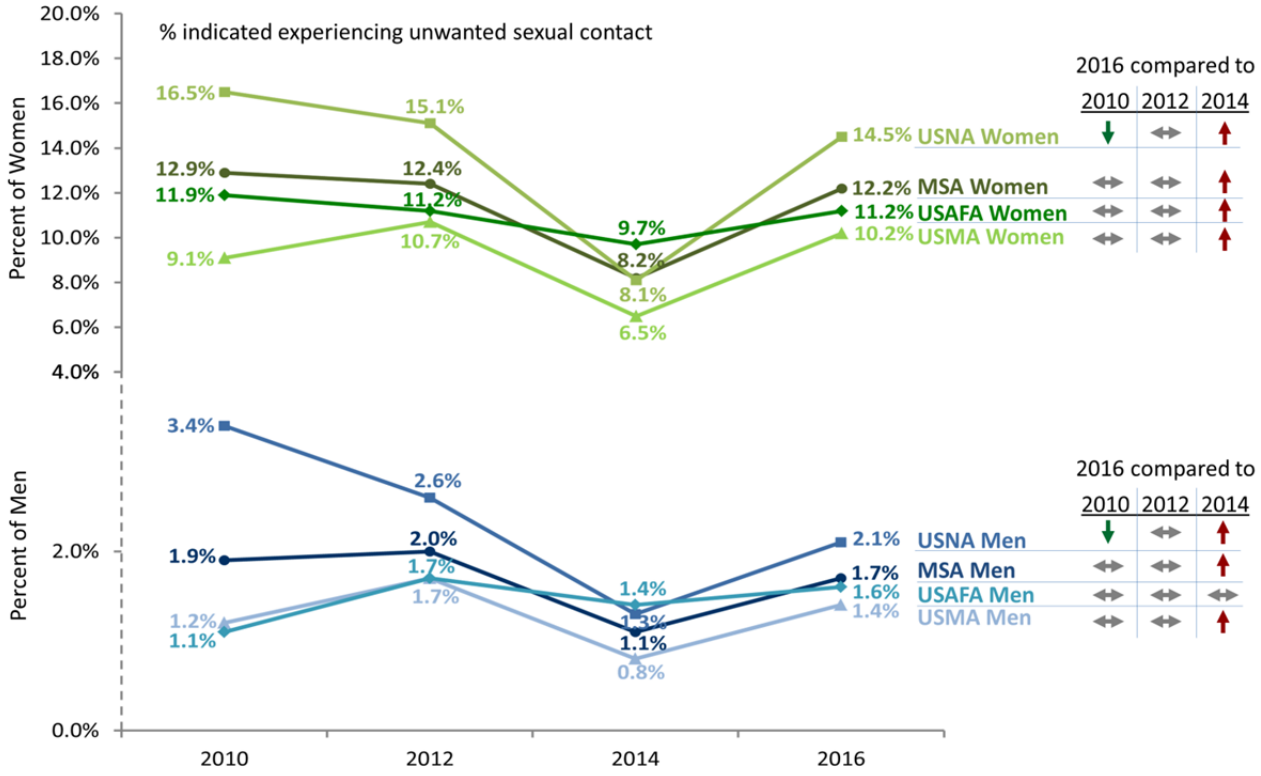
The *2016 SAGR*, as in previous surveys, is designed to provide the Department with estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the past APY. In this section we discuss the significant increase in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact along with trends in Academy culture and alcohol involvement, and MEO violations.

Estimated Prevalence Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact

Overall, the estimated prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact increased in 2016 compared to 2014, at the Total DoD level and at each Academy for women, and at the Total DoD level and at

USMA and USNA for men. Taking a longer look back over time, the estimated prevalence rates are generally stable or, in the case of USNA, on a downward trajectory, with 2014 standing out as having low estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact across all Academies. Figure 303 shows these trends. The sexual assault prevention literature, not unlike the health prevention and promotion literature generally, shows a "rebound" phenomenon in which gains made against a problem erode over time (Gidycz, Orchowski, & Berkowitz, 2011). This may be due to lack of reinforcement, diversion of attention to other issues by both program promoters and the target audience, or turnover in the target audience, which is common in college settings. This phenomenon points to the need to continually refresh and renew program efforts, maintaining them at a sustainable level of energy over the long term.

Figure 303.
Estimated Prevalence Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for Women and Men Since 2010



To best direct future program efforts, the Academies and the Department are interested in whether the increase in the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact is uniform across class years. Looking at changes over time by class year, at the Total DoD level there were statistically significant increases in the estimated prevalence rates for women across all classes, but the increases were most notable for juniors and seniors. For men there were also increases at the Total DoD level for juniors and seniors. There were some variations in this pattern by Academy; for example both male and female freshmen at USAFA had increased estimated prevalence rates compared to 2014. These results may indicate a need to focus specific efforts toward upperclass students. Seniors in particular have unique leadership opportunities at the

Academies that provide occasion for them to set the tone for the student body. If there are increases in unwanted sexual contact for juniors and seniors, it is also likely that the representation of those classes among alleged offenders has increased. The *2016 SAGR* indicated that students across all Academies reported the alleged offender in the one situation was most often someone from the same class. Below we discuss the finding that ratings of cadet/midshipman leadership for enforcing rules at USMA and USNA declined. This result is another indicator that upperclassmen may not be setting the right tone for sexual assault and sexual harassment issues. As a whole, these findings point to an opportunity to target upperclassmen as Academy leaders as a potential means to reduce unwanted behaviors within those classes and across the Academy.

Another question when estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact change is whether one type of assault drives the change in the total estimated prevalence rate–for example, whether the increase occurred mostly in completed penetration, attempted penetration, or unwanted touching only. The *2016 SAGR* asks students to indicate each behavior they have experienced, and responses are categorized hierarchically into the most severe behavior experienced. Results indicate that there were increases across the spectrum of behaviors, not just those seen as potentially less severe.

Specifically, between 2014 and 2016, there were statistically significant increases in all three behaviors for women at the DoD level (from 2.3% to 3.7% for completed penetration, from 3.3% to 4.4% for attempted penetration, and from 2.4% to 4.1% for unwanted touching) and at USNA (from 2.0% to 4.7% for completed penetration, from 2.5% to 4.3% for attempted penetration, and from 3.3% to 5.5% for unwanted touching), and statistically significant increases in attempted penetration and unwanted touching for women at USMA (from 2.9% to 4.1% for attempted penetration, and from 1.1% to 3.3% for unwanted touching). For men, there were statistically significant increases in attempted penetration and unwanted touching at the DoD level (from 0.2% to 0.5% for attempted penetration, and from 0.6% to 0.9% for unwanted touching), increases in completed and attempted penetration for USNA (from 0.1% to 0.3% for completed penetration, and from 0.1% to 0.5% for attempted penetration), and increases in attempted penetration and unwanted touching at USMA (from 0.1% to 0.5% for attempted penetration, and from 0.3% to 0.7% for unwanted touching), with a statistically significant decrease in completed penetration (from 0.4% to 0.2%). There were no statistically significant increases for any of these behaviors for USAFA women and men.

In sum, while the long term trend in estimated prevalence rates is downward for unwanted sexual contact, there were increases in the estimated prevalence rates in 2016 over 2014 that reflected increases across all categories of behaviors. Juniors and seniors showed the most notable increases in estimated prevalence rates. These findings point to a need to sustain prevention efforts and focus on upperclass students as cadet/midshipman leaders.

Academy Culture

The culture around sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Academies can influence rates of these unwanted behaviors. In seeking to understand the increase in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, the Academies and the Department can assess whether there are parallel trends in assessment of leadership. Research supports the impact of leader behavior,

particularly with respect to not engaging in and stopping others from engaging in sexual harassment, on prevalence of sexual assault (Sadler et al., 2003). To better understand the relationship between leader behavior and unwanted sexual contact at the Academies, students were asked a series of questions about cadet/midshipman leaders, commissioned officers, and non-commissioned officers. Results indicated a decline in ratings of these leaders at USNA and USMA, with ratings at USAFA remaining flat or increasing.

Specifically, the *2016 SAGR* asked students to what extent their cadet/midshipman leaders enforced rules (such as rules against fraternization, and drinking in the dormitory). At USAFA, 71% of women and 75% of men responded that cadet/midshipman leaders enforced rules to a *large* or *very large extent*, a statistically significant increase over 2014 (69% for both women and men in 2014). At USMA, however, ratings decreased significantly for both women (48% in 2016 versus 53% in 2014) and men (59% in 2016 versus 63% in 2014). Ratings also decreased significantly at USNA for both women (49% in 2016 versus 60% in 2014) and men (57% in 2016 versus 67% in 2014).

With respect to commissioned officers, at USAFA, 84% of both women and men felt they set good examples in their behavior and talk to a *large* or *very large extent* (not a statistically significant difference from 2014). At USMA, ratings were flat for women (74% in both 2016 and 2014) and decreased for men (75% in 2016 versus 79% in 2014). At USNA, ratings decreased significantly for both women (66% in 2016 versus 75% in 2014) and men (70% in 2016 versus 76% in 2014).

With respect to non-commissioned officers, at USAFA, 85% of women (increased over 84% in 2014) and 85% of men (not a statistically significant difference from 2014) felt they set good examples in their behavior and talk to a *large* or *very large* extent. But at USMA, ratings were flat for women (72% in both 2016 and 2014) and decreased for men (73% in 2016 versus 77% in 2014), and at USNA ratings were down for both women (69% in 2016 versus 73% in 2014) and men (73% in 2016 versus 75% in 2014).

Taken as a whole, the trends at USAFA point in a positive direction with respect to cadet/ midshipman and non-commissioned officer leadership. USMA showed flat or declining leadership ratings, and USNA leadership ratings were consistently lower than 2014. Decreases in leadership metrics appear to correlate to some degree with increases in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact. Because of a change in the response options for the question (from yes/no to an extent scale), the items asking whether various leaders make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault could not be compared between 2016 and 2014. In 2014, however, the largest increases in endorsement on this item over 2012 were at USNA, which also saw the biggest decrease in estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact between 2014 and 2012. These results point to the need for the Academies and the Department to continue to engage leadership in addressing issues of sexual harassment and sexual assault. As noted above, working with cadet/midshipman leadership to take ownership of this issue may impact rates of unwanted behaviors for upperclass students directly and for all students through shaping Academy culture.

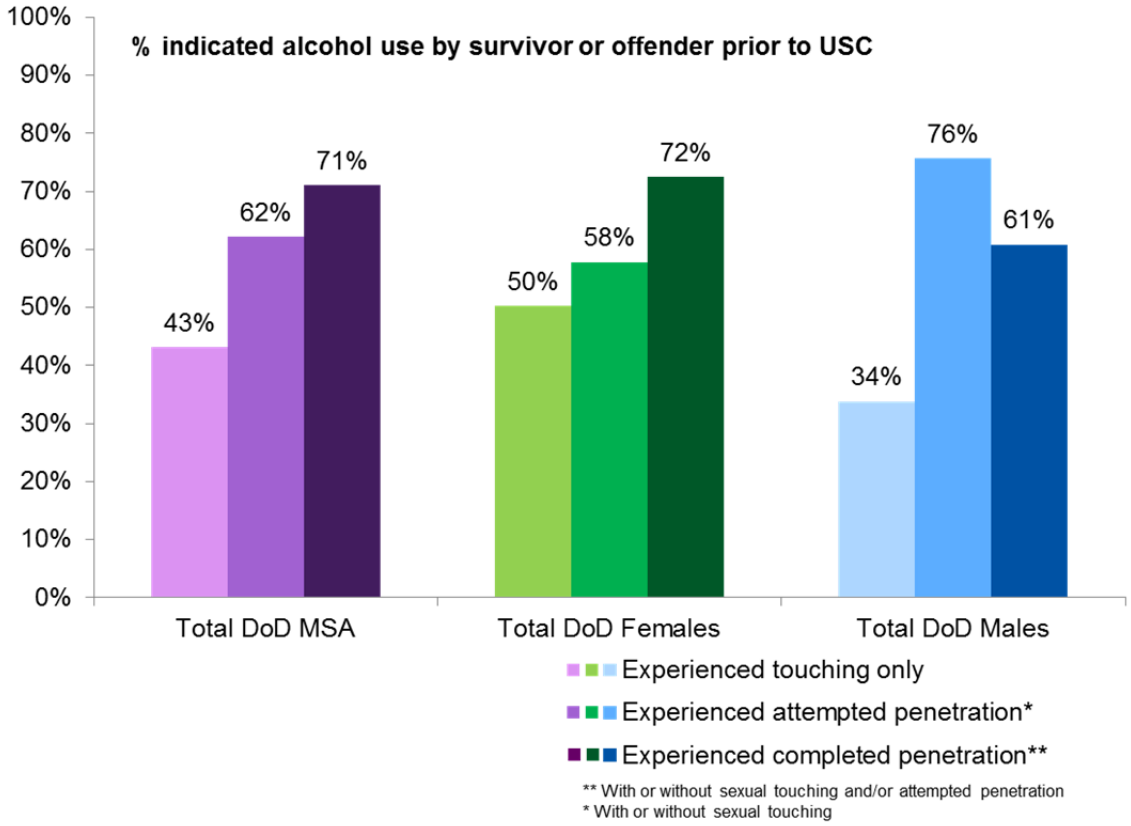
Alcohol Involvement

Alcohol use by both survivors and alleged offenders is a well-known risk factor (Brecklin & Ullman, 2010; Turchik & Wilson, 2010) in unwanted sexual contact. For example, more than one-third of women (36%) and nearly one-fifth of men (19%) who reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact on the *2016 SAGR* had at least one incident in which they were so drunk, high, or drugged that they could not show they were unwilling. Results like these imply that alcohol and drugs may be used to increase vulnerability and may impair the ability to consent. The *2016 SAGR* includes questions that aim to understand the use of alcohol by students who indicate they experienced unwanted sexual contact and the alleged offender. Results indicate that alcohol involvement in unwanted sexual contact increased for women and men overall, and alcohol involvement is higher for more severe behaviors.

Between 2014 and 2016, the proportion of alcohol involvement in the one situation of unwanted sexual contact with the greatest effect decreased among women at USAFA, dropping from 51% in 2014 to 39% in 2016. However, the proportion of alcohol involvement for women increased at the overall DoD level (from 52% in 2014 to 60% in 2016) at USMA (from 41% in 2014 to 60% in 2016), and at USNA (from 62% in 2014 to 74% in 2016). For men, alcohol involvement increased at the overall DoD level (from 29% in 2014 to 49% in 2016) and at USNA (from 14% in 2014 to 56% in 2016).

As shown in Figure 304 below, estimated rates of alcohol involvement are higher for attempted and completed penetration than for unwanted touching only at the DoD Academies.

Figure 304.
Alcohol Involvement by Type of Unwanted Sexual Contact for DoD Academies



The results suggest that focusing on reducing alcohol involvement may shift the distribution of unwanted sexual contact behaviors away from those that are most severe. While the proportion of alcohol-involved unwanted sexual contact has increased at the DoD level and certain Academies, there is also substantial non-alcohol-involved unwanted sexual contact that is important to include in prevention efforts.

MEO Violations and the Continuum of Harm

The *2016 SAGR* is, for the first time, using the new measures of sexual harassment and gender discrimination that incorporate the legal criteria for these MEO violations, and, as such, the estimated rates cannot be trended back to estimated rates from the *2014 SAGR*. Nevertheless, almost half of women and one in eight men indicated experiencing sexual harassment, and nearly one-third of women and one in 20 men indicated experiencing gender discrimination. These estimated rates point to the considerable efforts that remain in preventing sexual harassment and gender discrimination at the Academies.

While undesirable on its own, sexual harassment is also related to sexual assault. Research has shown organizational tolerance of sexual harassment and related behaviors is likely to create a permissive climate for unwanted sexual contact to occur (Begany & Milburn, 2002; Turchik &

Wilson, 2010). In addition, alleged offenders often work along a spectrum of behaviors, increasing in severity. This construct is known as the continuum of harm. 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 sexually hostile work environment) and a significant increase in likelihood of rape (Sadler et al., 2003).

Prior research conducted by DMDC (Cook et al., 2014; Severance, Klahr, & Coffey, 2016) adds to the above literature demonstrating the continuum of harm between sexual harassment and sexual assault. In line with those results, Table 202 below shows that students who have indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past year on the *2016 SAGR* have higher estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact in the past year than those who have not.

Table 202.
Estimated Prevalence Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Experience of Sexual Harassment

	USMA		USNA		USAFA	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Experienced Sexual Harassment	20.2%	8.9%	25.0%	8.0%	20.4%	9.4%
Did Not Experience Sexual Harassment	1.5%	0.4%	3.8%	1.3%	3.6%	0.6%

Of women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment, one in five at USMA (20.2%) and USAFA (20.4%) and one in four at USNA (25.0%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This is compared to one in 67 at USMA (1.5%) and less than 1 in 25 at USNA (3.8%) and USAFA (3.6%) for those women who did not indicate experiencing sexual harassment. Of men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment, unwanted sexual contact estimated prevalence rates range from around one in 10 at USAFA (9.4%) to one in 12 at USNA (8.0%). This is compared to estimated prevalence rates ranging from around one in 75 at USNA (1.3%) to one in 250 at USMA (0.6%) for men who did not indicated experiencing sexual harassment. The co-occurrence of sexual harassment and unwanted sexual contact point to a need to address them together in prevention programs at the Academies.

Another data point on the continuum of harm comes from analysis of the one situation of unwanted sexual contact with greatest effect. The *2016 SAGR* asks students if the specific alleged offender(s) had sexually harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted them before the situation. One in four Academy women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (25% for DoD women overall and at USNA and USMA, 24% at USAFA) said the alleged offender sexually harassed them before the situation. Nearly one in six men who indicated

experiencing unwanted sexual contact (17% for DoD men) said the alleged offender sexually harassed them before the situation. This number ranges from 13% at USMA, to 15% at USNA, to 22% at USAFA. Nearly one in 17 women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (6% for DoD women) said they were stalked by the alleged offender before the situation. This number ranges from one in 50 women at USMA (2%) to 6% at USNA to one in 10 at USAFA (10%). For men, more than one in 10 who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (11% for DoD men) said they were stalked by the alleged offender before the situation. This number ranges from 7% at USAFA to 12% at USNA to 15% at USMA. One in 6 women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (16% DoD women) said they were sexually assaulted by the alleged offender before the situation. This number ranges from 13% at USNA to 19% at USAFA to 20% at USMA. More than one in 14 men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (7% for DoD men overall and at USNA and USAFA, 4% at USMA) said they were sexually assaulted by the alleged offender before the situation.

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. The literature and these data point to the need for continued efforts against these precursor behaviors as part of sexual assault prevention.

Continuing Assessment

The *2016 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. Two examples are below.

The *2016 SAGR* showed concerning decreases in ratings of cadet/midshipman leadership since 2014, therefore the *2017 SAGR* focus groups will explore how cadet/midshipman leadership enforcing rules impacts the climate around sexual harassment and sexual assault and provide more insight into whether students are taking ownership over addressing these issues at their Academy. These results will help guide how best to engage student leadership around these issues.

The *2016 SAGR* also showed changes in the distribution of alcohol involvement in unwanted sexual assault, therefore the *2017 SAGR* focus groups will include questions to understand the dynamics of unwanted sexual contact both with and without the involvement of alcohol. The survey does not include general questions about alcohol use, and the focus groups can address the specific dynamic of underage drinking and drinking culture at each Academy.

Additional Research

The *2016 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 2016. While this information has value to Department and Academy leaders, more 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. OPA 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.opa.defense.gov. Future analyses will include a comparison of alcohol-involved and non-alcohol-involved unwanted sexual contact in the one situation with greatest effect.

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Appendix A.
2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

SRACAD

1. Which Service Academy/Preparatory School do you attend?

1 ☒ United States Military Academy

2 ☒ United States Military Academy Preparatory School

3 ☒ United States Naval Academy

4 ☒ United States Naval Academy Preparatory School

5 ☒ United States Air Force Academy

6 ☒ United States Air Force Academy Preparatory School

7 ☒ United States Coast Guard Academy

8 ☒ United States Merchant Marine Academy

SRSEX

2. Are you...?

1 ☒ Male

2 ☒ Female

SRCLASS

3. What is your Class year (the year you will graduate from the Academy)?

1 ☒ 2016

2 ☒ 2017

3 ☒ 2018

4 ☒ 2019

5 ☒ 2020 (Preparatory School only)

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TRNEFFA TRNEFFB

4. In your opinion, how effective was the education you received since June 2015 in actually reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as... *Mark one answer for each item*.

	Does not apply; I have not had education on these topics	Not at all effective	Slightly effective	Moderately effective	Very effective
a. Sexual harassment?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. Sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

STOPSHSAA STOPSHSAB STOPSHSAC STOPSHSAD STOPSHSAE STOPSHSAF STOPSHSAG STOPSHSAH STOPSHSAI STOPSHSAJ STOPSHSAK STOPSHSAL STOPSHSAM STOPSHSAN

5. At your Academy, to what extent do you think the persons below make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault? For example, do these persons lead by example, stress the importance of sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention, and encourage reporting? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Cadet/ midshipman leaders	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. Cadets/ midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
c. Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
d. Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

		No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
e.	Academy senior leadership (for example, Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/Deputy Commandant, Dean)	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
f.	Military/ uniformed academic faculty.....	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
g.	Civilian academic faculty.....	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
h.	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
i.	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/ advisors.....	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
j.	Club team coaches and trainers	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
k.	Club team officer representatives/ advisors.....	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
l.	Intramural coaches and trainers	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
m.	Intramural officer representatives/ advisors.....	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
n.	Physical education instructors.....	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

In this section, you will be asked about several things that someone from your Academy might have done to you that were upsetting or offensive, and that happened since June 2015.

When the questions say "someone from your Academy," please include any person you have contact with as part of your **Academy life.** "Someone from your Academy" could be an officer or non-commissioned officer, fellow cadet or midshipman, civilian employee, or contractor. These persons can be Academy leadership, faculty, athletic department, or support services.

These things may have occurred on-duty or off-duty, on-campus or off-campus. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from **your Academy.**

MEOBEHA

6. Since June 2015, did someone from your Academy repeatedly tell sexual "jokes" that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOCONTA

7. [Ask if Q6 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

1 ☒ Yes

3 ☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop

2 ☒ No

MEOOFFA

8. [Ask if Q6 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most cadets/ midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by these jokes if they had heard them? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHB

9. Since June 2015, did someone from your Academy embarrass, anger, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a cadet/midshipman of your gender is supposed to? For example, by calling you a dyke or butch (if you are a woman), or by calling you a woman, a fag, or gay (if you are a man).

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOCONTB

10. [Ask if Q9 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

1 ☒ Yes

3 ☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop

2 ☒ No

MEOOFFB

11. [Ask if Q9 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most cadets/ midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended if someone had said these things to them? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHD

12. Since June 2015, did someone from your Academy display, show, or send sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOCONTD

13. [Ask if Q12 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

1 ☒ Yes

3 ☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop

2 ☒ No

MEOOFFD

14. [Ask if Q12 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most cadets/ midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by seeing these sexually explicit materials? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHE

15. Since June 2015, did someone from your Academy repeatedly tell you about their sexual activities or make sexual gestures/body movements (for example, thrusting their pelvis or grabbing their crotch) in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOCONTE

16. [Ask if Q15 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

1 ☒ Yes

3 ☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop

2 ☒ No

MEOOFFE

17. [Ask if Q15 = "Yes"] **Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most cadets/ midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by hearing about these sexual activities or by having someone make sexual gestures/body movements (for example, thrusting their pelvis or grabbing their crotch)?** If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHF

18. Since June 2015, did someone from your Academy repeatedly ask you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOCONTF

19. [Ask if Q18 = "Yes"] **Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?**

1 ☒ Yes

3 ☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop

2 ☒ No

MEOOFFF

20. [Ask if Q18 = "Yes"] **Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most cadets/ midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended if they had been asked these questions?** If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHG

21. Since June 2015, did someone from your Academy make repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOCONTG

22. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes"] **Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?**

1 ☒ Yes

3 ☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop

2 ☒ No

MEOOFFG

23. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes"] **Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most cadets/ midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended if these remarks had been directed to them?** If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHH

24. Since June 2015, did someone from your Academy either take or share sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHACTH

25. [Ask if Q24 = "Yes"] **Did this make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?**

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOOFFH

26. [Ask if Q24 = "Yes" and Q25 = "Yes"] **Do you think this was ever severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended if it happened to them?** If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHI

27. Since June 2015, did someone from your Academy make repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you? This could range from repeatedly asking you out to asking you for sex or a "hookup."

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHACTI

28. [Ask if Q27 = "Yes"] **Did these attempts make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?**

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOCONTI

29. [Ask if Q27 = "Yes" and Q28 = "Yes"] **Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew you or someone else wanted them to stop?**

1 ☒ Yes

3 ☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop

2 ☒ No

MEOOFFI

30. [Ask if Q27 = "Yes" and Q28 = "Yes"] **Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by these unwanted attempts?** If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHK

31. **Since June 2015, did someone from your Academy repeatedly touch you in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?** This could include almost any unnecessary physical contact including hugs, shoulder rubs, or touching your hair, but would not usually include handshakes or routine uniform adjustments.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOCONTK

32. [Ask if Q31 = "Yes"] **Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?**

1 ☒ Yes

3 ☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop

2 ☒ No

MEOOFFK

33. [Ask if Q31 = "Yes"] **Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by this unnecessary touching?** If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHL

34. **Since June 2015, has someone from your Academy (permanent party, civilian faculty/staff, and/or cadets/midshipmen in leadership positions) made you feel as if you would get some benefit in exchange for doing something sexual?** For example, they might hint that they would give you a good evaluation/fitness report, a better cadet/midshipman assignment, or better academic grade in exchange for doing something sexual. Something sexual could include talking about sex, undressing, sharing sexual pictures, or having some type of sexual contact.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOWRKBENA MEOWRKBENB MEOWRKBENC

35. [Ask if Q34 = "Yes"] What led you to believe that you would get a benefit if you agreed to do something sexual? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*.

	Yes	No
a. They told you that they would give you a reward or benefit for doing something sexual	☒	☒
b. They hinted that you would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual. For example they reminded you about your evaluation/fitness report about the same time that they expressed sexual interest	☒	☒
c. Someone else told you they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things	☒	☒

MEOBEHM

36. Since June 2015, has someone from your Academy (permanent party, civilian faculty/staff, and/or cadets/midshipmen in leadership positions) made you feel like you would get punished or treated unfairly at your Academy if you did not do something sexual? For example, they hinted that they would give you a bad evaluation/fitness report, a bad grade, or treat you badly if you were not willing to do something sexual. This could include being unwilling to talk about sex, undress, share sexual pictures, or have some type of sexual contact.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOPUNISHA MEOPUNISHB MEOPUNISHC

37. [Ask if Q36 = "Yes"] What led you to believe that you would get punished or treated unfairly at your Academy if you did not do something sexual? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*.

	Yes	No
a. They told you that you would be punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual	☒	☒
b. They hinted that you would be punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual. For example, they reminded you about your evaluation/fitness report near the same time they expressed sexual interest	☒	☒
c. Someone else told you they were punished or treated unfairly by this person for not doing something sexual	☒	☒

MEOBEHN

38. Since June 2015, did you hear someone from your Academy say that someone of your gender is not as good as someone of the opposite gender as a future officer, or that someone of your gender should be prevented from becoming a future officer?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOHRMCARA

39. [Ask if Q38 = "Yes"] **Do you think their beliefs about someone of your gender ever harmed or limited your cadet/midshipman career?** For example, did they hurt your evaluation/fitness report, or affect your grades or chances for leadership positions?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOBEHO

40. Since June 2015, do you think someone from your Academy (permanent party, civilian faculty/staff, and/or cadets/midshipmen in leadership positions) mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOHRMCARB

41. [Ask if Q40 = "Yes"] **Do you think this treatment ever harmed or limited your cadet/ midshipman career?** For example, did they hurt your evaluation/fitness report, or affect your grades or chances for leadership positions?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MEOCATA MEOCATB MEOCATC

42. [Ask if (MEO_FLAG) = "True"] **Of the behaviors that you selected as happening to you, would you consider them to be...** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*.**

	Yes	No
a. A hostile work environment? For example, severe and pervasive unwelcome sexual advances, used language/behavior/jokes of a sexual nature, or offensive physical conduct	☒	☒
b. Quid pro quo? For example, someone implied preferential treatment in exchange for your sexual cooperation	☒	☒
c. Gender discrimination? For example, mistreated you because of your gender or exposed you to language/behaviors that conveyed offensive or condescending gender-based attitudes	☒	☒

GRINVLVE

43. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] **Did the incidents you experienced since June 2015 involve...** ***Mark one*.**

1 ☒ The same people in all incidents?

2 ☒ The same people in some incidents, but not all?

3 ☒ Different people in each incident?

4 ☒ Identity was unknown?

GRHAZE GRBULLY

44. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] **Would you describe any of these unwanted experiences as...** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	Yes	No
a. **Hazing?** Hazing refers to so-called initiations or rites of passage in which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization.	☒	☒
b. **Bullying?** Bullying refers to acts of aggression intended to single out individuals from their fellow cadets/ midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization.	☒	☒

GENDER-RELATED SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

The following questions ask about the unwanted situation that had the greatest effect on you. Before you continue, please choose the one unwanted situation since June 2015 that you consider to be the worst or most serious.

GROFFENDA GROFFENDB GROFFENDC GROFFENDD GROFFENDE GROFFENDF GROFFENDG GROFFENDH GROFFENDI GROFFENDJ GROFFENDK GROFFENDL

45. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] **Who was the person(s) in this situation who did this to you?** ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	☒	☒	☒
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	☒	☒	☒
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	☒	☒	☒
d. A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	☒	☒	☒
e. A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	☒	☒	☒
f. A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	☒	☒	☒
g. Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	☒	☒	☒
h. Academy civilian faculty or staff	☒	☒	☒
i. A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	☒	☒	☒
j. A person not affiliated with DoD/ DHS/DOT	☒	☒	☒
k. Unknown person	☒	☒	☒
l. **USMMA ONLY.** A person affiliated with the maritime industry	☒	☒	☒

OFFSIMACT

46. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] Did the person(s) do similar unwanted actions to others?

1 ☒ Yes

2 ☒ No

3 ☒ Don't know

GR1SITHZE GR1SITBUL

47. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] Would you describe this situation as... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*.

	Yes	No
a. **Hazing?** Hazing refers to so-called initiations or rites of passage in which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization.	☒	☒
b. **Bullying?** Bullying refers to acts of aggression intended to single out individuals from their fellow cadets/ midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization.	☒	☒

GRREPORT

48. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] Did you <u>discuss/report</u> this situation with/to any authority or organization?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

GRREPORTSP

[Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True" AND Q48 = "Yes"] If you responded "Yes," to whom did you discuss/report this situation? Please indicate position or title, not name (e.g., Cadet/ midshipman commander, AOC/TAC/Company Officer, SARC, EO Officer, SHARP Officer). DO NOT INCLUDE NAMES.

GRACTA GRACTB GRACTC GRACTD GRACTE GRACTF GRACTG GRACTH GRACTI GRACTJ GRACTK GRACTL

49. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True" AND Q48 = "Yes"] 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	☒	☒
b. Your situation was/is being investigated	☒	☒
c. You were kept informed of what actions were being taken	☒	☒
d. You were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	☒	☒

		Yes	No
e.	Your situation was discounted or not taken seriously	☒	☒
f.	Disciplinary action was taken against you	☒	☒
g.	Disciplinary action was taken against the offender	☒	☒
h.	Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against you	☒	☒
i.	Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against the offender	☒	☒
j.	You were ridiculed or scorned	☒	☒
k.	Some other action was taken	☒	☒
l.	You don't know what happened	☒	☒

GRACTSP

[Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True" AND Q48 = "Yes" and Q49 k = "Yes"] **If you responded "Yes," to "Some other action was taken," please specify the action that was taken. Do not include any information that would identify yourself or others.**

GRNOREPA GRNOREPB GRNOREPC GRNOREPD GRNOREPE GRNOREPF GRNOREPG GRNOREPH GRNOREPI GRNOREPJ GRNOREPK GRNOREPL GRNOREPM GRNOREPN

50. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True" AND Q48 = "No"] **What were your reasons for not discussing/ reporting this situation?** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*****.**

		Yes	No
a.	You thought it was not important enough to report	☒	☒
b.	You did not know how to report	☒	☒
c.	You felt uncomfortable making a report	☒	☒
d.	You took care of the problem yourself by avoiding the person who harassed you	☒	☒
e.	You took care of the problem yourself by confronting the person who harassed you	☒	☒
f.	You took care of the problem yourself by forgetting about it and moving on	☒	☒
g.	You did not think anything would be done	☒	☒
h.	You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	☒	☒
i.	You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	☒	☒
j.	You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	☒	☒
k.	You did not want people talking or gossiping about you	☒	☒

	Yes	No
l. You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	☒	☒
m. You did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	☒	☒
n. You did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	☒	☒

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

Please read the following special instructions before continuing the survey.

Questions in this next section ask about unwanted sexual experiences of an abusive, humiliating, or sexual nature. These types of unwanted experiences may vary in severity. Some of them could be viewed as an assault. Others could be viewed as hazing or some other type of unwanted experience.

They can happen to both women and men.

Please include experiences even if you or others had been drinking alcohol, using drugs, or were intoxicated.

The following questions will ask you about situations that happened AFTER June 2015. You will have an opportunity to describe experiences that happened BEFORE June 2015 later in the survey.

USCA USCB USCC USCD USCE

51. Since June 2015, 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... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*.

	Yes	No
a. Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, buttocks, [breasts if you are a woman]), or made you sexually touch them?	☒	☒
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?	☒	☒
c. Made you have sexual intercourse?	☒	☒
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?	☒	☒
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?	☒	☒

SA1NUM

52. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] Please give your best estimate of how many different times (on how many separate occasions) since June 2015, you had these unwanted experiences?

_____ Times

SAONEGEN

53. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **Were all these events done by the same person?** ***Mark one*****.**

60 ☒ Does not apply, I had one event

1 ☒ Yes

2 ☒ No, more than one person

3 ☒ Not sure

SAABSE

54. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **Was this unwanted experience (or any experiences like this if you had more than one) abusive or humiliating?** ***Mark one*****.**

1 ☒ Yes

2 ☒ No

3 ☒ Not sure

USCHAZE USCBULLY

55. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **Would you describe this unwanted experience as...** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*****.**

	Yes	No
a. **Hazing?** Hazing refers to so-called initiations or rites of passage in which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization.	☒	☒
b. **Bullying?** Bullying refers to acts of aggression intended to single out individuals from their fellow cadets/ midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization.	☒	☒

SA1ACTA SA1ACTB SA1ACTC

56. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **Did the person(s) who did this to you...** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*****.**

	Yes	No
a. Use physical force or threats to make you comply (for example, physically injure you)?	☒	☒
b. Threaten to harm you physically (or someone else)?	☒	☒
c. Threaten or coerce you (or someone else) in some other way such as by using their position of authority, spreading lies about you, or getting you in trouble with authorities?	☒	☒

SAALCDRGA SAALCDRGB SAALCDRGC

57. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"]
Did the person(s) do this when... ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Yes	No	Not sure
a. You were so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not show them that you were unwilling?	☒	☒	☒
b. You were passed out, asleep, or unconscious?	☒	☒	☒
c. You did not have time to react?	☒	☒	☒

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

The following questions ask about the unwanted situation that had the greatest effect on you since June 2015. Before you continue, please choose the one unwanted situation since June 2015 that you consider to be the worst or most serious.

SA1SITA SA1SITB SA1SITC SA1SITD SA1SITE

58. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"]
Which of the following experiences happened during the situation you chose as the worst or most serious? ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	Yes	No
a. Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, buttocks, [breasts if you are a woman]), or made you sexually touch them?	☒	☒
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?	☒	☒
c. Made you have sexual intercourse?	☒	☒
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?	☒	☒
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?	☒	☒

Please continue to focus on this worst or most serious situation in the questions that follow.

SA1NUMOFF

59. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"]
How many people did this to you? ***Mark one.***

1 ☒ One person
2 ☒ More than one person
3 ☒ Not sure

SAGRPGEN

60. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **Was/Were this person(s)...** ***Mark one*.**

1 ☒ A man?

2 ☒ A woman?

3 ☒ A mix of men and women?

4 ☒ Not sure?

OFFRELA OFFRELB OFFRELC OFFRELD OFFRELE OFFRELF

61. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **At the time of the situation, was/were the person(s) who did this to you...** ***Mark all that apply*.**

☒ Someone you were currently dating?

☒ Someone you had previously dated?

☒ Someone you had a casual relationship with (for example, hooked up with)?

☒ Someone you knew from class or other activity?

☒ Someone you had just met?

☒ A stranger?

USCOFFNDA USCOFFNDB USCOFFNDC USCOFFNDD USCOFFNDE USCOFFNDF USCOFFNDG USCOFFNDH USCOFFNDI USCOFFNDJ USCOFFNDK USCOFFNDL

62. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **At the time of the situation, was/were the person(s) who did this to you...** ***Mark one answer for each item*.**

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year?	☒	☒	☒
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year?	☒	☒	☒
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year?	☒	☒	☒
d. A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command?	☒	☒	☒
e. A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy?	☒	☒	☒
f. A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy?	☒	☒	☒
g. Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff?	☒	☒	☒
h. Academy civilian faculty or staff?	☒	☒	☒
i. A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy?	☒	☒	☒
j. A person not affiliated with DoD/ DHS/DOT?	☒	☒	☒

	Yes	No	Don't know
k. Unknown person?	☒	☒	☒
l. **USMMA ONLY.** A person affiliated with the maritime industry?	☒	☒	☒

USCOCCURA USCOCCURB USCOCCURC USCOCCURD USCOCCURE USCOCCURF USCOCCURG

63. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **Did the unwanted situation occur... *Mark one answer for each item*. If you have not been to these locations since June 2015 please mark "Not applicable."**

	Yes	No
a. On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area?	☒	☒
b. On Academy grounds not in dormitory/ living area?	☒	☒
c. Off Academy grounds at a social event (for example, a party)?	☒	☒
d. Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event (for example, a sports team trip, conference, club event, or training)?	☒	☒
e. Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus?	☒	☒
f. Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member?	☒	☒
g. Some other location off Academy grounds?	☒	☒

USCWHENA USCWHENB USCWHENC USCWHEND USCWHENE USCWHENF USCWHENG

64. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **When did the situation occur? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*.**

	Yes	No
a. During normal duty hours	☒	☒
b. After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	☒	☒
c. After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	☒	☒
d. On leave	☒	☒
e. During summer experience/training/sea duty	☒	☒
f. On exchange to another Academy	☒	☒
g. **USMMA ONLY.** During maritime duty	☒	☒

USC1SITHZE USC1SITBUL

65. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **Would you describe this situation as...** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	Yes	No
a. **Hazing?** Hazing refers to so-called initiations or rites of passage in which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization.	☒	☒
b. **Bullying?** Bullying refers to acts of aggression intended to single out individuals from their fellow cadets/ midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization.	☒	☒

STALKSHA STALKSHB STALKSHC STALKSHD STALKSHE STALKSHF

66. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **Did the person(s) who did this...** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	Yes	No
a. Sexually harass you before this situation?	☒	☒
b. Stalk you before this situation?	☒	☒
c. Sexually assault you (that is, sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) before this situation?	☒	☒
d. Sexually harass you after this situation?	☒	☒
e. Stalk you after this situation?	☒	☒
f. Sexually assault you (that is, sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) after this situation?	☒	☒

SAUSEALC

67. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] **At the time of this unwanted situation had you been drinking alcohol?**

1 ☒ Yes
2 ☒ No
3 ☒ Not sure

SABUYALC SADRUGED

68. [Ask if (Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes") and Q67 = "Yes"] **Just prior to this unwanted situation...** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	Yes	No
a. Did the person(s) who did this to you buy or give you alcohol to drink?	☒	☒

	Yes	No
b. Do you think that you might have been given a drug without your knowledge or consent?	☒	☒

SADRUGEDSP

[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q68 b = "Yes"] If you responded "Yes" to "Do you think that you might have been given a drug without your knowledge or consent?", please indicate why you believed this happened. Do not include any information that would identify yourself or others.

OFFALC

69. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] At the time of this unwanted situation, had the person(s) who did it been drinking alcohol?

1 ☒ Yes
2 ☒ No
3 ☒ Do not know

SASTEPINA SASTEPINB

70. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] At the time of this unwanted situation... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*.

	Yes	No
a. Was there anyone else present who stepped in to help you?	☒	☒
b. Was there someone else present who could have stepped in to help you, but did not?	☒	☒

SARSLTA SARSLTB SARSLTC SARSLTD SARSLTE

71. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] After this unwanted situation... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*.

	Yes	No
a. Did you consider requesting a transfer to another company/squadron?	☒	☒
b. Did you think about leaving your Academy?	☒	☒
c. Did your academic performance suffer?	☒	☒
d. Did you take time off (for example, sick in quarters, leave of absence) because of the situation?	☒	☒
e. Did the situation damage your personal relationships, for example with a person you were dating or a friend?	☒	☒

DoD provides two ways in which to report a sexual assault:

- A Restricted report of sexual assault allows the sexual assault victim to make a confidential report, to certain individuals, and to receive medical treatment and counseling without starting an official investigation of the assault and without notifying the command the victim was sexually assaulted.
- An Unrestricted report allows the sexual assault victim to receive the same level of support services as a victim who elects the restricted reporting option, but unlike a restricted report, command is notified of the sexual assault of the victim, and an official investigation is undertaken for purposes of holding the alleged offender accountable.

REPUSC

72. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes"] Did you officially report that you were a victim of a sexual assault?** This could have been either a restricted or unrestricted report.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

REPINIT

73. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes"] Did you initially make a...** ***Mark one*****.**

1 ☒ Restricted report?

2 ☒ Unrestricted report?

3 ☒ Unsure what type of report I initially made?

RESTREP

74. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q73 = "Restricted report?"] Did your restricted report remain restricted?**

1 ☒ Yes

2 ☒ No, I converted it to unrestricted

3 ☒ No, an independent investigation occurred (for example, someone you talked to about it notified your chain of command and they initiated an investigation)

SARPTRESA SARPTRESB SARPTRESC SARPTRESD SARPTRESE SARPTRESF SARPTRESG SARPTRESH SARPTRESI SARPTRESJ SARPTRESK SARPTRESL

75. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes"] **What were your reasons for reporting the situation?** ***Mark all that apply*.**

- ☒ Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves
- ☒ To stop the person(s) from hurting you again
- ☒ To stop the person(s) from hurting others
- ☒ It was your civic/military duty to report it
- ☒ To punish the person(s) who did it
- ☒ To discourage other potential offenders
- ☒ To get medical assistance
- ☒ To get mental health assistance
- ☒ To stop rumors
- ☒ Someone you told encouraged you to report
- ☒ Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy
- ☒ Other

SAPRTRESSP

[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q75 l = "Marked"] **If you responded "Other," please specify all other reasons.** ***Do not include any information that would identify yourself or others.***

USCNOREPA USCNOREPB USCNOREPC USCNOREPD USCNOREPE USCNOREPF USCNOREPG USCNOREPH USCNOREPI USCNOREPJ

76. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "No"] **What were your reasons for not reporting the situation to a military authority?** ***Mark all that apply*.**

- ☒ You thought it was not serious enough to report
- ☒ You took care of the problem yourself by avoiding the person who assaulted you
- ☒ You took care of the problem yourself by confronting the person who assaulted you
- ☒ You took care of the problem yourself by forgetting about it and moving on
- ☒ You did not want more people to know
- ☒ You felt uncomfortable making a report
- ☒ You thought reporting would take too much time and effort
- ☒ You did not want people talking or gossiping about you
- ☒ You felt shame/embarrassment
- ☒ Other

USCNOREPSP

[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "No" AND Q76 j = "Marked"] If you responded "Other," please specify all other reasons. *Do not include any information that would identify yourself or others.*

SAMEREP

77. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND (Q72 = "Yes" or Q72 = "No")] In retrospect, would you make the same decision about reporting if you could do it over?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH REPORTING

Please read the following special instructions before continuing the survey.

Questions in this next section ask about unwanted experiences associated with reporting sexual assault. DoD policies specifically prohibit retaliation. Retaliation includes two distinct types of actions:

1) ostracism and such acts of maltreatment, as designated by the Secretary of the Military Department, committed by peers of a member of the Armed Forces or by other persons because the member reported a criminal offense.

2) taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces because the member reported a criminal offense.

The following questions will ask you about situations that happened AFTER June 2015.

OSTRSM

78. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes"] Ostracism as a form of retaliation described in the first type of retaliation above can include any of the following actions:

- Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense—In public because you reported a criminal offense, or intended to report a criminal offense.
- Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions because you reported a criminal offense, or intended to report a criminal offense.
- Ignored you or failed to speak to you (for example, gave you "the silent treatment") because you reported a criminal offense, or intended to report a criminal offense.
- Some other negative action because you reported a criminal offense, or intended to report a criminal offense.

As a result of you reporting the sexual assault, have any of your cadets/midshipman peers (including those in your cadet/midshipman chain of command) or your leadership done any of the actions in the list above?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

OSTRSMSP

[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q78 = "Yes"] If you experienced any negative actions as a result of reporting that were not in the list above, please specify. *Do not include any information that would identify yourself or others.*

OSTSUSREP

79. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q78 = "Yes"] **Did any of the individual(s) who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?**

1 ☒ Yes

2 ☒ No

3 ☒ Not sure

OSTACTA OSTACTB OSTACTC OSTACTD

80. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q78 = "Yes"] **Why do you think the individual(s) took the actions you marked as happening to you? *Mark all that apply*.**

☒ Not sure

☒ They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting

☒ They were trying to make you feel excluded

☒ They did not believe you

MLTRT

81. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes"] **Maltreatment as a form of retaliation described above can include any of the following actions:**

- Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense—To you in private
- Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others
- Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault
- Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent
- Damaged or threatened to damage your property
- Some other negative action

As a result of you reporting the sexual assault, have any of your cadet/midshipman peers (including those in your cadet/midshipman chain of command) or your leadership done any of the actions in the list above?

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

MLTRTSP

[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q81 = "Yes"] **If you experienced any negative actions as a result of reporting that were not in the list above, please specify. *Do not include any information that would identify yourself or others.***

MLTRTSUSREP

82. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q81 = "Yes"] Did any of the individual(s) who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?**

1 ☒ Yes
2 ☒ No
3 ☒ Not sure

MLTRTACTA MLTRTACTB MLTRTACTC MLTRTACTD

83. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q81 = "Yes"] Why do you think the individual(s) took the actions you marked as happening to you? *Mark all that apply.***

☒ Not sure
☒ They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting
☒ They were trying to abuse or humiliate you
☒ They did not believe you

PRSACTAUTH

84. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q81 = "Yes"] Was/Were any of the individual(s) who took these actions in a position of authority/leadership over you (i.e., cadet/midshipman chain of command or permanent party leadership, such as TAC, Company Officer, AOC, Regimental Officer, TAC NCO, SEL, or AMT)? USAFA ONLY: Please do not include cadet leadership when considering who took these actions.**

1 ☒ Yes
2 ☒ No
3 ☒ Not sure

WHOACTA WHOACTB WHOACTC WHOACTD WHOACTE WHOACTF WHOACTG WHOACTH WHOACTI WHOACTJ WHOACTK WHOACTL

85. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND (Q78 = "Yes" OR Q81 = "Yes")] In response to your answers to questions 78 through 84, please indicate whom you believe took the actions. *Mark one answer for each item.***

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year?	☒	☒	☒
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year?	☒	☒	☒
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year?	☒	☒	☒
d. A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command?	☒	☒	☒

		Yes	No	Don't know
e.	A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy?	☒	☒	☒
f.	A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy?	☒	☒	☒
g.	Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff?	☒	☒	☒
h.	Academy civilian faculty or staff?	☒	☒	☒
i.	A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy?	☒	☒	☒
j.	A person not affiliated with DoD/ DHS/DOT?	☒	☒	☒
k.	Unknown person?	☒	☒	☒
l.	**USMMA ONLY.** A person affiliated with the maritime industry?	☒	☒	☒

RSLTACTA RSLTACTB RSLTACTC RSLTACTD RSLTACTE RSLTACTF RSLTACTG

86. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND (Q78 = "Yes" OR Q81 = "Yes")] **As a result of the actions taken against you, did any of the following occur?** ***Mark all that apply*****.**

- ☒ You decided not to participate in, or move forward with, your report
- ☒ You were fearful for your physical safety
- ☒ You considered leaving the Academy
- ☒ You suffered emotional distress or mental harm
- ☒ You felt isolated from your company/squadron
- ☒ Your private/personal relationships suffered
- ☒ None of the above

SCLMDACT

87. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND (Q78 = "Yes" OR Q81 = "Yes")] **Did any of the actions you marked involve social media (for example, Facebook, Twitter, Yik Yak, Kik)?**

- 2 ☒ Yes
- 1 ☒ No

REPRSL

88. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes"] **The second type of <u>retaliation</u> described may include any of the following personnel actions done by a person in a position to take such actions:**

- Denied you or removed you from a leadership position
- Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to a leadership position
- Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation
- Denied you an award or other form of recognition you were previously eligible to receive
- Assigned you new duties without doing the same to others
- Assigned you to duties that do not match your current class year or position within the company/ squadron
- Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current class year or position within the company/squadron
- Transferred you to a different company/squadron without your request or agreement
- Ordered you to one or more mental health evaluations
- Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action
- Some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, your position or career

As a result of you reporting the sexual assault, has anyone in a position of authority/ leadership over you (i.e., cadet/midshipman chain of command or permanent party leadership, such as TAC, Company Officer, AOC, Regimental Officer, TAC NCO, SEL, or AMT) either done or threatened to do any actions such as those in the list above? USAFA ONLY: Please do not include cadet leadership when considering who took these actions.

2 ☒ Yes

1 ☒ No

REPRSLSP

[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q88 = "Yes"] **If you experienced any negative actions as a result of reporting that were not in the list above, please specify. *Do not include any information that would identify yourself or others.***

TYPELEADA TYPELEADB

89. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q88 = "Yes"] **Which type of leadership took the actions you marked as happening to you? *Mark all that apply*.**

☒ Cadet/midshipman leadership

☒ Academy permanent party leadership (for example, faculty member, coach, TAC Officer, AOC, Company Officer, Regimental Officer)

LEADACTREP

90. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q88 = "Yes"] **Do you have reason to believe that any of the leadership actions you experienced were only based on your report of sexual assault (that is, not based on your conduct or performance)?**

1 ☒ Yes

2 ☒ No

3 ☒ Not sure

YLEADACTA YLEADACTB YLEADACTC YLEADACTD

91. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND Q88 = "Yes"] Why do you think your leadership took the actions you marked as happening to you? *Mark all that apply.***

- ☒ Not sure
- ☒ They were trying to get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted)
- ☒ They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report
- ☒ They were mad at you for causing a problem for them

RETALACTA RETALACTB RETALACTC RETALACTD RETALACTE

92. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND (Q78 = "Yes" or Q81 = "Yes" or Q88 = "Yes")] Thinking about all of the negative reactions you experienced from Academy peers and/or leadership, did you... *Mark all that apply.***

- ☒ Discuss these behaviors with your friends, family or fellow cadets/midshipmen?
- ☒ Discuss these behaviors with a professional (for example, chaplain, counselor, Sexual Assault Response Coordinator [SARC], Special Victims' Counsel [SVC]/Victims' Legal Counsel [VLC])?
- ☒ Discuss these behaviors with anyone up your chain of command (for example, TAC officer/ NCO, AOC/AMT, Company Officer/SEL, Regimental Officer)?
- ☒ File a complaint (for example, with the Inspector General, Military Equal Opportunity Office, Commandant/Commandant Office)?
- ☒ None of the above actions

RETALRSLTA RETALRSLTB RETALRSLTC RETALRSLTD RETALRSLTE RETALRSLTF

93. **[Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND (Q78 = "Yes" or Q81 = "Yes" or Q88 = "Yes") AND (Q92 c = "Marked" or Q92 d = "Marked")] What actions were taken in response to your discussion with someone in your chain of command OR as a result of this complaint? *Mark all that apply*.**

- ☒ You got help dealing with the situation
- ☒ Your leadership took steps to address the situation
- ☒ The behavior(s) stopped on their own
- ☒ The situation continued or got worse for you
- ☒ You were told/encouraged to drop the issue
- ☒ You are not aware of any action taken by the person that you told

YNOTRPTRELA YNOTRPTRELB YNOTRPTRELC YNOTRPTRELD YNOTRPTRELE YNOTRPTRELF YNOTRPTRELG YNOTRPTRELH

94. [Ask if Q51 a = "Yes" or Q51 b = "Yes" or Q51 c = "Yes" or Q51 d = "Yes" or Q51 e = "Yes" AND Q72 = "Yes" AND (Q78 = "Yes" or Q81 = "Yes" or Q88 = "Yes") AND (Q92 c = "Not marked" AND Q92 d = "Not marked")] **You indicated you chose not to file a complaint. Why did you choose not to report the behaviors?** ***Mark all that apply.***

- ☒ The person(s) stopped their behavior
- ☒ You did not want more people to know and/or judge you
- ☒ You did not know how to report it
- ☒ Someone told you not to report it
- ☒ You did not think anything would be done or anyone would believe you
- ☒ You did not trust that the process would be fair
- ☒ You were worried that reporting would cause more harm to you than good
- ☒ Some other reason

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

OBSRVESIT

95. **Since June 2015 did you observe a situation where you believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur?**

- 2 ☒ Yes
- 1 ☒ No

SITRESP

96. [Ask if Q95 = "Yes"] **Which one of the following actions best describes your response to the situation?** ***Mark one*****.**

- 1 ☒ I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation
- 2 ☒ I asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help
- 3 ☒ I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation
- 4 ☒ I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation
- 5 ☒ I asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation
- 6 ☒ I told someone in a position of authority about the situation
- 7 ☒ I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action
- 8 ☒ I decided to not take action

EXTWILLA EXTWILLB

97. To what extent are <u>you</u> 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?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
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?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

FTREEXPA FTREEXPB FTREEXPC

98. If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, would you be likely to... ***Mark one answer for each item*.**

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. Trust the Academy to protect your privacy following the reported incident?	☒	☒	☒
b. Trust the Academy to ensure your safety following the reported incident?	☒	☒	☒
c. Trust the Academy to treat you with dignity and respect following the reported incident?	☒	☒	☒

ACADEMY CULTURE

CULTUREA CULTUREB CULTUREC CULTURED CULTUREE CULTUREF CULTUREG CULTUREH CULTUREI CULTUREJ

99. 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?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. Potential scrutiny by the media makes victims less likely to come forward to report sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
c. Potential negative reaction from Academy peers makes victims less likely to report sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
d. People “cry rape” to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
e. “Victim blaming” occurs (i.e., holding a victim partly or entirely responsible for a sexual assault)?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
f. A victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
g. The other cadets/ midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
h. Your cadet/midshipmen leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory)?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
i. Your commissioned officers (AOCs, TACs, Company Officers) set good examples in their own behavior and talk?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
j. Your non-commissioned officers (AMTs, TAC NCOs, SELs) set good examples in their own behavior and talk?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

PRIOR EXPERIENCES

The questions so far have been about things that occurred in the past Academic Program Year (since June 2015). For the next question, please think about situations that happened more than one year ago, BEFORE June 2015. These are all experiences that you did not tell us about earlier in the survey.

These questions assess experiences of an abusive, humiliating, or sexual nature, and that occurred even though you did not want them and did not consent.

Please include an experience regardless of who did it to you or where it happened.

PRIORUSCA1 PRIORUSCA2 PRIORUSCA3 PRIORUSCB1 PRIORUSCB2 PRIORUSCB3 PRIORUSCC1 PRIORUSCC2 PRIORUSCC3 PRIORUSCD1 PRIORUSCD2 PRIORUSCD3 PRIORUSCE1 PRIORUSCE2 PRIORUSCE3

100. Before June 2015, 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... *Mark all that apply*.

	Yes, before entering the Academy	Yes, since entering the Academy	No, have not experienced
a. Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, buttocks, [breasts if you are a woman]), or made you sexually touch them?	☒	☒	☒
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?	☒	☒	☒
c. Made you have sexual intercourse?	☒	☒	☒
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?	☒	☒	☒
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?	☒	☒	☒

COMMENT

101. If you have comments or concerns that you were not able to express in answering this survey, please enter them in the space provided. Any comments you make on this questionnaire will be kept confidential, and no follow-up action will be taken in response to any specifics reported. Your feedback is useful and appreciated. Please DO NOT include any identifying information (for example, names, addresses, company/squadron number, etc.)

Appendix B.
Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions

2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)
Office of People Analytics (OPA)

The Office of People Analytics (OPA) Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) has been conducting surveys of gender issues for the active duty military since 1988.[90] OPA 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 Military Service Academies (MSAs). To construct estimates for the *2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (*2016 SAGR*), OPA used weighting procedures to ensure accuracy of estimates to the full MSA population. The following details some common questions about our methodology as a whole and the *2016 SAGR* specifically.

1. **What was the population of interest for the 2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2016 SAGR)?**

The population of interest for the *2016 SAGR* consisted of cadets and midshipmen at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA), and U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) in class years 2016 through 2019. (The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy [USMMA] also participated using the same survey instrument; the survey is administered on a different time frame and USMMA's results are not included in this report). The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey except students who were on exchange from another MSA and 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. A census of students at the MSA Preparatory Schools was also included in the *2016 SAGR*, and their results will be presented in a separate report.

The target survey frame consisted of 13,416 students (12,564 DoD and 852 USCGA) drawn from the student rosters provided to OPA by each of the four Service Academies. OPA received a final dataset containing 13,389 returned questionnaires (12,537 DoD and 852 USCGA). Surveys were completed by 10,163 students (9,376 DoD and 787 USCGA), yielding an overall weighted response rate for respondents at the DoD Service Academies of 75% (85% for DoD Academy women and 71% for DoD Academy men) and 92% for USCGA (95% for USCGA women and 91% for USCGA men).

[90] Prior to 2016, the Defense Research Surveys, and Statistics Center resided within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). In 2016, DHRA reorganized and moved RSSC under the newly established Office of People Analytics (OPA).

2. **What are the top-line results from the *2016 SAGR*?**

Based on the findings for the *2016 SAGR*, we estimate that 10.2% of USMA women, 14.5% of USNA women, 11.2% of USAFA women, and 8.0% of USCGA women experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. Each of these estimated prevalence rates showed a statistically significant increase over the respective estimated prevalence rates in 2014 (6.5% at USMA, 8.1% at USNA, 9.7% at USAFA, and 6.0% at USCGA). We also estimate that 1.4% of USMA men, 2.1% of USNA men, 1.6% of USAFA men, and 1.0% of USCGA men experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2015. The estimated prevalence rates were statistically significantly higher than the 2014 estimated prevalence rates for USMA (0.8%) and USNA (1.3%), unchanged for USAFA (1.4%) and USCGA (1.4%).

The *2016 SAGR* also measured sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations among Service Academy students since June 2015, including experiences of sexual harassment and/or gender discrimination. We estimate that 46% of USMA women, 51% of USNA women, 47% of USAFA women, and 36% of USCGA women experienced sexual harassment. We estimate that 13% of USMA men, 12% of USNA men, 11% of USAFA men, and 11% of USCGA men experienced sexual harassment. We estimate that 31% of USMA women, 33% of USNA women, 24% of USAFA women, and 11% of USCGA women experienced gender discrimination. We estimate that 4% of USMA men, 7% of USNA men, 3% of USAFA men, and 4% of USCGA men experienced gender discrimination. The measures of sexual harassment and gender discrimination are new in 2016 and cannot be compared to prior years.

3. **What was the survey question used to measure Unwanted Sexual Contact?**

The measure of unwanted sexual contact for the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 *SAGR* surveys includes the five specific behaviors listed below. In 2016, respondents were asked to indicate "Yes" or "No" to the following question for each behavior:

> *Since June 2015, 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 (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, buttocks, [breasts if you are a woman]), 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?*

4. **The term "Unwanted Sexual Contact" does not accurately represent the categories of crime in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Why is this? Is unwanted sexual contact different than "sexual assault?"**

The measure of unwanted sexual contact used by the *2016 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 unwanted sexual contact estimated prevalence rate reflect the percentage of Academy students 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 alleged offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to categorize accurately which offense they experienced would not be productive. The terms 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.

In 2014, RAND Corp. conducted the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Survey* (*2014 RMWS*) independently from the DoD. For this effort, researchers fielded two versions of the survey: one using the unwanted sexual contact question and one using a newly constructed measure of sexual assault that incorporates UCMJ-prohibited behaviors and consent factors to derive estimated prevalence rates of crimes committed against military members. Weighted estimated top-line prevalence rates from each measure were not significantly different. In October 2015, based on concerns from Academy leadership about the new measure, OPA conducted pretests at the three DoD Service Academies using the sexual assault measure from the *2014 RMWS*. The pretest included questions after the main survey asking if respondents understood the survey questions, whether they would be comfortable taking the survey, whether they would be comfortable taking the survey in a group setting, whether they would answer honestly, and whether they would have any negative reactions after taking the survey. Pretest results indicated that the sexual assault measure's added length and graphic language made it inappropriate for administration to students in a group setting. Students who indicated on the pretest that they had experienced sexual assault indicated lower willingness than other students to answer all survey items honestly, particularly during in-person survey administration. For these reasons, and to retain the ability to trend unwanted sexual contact results over time, the existing unwanted sexual contact measure was retained.

5. **OPA uses "sampling" and "weighting" for their scientific surveys. Why are these methods used and what do they do?**

Simply stated, sampling and weighting allow for data, based on a sample, to be generalized accurately up to the total population. In the case of the *2016 SAGR*, this allows OPA to generalize to the full population of Academy students who meet the criteria listed above. 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. OPA subscribes to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).[91]

6. **Were sampling and weighting used in the 2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (*2016 SAGR*)?**

The *2016 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.). To ensure our estimates are generalizable to each Academy, OPA 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 2016. Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect 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.

7. **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 often see similar fluctuations; however, over time, the visual impact of these fluctuations is less dramatic.

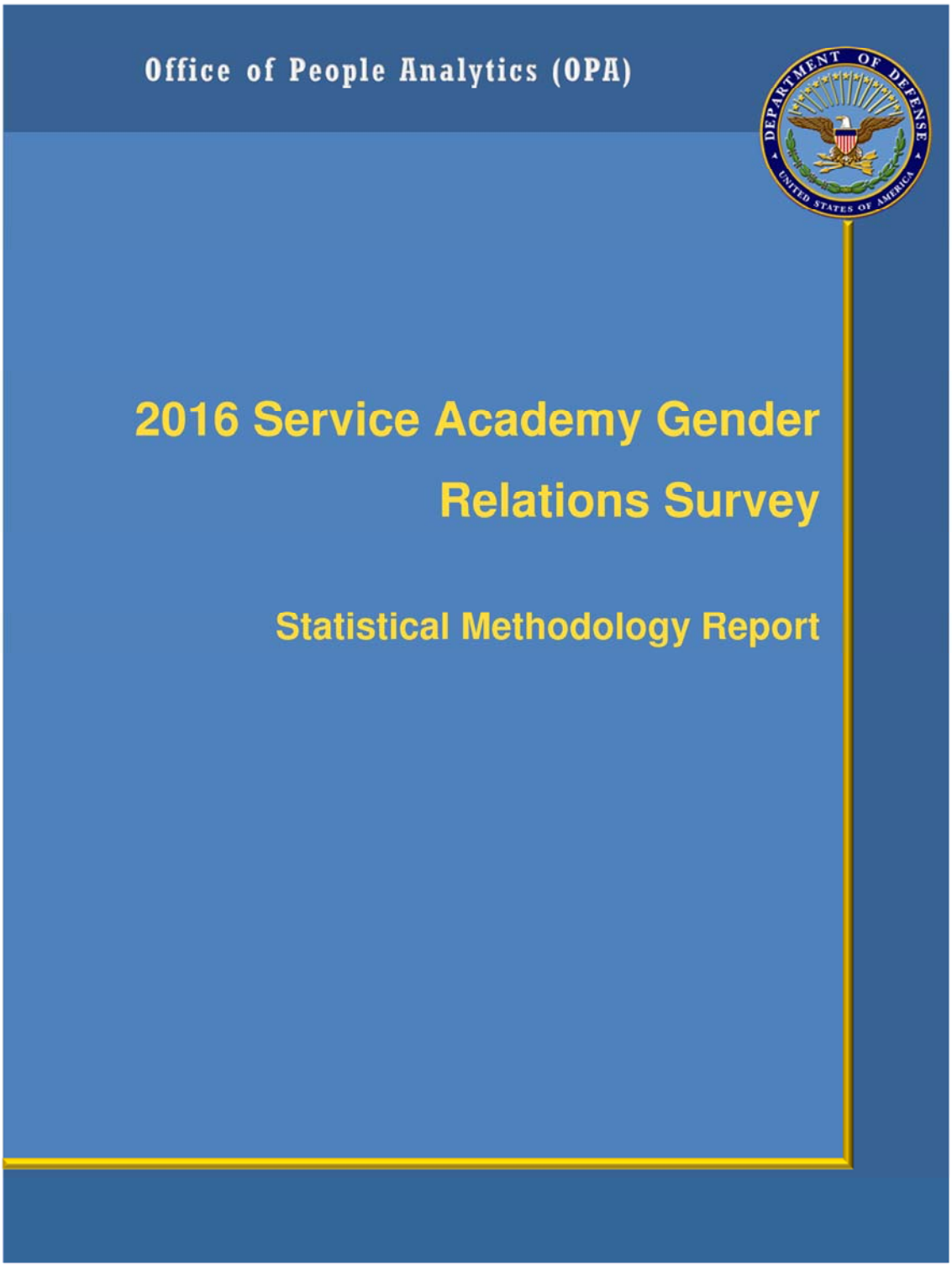
8. **Some of the estimates provided in the report show "NR" or "Not Reportable." What does this mean?**

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.

91 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://www.aapor.org/Standards-Ethics/Best-Practices.aspx#best3). OPA has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using stratified random sampling for 20 years.

Appendix C.
Statistical Methodogy Report

Statistical Methodology Report



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OPA Report No. 2016-015
January 2017

2016 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY:

STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY REPORT

Office of People Analytics (OPA)
Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center
4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 04E25-01, Alexandria, VA 22350-4000

Acknowledgments

The Office of People Analytics (OPA) is indebted to numerous people for their assistance with the *2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (*2016 SAGR*), which was conducted on behalf of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD[P&R]). The survey program is conducted under the leadership of Dr. Elizabeth P. Van Winkle, Director of the Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center for Health and Resilience (RSSC[H&R]), which is part of the Surveys, Tests, Assessments, and Research Division (STAR) under the guidance of Ms. Kristin Williams.

RSSC's H&R Surveys Branch, under the guidance of Dr. Maia Hurley, Program Manager, is responsible for the development and analysis of this survey. The lead survey design analysts were Dr. Paul Cook, CSRA International Inc., who designed the questionnaire, and Dr. Laura Severance, Fors Marsh Group, LLC., and Dr. Alisha Creel, Abt SRBI, who designed the unique presentation of complex items used in this report. Ms. Margaret Coffey, Team Lead of Survey Operations, is responsible for the survey database construction and archiving. The lead operations analyst on this survey was Ms. Mallory Mann, Fors Marsh Group, LLC., who used RSSC's Statistical Analysis Macros (SAM) to calculate the estimates presented in this tabulation volume. Data Recognition Corporation (DRC) performed data collection and editing.

RSSC's Statistical Methods Branch, under the guidance of David McGrath, Branch Chief, is responsible for all statistical aspects used in OPA's survey program, including sampling, weighting, nonresponse bias (NRB) analysis, imputation, and statistical hypothesis testing. Eric Falk, Team Lead of the Statistical Methods Branch, was responsible for coordinating the sampling and weighting processes, and provided consultations and overall process control. Jeff Schneider, mathematical statistician within the Statistical Methods Branch, developed the statistical weights for this survey. Ada Harris conducted the nonresponse bias analysis. Jeff Schneider, Ada Harris, and Eric Falk wrote this methodology report.

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2016 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY: STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY REPORT

Introduction

The *Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center*, Office of People Analytics (OPA), conducts both web-based and paper-and-pen surveys to support the personnel information needs of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]).[1] These surveys assess the attitudes and opinions of the entire Department of Defense (DoD) community on a wide range of personnel issues. Health and Resilience (H&R) Surveys are in-depth studies of topics, which impact the health and well-being of military populations.

The *2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (*2016 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).

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 the sampling and weighting methodologies for the *2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (*2016 SAGR*), which fielded in March and April 2016.

In the five SAGR surveys conducted by DMDC between 2005 and 2012, Academy men were sampled while a census of all Academy women was selected to participate. For the 2014 and 2016 SAGR surveys, a decision was made to conduct a census of both men and women in all Academies.

The first section of this report describes the design and selection of the sample. The second section describes weighting and adjustments for multiple comparisons. The third section describes the calculation of response rates, contact rates, and cooperation rates for the full sample and for population subgroups. The final section presents the nonresponse bias analysis. Information about administration of the survey is found in the *2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey: Tabulations of Responses* (OPA, 2016).

[1] Prior to 2016, the Defense Research Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) resided within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). In 2016, the Defense Human Resource Activity (DHRA) reorganized and moved RSSC under the newly established Office of People Analytics (OPA).

Sample Design and Selection

Target Population

The *2016 SAGR* was designed to represent all cadets/midshipmen 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 13,531 cadets/midshipmen on rosters provided to OPA by each Academy for class years 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. However, OPA excluded 115 members across the four academies that were either unaccounted for or excused for reasons such as 1) separated/out-processed, 2) on exchange, or 3) temporary duty assignment (TDY). Because the Service-provided data for these 115 cadets/midshipmen lacked sufficient detail to determine survey eligibility, OPA considered them out of scope and excluded them from all further analysis and computations (e.g., response rates). These individuals represent less than one percent of Academy cadets/midshipmen, therefore this treatment has little effect on survey weights and estimates.

Sample Design

The *2016 SAGR* was a census of men and women that checked in at the academies, i.e., all eligible cadets/midshipmen were selected. This sample design is consistent with the design in 2014 but differs from prior-to-2014 administrations of the SAGR surveys where OPA selected a census of all women but sampled the men. For the *2016 SAGR*, the final sample (population) of 13,416 consisted of 10,290 Academy men and 3,126 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

Gender/Class Year	Total	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Total	13,416	4,214	4,419	3,931	852
Gender					
Men	10,290	3,415	3,316	3,007	552
Women	3,126	799	1,103	924	300
Class Year					
Class of 2016	3,046	988	1,079	796	183
Class of 2017	3,202	950	1,065	994	193
Class of 2018	3,439	1,077	1,114	1,027	221
Class of 2019	3,729	1,199	1,161	1,114	255

OPA checked in 13,416 cadets/midshipmen from the four Service Academies who attended the survey sessions and collected 13,389 questionnaires. There were 27 cadets/midshipmen that checked in but did not return the questionnaire. OPA received a final dataset containing 13,389 returned questionnaires and Table 2 shows the breakdown by Service Academy and gender. Class year is not shown in this table since this information was self-reported on the survey and not captured during the check-in procedures.

Table 2.
Eligible Population Size by Service Academy and Gender

Gender	Total	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Total	13,389	4,205	4,407	3,925	852
Gender					
Men	10,268	3,407	3,308	3,001	552
Women	3,121	798	1,099	924	300

Weighting

OPA created analytical weights for the *2016 SAGR* 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) for all members because the survey was a census. The sampling weight was then adjusted for nonresponse. The first step of the weighting process was to determine case dispositions for all sampled members.

Case Dispositions

OPA assigned final disposition codes 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.

OPA determined final disposition codes and calculated weights for the number of complete and eligible respondents. Complete returns have responses on 50% of items and each of the two types of critical questions determined for this survey. Critical questions are 1) any item in the gender related experiences section (questions 6 through 29) and 2) the question on experiences of unwanted sexual contact (USC) (question 51). Final disposition codes for the *2016 SAGR* are shown in Table 3.

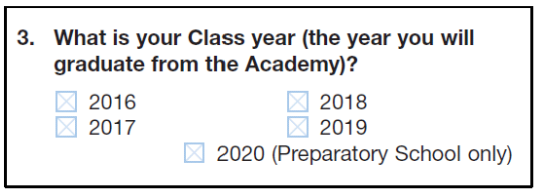
Table 3.
Case Dispositions for Weighting

Case Disposition	Information Source	Conditions	Sample Size
Eligible, complete response	Survey Return	Survey returned with critical items completed and at least 50% of items completed	10,163
Eligible, incomplete response	Survey Return	Survey returned with critical items not completed or at least 50% of items not completed	1,252
Survey returned blank	Survey returned blank	Cadets/Midshipmen checked in but returned a blank survey	1,974
Survey not returned	No Survey Return	Cadets/Midshipmen checked in but did not return a survey	27
Total			**13,416**

Note: 115 cadets/midshipmen were either excused or unable to be contacted. However, since the Services were not able to provide detailed information by gender and class year, these cadets/midshipmen were disregarded in sampling and weighting the *2016 SAGR*.

Treatment of Missing Data

OPA formed 32 nonresponse adjustment cells using the cross classification of Service Academy (4), gender (2), and class year (4). Weights were computed within these. Service and gender are captured during survey administration. However, class year is captured only by reporting on the survey (see question 3 below) and some survey respondents left class year missing. Therefore, OPA needed to impute class year for cadets/midshipmen in order to assign respondents to one of the 32 weighting cells.


3. What is your Class year (the year you will graduate from the Academy)?

☒ 2016 ☒ 2018
☒ 2017 ☒ 2019
☒ 2020 (Preparatory School only)

OPA imputed the missing class years for complete eligible returns proportionately based on the class year size for each Service Academy. The proportion of cadets/midshipmen in each class year was calculated for each Service Academy and multiplied by the number of missing complete eligible records for that Service Academy. For example, if 12 cadets/midshipmen were missing their class year (SRCLASS) from one Service Academy, and the proportion of each class year was 25%, then OPA imputed 3 of the missing records to each of the class years (2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019). OPA imputed class year by first sorting the survey returns with missing class years using a random number and then imputing class year at the determined rate. OPA imputed class year for 36 complete eligible members, or 0.35% of all cadets/midshipmen who checked in.

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 imputed class year. Table 4 shows the total number of eligible cases for weighting by Service Academy, gender, and class year.

Table 4.
Complete Eligible Cases for Weighting by Service Academy, Gender, and Class Year

Gender/Class Year	Total	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Total	10,163	3,000	3,280	3,096	787
Men	7,461	2,345	2,348	2,267	501
Class of 2016	1,680	582	545	435	118
Class of 2017	1,708	486	543	567	112
Class of 2018	1,986	619	624	614	129
Class of 2019	2,087	658	636	651	142
Women	2,702	655	932	829	286
Class of 2016	571	129	229	158	55
Class of 2017	573	128	180	201	64
Class of 2018	700	174	235	208	83
Class of 2019	858	224	288	262	84

Nonresponse Adjustments and Final Weights

All sampling weights for the *2016 SAGR* took the value of one (1) because the survey was conducted as 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 shown in Table 4:

- Step 1: Adjust weights for nonresponse based on survey returns as follows:

- Transfer the weight of the 27 members (row 4 from Table 3) who did not return their survey to the 13,389 survey respondents (both complete and incompletes). To create this adjustment factor, OPA 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 survey return weight for the 3,226 incomplete survey responses (rows 2 and 3 of Table 3) to the 10,163 complete-eligible respondents (see Table 3). To create the completion adjustment factor, OPA formed a ratio of the complete eligible respondents (both complete and incompletes) divided by the complete respondents within each of the 32 cells.

- Step 3: Create final weights
  - OPA 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, a USMA male respondent graduating in 2016 represents 1.419 men in the 2016 USMA class year. The final weights by Service Academy, gender, and class year are shown in Table 5. Final weights ranged from 1.02 (female, USCGA, 2018) to 1.64 (male, USMA, 2017).

Table 5.
Final Weights by Service Academy, Gender, and Class Year

Gender / Class Year	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Men				
Class of 2016	1.419	1.492	1.416	1.034
Class of 2017	1.640	1.521	1.342	1.125
Class of 2018	1.378	1.337	1.309	1.054
Class of 2019	1.427	1.325	1.269	1.183
Women				
Class of 2016	1.256	1.162	1.139	1.109
Class of 2017	1.195	1.328	1.159	1.047
Class of 2018	1.287	1.191	1.072	1.024
Class of 2019	1.161	1.104	1.099	1.036

Multiple Comparison Section

When statistically comparing groups (e.g., USMA USC rate from *2014 SAGR* vs. USMA USC rate from *2016 SAGR*), a statistical hypothesis whether there are no differences (null hypothesis) versus there are differences (alternative hypothesis) is tested. OPA 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 USC among USMA is the same as USC of all other services, and 2) testing whether USC among USNA is the same as USC 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. Holding the significance level constant, 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. Numerous techniques have been developed to reduce the false positives associated with conducting multiple statistical tests. It should be noted that there is no universally accepted approach for dealing with the problem of multiple comparisons.

The method used by OPA 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 $\frac{k * \propto}{m}$

- 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.

OPA computed the FDR thresholds (FDR adjusted alpha) separately for the two types of comparisons—current year and trends. For both types of tests, OPA implemented the FDR Multiple Comparison corrections to control the expected rate of false discoveries (Type I errors) at $\propto = 0.05$. For the current year estimates from the *2016 SAGR*, OPA performed 22,670 separate statistical tests (e.g., employment equal opportunity rates for men versus women). Of the 22,670 current year statistical tests, 12,184 were statistically significant. In addition, OPA performed another 13,716 separate statistical tests to compare estimates from the *2016 SAGR* to the *2014 SAGR* (i.e., trends). For trends, 7,611 of the 13,716 statistical tests were significant.

Contact, Cooperation, and Response Rates

Contact, cooperation, and response rates were calculated in accordance with the response rate formula (RR6)[2] of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR, 2016) standard definitions.

Contact, cooperation, and response rates were computed for the *2016 SAGR* as follows:

The contact rate (CON) is defined as

$$CON\,3 = \frac{\text{contacted sample}}{\text{eligible sample}}$$

The cooperation rate (COOP) is defined as

$$COOP\,4 = \frac{\text{complete eligible responses}}{\text{contacted sample}}$$

The response rate (RR) is defined as

$$RR = \frac{\text{complete eligible responses}}{\text{eligible sample}}$$

Table 6 shows the calculation of the three rates. The final response rate is the product of the contact rate and the cooperation rate. The counts include the 36 cases with unknown class year. Table 7 shows response rates by Service Academy, gender, and class year. Note that

[2] DMDC defines partial respondents as members that complete more than 50% of base survey items and any critical questions (if the survey contains them). Therefore, DMDC includes partial interviews in the numerator of cooperation and response rate computations.

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 6.
Contact, Cooperation, and Response Rates

Type of Rate	Computation	Calculation	Weighted Response Rate
Contact	Contacted sample/Eligible sample	13,389/13,416	99.8%
Cooperation	Complete eligible responses/Contacted sample	10,163/13,389	75.9%
Response	Complete eligible responses/Eligible sample	10,163/13,416	75.8%

Table 7.
Weighted Response Rates by Service Academy, Gender and Class Year

Gender/Class Year	Total	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Total	76%	71%	74%	79%	92%
Men	73%	69%	71%	75%	91%
Class of 2016	71%	70%	67%	71%	97%
Class of 2017	68%	61%	66%	75%	89%
Class of 2018	76%	73%	75%	76%	95%
Class of 2019	75%	70%	75%	79%	85%
Women	86%	82%	84%	90%	95%
Class of 2016	85%	80%	86%	88%	90%
Class of 2017	83%	84%	75%	86%	96%
Class of 2018	86%	78%	84%	93%	98%
Class of 2019	90%	86%	91%	91%	97%

Nonresponse Bias Analysis

Survey nonresponse has the potential to introduce error into the estimates, and this source of error is called nonresponse bias (NRB). OPA uses weights to adjust the sample so the weighted respondents match the full population on observable characteristics (e.g., Gender or class year). This eliminates the source of NRB related to the observed variables. When all NRB can be eliminated in this manner, the missingness is called *ignorable* or *missing at random* (Little & Rubin, 2002). Including more observable demographic variables into the weights increases the likelihood of reducing NRB. However, only three observable variables exist for this study due to the anonymous method of data collection

The level of NRB can vary for every question on the survey, but the objective of this research 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 (USAFA), 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.

Nonresponse bias occurs when survey respondents are systematically different from nonrespondents, and these effects are not removed during survey weighting. Statistically, the bias in a respondent mean, $\bar{y}_r$ below, (e.g., USC rate) is a function of the response rate and the relationship (covariance) between response propensities (p) and the estimated statistic y (i.e., USC rate), and takes the following form:

$$Bias\ (\bar{y}_r) = \frac{\sigma_{yp}}{\bar{p}} = \left(\frac{\rho_{yp}}{\bar{p}}\right)\sigma_y\sigma_p, \text{ where:}$$

σ_{yp} = covariance between y and response propensity,

$\bar{p}$ = mean propensity over the sample,

ρ_{yp} = correlation between y and p,

σ_y = standard deviation of y,

σ_p = standard deviation of p

NRB can occur with high or low survey response rates, but declining response rates for DoD surveys increases the risk of NRB, and has therefore increased the focus on assessing NRB.

It is also important to consider three additional factors regarding the 2016 SAGR NRB:

1. The *SAGR* survey has significantly higher response rates than most military surveys due to the in-person mode of data collection. Response rates in Military surveys conducted in 2016 typically ranged between 18-25% while the *2016 SAGR* response rate was 76%. Although NRB can occur with any level of response rates, the high response rate reduces the likelihood of large NRB in *2016 SAGR* estimates. The largest weight is 1.64 meaning that no survey respondent represented more than two students in any estimate.

2. The *2016 SAGR* was a completely anonymous survey and OPA had only three available administrative variables: Academy, class year, and gender. Examining the relationship between these variables and survey response shows that these variables are less predictive of survey response than variables used in typical OPA surveys (e.g. paygrade). Therefore, this NRB analyses is limited relative to typical OPA NRB studies such as the *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Nonresponse Bias Analysis Report* (DMDC, 2013-059). However, it is important to note that the Service Academy population is much more homogeneous than typical military populations that OPA surveys. The members of the Service Academies are similar in age (18-24 years old), similar living conditions (on campus, they don't PCS or deploy), and very high academic aptitude.

3. The *2016 SAGR* survey is administered in large lecture halls where large groups of students complete paper surveys in a common setting. 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.

Summary of Findings

NRB is difficult to assess. Most authors recommend averaging across several different studies to measure NRB (Montaquila & Olson, 2012). OPA has taken that approach here and conducted two studies to assess NRB in the USC estimates. OPA investigated the presence of NRB using two different methods. **Based on these two studies, OPA found little evidence of NRB in the USC estimates from the *2016 SAGR*. It is important to note that the Service Academy population is much more homogeneous than typical military populations and this could be an argument that there is less concern for NRB. OPA's NRB analyses are limited by the lack of administrative data available for Service Academy cadets/midshipmen and the anonymous method of survey administration. Estimates for future SAGR surveys could potentially be improved with the addition of more demographic and historic information associated with the Academy students.** The two NRB studies are described below:

1. Evaluate the composition of the survey respondents relative to the sample and the population.

   The *2016 SAGR* was a census, where all eligible males and females were selected with certainty. This analysis assesses whether survey respondents possess similar observable characteristics (e.g., gender) to survey non-respondents. OPA found that the distribution of survey respondents was statistically significantly different from survey nonrespondents for the three observable characteristics, Academy, gender, and class year. Although statistical significance was observed for the three variables, response rates varied less by these statistics than statistics assessed during OPA's typical web surveys.

   Survey weighting accounts for the three observable characteristics used in this study, so while SAGR surveys have higher response rates they lack the depth of administrative data typically used in OPA weighting.

2. Evaluate item missing data by analyzing survey drop-offs and item missing data rates for the USC questions.

   The *2016 SAGR* had several sensitive questions that may induce missing data or a survey drop off. If there are spikes in the percentage of respondents who skip sensitive questions, this could indicate a source of NRB for which weighting may fail to account. OPA found that item missing data rates were low and there was no increase in missing data or drop offs at the USC question.

Study 1: Evaluate the composition of the survey respondents relative to the sample and population

OPA considered whether, and how, survey nonresponse (unit nonresponse) affects NRB for this survey. In this section OPA evaluates the composition of the respondents and nonrespondents based on a set of subgroups. Because the *2016 SAGR* was a census, the population and the sample were the same. Differences between the composition of survey respondents compared with the sample on observable characteristics (e.g., gender or Academy) may provide evidence that there are also differences on unobservable characteristics. OPA accounts for differences on observable characteristics during SAGR weighting, but can only account for unobservable characteristics (e.g., a USC experience) to the extent they are correlated with observable characteristics.

Table 8 shows the composition of Academy, class year, and gender by population, respondents, nonrespondents, and weighted estimates. Note that males represent 77% of the population, 73% of the respondents but represent 87% of the nonrespondents (compare male percent in Column b, d, and f). If this discrepancy were not accounted for during weighting, male respondents would be under-represented in the survey estimates. However, the weighted estimates column (column h) shows that the weights adjust male respondents to exactly match their 77% representation in the population. Overall, the *2016 SAGR* respondents and nonrespondents look more similar on the three available demographics than typical OPA surveys. However, small differences occur where respondents tend to be more female, freshmen, and attend the USAFA and USCGA Academies. Column h shows that survey weighting effectively accounts for these observable characteristics. Survey weighting also reduces any biases in unobservable characteristics (e.g., USC) that are correlated with these three characteristics. Similar to 2014, the assessment of the composition of respondents relative to the sample provides some NRB concern in *2016 SAGR* estimates. However, it is important to note that the Service Academy population is much more homogeneous than typical military populations and this could be an argument that there is less concern for NRB.

Three chi-square tests of independence were performed to examine the relationship between survey response and completion and the three observable characteristics (i.e., gender, Academy, and class year) respectively. The relationship between gender and survey response was significant, χ^2 (df=1, n= 13,389) = 253.3, $p < 0.001$. The relationship between Academy and survey response was also significant χ^2 (df=3, n= 13,389) = 198.4, $p < 0.001$. The relationship between class year and survey completion was significant χ^2 (df=3, n= 11,175) = 9.6, $p < 0.022$). Class year frequency is only known in aggregate. Survey respondents who did not complete the class year question (n=2,214) were not included in the analysis because individual class year is unknown. Therefore, the chi-square test for class year examines the relationship between survey completion (i.e., contrasting complete eligible respondents with those that at minimum answered the 'class year' question) and class year. The distribution of survey respondents is significantly different from the population for all three observable characteristics. Therefore, it is also possible that the respondents would also be different from the population on unobservable characteristics (e.g., race, risky behavior, etc.).

Table 8.
2016 SAGR Overall Population and Respondent 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	4,214	31	3,000	30	1,205	37	4,214	31
USNA	4,419	33	3,280	32	1,127	35	4,419	33
USAFA	3,931	29	3,096	30	829	26	3,931	29
USCGA	852	6	787	8	65	2	852	6
Class Year								
2016	3,046	23	2,244	22	226	22	3,046	23
2017	3,202	24	2,275	22	278	27	3,202	24
2018	3,439	26	2,676	26	251	24	3,439	26
2019	3,729	28	2,932	29	293[a]	28	3,729	28
Gender								
Male	10,290	77	7,461	73	2,807	87	10,290	77
Female	3,126	23	2,702	27	419	13	3,126	23
Total	**13,416**	**100**	**10,163**	**100**	**3,226b**	**100**	**13,416**	**100**

[a]Class year respondents and nonrespondents include only Academy students who self-reported their class year (n=11,175).
[b]The number of nonrespondents does not include 27 Academy students that did not return a survey.

Summary of Study 1

The purpose of this section of the NRB analysis was to determine whether there were differences between respondents and nonrespondents for three observable characteristics (e.g., gender). OPA found that the distribution of survey respondents was statistically significantly different from survey nonrespondents for the three observable characteristics: Academy, gender, and class year. Although statistical significance was observed for the three variables, response rates varied less by these statistics than statistics assessed during OPA's typical web surveys.

Differences between respondents and nonrespondents may suggest NRB. However, survey weighting effectively adjusts for these observable characteristics. Survey weighting also reduces any biases associated with unobservable characteristics (e.g., tobacco user) that are correlated with the observable characteristics. Therefore, weighting adjustments on observable characteristics can reduce the bias associated with failing to account for unobservable characteristics, even if there are differences on the unobservable characteristics between survey respondents and nonrespondents.

Study 2: Drop-Off Analysis

OPA 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. OPA cannot directly test this possibility because the USC rate for respondents that skip the question or quit the survey is unknown. However, OPA draws limited conclusions about NRB by assessing respondent behavior near the USC question (Q51).

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). If a student answered Q1 to Q10, skipped to Q12 and answered questions 12 to 20, and then answered no further questions, the drop-off analysis would include the student in the frequency count for Q20.

It is important to caveat this analysis because the *2016 SAGR* was administered on paper, and respondents had the opportunity to flip through the survey if they wished, which could lead to atypical drop-offs or patterns that are hard to interpret. 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 OPA surveys that use web administration and can confirm which question respondents are viewing when they quit the survey (active refusals). Although SAGR was administered via paper, the drop-off analysis assumes the majority of respondents followed the skip pattern of the survey and proceeded in a linear order completing questions asked on the survey.

The *2016 SAGR* survey asked students for their perspectives on a number of topics and whether they had experienced a variety of unwanted verbal and/or physical behaviors. Table 9 lists the ten content areas for the survey. Drop-off by topic area ranges from 0.0% to 4.3% for females excluding Q100 because it is the final question on the survey. The topic area with the highest drop-off for females is 'USC situation with the Greatest Effect'. Drop-off by topic area ranges from 0.0% to 14.9% for males (excluding Q100). The topic area with the highest drop-off for males is 'The Gender-Related Situation With Greatest Effect'. The main finding is that most Academy students that start the SAGR survey complete the survey (86% of males and 92% of females). Males drop off the SAGR at higher rates than females throughout the survey, but especially early in the survey where the questions are less sensitive. OPA's interpretation of these drop-offs is that males are less interested in this survey because males have lower USC risk.

Table 9.
2016 SAGR Drop-off by Topic Areas

Topic Area	Question Numbers	Drop-off (Females)	Drop-off (Males)
Background Information	Q1–Q3	1.5%	3.3%
Education and Culture	Q4–Q5	1.0%	2.3%
Gender-Related Experiences (MEO)	Q6–Q44	3.4%	11.0%
The Gender-Related Situation With Greatest Effect (MEO)	Q45–Q50	1.6%	14.9%
Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC)	Q51–Q57	2.0%	1.5%
Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation with the Greatest Effect	Q58–Q77	4.3%	6.6%
Outcomes Associated With Reporting of USC (Retaliatory Behaviors)	Q78–Q94	0.0%	0.0%
Bystander Intervention	Q95–Q98	0.5%	1.2%
Academy Culture	Q99	1.4%	1.5%
Prior USC Experiences	Q100	92.1%	85.6%

Note: Drop-off do not sum to 100% because the skip patterns causes a different numbers of survey respondents to see each question in the *2016 SAGR*.

Similar to Table 9, Figure 1 shows *2016 SAGR* drop-offs broken out by gender, but for every question on the survey.

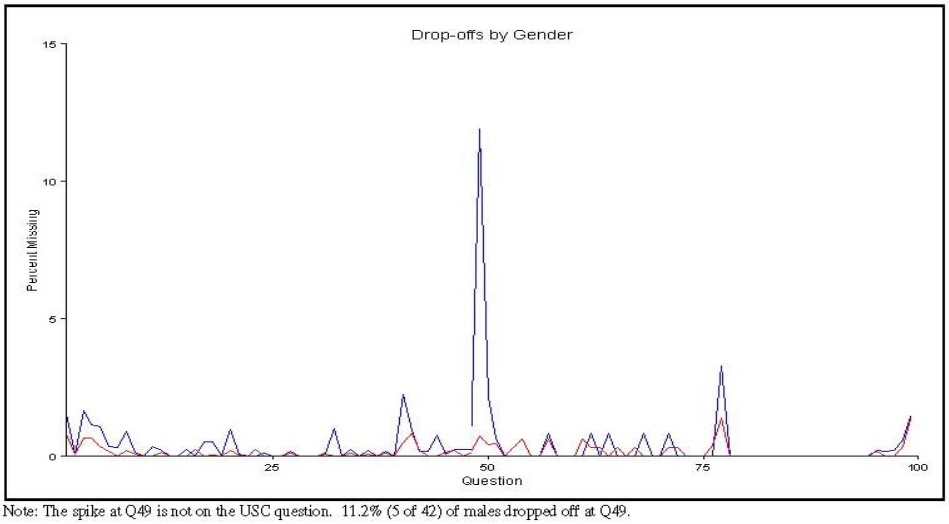
This analysis examines the partial respondents and the complete respondents to understand the cause of survey drop-off. For 2016 SAGR, 92 percent (n=2,646 out of 2,873) of females who started the survey completed the last question and 86 percent (n=7,312 out of 8,542) of males who started the survey completed the last question. The percentages in Figure 1 account for the changing denominators due to skip patterns causing a different numbers of survey respondents to see each question (i.e. drop-off is the frequency of respondents who exited the survey divided by the number of respondents eligible to see a specific question).

Both males and females experience early drop-offs in the background information section (Q1-Q3) prior to the sensitive questions. In addition, the figure clearly shows the higher survey drop offs for males throughout the survey. Early drop-off may suggest lack of interest in completing the survey regardless of the survey content. The first question related to sexual assault or sexual harassment is Q4. It is important to note that the sensitivity or presentation of the subsequent questions can affect drop-off, for example, drop-off from Q3 may be associated with the more sensitive nature of Q4. Although the question is related to education and training, the mention of sexual assault and sexual harassment could potentially cause some drop-off. The large group matrix presentation of Q5 may result in higher drop off on Q4. Based on other OPA research, matrix Likert scales save space on paper surveys, but this question format increases drop-offs and missing data rates.

The graph shows a spike in male drop-off at Q49. However, only 42 males were eligible to see Q49 and Q50 was a group matrix question with 14 yes/no questions. OPA interprets this as likely evidence of task burden causing drop off rather than sensitive questions. Overall, the number of drop-offs for 2016 SAGR was low. OPA observed some spikes in drop-off near the beginning of the survey, around long item matrix questions, and at the end of the survey. The

small number of drop-offs at the USC question does not show evidence respondents exited the survey because of sensitive questions.

Figure 1.
2016 SAGR Male and Female Drop-offs



Note: The spike at Q49 is not on the USC question. 11.2% (5 of 42) of males dropped off at Q49.

The remainder of this analysis examined males and females who skipped/did not answer the USC question to determine if a source of NRB exists. Figure 1 shows a modest spike in drop-off at Q40, the final base MEO question and a smaller spike at Q50 the final conditional MEO question (Table A-1). This analysis looks at the relationship between respondents who dropped after the MEO section to determine if there is any relationship between non-response to the USC question and an MEO violation. After Q40, respondents would either proceed to the:

1. USC questions (Q51),
2. to a series of questions as a follow-up to an affirmative MEO violation response (Q42-Q51), or
3. to a legal qualifying question based on an MEO behavior (Q41).

OPA hypothesized that MEO violations and a USC experience are related. To test this hypothesis, we calculated Pearson's correlation coefficients that show there is a positive, statistically significant correlation between the MEO Rate and USC rate for females $r = 0.23781$,

$p < .0001$, $n = 2{,}618$. For males, the correlation coefficient is weak $r = 0.09244$, $p < .0001$, $n = 7{,}038$. This shows that members that report a MEO violation are more likely to have a USC experience

Because MEO and USC are correlated, NRB would likely exist if those that answered the USC question had different MEO rates versus those that skipped the USC question. To investigate this, OPA looked at the 22 female respondents and 201 male respondents that dropped off at the USC question.

Of the 22 females that dropped off at the USC question, 31% (n=7 of 22) experienced an MEO violation compared with a 56% MEO rate for those that answered the USC question. Of the 201 males that dropped off at the USC question, 11% experienced an MEO violation compared with 15% MEO rate for those that answered the USC question. Although only 22 female cases and 201 male cases were available for this analysis, the data fail to support our expectation that MEO victims may drop off at higher rates while viewing the USC question. Due to the limited number of drop offs on the *2016 SAGR*, OPA will repeat this analysis on the *2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (2016 WGRA) survey where there will be many more (about 150,000) respondents.

Summary of Study 2

OPA assessed the possible effects of NRB on the USC question through an analysis of survey drop-offs prior to the USC question on the *2016 SAGR*. The level of drop-offs for the *2016 SAGR* is low, and the drop-off patterns do not show that respondents were offended by the sensitivity of survey questions. The analysis of item missing data and survey drop-offs provides little evidence of NRB in OPA's estimates of the USC rate.

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Appendix A.
Detailed Drop-offs by Gender

Table A-1.
Detailed Drop-offs by Gender

Last Question Answered	Number of Drop-Offs (Female)	Percent Drop-off (Female)	Number of Drop-Offs (Male)	Percent Drop-off (Male)	Comments
1	23	0.8	133	1.6	
2	2	0.1	7	0.1	
3	19	0.7	141	1.7	
4	19	0.7	99	1.2	
5	10	0.3	93	1.1	Group matrix item
6	5	0.2	30	0.4	
7	0	0.0	2	0.3	
8	2	0.2	6	0.9	
9	2	0.1	13	0.2	
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	
11	0	0.0	1	0.3	
12	4	0.1	18	0.2	
13	0	0.0	0	0.0	
14	0	0.0	0	0.0	
15	0	0.0	20	0.2	
16	1	0.3	0	0.0	
17	0	0.0	2	0.5	
18	1	0.0	45	0.5	
19	0	0.0	0	0.0	
20	1	0.2	3	1.0	
21	1	0.0	6	0.1	
22	0	0.0	0	0.0	
23	1	0.3	0	0.0	
24	0	0.0	10	0.1	
25	0	0.0	0	0.0	
26	0	0.0	0	0.0	
27	3	0.1	15	0.2	
28	0	0.0	0	0.0	
29	0	0.0	0	0.0	
30	0	0.0	0	0.0	
31	2	0.1	8	0.1	
32	0	0.0	2	1.0	
33	0	0.0	0	0.0	
34	3	0.1	22	0.3	
35	0	0.0	0	0.0	
36	2	0.1	18	0.2	
37	0	0.0	0	0.0	
38	3	0.1	16	0.2	

Last Question Answered	Number of Drop-Offs (Female)	Percent Drop-off (Female)	Number of Drop-Offs (Male)	Percent Drop-off (Male)	Comments
39	0	0.0	0	0.0	
40	14	0.5	193	2.3	
41	8	0.8	4	0.9	
42	3	0.2	2	0.2	
43	0	0.0	2	0.2	
44	0	0.0	9	0.8	
45	2	0.1	1	0.1	
46	3	0.2	3	0.3	
47	0	0.0	3	0.3	
48	2	0.1	3	0.3	
49	1	0.7	5	11.9	
50	5	0.4	19	2.2	
51	13	0.5	57	0.7	USC Questions begin
52	0	0.0	0	0.0	
53	1	0.3	0	0.0	
54	2	0.6	0	0.0	
55	0	0.0	0	0.0	
56	0	0.0	0	0.0	
57	2	0.6	1	0.8	
58	0	0.0	0	0.0	
59	0	0.0	0	0.0	
60	0	0.0	0	0.0	
61	2	0.6	0	0.0	
62	1	0.3	1	0.8	
63	1	0.3	0	0.0	
64	0	0.0	1	0.8	
65	1	0.3	0	0.0	
66	0	0.0	0	0.0	
67	1	0.3	0	0.0	
68	0	0.0	1	0.8	
69	0	0.0	0	0.0	
70	0	0.0	0	0.0	
71	1	0.3	1	0.8	
72	1	0.3	0	0.0	
73	0	0.0	0	0.0	
74	0	0.0	0	0.0	
75	0	0.0	0	0.0	
76	1	0.4	0	0.0	
77	4	1.4	3	3.3	
78	0	0.0	0	0.0	
79	0	0.0	0	0.0	
80	0	0.0	0	0.0	
81	0	0.0	0	0.0	

Last Question Answered	Number of Drop-Offs (Female)	Percent Drop-off (Female)	Number of Drop-Offs (Male)	Percent Drop-off (Male)	Comments
82	0	0.0	0	0.0	
83	0	0.0	0	0.0	
84	0	0.0	0	0.0	
85	0	0.0	0	0.0	
86	0	0.0	0	0.0	
87	0	0.0	0	0.0	
88	0	0.0	0	0.0	
89	0	0.0	0	0.0	
90	0	0.0	0	0.0	
91	0	0.0	0	0.0	
92	0	0.0	0	0.0	
93	0	0.0	0	0.0	
94	0	0.0	0	0.0	
95	5	0.2	17	0.2	
96	0	0.0	1	0.2	
97	0	0.0	19	0.2	
98	10	0.3	50	0.6	
99	39	1.4	124	1.5	
100	2,646	92.1	7,312	85.6	Prior USC question
Total	**2,873**		**8,542**		

Note: Drop-off percent's do not sum to 100% because the skip patterns cause a different numbers of survey respondents to see each *2016 SAGR* question.

Appendix D.
Expanded Results

Expanded Results

Percentage Indicating "No" and "Not Sure" to Alleged Offender Affiliation For Those Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Supplement to Chapter 3)

Table 203.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	70	93	50	57	73
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	42	38	90	36	27
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	87	75	90	>99	82
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	90	94	80	90	91
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	85	88	NR	76	91
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	78	69	90	81	82
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	93	81	NR	>99	91
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	98	NR	NR	>99	91
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	89	88	70	95	91
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	92	94	90	95	82
Alleged offender was an unknown person	95	94	NR	95	91
Margins of Error	*±2%-6%*	*±9%-12%*	*±11%-13%*	*±<1%-13%*	*±9%-11%*

Note. Q62

Table 204.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	2	NR	NR	<1	9
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	2	NR	NR	<1	9
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	3	6	NR	<1	9
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	3	6	NR	<1	9
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	7	6	NR	5	9
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	5	6	NR	<1	9
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	3	6	NR	<1	9
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	2	NR	NR	<1	9
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	2	<1	NR	<1	9
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	2	NR	NR	<1	9
Alleged offender was an unknown person	3	6	NR	<1	9
Margins of Error	*±8%-12%*	*±<1%-9%*	--	*±<1%-7%*	*±9%*

Note. Q62

Table 205.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	86	NR	NR	75	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	36	NR	NR	50	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	81	NR	NR	88	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	95	NR	NR	88	NR
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	86	NR	NR	75	NR
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	91	NR	NR	75	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	95	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	95	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±8%-12%*	--	--	*±18%-19%*	--

Note. Q62

Table 206.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	5	NR	NR	13	NR
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	5	NR	NR	13	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%-18%*	--

Note. Q62

Table 207.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	74	93	72	60	75
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	30	27	33	31	25
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	90	70	93	97	>99
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	85	87	76	86	95
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	77	80	72	71	85
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	81	83	76	83	80
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	98	93	>99	>99	>99
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	98	90	>99	>99	>99
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	97	93	97	>99	>99
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	96	93	>99	97	90
Alleged offender was an unknown person	95	84	>99	97	>99
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±5%-7%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-7%*	*±<1%-7%*

Note. Q62

Table 208.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	1	3	<1	<1	<1
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	3	7	3	3	<1
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	3	7	3	3	<1
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	2	7	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	2	7	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	2	7	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	2	7	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was an unknown person	2	6	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-5%*	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-4%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q62

Table 209.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	95	NR	NR	71	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	41	64	33	14	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	85	69	93	86	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	95	NR	93	86	NR
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	78	85	80	57	NR
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	88	85	93	71	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	95	92	NR	86	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	95	92	NR	86	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	95	NR	93	86	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	88	85	93	86	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	90	85	NR	86	NR
Margins of Error	*±5%-9%*	*±14%-16%*	*±13%-16%*	*±19%-20%*	--

Note. Q62

Table 210.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was an unknown person	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q62

Table 211.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	79	83	75	86	70
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	22	23	37	18	14
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	94	83	89	>99	95
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	94	83	85	>99	>99
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	87	83	85	89	90
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	88	92	95	89	75
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	99	92	>99	>99	>99
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	99	92	>99	>99	>99
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	98	92	>99	96	>99
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	94	69	95	>99	>99
Alleged offender was an unknown person	94	85	>99	93	95
Margins of Error	*±2%-4%*	*±8%-10%*	*±<1%-9%*	*±<1%-4%*	*<1%-7%*

Note. Q62

Table 212.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	1	8	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	3	8	<1	<1	5
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	1	8	<1	<1	<1
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	1	8	<1	<1	<1
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	1	8	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	1	8	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	1	8	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	1	8	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	1	8	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was an unknown person	1	8	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%-2%*	*±<1%-8%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%-4%*

Note. Q62

Table 213.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	89	89	NR	NR	75
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	40	56	NR	17	50
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	89	67	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	96	NR	NR	NR	88
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	89	NR	NR	83	88
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	89	88	NR	NR	75
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	96	89	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	>99	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	96	88	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	86	NR	NR	67	88
Alleged offender was an unknown person	88	67	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-10%*	*±17%-19%*	--	*±20%*	*±15%-17%*

Note. Q62

Table 214.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alleged offender was an unknown person	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Margins of Error	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	*±<1%*

Note. Q62

Table 215.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	58	NR	40	63	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	50	NR	80	29	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	88	NR	>99	>99	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	84	NR	>99	57	NR
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	89	NR	>99	86	NR
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	94	NR	>99	>99	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	>99	NR	>99	>99	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	>99	NR	>99	>99	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	94	NR	80	>99	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	94	NR	>99	>99	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	94	NR	>99	>99	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%-6%*	--	*±<1%-6%*	*<1%-10%*	--

Note. Q62

Table 216.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	<1	NR	<1	<1	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%*	--	*±<1%*	*±<1%*	--

Note. Q62

Table 217.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±15%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q62

Table 218.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alleged offender was an unknown person	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±<1%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q62

Complete List of Reasons to Report (Supplement to Chapter 3)

Table 219.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Reporting					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone else made survivor report it or reported it themselves	50	NR	NR	80	NR
To stop the person(s) from hurting survivor again	15	NR	NR	20	NR
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	43	NR	NR	40	NR
It was civic/military duty to report it	NR	NR	<1	<1	NR
To punish the person(s) who did it	22	NR	NR	20	NR
To discourage other potential offenders	NR	NR	<1	<1	NR
To get medical assistance	NR	NR	<1	<1	NR
To get mental health assistance	28	NR	NR	20	NR
To stop rumors	NR	NR	<1	<1	NR
Someone survivor told encouraged them to report	64	NR	NR	60	NR
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	22	NR	NR	20	NR
Other	21	NR	NR	20	NR
Margins of Error	*±11%-12%*	--	*±<1%*	*±<1%-18%*	--

Note. Q75

Table 220.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Reporting					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Someone else made survivor report it or reported it themselves	11	NR	NR	17	NR
To stop the person(s) from hurting survivor again	44	NR	NR	67	NR
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	55	NR	NR	83	NR
It was civic/military duty to report it	22	NR	NR	33	NR
To punish the person(s) who did it	22	NR	NR	33	NR
To discourage other potential offenders	22	NR	NR	33	NR
To get medical assistance	11	NR	NR	<1	NR
To get mental health assistance	45	NR	NR	33	NR
To stop rumors	11	NR	NR	17	NR
Someone survivor told encouraged them to report	78	NR	NR	67	NR
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	11	NR	NR	17	NR
Other	11	NR	NR	17	NR
Margins of Error	*±7%-10%*	--	--	*±<1%-11%*	--

Note. Q75

Complete List of Reasons Not to Report (Supplement to Chapter 3)

Table 221.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	46	62	20	50	40
Took care of the problem by avoiding the offender	61	38	80	60	80
Took care of the problem by confronting the offender	27	46	20	20	30
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	54	62	70	40	60
Did not want more people to know	57	46	70	75	30
Felt uncomfortable making a report	49	23	70	60	50
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	31	23	40	45	10
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	57	31	70	85	20
Felt shame/embarrassment	48	54	50	60	10
Other	9	NR	10	20	NR
Margins of Error	*±5%-6%*	*±12%-13%*	*±11%-13%*	*±9%-11%*	*±10%-12%*

Note. Q76

Table 222.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	84	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by avoiding the offender	29	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by confronting the offender	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want more people to know	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	28	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Other	16	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±12%-14%*	--	--	--	--

Note. Q76

Table 223.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	62	72	68	45	61
Took care of the problem by avoiding the offender	56	55	52	48	78
Took care of the problem by confronting the offender	30	21	40	32	22
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	55	59	56	48	67
Did not want more people to know	53	41	52	55	78
Felt uncomfortable making a report	38	31	32	45	56
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	29	31	20	29	44
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	49	45	48	52	61
Felt shame/embarrassment	44	41	40	42	67
Other	14	17	12	19	6
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±6%-7%*	*±8%-10%*	*±7%-8%*	*±5%-8%*

Note. Q76

Table 224.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	79	71	86	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by avoiding the offender	31	21	29	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by confronting the offender	42	21	57	NR	NR
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	37	36	36	NR	NR
Did not want more people to know	19	14	29	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	14	21	14	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	21	14	21	NR	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	19	29	14	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	13	7	21	NR	NR
Other	29	29	29	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±8%-10%*	*±13%-16%*	*±15%-16%*	--	--

Note. Q76

Table 225.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	56	46	67	65	43
Took care of the problem by avoiding the offender	44	31	44	35	62
Took care of the problem by confronting the offender	40	23	50	50	33
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	36	38	39	35	33
Did not want more people to know	39	38	33	40	43
Felt uncomfortable making a report	29	23	28	25	38
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	25	23	33	20	24
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	32	31	33	30	33
Felt shame/embarrassment	35	31	22	35	48
Other	17	15	22	20	10
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±9%-10%*	*±8%-9%*	*±5%-6%*	*±5%-7%*

Note. Q76

Table 226.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	81	78	NR	NR	75
Took care of the problem by avoiding the offender	38	33	NR	NR	50
Took care of the problem by confronting the offender	35	44	NR	NR	38
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	46	33	NR	NR	75
Did not want more people to know	34	22	NR	NR	63
Felt uncomfortable making a report	31	33	NR	NR	50
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	30	22	NR	NR	63
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	15	NR	NR	NR	38
Felt shame/embarrassment	15	NR	NR	NR	38
Other	15	11	NR	NR	25
Margins of Error	*±8%-10%*	*±17%-19%*	--	--	*±16%-17%*

Note. Q76

Table 227.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Thought it was not serious enough to report	39	NR	NR	33	NR
Took care of the problem by avoiding the offender	50	NR	NR	44	NR
Took care of the problem by confronting the offender	23	NR	NR	11	NR
Took care of the problem by forgetting about it and moving on	23	NR	NR	11	NR
Did not want more people to know	50	NR	NR	56	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	33	NR	NR	56	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	33	NR	NR	44	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	71	NR	NR	89	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	44	NR	NR	67	NR
Other	16	NR	NR	33	NR
Margins of Error	*±4%-6%*	--	--	*±4%-6%*	--

Note. Q76

Percentage Indicating "No" and "Not Sure" to Alleged Offender Affiliation For Those Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations (Supplement to Chapter 5)

Table 228.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	43	71	36	34	36
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	22	23	22	26	19
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	81	62	75	89	93
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	65	73	60	63	64
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	69	83	72	52	73
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	69	73	66	64	74
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	79	67	72	81	92
Academy civilian faculty or staff	90	89	88	90	92
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	90	87	84	92	93
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	91	90	88	95	89
Unknown person	85	85	86	85	85
Margins of Error	*±3%*	*±5%-6%*	*±5%*	*±4%-6%*	*±3%-4%*

Note. Q45

Table 229.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	3	3	6	3	2
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	3	3	6	3	1
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	5	3	9	3	6
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	7	5	11	7	7
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	8	6	11	8	6
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	12	13	16	11	12
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	5	5	9	4	4
Academy civilian faculty or staff	7	5	9	7	6
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	7	5	11	5	7
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	8	6	11	5	8
Unknown person	6	<1	11	5	7
Margins of Error	*±1%-2%*	*±3%*	*±3%-4%*	*±3%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q45

Table 230.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	67	78	65	56	68
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	24	24	29	25	16
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	81	66	84	78	95
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	80	83	76	79	81
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	80	80	84	72	84
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	77	70	86	77	75
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	81	75	73	90	88
Academy civilian faculty or staff	88	89	87	86	88
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	90	86	90	90	93
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	90	86	92	90	93
Unknown person	86	80	89	90	86
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±6%-7%*	*±7%-8%*	*±6%-7%*	*±5%-7%*

Note. Q45

Table 231.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	5	8	3	5	5
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	4	6	5	5	2
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	6	9	5	7	5
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	8	11	5	9	7
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	9	11	5	8	12
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	10	13	5	11	10
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	6	8	5	7	7
Academy civilian faculty or staff	7	9	6	7	7
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	8	12	6	7	7
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	8	11	5	8	7
Unknown person	8	14	5	7	8
Margins *of Error*	*±1%-2%*	*±4%-5%*	*±5%*	*±4%-5%*	*±3%-5%*

Note. Q45

Table 232.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	48	75	43	40	41
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	17	15	18	19	14
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	80	61	73	86	94
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	66	67	70	67	63
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	77	72	80	79	74
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	77	76	77	76	77
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	83	75	81	90	83
Academy civilian faculty or staff	89	86	90	90	91
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	94	89	96	97	94
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	94	93	90	97	94
Unknown person	90	86	88	93	91
Margins of Error	*±2%*	*±3%-4%*	*±5%-6%*	*±3%-4%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q45

Table 233.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	4	5	3	3	5
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	3	3	3	2	3
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	4	5	5	3	3
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	6	10	5	5	5
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	8	13	7	6	8
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	8	13	6	5	8
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	4	5	4	3	4
Academy civilian faculty or staff	4	6	4	3	4
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	5	7	4	3	5
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	5	7	4	2	6
Unknown person	5	7	6	3	5
Margins of Error	*±1%*	*±2%*	*±3%*	*±2%*	*±1%-2%*

Note. Q45

Table 234.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	73	84	73	66	70
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	34	47	37	32	19
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	83	78	80	85	90
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	76	75	77	73	78
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	83	90	85	81	77
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	80	84	85	78	76
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	63	46	59	65	85
Academy civilian faculty or staff	83	82	81	82	88
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	92	92	91	92	92
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	92	90	94	91	92
Unknown person	88	88	89	82	93
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±7%-8%*	*±6%-7%*	*±5%-6%*	*±5%-6%*

Note. Q45

Table 235.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	6	2	6	7	6
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	4	2	4	6	4
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	5	2	5	6	8
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	6	2	5	9	6
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	6	4	4	8	8
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	7	8	5	9	8
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	7	10	5	8	8
Academy civilian faculty or staff	7	10	5	8	7
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	6	6	5	6	7
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	6	6	5	8	7
Unknown person	9	8	9	12	7
Margins of Error	*±2%*	*±4%*	*±4%*	*±4%*	*±4%-5%*

Note. Q45

Table 236.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	54	77	41	52	49
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	18	19	21	14	19
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	84	70	75	90	92
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	65	62	57	73	65
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	77	90	72	74	74
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	77	80	65	77	82
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	88	77	86	90	95
Academy civilian faculty or staff	94	96	91	93	96
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	96	99	93	96	96
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	95	97	90	96	96
Unknown person	92	99	87	91	91
Margins of Error	*±2%*	*±4%*	*±4%-5%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q45

Table 237.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	3	3	4	3	2
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	2	<1	4	1	2
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	4	1	7	3	4
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	5	7	9	3	4
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	9	6	13	6	11
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	8	7	13	4	8
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	2	<1	3	4	2
Academy civilian faculty or staff	3	1	4	4	3
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	3	1	6	4	3
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	3	<1	7	4	3
Unknown person	5	1	6	7	3
Margins of Error	*±1%*	*±0%-2%*	*±3%*	*±1%*	*±1%-2%*

Note. Q45

Table 238.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	62	77	54	57	63
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	24	33	35	20	16
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	83	68	61	96	96
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	75	85	57	74	81
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	81	86	64	84	88
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	80	86	70	78	86
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	85	84	78	85	91
Academy civilian faculty or staff	89	88	84	86	98
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	94	93	93	92	>99
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	93	91	91	89	>99
Unknown person	92	90	84	94	95
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±8%-9%*	*±8%*	*±3%-6%*	*±4%-6%*

Note. Q45

Table 239.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	4	5	7	3	2
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	3	2	10	1	<1
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	2	2	7	1	<1
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	5	2	11	5	2
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	4	5	9	4	<1
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	7	7	11	7	2
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	3	5	7	1	<1
Academy civilian faculty or staff	4	7	9	1	<1
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	2	5	5	1	<1
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	2	5	5	1	<1
Unknown person	3	5	4	3	2
Margins of Error	*±2%*	*±5%*	*±5%-6%*	*±2%-3%*	*±0%-3%*

Note. Q45

Table 240.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	59	74	44	62	52
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	22	21	33	18	22
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	89	74	93	89	>99
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	83	74	87	87	82
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	82	74	93	79	87
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	77	63	87	79	78
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	91	79	>99	92	96
Academy civilian faculty or staff	93	79	>99	97	96
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	93	84	>99	89	>99
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	93	89	>99	87	>99
Unknown person	96	89	93	97	>99
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±7%*	*±4%-6%*	*±2%-3%*	*±<1%-4%*

Note. Q45

Table 241.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	2	5	<1	3	<1
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	1	5	<1	<1	<1
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	1	5	<1	<1	<1
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	2	5	<1	3	<1
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	3	11	<1	3	<1
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	7	21	<1	3	4
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	3	11	<1	3	<1
Academy civilian faculty or staff	3	11	<1	3	<1
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	4	11	<1	5	<1
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	4	11	<1	5	<1
Unknown person	4	11	7	3	<1
Margins of Error	*±1%*	*±5%*	*±0%*	*±0%-1%*	*±0%*

Note. Q45

Table 242.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "No," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating No					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	83	87	85	88	75
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	33	25	47	40	23
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	84	80	92	67	92
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	88	87	85	88	92
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	77	73	69	88	83
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	81	87	77	88	75
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	76	80	64	63	92
Academy civilian faculty or staff	96	93	92	>99	NR
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	92	87	92	88	NR
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	94	87	92	>99	NR
Unknown person	96	>99	92	88	NR
Margins of Error	*±3%-4%*	*±4%-5%*	*±7%-9%*	*±7%-8%*	*±9%-11%*

Note. Q45

Table 243.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sex-Based MEO Violations by Affiliation of Alleged Offender(s)—Percentage Indicating "Not Sure," by Class Year

Percentage Indicating Not Sure					
	Total	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	4	7	8	<1	NR
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	4	6	7	<1	NR
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	8	7	8	11	8
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	4	7	8	<1	NR
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	6	13	8	<1	NR
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) sports team at your Academy	4	7	8	<1	NR
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	6	7	7	13	NR
Academy civilian faculty or staff	4	7	8	<1	NR
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	8	13	8	13	NR
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	6	13	8	<1	NR
Unknown person	2	<1	8	<1	NR
Margins of Error	*±2%-3%*	*±3%*	*±6%-7%*	*±<1%-6%*	*±<1%-9%*

Note. Q45

Percentage Indicating "No" and "Don't Know" about Trust In Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future (Supplement to Chapter 7)

Table 244.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated No Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating No						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	20	18	24	24	15
	2014	24	27	23	32	17
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	12	11	10	18	9
	2014	13	14	15	18	7
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	16	19	14	20	13
	2014	14	16	16	17	8
Margins of Error		*±2%*	*±4%-5%*	*±3%-4%*	*±4%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q98

Table 245.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated "Don't Know" about Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating Don't Know						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	17	14	15	24	14
	2014	14	11	16	13	15
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	12	8	11	14	13
	2014	11	10	15	9	9
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	18	14	19	20	19
	2014	16	14	17	18	14
Margins of Error		*±2%*	*±4%-5%*	*±3%-4%*	*±4%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q98

Table 246.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated No Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating No						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	14	15	17	13	13
	2014	17	18	21	18	12
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	8	9	11	8	6
	2014	9	8	11	11	5
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	11	14	14	8	7
	2014	10	11	12	12	6
Margins of Error		*±1%*	*±2%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 247.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated "Don't Know" about Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating Don't Know						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	13	12	13	14	12
	2014	9	9	10	9	8
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	8	8	8	8	9
	2014	7	8	6	7	6
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	11	10	10	12	10
	2014	10	10	10	11	8
Margins of Error		*±1%*	*±2%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 248.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated No Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating No						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	25	32	28	27	16
	2014	30	37	37	27	25
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	14	17	12	17	10
	2014	16	21	19	19	8
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	19	21	20	23	14
	2014	20	23	24	21	15
Margins of Error		*±2%*	*±3%*	*±4%-5%*	*±3%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 249.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated "Don't Know" about Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating Don't Know						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	21	23	23	21	20
	2014	16	22	17	16	13
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	17	16	19	15	17
	2014	13	17	11	13	11
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	21	20	23	20	21
	2014	22	27	20	22	21
Margins of Error		*±2%*	*±3%-4%*	*±4%-5%*	*±3%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 250.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated No Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating No						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	14	12	16	17	12
	2014	19	21	20	18	18
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	8	6	11	8	6
	2014	9	9	9	9	9
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	10	7	14	11	8
	2014	11	11	11	12	10
Margins of Error		*±1%*	*±2%*	*±2%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 251.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated "Don't Know" about Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating Don't Know						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	15	17	15	16	13
	2014	9	10	8	8	10
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	10	10	8	11	9
	2014	6	4	5	6	7
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	12	12	12	12	12
	2014	9	8	9	9	9
Margins of Error		*±1%*	*±2%*	*±2%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 252.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated No Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating No						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	26	26	32	21	23
	2014	24	28	27	25	18
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	15	10	18	16	16
	2014	13	18	16	12	8
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	18	24	14	18	16
	2014	13	15	16	13	8
Margins of Error		*±1%-2%*	*±3%*	*±3%*	*±2%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q98

Table 253.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated "Don't Know" about Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating Don't Know						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	22	16	16	23	30
	2014	16	11	18	13	20
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	14	8	11	17	18
	2014	9	5	8	8	13
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	19	9	22	17	24
	2014	15	12	16	17	16
Margins of Error		*±1%-2%*	*±2%-4%*	*±3%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 254.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated No Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating No						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	18	20	19	20	13
	2014	18	19	20	20	15
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	9	8	10	10	7
	2014	8	8	10	11	5
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	11	10	12	13	8
	2014	9	9	12	9	5
Margins of Error		*±1%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 255.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated "Don't Know" about Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating Don't Know						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	16	15	18	16	16
	2014	10	9	10	9	13
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	10	10	10	10	10
	2014	7	7	5	6	8
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	14	13	14	14	13
	2014	8	8	9	8	9
Margins of Error		*±1%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 256.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated No Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating No						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	19	29	14	19	15
	2014	28	22	31	44	17
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	8	11	8	11	5
	2014	12	4	16	22	6
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	11	16	10	13	8
	2014	12	6	11	15	13
Margins of Error		*±1%-2%*	*±4%-5%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q98

Table 257.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated "Don't Know" about Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating Don't Know						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	22	16	22	17	30
	2014	16	20	19	10	14
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	14	13	8	16	17
	2014	8	10	13	3	6
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	23	18	33	21	21
	2014	16	18	23	15	10
Margins of Error		*±2%*	*±4%-5%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%*	*±2%*

Note. Q98

Table 258.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated No Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating No						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	18	17	20	21	16
	2014	18	28	19	10	14
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	8	9	7	8	7
	2014	8	11	8	4	8
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	13	11	13	15	14
	2014	9	15	9	3	10
Margins of Error		*±1%*	*±1%-2%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q98

Table 259.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated "Don't Know" about Trust in the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Percentage Indicating Don't Know						
	Survey Year	**Total**	**Senior**	**Junior**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2016	13	17	13	11	13
	2014	10	8	13	12	6
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2016	7	9	5	8	6
	2014	7	5	9	9	4
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2016	11	17	9	11	8
	2014	11	11	10	16	7
Margins of Error		*±1%-2%*	*±1%-2%*	*±2%-3%*	*±2%*	*±2%-3%*

Note. Q98

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14. ABSTRACT

This report provides results of the 2016 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2016 SAGR) conducted by the RSSC within the Office of People Analytics (OPA). This survey is the eighth of a series of surveys mandated by U.S. Code 10, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act 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). The survey results include incidence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination; a discussion of students' perceptions of Academy culture with respect to unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment; and the availability and effectiveness of sexual assault and sexual harassment training.

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