



2022 U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Overview Report

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2022 U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Overview Report

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Acknowledgments

The Office of People Analytics (OPA) is indebted to numerous people for their assistance making the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* possible, which was conducted on behalf of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD[P&R]). The *SAGR* program is conducted under the leadership of Ms. Lisa Davis, Acting Director of OPA's Health and Resilience (H&R) Research Division.

We would like to thank the individuals at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) who assisted us in administering this study, Ms. Julie Hodge and Lt. Elizabeth Noonan. Policy officials contributing to the development of this survey include Dr. Nathan Galbreath (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office [SAPRO]) and Mr. Cyrus Salazar (Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion [ODEI]).

The lead survey analysts were Mr. W. Xav Klauberg of OPA and Dr. Becky Lane of Fors Marsh. They designed the unique presentation of complex items used in this report. Ms. Margaret Coffey, Senior Scientist, Fors Marsh, was responsible for the creation of survey database and archiving standards. The lead operations analysts on this survey were Ms. Kimberly Hylton of OPA and Ms. Margaret Coffey of Fors Marsh.

The *2022 SAGR* would not have been possible without the hard work of the data collection team, headed by Dr. Becky Lane. Those who assisted in survey administration at USMMA include Mr. W. Xav Klauberg, Mr. Mark Petusky, Ms. Jess Tercha, Mr. Alex Fernandes, Ms. Michelle Wheatley.

OPA's Statistical Methods Branch is responsible for all statistical aspects of this survey, including weighting, nonresponse bias analysis, imputation, and the implementation of statistical hypothesis testing used in the survey program. The Branch Chief, David McGrath, as well as Wendy Barboza, retired after providing statistical support prior to the *2022 SAGR* fielding period. After the data were collected, statistical support was provided by Mr. Marcus Maher and Mr. Nathan Coe under the supervision of Mr. Stephen Busselberg, all of the Fors Marsh Scientific Techniques and Analysis Team (STAT), were responsible for coordinating, implementing, and documenting the weighting process. The team also developed the statistical weights based on the respondents for this survey.

A team consisting of Ms. Lisa Davis and Mr. W. Xav Klauberg of OPA, and Dr. Kate Elvey, Dr. Becky Lane, Ms. Divya Alukal, Ms. Emilee Wakefield, and Mr. Graham Puckett of Fors Marsh, completed quality control for this report.

Executive Summary

The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) seeks to continually expand and improve sexual assault and sexual harassment programs and resources. The *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* is a key source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment within the Academy.

The *2022 SAGR* was administered at each of the DoD Service Academies (U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy), as well as at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and USMMA, which are part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Transportation (DOT), respectively. The current report presents findings from USMMA. Results of other Academies may be found in their respective reports on the OPA website¹.

Background and Methodology

The *2022 SAGR*, conducted by the Health and Resilience (H&R) Division within the Office of People Analytics (OPA), is the tenth 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. The survey results include the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact (USC), sexual harassment, and gender discrimination; students' perceptions of Academy culture with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment; and perceptions of program effectiveness in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment.

The *SAGR* is normally fielded every other year. However, the *SAGR* was not administered in 2020 due to restrictions on travel in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to protect the health and well-being of Academy students and research personnel. Therefore, it has been four (4) years since the last *SAGR* was administered in 2018.

The USMMA's weighted response weight for the *2022 SAGR* was 76% (89% for women, 72% for men). Of the 950 midshipmen at the Academy (209 women and 741 men), 722 midshipmen responded to the survey (187 women and 535 men).

Survey Methodology

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 [BLS]), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations.

¹ A catalogue of OPA reports and other analytic products can be found at <https://opa.mil>.

OPA uses survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).² Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQ) on the scientific methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including OPA. The survey methodology used on the *SAGR* surveys has remained consistent over time, which allows for statistical comparisons across survey administrations.

The *SAGR* is administered in-person on-site at each of the Academies via an anonymous paper-and-pen survey. Data were collected for the 2022 *SAGR* at USMMA from March 21-25, 2022 and August 29-30, 2022.³ Staff at USMMA scheduled group survey sessions for all students with separate sessions for men and women. After checking in, each student was handed an envelope containing a paper survey and an Academy-specific information sheet, and a pen. The 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 afterward. Before starting the questionnaire, 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 2022 *SAGR* consisted of all students at the USMMA in class years 2022 through 2025.⁴ A census of all students was conducted to ensure maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as questions asking details of an unwanted gender-related behavior. Data were weighted using an industry-standard process to reflect USMMA's population as of March 2022. 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.

Summary of Top-Line Results

Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates

As detailed in Chapter 1 of the report, unwanted sexual contact includes completed or attempted unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, or unwanted sexual touching. Students were asked about experiences of unwanted sexual contact between June 2021 and the time they took the survey, representing the past academic program year (APY 2021-2022).

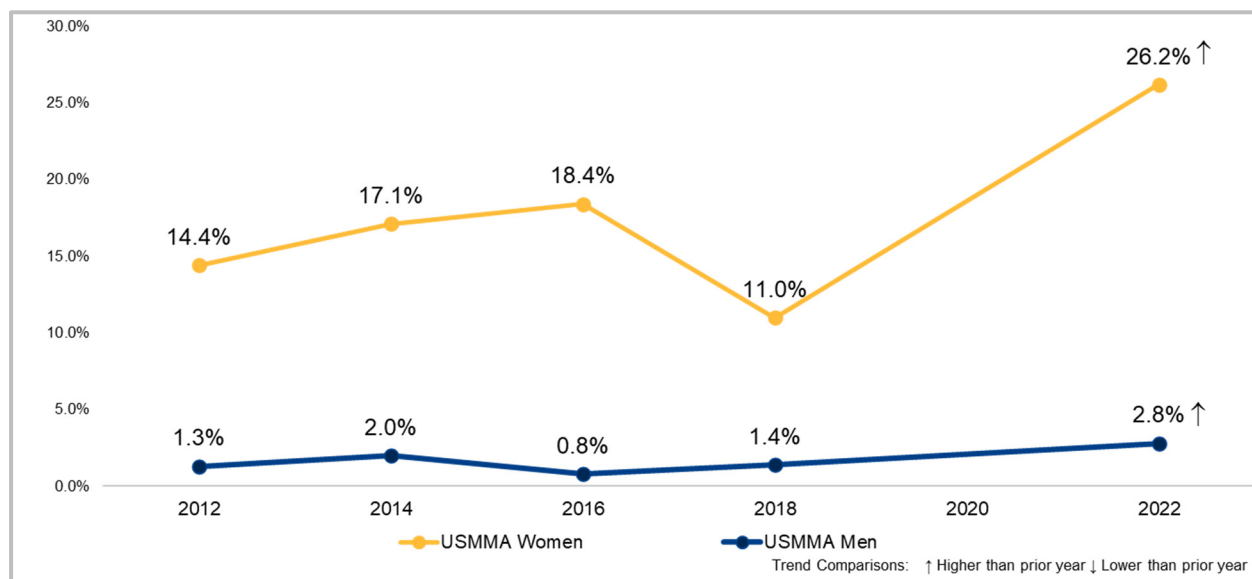
An estimated 26.2% of USMMA women (55 midshipmen) and 2.8% of USMMA men (21 midshipmen) experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY (Figure 1). These estimates

³ An additional data collection was required at USMMA to survey students who were at sea during the primary data collection in March.

⁴ Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

reflect a significant increase compared to 2018 when the rate was 11.0% for women and 1.4% for men.

Figure 1.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.3\%$ to $\pm 2.3\%$

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact

To better understand the circumstances involved in their experiences, USMMA students who experienced USC⁵ were asked to provide additional information regarding this experience.⁶ In addition to discerning what happened (type of USC involved in the one situation), students were asked to provide details regarding characteristics of who the alleged offender(s) were, when and where the one situation happened, experiences following the one situation of USC, and whether or not they chose to report the incident. When data are not reportable for USMMA men, only results for USMMA women are discussed.

- The majority of USMMA women who experienced USC in the past year indicated the one situation involved one alleged offender, who was a male USMMA student, often in the same class year, and whom they knew from class or another activity. USMMA women indicated USC incidents often took place on Academy grounds in a dormitory or living area or off Academy grounds (either some other location off Academy grounds or at a social event) and occurred most often after duty hours on a weekend or holiday. Over one-third of USMMA women were victimized (sexually harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted) by the same alleged offender before (40%) or after (36%) the USC

⁵ Experience of USC is determined by endorsement of at least one USC behavior in the past APY as presented on the survey.

⁶ Although some students may have experienced more than one USC event, follow-up questions on details about the one worst event experienced in the past year were asked to minimize survey burden.

one situation and 74% of situations involved alcohol use by the victim and/or alleged offender.

- The majority of USMMA men who experienced USC in the past year indicated the one situation involved one alleged offender, who was either a midshipman woman or man, often in the same class year, and whom they knew from class or another activity. USMMA men indicated USC incidents often took place on Academy grounds in a dormitory or living area or on Academy grounds *not* in a dormitory or living area and occurred most often after duty hours *not* on a weekend or holiday. Nearly half of USMMA men indicated they were victimized (sexually harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted) by the same alleged offender before (49%) or after (24%) the USC one situation and 25% of situations involved alcohol use by the victim and/or alleged offender.
- Unwanted sexual contact remains an underreported crime, with 20% of USMMA women indicating they filed an official report⁷ and indicated they did so to stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting others and/or because someone encouraged them to file a report. Over two-fifths of USMMA women indicated they experienced retaliation as a result of reporting their USC event. Of those who did not report the USC event, the majority did not report because they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the alleged offender, did not want more people to know or felt uncomfortable making a report.

Estimated Past Year Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates

Sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations include behaviors in line with either sexual harassment or gender discrimination. Changes were made to the survey questionnaire in 2022 that impact gender discrimination estimates presented in this report. We report the “official” gender discrimination estimates using the newly revised metric but make statistical comparisons to 2018 using the same version of the metric used in 2018, or the “adjusted” estimate. We further describe the metrics used to construct the sexual harassment and gender discrimination estimates in Chapter 1.

Estimated Past Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates

An estimated 60% of USMMA women (126 midshipmen) and 11% of USMMA men (81 midshipmen) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY (Figure 2). These estimates reflect a significant increase compared to 2018 when the rate was 41% for women and 4% for men.

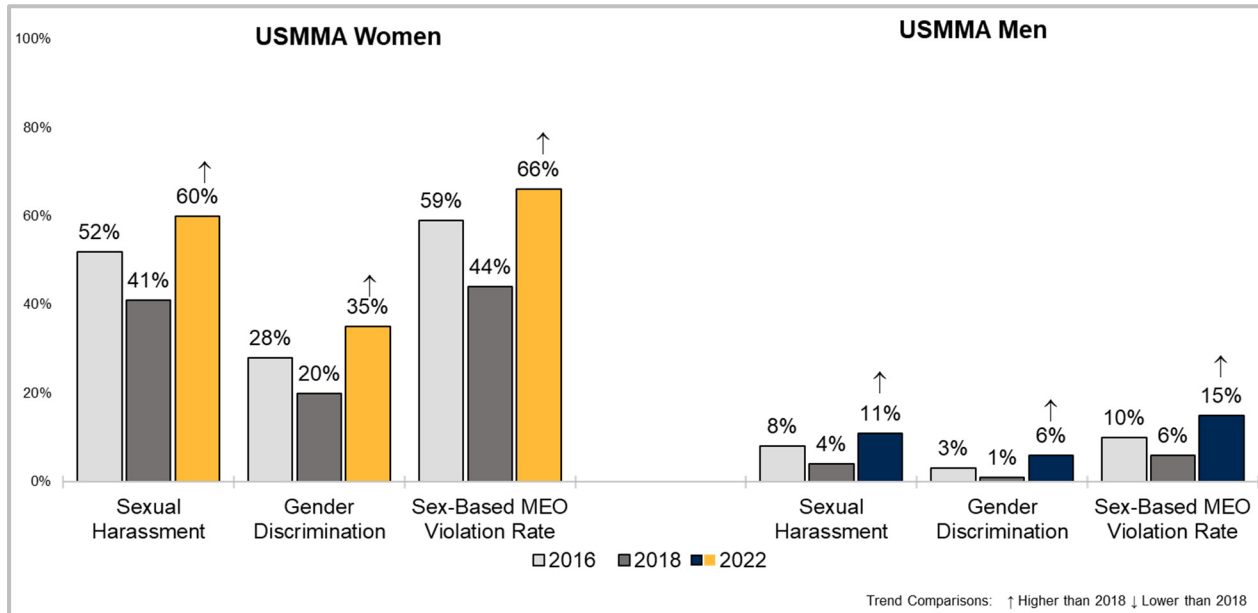
Estimated Past Year Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates

An estimated 33% of USMMA women (70 midshipmen) and 5% of USMMA men (39 midshipmen) experienced gender discrimination in the past APY (Figure 2). The adjusted gender discrimination prevalence estimate for USMMA women is 35% and reflects a significant

⁷ Reporting of unwanted sexual contact on the survey is based on self-report data.

increase compared to 2018 when the rate was 20%. The adjusted estimate for USMMA men is 6%, which is a significant increase compared to the rate of 1% in 2018.

Figure 2.
Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Rates



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 12\%$

Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

For the first time on the 2022 SAGR, the survey collected demographic information that can serve to further inform the Department's prevention and response efforts. The following section describes prevalence of USC for students first by race/ethnicity and separately by sexual orientation.

Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

An estimated 25.6% of racial/ethnic minority USMMA women and 25.5% of non-Hispanic White USMMA women experienced past year unwanted sexual contact; 62% of racial/ethnic minority USMMA women and 60% of non-Hispanic White USMMA women experienced sexual harassment; and 36% of racial/ethnic minority USMMA women and 33% of non-Hispanic White USMMA women experienced gender discrimination. USMMA women who identified as other races/ethnicities were more likely to experience unwanted sexual contact (41.0%) than Asian USMMA women (10.0%). USMMA women who identified as other races/ethnicities (71%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than women of other racial/ethnic groups, while Hispanic (44%) USMMA women were less likely.

An estimated 4.4% of racial/ethnic minority USMMA men and 1.9% of non-Hispanic White USMMA men experienced past year unwanted sexual contact; 17% of racial/ethnic minority USMMA men and 9% of non-Hispanic White USMMA men experienced sexual harassment;

and 6% of racial/ethnic minority USMMA men and 5% of non-Hispanic White USMMA men experienced gender discrimination. Asian USMMA men (<0.1%) were less likely to experience unwanted sexual contact than men who identified as other race/ethnicities (9.2%). USMMA men who identified as other races/ethnicities (22%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than non-Hispanic White USMMA men (9%).

Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation

The 2022 *SAGR* asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation as heterosexual or straight, gay or lesbian, bisexual, or something else. We present prevalence estimates for lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) USMMA students (as a group) and heterosexual USMMA students.

LGB USMMA students were significantly more likely than heterosexual USMMA students to experience each type of misconduct. An estimated 34.6% of LGB USMMA women experienced past year unwanted sexual contact, which was significantly higher than the estimated rate for heterosexual (24.6%) USMMA women. An estimated 65% of LGB USMMA women experienced sexual harassment and 38% experienced gender discrimination. These estimated rates were not significantly different than the estimated rates of sexual harassment (61%) and gender discrimination (34%) for heterosexual USMMA women.

An estimated 2.4% of heterosexual USMMA men experienced past year unwanted sexual contact; results for LGB USMMA men were non-reportable. An estimated 24% of LGB USMMA men experienced sexual harassment and 6% experienced gender discrimination. These estimated rates were not significantly different than the estimated rates of sexual harassment (11%) and gender discrimination (5%) for heterosexual USMMA men.

Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The DOT is committed to preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment from happening across the entire U.S. Merchant Marine (USMM) enterprise; the *SAGR* survey is one way to track progress of such prevention efforts at USMMA. In a September 2020 report to Congress, the Maritime Administration (MARAD) stated that the *SAGR* has allowed them “to better identify sexual assault prevention and response program deficiencies, determine their root causes, analyze trends, and update its Plan of Action and Milestones to prevent sexual harassment and sexual assault.”⁸ As such, this section summarizes preventable behaviors, such as alcohol use, willingness to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, and efforts by leaders and students at all levels to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment.

- **Alcohol Use:** 11% of USMMA men and 22% of USMMA women indicated at least some alcohol consumption, which decreased for men (13%) and increased for women (17%) since 2018. USMMA women had a decrease in moderate alcohol consumption since 2018, whereas men had no significant differences. Over half of USMMA women (53%) and men (58%) indicated they had engaged in binge drinking on at least one

⁸ Obtained on March 3, 2023 <https://www.maritime.dot.gov/sites/marad.dot.gov/files/2021-10/2018-19%20Annual%20Rpt.pdf>

occasion in the past 30 days. Incidents of alcohol affecting one's memory at least once in the past year happened with over one-third of USMMA women (35%) and one-quarter of men.

- Bystander Intervention:** In general, the vast majority of USMMA students are willing to stop sexual harassment to at least a small extent. Specifically, 52% of USMMA women and 50% of men indicated they are willing to point out to someone that they thought they had “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a large extent. However, this willingness has decreased since 2018 for USMMA women (61%) and men (63%). Nearly half of USMMA women (47%) and over three-fifths of USMMA men (62%) were willing to seek help from the chain of command to stop other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment. Compared to 2018, more USMMA students witnessed at least one situation where unwanted behaviors were occurring. The most common situations witnessed by both USMMA women and men were encountering someone who drank too much and needed help or observing someone who “crossed the line” with their sexist comments or jokes; the incidence of these behaviors both increased compared to 2018. Despite increases in witnessing these behaviors, the majority of USMMA students intervened, most often by talking to those involved to see if they were okay or by speaking up to address the situation.
- Perceptions of Academy Leadership and Peers Setting Good Examples:** Approximately two-fifths of USMMA women and approximately three-fifths of USMMA men believed that both their commissioned and non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk. Approximately one-half of USMMA women (53%) and over two-thirds of USMMA men (70%) indicated other midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. When asked whether cadet leaders enforce rules, under two-thirds of USMMA men (63%) and over two-fifths of USMMA women (43%) indicated they do so to a large extent. However, endorsement of each of these perceptions for USMMA women was significantly lower compared to 2018.
- Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment:** USMMA students perceived officers directly in charge of units, midshipman leaders, Academy senior leadership, and intercollegiate coaches and trainers make the most effort to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. USMMA women had lower perceptions than USMMA men for all Academy personnel and midshipmen making efforts to stop these behaviors, although positive perceptions of most individuals at the Academy and their efforts to stop these behaviors significantly decreased compared to 2018 for both men and women.

Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Sexual assault and sexual harassment often go unreported. The culture and climate on reporting plays a large role into whether a victim chooses to come forward. To further examine the USMMA culture and climate related to reporting of these unwanted behaviors, the 2022 *SAGR* asked USMMA students whether they would trust the Academy if they were to experience sexual assault and about other deterrents for reporting at the Academy, such as victim blaming and the role media plays.

- **Trust in the Academy:** The 2022 *SAGR* asked USMMA students who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year how they believe the Academy would respond if they were to experience USC. Compared to 2018, fewer USMMA midshipmen indicated they trust the Academy to protect their privacy, ensure their safety, and treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault. Specifically, roughly two-fifths to half of USMMA men and approximately one-quarter of USMMA women indicated they would trust the Academy to a large extent.
- **Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault:** Compared to 2018, significant increases were seen among USMMA men and women regarding perceptions that high-profile cases, media scrutiny, and negative peer reactions would impact whether a victim would report a sexual assault to a large extent. USMMA women continue to hold these perceptions at significantly higher rates than USMMA men, most notably when asked to what extent potential scrutiny by the media makes victims less likely to come forward and report. Students' beliefs regarding whether rape myths and victim blaming occur at the Academy have increased since 2018. Similar to the barriers to reporting previously discussed, USMMA women are more likely than USMMA men to perceive that victim blaming occurs at the Academy and that a victim's reputation affects whether or not they will be believed. USMMA women are also more likely than USMMA men to perceive that people "cry rape" to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, but this perception has decreased since 2018.
- **Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment:** Students were asked to rate their company at the Academy on how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an issue and how risky it is for midshipmen in their company to make a complaint about sexual harassment. USMMA women were more likely than USMMA men to perceive that individuals who sexually harass others get away with it; one-third of USMMA women held this perception, which was more than USMMA men (10%).
- **Responsibility and Intervention:** This metric examines to what extent a student's company promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust, refrains from sexist comments and behavior, encourages bystander intervention, and corrects incidents of sexual harassment. USMMA men indicated higher levels of responsibility and intervention within their company than USMMA women. Nearly three-fifths of USMMA women (56%) and nearly three-fourths of USMMA men (71%) indicated people in their company promote a climate based on mutual respect and trust while more than two-fifths of women (44%) and more than three-fifths of men (64%) indicated people in their company recognize and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	iii
Background and Methodology	iii
Survey Methodology.....	iii
Summary of Top-Line Results	iv
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates	iv
Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	v
Estimated Past Year Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates	vi
Estimated Past Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates	vi
Estimated Past Year Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates	vi
Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation.....	vii
Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity.....	vii
Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation	viii
Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	viii
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	ix
Chapter 1: Introduction and Methodology	1
Introduction	1
Federal Sexual Assault Programs and Policies	1
Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy	1
Program Oversight	1
Defining Sexual Assault	2
Equal Opportunity, Sexual Harassment, and Gender Discrimination Policies.....	2
Program Oversight	2
Defining Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination	2
Measurement of Constructs	4
Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	4
Time Reference	5
Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations	6
Behavioral Definition.....	6
Negative Outcomes Associated with Reporting a Sexual Assault.....	7
Construction of Metrics for Negative Outcomes	7
Professional Reprisal	8
Ostracism	9
Other Negative Outcomes.....	10
Survey Methodology	11
Statistical Design	11
Survey Administration.....	13
Statistical Comparisons.....	13
Presentation of Results.....	14
Chapter 2: Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	17

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Unwanted Sexual Contact	17
Caveating Unwanted Sexual Contact Results for 2018 USMMA Women	18
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate	19
Differences by Class Year	20
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation	21
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity	21
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Orientation.....	22
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past APY and Lifetime	23
Risk of Re-Victimization	24
One Situation of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect	24
What: Behavior Experienced in the USC One Situation	25
Who: Reported Demographics and Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation.....	25
Where and When: Location and Context of the USC One Situation.....	28
How: Circumstances of the USC One Situation	29
Impact of Experiencing USC	31
Reporting the USC One Situation.....	32
Negative Outcomes of Reporting USC.....	33
Reasons for Not Reporting USC.....	34
Chapter 3: Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations.....	37
Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates.....	37
Sexual Harassment.....	38
Gender Discrimination.....	39
Sex-Based MEO Violations.....	41
One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations With the Biggest Effect.....	42
What: Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	42
Who: Reported Demographics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	43
Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	45
Reasons for Not Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	47
Estimated Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation.....	48
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity	48
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation	49
Chapter 4: Academy Culture and Climate Regarding Prevention of, and Response to, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	51
Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	51

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Midshipman Alcohol Use	51
Midshipman Bystander Intervention.....	52
Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment	53
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken	54
Perceptions of USMMA Leadership and Midshipmen Setting Good Examples.....	55
Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	56
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	57
Trust in the Academy	57
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault.....	58
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment	60
Responsibility and Intervention	61
Chapter 5: Discussion and Conclusions.....	63
Key Insights	63
References.....	67

Appendices

Appendix A. Survey Instrument.....	71
Appendix B. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ).....	89
Appendix C. Department of Transportation Results and Trends.....	95

List of Tables

Table 1. 2022 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates	12
Table 2. Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USMMA Women	27
Table 3. Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USMMA Men	28
Table 4. Circumstances of the USC One Situation for USMMA by Gender	31
Table 5. Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USMMA Women	33
Table 6. Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USMMA Women	35
Table 7. Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USMMA Men.....	35
Table 8. Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USMMA Women.....	44
Table 9. Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USMMA Men.....	45
Table 10. Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO One Situation for USMMA by Gender.....	46
Table 11. Outcomes of Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USMMA Women.....	47

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Table 12. Reasons for Not Discussing or Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USMMA	48
Table 13. Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	56
Table 14. 2022 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates	110

List of Figures

Figure 1. Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate	v
Figure 2. Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Rates	vii
Figure 3. Questions Measuring Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	4
Figure 4. Two-Part Sex-Based MEO Violation Measure.....	7
Figure 5. Construction of Estimated Professional Reprisal Rate	9
Figure 6. Construction of Estimated Ostracism Rate	10
Figure 7. Construction of Estimated Other Negative Outcomes Rate	10
Figure 8. Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate for USMMA	19
Figure 9. Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by USC Type for USMMA by Gender and Class Year	21
Figure 10. Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USMMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	22
Figure 11. Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USMMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation.....	23
Figure 12. Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior Entering the Academy, Since Entering the Academy, and Lifetime for USMMA by Gender	23
Figure 13. Risk of Re-victimization for USMMA	24
Figure 14. Behaviors Experienced in USC One Situation for USMMA by Gender.....	25
Figure 15. Location and Context of the USC One Situation for USMMA by Gender	29
Figure 16. Impact of the USC One Situation for USMMA by Gender.....	32
Figure 17. Estimated Rates of Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting USC for USMMA	34
Figure 18. Estimated Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates for USMMA by Gender.....	38
Figure 19. Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates for USMMA by Gender and Class Year	39
Figure 20. Gender Discrimination Behaviors and Follow-Up Criteria	39
Figure 21. Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates for USMMA by Gender and Class Year.....	40
Figure 22. Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates for USMMA by Gender and Class Year.....	41
Figure 23. Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation for USMMA by Gender and Class Year.....	43
Figure 24. Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USMMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	49
Figure 25. Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USMMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	49

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 26. Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USMMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation	50
Figure 27. Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USMMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation	50
Figure 28. Midshipman Alcohol Use for USMMA by Gender.....	52
Figure 29. Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment for USMMA by Gender.....	53
Figure 30. Witnessed Behaviors and Action(s) Taken for USMMA by Gender	54
Figure 31. Perceptions of USMMA Leadership and Midshipmen Setting Good Examples.....	55
Figure 32. Trust in the Academy for USMMA	58
Figure 33. Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault for USMMA.....	59
Figure 34. Rape Myths and Victim-Blaming at USMMA	60
Figure 35. Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment for USMMA	61
Figure 36. Responsibility and Intervention for USMMA	62
Figure 37. 2022 SAGR Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate Metric.....	99
Figure 38. Hierarchy of Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates	100
Figure 39. Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Violation Rate Metrics.....	103
Figure 40. Construction of Professional Reprisal Metric.....	105
Figure 41. Construction of Estimated Ostracism Metric.....	106
Figure 42. Construction of Estimated Other Negative Outcomes Metric	107

Chapter 1: Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

The Health and Resilience (H&R) Research Division of the Office of People Analytics (OPA) has been conducting congressionally mandated gender relations surveys of cadets and midshipmen at each of the Department of Defense (DoD) Military Service Academies (MSA) since 2005, and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) since 2008. The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) requested they be included in the *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR)* beginning in 2012 in order to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. The chief purpose of these surveys has been to measure, analyze, and report estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact (a proxy measure for sexual assault) and rates of sex-based military equal opportunity (MEO) violations (sexual harassment and gender discrimination). The survey also serves to assess attitudes and perceptions about programs and policies designed to reduce the occurrence of these unwanted behaviors and improve the climate of gender relations at the Academies. The *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* was conducted to address these purposes and is the most recent of the biennial surveys to be administered.

Federal Sexual Assault Programs and Policies

The current assessment cycle at the Academies, which consists of a biennial and alternating administration of surveys and qualitative assessments, is codified by 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. This requirement applies to the DoD Academies (U.S. Military Academy [USMA], U.S. Naval Academy [USNA], and U.S. Air Force Academy [USFA]). Survey of USMMA midshipmen is codified in 46 U.S.C 51318 subsection (g).

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy

Program Oversight

Since USMMA is under the Department of Transportation (DOT), midshipmen are not covered by the DoD's Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). However, as the *SAGR* occurs across Academies and the UCMJ offers precise definitions, it, as well as USMMA-specific definitions, will be referenced in this report. The DOT does not have an overarching SAPRO like the DoD (US DOT OIG, 2018). However, in developing their SAPR program, USMMA based their policies and procedures off of established DoD Academy programs.

USMMA first hired a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) in 2012 and established their SAPRO in the fall of 2016 to eliminate sexual assault at the Academy. Much like the DoD Academies, the USMMA SAPRO provides prevention training, victim resources and assistance, and reporting options for those who want to come forward to report a sexual assault (USMMA, 2023).

Defining Sexual Assault

Superintendent Instruction 2018-04 combined student sexual harassment and sexual assault into one instruction, Sexual Assault, Sexual or Gender-Based Harassment, Relationship Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation Policy (USMMA, 2018). Superintendent Instruction 2018-04 defines sexual assault as “a crime of violence defined as intentional touching of a sexual nature against the will or without the consent of another person, or where that person is incapacitated or otherwise incapable of giving consent.”⁹ However, for the purpose of assessing the prevalence of sexual assault, we used the more precise definition offered by DoD policy: 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, 2021). 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. “Consent” shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. In Section 522 of the NDAA for FY 2006, Congress amended the UCMJ to consolidate and reorganize the array of military sex offenses. These revised provisions took effect October 1, 2007. Article 120, UCMJ, was subsequently amended in FY2012. Additional amendments to the UCMJ were made in FY2016.

The term “unwanted sexual contact” used throughout this report refers to a range of activities prohibited by the UCMJ, 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.¹⁰ The 2022 SAGR measures unwanted sexual contact using a comprehensive, behavioral list of items. The resulting prevalence rate provides an estimated proportion of military members who experienced any of these behaviors, referred to as unwanted sexual contact, in the prior year.

Equal Opportunity, Sexual Harassment, and Gender Discrimination Policies

Program Oversight

The Office of Civil Rights manages the DOT Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program and monitors the Academy’s compliance with EEO laws and regulations. The Office “provides program and management support services and promotes a diverse workforce founded upon equality of opportunity” (USMMA, 2021).

Defining Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination

Superintendent Instruction 2018-04 (USMMA, 2018) defines sexual harassment as “any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, or other unwelcome verbal, non-verbal, graphic or physical conduct of a sexual nature...” Gender-based harassment includes “harassment based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, which may include acts of aggression, intimidation, or hostility, whether verbal or non-verbal, graphic,

⁹ Obtained on March 3, 2023 <https://www.usmma.edu/sites/usmma.dot.gov/files/docs/academy-life/sexual-assault-prevention/10146/si-2018-04-sapr-policy.pdf>

¹⁰ 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.”

physical, or otherwise, even if the acts do not involved conduct of a sexual nature” (USMMA, 2018).

As with sexual assault, we have used the DoD definitions of sexual harassment and gender discrimination for our assessments. DoD Instruction (DoDI) 1020.03, “Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces,” establishes the Department’s comprehensive prevention and response program and defines sexual harassment as “Conduct that:

- Involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and deliberate or repeated offensive comments or gestures of a sexual nature when:
 - Submission to such conduct is, either explicitly or implicitly, made a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career;
 - 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.
- Is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.
- Any use or condonation, by any person in a supervisory or command position, of any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense.
- Any deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comments or gesture of a sexual nature by any member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense.

There is no requirement for concrete psychological harm to the complainant for behavior to constitute sexual harassment. Behavior is sufficient to constitute sexual harassment if it is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the complainant does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.

Sexual harassment can occur through electronic communications, including social media, other forms of communication, and in person.”

Unlawful discrimination is defined in DoDD 1020.02E and includes “disparate treatment or harassment of an individual or group based on a prohibited factor contrary to federal law or regulation.” Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) refers to “the right of all Service members to serve, advance, and be evaluated based on only individual merit, fitness, capability, and performance in an environment free from unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including gender identity), or sexual orientation.” The prevalence of gender discrimination, based on sex or gender identity, is measured on the *SAGR* surveys.

Measurement of Constructs

Construction of estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact, sex-based MEO violations, and retaliatory behaviors are described in detail below. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Unwanted sexual contact refers to a range of activities prohibited by the UCMJ, 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.¹¹ In the 2022 *SAGR*, unwanted sexual contact is measured using a comprehensive, behavioral list of items (Q49; Figure 3). The resulting prevalence rate provides an estimated proportion 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 2021).¹²

Figure 3.
Questions Measuring Unwanted Sexual Contact

Unwanted Sexual Contact	Since June 2021, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that <u>were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent</u> in which someone... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.
	• Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them? • Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful? • Made you have sexual intercourse? • Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful? • Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

¹¹ 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.”

¹² 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 (Morrall, 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, OPA conducted pretests at the three DoD Academies using RAND’s new sexual assault measure. 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 measure’s 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.

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 and DoT with information about Service Academy midshipmen and midshipwomen 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 *2022 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, or 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. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Time Reference

When surveys ask about experiences within a set timeframe, there is risk that respondents might include experiences that fall outside of that specific timeframe, a bias known as external telescoping. For the *2022 SAGR*, the survey contains an inherent “anchor” via the APY. Students are instructed in a verbal briefing before the survey administration only to consider experiences that have occurred within that APY, beginning in June 2021. This timeframe is reiterated on the survey instrument in the unwanted sexual contact question and sex-based MEO questions as well as 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 et.al., 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) inequivalent salience of the landmark for all respondents (Gaskell et al., 2000). The landmark used in the *2022 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 *2022 SAGR* is likely to be very small.

Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations

In 2014, RAND developed new measures of sex-based MEO violations 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 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 midshipmen/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 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 rates. First, we asked questions about whether students experienced behaviors prohibited by MEO policy by someone from their Academy and the circumstances of those experiences. Second, we categorized those reported behaviors into two types of sex-based MEO categories—sexual harassment and gender discrimination—to produce estimated rates for these two categories.

The sex-based 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 or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discriminatory behaviors by someone from their Academy. Second, the student also had to have indicated “yes” to one of the follow-up items that assess persistence and/or severity of the behavior (Figure 4).

Figure 4.
Two-Part Sex-Based MEO Violation Measure

Sexual Harassment	① Experienced at Least One Behavior	
	Sexually Hostile Work Environment Behaviors - Repeatedly told sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Embarrassed, angered, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a cadet/midshipman of your gender is supposed to - Displayed, showed, or sent sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Repeatedly told 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 - Repeatedly asked you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Made repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset* - Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Repeatedly touched you in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset Sexual Quid Pro Quo Behaviors - Made you feel as if you would get some benefit in exchange for doing something sexual - Made you feel as if you would get punished or treated unfairly at your Academy if you did NOT do something sexual	
	② Met Follow-Up Criteria	
Gender Discrimination	Sexually Hostile Work Environment Follow-Up Criteria - They continued this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop, or - This was severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended Sexual Quid Pro Quo Follow-Up Criteria - The person(s) who did this unwanted behavior were in a position of authority/leadership over you, and - They told you that they would give you a reward or benefit, or would be punished or treated unfairly for doing something sexual, or - They hinted that you would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual, or would be punished or treated unfairly for NOT doing something sexual or - Someone else told you they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things, or punished or treated unfairly by this person for NOT doing something sexual	
	① Experienced at Least One Behavior	② Met Follow-Up Criteria
	- Said that someone of your gender is NOT as good as the opposite gender as a future officer, or that someone of your gender should be prevented from becoming a future officer - Mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender	- This treatment/their beliefs about your gender harmed or limited your cadet/midshipman career - The person(s) who did this unwanted behavior were in a position of authority/leadership, or authority/leadership over you
*Only required the criteria of being severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at the participant's Academy would have been offended		

Negative Outcomes Associated with Reporting a Sexual Assault

USMMA 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 and the Merchant Marines have been monitoring is repercussions (i.e., negative behaviors as a result of reporting sexual assault). Specifically, three forms of negative behaviors have been outlined: professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative behaviors.

Construction of Metrics for Negative Outcomes

OPA worked closely with the Services and DoD stakeholders to design behaviorally based questions to capture perceptions of a range of outcomes resulting from reporting sexual assault. The resulting battery of questions was designed to measure negative behaviors a student may have experienced as a result of making a report of sexual assault and to account for additional motivating factors, as indicated by the student, consistent with prohibited actions of professional

reprisal and ostracism in the UCMJ and military policies and regulations. There are also questions regarding other negative behaviors.

Survey questions are only able to provide a general understanding of the self-reported outcomes that may constitute reprisal, ostracism, or other negative outcomes.¹³ Ultimately, only the results of an investigation (which accounts for all legal aspects, such as the intent of the alleged perpetrator) can determine whether self-reported negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited negative behaviors. The estimates presented in this report reflect the students' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliatory behavior. Construction of rates of professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes are based on general policy prohibitions. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates 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 (DoDD 7060.06; Department of Defense, 2021).¹⁴ 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 5, the estimated professional reprisal rate in the 2022 *SAGR* is a summary measure reflecting whether students indicated they experienced a behavior consistent with professional reprisal as a result of reporting unwanted sexual contact, (i.e., the action taken was not based on conduct or performance). Further, the student must believe leadership took these actions for any one of 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.

¹³ Because the *SAGR* does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

¹⁴ 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 5.
Construction of Estimated Professional Reprisal Rate

Professional Reprisal	① Experienced at least one behavior from leadership in line with potential professional reprisal • 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
	② Belief that the leadership actions experienced were ONLY based on their report of sexual assault (i.e., not based on their conduct or performance)
	③ Belief that leadership took action for one of the following reasons: • To get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted) • To discourage you from moving forward with your report • They were mad at you for causing a problem for them

Ostracism. Although the interpretation of ostracism varies slightly,¹⁵ 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 student to insults or bullying due to reporting or planning to report a crime. As depicted in Figure 6, this is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting unwanted sexual contact, the student perceived at least one behavior consistent with ostracism. To be included in this estimated rate, the student also needed to indicate that he or she 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 that the student believed that the person(s) was (were) trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report or discourage others from reporting.

¹⁵ 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 the 2014 NDAA § 1709(a).

Figure 6.
Construction of Estimated Ostracism Rate

Ostracism	① Experienced at least one behavior from cadet/midshipman peers or leadership (including those in their cadet/midshipman chain of command) in line with potential ostracism
	• Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense in public • Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions • Ignored you or failed to speak to you despite your attempts to communicate (for example, gave you "the silent treatment")
	② Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondent made an official sexual assault report (unrestricted or restricted)
	③ Belief that the action was taken to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting

Other Negative Outcomes.¹⁶ This is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting unwanted sexual contact, respondents indicated experiencing negative behaviors from midshipman peers or leadership that occurred without a valid military purpose, and may have included physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm. Figure 7 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the metric. To be included in this estimated rate, the student 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 the student believed that the person(s) was (were) trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report or to discourage others from reporting, or that the person was trying to abuse or humiliate them.

Figure 7.
Construction of Estimated Other Negative Outcomes Rate

Other Negative Outcomes	① Experienced at least one behavior from cadet/midshipman peers (including those in their cadet/midshipman chain of command) in line with potential other negative outcomes
	• 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
	② Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondent made an official sexual assault report (unrestricted or restricted)
	③ Belief that the action was for one of the following reasons:
	• To discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting • They were trying to abuse or humiliate you

¹⁶ Because the *SAGR* assessment does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

Survey Methodology

OPA uses industry-standard scientific survey methodology to control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. For more than 30 years, OPA has been DoD's lead organization for conducting impartial and unbiased scientific surveys 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 the 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 the scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. 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 [BLS]), 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). In addition, the scientific methods used by OPA have been validated by independent organizations (e.g., RAND, Government Accountability Office [GAO]).¹⁷

Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including OPA.

Statistical Design

The population of interest for the 2022 *SAGR* consisted of all students at USMMA.¹⁸ The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey.¹⁹ 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 while all students were invited, the survey was voluntary and thus students were not required to participate.

The target survey frame consisted of 950 students drawn from the student rosters provided to OPA by USMMA. OPA received a final dataset containing 904 returned questionnaires.

¹⁷ The GAO reviewed OPA's (then Defense Manpower Data Center's [DMDC]) survey methods in 2010 and determined OPA uses valid scientific survey methods (GAO, 2010). In 2013, the Joint Program in 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 2022 *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*" (Morrall, Gore, & Schell, 2014).

¹⁸ Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

¹⁹ 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.

Surveys were completed by 722 students,²⁰ yielding an overall weighted response rate for respondents at USMMA of 76% (89% for women, 72% for men).

Using an industry-standard process, data were weighted to reflect the USMMA population as of March 2022.²¹ The estimated number of students, the number of respondents, and the portion of total respondents in each reporting group are shown in Table 1.

Table 1.
2022 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Survey Respondents	Weighted Response Rate
USMMA Total	950	722	76%
Men	741	535	72%
Women	209	187	89%

Weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The standard process of weighting consists of the following steps:

- Adjustment for selection probability—OPA typically adjusts for selection probability within scientific sampling procedures. However, in the case of the *2022 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 1.
- Adjustments for nonresponse—Although the *2022 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 by creating population estimates by first calculating the base weights as the reciprocal of the probability of selection (in the *2022 SAGR*, the base weights take on the value 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.
- 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 *2022 SAGR*, the weights in the previous step were adjusted to known

²⁰ “Completed” is defined as answering at least one of the questions asked of all participants, at least one response from the MEO violations questions (Q4, Q7, Q10, Q13, Q16, Q19, Q22, Q25, Q29, Q32, Q34, Q36, or Q39), and a valid response to Q49 on unwanted sexual contact.

²¹ For further details, see the *2022 SAGR Statistical Methodology Report*

population values using the three known demographic variables (Academy, class year, and gender). The poststratification adjustments all have the value 1 because the three demographic variables were already accounted for in the previous step.

Although the 2022 *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., percentage 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).²² 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

The *SAGR* is administered in-person on-site at the USMMA using an anonymous paper-and-pen survey. Data were collected for the 2022 *SAGR* at USMMA in March and August of 2022.²³ The Academy scheduled survey sessions for all students in groups with separate sessions for female and male students. 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 survey or afterward. 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. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reviewed and cleared the data collection in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA).

Statistical Comparisons

As the *SAGR* surveys are scheduled to field in the spring of even-numbered years (a recurring qualitative research effort is conducted with the MSAs in odd-numbered years), OPA prepared a 2020 *SAGR* to begin data collection in March 2020. As the DoD issued orders restricting non-essential travel in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the OPA research team was stood down as the 2020 *SAGR* was postponed, and eventually canceled. For these reasons, any methodology, data, and reporting for the 2020 *SAGR* are non-existent, and not reportable here. Historically, OPA reports make statistical comparisons to results of the last survey iteration. Comparisons to the 2018 *SAGR* are presented here and in other 2022 *SAGR* publications in lieu of the 2020 *SAGR*'s cancellation.

²² 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.

²³ While the primary data collection takes place in the spring, OPA returns to USMMA in the summer to survey midshipmen who were on sea duty in the spring to ensure all midshipmen are offered the opportunity to complete the survey and to achieve 100% accountability.

Results of the 2022 *SAGR* are presented at various levels within this report. Results are reported by gender (where applicable) and class year. When the 2022 *SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2018 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented for statistically significant changes overtime. In addition, rates from 2016, 2014, and 2012 are presented for overall prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact (statistical comparisons for these prevalence rates by class year are only reported for 2018). Comparisons to prior years for sex-based MEO violations are only comparable to estimates from 2018 and 2016 due to changes in the measure in 2016. Items related to culture and climate that have been consistently measured on the *SAGR* surveys over iterations also show results as far back as the data are available.

For gender, OPA relied on data recorded during the survey administration. For class year, respondents were classified by self-report. Definitions for reporting categories follow:

- *Class Year*—Seniors (Class of 2022), Juniors (Class of 2023), Sophomores (Class of 2024), and Freshmen (Class of 2025).
- *Gender*—Men or women.

Only statistically significant comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in the 2022 *SAGR*: between survey years (comparisons to the previous survey year) and within the current survey year (2022) by class membership (i.e., senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman) and gender (where applicable). Class comparisons within the current survey year are made along a single dimension for USMMA by 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 USMMA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USMMA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USMMA). In some 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., 2022 compared to 2018), statistical tests for differences between means (i.e., average scores) are used. For all statistical tests, OPA uses two-independent-sample t-tests where differences are statistically significant at $p < 0.01$. 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. 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), an effective number of respondents (fewer than 15), or a relative standard error (greater than 0.3). The effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction and variability in weights. An "NR" presentation protects the USMMA, 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. 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 (<1%) is displayed.

Chapter 2: Unwanted Sexual Contact

This chapter provides findings for the United States Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) regarding estimated prevalence and experiences of unwanted sexual contact (USC).

Administration of the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* took place on site at USMMA from March 21–25, 2022 and August 29–30, 2022. Of the 950 midshipmen at the Academy, 722 completed the survey (187 women, 535 men) for an overall participation rate of 76% (89% for women, 72% for men).

This chapter provides topline findings for women and men at USMMA, including statistically significant differences between estimates from the *2018 SAGR* compared to the *2022 SAGR*, where applicable. This report does not provide a comprehensive review of all statistically significant differences. Rather, salient statistically significant results between estimates from the *2018 SAGR* compared to the *2022 SAGR* and those between class years in 2022 are discussed. All data points and significance testing are available in Appendix C. Some estimates are not reportable (indicated as NR in figures and tables) due to instability of estimates, and therefore, comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated in these cases.²⁴ When data are not reportable for USMMA men, only results for USMMA women are discussed.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

As described in Chapter 1, the Department of Transportation (DOT) uses the *SAGR* survey to assess experiences of prohibited behaviors that align with the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), herein referred to as “unwanted sexual contact” or “USC”. This measure is based on objective behaviors and does not assume the respondent has intimate knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault, nor does it require the participant to label the incident as sexual assault. The USC rate reflects the estimated percentage of USMMA students who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ between June 2021 and the time of the survey in March and August 2022 (Academic Program Year [APY] 2021-2022). The terms and definitions of USC have been consistent across all *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide comparable data over time.

Many instances of USC involve a combination of behaviors. Rather than attempt to provide estimated rates for every possible combination of behaviors and because behaviors may co-occur, responses were coded to create three hierarchically constructed categories:

- *Completed penetration*—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.

²⁴ Further details are provided in Chapter 1.

- *Attempted penetration*—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*.
- *Unwanted sexual touching*—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*.

For more information regarding the measure and how the estimated prevalence rate of USC was constructed, see Chapter 1.

Caveating Unwanted Sexual Contact Results for 2018 USMMA Women

A sharp decline in rates of USC was found for junior and senior women at USMMA in 2018 which was uncharacteristic of women at the other military service academies (MSAs). Freshman and sophomore women and men across all class years at USMMA did not show the same declines in rates of USC. Given rates of USC for women at the other Academies increased or remained stable, the data for junior and senior women at USMMA warranted further examination.

One possible explanation for the sharp decline in USC rates among junior (class of 2019) and senior (class of 2018) women was the Sea Year stand down that occurred from June 2016 to March 2017 when former DOT Secretary Foxx suspended Sea Year while the Maritime Administration (MARAD) examined ways to improve Sea Year training to address sexual assault and sexual harassment. The outcome of the examination included “zero tolerance policy, an electronic reporting system, vetted mentors, regular crew training, and a prohibition on fraternization between crew and midshipmen” (U.S. Congress, 2017). During Sea Year stand down, women in the classes of 2018 and 2019 were enrolled in the Academy as upcoming sophomores and juniors—the two class years most affected by the stand down. Therefore, the hypothesis was that junior and senior women in the *2018 SAGR* may have self-censored experiences of USC on the survey or may have avoided completing the survey altogether to avoid another Sea Year stand down by possibly minimizing the perceived prevalence of USC at the Academy. Or the opposite could be true—possibly the rules enforced as a result of Sea Year stand down may have actually reduced experiences of USC for junior and senior women in the *2018 SAGR*.

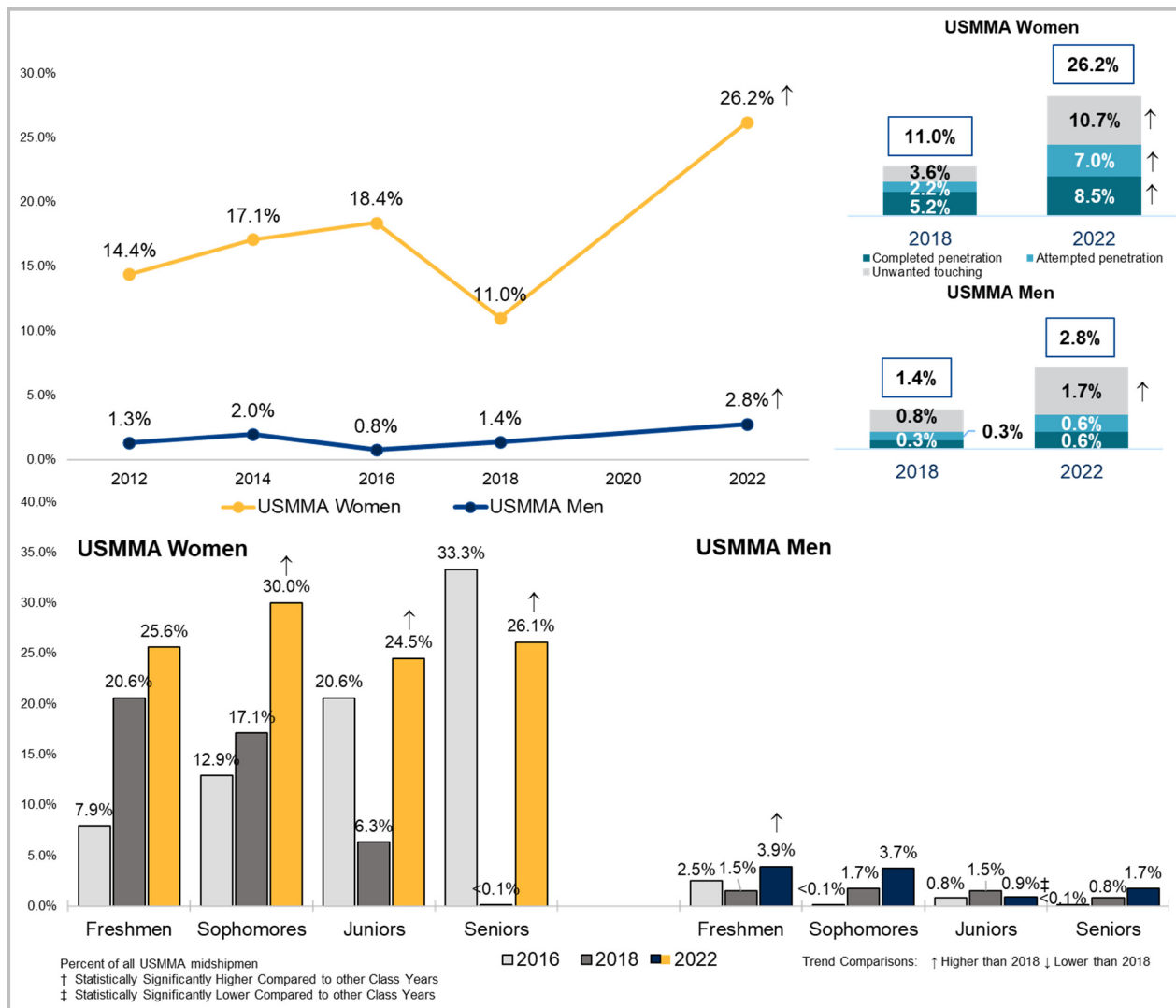
OPA analysts investigated the potential illegitimacy of the results and discovered mixed findings on whether there had been deliberate misrepresentation by participants. Due to the lack of concrete evidence of self-censorship and mixed findings discovered in the analysts’ investigation, it remained impossible to discern whether the decrease in USC prevalence for these groups was a result of data manipulation, or a legitimate decrease at the Academy. OPA strongly advises that interpretation of the results should be made cautiously, and that while rates appear to have declined for USMMA women, there is no concrete evidence this decrease was a true decrease in the prevalence of USC for women in 2018.

Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate

An estimated 26.2% of USMMA women experienced USC in the past APY. This rate includes an estimated 8.5% of all USMMA women experiencing *completed penetration*, 7.0% experiencing *attempted penetration*, and 10.7% experiencing *unwanted sexual touching*. All three types of USC increased since 2018 (Figure 8).

An estimated 2.8% of USMMA men experienced USC in the past APY. This rate includes an estimated 0.6% of USMMA men having experienced *completed penetration*, 0.6% having experienced *attempted penetration*, and 1.7% having experienced *unwanted sexual touching*. Of the three types of USC, only *unwanted touching* increased since 2018, while the rate of *attempted penetration* and *completed penetration* remained stable (Figure 8).

Figure 8.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate for USMMA



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 13.8\%$

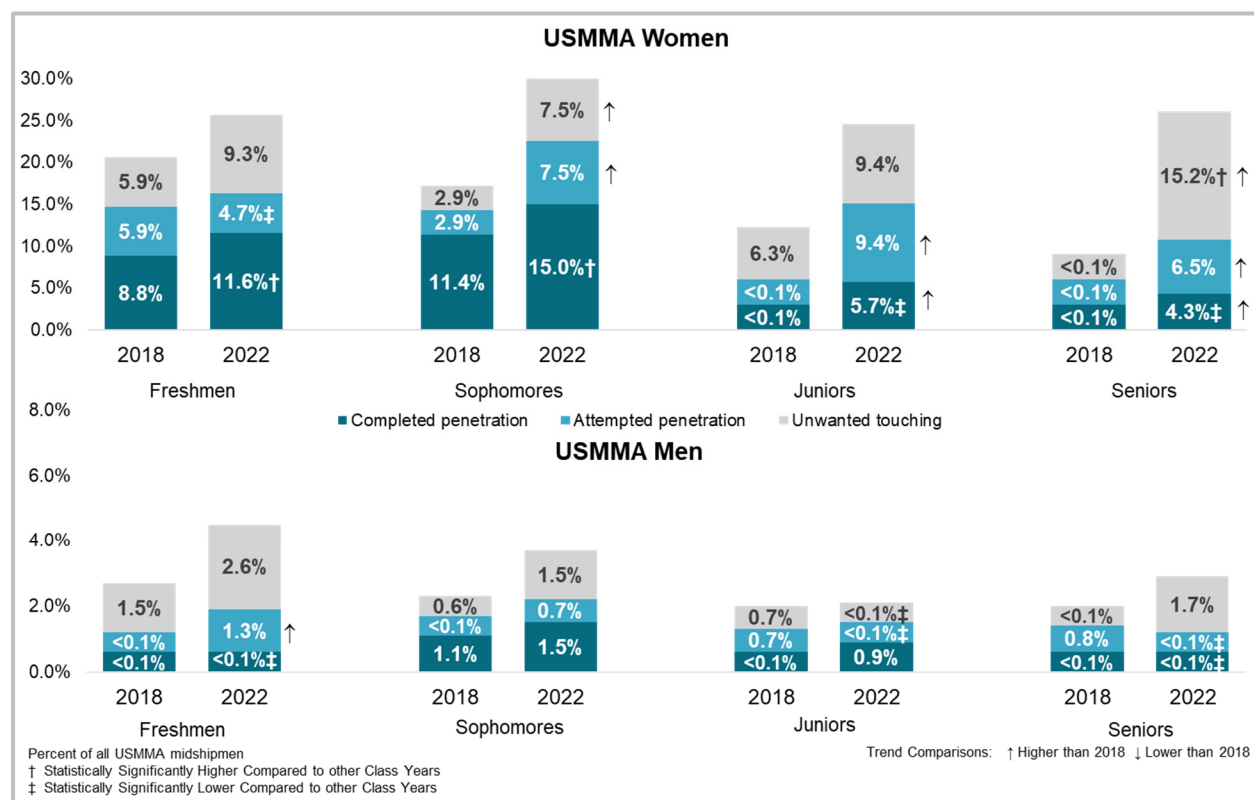
Differences by Class Year

The overall rates of USC for both USMMA women and men increased from 2018 to 2022 (Figure 9). When examining USC rate by class year, the USC rate increased for sophomore, junior, and senior women, and freshmen men since 2018. Among USMMA men, junior men were less likely than men of other class years to have experienced USC in the past APY.

Differences between class years were found also for types of USC experienced by USMMA women (Figure 9). Among USMMA women, the rise in unwanted sexual touching was driven by increases among sophomore and senior women, the rise in attempted penetration was driven by increases among sophomore, junior, and senior women, and the rise in completed penetration was driven by increases among junior and senior women since 2018. Comparatively, freshmen and sophomore women experienced completed penetration significantly more often than any other USMMA women, while senior women experienced unwanted sexual touching more often than other USMMA women.

Among USMMA men, although the overall rate of attempted penetration was stable compared to 2018, there was a significant increase among freshmen, who were also less likely than USMMA men in other class years to experience completed penetration (Figure 9). Junior men were less likely to experience unwanted sexual touching and attempted penetration compared to USMMA men in all other class years, while seniors were less likely to experience attempted penetration and completed penetration.

Figure 9.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by USC Type for USMMA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.3\%$ to $\pm 13.3\%$

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

For the first time on the 2022 SAGR, we collected demographic information that can serve to further inform the Department's prevention and response efforts. The following section describes prevalence of USC for midshipmen first by race/ethnicity and then, separately, by sexual orientation. Although prior research has examined the role of race/ethnicity and sexual orientation in risk for sexual violence among other military populations (see Buchanan et al., 2008; Trump-Steele et al., 2021; Morral et al., 2021; Breslin et al., 2022 for recent examples), to our knowledge, this is the first study to examine prevalence of USC by race/ethnicity and sexual orientation using a weighted census of Academy students.

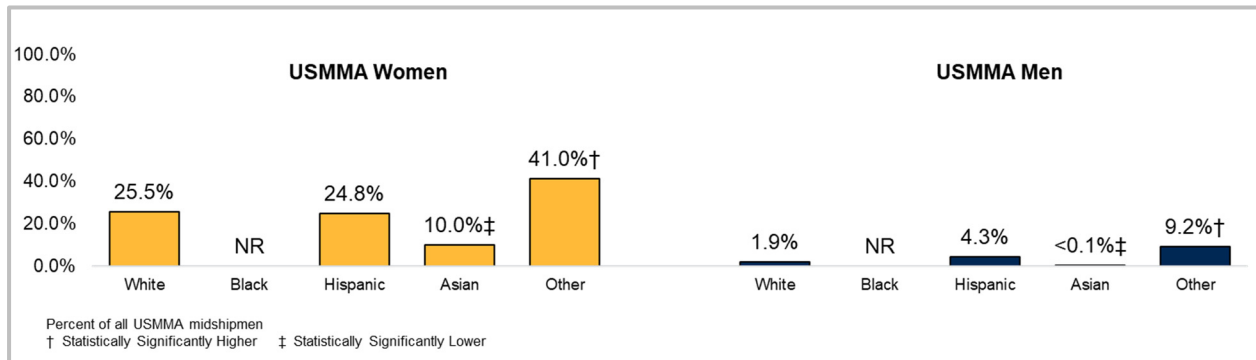
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 10 presents the past year unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates by race/ethnicity for USMMA women and men. Overall, there were no significant differences between minority women (25.6%) and non-Hispanic White (25.5%) women in experiencing unwanted sexual contact at USMMA. Specifically, women who identified as some other race/ethnicity (41.0%) were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience unwanted

sexual contact, while Asian women (10.0%) were less likely. Similar to women, there were no significant differences between minority men at USMMA (4.4%) and non-Hispanic White men (1.9%) in experiencing unwanted sexual contact. Also like women, when examining by specific race/ethnicities, men who identified as some other race/ethnicity (9.2%) were significantly more likely than men of other races/ethnicities to experience unwanted sexual contact, while Asian men (<0.1%) were less likely.

Figure 10.

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USMMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

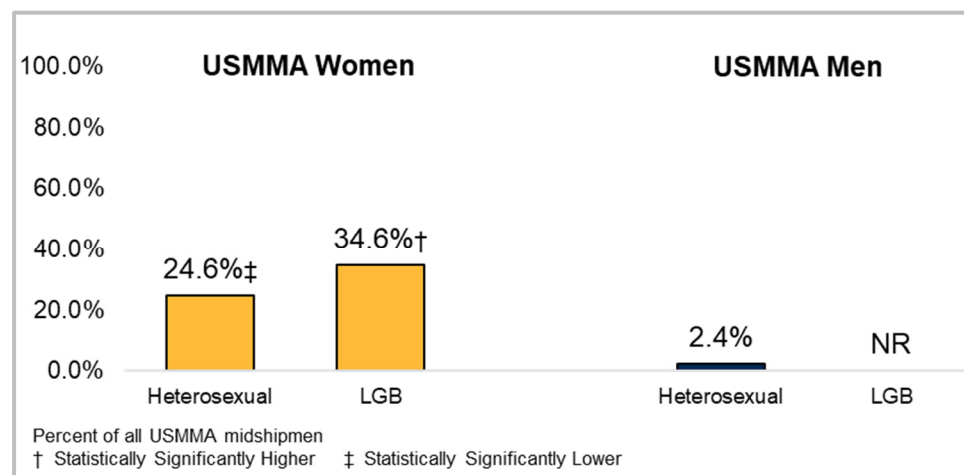


Margins of error range from $\pm 1.0\%$ to $\pm 13.3\%$

Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Orientation

To gain a better understanding of the experiences of midshipmen identifying as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB), the 2022 SAGR asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation. Midshipmen who marked Lesbian or Gay or Bisexual on the survey were coded as LGB.²⁵ Overall, 16.9% of USMMA women and 3.3% of USMMA men identified as LGB. Figure 11 presents the past year unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates by gender and sexual orientation for USMMA women and men. In general, women at USMMA who identify as LGB (34.6%) are at greater risk of experiencing unwanted sexual contact than heterosexual women (24.6%). The estimated rate of unwanted sexual contact for heterosexual USMMA men was 2.4% and results for USMMA men who identify as LGB were not reportable.

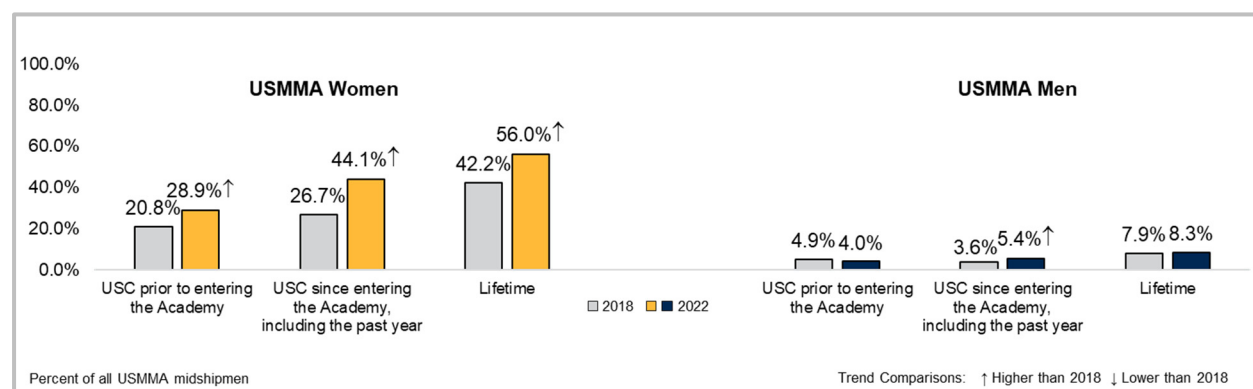
²⁵ Midshipmen who marked *Something else* or *Prefer not to answer* were set to missing.

Figure 11.***Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USMMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation***

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.9\%$ to $\pm 5.9\%$

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past APY and Lifetime

The 2022 SAGR also collects data on prevalence of USC experiences among USMMA midshipmen prior to the June 2021-April 2022 timeframe. Using survey responses, USC prevalence is calculated along three timelines: before entering the Academy, since first entering the Academy (including in the past APY), and lifetime estimated prevalence of USC (combining experiences before entering the Academy and since entering the Academy). Construction of these values requires explicit, affirmative selection of one of the USC behaviors in the respective timeframe (see Chapter 1 for a list of behaviors). As seen in Figure 12, rates for USMMA women who experienced USC prior to entering the Academy, since entering the Academy (including in the past year) and in their lifetime all increased since 2018, but only rates since entering the Academy (including in the past year) increased since 2018 for USMMA men.

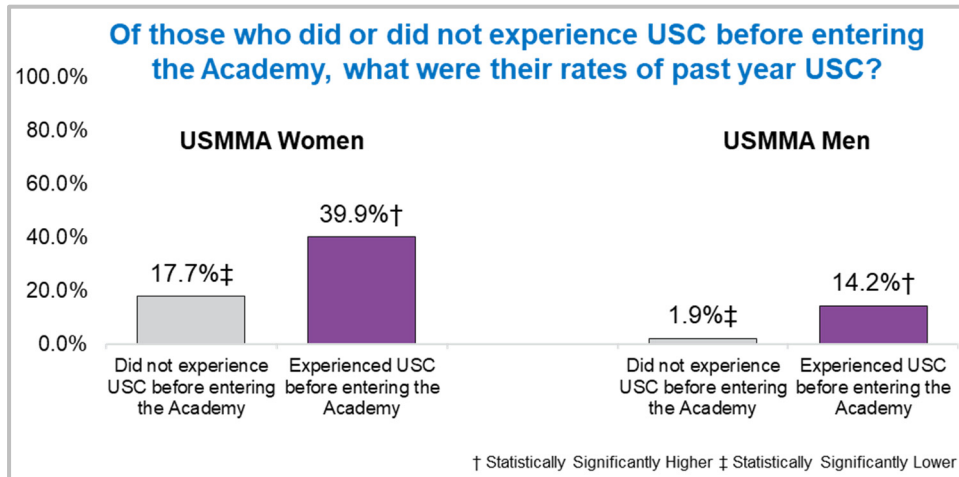
Figure 12.***Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior Entering the Academy, Since Entering the Academy, and Lifetime for USMMA by Gender***

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.7\%$ to $\pm 3.4\%$

Risk of Re-Victimization

Research has shown re-victimization is an important element of understanding sexual violence, namely that victims of one form of violence are more likely to be victims of other forms of violence, victims are at a higher risk for perpetrating violence, and perpetrators of one form of violence are more likely to commit other forms of violence (Wilkins et al., 2014). To understand the risk of potential re-victimization at the Academy, rates of USC in the past APY were examined separately by whether midshipmen had experienced USC before entering the Academy. As shown in Figure 13, USMMA women and men who experienced USC before entering the Academy were more likely to experience USC in the past APY compared to those who did not experience USC before entering the Academy.

Figure 13.
Risk of Re-victimization for USMMA



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.8\%$ to $\pm 9.7\%$

One Situation of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect

Among midshipmen who have experienced USC in the past APY, unfortunately the majority experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact event. In 2022, among USC victims, over two-thirds of USMMA women (69%) and two-thirds of USMMA men (66%) experienced more than one USC incident in the past APY. To better understand the circumstances involved in their experiences, the 26.2% of USMMA women and 2.8% of USMMA men²⁶ who experienced USC in the past year were asked to provide additional information regarding the experience of USC they considered to be the worst or most serious (hereafter referred to as “the one situation”).²⁷ In addition to discerning what happened (type of USC involved in the one situation), midshipmen were asked to provide details regarding characteristics of who the alleged perpetrator(s) were,

²⁶ Experience of USC is determined by endorsement of at least one USC behavior in the past APY as presented on the survey.

²⁷ Although some students may have experienced more than one USC event, follow-up questions on details about only one event were asked to minimize survey burden.

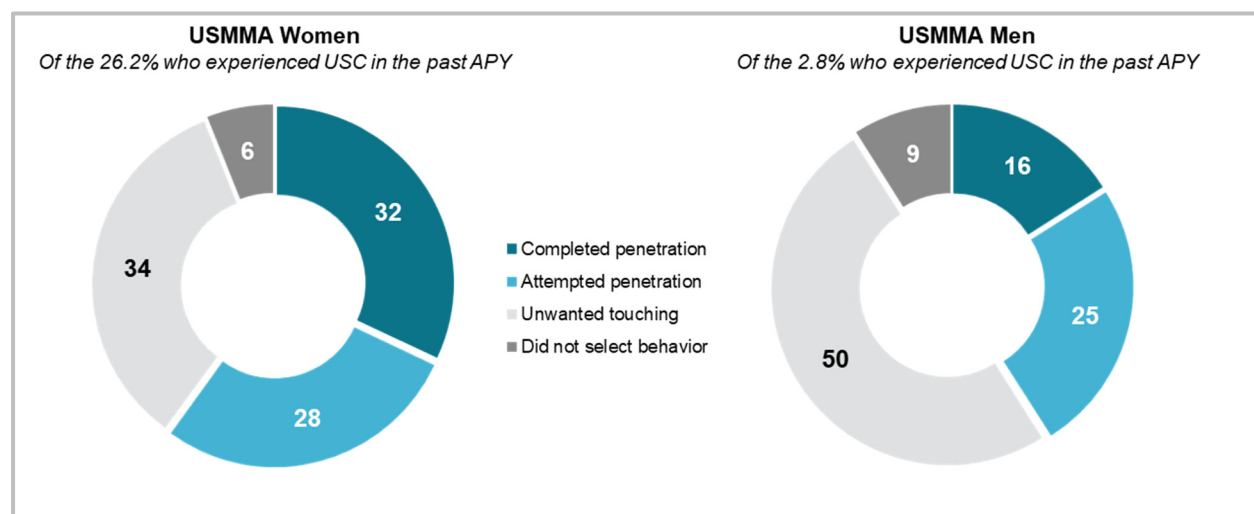
when and where the one situation happened, experiences following the one situation of USC, and whether or not they chose to report the incident.

What: Behavior Experienced in the USC One Situation

Midshipmen were asked to identify the behavior(s) involved in the most serious experience in the past APY. These USC types were coded hierarchically as described in the prior section, with experiences of *completed penetration* taking precedence over experiences of *attempted penetration*, which in turn take precedent over *unwanted sexual touching*.²⁸

As shown in Figure 14, of the 26.2% of USMMA women who experienced USC in the past APY, 32% experienced *completed penetration*, 28% experienced *attempted penetration*, and 34% experienced *unwanted sexual touching* within the most serious experience within the past APY. Of the 2.8% of USMMA men who experienced USC in the past APY, 16% experienced *completed penetration*, 25% experienced *attempted penetration*, and 50% experienced *unwanted sexual touching* within the most serious experience within the past APY. Therefore, when examining results for the one most serious experience of USC in the past APY, it is important to note that experiences among women include all types of USC, while for men, experiences are predominantly unwanted sexual touching incidents.

Figure 14.
Behaviors Experienced in USC One Situation for USMMA by Gender



Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Who: Reported Demographics and Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation

To better understand the context of these incidents, the 2022 SAGR survey asked midshipmen to provide information on the alleged offender(s) in their one situation of USC. Specifically,

²⁸ Some midshipmen chose not to indicate the most serious experience within the one situation, leaving some having not selected or disclosed. Those who did not select a behavior were categorized as "Did not select behavior."

questions included the gender(s) of alleged offender(s), the number of persons involved, the nature of any pre-existing relationship with the alleged offender(s), and the alleged offender's place in the Academy.

The majority of USMMA women indicated the one situation involved one alleged offender who was often male and affiliated with the Academy in some way, most commonly as a fellow Academy student from the same class year who they knew from class or another activity. An overview of the alleged offender(s) profile in the one situation is highlighted for USMMA women in Table 2.

Table 2.
Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USMMA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMMA Women	
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Men	86%	89%
Women	7%	<1%↓
A mix of men and women	<1%	6%↑
Number of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
One person	79%	57%↓
More than one person	14%	39%↑
Status of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Same class year	62%	61%
Higher class year	30%	29%
Person affiliated with the maritime industry	23%	27%
Member of NCAA/Division I/III sports team	8%	25%↑
Higher in midshipman chain of command	15%	20%
Member of intramural or club sports team	39%	10%↓
Unknown person	16%	10%
A person not affiliated with the DOT	<1%	5%↑
DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	8%	3%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1%	3%
Lower class year	<1%	3%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1%	<1%
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Someone you knew from class or other activity	64%	68%
Someone you had just met	36%	20%↓
Someone you had a casual relationship with	29%	19%
A stranger	15%	13%
Someone you were currently dating	<1%	4%↑
Someone you had previously dated	<1%	2%

Margins of error range from $\pm <1\%$ to $\pm 25\%$

Note. Percentage of USMMA women who experienced USC in the past APY

Like women, the majority of men indicated that they knew their alleged offender from class or another activity, and that the one situation was perpetrated by one person, who was most often a person was affiliated with the Academy in some way, and often in the same class year (Table 3). Unlike women, nearly half indicated that the alleged offender was a man and just over two-fifths indicated that the alleged offender was a woman.

Table 3.***Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USMMA Men***

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMMA Men	
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Men	58%	49%
Women	42%	43%
A mix of men and women	<1%	8%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
One person	NR	59%
More than one person	NR	41%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Same class year	40%	81%↑
Higher class year	NR	44%
Member of NCAA/Division I/III sports team	NR	33%
Person affiliated with maritime industry	39%	22%
Unknown person	NR	22%
Member of intramural or club sports team	NR	22%
Higher in midshipman chain of command	NR	21%
Lower class year	21%	10%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1%	10%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1%	10%
A person not affiliated with the DOT	<1%	10%
DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	NR	10%
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Someone you knew from class or other activity	NR	92%
A stranger	NR	10%
Someone you were currently dating	NR	8%
Someone you had a casual relationship with	NR	NR
Someone you had previously dated	NR	NR
Someone you had just met	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm <1\%$ to $\pm 20\%$

Note. Percentage of USMMA men who experienced USC in the past APY

Where and When: Location and Context of the USC One Situation

Because there is no one “characteristic” of alleged USC perpetrators, there is also not a singular context that leads to victimization. Understanding the various patterns of time and place involved in USC is key to developing and implementing tailor-made prevention and response resources at the Academy.

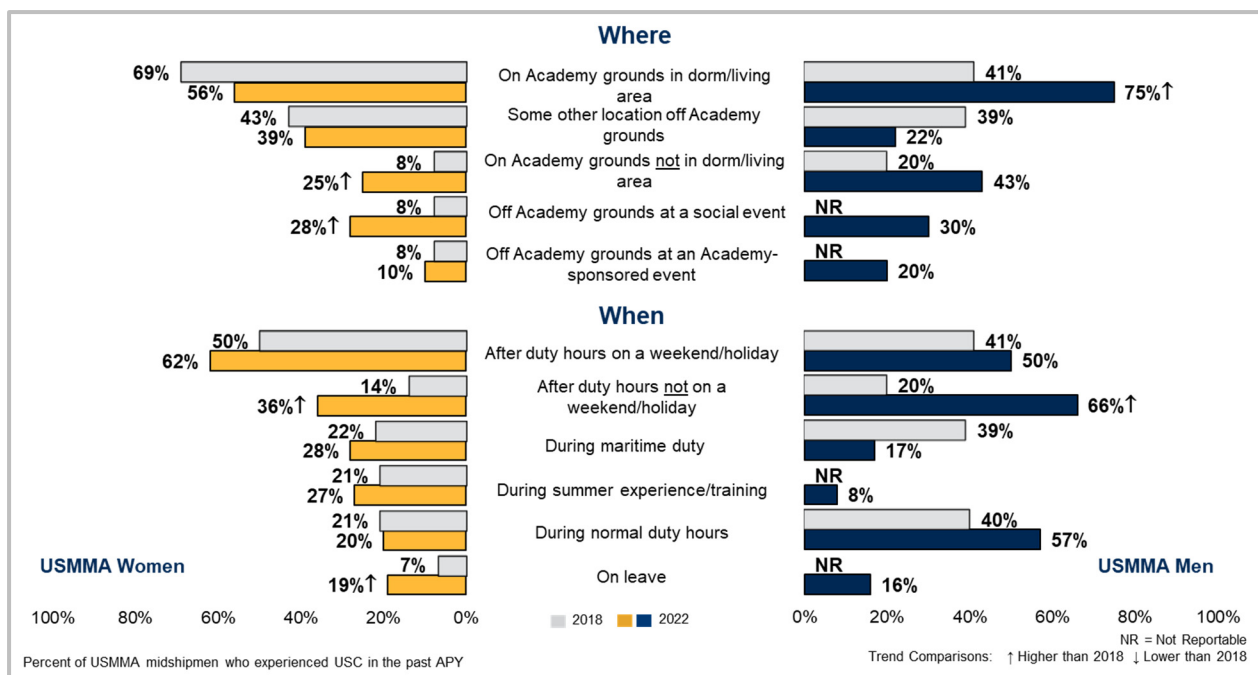
As shown in Figure 15, USMMA women experienced incidents most often in a dormitory or living area on Academy grounds, followed by approximately two-fifths of women saying that the

most serious incident occurred at some other location off Academy grounds. As for specific timeframes, the majority of USMMA women who experienced USC specified it occurred after duty hours on a weekend or holiday, followed by after duty hours *not* on a weekend or holiday, an increase from 2018.

USMMA men experienced incidents most often on Academy grounds in a dormitory or living area followed by on Academy grounds *not* in a dormitory or living area. Two-thirds of USMMA men who experienced USC specified it occurred after duty hours *not* on a weekend or holiday and nearly three-fifths experienced the one situation during normal duty hours.

Figure 15.

Location and Context of the USC One Situation for USMMA by Gender



Margins of error range from $\pm 4\%$ to $\pm 18\%$

How: Circumstances of the USC One Situation

Finally, midshipmen were asked to further contextualize the one situation by sharing their perspective on the incident; including whether they characterized the situation as involving hazing- and/or bullying-related behavior, whether the person(s) involved in the one situation had victimized them before and/or after the one situation, whether there was another midshipman that was present who did or did not help them, and detailing the potential involvement of alcohol. The involvement of alcohol in the one situation is an important factor regarding experiences of USC, especially in university-aged populations. The survey reminded participants that even if they had been drinking, they are not to blame for the incident. Studying the use of alcohol in the one situation is meant to better understand unwanted situations at the Academy in the pursuit of eliminating sexual assault at the Academy. These results are visualized in Table 4 below.

Relatively few USMMA women who experienced USC considered it hazing or bullying, although those who considered it hazing significantly increased since 2018.²⁹ Two-fifths of USMMA women who experienced USC were also victimized in some fashion (stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted) by the alleged offender(s) before the one situation, and over one third were victimized after the one situation. Compared to 2018, less USMMA women who experienced USC were sexually assaulted after the one situation. Those most at risk for being victimized before USC were senior women, whereas sophomore women were most at risk for being victimized after the USC.

Bystander intervention training is arguably one of the most important elements of USC prevention because it can provide midshipmen and other Academy personnel basic tools to recognize and stop potential sexual assaults. Only 13% of USMMA women who experienced USC said there was a fellow midshipman present in the one situation who could have helped and did so, whereas 37% said there was a fellow midshipman present who could have stepped in to help but did not,³⁰ suggesting improvements in bystanders' ability to recognize and effectively intervene could be useful for decreasing USC at the Academy.

Finally, midshipmen were asked to what extent alcohol was present in the USC one situation, though they were not asked the extent of the alcohol use in the situation (i.e., they were not asked their own or the alleged perpetrators level of intoxication). Roughly three-quarters of USC situations for USMMA women involved alcohol use, either on the part of the victim, the alleged offender, or both. Specifically, 67% said that the alleged offender had been drinking, and 61% said that they themselves had been drinking, both of which increased since 2018. Alcohol involvement varied greatly by class year, in the expected way, such that alcohol involvement was higher among senior and junior women, and lower among freshman women victims. When victims were drinking at the time of the event, just over two-thirds of the time the alleged offender had bought or given them alcohol, this was highest among Sophomore women at 88%.

²⁹ Hazing and bullying were not defined on the survey, therefore, these results should be interpreted as the respondents' own categorization of these behaviors as being hazing or bullying, but may not be actual hazing or bullying as defined by policy.

³⁰ Like all survey responses, this is based on the perception of the respondent. It is unclear whether bystanders understood what was occurring, or could have intervened, and/or why they did not intervene in some way.

Table 4.
Circumstances of the USC One Situation for USMMA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2018 ↓ Lower Than 2018		USMMA Women		USMMA Men	
		2018	2022	2018	2022
Hazing/ Bullying	Hazing	<1%	14%↑	<1%	16%↑
	Bullying	14%	12%	NR	8%
Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Before or After the Situation	Sexually harassed before	21%	29%	NR	49%
	Stalked before	7%	11%	NR	16%
	Sexually assaulted before	15%	22%	18%	32%
	Experienced any before	36%	40%	18%	49%↑
	Sexually harassed after	28%	29%	NR	24%
	Stalked after	14%	11%	NR	16%
	Sexually assaulted after	36%	20%↓	39%	24%
	Experienced any after	43%	36%	39%	24%
Someone Else Present	Stepped in to help victim		13%		16%
	Could have stepped in but didn't		37%		24%
Alcohol Use	Victim was drinking	43%	61%↑	35%	25%
	➡ Alleged Offender bought/gave drinks	66%	68%	NR	NR
	Alleged Offender was drinking	51%	67%↑	21%	16%
	Alcohol use by victim/alleged offender	57%	74%↑	42%	25%

Margins of error range from $\pm <1\%$ to $\pm 19\%$

Note. Percentage of USMMA midshipmen who experienced USC in the past APY.

As shown in Table 4, relatively few USMMA men who experienced USC considered the one situation either hazing or bullying, although those who considered it hazing significantly increased since 2018. Nearly half of USMMA men who experienced USC were also victimized in some fashion (stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted) by the alleged offender(s) before the one situation, and nearly one-quarter were victimized after the one situation, the former of which increased since 2018. The most frequent experience before the one situation was being sexually harassed and after the one situation was being sexually harassed and/or sexually assaulted; nearly one-half experienced sexual harassment before and nearly one-quarter experienced sexual harassment and/or sexual assault after.

Bystander intervention plays an equally important role for USMMA men as it does for women and similar results were found. Only 16% of USMMA men who experienced USC said there was a fellow midshipman present in the one situation who could have helped and did so, whereas 24% said there was a fellow midshipman present who could have stepped in to help but did not.

Finally, one-quarter of USMMA men who experienced USC indicated alcohol was involved in the situation, driven primarily by alcohol use by the victim.

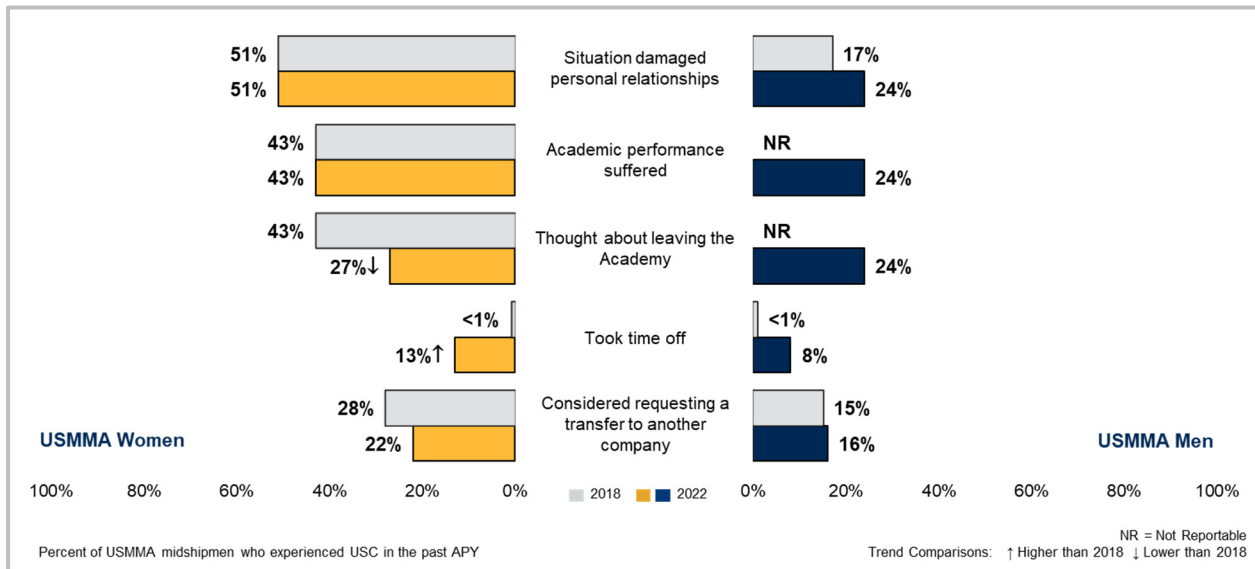
Impact of Experiencing USC

Experiencing USC can impact the victim's relationships, academic performance, and make them question if they want to stay in their company or at the Academy. On the survey, those who

experienced USC in the past APY were asked to indicate to what extent experiencing USC impacted them.

As shown in Figure 16, the largest impact both USMMA women and men felt after experiencing USC in the past APY was damage to their personal relationships. USMMA women indicated a decrease in thoughts of leaving the Academy and an increase in taking time off as a result of experiencing USC in 2022 compared to 2018.

Figure 16.
Impact of the USC One Situation for USMMA by Gender



Margins of error range from $\pm <1\%$ to $\pm 17\%$

Reporting the USC One Situation

Of the 26.2% of women who experienced USC in the past APY, an estimated 20% indicated on the survey that they had reported this incident, a decrease from 44% in 2018.³¹ The top two reasons indicated by roughly two-thirds of USMMA women included to stop the person(s) from hurting others and because someone they told encouraged them to report. Compared to 2018, less USMMA women indicated they reported to discourage other potential offenders, to get mental health assistance, to stop rumors, and/or some other reason (Table 5). Of the 2.8% of men who experienced USC in the past APY, an estimated 8% indicated on the survey that they had reported this incident, a decrease from 32% in 2018. Further data for reporting USC was not reportable for USMMA men.

³¹ In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of reporting USC, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether or not they filed an official report. These are not to be confused with the actual reports the Academy received during the APY although the proportions are within the margins of error.

Table 5.
Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USMMA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2018 ↓ Lower Than 2018	2018	2022
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	83%	67%
Someone you told encouraged you to report	83%	67%
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	50%	33%
To stop the person(s) from hurting you again	49%	33%
To discourage other potential offenders	50%	22%↓
To get mental health assistance	50%	22%↓
It was your civic/military duty to report it	34%	22%
Some other reason	49%	11%↓
To punish the person(s) who did it	<1%	11%
Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves	NR	11%
To stop rumors	16%	<1%↓
To get medical assistance	<1%	<1%

Margins of error range from $\pm <1\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Note. Percentage of USMMA women who experienced USC in the past APY and made an official report. Respondents were able to select multiple reasons for reporting.

Negative Outcomes of Reporting USC

Experiencing USC is often innately physically and psychologically harmful, but those that experience it may also experience secondary effects through others' actions. Classmates, faculty, or friends may act differently towards someone who has reported experiencing USC, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Three major categories of these secondary experiences are professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes.

Measures of ***perceived retaliation, professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes***³² are used to capture outcomes experienced as a result of reporting USC (see Chapter 1 for details on rate construction). Recall data in this section are out of USMMA women who experienced USC in the past year and reported it (i.e., 20% of the 26.2% of USMMA women who experienced USC). Data for negative outcomes of reporting USC were not reportable for USMMA men.

As shown in Figure 17, the estimated rate of perceived retaliation is a summary measure reflecting whether midshipmen indicated they experienced either professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment by leadership and/or fellow midshipmen for reporting USC. 15% of USMMA women who reported their USC incident experienced ***perceived retaliation*** (the estimated rate of perceived retaliation).

The ***estimated rate of professional reprisal*** is a summary measure reflecting whether midshipmen indicated they experienced unfavorable actions taken from leadership (or an

³² Because the *SAGR* assessment does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

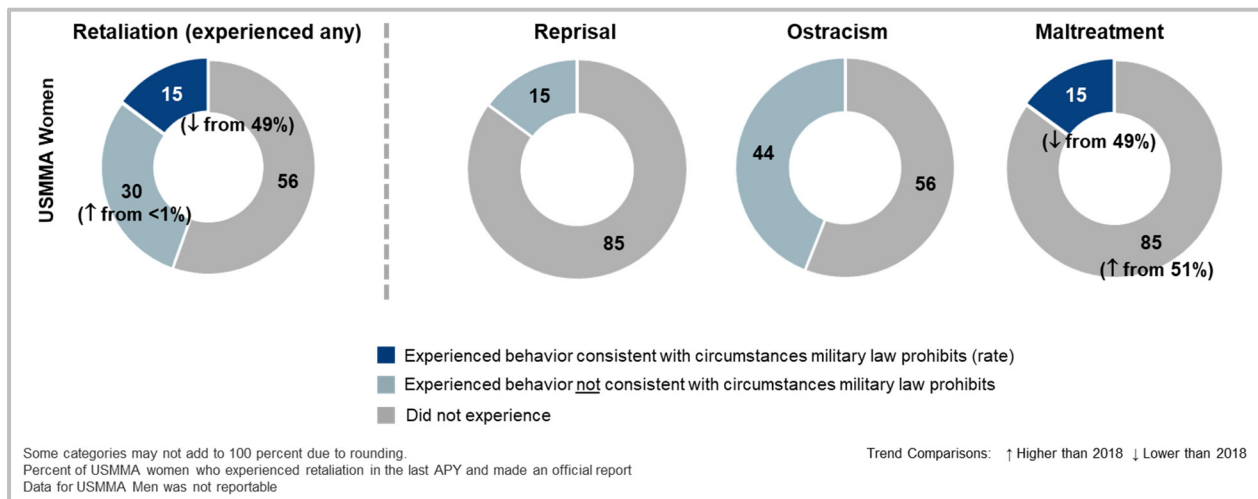
individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting USC (not based on conduct or performance). The results for USMMA women who experienced unfavorable actions from leadership after reporting USC are not reportable (the estimated rate of perceived professional reprisal).

The *estimated rate of ostracism* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, midshipmen experienced being excluded or ignored because they reported the USC or were going to report the USC. As shown in Figure 17, the results for USMMA women who experienced being excluded or ignored after reporting USC are not reportable (the estimated rate of perceived ostracism).

The *estimated rate of other negative outcomes* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, midshipmen experienced negative behaviors from midshipman peers or leadership that occurred without a valid military purpose and may have included physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that resulted in physical or mental harm. As shown in Figure 17, 15% of USMMA women experienced other negative behaviors after reporting USC (the estimated rate of other negative outcomes).

Figure 17.

Estimated Rates of Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting USC for USMMA



Margins of error range from $\pm <1\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Reasons for Not Reporting USC

The vast majority of USMMA midshipmen chose not to report their experience of unwanted sexual contact, which is consistent with findings that sexual assault often goes underreported (NCVS, 2016). When asked why they chose not to report the incident, the top reason for women was that they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them (Table 6). Other reasons for not reporting included that they did not want more people to know, felt uncomfortable making a report, and they felt shame/embarrassment. For men, the top reasons for not reporting were that they thought it was not serious enough to report, took care of

the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them, thought reporting would take too much time and effort, and felt uncomfortable making a report (Table 7).

Table 6.

Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USMMA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2018 ↓ Lower Than 2018	2018	2022
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted you	NR	61%
Did not want more people to know	29%	58%↑
Felt uncomfortable making a report	14%	53%↑
Felt shame/embarrassment	44%	52%
Thought it was not serious enough to report	85%	50%↓
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	43%	50%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	NR	41%
Other	30%	20%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted you	57%	17%↓
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	14%	14%

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±14%

Note. Percentage of USMMA women who experienced USC in the past APY and did not make an official report.

Table 7.

Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USMMA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher Than 2018 ↓ Lower Than 2018	2018	2022
Thought it was not serious enough to report	NR	55%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted you	NR	36%
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	NR	36%
Felt uncomfortable making a report	NR	36%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted you	NR	35%
Did not want more people to know	NR	28%
Felt shame/embarrassment	NR	27%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	NR	27%
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	NR	18%
Other	NR	9%

Margins of error range from ±16% to ±17%

Note. Percentage of USMMA men who experienced USC in the past APY and did not make an official report.

Chapter 3:

Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations

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 that are committed by someone from the Academy. In the survey, students were asked about behaviors they may have experienced during the APY that may have been upsetting or offensive. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for sex-based MEO violations, two requirements must have been met:

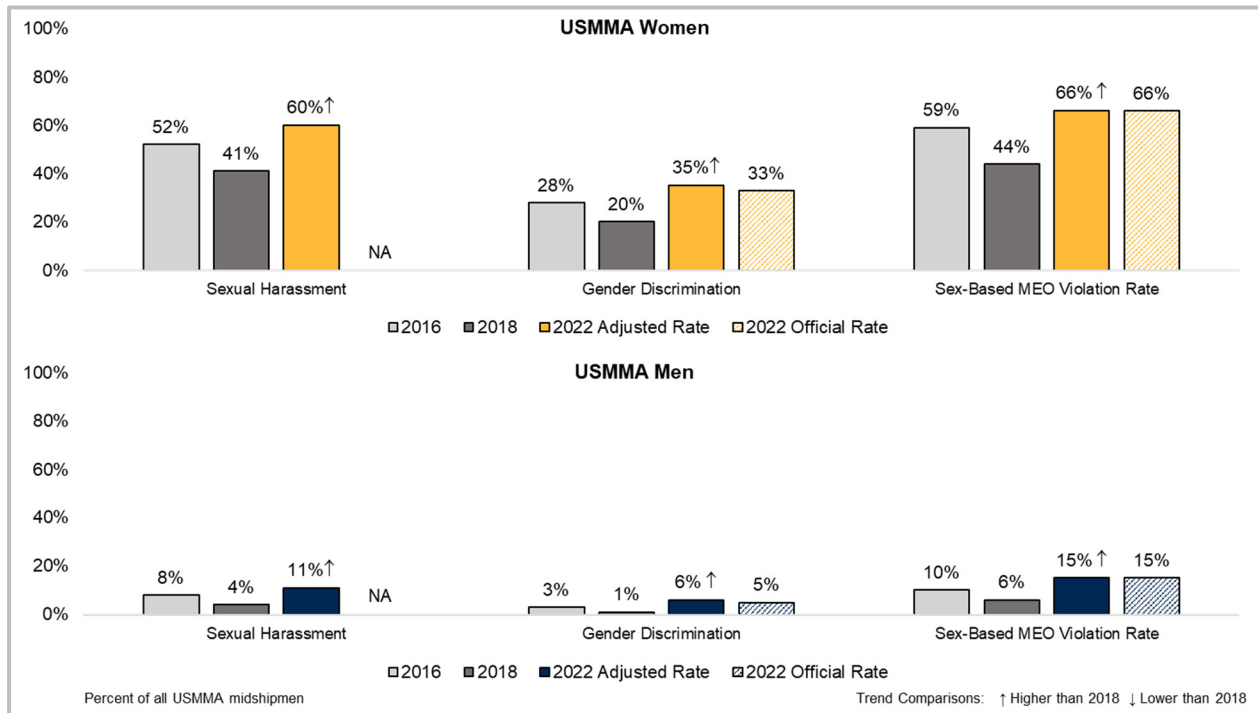
1. The student must have indicated that they experienced a behavior consistent with sexual harassment (which includes sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discrimination behavior(s) in the past APY, and,
2. The student must have indicated that they met at least one of the follow-up legal criteria for a sex-based MEO violation.³³

As OPA research methodologies are flexible to accommodate changes in Department policy, two versions of the gender discrimination and sex-based MEO violation prevalence rates were calculated: one version where the person who allegedly committed the violation was anyone from the victim's Academy (matching the 2018 SAGR coding, or the "adjusted rate"), and a second version where experienced violations were limited to those taken by someone in a leadership position, the "official" rate. OPA created this "official" version of these violation rates, and maintained the basic variable to allow for year-to-year trend analyses going forward. All results in this section use the "official" criteria unless noted otherwise.

Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates

This section provides the estimated rates for sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and the overall sex-based MEO violation rate (a combination of sexual harassment and/or gender discrimination). The estimated prevalence rates are presented in Figure 18 by gender and by class year, with significant differences from 2018 noted where applicable.

³³ See Chapter 1 for details on the metric used and construction of estimated rates.

Figure 18.***Estimated Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates for USMMA by Gender***

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 12\%$

Sexual Harassment

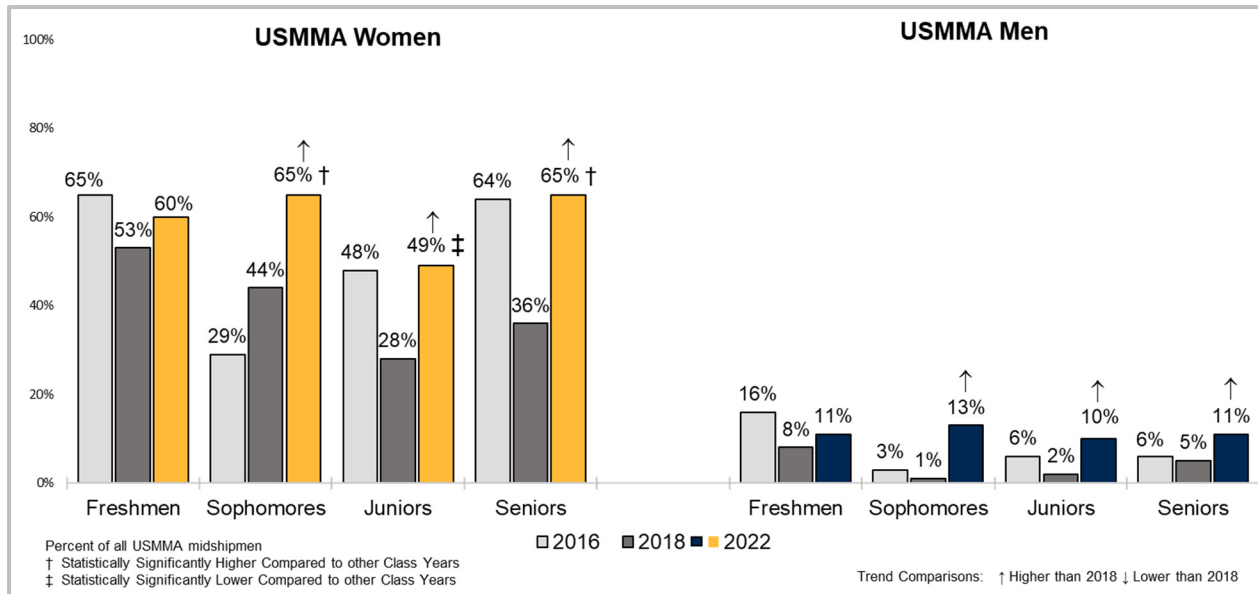
Sexual harassment includes two types of unwanted behaviors: sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*. A sexually hostile environment is defined as unwelcome sexual experiences that are pervasive or severe that they interfere with a person's work performance, or that create an environment that is intimidating, hostile, or offensive. 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 in which job benefits or losses are conditioned on sexual cooperation. The estimated rate for sexual harassment includes those students who met criteria for sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual *quid pro quo*. As seen in Figure 18, estimated rates of sexual harassment have increased since 2018 for both USMMA men and women.

An estimated 60% of USMMA women met criteria for sexual harassment, which increased since 2018 (41%). This overall increase was driven by a significant increase among seniors (65% from 36%), juniors (49% from 28%), and sophomores (65% from 44%) since 2018. Seniors and sophomores were most at risk for experiencing sexual harassment compared to other women, while juniors were less likely to experience, despite the significant increase (Figure 19).

An estimated 11% of USMMA men met criteria for sexual harassment, which has increased since 2018 (4%). This overall increase was driven by a significant increase among seniors (11% from 5%), juniors (10% from 2%), and sophomores (13% from 1%) since 2018 (Figure 19).

Figure 19.

Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates for USMMA by Gender and Class Year



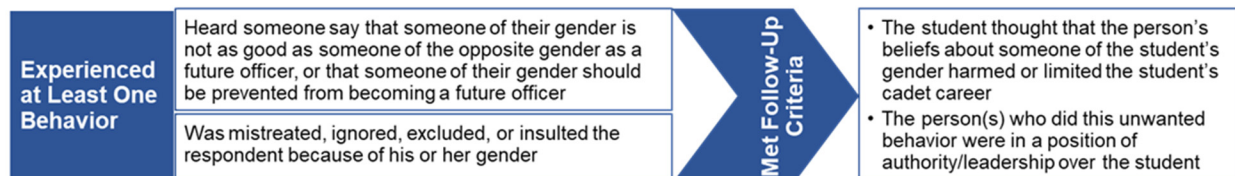
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 11\%$

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is defined as 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 endorsed a corresponding follow-up item as shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20.

Gender Discrimination Behaviors and Follow-Up Criteria



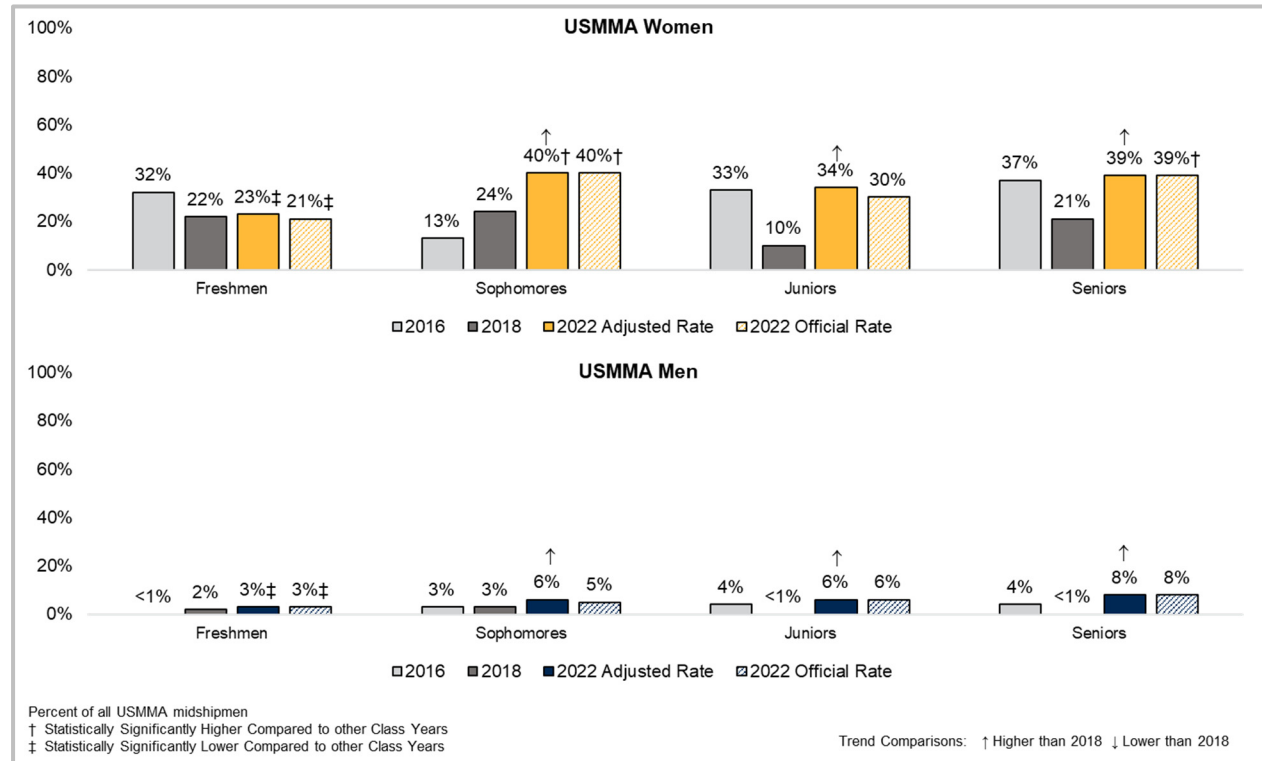
OPA created the “official” recode of the variable (requiring the behavior being done by someone in leadership), which will be the rate going forward for future trending, and maintained the “adjusted rate” to trend it to previous years’ data.

An estimated 33% of USMMA women experienced gender discrimination from *leadership* (Figure 18). Senior (39%) and sophomore women (40%) experienced gender discrimination more often compared to other women, while freshman women (21%) experienced gender discrimination less often. Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 35% of USMMA women experienced gender discrimination by *any person* in 2022, which increased since 2018 (20%). By class year, this represents an increase for senior (39% from 21%), junior (34% from 10%), and sophomore women (40% from 24%). Sophomore women experienced gender discrimination more often compared to other women, while freshman women (23%) experienced gender discrimination less often (Figure 21).

An estimated 5% of USMMA men experienced gender discrimination from *leadership* (Figure 18). Freshman men (3%) were less likely to experience gender discrimination compared to other men. Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 6% of USMMA men experienced gender discrimination by *any person* in 2022, which increased since 2018 (1%). Compared to 2018, rates of gender discrimination increased for senior (8% from <1%), junior (6% from <1%), and sophomore men (6% from 3%). Freshman men experienced gender discrimination less often compared to other men (Figure 21).

Figure 21.

Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates for USMMA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 10\%$

Sex-Based MEO Violations

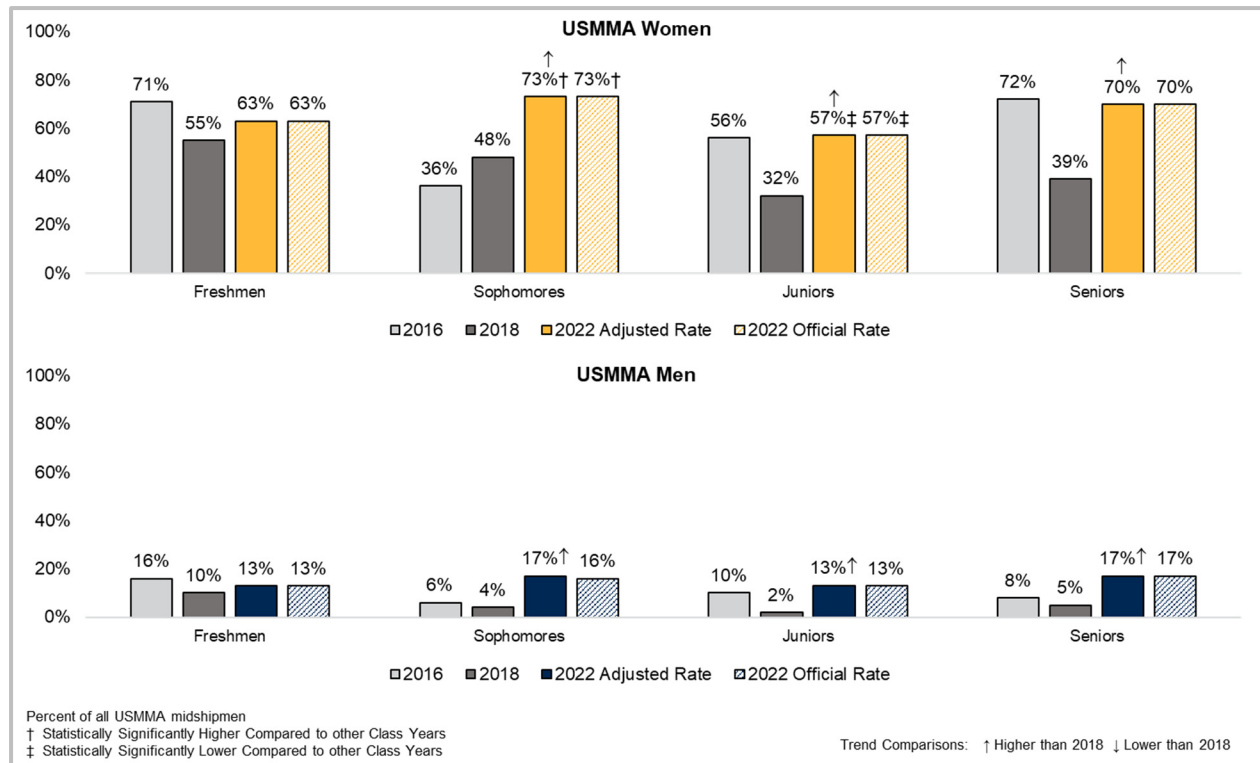
Sex-based MEO violations are defined as having experienced a sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discrimination.

An estimated 66% of USMMA women experienced sex-based MEO violations from *leadership* during the past APY (Figure 18). Sophomore women (73%) experienced these violations more often, compared to other USMMA women, whereas junior women (57%) experienced these violations less often. Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 66% of USMMA women experienced sex-based MEO violations by *any person* in the past APY, which increased since 2018 (44%). Rates of sex-based MEO violations increased for senior (70% from 39%), junior (57% from 32%), and sophomore women (73% from 48%) since 2018. Sophomore women experienced violations more often compared to other women, while junior women experienced violations less often (Figure 22).

An estimated 15% of USMMA men experienced sex-based MEO violations from *leadership* (Figure 18). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 15% of USMMA men experienced sex-based MEO violations by *any person* in the past APY, which increased since 2018 (6%). Rates of sex-based MEO violations increased for senior (17% from 5%), junior (13% from 2%), and sophomore men (17% from 4%) since 2018 (Figure 22).

Figure 22.

Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates for USMMA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 12\%$

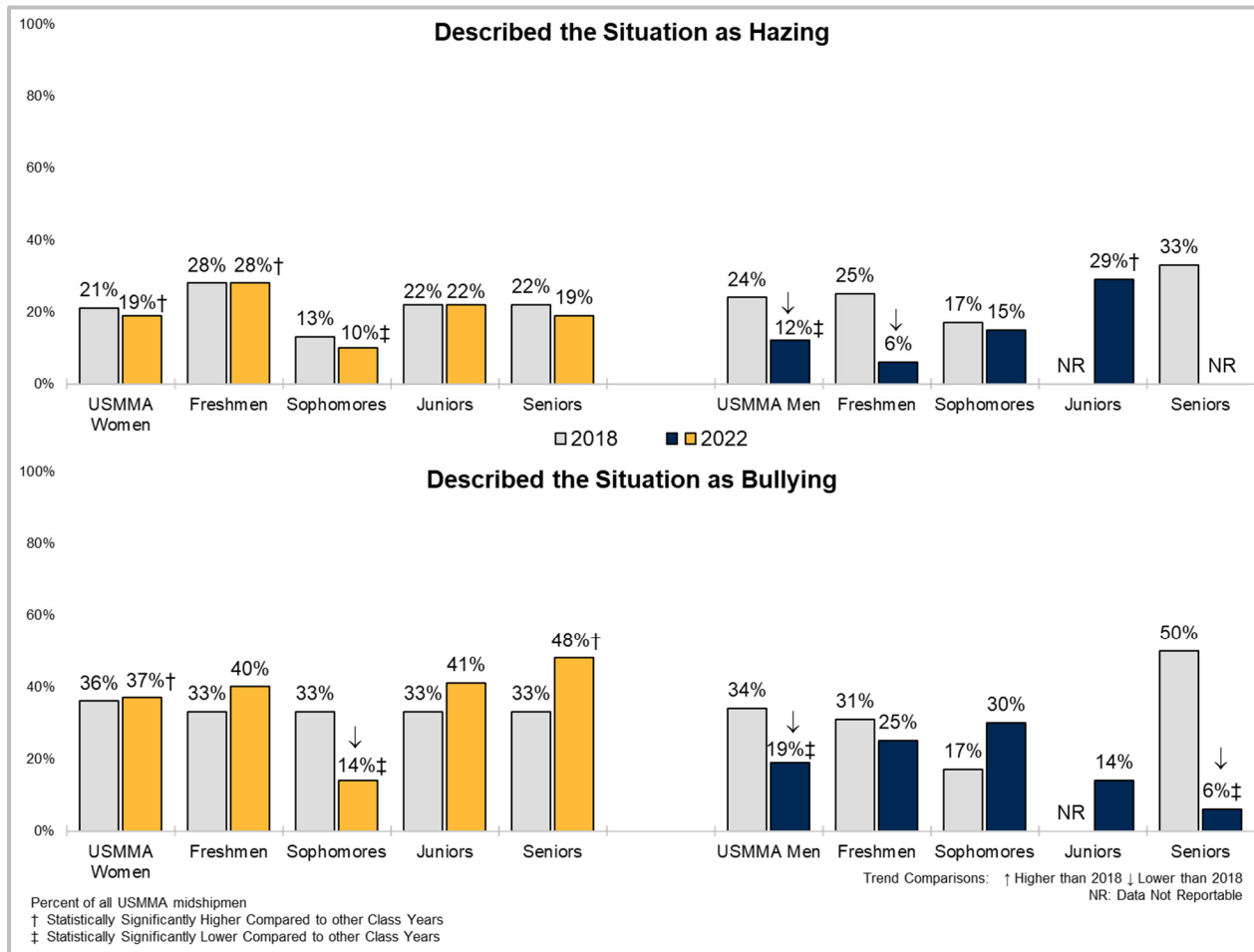
One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations With the Biggest Effect

To better understand the circumstances involved in their experience, the 66% of USMMA women and 15% of USMMA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations by *any person*³⁴ in the past APY (either sexual harassment and/or gender discrimination) were asked to provide additional information in regard to what they considered to be the worst or most serious experience (hereafter referred to as “the one situation”). With this one situation in mind, students were asked to provide details regarding how they characterized the behaviors, who the alleged offender(s) were, and whether they discussed or reported this violation.

What: Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Nearly two-fifths of USMMA women considered the sex-based MEO violation to be bullying, whereas approximately one-fifth considered the behavior to be hazing (Figure 23). Since 2018, describing the behavior as bullying decreased among sophomore women. Likewise, sophomore women characterized their experience as bullying or hazing less often compared to other women, while senior women were more likely to indicate the behavior as bullying and freshmen women considered the behavior to be hazing more often. More USMMA men indicated the behavior was bullying rather than hazing, with a little less than one-fifth of men indicating the behavior was bullying, whereas approximately one-eighth indicated the behaviors were hazing, both of which decreased since 2018. Since 2018, characterizing the behaviors as bullying decreased for senior men, while characterizing the behaviors as hazing decreased for freshmen men. Likewise, senior men considered the behavior to be bullying less often compared to other men, while junior men considered the behavior to be hazing more often.

³⁴ To preserve trending, we used the “adjusted rate” criteria for results within the one situation of sex-based MEO violations.

Figure 23.***Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation for USMMA by Gender and Class Year***

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±19%

Who: Reported Demographics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

As seen in Table 8, USMMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY most often indicated the alleged offender was more than one man who was affiliated with the Academy, specifically an Academy student in the same class year. Of note, since 2018, there was an increase in alleged offenders who were in a position of higher power (i.e., higher class year, higher in the midshipman chain of command, Academy military faculty/staff, or Academy civilian faculty/staff), which was largely influenced by an increase amongst senior and junior women. There was also an increase of alleged offenders affiliated with the maritime industry, which was influenced by an increase across all class years except seniors, who were not reportable.

Table 8.***Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USMMA Women***

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	NA	90%
Women	NA	<1%
A mix of men and women	NA	7%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	NA	27%
More than one person	NA	66%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Same class year	83%	81%
Person affiliated with the maritime industry	6%	53%↑
Higher class year	39%	50%↑
Higher in midshipman chain of command	19%	41%↑
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	15%	31%↑
Member of NCAA/Division I/III sports team	19%	29%↑
Academy civilian faculty or staff	13%	22%↑
Member of intramural or club sports team	19%	16%
Lower class year	12%	14%
DOT person not affiliated with Academy	<1%	11%↑
Unknown person	6%	7%
Person not affiliated with DOT	2%	5%

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±8%

Note. Percentage of USMMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY. NA=Not applicable; was not asked in 2018

As seen in Table 9, USMMA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations in the past APY most often indicated the alleged offender was one or more men who were affiliated with the Academy, specifically an Academy student in the same class year. Since 2018, there was a decrease in alleged offenders who were in the same class year, although there was an increase for freshmen men. Also, since 2018, there was an increase in alleged offenders who were affiliated with the maritime industry, of which juniors experienced violations more often than other men.

Table 9.***Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USMMA Men***

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018		2018	2022
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)			
Men		NA	44%
Women		NA	21%
A mix of men and women		NA	26%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)			
One person		NA	43%
More than one person		NA	43%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)			
Same class year		75%	61%↓
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff		31%	42%
Person affiliated with the maritime industry		7%	37%↑
Higher class year		42%	31%
Academy civilian faculty or staff		21%	23%
Member of NCAA/Division I/III sports team		13%	17%
Higher in midshipman chain of command		35%	15%↓
Member of intramural or club sports team		21%	13%
Lower class year		21%	7%↓
Person not affiliated with DOT		13%	7%
DOT person not affiliated with Academy		10%	7%
Unknown person		7%	3%

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Note. Percentage of USMMA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY. NA=Not applicable; was not asked in 2018.

Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Midshipmen who experience sex-based MEO violations have resources available to them should they want to discuss their situation or file a complaint with/to any authority or organization. Out of the 66% of USMMA women and 15% of USMMA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations in the past APY, the vast majority chose to discuss the violation with someone else (Table 10). Both USMMA women and men most often reached out to those closest to them: their friends or family or someone in their company. Approximately two-fifths of women and men discussed the situation with the alleged offender(s), consistent with their training to handle these situations at the lowest interpersonal level (Barry et al., 2020). Very few USMMA women and men discussed the situation with support personnel and/or offices such as chaplains,

counselors, MEO officers, or SARCs. Just over one-tenth of women and very few men filed a complaint to any authority or organization.³⁵

Table 10.

Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO One Situation for USMMA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMMA Women	USMMA Men
Discussed with anyone	91%	77%
Your friends or family outside of your company	74%	50%
Someone in your company	57%	42%
The person(s) who did this to you	41%	37%
A chaplain, counselor, or medical person	10%	6%
A MEO Officer, SARC, or SHARP Officer	4%	4%
Filed a complaint with/to any authority or organization	11%	6%

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±7%

Note. Percentage of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY

Of the 11% of USMMA women who filed a sex-based MEO violation complaint, nearly half indicated the situation was being investigated, which decreased compared to 2018. Fewer women had positive outcomes regarding their situation being corrected and/or disciplinary action taken against the alleged offender compared to 2018. More women reported negative outcomes such as being encouraged to let it go or tough it out or having their situation discounted or not taken seriously compared to 2018, though nearly one-sixth of women reported not knowing what happened as a result of filing a complaint (Table 11).

As the percentage of men who chose to file a complaint was very low (6%), there is no reportable data to gain more insight on their reasons for making a complaint.

³⁵ In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of filing a sex-based MEO violation complaint, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether or not they filed a complaint. These are not to be confused with the actual complaints the Academy received during the APY.

Table 11.
Outcomes of Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USMMA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMMA Women	
	2018	2022
Positive Outcomes		
You were kept informed of actions being taken	62%	62%
Some other action was taken	37%	47%
The situation was/is being investigated	87%	46% ↓
The situation was corrected	75%	39% ↓
Disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender(s)	75%	23% ↓
Negative Outcomes		
You were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	<1%	46% ↑
Your situation was discounted or not taken seriously	<1%	46% ↑
You were ridiculed or scorned	25%	38%
Disciplinary action was taken against you	<1%	31% ↑
You don't know what happened	<1%	15% ↑
Administrative action was taken against you	<1%	8% ↑

Margins of error range from $\pm <1\%$ to $\pm 13\%$

Note. Percentage of USMMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY and filed a complaint.

Reasons for Not Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Sex-based MEO violations often go unreported or are handled by the victim at the lowest interpersonal level, which is consistent with midshipmen' training (Barry et al., 2020). Of the 66% of USMMA women and 15% of USMMA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, the majority of women and men chose not to make a complaint regarding their experience. To understand more about why sex-based MEO violations are underreported, midshipmen were asked why they chose not to discuss or file a complaint about the situation, and the top reason was that they thought it was not important enough to make a complaint for both USMMA women and men (Table 12). In general, USMMA midshipmen choose not to discuss or file a complaint to not endure more possible negative outcomes should they come forward and felt uncomfortable making a complaint.

Table 12.***Reasons for Not Discussing or Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USMMA***

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMMA Women		USMMA Men	
	2018	2022	2018	2022
Thought it was not important enough to report	68%	61%	68%	63%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who did it	61%	61%	36%	35%
Felt uncomfortable making a report	50%	60% ↑	21%	37% ↑
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	49%	58%	46%	25% ↓
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	51%	56%	53%	43%
Thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	49%	48%	40%	31%
Did not think anything would be done	42%	44%	49%	43%
Thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	43%	38%	43%	28% ↓
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who did it	53%	36% ↓	37%	30%
Did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	21%	33% ↑	18%	26%
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	36%	32%	39%	38%
Thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	32%	28%	28%	26%
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	41%	26% ↓	28%	28%
Did not know how to report	19%	11% ↓	13%	11%

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 8\%$

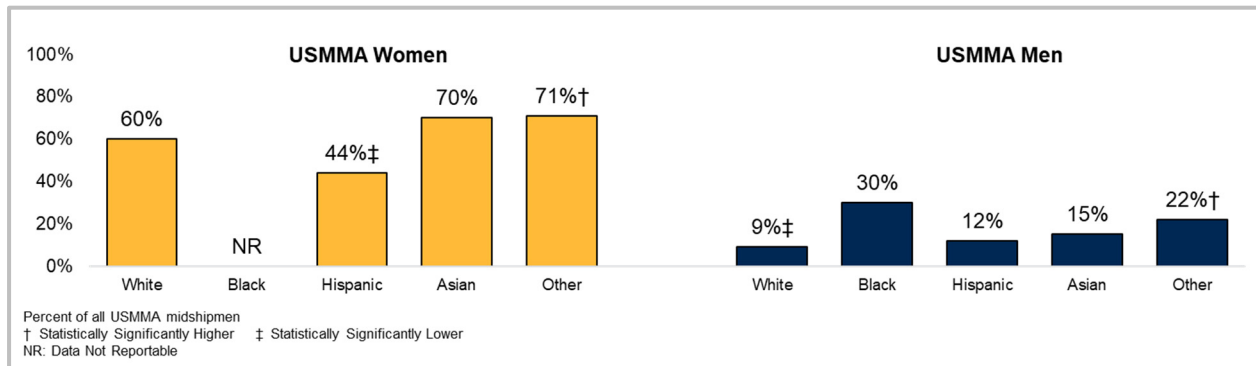
Note. Percentage of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY and did not file a complaint.

Estimated Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

The following sections summarize the experiences of racial/ethnic and sexual minority midshipmen with sexual harassment and gender discrimination.

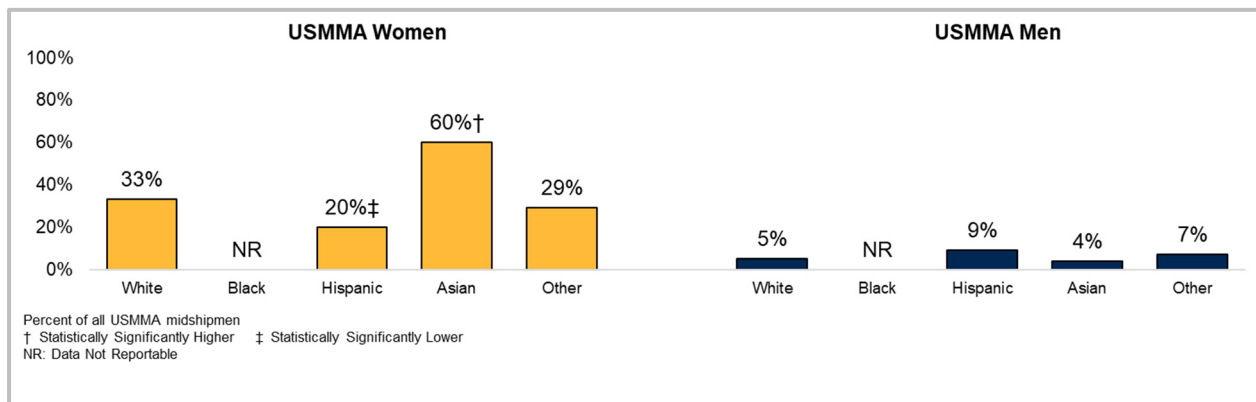
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, there were no significant differences between minority USMMA midshipmen and non-Hispanic White midshipmen experiencing sexual harassment in the past APY. When examining by specific race/ethnicity, women at USMMA who identified as some other race/ethnicity (71%) were significantly more likely than women of other specified races/ethnicities to experience sexual harassment, while rates of sexual harassment were lower among Hispanic women (44%; Figure 24). However, minority men were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White men to experience sexual harassment. When examining by specific races/ethnicities, similar to women, men who identified as some other race/ethnicity (22%) were significantly more likely than men of other specified races/ethnicities to experience sexual harassment, while White men (9%) were less likely.

Figure 24.***Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USMMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity***

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 22\%$

Overall, there were no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups who experienced gender discrimination in the past APY. When examining by specific races/ethnicities, women who identified as Asian were significantly more likely than women of other specified races/ethnicities to experience gender discrimination, while rates of gender discrimination were lower for Hispanic USMMA women (Figure 25).

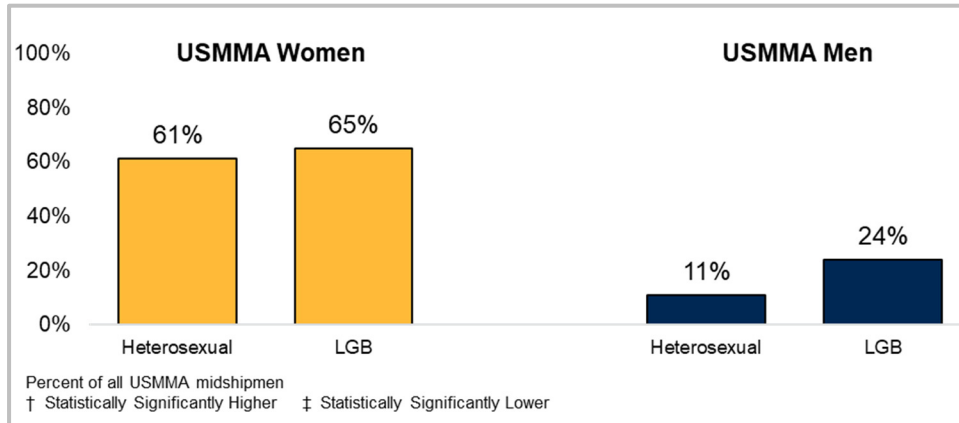
Figure 25.***Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USMMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity***

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 11\%$

Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation

As seen in Figure 26, there were no significant differences among USMMA midshipmen who identified as LGB and heterosexual midshipmen in experiences of sexual harassment in the past APY.

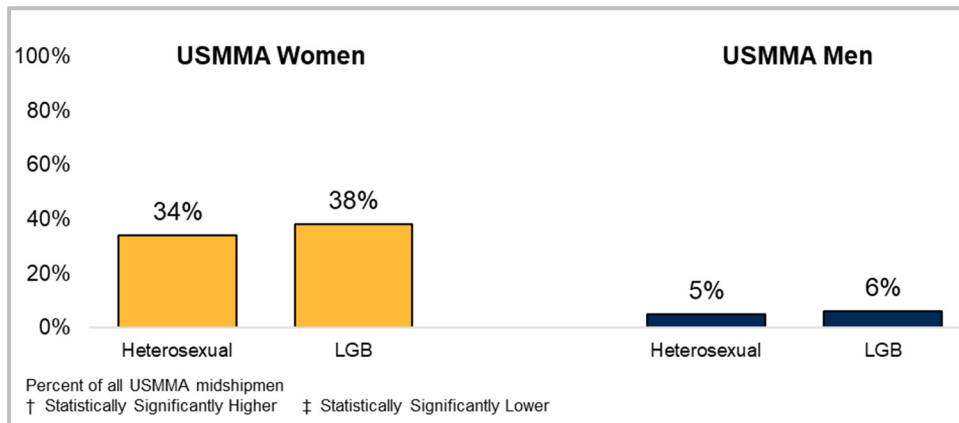
Figure 26.
Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USMMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation



Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 12\%$

As seen in Figure 27, there were no significant differences among USMMA midshipmen who identify as LGB and heterosexual midshipmen in experiences of gender discrimination in the past APY.

Figure 27.
Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USMMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation



Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 9\%$

Chapter 4:

Academy Culture and Climate Regarding Prevention of, and Response to, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

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 the Academy’s community: leaders, faculty, staff, and fellow midshipmen. As such, it sets the environment or context for the implementation of policies and programs.

Research supports that an organization’s environmental characteristics are associated with the prevalence of, and response to, sexual harassment and sexual assault, including norms around dating and sexual behaviors, harassment, and leadership tolerance (Sadler et al., 2003; Fitzgerald et al., 1999; Newell et al., 1995; Williams et al., 1999). These studies do not establish causation, but do provide evidence that sexual assault, sexual harassment, and various aspects of climate and culture frequently co-occur.

This chapter addresses general culture at the Academy pertinent to the prevention of and response to sexual assault and sexual harassment, such as midshipman alcohol use, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, Academy culture related to reporting sexual assault and sexual harassment, and the climate related to gender relations.

Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The DOT is committed to preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment from happening across the entire U.S. Merchant Marine (USMM) enterprise; the *SAGR* survey is one way to track progress of such prevention efforts at USMMA. In a September 2020 report to Congress, the Maritime Administration (MARAD) stated that the *SAGR* has allowed them “to better identify sexual assault prevention and response program deficiencies, determine their root causes, analyze trends, and update its Plan of Action and Milestones to prevent sexual harassment and sexual assault.”³⁶ As such, this section summarizes preventable behaviors, such as alcohol use, willingness to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, and efforts by leaders and students at all levels to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Midshipman Alcohol Use

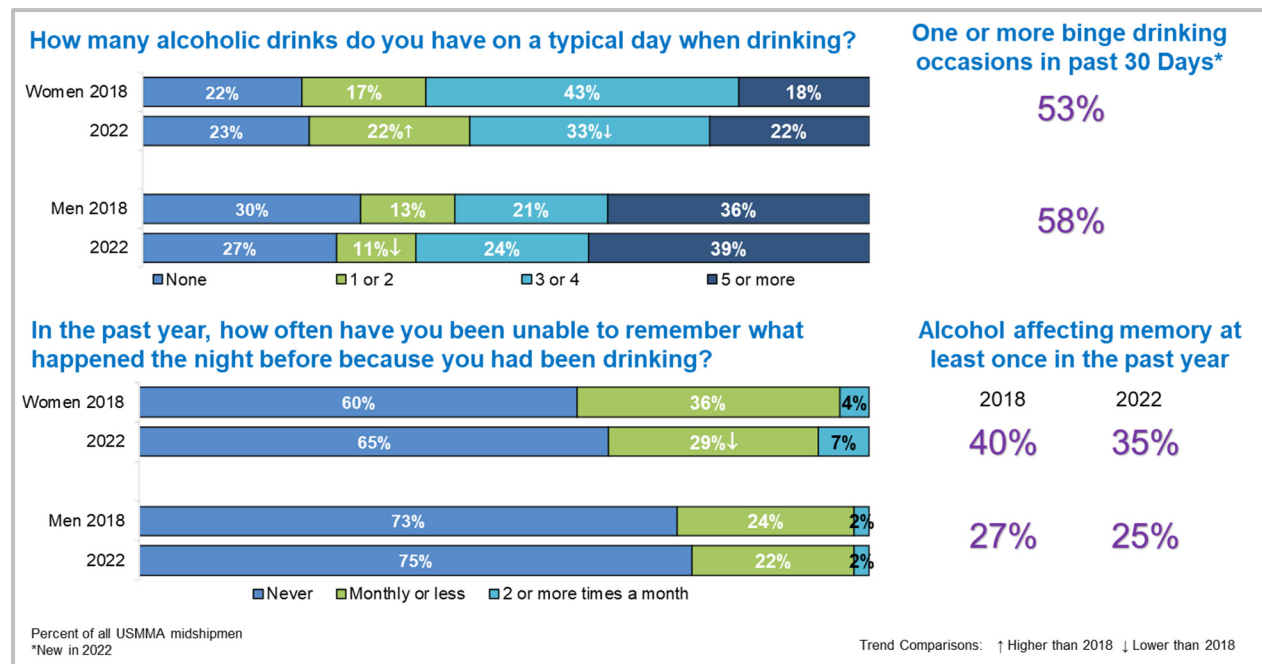
In addition to its relationship with sexual assault and sexual harassment as an important topic related to prevention of these unwanted behaviors, alcohol use by midshipmen in general is of interest because it can provide a snapshot of midshipman health with regard to alcohol.

³⁶ Obtained on March 3, 2023 from <https://www.maritime.dot.gov/sites/marad.dot.gov/files/2021-10/2018-19%20Annual%20Rpt.pdf>

Midshipmen were asked about their drinking frequency as well as alcohol-induced memory impairment.

As shown in Figure 28, approximately three-fourths of both USMMA women and men indicated at least minor alcohol consumption. For USMMA women, there was an increase in the number of women who consumed 1 or 2 drinks and a decrease in women drinking 3 or 4 drinks on a typical day when drinking since 2018. Senior women and men and junior men typically engaged in drinking more often than midshipmen of other class years; nearly half of all freshmen did not usually drink at all. Just over half of women and nearly three-fifths of men indicated having one or more binge drinking occasion in the past 30 days. Incidents of alcohol affecting one's memory at least once in the past year remained stable since 2018, with the majority of midshipmen never having experienced memory loss from alcohol consumption. However, upperclassmen—senior women and senior and junior men—remain more likely than underclassmen to have experienced alcohol affecting their memory.

Figure 28.
Midshipman Alcohol Use for USMMA by Gender



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Midshipman Bystander Intervention

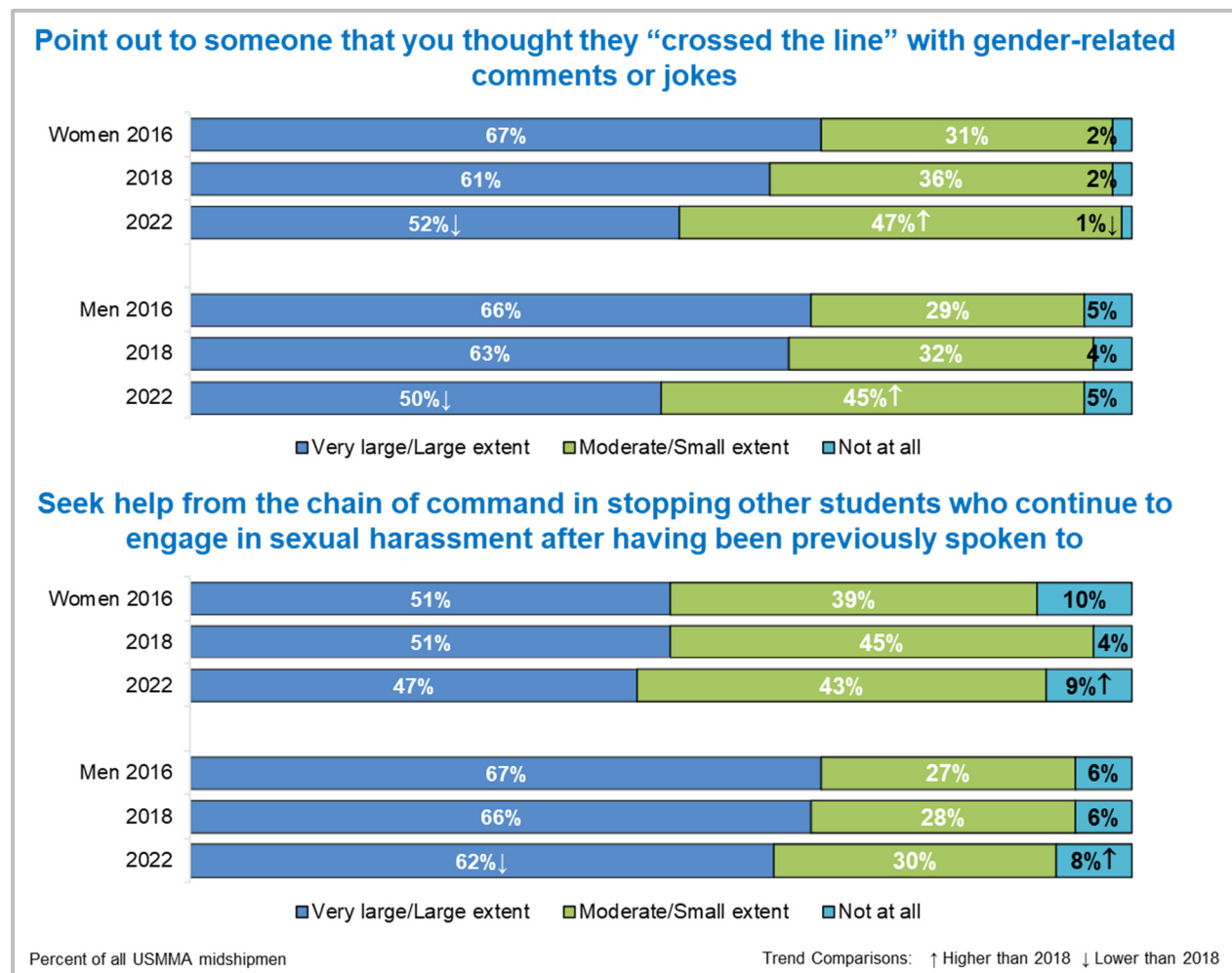
Pursuant to the Merchant Marine's goal of eliminating sexual assault from its ranks, the Academy encourages students to be active observers of potentially unwanted behaviors and step in if they see them occurring. However, behaviors in line with potential sexual harassment may be difficult for students to identify, and students may not feel confident intervening to stop the behavior(s) (Barry, et al. 2020). To better understand the perspective of USMMA midshipmen, the 2022 SAGR asked questions about midshipmen's willingness to step in and stop potential

sexual harassment as well as whether they had observed situations in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring and how they responded to those situations.

Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment

Overall, the majority of USMMA midshipmen are willing to stop sexual harassment to at least a small extent (Figure 29). Specifically, just over half of women and half of men were willing to point out to someone that they thought they had “crossed the line” with gender-related jokes or comments, although this willingness decreased since 2018. Nearly half of USMMA women and approximately three-fifths of USMMA men (a decrease since 2018) were willing to seek help from the chain of command to stop other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment.

Figure 29.
Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment for USMMA by Gender



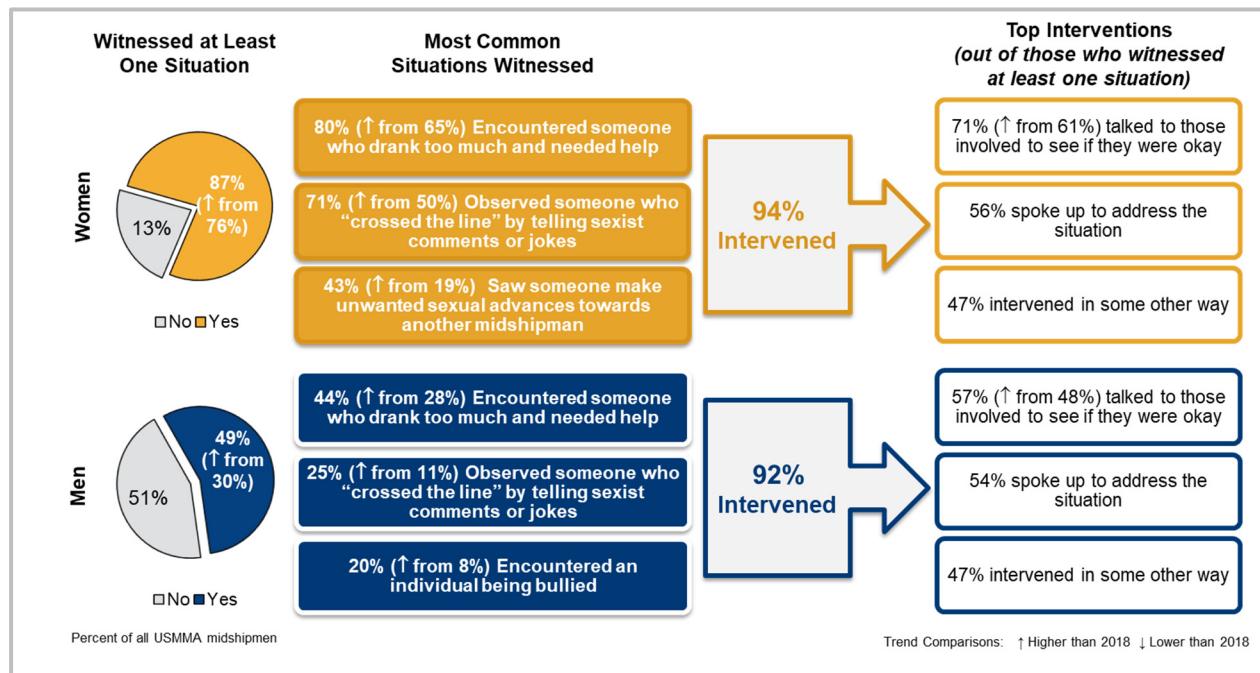
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±11%

Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken

One aspect of sexual assault prevention is encouraging students to be active observers and intervene if they see a risky situation or unwanted behaviors occurring to someone else. To measure the degree to which opportunities to intervene arise, students were asked if they had observed situations in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring or could occur. If they indicated that they had observed any of the situations, they were asked how they responded to those situation(s).

Compared to 2018, more USMMA midshipmen reported witnessing at least one situation where unwanted behaviors were occurring (Figure 30). Specifically, midshipmen (both men and women) most often reported encountering someone who drank too much and needed help, observing someone who “crossed the line” by making sexist comments or jokes, encountering someone who was being bullied, or seeing someone make unwanted sexual advances towards another midshipman, all of which increased for both women and men since 2018. Senior women most commonly encountered someone who drank too much and needed help, and senior and freshmen women most commonly encountered someone “crossing the line” with jokes or comments. Upperclassmen men encountered top unwanted behaviors more commonly than men of other class years, while lowerclassmen men encountered top unwanted behaviors less commonly. When witnessing these behaviors, the overwhelming majority of midshipmen intervened, most often by talking to those involved to see if they were okay or by speaking up to address the situation. Similar to witnessing situations, junior women were typically more likely to intervene, whereas sophomore women and freshmen men were often less likely.

Figure 30.
Witnessed Behaviors and Action(s) Taken for USMMA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Perceptions of USMMA Leadership and Midshipmen Setting Good Examples

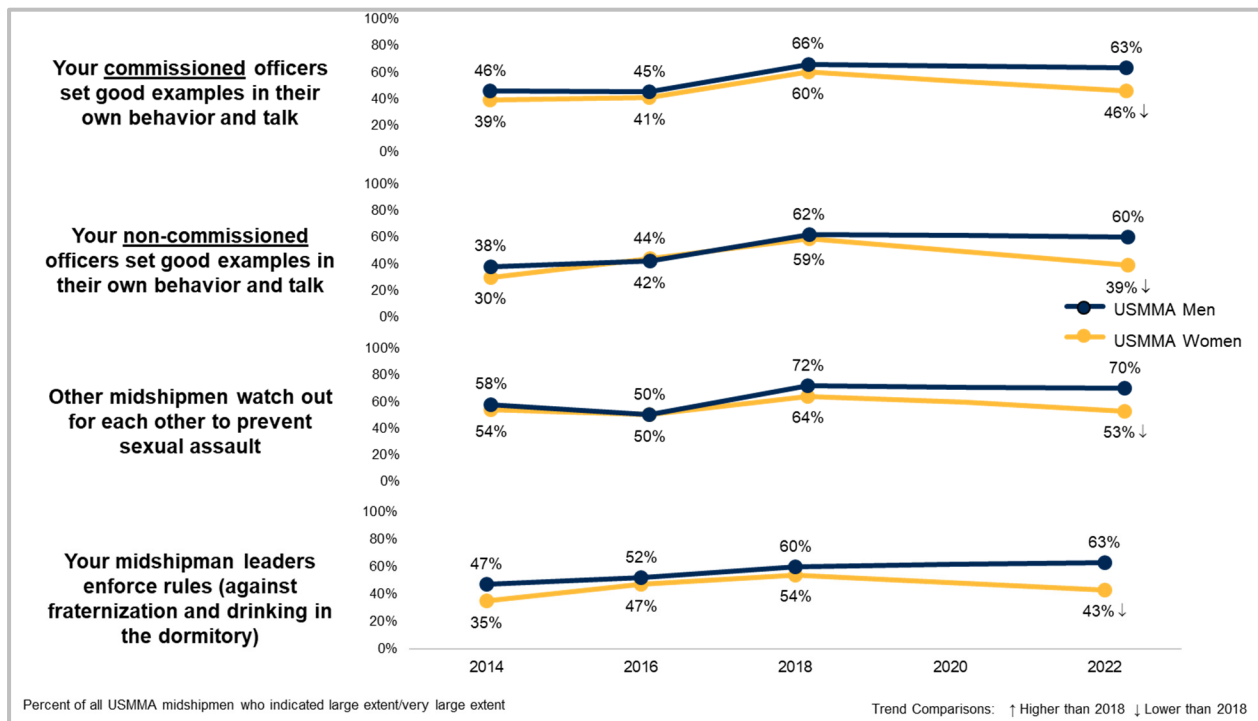
An important aspect of prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment is whether those around you are setting good examples and are willing to watch out for such incidents. The 2022 SAGR asked USMMA midshipmen about the behavior of their fellow midshipmen and Academy officers in order to assess to what extent they are engaging in these prevention behaviors.

Many USMMA women and men believed that both their commissioned and non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk (Figure 31). While these perceptions remain relatively high (approximately two-fifths of USMMA women and nearly three-fifths of USMMA men), the rates of endorsement for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers decreased among women compared to 2018.

Perceptions of other midshipmen watching out for each other to prevent sexual assault and to what extent midshipman leaders enforce rules are noticeably similar to perceptions of officers setting good examples for both USMMA women and men, but decreased for USMMA women since 2018. When asked whether midshipman leaders enforce rules, just over two-fifths of USMMA women and just over three-fifths of USMMA men indicated that their midshipman leaders enforce rules (such as rules against drinking and fraternization in the dormitory). Notably, just over half of USMMA women and under three-fourths of men indicated other midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. Freshmen women and junior men were more likely to indicate that midshipmen watch out for each other than women and men in other class years.

Figure 31.

Perceptions of USMMA Leadership and Midshipmen Setting Good Examples



Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 12\%$

Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

An essential component of eradicating sexual assault from the military is having leaders who can be trusted to make efforts to prevent and appropriately respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment. Accordingly, the 2022 *SAGR* asked USMMA midshipmen about their perceptions of individuals' efforts at the Academy to make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

USMMA midshipmen perceived that Academy senior leadership, officers, midshipman leaders, and intercollegiate coaches, trainers, and officer representatives/advisors make the most effort to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment (Table 13). USMMA women had lower perceptions than USMMA men for all Academy personnel and midshipmen making efforts to stop these behaviors, and most perceptions decreased since 2018 for both men and women. Women's perceptions of midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions and men and women's perceptions of midshipman leaders were the only perceptions to remain stable since 2018.

Examining efforts to prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment by class year for USMMA midshipmen overall, upperclassmen were less likely than other midshipmen to have positive perceptions of leaders, whereas lowerclassmen were more likely. Of note, sophomore men had an increase of positive perceptions of midshipmen leaders since 2018, while freshmen women had an increase of positive perceptions related to officers, intramural staff (e.g., coaches, trainers, officer/representatives), and physical education instructors.

Table 13.
Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

USMMA Women			Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMMA Men		
2016	2018	2022		2016	2018	2022
55%	62%	39% ↓	Academy senior leadership	68%	76%	63% ↓
42%	57%	49% ↓	Commissioned officers directly in charge of unit	58%	76%	64% ↓
37%	54%	38% ↓	Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of unit	59%	76%	63% ↓
35%	53%	32% ↓	Military/uniformed academic faculty	55%	74%	56% ↓
45%	49%	31% ↓	Civilian academic faculty	53%	69%	51% ↓
27%	47%	44%	Midshipman leaders	54%	72%	70%
41%	56%	35% ↓	Club team coaches and trainers	56%	73%	58% ↓
39%	52%	34% ↓	Club team officer representatives/advisors	55%	73%	58% ↓
43%	56%	35% ↓	Physical education instructors	57%	77%	59% ↓
43%	56%	33% ↓	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) officer representatives/advisors	59%	76%	62% ↓
50%	61%	39% ↓	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) coaches and trainers	60%	79%	64% ↓
20%	39%	36%	Midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	46%	62%	56% ↓
40%	49%	30% ↓	Intramural officer representatives/advisors	56%	72%	58% ↓
41%	49%	32% ↓	Intramural coaches and trainers	57%	72%	57% ↓

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 13\%$

Note. Percentage of all USMMA midshipmen

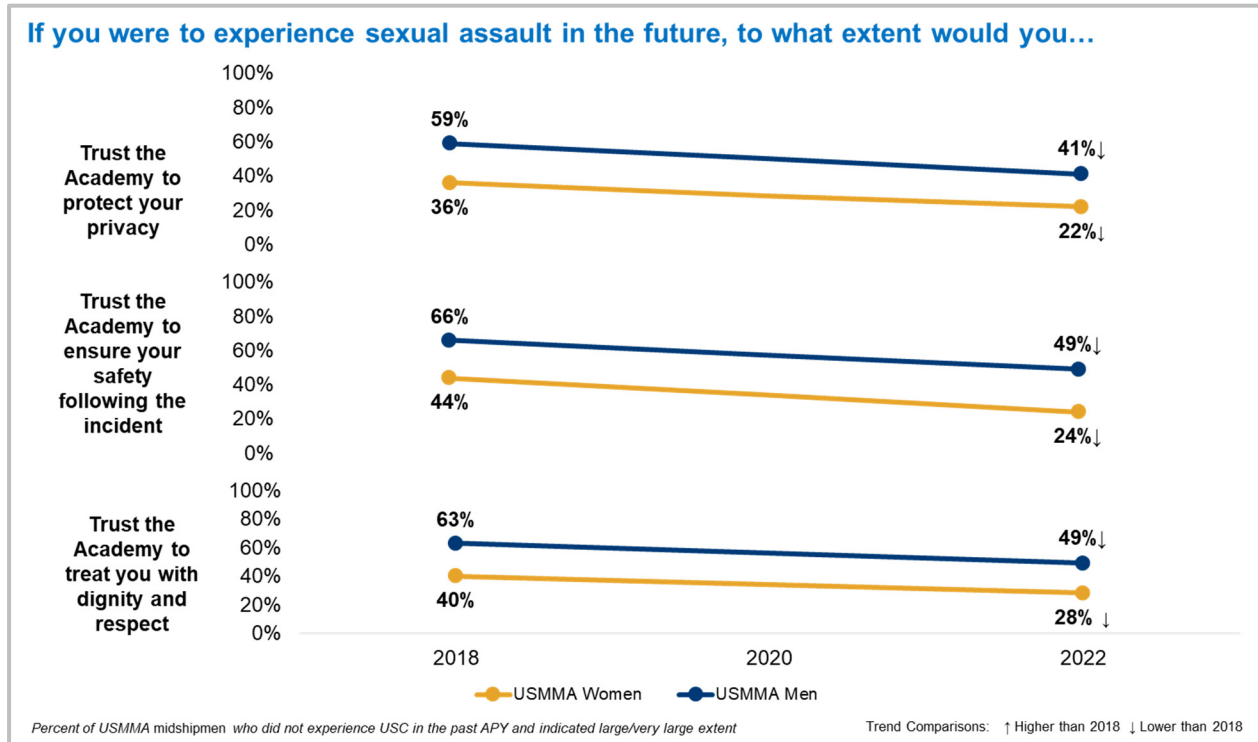
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Sexual assault and sexual harassment often go unreported and the culture and climate on reporting plays a large role into whether a victim chooses to come forward. As discussed earlier, many victims indicated they choose not to report their experiences because they don't find it important enough, want to just move on, think it will take too long, and/or don't want others to know as to avoid any potential gossip or negative outcomes from their peers. To further examine the Academy culture and climate related to reporting of these unwanted behaviors, the 2022 *SAGR* asked midshipmen whether they would trust the Academy if they were to experience sexual assault. They were also asked about other deterrents for reporting at the Academy, such as victim blaming and the role media plays.

Trust in the Academy

The 2022 *SAGR* asked midshipmen who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year how they believed the Academy would respond if they were to experience sexual assault in the future. Compared to 2018, fewer USMMA midshipmen indicated they would trust the Academy to ensure their safety following an incident, to protect their privacy, and to treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault (Figure 32). For USMMA women, trust is generally lowest when they first enter the Academy as freshmen and increases over time as they progress through the Academy. For USMMA men, trust is generally highest when they first enter the Academy as a freshman, but decreases over time as they progress.

Figure 32.
Trust in the Academy for USMMA



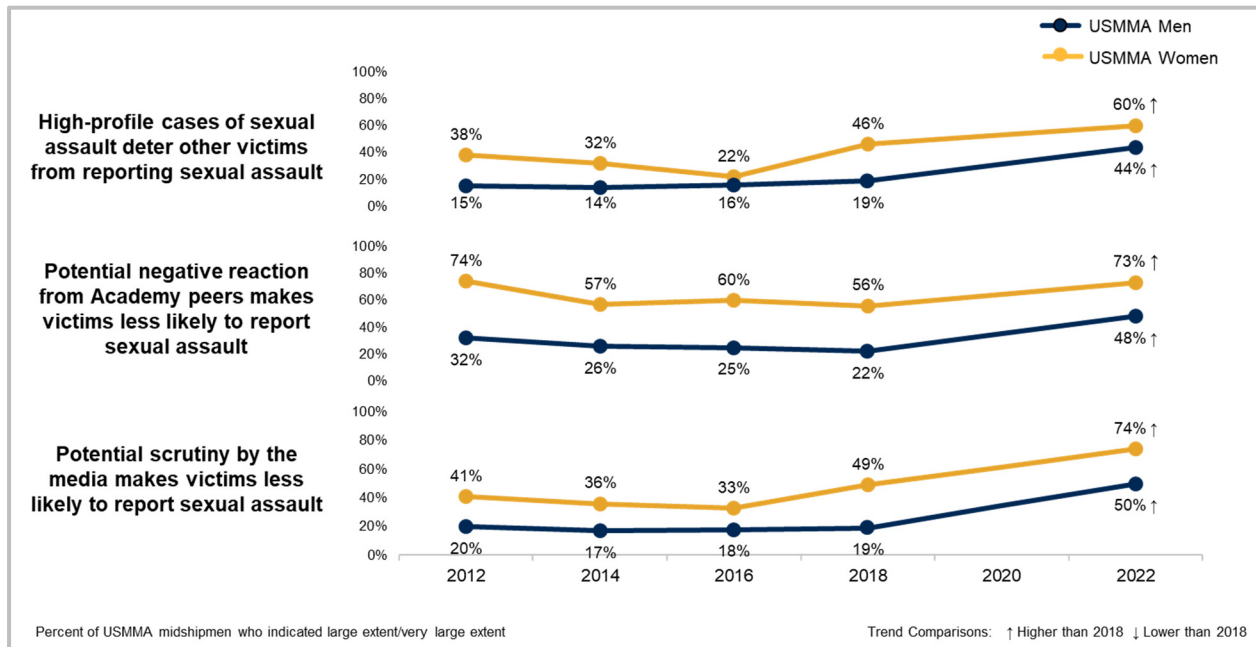
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault

As discussed earlier, the vast majority of midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact did not report the incident. The large proportions of those who did not report suggest the presence of substantial barriers to reporting. It is imperative to understand the cultural aspects at the Academy that may be influencing potential victims from coming forward and reporting unwanted behaviors. To that end, the *SAGR* asked USMMA midshipmen about the extent to which high-profile cases of sexual assault, the role media plays, potential negative reactions from peers, and beliefs around “victim blaming” may impact whether victims of sexual assault come forward to report their experiences.

Compared to 2018, there was an increase in regard to USMMA midshipmen perceptions that high-profile cases, media scrutiny, and negative peer reactions would impact whether a victim would report a sexual assault to a large extent (Figure 33). However, USMMA women still hold these perceptions at higher rates than USMMA men.

Figure 33.
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault for USMMA

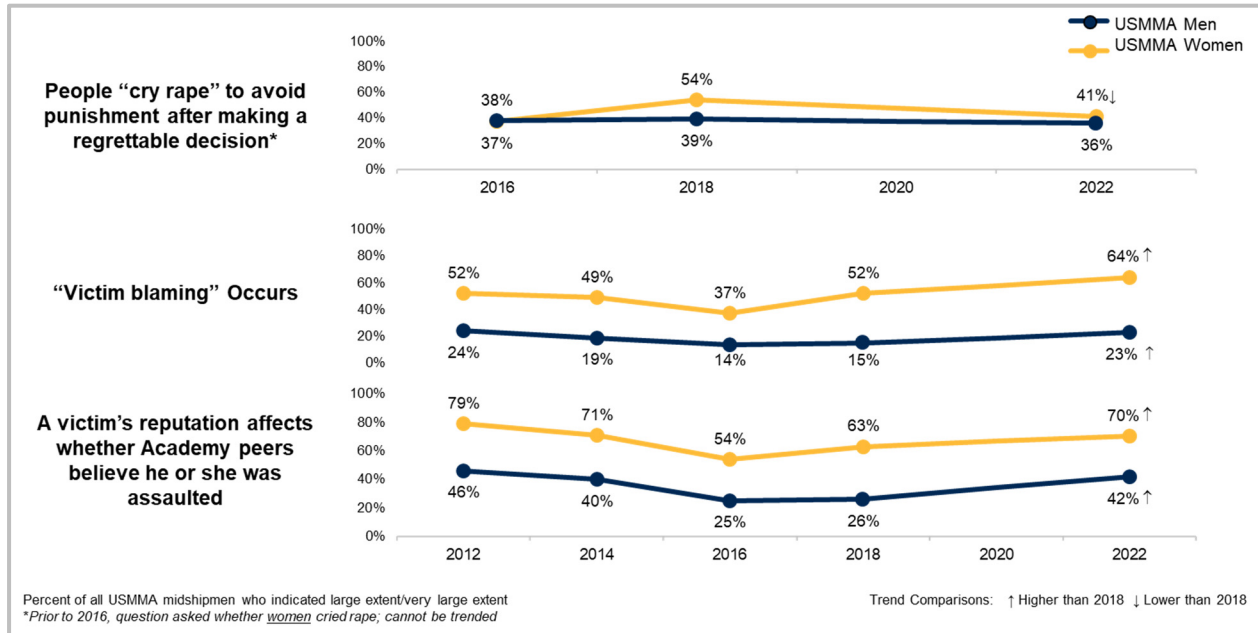


Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 11\%$

Rape myths are negative beliefs held by individuals surrounding many aspects of sexual assault and how victims' experiences are perceived. Midshipmen were asked about three major concepts of rape myths: victim blaming, "crying rape" to avoid punishment for another incidental behavior, and the reputation of the victim impacting how they are believed. Many of these factors potentially contribute to the reluctance to report and hinder sexual assault response efforts to get victims the restorative care needed after experiencing a sexual assault.

Overall, midshipmen's beliefs regarding whether rape myths and victim blaming occur at the Academy have increased since 2018 (Figure 34). Similar to the barriers to reporting previously discussed, USMMA women are more likely than USMMA men to perceive that victim blaming occurs at USMMA and that a victim's reputation affects whether or not they will be believed. Of note, comparable proportions of women and men claimed that people "cry rape" after making a regrettable decision, and these numbers decreased for women by roughly 13% since 2018.

Figure 34.
Rape Myths and Victim-Blaming at USMMA



Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 11\%$

Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment

The psychological climate for sexual harassment is a nine-item scale that assesses the level of tolerance for sexual harassment in the workplace (Estrada et al. 2011).³⁷ Midshipmen were asked to rate their company at the Academy on how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an issue and how risky it is for midshipmen in their company to make a complaint about sexual harassment. Responses were provided on a five-point scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5) with a higher score indicating a company climate less tolerant of sexual harassment.

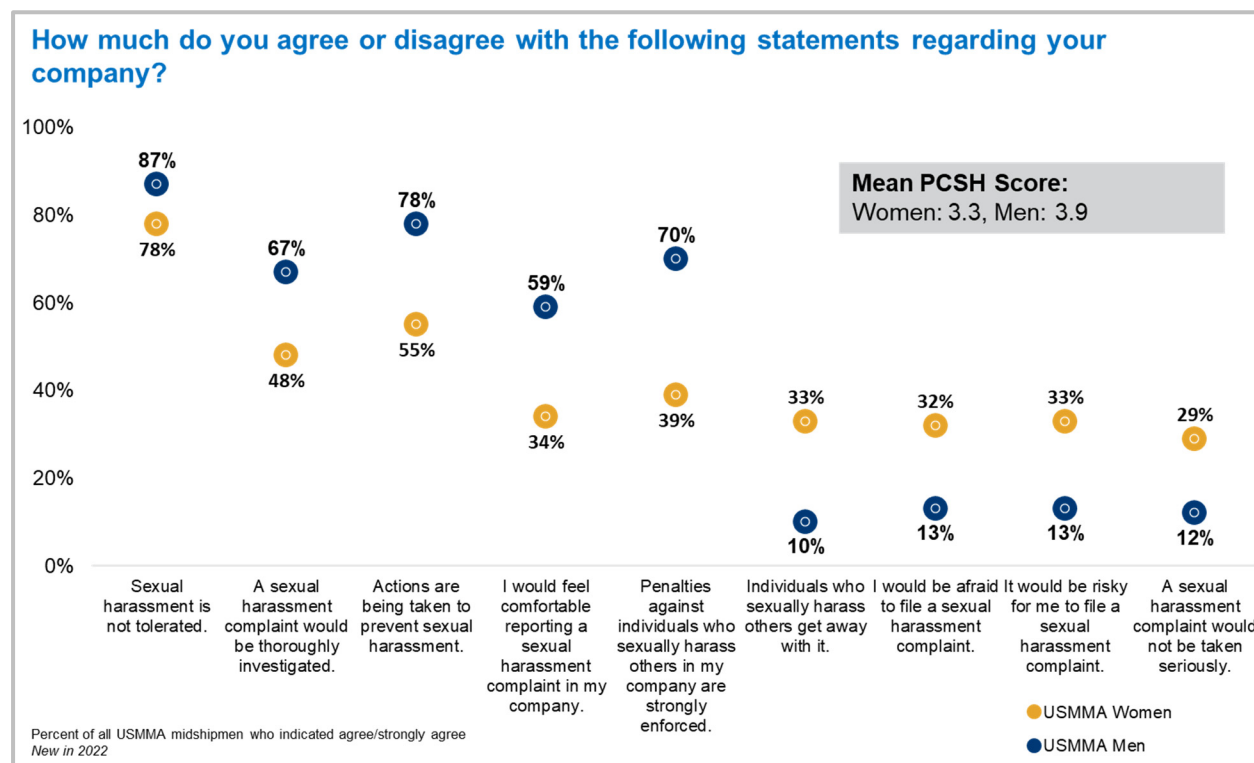
The average score for USMMA women was 3.3, which is a less positive assessment of the climate for sexual harassment than USMMA men, whose average was 3.9 (Figure 35). The majority of USMMA women (78%) and men (87%) asserted that sexual harassment is not tolerated in their company. Among USMMA women, nearly half (48%) of women agreed that a sexual harassment complaint would be thoroughly investigated and over half of women (55%) agreed that actions are being taken to prevent sexual harassment. However, responses to negative statements were less optimistic; 32% of USMMA women stated that they would be afraid to file a sexual harassment complaint and 33% agreed that individuals who sexually harass others get away with it. Overall, compared to USMMA men, USMMA women find it more risky to file a sexual harassment complaint, are more uncomfortable and afraid to file a

³⁷ The referent point for this scale was modified to the midshipman’s company to best align with how they are organized at USMMA.

complaint, believe those who sexually harass others get away with it, and disagree that penalties against sexual harassers are strongly enforced.

Figure 35.

Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment for USMMA



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Responsibility and Intervention

Another important aspect of Academy climate and culture is whether or not people in a midshipman's company are engaging in positive behaviors found to be protective factors for experiences of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The responsibility and intervention metric examines to what extent a midshipman's company promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust, refrains from sexist comments and behavior, encourages bystander intervention, and corrects incidents of sexual harassment. As shown in Figure 36, USMMA men indicated higher levels of responsibility and intervention within their company than USMMA women, though both men and women indicated relatively high levels of responsibility and intervention, especially for promoting a climate based on mutual respect and refraining from making sexist comments. Of these behaviors, midshipmen were least likely to indicate witnessing people in their company recognizing and immediately correcting incidents of sexual harassment. These results provide useful insights into areas to target for prevention training as well as character development programs geared toward good order and discipline.

Figure 36.
Responsibility and Intervention for USMMA



Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 3\%$

Chapter 5:

Discussion and Conclusions

The *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR)* allows the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) to monitor the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact (USC), sexual harassment, and gender discrimination at the Military Service Academies, and to assess progress in preventing these unwanted behaviors from occurring. The *SAGR* also provides information regarding students' experiences with reporting and complaint processes, to assess progress in encouraging reporting and supporting victims. In addition to its primary assessment function, the *SAGR* provides rich and detailed information regarding students' experiences and Academy climate that can inform data-driven improvements to prevention and response programs.

The results of the 2022 *SAGR* indicate that much work remains to be done to prevent USC, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination from occurring at USMMA. An estimated 26.2% of USMMA women (55 women) and an estimated 2.8% of USMMA men (21 men) experienced USC in the past Academic Program Year (APY). Like the three DoD Military Service Academies, rates of USC at the Merchant Marine Academy increased compared to 2018; when the rate was 11.0% for women and 1.4% for men.

The 2022 *SAGR* also highlights the challenges that remain with reporting USC, and with regard to the complaint process for sexual harassment and gender discrimination. Consistent with prior years, the overwhelming majority of USC victims did not report their experience to a USMMA authority, and this is particularly the case for male victims. Among those women who did file a sexual assault report,³⁸ over two-fifths experienced perceived retaliation and/or other negative outcomes as a result of reporting. For sexual harassment and gender discrimination, the majority chose not to make a complaint regarding their experience,³⁹ citing thinking it was not important enough to make a complaint and/or taking care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them or by forgetting about it and moving on.

Below we summarize high-level patterns emerging from the 2022 *SAGR* data, painting with broad brush strokes. We think it is useful to zoom out to see the big picture. However, these broad strokes necessarily paint over specific nuances in the data that are also very useful for USMM policy-makers and USMMA staff. In addition to this big picture, we point readers to the more nuanced views provided in each of the chapters of this report, as well as the detailed findings included in appendix C.

Key Insights

1. Prevalence of unwanted sexual contact at USMMA significantly increased since 2018. This is similar to the DoD Academies, where the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact increased since 2018 for women and men at all of the DoD Academies. When comparing

³⁸ Results are not reportable for men due to small number of respondents and instability of the estimates.

³⁹ Many chose to address the situation with the alleged offender, which is in keeping with MEO policy to handle these situations at the lowest possible level.

the prevalence of USC at the Merchant Marine Academy to the other DoD Academies, USMMA women appear to have the highest USC rate whereas USMMA men appear to have the lowest USC rate.

2. There were noteworthy class year differences at USMMA. Specifically, there were increases in USC among senior, junior, and sophomore USMMA women and freshman USMMA men since 2018. When comparing among the class years in 2022, junior men were less likely to experience USC than USMMA men in other class years. Inconsistent with the DoD Academies, rates of USC were lowest in the junior year, whereas freshmen have the lowest rates in the DoD Academies.
3. In order to understand more about patterns of risk and to inform the Department's prevention efforts, for the first time, the 2022 *SAGR* examined prevalence of unwanted behaviors by race/ethnicity. When viewed through this lens, we found no differences between racial/ethnic minority USMMA midshipmen and White midshipmen.
4. In order to further understand demographic differences, for the first time, the 2022 *SAGR* also examined prevalence of unwanted behaviors by sexual orientation. Consistent with patterns in the Active and Reserve components, as well as at the DoD Academies, we found that USMMA midshipmen who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual experienced higher rates of USC than their heterosexual counterparts.
5. The common features of USC situations at USMMA remained consistent with prior years. Alleged offenders are most often fellow Academy students in the same class year who the victim knew from class or other activity, though increases were seen for someone the victim was dating and decreases were seen for someone they had just met for women. For women victims, alleged offenders are typically men; for men victims, alleged offenders are either men or women. USC most often occurred after duty hours (when students are less supervised) on campus in a dormitory or living area.
6. Alcohol was involved in nearly three-fourths of instances of USC for USMMA women and one-quarter for USMMA men, but importantly, the survey does not assess level of impairment but only whether the victim and/or alleged offender had been drinking at the time of the incident. Alcohol involvement is most pronounced for USC events in the higher class years for women, which is perhaps unsurprising given the legal drinking age. USMMA seniors also reported more minor-moderate alcohol consumption than their lower class-year counterparts; nearly half of freshmen reported not drinking at all.
7. The rate of reporting among USMMA women USC victims decreased since 2018; overall, only 20% of USC female victims at USMMA made an official report of sexual assault of any kind.⁴⁰ The top reason for not reporting for women victims was avoiding the person who assaulted them and thinking it was not serious enough for men victims. From prior focus groups, we know that midshipmen do not want a sexual assault report to define their reputation and their Academy and post-Academy career (Barry et al., 2020). The reporting process can be thought of in terms of the costs and benefits for victims.

⁴⁰ Ultimately, just under two-thirds of these reports were restricted while a little more than one-third were unrestricted based on survey responses.

There is a real cost of reporting for victims in terms of time and emotional energy; even when the process goes very well and they do not experience retaliation of any kind, most people do not want to be known as “the person who reported a sexual assault.” However, there is also a real cost to the institution when alleged offenders are not held appropriately accountable, particularly in the case of alleged offenders who are Academy students; these alleged offenders graduate and go on to leadership positions in the Merchant Marines.

8. Sexual harassment is pervasive at USMMA, though less so than the DoD Academies. Three-fifths of USMMA women were sexually harassed in the past APY (up from 41% in 2018). Although USMMA men are at lower risk than women, sexual harassment of men is not unusual. Specifically, 11% of USMMA men were sexually harassed in the past APY (up from 4% in 2018). As with USC, sexual harassment rates are higher among students who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual.
9. Rates of gender discrimination increased among USMMA women (35%, up from 20%) and USMMA men (6%, up from 1%) since 2018. USMMA women experience higher rates of gender discrimination than men, and freshmen experience lower rates of gender discrimination compared to other class years. As with USC and sexual harassment, gender discrimination rates are higher among students who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual.
10. USMMA students are very unlikely to make a complaint about the sexual harassment or gender discrimination they experience. Approximately two-fifths of victims did discuss the situation with the alleged offenders, which is in keeping with MEO policy to address violations at the lowest possible level. However, when victims do not come forward with complaints of sexual harassment or gender discrimination, this forestalls the ability of the institution to intervene in potentially escalating situations. Indeed, in two-fifths of USC events involving women victims and nearly half involving men victims (49%), the alleged offender first harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted the victim. Increasing the extent to which those who experience sexual harassment or gender discrimination come forward, and ensuring these complaints are effectively handled, is an area where improvements might go a long way toward improving overall climate and reducing USC.
11. The climate is also relevant for reporting. Various reporting-relevant aspects of climate worsened at USMMA in 2022. However, some areas showed signs of improvement, for example, in women’s perceptions regarding whether Academy students “cry rape” to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

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Appendix A. Survey Instrument

**DATA
DRIVEN
SOLUTIONS
FOR
DECISION
MAKERS**



OMB CONTROL NUMBER: 0704-0623
OMB EXPIRATION DATE: 12/31/2024

2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

AGENCY DISCLOSURE NOTICE & PRIVACY ADVISORY

AGENCY DISCLOSURE NOTICE: The public reporting burden for this collection of information, 0704-0623, is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or burden reduction suggestions to the Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, at whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

PRIVACY ADVISORY: This survey is anonymous, does not collect or use personally identifiable information, and responses are not retrievable by personal identifier. In order to better protect your privacy, do not include information that may identify you or others when completing write-in responses. The purpose of this survey is to solicit information to identify and assess gender issues and discrimination among cadets/midshipmen at the Service Academies and to evaluate the effectiveness of each Service Academy's sexual assault/harassment policies, training, and procedures. Your responses will be aggregated and will provide senior Department of Defense officials (for the Department of Homeland Security, or Department of Transportation officials, those survey results will be aggregated separately) a benchmark to track reported sexual assault/harassment trends over time.

These aggregated results will also be reported to Congress. Completing this survey is voluntary. There will be no attempt to trace responses back to the respondent. There is no penalty for not responding or skipping questions; however, maximum participation is encouraged so that the data will be complete and representative. Because the survey is anonymous, no individual situation can be addressed. Please avoid putting any identifying information in your responses. This is not the vehicle to report something that requires further attention or action by Academy officials.

Statement of Risk: The data collection procedures are not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. The only risk to you is accidental or unintentional disclosure of any identifying data you provide. However, OPA has a number of policies and procedures to ensure that survey data are kept anonymous and protected, to the extent provided by law. If you have any questions about this survey, please contact SA-Survey@mail.mil.

Authority to Survey: The John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Section 532 requires annual assessments of gender-related issues at the Military Service Academies (10 USC 481). DoD Service Academies are surveyed per DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures. Preparatory Schools are covered under 32 CFR Part 217. USCGA officials requested the Coast Guard be included, beginning in 2008, in order to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. Beginning in 2012, at the request of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA), USMMA officials contracted with OPA to include USMMA in the Service Academy Gender Relations Survey and Focus Group efforts. Results for the USCGA and USMMA are reported separately from the DoD.

COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

- Please take your time and select answers you believe are most appropriate.
- Please PRINT where applicable. Do not make any marks outside of the response and write-in boxes.
- If you need more room for comments, use the back page or ask a survey proctor for a blank piece of paper.
- Place an "X" in the appropriate box or boxes.

RIGHT



WRONG



- To change an answer, completely black out the wrong answer and put an "X" in the correct box as shown below.

CORRECT ANSWER



INCORRECT ANSWER



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Which Service Academy/Preparatory School do you attend?

- ☒ United States Military Academy
☒ United States Military Academy Preparatory School
☒ United States Naval Academy
☒ United States Naval Academy Preparatory School
☒ United States Air Force Academy
☒ United States Air Force Academy Preparatory School
☒ United States Coast Guard Academy
☒ United States Merchant Marine Academy

2. Are you...?

- ☒ Male ☒ Female

3. What is your Class year (the year you will graduate from the Academy)?

- ☒ 2022 ☒ 2024
☒ 2023 ☒ 2025
☒ 2026 (Preparatory School only)

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 to you and that happened since June 2021.

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 personnel, or support service staff.

These things may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-campus. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from **your Academy**.

4. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy repeatedly tell sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q7

5. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
☒ No

6. Do you think 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No

7. Since June 2021, 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 fag or gay, a dyke or butch.

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q10

8. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
☒ No

9. Do you think 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No

10. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy display, show, or send sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q13

11. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
☒ No

12. Do you think 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No

13. Since June 2021, 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?

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q16

14. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
☒ No

15. Do you think 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No

16. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy repeatedly ask you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q19

17. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
☒ No

18. Do you think 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No

19. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy make repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q22

Continue to next column

20. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
☒ No

21. Do you think 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No

22. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy either take or share sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to?

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q25

23. Did this make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q25

24. Do you think that 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No

25. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy make repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you? These could range from repeatedly asking you out to asking you for sex or a "hookup."

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q29

26. Did these attempts make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q29

27. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
☒ No

28. Do you think this was ever severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by these unwanted attempts (Q25)? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

☒ Yes ☒ No

29. Since June 2021, 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q32

30. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
☒ No

31. Do you think 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No

32. Since June 2021, 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q34

Continue to next column

33. 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 they would give you a reward or benefit for doing something sexual	☒	☒
b. They hinted 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 they expressed sexual interest	☒	☒
c. Someone else told you they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things.....	☒	☒

34. Since June 2021, 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 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.

☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q36

35. What led you to believe 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 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 that they expressed sexual interest.	☒	☒
c. Someone else told you they were punished or treated unfairly by this person for not doing something sexual	☒	☒

36. Since June 2021, did you hear someone from your Academy say that someone of your gender is not as good as the opposite gender as a future officer, or that someone of your gender should be prevented from becoming a future officer?

☐ Yes ☐ No ⇒ GO TO Q39

37. 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?

☐ Yes ☐ No

38. Was anyone who did this unwanted behavior in a position of authority/leadership over you (permanent party, civilian faculty/staff, and/or cadets/midshipmen in leadership positions)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

39. Since June 2021, 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?

☐ Yes ☐ No ⇒ GO TO Q41

40. 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?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered "Yes" to ANY Q4 - Q40, continue to Q41. Otherwise ⇒ GO TO Q49.

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 2021 that you consider to be the worst or most serious.

41. Who was the person(s) in this situation who did this to you? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Don't know		
	No		
	Yes		
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a <u>higher</u> class year	☐	☐	☐
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the <u>same</u> class year	☐	☐	☐
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a <u>lower</u> 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/II) 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	☐	☐	☐

42. How many people did this to you? *Mark one.*

☐ One person
☐ More than one person
☐ Not sure

43. Was/Were this person(s)... *Mark one.*

☐ A man?
☐ A woman?
☐ A mix of men and women?
☐ Not sure?

44. 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	☒	☒

45. Thinking about this upsetting situation, did you discuss it with... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. The person(s) who did this to you?..	☒	☒
b. Someone in your company/ squadron?	☒	☒
c. Your friends or family outside of your company/squadron?	☒	☒
d. A chaplain, counselor, or medical person?	☒	☒
e. A Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Officer, SARC, or SHARP Officer? ...	☒	☒

46. Did you make a complaint about this situation with/to any authority or organization?

- ☒ Yes
☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q48

47. What actions were taken in response to your complaint? 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.....	☒	☒
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. You were ridiculed or scorned	☒	☒
j. Some other action was taken.....	☒	☒
k. You don't know what happened.....	☒	☒

If you made a complaint ⇒ GO TO Q49.
 Otherwise, continue.

48. What were your reasons for not making a complaint about this situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. You thought it was not important enough to make a complaint.....	☒	☒
b. You did not know how to make a complaint	☒	☒
c. You felt uncomfortable making a complaint	☒	☒
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 making a complaint 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	☒	☒
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 BEHAVIORS

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 SINCE June 2021. You will have an opportunity to describe experiences that happened BEFORE June 2021 later in the survey.

49. Since June 2021, 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, breasts, or buttocks), 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?	☒	☒

If you answered "No" to Q49a through Q49e → GO TO Q83.

50. Please give your best estimate of how many different times (on how many separate occasions) since June 2021, you had these unwanted experiences?

Times

51. Did the person(s) who did this to you... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Do it for a sexual reason?	☒	☒
b. Do it to abuse or humiliate you?	☒	☒

52. Did the person(s) who did this to you... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Use, or threaten to use, physical force to make you comply?	☒	☒
b. Threaten you (or someone else) in some other way such as using their position of authority or getting you in trouble with the authorities?	☒	☒
c. Do it while you were passed out, asleep, unconscious, or so drunk, high or drugged that you could not show them that you were unwilling?	☒	☒

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 2021. Before you continue, please choose the one unwanted situation since June 2021 that you consider to be the worst or most serious.

53. 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, breasts, or buttocks), 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.

54. How many people did this to you? **Mark one.**

- ☐ One person
☐ More than one person
☐ Not sure

55. Was/Were this person(s)... **Mark one.**

- ☐ A man?
☐ A woman?
☐ A mix of men and women?
☐ Not sure?

56. 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?

57. At the time of the situation, was/were the person(s) who did this to you... **Mark one answer for each item.**

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a <u>higher</u> class year?	☐	☐	☐
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the <u>same</u> class year?	☐	☐	☐
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a <u>lower</u> 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/II) 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?	☐	☐	☐

58. Have you ever communicated with the person(s) who did this to you via a dating application or website (such as Tinder, Hinge, OKCupid, or Grindr)? Regardless of whether or not you had communicated previously, you are not to blame for what happened.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

59. Did the unwanted situation occur... **Mark one answer for each item.** If you have not been to these locations since June 2021 please mark "Not Applicable."

	Not Applicable	No	Yes
a. On Academy grounds in a dormitory/living area?	☐	☐	☐
b. On Academy grounds not in a 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?	☐	☐	☐

60. 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	☐	☐

61. At the time of this unwanted situation... **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. Was there a cadet/midshipman present who stepped in to help you?	☐	☐
b. Was there a cadet/midshipman present who could have stepped in to help you, but did not?	☐	☐

62. 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	☒	☒

63. Did the person(s) who did this... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Sexually harass you <u>before</u> this situation?.....	☒	☒
b. Stalk you <u>before</u> this situation?	☒	☒
c. Sexually assault you (that is, sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) <u>before</u> this situation?.....	☒	☒
d. Sexually harass you <u>after</u> this situation?.....	☒	☒
e. Stalk you <u>after</u> this situation?	☒	☒
f. Sexually assault you (that is, sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) <u>after</u> this situation? ..	☒	☒

64. At the time of this unwanted situation had you been drinking alcohol? Even if you had been drinking, it does not mean you are to blame for what happened.

- ☒ Yes
☒ No
☒ Not sure

65. 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?	☒	☒
b. Do you think that you might have been given a drug without your knowledge or consent?	☒	☒

66. At the time of this unwanted situation, had the person(s) who did it been drinking alcohol?

- ☒ Yes
☒ No
☒ Don't know

67. 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 appropriately accountable.

68. Did you officially report that you were a victim of a sexual assault? This could have been either a restricted or unrestricted report.

- ☒ Yes ☒ No ⇒ GO TO Q71

69. What type of report did you make? Mark one.

- ☒ Restricted report that remained restricted
☒ Restricted report that you converted to unrestricted
☒ Restricted report, but an independent investigation occurred anyway (e.g., someone you talked to about it notified your chain of command and they initiated an investigation)
☒ Unrestricted report
☒ Unsure what type of report you made

70. 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

If you reported the situation ⇒ GO TO Q72. Otherwise, continue.

71. What were your reasons for not reporting the situation to an 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

72. In retrospect, would you make the same decision about reporting if you could do it over?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH EXPERIENCING SEXUAL ASSAULT

73. Thinking about the unwanted event, has anyone in a position of authority/leadership over you (i.e., permanent party leadership, such as TAC, Company Officer, AOC, Regimental Officer, TAC NCO, SEL, or AMT) either done or threatened to do any of the following after the unwanted event occurred? *Mark all that apply.*

- ☐ 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
- ☐ Does not apply, you have not experienced any of the above ⇒ GO TO Q77

74. Which type of leadership took the actions you marked as happening to you? *Mark all that apply.*

- ☐ Cadet/midshipman leadership
- ☐ Academy permanent party leadership (e.g., faculty member, coach, TAC Officer, AOC, Company Officer, Regimental Officer)

If you did not report your sexual assault ⇒ GO TO Q77. Otherwise, continue.

75. 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)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

76. Were any of the individual(s) who took the actions you marked as happening to you...
Mark one answer for each item.

	Yes	No	Not sure
a. Trying to get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted)?..	☒	☒	☒
b. Trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report?	☒	☒	☒
c. Mad at you for causing a problem for them?.....	☒	☒	☒

77. Following the unwanted event, have any of your cadet/midshipman peers (including those in your cadet/midshipman chain of command) or your leadership done any of the following? *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense in public
- ☒ Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions
- ☒ Ignored you or failed to speak to you despite your attempts to communicate (for example, gave you "the silent treatment")
- ☒ You did not experience any of the above ⇒ GO TO Q80

If you did not report your sexual assault ⇒ GO TO Q80. Otherwise, continue.

78. Did any of the individual(s) who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☒ Not sure

79. Were any of the individual(s) who took these actions trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting?

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☒ Not sure

80. Following the unwanted event, have any of your cadet/midshipman peers (including those in your cadet/midshipman chain of command) done any of the following? *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ 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
- ☒ Does not apply, you did not experience any of the above ⇒ GO TO Q83

If you did not report your sexual assault ⇒ GO TO Q83. Otherwise, continue.

81. Did any of the individual(s) who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☒ Not sure

82. Were any of the individual(s) who took the actions you marked as happening to you...
Mark one answer for each item.

	Yes	No	Not sure
a. Trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting?	☒	☒	☒
b. Trying to abuse or humiliate you?.....	☒	☒	☒

PRIOR EXPERIENCES

The questions so far have been about things that occurred in the past Academic Program Year (since June 2021). For the next question, please think about situations that happened more than one Academic Program Year ago, BEFORE June 2021. 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.

83. **Before June 2021, 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, breasts, or buttocks), 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?	☒	☒	☒

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

The following questions will ask whether you observed a variety of situations since June 2021. These situations could have taken place at your Academy or outside of your Academy.

84. **Since June 2021, did you... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. See a situation you thought was a sexual assault or could have led to a sexual assault?	☒	☒
b. Observe someone who "crossed the line" by telling sexist comments or jokes?	☒	☒
c. Encounter a group or individual being hazed?	☒	☒
d. Encounter an individual being bullied?	☒	☒
e. See someone making unwanted sexual advances towards another cadet/midshipman?	☒	☒
f. See horseplay or roughhousing that "crossed the line" or appeared unwanted?	☒	☒
g. Encounter someone who drank too much and needed help (e.g., getting home)?	☒	☒
h. Encounter someone hooking up with someone who was passed out?	☒	☒

If you indicated "No" to all items in Q84 ⇨ GO TO Q86.

85. **How did you respond to the situation(s) you observed? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. I spoke up to address the situation.	☒	☒
b. I told someone else about it <i>while</i> it was happening?	☒	☒
c. I told someone else about it <i>after</i> it happened?	☒	☒
d. I created a distraction?	☒	☒
e. I talked to those who experienced the situation to see if they were okay?	☒	☒
f. I intervened in some other way?	☒	☒
g. I did not intervene?	☒	☒

86. **[USAFA ONLY] Have you participated in any of the following programs at USAFA? Mark all that apply.**

- ☒ Healthy Relationships Training (HRT)
☒ Cadet Healthy Personal Skills (CHIPS)
☒ Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act (EAAA)

All Cadets and Midshipmen please continue on Q87.

ACADEMY CLIMATE AND CULTURE

87. To what extent are you willing to... Mark one answer for each item.

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Point out to someone that you think they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

88. Since June 2021, to what extent have you witnessed people in your company/squadron... Mark one answer for each item.

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Promoting a climate based on mutual respect and trust?.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Leading by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Recognizing and immediately correcting incidents of sexual harassment?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Encouraging bystander intervention to assist others in situations at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behaviors?.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

89. Have you heard of the CATCH a Serial Offender Program?

☒ Yes ☒ No

90. Who can help you make a report in the CATCH a Serial Offender Program? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Faculty member	☐	☐
b. Chaplain	☐	☐
c. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	☐	☐
d. Sports team coach	☐	☐

91. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your company/squadron? Mark one answer for each item.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. It would be risky for me to file a sexual harassment complaint. ...	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. A sexual harassment complaint would not be taken seriously.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. A sexual harassment complaint would be thoroughly investigated.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. I would feel comfortable reporting a sexual harassment complaint in my company/squadron.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Sexual harassment is not tolerated in my company/squadron.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Individuals who sexually harass others get away with it.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. I would be afraid to file a sexual harassment complaint.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Penalties against individuals who sexually harass others in my company/squadron are strongly enforced.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Actions are being taken to prevent sexual harassment.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

92. If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, to what extent would you... Mark one answer for each item.

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
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?.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

93. Since June 2021, how often have you experienced any of the following behaviors, where cadets/midshipmen... **Mark one answer for each item.**

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
a. Did not provide information or assistance when you needed it?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. Were excessively harsh in their criticism of your performance?..	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
c. Took credit for work or ideas that were yours?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
d. Gossiped/talked about you?.....	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
e. Used insults, sarcasm, or gestures to humiliate you?.....	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
f. Yelled when they were angry with you?.....	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Thank you for answering the questions so far.
Remember that your answers are anonymous.

In the following questions, by "drink" we mean a bottle or can of beer, a wine cooler or glass of wine, a shot of liquor, or a mixed drink or cocktail.

94. How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when drinking? *If you do not drink, please enter 0 drink(s).*

			Drink(s)
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95. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks (4 or more if you are a woman) on the same occasion? *By 'occasion,' we mean at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other.*

		Day(s)
----------------------	----------------------	--------

96. During the past year, how often have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?

☒ Never
☒ Monthly or less
☒ 2-4 times a month
☒ 2-3 times a week
☒ 4 or more times a week

97. 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.	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
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/III) coaches and trainers	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
i. Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) 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	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

98. Are you a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) sports team at your Academy?

☒ Yes
☒ No

99. At your Academy, to what extent do you think... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
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/midshipman leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory)?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
i. Your <u>commissioned officers</u> (AOCs, TACs, Company Officers) set good examples in their own behavior and talk?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
j. Your <u>non-commissioned officers</u> (AMTs, TAC NCOs, SELs) set good examples in their own behavior and talk?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We ask for demographic information to provide DoD leaders information about the attitudes and concerns of all subgroups of personnel so that no groups are overlooked. Your answers to any demographic questions are strictly used for this purpose and will not be used to identify individual respondents as your responses are anonymous.

100. Do you consider yourself to be...? *Mark one.*

- ☒ Heterosexual or straight
- ☒ Gay or lesbian
- ☒ Bisexual
- ☒ Something else
- ☒ Prefer not to answer

101. What sex were you assigned at birth, on your original birth certificate? *Mark one.*

- ☒ Male
- ☒ Female

102. Do you currently describe yourself as male, female, or transgender? *Mark one.*

- ☒ Male
- ☒ Female
- ☒ Transgender
- ☒ None of these

103. Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?

- ☒ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☒ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

104. What is your race? *Mark one or more races to indicate what you consider yourself to be.*

- ☒ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☒ Asian (for example, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese)
- ☒ Black or African American
- ☒ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (for example, Samoan, Guamanian, or Chamorro)
- ☒ White

105. Since June 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, to what extent were you personally affected by...
Mark one answer for each item.

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Orders to remain at home?.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Restrictions from leaving your Academy?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Restrictions from visiting off-campus establishments (for example, restaurants, bars, clubs, or other places where people gather)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Restrictions from visiting on-campus establishments (for example, dining halls, clubs, recreational facilities)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Restrictions from attending social gatherings of a certain size (for example, 10 or more)?.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Having to primarily attend classes from home?.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Requirements to social distance (for example, stay a certain distance away from others) while you were attending classes/Academy training?.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. A personal decision to avoid social gatherings with friends or peers?.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

106. 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 personally identifiable information (PII) that would identify yourself or others in your comments (for example, names, addresses, company/squadron number, etc.).*

Please print.

Appendix B. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

**DATA
DRIVEN
SOLUTIONS
FOR
DECISION
MAKERS**



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

The Department of Defense (DoD) Office of People Analytics' (OPA) Health and Resilience (H&R) Research Division has conducted surveys on gender issues for the DoD Military Service Academies (MSAs) since 2006. Starting in 2012, leadership of the United States Merchant Marines Academy (USMMA) within the Department of Transportation requested that USMMA be included as well. OPA uses scientific, state-of-the-art statistical techniques to draw conclusions from the USMMA population to construct estimates for the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)*. OPA used industry-standard weighting procedures to ensure accuracy of estimates to the USMMA population. The following details some common questions about our methodology as a whole and the *2022 SAGR* specifically.

1. Why are results not comparable to 2020?

Although the *SAGR* is generally fielded every other year (those ending in an even number), the *2020 SAGR* was planned but not executed. For this reason, there is a four-year gap between the *2022 SAGR* and the *2018 SAGR*.

2. Why was the *SAGR* not fielded in 2020?

The *2020 SAGR* was intended to be administered in person at USMMA starting in March 2020. However, the Department of Defense's (DoD) suspension of non-essential travel in response to the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the OPA research team from administering the survey at the intended time, impacting both DoD MSAs as well as USMMA. Because the scope and duration of the pandemic was unknown at that time, the *2020 SAGR* was initially postponed. As 2020 drew to a close, the OPA research team considered the *2020 SAGR* canceled.

3. What was the population of interest for the *2022 SAGR*?

The population of interest for the *2022 SAGR* consisted of midshipmen at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in class years 2022 through 2025.⁴¹ The entire population of students (all midshipman men and women) was selected for the survey, except students who were on exchange from MSAs and foreign exchange students. Students on exchange from another school were excluded because they were accounted for in the statistical weighting of participation at their home institution and not at the exchange Academy. Foreign exchange students were excluded because they are not members of the USMMA population. This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted gender-related behavior.

The target survey frame consisted of 950 USMMA students drawn from the student roster provided to OPA by the Academy. OPA received a final data set containing 904 returned questionnaires, of which 722 were considered complete, yielding an overall weighted response rate for USMMA of 76% (89% for Academy women and 72% for Academy men).

⁴¹ OPA also surveyed a census of students at the DoD Service Academies and U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA). Results for those Academies are presented in separate reports.

4. What was the survey question used to measure unwanted sexual contact?

The measure of unwanted sexual contact for the 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2022 *SAGR* surveys includes the five specific behaviors listed below. In 2022, respondents were asked to indicate “Yes” or “No” to the following question for each behavior:

Since June 2021, 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, breasts, or buttocks), or made you sexually touch them?*
- *Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?*
- *Made you have sexual intercourse?*
- *Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?*
- *Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?*

5. 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 2022 *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 were created in collaboration with DoD stakeholders to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program. The vast majority of respondents would not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” as described in the 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). Although 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 allegedly 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 topline prevalence rates from each measure were not significantly different.

In October 2015, based on concerns from Academy leadership about the new measure, OPA conducted pre-tests at the three DoD MSAs using the sexual assault measure constructed for the *2014 RMWS*. The pretest included questions after the main survey asking whether 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. Pre-test results indicated that the *2014 RMWS* 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 pre-test 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.

6. 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 *2022 SAGR*, OPA was able to generalize to the full population of Academy students who met the criteria as detailed in FAQ 3. This methodology meets industry standards used by U.S. government statistical agencies, including the U.S. 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).

7. Were sampling and weighting used in the *2022 SAGR*?

The *2022 SAGR* was a census of all midshipman women and men at the Academy; the survey was offered to all students in the population of interest as detailed in FAQ 3. 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, sick in quarters). To ensure estimates were generalizable, OPA used weighting to represent accurately the total population. Data were weighted using an industry standard process to reflect the Academy's population as of March 2022. 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.

8. Does crime data typically fluctuate over time as we see in the *SAGR* results?

As we continue to survey this population, we will gain a better understanding of the trends that exist within this population and what factors impact fluctuations. In general, these types of surveys often see similar fluctuations; however, over time, the visual impact of these fluctuations is less dramatic.

9. Some of the estimates provided in the report show “NR” or “Not Reportable.” What does this mean?

The estimates become “Not Reportable” when they do not meet the criteria for statistically reliable reporting. This can happen for a number of reasons, including high variability or too few respondents. This process ensures that the estimates we provide in our analyses and reports are accurate within the margin of error.

Appendix C.

Department of Transportation Results and Trends

**DATA
DRIVEN
SOLUTIONS
FOR
DECISION
MAKERS**



Department of Transportation Results and Trends

The Health & Resilience (H&R) Research Division within the Office of People Analytics (OPA) has conducted the congressionally mandated gender relations survey of the military service Academies (MSA) since 2005 as part of a biennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Title 10 U.S. Code Section 4361, 6980, and 9361.⁴² The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) requested they be included in the *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR)*, beginning in 2012, in order to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. The chief purpose of these surveys has been to measure, analyze, and report estimated prevalence rates of sexual assault and rates of sex-based military equal opportunity (MEO) violations (sexual harassment and gender discrimination). The survey also serves to assess attitudes and perceptions about programs and policies designed to reduce the occurrence of these unwanted behaviors and improve the climate of gender relations at the Academies. The *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* was conducted to address these purposes and is the most recent of the biennial surveys to be administered.

This appendix contains results and trends from the *2022 SAGR* conducted from March 21 through March 25, 2022, and August 29 through 30, 2022. This report focuses on responses from midshipmen at the USMMA. Results and trends for the Department of Defense (DoD) MSAs and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) were published in a separate report.

Measurement of Constructs

Historically, OPA gender relations surveys have been designed to estimate perceived experiences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination based on self-reported responses from Service Members to provide information on a variety of consequences of these incidents. Before 2014, OPA gender relations surveys captured experiences of sexual assault using a single-item Unwanted Sexual Contact measure and experiences of sexual harassment were derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995). The SEQ was adapted for a military population (SEQ-DoD) and, beginning in 2002, it was the DoD-approved data collection method for measuring sexual harassment experiences. The single-item unwanted sexual contact metric and SEQ-DoD were used on surveys of Active component members conducted in 2006, 2010, and 2012 and on surveys of Reserve component members conducted in 2008 and 2012.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Directive (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, 2021). 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. In Section 522 of the NDAA for Fiscal Year (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 on October 1,

⁴² As amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2007.

2007. Article 120, UCMJ, was subsequently amended in FY2012. Additional amendments to the UCMJ were made in FY2016.

The term “unwanted sexual contact” used throughout this report refers to a range of activities prohibited by the UCMJ, 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.⁴³ The 2022 *SAGR* measures unwanted sexual contact using a comprehensive, behavioral list of items. The resulting prevalence rate provides an estimated proportion of cadets/midshipmen who experienced any of these behaviors, referred to as unwanted sexual contact, in the past academic program year (APY, i.e., since June 2021).⁴⁴ The estimated prevalence rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Construction of Unwanted Sexual Contact Estimated Prevalence Rates

As originally developed, the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question was to act as a proxy for sexual assault while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the unwanted sexual contact item was not to provide a crime victimization rate but to provide the DoD with information about 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 2022 *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, or 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 unwanted 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

⁴³ The UCMJ defines unwanted sexual behaviors. For the purposes of this report, “unwanted” is used to clarify the term “sexual contact.”

⁴⁴ 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 (Morrall, 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, OPA conducted pretests at the three DoD Academies using RAND’s new sexual assault measure. 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 measure’s 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.

comparable data points across time. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

As shown in Figure 37, the unwanted sexual contact measure is constructed from a survey question (Q49) and incorporates three elements: (1) the cadet/midshipman indicates experiencing at least one of the five behaviors consistent with sexual assault, (2) the behavior was done intentionally, and (3) the behavior was done without the cadet's/midshipman's consent. The *SAGR* measures the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact *victimization*, meaning that cadets and midshipmen who experience an unwanted behavior are included in the estimated unwanted sexual contact rate regardless of the status of the alleged offender (i.e., military member or civilian). References to past academic program year (APY) unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates in this report all require the cadets/midshipmen to have indicated that an incident occurred since June of the year prior to survey fielding (between June 2021 and March/April 2022). However, the survey also collects data to estimate the prevalence of lifetime unwanted sexual contact using separate questions about incidents that may have occurred before the prior APY, and prior to entering the MSA.

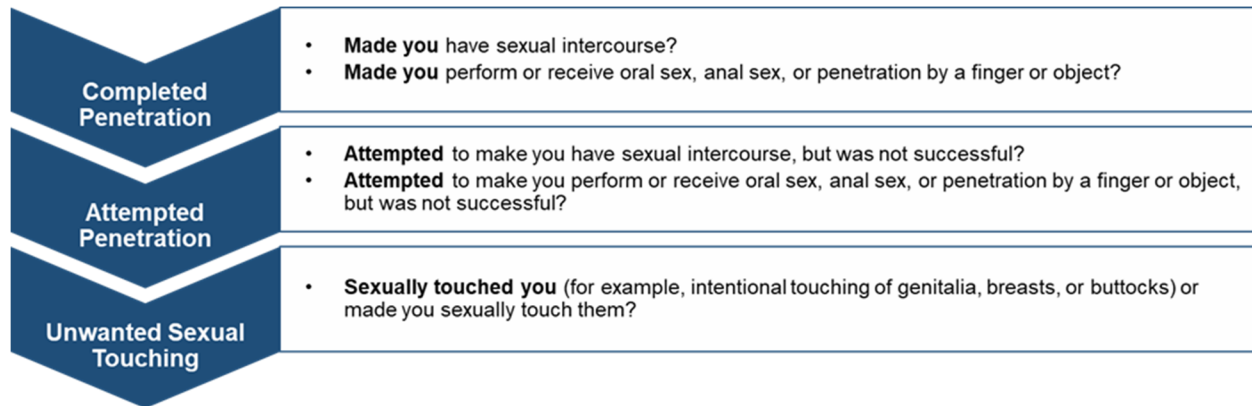
Figure 37.

2022 SAGR Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate Metric

Unwanted Sexual Contact	Since June 2021, 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.
	• Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them? • Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful? • Made you have sexual intercourse? • Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful? • Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

Using the criteria listed in Figure 38, the 2022 *SAGR* produced estimated prevalence rates for three categories of unwanted sexual contact using a hierarchical system: completed penetration, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching. Penetrative unwanted sexual contact includes cadets/midshipmen who indicated “Yes” to either of the items that assess penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth. Attempted penetration includes cadets/midshipmen who indicated “Yes” to the item that assesses attempted sexual contact and were *not* previously counted as having experienced penetrative sexual contact. Non-penetrative sexual contact includes cadets/midshipmen who indicated “Yes” to the behavior assessing unwanted sexual touching and were *not* previously counted as penetrative or attempted penetrative unwanted sexual contact.

Figure 38.
Hierarchy of Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates



Time Reference

When surveys ask about experiences within a set timeframe, there is risk that respondents might include experiences that fall outside of that specific timeframe, a bias known as external telescoping. For the 2022 *SAGR*, the survey contains an inherent “anchor” via the APY. Students are instructed in a verbal briefing before the survey administration only to consider experiences that have occurred within that APY, beginning in June 2021. This timeframe is reiterated on the survey instrument in the unwanted sexual contact question and sex-based MEO questions as well as 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) inequivalent salience of the landmark for all respondents (Gaskell et al., 2000). The landmark used in the 2022 *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 2022 *SAGR* is likely to be very small.

Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Violations

DoD Instruction (DoDI) 1020.03, “Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces,” establishes the Department’s comprehensive prevention and response program and defines sexual harassment as “Conduct that:

- Involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and deliberate or repeated offensive comments or gestures of a sexual nature when:

- Submission to such conduct is, either explicitly or implicitly, made a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career;
 - 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.
- Is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.
 - Any use or condonation, by any person in a supervisory or command position, of any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense.
 - Any deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comments or gesture of a sexual nature by any member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense.

There is no requirement for concrete psychological harm to the complainant for behavior to constitute sexual harassment. Behavior is sufficient to constitute sexual harassment if it is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the complainant does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.

Sexual harassment can occur through electronic communications, including social media, other forms of communication, and in person.”

Unlawful discrimination is defined in DoDD 1020.02E and includes: “disparate treatment or harassment of an individual or group based on a prohibited factor contrary to federal law or regulation.” Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) refers to “the right of all Service members to serve, advance, and be evaluated based on only individual merit, fitness, capability, and performance in an environment free from unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including gender identity), or sexual orientation.” The prevalence of gender discrimination based on sex or gender identity is measured on the *SAGR* surveys.

Construction of Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Estimated Prevalence Rates

In accordance with the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (2014 RMWS)* approach, the 2022 *SAGR* used a two-step process to determine sexual harassment and gender discrimination rates. First, questions were asked about whether cadets/midshipmen experienced behaviors prohibited by Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) policy by someone from their Academy, and the circumstances of those experiences. Second, the behaviors were categorized into two types of sex-based MEO violations—sexual harassment (defined as either a sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and gender discrimination—to produce estimated rates for these two categories.

Two requirements must be met for experiences to be in violation of DoD MEO policy. First, MEO offenses refer to violations specified by DoDI 1350.2 and include experiencing either sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discriminatory behaviors by someone from their Academy. The questions related to each of these offenses (Q4–Q40) specifically ask the cadet/midshipman to identify behaviors done by “someone from your Academy,”⁴⁵ defined as “any person you have contact with as part of your Academy life.” This definition is provided in instruction text. Second, for the experience to be in violation of DoD policy, the participant must also indicate “Yes” to one of the follow-up items that assess persistence and severity of the behaviors experienced.

Rates of sexual harassment and gender discrimination were derived from Q4–Q40. The specific behaviors comprising each of these MEO violations are described below, with details on rate construction depicted in Figure 39.

⁴⁵ This differs from the questions asked of Active and Reserve Service members which read “someone from work.” The full definition provided in the survey reads as follows: “*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 personnel, or support service staff.*”

Figure 39.
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Violation Rate Metrics

Sexual Harassment	① Experienced at Least One Behavior	
	Sexually Hostile Work Environment Behaviors - Repeatedly told sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Embarrassed, angered, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a cadet/midshipman of your gender is supposed to - Displayed, showed, or sent sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Repeatedly told 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 - Repeatedly asked you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Made repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset* - Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset - Repeatedly touched you in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset Sexual Quid Pro Quo Behaviors - Made you feel as if you would get some benefit in exchange for doing something sexual - Made you feel as if you would get punished or treated unfairly at your Academy if you did NOT do something sexual	
	② Met Follow-Up Criteria	
Gender Discrimination	Sexually Hostile Work Environment Follow-Up Criteria - They continued this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop, or - This was severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended Sexual Quid Pro Quo Follow-Up Criteria - The person(s) who did this unwanted behavior were in a position of authority/leadership over you, and - They told you that they would give you a reward or benefit, or would be punished or treated unfairly for doing something sexual, or - They hinted that you would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual, or would be punished or treated unfairly for NOT doing something sexual or - Someone else told you they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things, or punished or treated unfairly by this person for NOT doing something sexual	
	① Experienced at Least One Behavior	② Met Follow-Up Criteria
	- Said that someone of your gender is NOT as good as the opposite gender as a future officer, or that someone of your gender should be prevented from becoming a future officer - Mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender	- This treatment/their beliefs about your gender harmed or limited your cadet/midshipman career - The person(s) who did this unwanted behavior were in a position of authority/leadership, or authority/leadership over you

*Only required the criteria of being severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at the participant's Academy would have been offended

**Did not require any follow-up criteria

Sexual Harassment (Q4–Q35) includes two categories of behaviors:

1. **Sexually Hostile Work Environment (Q4–Q31):** Includes unwelcome sexual conduct or comments that interfere with a person’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. Additionally, to meet the criteria for inclusion in the rate, these behaviors must either continue after the alleged offender knew to stop or were so severe that most cadets/midshipmen of the Academy would have found them offensive.
2. **Sexual Quid Pro Quo (Q32–Q35):** Includes instances of potential benefits or punishments conditioned on sexual cooperation.

Gender Discrimination (Q36–Q40): Includes comments and behaviors directed at someone because of their gender and when these experiences harmed or limited their cadet/midshipman career.

Changes to the Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Metric. A change to the sexual harassment and gender discrimination metrics implemented on the 2022 *SAGR* merits further discussion.

An additional question was added to the gender discrimination metric in 2022 to identify the alleged offender more clearly as a person with the ability to harm or limit the victim's career. More specifically, cadets or midshipmen who experienced gender discrimination were asked if anyone who did the unwanted behavior was in a position of authority or leadership over them. For the purpose of commensurate statistical comparison to estimates from the 2018 *SAGR* (i.e., to be able to accurately identify statistically significant changes in the prevalence rates), the gender discrimination prevalence rates were calculated in two ways: both with and without the new leadership criteria. The "official" estimates for gender discrimination include the new leadership follow-up criteria. All statistical comparisons made within 2022 (e.g., comparisons between class year) use the official estimates (*include* the new items). However, all statistical comparisons made to estimates from 2018 *exclude* the new items. Within this report, we refer to the estimates generated without the additional items as the "adjusted" estimates.

Negative Outcomes Associated with Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact

Three forms of retaliatory behaviors have been outlined by the DoD: professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes. Professional reprisal, as defined in law and policy, is a personnel action or other unfavorable action taken by the chain of command against an individual for engaging in a protected activity. Ostracism and other negative outcomes, however, can be negative behaviors—such as actions of social exclusion (ostracism) or misconduct against the cadet/midshipman either by peers or an individual in a position of authority (other negative outcomes)—because the cadet/midshipman reported or intends to report a criminal offense.

Construction of the Metric for Retaliatory Behaviors

OPA worked closely with the Services and DoD stakeholders to design behaviorally based questions to best capture perceptions of a range of outcomes associated with reporting sexual assault. The resultant battery of questions was designed to measure negative behaviors a cadet or midshipman may have experienced as a result of making a report of sexual assault and to account for additional motivating factors, as indicated by the student, consistent with prohibited actions of professional reprisal and ostracism in the UCMJ and military policies and regulations. There are also questions regarding other negative behaviors. The questions provide the Department with perceived experiences of the respondents for each of the different types of possible retaliatory behaviors and, consequently, a broader understanding of the issue.

Survey questions are only able to provide a general understanding of the self-reported outcomes that may constitute reprisal, ostracism, or other negative outcomes.⁴⁶ 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

⁴⁶ Because the *SAGR* does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

prohibited negative behaviors. The estimates presented in this report reflect the students' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliatory behavior. Construction of rates of professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes are based on general policy prohibitions. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Professional Reprisal (Q73-Q76). Under the UCMJ, reprisal is defined as “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.” Reprisal may occur only 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 cadet/midshipman who reported the crime. The rate of professional reprisal is a summary measure reflecting whether respondents experienced unfavorable actions taken by leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting sexual assault (not based on conduct or performance) and met the criteria for elements of proof for an investigation to occur. Figure 40 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the rate.

Figure 40.
Construction of Professional Reprisal Metric

Professional Reprisal	① Experienced at least one behavior from leadership in line with potential professional reprisal
	• 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
	② Belief that the leadership actions experienced were ONLY based on their report of sexual assault (i.e., not based on their conduct or performance)
	③ Belief that leadership took action for one of the following reasons:
	• To get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted) • To discourage you from moving forward with your report • They were mad at you for causing a problem for them

Ostracism (Q77-Q79). Although the interpretation of ostracism varies slightly⁴⁷, in general, ostracism may occur if retaliatory behaviors were taken either by a cadet's/midshipman's military peers, or by leadership for reporting a sexual assault or planning to report a sexual assault. The estimated rate of ostracism is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of

⁴⁷ The Military Departments crafted policies that implement the regulation of these prohibitions against ostracism outlined in section 1709(a).

reporting a sexual assault, respondents experienced negative behaviors from military peers and/or coworkers to make them feel excluded or ignored and met the legal criteria for an investigation to occur. Figure 41 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the rate.

Figure 41.
Construction of Estimated Ostracism Metric

Ostracism	① Experienced at least one behavior from cadet/midshipman peers or leadership (including those in their cadet/midshipman chain of command) in line with potential ostracism
	• Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense in public • Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions • Ignored you or failed to speak to you despite your attempts to communicate (for example, gave you “the silent treatment”)
	② Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondent made an official sexual assault report (unrestricted or restricted)
	③ Belief that the action was taken to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting

Other Negative Outcomes (Q80-Q82).⁴⁸ This is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting unwanted sexual contact, respondents indicated experiencing negative behaviors from cadet/midshipman peers or leadership that occurred without a valid military purpose, and may have included physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm. To be included in this estimated rate, the student 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 the student believed that the person(s) was (were) trying to discourage him or her from moving forward with his or her report or to discourage others from reporting, or that the person was trying to abuse or humiliate him or her. Figure 42 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the rate.

⁴⁸ Because the *SAGR* assessment does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

Figure 42.***Construction of Estimated Other Negative Outcomes Metric***

Other Negative Outcomes	① Experienced at least one behavior from cadet/midshipman peers (including those in their cadet/midshipman chain of command) in line with potential other negative outcomes
	• 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
	② Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondent made an official sexual assault report (unrestricted or restricted)
	③ Belief that the action was for one of the following reasons:
	• To discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting • They were trying to abuse or humiliate you

Retaliation (Q73-Q82). This is an overall measure reflecting whether respondents experienced either professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment by leadership and/or cadet/midshipman peers for reporting sexual assault. 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 retaliatory behaviors. The estimates presented in this report reflect the cadet's/midshipman's perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation. Rates should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate due to slight differences across the Services on the definition of behaviors, requirements of retaliation, and the absence of official information regarding an investigation.

Survey Content

The content of the 2022 *SAGR* questionnaire largely aligns with content from the 2018 *SAGR* but with some notable revisions. The following sections summarize those changes and describes the survey content.

Revisions and Updates to the *SAGR* in 2022

Prior to each survey administration, OPA coordinates a review of questionnaire content with the relevant DoD and Service policy offices to suggest content revisions in support of information requirements. Changes to the *SAGR* surveys are made carefully to ensure integrity of the overall survey purpose and to retain the ability to measure changes from prior years on questions or metrics of critical interest. The addition or revision of items is done to collect data that better support sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination prevention and response programs and policy development by DoD policy offices.

As previously discussed, the 2022 *SAGR* included one revision related to the sexual harassment and gender discrimination measures (see the section in this chapter titled "Measurement of Constructs"). The 2022 *SAGR* also includes several items and constructs that are new or revised

since the *2018 SAGR*. In 2022, these changes include additional information or context regarding the respondent's gender identity, racial identity, and additional items related to the impact of COVID-19-related safety measures on behavior.

Until 2018, the *SAGR* included a single question asking respondents to identify as male or female. OPA then used the response to that question as a proxy for gender and reported all estimates for women and men using that response along with record data on gender used to conduct survey administration.⁴⁹ Consistent with the promising practices identified by the Federal Interagency Working Group on Improving Measurement of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI), the *2022 SAGR* measured gender identity using a two-step approach; first, by asking participants to provide their sex on their original birth certificate and second, by asking participants to provide their current gender identity (male, female, transgender, or none of the these).⁵⁰ Except where otherwise stated, this report presents estimates by gender using the historical approach only.

The *2022 SAGR* survey asked questions regarding the past APY, between June 2021 and the day of survey administration in April, March, and August 2022. For ease of reading, the specified time period referenced in these tabulations is "since June 2021."

2022 SAGR Survey Methodology

This section describes the scientific methodology used for the *2022 SAGR*, including the statistical design, survey administration, and analytical procedures. A copy of the *2022 SAGR* survey instrument is provided in appendix A.

OPA conducts cross-Service surveys that provide leadership with assessments of attitudes, opinions, and experiences of the entire population of interest using standard scientific methods. OPA's survey methodology meets and often exceeds industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (i.e., 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).

Statistical Design

The survey methodology used on *SAGR* surveys has remained largely consistent across time, which allows for comparisons across survey administrations. In addition, the scientific methods used by OPA have been validated by independent organizations (e.g., RAND and the Government Accountability Office [GAO]).

Consistent with prior years, the *2022 SAGR* employed a census approach, where all cadets and midshipmen that were US nationals and at least 18 years old were eligible to participate. The methodology used for weighting the respondents to the population is consistent with the *2018 SAGR*. More details about the complex sampling and weighting approach can be found below

⁴⁹ Data for individuals who failed to respond to the gender question were imputed from administrative records used in survey administration.

⁵⁰ Respondents had the option to skip any question they preferred not to answer.

and in the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey: Statistical Methodology Report (2022 SAGR SMR; OPA, 2023b)*.

Sampling Design

The population of interest for the *2022 SAGR* consisted of all students at USMMA.⁵¹ The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey.⁵² 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 while all students were invited, the survey was voluntary and thus students were not required to participate.

Survey Administration

The *SAGR* is administered in-person on-site at each of the Academies utilizing an anonymous paper-and-pen survey. Data were collected for the *2022 SAGR* at the Academies in March, April, and August of 2022. The Academies scheduled survey sessions for all students in groups with separate sessions 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 survey or afterward. 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. OMB reviewed and cleared the data collection in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA).

Data Weighting

The target survey frame consisted of 950 students drawn from the student rosters provided to OPA by USMMA. OPA received a final dataset containing 904 returned questionnaires. Surveys were completed by 722 students,⁵³ yielding an overall weighted response rate for respondents at USMMA of 76% (89% for USMMA women, 72% for USMMA men).

⁵¹ Three groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies, foreign nationals, and those under 18 years old.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ "Completed" is defined as answering at least one of the questions asked of all participants, at least one response from the MEO violation questions (Q4, Q7, Q10, Q13, Q16, Q19, Q22, Q25, Q29, Q32, Q34, Q36, or Q39), and a valid response to Q49 on unwanted sexual contact.

Using an industry-standard process, data were weighted to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2022.⁵⁴ The estimated number of students, the number of respondents, and the portion of total respondents in each reporting group are shown in **Table 14**.

Table 14.
2022 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Survey Respondents	Weighted Response Rate
USMMA	950	722	76%
Men	741	535	72%
Women	209	187	89%

Weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The standard process of weighting consists of the following steps:

- Adjustment for selection probability—OPA typically adjusts for selection probability within scientific sampling procedures. However, in the case of the *2022 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 1.
- Adjustments for nonresponse—Although the *2022 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 by creating population estimates by first calculating the base weights as the reciprocal of the probability of selection (in the *2022 SAGR*, the base weights take on the value 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.
- 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 *2022 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 1 because the three demographic variables were already accounted for in the previous step.

Although the *2022 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.,

⁵⁴ For further details, see the *2022 SAGR Statistical Methodology Report*

percentage 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).⁵⁵ Variance estimates are used to construct margins of error (i.e., confidence interval half-widths) of percentages and means based on 95% confidence intervals.

Reporting Categories

Results of the 2022 *SAGR* are presented by reporting categories within this report. In the next section, results are presented in the following order (including a trend back to prior survey administrations, if applicable):

- By Academy
 - Survey year by gender
 - Survey year by gender and class year

Definitions for the reporting categories above are:

- Survey year: The current survey year (2022) reflects the year in which the survey fielded. The comparison survey year is 2018. For some variables, an “adjusted” estimate is shown for the current survey year. The adjusted estimate is only provided to show statistical comparisons to 2018. The adjusted estimate is not the official estimate for 2022. For further discussion on adjusted estimates see the section titled “Construction of Unwanted Sexual Contact Estimated Prevalence Rates” in this report.
- Gender: Men or Women.⁵⁶
- Class Year: Senior, Junior, Sophomore, Freshman.
- By Academy: USMMA.

How to Use the Tables

The tables below depict weighted estimates for men and women in USMMA for the 2022 *SAGR*. The tables also highlight two types of statistically significant comparisons: between survey years (comparisons to the 2018 *SAGR* where possible) and within the current survey year (comparisons between men and women and by class year for the 2022 *SAGR*).

⁵⁵ 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.

⁵⁶ Except where otherwise stated, gender throughout this report is based on responses to the historical sex question where “male” or “female” were the only response options. However, the 2022 *SAGR* included new questions to allow cadets and midshipmen to specify their gender identity (to include transgender cadets and midshipmen). See the section titled Revisions and Updates on the 2022 *SAGR* for additional discussion regarding those questions.

Statistically significant comparisons between survey years are denoted in the 2022 cells with either an arrow pointing “up” or “down.” An arrow pointing “up” indicates that the 2022 estimate is significantly higher than the 2018 estimate, and the reverse is true if the arrow points “down.” Where the item is noted as “adjusted” this means that the estimate was created only for purposes of making comparisons to the prior year. In this case, the official estimate for 2022 is also shown (without the word “adjusted”). For further discussion on adjusted estimates see the section titled “Construction of Unwanted Sexual Contact Estimated Prevalence Rates” in this report.

Within survey year comparisons are made along a single dimension (e.g., gender or class year) at a time. For class year comparisons, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension. For example, estimates for freshman women are compared to the average estimate for *women* in all other class year categories.

Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. A range of applicable margins of error are shown. For OPA surveys, a rigorous 95% confidence interval standard is used, indicating with 95% confidence that the true value falls within the confidence interval range. For example, if a weighted estimate for a specific survey question is 55% (i.e., 55% of cadets/midshipmen agree with a statement) and the margin of error was $\pm 3\%$, that means we are 95% confident that the unknown “true” population value falls between 52% to 58%. Because the results of the 2022 *SAGR* are weighted, the reader can assume the results generalize to the full denoted population within the margin of error.

Specific results with low reliability are considered not reportable (NR) and annotated with “NR.” Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of nominal number of respondents (fewer than 5), effective number of respondents (fewer than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.225). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction (FPC) and variability in weights. An “NR” presentation protects the Department and the reader from drawing incorrect conclusions, or the report from potentially presenting inaccurate findings due to instability of the estimate. Unstable estimates usually occur when only a small number of respondents contribute to the estimate. Caution should be taken when interpreting significant differences when an estimate is “NR”. Although the result of the statistical comparison is sound, the instability of at least one of the estimates makes it difficult to specify the magnitude of the difference. Likewise, “not applicable” results, presented as “NA,” indicate that a specific result was not applicable for the reporting category (for example, when a group did not meet requirements to answer the question presented) or, in some cases, that trend data are not available for that estimate.

Some estimates in this report might be so small as to appear to approach a value of 0. In those cases, an estimate of less than 1 (e.g., “<1%”) is displayed.

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USMMA by Class Year

USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Harassment, By Behavior (Q6-34).....	120
USMMA by Class Year: Gender Discrimination, By Behavior (Q36, Q39)	121
USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Harassment, By Behavior (Met Follow-Up Criteria) (Q6-35)	122
USMMA by Class Year: Gender Discrimination, By Behavior (Met Follow-Up Criteria) (Q36-40)	123
USMMA by Class Year: Prevalence Rates (Q6-40).....	123
USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender Affiliated with the Academy (Q41a-h)	126
USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender an Academy Student (Q41a-f).....	126
USMMA by Class Year: How many people did this to you? (Q42)	126
USMMA by Class Year: Was/Were this person(s)...? (Q43)	127
USMMA by Class Year: Gender of Offender(s) (Q43)	127
USMMA by Class Year: Gender of Offender(s) (Q43)	127
USMMA by Class Year: Would you describe this situation as...? (Q44)	128
USMMA by Class Year: Situation Was/Were Both Hazing and Bullying (Q44)	128
USMMA by Class Year: Situation Was/Were Hazing and/or Bullying (Q44).....	128
USMMA by Class Year: Thinking about this upsetting situation, did you discuss it with...? (Q45)	129
USMMA by Class Year: Discussed Situation With Anyone (Q45)	129
USMMA by Class Year: Did you make a complaint about this situation with/to any authority or organization? (Q46)	129
USMMA by Class Year: What actions were taken in response to your complaint? (Q47).....	130
USMMA by Class Year: What were your reasons for not making a complaint about this situation? (Q48).....	131
USMMA by Class Year: Unwanted Sexual Contact, By Behavior (Q49)	132
USMMA by Class Year: Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate (Q49).....	132
USMMA by Class Year: Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate by Type (Q49)	133
USMMA by Class Year: Please give your best estimate of how many different times you had these unwanted experiences? (Q50).....	133
USMMA by Class Year: Multiple Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences (Q50)	134
USMMA by Class Year: Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior(s) Experienced in the One Situation (Q53)	134

USMMA by Class Year: Type of Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior(s) Experienced in the One Situation (Q53)	135
USMMA by Class Year: How many people did this to you? (Q54)	135
USMMA by Class Year: Was/Were this person(s)...? (Q55)	136
USMMA by Class Year: Gender of Offender(s) (Q55)	136
USMMA by Class Year: Gender of Offender(s) (Q55)	136
USMMA by Class Year: At the time of the situation, was/were the person(s) who did this to you...? (Q56)	137
USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender Known (Q56a-d)	137
USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender an Intimate Partner (Q56a-b)	137
USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender Affiliated With the Academy (Q57a-h)	140
USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender an Academy Student (Q57a-f)	140
USMMA by Class Year: Have you ever communicated with the person(s) via a dating application or website? (Q58)	140
USMMA by Class Year: Did the unwanted situation occur...? (Q59)	141
USMMA by Class Year: Occurred on Academy Grounds (Q59a-b)	141
USMMA by Class Year: Occurred During Academy Time (Q60)	142
USMMA by Class Year: At the time of this unwanted situation...? (Q61)	143
USMMA by Class Year: Would you describe this situation as...? (Q62)	143
USMMA by Class Year: Situation Was/Were Both Hazing and Bullying (Q62)	143
USMMA by Class Year: Situation Was/Were Hazing and/or Bullying (Q62)	144
USMMA by Class Year: Did the person(s) who did this...? (Q63)	144
USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Before the Situation (Q63)	144
USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault After the Situation (Q63)	145
USMMA by Class Year: At the time of this unwanted situation had you been drinking alcohol? (Q64)	145
USMMA by Class Year: Just prior to this unwanted situation...? (Q65)	145
USMMA by Class Year: At the time of this unwanted situation, had the person(s) who did it been drinking alcohol? (Q66)	146
USMMA by Class Year: Either the Offender or the Victim Had Been Drinking (Q64, Q66)	146
USMMA by Class Year: Alcohol and/or Drugs Used by Either the Victim and/or the Offender (Q64-66)	146

USMMA by Class Year: After this unwanted situation...? (Q67).....	147
USMMA by Class Year: Experienced at Least One Negative Reaction After the Situation (Q67)	147
USMMA by Class Year: Did you officially report that you were a victim of a sexual assault? (Q68).....	147
USMMA by Class Year: What type of report did you make? (Q69).....	148
USMMA by Class Year: Final Report Disposition (Q69)	148
USMMA by Class Year: What were your reasons for reporting the situation? (Q70).....	149
USMMA by Class Year: What were your reasons for not reporting the situation to an authority? (Q71).....	150
USMMA by Class Year: In retrospect, would you make the same decision about reporting if you could do it over? (Q72)	150
USMMA by Class Year: Make Same Decision About Reporting (Q72).....	151
USMMA by Class Year: Experienced Behavior(s) in Line With Professional Reprisal (Q73-76)	151
USMMA by Class Year: Professional Reprisal (Q73-76)	151
USMMA by Class Year: Experienced Behavior(s) in Line With Ostracism (Q77-79)	152
USMMA by Class Year: Ostracism (Q77-79)	152
USMMA by Class Year: Experienced Other Negative Behaviors (Q80-82)	152
USMMA by Class Year: Other Negative Behaviors (Q80-82).....	153
USMMA by Class Year: Experienced Behavior(s) in Line With Retaliation (Q73-82)	153
USMMA by Class Year: Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, Other Negative Behaviors (Q73-82)	154
USMMA by Class Year: Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) Prevalence Rates (Q83).....	154
USMMA by Class Year: Bystander Intervention: Since June 2021, did you...? (Q84).....	155
USMMA by Class Year: Bystander Intervention: Witnessed a Potentially Dangerous Situation (Q84).....	155
USMMA by Class Year: Bystander Intervention: How did you respond to the situation(s) you observed? (Q85)	156
USMMA by Class Year: Bystander Intervention: Response to Potentially Dangerous Situation (Q85a-f)	156
USMMA by Class Year: [USAFA ONLY] Have you participated in any of the following programs at USAFA? (Q86).....	157

USMMA by Class Year: To what extent are you willing to...? (Q87).....	157
USMMA by Class Year: Since June 2021, to what extent have you witnessed people in your company/squadron...? (Q88)	158
USMMA by Class Year: Have you heard of the CATCH a Serial Offender Program? (Q89)	158
USMMA by Class Year: Who can help you make a report in the CATCH a Serial Offender Program? (Q90).....	159
USMMA by Class Year: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your company/squadron? (Q91).....	160
USMMA by Class Year: Scale: Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment (PCSH) (Q91)	161
USMMA by Class Year: If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, to what extent would you...? (Q92)	162
USMMA by Class Year: If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, to what extent would you...? (Q92)	163
USMMA by Class Year: Since June 2021, how often have you experienced any of the following behaviors, where peers...? (Q93)	164
USMMA by Class Year: Scale: Workplace Hostility (Q93)	164
USMMA by Class Year: How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when drinking? (Q94).....	165
USMMA by Class Year: In the past 30 days, how many days did you have 5 or more drinks (4 if woman) on the same occasion? (Q95).....	165
USMMA by Class Year: During the past year, how often unable to remember what happened night before because of drinking? (Q96).....	166
USMMA by Class Year: Memory Loss from Drinking At Least Once (Q96)	166
USMMA by Class Year: To what extent do they make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment/sexual assault? (Q97)	167
USMMA by Class Year: Are you a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/ III) sports team at your Academy? (Q98).....	169
USMMA by Class Year: At your Academy, to what extent do you think...? (Q99)	170
USMMA by Class Year: Perception That Victim-Blaming Occurs (Q99e-f)	171
USMMA by Class Year: Perception That Leadership Sets Good Examples (Q99i-j)	171
USMMA by Class Year: Do you consider yourself to be...? (Q100)	172
USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Orientation (Q100).....	172
USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Orientation (Q100).....	172
USMMA by Class Year: What sex were you assigned at birth, on your original birth certificate? (Q101).....	173

USMMA by Class Year: Do you currently describe yourself as male, female, or transgender? (Q102)	173
USMMA by Class Year: Gender Identity (Q101-102)	174
USMMA by Class Year: Gender Identity (Q101-102)	174
USMMA by Class Year: Since June 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, to what extent were you personally affected by...? (Q105)	175

USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Harassment, By Behavior (Q6-34)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Repeatedly told sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	41.0	6.9	37.0	34.0	45.0	48.8	8.3	6.8	5.9	7.2
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embarrassed, angered, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting you do not act like gender supposed to	2022	14.9	3.2	22.2	9.4	12.5	18.6	3.3	2.6	4.4	2.6
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Displayed/Sent sexually explicit materials that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	15.0	2.5	17.4	11.3	22.5	11.6	4.2	0.9	3.7	1.3
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Repeatedly talked about sexual activities/made gestures that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	23.5	3.7	32.6	15.1	27.5	18.6	0.9	4.3	4.4	5.2
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Repeatedly asked about sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	26.5	2.8	32.6	18.9	34.2	20.9	2.5	4.3	3.7	1.3
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Made repeated sexual comments about appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	21.5	2.4	19.6	18.9	30.8	20.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.6
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Took/Shared sexually suggestive pictures/videos of you when you did not want them to	2022	4.3	1.5	4.3	3.8	7.5	2.3	1.7	1.7	0.7	2.0
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you	2022	27.2	1.3	26.1	22.6	37.5	27.9	0.8	0.9	3.0	0.7
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Repeatedly touched you in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	18.4	3.2	21.7	20.8	20.0	9.3	5.0	2.6	2.2	3.3
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Made you feel you would get some benefit in exchange for doing something sexual	2022	5.3	0.4	13.0	3.8	<0.1	4.7	<0.1	0.9	0.7	<0.1
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Made you feel you would get punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual	2022	2.1	0.2	4.3	1.9	<0.1	2.3	<0.1	0.9	<0.1	<0.1
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.3\%$ to $\pm 8.9\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Gender Discrimination, By Behavior (Q36, Q39)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Said your gender is not as good as a future officer or should be prevented from becoming an officer	2022	66.7	8.0	67.4	65.4	72.5	60.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	2.0
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender	2022	46.0	6.7	47.8	45.3	47.5	41.9	10.0	6.8	7.4	3.3
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 1.3\%$ to $\pm 5.4\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Harassment, By Behavior (Met Follow-Up Criteria) (Q6-35)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Repeatedly told sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	32.8↑	4.8↑	30.4↑	22.6	35.0	44.2↑	4.2	6.8↑	4.4↑	4.6
	2018	21.1	1.9	7.7	15.6	26.5	32.4	2.3	0.7	0.6	3.6
Embarrassed, angered, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting you do not act like gender supposed to	2022	13.3	1.7	20.0	7.5	12.5	16.3	<0.1↓	2.6	3.0↑	1.3
	2018	13.0	1.3	11.5	9.4	11.4	17.6	2.3	0.7	0.6	1.5
Displayed/Sent sexually explicit materials that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	12.9↑	2.5↑	15.2↑	9.4↑	22.5↑	7.0↑	4.2	0.9	3.7↑	1.3
	2018	5.4	1.1	3.8	3.1	8.6	2.9	2.3	0.7	1.1	0.5
Repeatedly talked about sexual activities/made gestures that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	19.2↑	2.6↑	26.1↑	13.2	17.5↑	18.6	<0.1↓	3.4↑	2.9↑	3.9↑
	2018	12.2	1.1	11.5	9.4	2.9	23.5	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.5
Repeatedly asked about sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	22.2↑	1.7	30.4↑	17.0↑	26.3↑	14.0	2.5	1.7↑	2.2	0.7↓
	2018	12.7	0.9	4.0	9.4	17.1	20.6	0.8	<0.1	0.6	2.1
Made repeated sexual comments about appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	17.2	1.7↑	15.2	17.0	20.5	18.6	2.5↑	1.7↑	1.5	1.3
	2018	18.7	0.3	15.4	12.5	20.6	21.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Took/Shared sexually suggestive pictures/videos of you when you did not want them to	2022	3.8↑	1.3↑	4.3↑	3.8↑	5.0↑	2.3↑	1.7	1.7↑	0.7	1.3
	2018	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	0.5
Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you	2022	23.6↑	0.9	20.0↑	20.8↑	32.5↑	25.6↑	<0.1	0.9	2.2	0.7
	2018	9.1	0.5	7.7	9.4	2.9	14.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	<0.1
Repeatedly touched you in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset	2022	15.1↑	1.7↑	19.6↑	17.0↑	12.5	9.3	3.3↑	2.6	0.7	0.7
	2018	7.5	0.6	<0.1	3.1	14.3	11.8	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	1.5
Made you feel you would get some benefit in exchange for doing something sexual	2022	4.3	0.4↑	10.9↑	3.8	<0.1	2.3	<0.1	0.9	0.7	<0.1
	2018	3.0	<0.1	<0.1	3.1	<0.1	5.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Made you feel you would get punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual	2022	2.1↑	0.2	4.3↑	1.9	<0.1	2.3	<0.1	0.9	<0.1	<0.1↓
	2018	0.7	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	2.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.5

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 13.8\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Gender Discrimination, By Behavior (Met Follow-Up Criteria) (Q36-40)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	⬆ Higher in 2022										
■ Lower Response	⬇ Lower in 2022										
Said your gender is not as good as a future officer or should be prevented from becoming an officer	2022	20.0	1.4	23.9	19.2	22.5	9.3	1.7	1.7	2.3	<0.1
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(Adjusted) Said your gender is not as good as or should be prevented from becoming a future officer	2022	23.3⬆	1.6⬆	23.9	23.1⬆	30.0	11.6⬇	1.7	1.7⬆	3.0	<0.1⬇
	2018	18.0	0.6	20.8	9.7	21.2	18.8	<0.1	<0.1	1.8	0.5
Mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender	2022	26.9⬆	4.9⬆	34.8⬆	28.3⬆	22.5	16.3	7.5⬆	6.0⬆	4.4	2.7
	2018	15.7	1.2	19.2	6.2	17.6	17.6	<0.1	<0.1	2.8	1.5

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.2\%$ to $\pm 9.5\%$

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen. Adjusted estimates are used for comparisons to the prior survey year only.

USMMA by Class Year: Prevalence Rates (Q6-40)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i>		<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response Lower Response		Higher in 2022 Lower in 2022											
Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate		2022	60 ⬆	11 ⬆	65 ⬆	49 ⬆	65 ⬆	60	11 ⬆	10 ⬆	12 ⬆	11	
		2018	41	4	36	28	44	53	5	2	1	8	
Sexual Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate		2022	5	<1	11 ⬆	4	<1	5	<1	1	1	<1 ⬇	
		2018	4	<1	<1	3	<1	9	<1	<1	<1	1	
Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate		2022	60 ⬆	11 ⬆	65 ⬆	49 ⬆	65 ⬆	60	11 ⬆	10 ⬆	13 ⬆	11	
		2018	41	4	36	28	44	53	5	2	1	8	
Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate		2022	33	5	39	30	40	21	8	6	5	3	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
(Adjusted) Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate		2022	35 ⬆	6 ⬆	39 ⬆	34 ⬆	40 ⬆	23	8 ⬆	6 ⬆	6 ⬆	3	
		2018	20	1	21	10	24	22	<1	<1	3	2	

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 14\%$

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen. Adjusted estimates are used for comparisons to the prior survey year only.

**USMMA by Class Year: Who was the person(s) in this situation who did this to you?
(Q41)**

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences				Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men								
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	Yes	2022	50↑	31	35↑	50↑	58	58	12	17	56	33
		2018	39	42	12	33	43	53	17	NR	67	40
	No	2022	48↓	69↑	65↓	46↓	42	42	87	83	44	67
		2018	59	54	87	67	57	47	67	NR	33	60
	Don't Know	2022	2	<1	<1	4	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
		2018	2	4	<1	<1	<1	<1	17	NR	<1	<1
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	Yes	2022	81	61↓	74	78	85	84	53	46	61	92↑
		2018	83	75	NR	78	73	82	NR	NR	67	69
	No	2022	19	39↑	26	22	15	16	47	54	39	8↓
		2018	15	22	NR	22	20	18	NR	NR	33	25
	Don't Know	2022	<1↓	<1↓	<1	<1	<1↓	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1↓
		2018	2	3	NR	<1	7	<1	NR	NR	<1	6
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	Yes	2022	14	7↓	19↓	20	4↑	4↑	12↓	17	NR	NR
		2018	12	21	50	12	<1	<1	50	NR	50	<1
	No	2022	83	91↑	77↑	75	91	96	88↑	83	94↑	NR
		2018	82	75	38	88	93	94	50	NR	50	93
	Don't Know	2022	3	2	4	5	4	<1↓	NR	NR	6	NR
		2018	7	4	12	<1	7	6	NR	NR	<1	7
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	Yes	2022	41↑	15↓	50↑	36↑	35↑	43	6	25	11↓	27
		2018	19	35	14	<1	7	38	17	NR	50	33
	No	2022	55↓	81↑	46	64↓	61	52	88	75	83↑	73
		2018	64	57	71	88	57	56	67	NR	50	60
	Don't Know	2022	4↓	4	4	<1↓	4↓	4	6	NR	6	NR
		2018	17	7	14	12	36	6	17	NR	<1	7
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	Yes	2022	16	13	19	10↑	9	29↓	NR	18	28↓	NR
		2018	19	21	14	<1	7	44	17	NR	50	13
	No	2022	74	87↑	69	81	87	58	NR	82	72↑	NR
		2018	70	68	71	88	79	50	50	NR	50	80
	Don't Know	2022	9	<1↓	12	10	4	12	<1↓	<1	<1	<1↓
		2018	11	11	14	12	14	6	33	NR	<1	7
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) sports team at your Academy	Yes	2022	29↑	17	23	29	26	42↑	6	25	22↓	18↑
		2018	19	13	NR	25	21	25	NR	NR	50	<1
	No	2022	65	81	73	62	70	50↓	87	75	78↑	82
		2018	71	72	87	75	64	62	67	NR	50	87
	Don't Know	2022	6	2↓	4	10↑	4	8	6↓	NR	NR	NR
		2018	11	15	12	<1	14	13	33	NR	<1	13

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences Higher Response Lower Response	Trend Year Differences Higher in 2022 Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Academy military/ uniformed faculty or staff	Yes	2022	31 ⬆	42	43	48 ⬆	22	8	56	54	28 ⬇	33
		2018	15	31	25	<1	14	13	NR	NR	67	33
	No	2022	63 ⬇	56	54	43 ⬇	70 ⬇	88	44 ⬇	46	67 ⬆	67
		2018	82	62	62	>99	86	87	83	NR	33	60
	Don't Know	2022	6 ⬆	2	4	10 ⬆	9 ⬆	4 ⬆	NR	NR	6	NR
		2018	2	7	12	<1	<1	<1	17	NR	<1	7
Academy civilian faculty or staff	Yes	2022	22 ⬆	23	33 ⬆	29 ⬆	9	12	31	33	12 ⬇	17
		2018	13	21	12	12	8	19	NR	NR	60	20
	No	2022	72 ⬇	77	63	57 ⬇	87	83	69	67	88 ⬆	83
		2018	85	71	75	88	92	81	83	NR	40	73
	Don't Know	2022	6	<1 ⬇	4	14 ⬆	4 ⬆	4 ⬆	<1	<1	<1	<1 ⬇
		2018	3	8	12	<1	<1	<1	17	NR	<1	7
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	Yes	2022	11 ⬆	7	20 ⬆	14 ⬆	<1	4 ⬆	6	17	6 ⬇	NR
		2018	<1	10	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR	NR	50	<1
	No	2022	84 ⬇	88	76	73 ⬇	>99 ⬆	91 ⬇	87	75	89 ⬆	NR
		2018	95	79	87	>99	93	>99	83	NR	50	87
	Don't Know	2022	5	5	4	14 ⬆	<1 ⬇	4 ⬆	6	8	6	NR
		2018	5	11	12	<1	7	<1	17	NR	<1	13
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	Yes	2022	5	7	13	9 ⬆	<1	<1	6	8	6 ⬇	9
		2018	2	13	12	<1	<1	<1	NR	NR	50	7
	No	2022	88	91 ⬆	83	77 ⬇	96	96 ⬆	94	83	94 ⬆	91
		2018	89	76	75	>99	93	87	83	NR	50	80
	Don't Know	2022	6	2 ⬇	4	14 ⬆	4	4 ⬇	NR	8	NR	NR
		2018	9	11	12	<1	7	13	17	NR	<1	13
An unknown person	Yes	2022	7	3	4	10	4	12	NR	8	6 ⬇	NR
		2018	6	7	NR	12	7	6	NR	NR	33	<1
	No	2022	87	95 ⬆	92	76	96	88	NR	83	94 ⬆	NR
		2018	87	86	75	88	93	87	83	NR	67	93
	Don't Know	2022	5	2 ⬇	4	14 ⬆	<1	<1 ⬇	NR	8	NR	NR
		2018	7	8	25	<1	<1	6	17	NR	<1	7
USMMA ONLY. A person affiliated with the maritime industry	Yes	2022	53 ⬆	37 ⬆	57	87 ⬆	42 ⬆	13 ⬆	37	62	37	9
		2018	6	7	NR	12	7	6	NR	NR	33	<1
	No	2022	42 ⬇	63 ⬇	39 ⬇	8 ⬇	58 ⬇	74 ⬇	62	38	63	91
		2018	87	86	75	88	93	87	83	NR	67	93
	Don't Know	2022	5	<1 ⬇	4	4	<1	13 ⬆	<1	<1	<1	<1
		2018	7	8	25	<1	<1	6	17	NR	<1	7

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±53%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender Affiliated with the Academy (Q41a-h)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	⬆ Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	⬇ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Academy-affiliated offender	2022	96	96	93	96⬆	>99	92⬇	NR	86	NR	93	
	2018	95	97	NR	78	93	>99	NR	NR	83	>99	

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 21\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender an Academy Student (Q41a-f)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i> ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	<i>Trend Year Differences</i> ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Constructed: Academy student offender		2022	91	77⬇	78	92⬆	>99⬆	92⬇	63	67	89⬆	92
		2018	93	94	NR	78	87	>99	NR	NR	67	>99

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 21\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: How many people did this to you? (Q42)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	⬆ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response	⬇ Lower in 2022											
Number of offender(s)	One person	2022	27	43	32	22	38	16	32	29	50	60
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	More than one person	2022	66	43	65	74	55	72	42	50	40	40
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Not sure	2022	7	15	3	4	7	12	26	21	10	NR
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 13\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Was/Were this person(s)...? (Q43)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i>		<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response		⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022											
Gender of offender(s)	A man	2022	90	44	93	88	90	88	26	43	45	67	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	A woman	2022	<1	21	<1	<1	<1	<1	21	7	35	13	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	A mix of men and women	2022	7	26	7	8	10	4	32	36	20	20	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Not sure	2022	3	9	<1	4	<1	8	21	14	NR	NR	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 13\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Gender of Offender(s) (Q43)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022												
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022												
Constructed: At least one man			2022	97	70	>99	96	>99	92	58	79	65	87
			2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 13\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Gender of Offender(s) (Q43)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i>		<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response		⬆ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response		⬇ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: At least one woman			2022	7	47	7	8	10	4	53	43	55	33
			2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 13\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Would you describe this situation as...? (Q44)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Hazing	2022	19	12▼	19	22	10	28	NR	29	15	6▼
	2018	21	24	22	22	13	28	33	NR	17	25
Bullying	2022	37	19▼	48	41	14▼	40	6▼	14	30	25
	2018	36	34	33	33	33	33	50	NR	17	31

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 19\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Situation Was/Were Both Hazing and Bullying (Q44)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Both hazing and bullying	2022	8	4▼	16	4	<1▼	16	NR	14	NR	6
	2018	11	14	NR	11	13	17	33	NR	<1	12

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 46\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Situation Was/Were Hazing and/or Bullying (Q44)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Either hazing and/or bullying	2022	47	27▼	52	59	24	52	6▼	29	45	25
	2018	46	44	56	44	33	44	50	NR	33	44

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 18\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Thinking about this upsetting situation, did you discuss it with...? (Q45)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
The person(s) who did this to you	2022	41	37	55	44	28	44	39	29	35	44
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Someone in your company/squadron	2022	57	42	58	41	55	76	39	50	40	44
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Your friends or family outside of your company/squadron	2022	74	50	84	81	59	76	61	57	45	37
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
A chaplain, counselor, or medical person	2022	10	6	23	7	10	<1	6	7	10	NR
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
A Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Officer, SARC, or SHARP Officer	2022	4	4	10	4	3	<1	6	14	NR	NR
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 14\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Discussed Situation With Anyone (Q45)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Discussed with anyone listed	2022	91	77	94	93	86	92	78	86	80	62
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 13\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Did you make a complaint about this situation with/to any authority or organization? (Q46)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Made a complaint to any authority or organization	2022	11	6	19	7↓	14	4↓	6	7	10	NR
	2018	15	3	NR	22	27	11	NR	NR	<1	6

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 53\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: What actions were taken in response to your complaint? (Q47)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
The situation was corrected	2022	39▼	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	75	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
Your situation was/is being investigated	2022	46▼	NR	67	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	87	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
You were kept informed of what actions were being taken	2022	62	NR	67	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	62	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
You were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	2022	46▲	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	<1	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
Your situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2022	46▲	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	<1	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
Disciplinary action was taken against you	2022	31▲	NR	50	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	<1	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
Disciplinary action was taken against the offender	2022	23▼	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	75	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against you	2022	8▲	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	<1	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
You were ridiculed or scorned	2022	38	NR	50	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	25	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
Some other action was taken	2022	47	NR	50	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	37	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR
You don't know what happened	2022	15▲	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
	2018	<1	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 13\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months and made a complaint

USMMA by Class Year: What were your reasons for not making a complaint about this situation? (Q48)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
You thought it was not important enough to make a complaint	2022	61	63	62	56	62▼	62	69	50	59	73
	2018	68	68	71	60	82	62	67	NR	NR	87
You did not know how to make a complaint	2022	11▼	11	15	8	<1▼	25	6	25	6	13
	2018	19	13	NR	20	18	31	NR	NR	NR	13
You felt uncomfortable making a complaint	2022	60▲	37▲	69▲	76	33	58	44	42	29	33
	2018	50	21	29	80	45	50	17	NR	NR	20
You took care of the problem yourself by avoiding the person who harassed you	2022	61	35	62	60	62	62	37	42	24	40
	2018	61	36	71	60	55	62	67	NR	NR	27
You took care of the problem yourself by confronting the person who harassed you	2022	36▼	30	50	32▼	25	46▼	25▼	25	29	40
	2018	53	37	57	80	27	69	83	NR	NR	27
You took care of the problem yourself by forgetting about it and moving on	2022	56	43	73▲	48	50	50	44	50	47	33▼
	2018	51	53	43	40	64	50	50	NR	NR	67
You did not think anything would be done	2022	44	43	50	56	33	42	44	58	41	33
	2018	42	49	43	60	27	38	33	NR	NR	47
You thought making a complaint would take too much time and effort	2022	32	38	31	44	21	33	37	42	29	47
	2018	36	39	14	60	36	31	33	NR	NR	47
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	2022	38	28▼	35▲	48▼	33	38	25	33	29	27▼
	2018	43	43	14	80	45	44	50	NR	NR	53
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2022	28	26	27	44▲	25	17▼	19	42	29	20▼
	2018	32	28	14	20	36	38	17	NR	NR	40
You did not want people talking or gossiping about you	2022	58	25▼	62	60▲	58	58	19	25	12	47
	2018	49	46	43	40	45	50	33	NR	NR	60
You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2022	48	31	50	56	42	50	19▼	42	24	47
	2018	49	40	43	60	45	44	50	NR	NR	40
You did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	2022	33▲	26	35▲	40	33▲	25	19	33	24	33▲
	2018	21	18	14	40	18	25	33	NR	NR	13
You did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2022	26▼	28	31	28▼	33	12▼	25	33	24	33
	2018	41	28	43	60	36	44	17	NR	NR	33

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±20%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months and did not make a complaint

USMMA by Class Year: Unwanted Sexual Contact, By Behavior (Q49)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022										
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Sexually touched you or made you sexually touch them	2022	22.5▲	2.4▲	21.7▲	24.5▲	20.0	23.3	1.7	0.9	2.2	3.9▲
	2018	9.6	0.9	<0.1	6.2	14.3	17.6	<0.1	1.5	0.6	1.5
Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful	2022	6.5▲	0.7	2.2▲	9.4▲	10.0	4.7	<0.1	0.9	1.5	0.7
	2018	3.7	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	5.7	8.8	0.8	0.7	<0.1	<0.1
Made you have sexual intercourse	2022	5.2	0.2	<0.1	1.9	12.5	9.3	<0.1	0.9	<0.1▼	<0.1
	2018	4.5	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	8.6	8.8	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1
Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, penetration by finger or object	2022	7.0▲	0.5▲	6.5▲	7.5▲	7.5▲	7.0▲	<0.1	0.9	<0.1	1.3▲
	2018	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	2.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object	2022	5.9▲	0.6	4.3▲	5.7▲	7.5	7.0	<0.1	0.9	1.5	<0.1
	2018	3.0	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	5.7	5.9	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 13.3\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate (Q49)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022										
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Unwanted Sexual Contact	2022	26.2▲	2.8▲	26.1▲	24.5▲	30.0▲	25.6	1.7	0.9	3.7	3.9▲
	2018	11.0	1.4	<0.1	6.2	17.1	20.6	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.5

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.4\%$ to $\pm 13.3\%$

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate by Type (Q49)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Type of Unwanted Sexual Contact behavior(s) experienced	Unwanted sexual touching	2022	10.7↑	1.7↑	15.2↑	9.4	7.5↑	9.3	1.7	<0.1	1.5	2.6
		2018	3.6	0.8	<0.1	6.2	2.9	5.9	<0.1	0.7	0.6	1.5
	Attempted penetration	2022	7.0↑	0.6	6.5↑	9.4↑	7.5↑	4.7	<0.1	<0.1	0.7	1.3↑
		2018	2.2	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	2.9	5.9	0.8	0.7	<0.1	<0.1
	Completed penetration	2022	8.5↑	0.6	4.3↑	5.7↑	15.0	11.6	<0.1	0.9	1.5	<0.1
		2018	5.2	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	11.4	8.8	<0.1	<0.1	1.1	<0.1
	Did not experience	2022	71.7↓	96.4↑	73.9↓	73.6↓	67.5↓	72.1↓	97.5↑	99.1↑	94.1	96.1
		2018	86.7	94.6	>99.9	90.6	77.1	79.4	94.0	93.4	93.2	96.9
	Did not disclose	2022	2.2	0.8↓	<0.1	1.9	2.5	2.3↑	0.8↓	<0.1↓	2.2↓	<0.1↓
		2018	2.2	4.0	<0.1	3.1	5.7	<0.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	1.5

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 13.3\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Please give your best estimate of how many different times you had these unwanted experiences? (Q50)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Number of times	1 time	2022	31↓	34	27	18	27	55	NR	NR	NR	33
		2018	50	NR	NA	NR	50	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2 times	2022	18↑	17	<1	18	18	36	NR	NR	NR	17
		2018	7	18	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	3 times	2022	19	17	9	27	36	<1↓	NR	NR	NR	17
		2018	14	34	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
	4 times	2022	5	NR	9	9	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	5 or more times	2022	27	33	55	27	18	9	NR	NR	NR	33
		2018	22	48	NA	NR	33	17	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 29\%$
Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Multiple Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences (Q50)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Experienced multiple incidents	2022	69⬆	66	73	82	73	45	NR	NR	NR	67	
	2018	50	NR	NA	NR	50	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±21%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior(s) Experienced in the One Situation (Q53)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	⬆ Higher in 2022										
■ Lower Response	⬇ Lower in 2022										
Sexually touched you or made you sexually touch them	2022	66⬇	91⬆	75	69	55	70	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	78	59	NA	NR	67	83	NR	NR	NR	NR
Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful	2022	26	33	17	38	36	10	NR	NR	NR	20
	2018	22	NR	NA	NR	33	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made you have sexual intercourse	2022	21⬇	8	<1	15	45	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	43	NR	NA	NR	50	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, penetration by finger or object	2022	21⬆	24	17	23	27	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object	2022	21	16	17	15	27	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	29	NR	NA	NR	33	33	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±27%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Type of Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior(s) Experienced in the One Situation (Q53)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences											
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Type of behavior(s) experienced in the one situation	Unwanted sexual touching	2022	34	50	50	31	27	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	28	59	NA	NR	17	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Attempted penetration	2022	28↑	25	33	38	18	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	14	NR	NA	NR	17	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Completed penetration	2022	32↓	16	17	23	55	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	51	NR	NA	NR	67	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Did not specify	2022	6	9↓	<1	8	<1	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	41	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Did not disclose	2022	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±29%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: How many people did this to you? (Q54)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences											
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Number of offender(s)	One person	2022	57↓	59	64	31	73	64	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	79	NR	NA	NR	NR	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
	More than one person	2022	39↑	41	27	69	27	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	14	NR	NA	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Not Sure	2022	4	NR	9	<1	<1	9	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±29%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Was/Were this person(s)...? (Q55)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022											
Gender of offender(s)	A man	2022	89	49	91	85	>99	82	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	86	58	NA	NR	NR	83	NR	NR	NR	NR
	A woman	2022	<1▼	43	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	20
		2018	7	42	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	A mix of men and women	2022	6▲	8	<1	15	<1	9▲	NR	NR	NR	20
		2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Not sure	2022	4	NR	9	<1	<1	9	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 29\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Gender of Offender(s) (Q55)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: At least one man		2022	96▲	57	91	>99	>99	91	NR	NR	NR	80
		2018	86	58	NA	NR	NR	83	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 29\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Gender of Offender(s) (Q55)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: At least one woman		2022	6	51	<1	15	<1	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	42	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 29\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At the time of the situation, was/were the person(s) who did this to you...? (Q56)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022										
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Someone you were currently dating	2022	4↑	8	9	<1	9↑	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	<1	NR	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NA	NR
Someone you had previously dated	2022	2	NR	<1	8	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	<1
	2018	<1	NR	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NA	NR
Someone you had a casual relationship with	2022	19	NR	9	23	9	36	NR	NR	NR	<1
	2018	29	NR	NA	NR	17	50	NR	NR	NA	NR
Someone you knew from class or other activity	2022	68	92	64	77	73	55	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	64	NR	NA	NR	67	67	NR	NR	NA	NR
Someone you had just met	2022	20↓	NR	9	23	18↓	27	NR	NR	NR	<1
	2018	36	NR	NA	NR	50	17	NR	NR	NA	NR
A stranger	2022	13	10	9	23	<1↓	18	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	15	NR	NA	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 29\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender Known (Q56a-d)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022										
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Constructed: At least one offender they knew	2022	85↑	NR	82	85	91↑	82	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	71	NR	NA	NR	67	83	NR	NR	NA	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 4\%$ to $\pm 16\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender an Intimate Partner (Q56a-b)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022										
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Intimate partner offender	2022	7↑	8	9	8	9↑	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	<1	NR	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NA	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 29\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At the time of the situation, was/were the person(s) who did this to you...? (Q57)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022											
A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	Yes	2022	29	44	10	50	30	22▼	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	30	NR	NA	NR	NR	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	69	56	90	50	70	67▲	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	62	NR	NA	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	2▼	NR	<1	NR	<1	11	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	Yes	2022	61	81▲	80	42	70	62	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	62	40	NA	NR	60	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	37	19▼	20	58	30	25	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	31	60	NA	NR	40	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	2▼	NR	<1	NR	<1	12	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	Yes	2022	3	10	<1	8	<1	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	<1	21	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	92	90	>99	83	>99	86	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	93	79	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	5	NR	<1	8	<1	14	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	Yes	2022	20	21	30	25	20	<1▼	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	15	NR	NA	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	75	79	70	67	80	86	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	77	NR	NA	NR	NR	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	5	NR	<1	8	<1	14	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	Yes	2022	10▼	22	20	17	<1▼	<1▼	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	39	NR	NA	NR	40	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	82▲	78	70	75	>99▲	86▲	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	46	NR	NA	NR	40	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	7	NR	10	8	<1	14	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	15	NR	NA	NR	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) sports team at your Academy	Yes	2022	25▲	33	20	25	20	43▲	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	8	NR	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	68	67	70	67	80	43▼	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	77	NR	NA	NR	80	83	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	7	NR	10	8	<1	14	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	15	NR	NA	NR	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	Trend Year Differences ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Academy military/ uniformed faculty or staff	Yes	2022	3	10	<1	8	<1	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	92	90	>99	83	>99	86	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	93	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	5	NR	<1	8	<1	14	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Academy civilian faculty or staff	Yes	2022	<1	10	<1	<1	<1	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	95	90	>99	92	>99	86	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	93	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	5	NR	<1	8	<1	14	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	Yes	2022	3	10	<1	8	<1	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	8	NR	NA	NR	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	95⬆	90	>99	92	>99	86	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	85	NR	NA	NR	80	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	2⬇	NR	<1	NR	<1	14	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	Yes	2022	5⬆	10	10	8	<1	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	90	90	80	92	>99	86	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	93	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	5	NR	10	NR	<1	14	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Unknown person	Yes	2022	10	22	20	8	<1	12	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	16	NR	NA	NR	20	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	88	78	80	92	>99	75	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	77	NR	NA	NR	80	83	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	2⬇	NR	<1	NR	<1	12	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
USMMA ONLY. A person affiliated with the maritime industry	Yes	2022	27	22	40	38	18	<1⬇	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	23	39	NA	NR	33	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	71	78	60	62	82	86	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	69	61	NA	NR	67	80	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Don't Know	2022	2⬇	NR	<1	<1	<1	14	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 41\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender Affiliated With the Academy (Q57a-h)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022										
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Academy-affiliated offender	2022	86	90 ▲	80	92	>99 ▲	78	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	77	61	NA	NR	60	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 4\%$ to $\pm 31\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At Least One Offender an Academy Student (Q57a-f)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022										
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Academy student offender	2022	83	90 ▲	80	83	>99 ▲	78	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	77	61	NA	NR	60	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 4\%$ to $\pm 31\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Have you ever communicated with the person(s) via a dating application or website? (Q58)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022										
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Communicated via a dating application or website	2022	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	20
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 24\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Did the unwanted situation occur...? (Q59)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
On Academy grounds in a dormitory/living area	2022	56	75▲	60	50	56	71	NR	NR	NR	80
	2018	69	41	NA	NR	40	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
On Academy grounds not in a dormitory/living area	2022	25▲	43	40	8	30	29	NA	NR	NR	NR
	2018	8	20	NA	NR	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at a social event (for example, a party)	2022	28▲	30	40	33	10	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	8	NR	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at an Academy-sponsored event	2022	10	20	10	8	20	<1▼	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	8	NR	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus	2022	3	12	<1	8	<1	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR
	2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member	2022	<1	12	<1	<1	<1	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR
	2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Some other location off Academy grounds	2022	39	22	27	46	36▼	57▲	NA	NR	NR	NR
	2018	43	39	NA	NR	67	17	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 53\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and indicated location was applicable

USMMA by Class Year: Occurred on Academy Grounds (Q59a-b)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Incident occurred on Academy grounds	2022	70	83	80	58	78	75	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	77	61	NA	NR	60	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 6\%$ to $\pm 17\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and indicated location was applicable

USMMA by Class Year: When did the situation occur? (Q60)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences				Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men								
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
During normal duty hours		2022	20	57	27	15	18	22	NR	NR	NR	80
		2018	21	40	NA	NR	17	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday		2022	36	66	45	31	45	22	NR	NR	NR	80
		2018	14	20	NA	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday		2022	62	50	45	69	82	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	50	41	NA	NR	50	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
On leave		2022	19	16	36	<1	9	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	7	NR	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty		2022	27	8	18	38	36	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	21	NR	NA	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
On exchange to another Academy		2022	2	8	<1	8	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
USMMA ONLY. During maritime duty		2022	28	17	9	54	36	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	22	39	NA	NR	50	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 34\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Occurred During Academy Time (Q60)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences				Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men								
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Incident occurred during Academy time	Yes	2022	98	NR	91	NR	>99	>99	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	>99	61	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	2	NR	9	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	<1	39	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Did not disclose	2022	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 37\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At the time of this unwanted situation...? (Q61)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Was there a cadet/midshipman present who stepped in to help you	2022	13	16	9	15	27	<1	NR	NR	NR	20
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Was there a cadet/midshipman present who could have stepped in to help you, but did not	2022	37	24	27	38	27	60	NR	NR	NR	20
	2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 4\%$ to $\pm 31\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Would you describe this situation as...? (Q62)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Hazing	2022	14 $\uparrow$	16 $\uparrow$	20	15	<1	22 $\uparrow$	NR	NR	NR	20
	2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Bullying	2022	12	8	20	8	10	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	14	NR	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 31\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Situation Was/Were Both Hazing and Bullying (Q62)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Both hazing and bullying	2022	9 $\uparrow$	8	20	8	<1	11 $\uparrow$	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 31\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Situation Was/Were Hazing and/or Bullying (Q62)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Either hazing and/or bullying		2022	16	16	20	15	10	22	NR	NR	NR	20
		2018	14	NR	NA	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 4\%$ to $\pm 24\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Did the person(s) who did this...? (Q63)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022										
Sexually harass you before this situation	2022	29	49	45	15	36	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	21	NR	NA	NR	17	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stalk you before this situation	2022	11	16	9	8	18	11	NR	NR	NR	20
	2018	7	NR	NA	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually assault you before this situation	2022	22	32	27	23	27	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	15	18	NA	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually harass you after this situation	2022	29	24	27	31	45⬆	11⬇	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	28	NR	NA	NR	17	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stalk you after this situation	2022	11	16	9	8	27	<1⬇	NR	NR	NR	20
	2018	14	NR	NA	NR	17	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sexually assault you after this situation	2022	20⬇	24	18	23	36	<1⬇	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018	36	39	NA	NR	50	33	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 4\%$ to $\pm 34\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Before the Situation (Q63)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	
■ Higher Response	⬆ Higher in 2022												
■ Lower Response	⬇ Lower in 2022												
Constructed: Offender sexually harassed, stalked, and/or assaulted victim before the situation			2022	40	49⬆	55	31	45	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
			2018	36	18	NA	NR	50	17	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 5\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault After the Situation (Q63)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	
Higher Response	Higher in 2022												
Lower Response	Lower in 2022												
Constructed: Offender sexually harassed, stalked, and/or assaulted the victim after the situation			2022	36	24	27	46	55	11↓	NR	NR	NR	NR
			2018	43	39	NA	NR	50	33	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 5\%$ to $\pm 17\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At the time of this unwanted situation had you been drinking alcohol? (Q64)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences		Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response		Higher in 2022										
Lower Response		Lower in 2022										
Victim had been drinking	Yes	2022	61↑	25	73	62	73	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	43	35	NA	NR	50	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	39↓	75	27	38	27	70	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	57	65	NA	NR	50	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Not sure	2022	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 17\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Just prior to this unwanted situation...? (Q65)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences		Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response		Higher in 2022										
Lower Response		Lower in 2022										
Did the person(s) who did this to you buy or give you alcohol to drink			2022	68	NR	50	75	88	NR	NA	NR	NA
			2018	66	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA
Do you think that you might have been given a drug without your knowledge or consent			2022	54	8	<1	8	94	<1	NR	NR	NR
			2018	<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 34\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: At the time of this unwanted situation, had the person(s) who did it been drinking alcohol? (Q66)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences				Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men								
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Offender had been drinking	Yes	2022	67↑	16	64	85	73	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	51	21	NA	NR	67	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	20	84	18	15	18	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	28	59	NA	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Do not know	2022	13	NR	18	<1	9↓	33	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	22	20	NA	NR	33	17	NR	NR	NR	NR

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

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Either the Offender or the Victim Had Been Drinking (Q64, Q66)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences				Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men								
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Either the offender or the victim had been drinking	Yes	2022	74↑	25	73	85	73	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	57	42	NA	NR	67	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
	No	2022	18	75↑	18	15	18	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	21	38	NA	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Not Sure	2022	9↓	NR	9	<1	9↓	22	NR	NR	NR	<1
		2018	22	20	NA	NR	33	17	NR	NR	NR	NR

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

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Alcohol and/or Drugs Used by Either the Victim and/or the Offender (Q64-66)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences				Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men								
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Alcohol and/or drugs used by either the victim and/or the offender		2022	76↑	25	73	85	82	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2018	57	42	NA	NR	67	50	NR	NR	NR	NR

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

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: After this unwanted situation...? (Q67)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences											
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022											
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	2022		22	16	18	15	45▲	11▼	NR	NR	NR	20
	2018		28	15	NA	NR	17	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought about leaving Academy	2022		27▼	24	18	23	55	11▼	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018		43	NR	NA	NR	50	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
Academic performance suffered	2022		43	24	45	46	55	22▼	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018		43	NR	NA	NR	50	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took time off (for example, sick in quarters, leave of absence) because of the situation	2022		13▲	8	9	8	18▲	22▲	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018		<1	<1	NA	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
Situation damaged personal relationships	2022		51	24	36	46	73	56	NR	NR	NR	20
	2018		51	17	NA	NR	67	50	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 24\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Experienced at Least One Negative Reaction After the Situation (Q67)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences											
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Experienced at least one negative reaction	2022		69	32	64	69	82	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018		65	32	NA	NR	83	50	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 5\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: Did you officially report that you were a victim of a sexual assault? (Q68)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences											
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022											
Officially reported	2022		20▼	8▼	27	31	18▼	<1▼	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2018		44	32	NA	NR	67	33	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 5\%$ to $\pm 31\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months

USMMA by Class Year: What type of report did you make? (Q69)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences		Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response		⬆ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response		⬇ Lower in 2022										
Type of report	Restricted report that remained restricted	2022	67	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Restricted report you converted to unrestricted	2022	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Restricted report, investigation occurred anyway	2022	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Unrestricted report	2022	33	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Unsure what type of report you made	2022	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 12\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Final Report Disposition (Q69)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences		Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response		⬆ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response		⬇ Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Final report disposition	Restricted report	2022	67	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	34	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA
	Unrestricted report	2022	33	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	66	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA
	Unsure	2022	<1	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	<1	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: What were your reasons for reporting the situation? (Q70)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves		2022	11	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
To stop the person(s) from hurting you again		2022	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	49	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
To stop the person(s) from hurting others		2022	67	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	83	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
It was your civic/military duty to report it		2022	22	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	34	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
To punish the person(s) who did it		2022	11	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	<1	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
To discourage other potential offenders		2022	22▼	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	50	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
To get medical assistance		2022	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	<1	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
To get mental health assistance		2022	22▼	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	50	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
To stop rumors		2022	<1▼	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	16	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
Someone you told encouraged you to report		2022	67	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	83	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy		2022	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	50	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
Other		2022	11▼	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR
		2018	49	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: What were your reasons for not reporting the situation to an authority? (Q71)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
You thought it was not serious enough to report	2022	50↓	55	71	44	33	50	NR	NA	NR	NR
	2018	85	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR
You took care of the problem yourself by avoiding the person who assaulted you	2022	61	36	71	33	78	70	NR	NA	NR	NR
	2018	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR
You took care of the problem yourself by confronting the person who assaulted you	2022	17↓	35	14	33	11	10	NR	NA	NR	NR
	2018	57	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR
You took care of the problem yourself by forgetting about it and moving on	2022	41	27	29	44	33	60	NR	NA	NR	NR
	2018	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR
You did not want more people to know	2022	58↑	28	29	56	78	70	NR	NA	NR	20
	2018	29	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR
You felt uncomfortable making a report	2022	53↑	36	43	56	56	60	NR	NA	NR	NR
	2018	14	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2022	14	36	NR	33	<1	20	NR	NA	NR	NR
	2018	14	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR
You did not want people talking or gossiping about you	2022	50	18	NR	33	89	70	NR	NA	NR	20
	2018	43	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR
You felt shame/embarrassment	2022	52	27	29	44	56	80	NR	NA	NR	NR
	2018	44	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR
Other	2022	20	9	29	22	11	10	NR	NA	NR	NR
	2018	30	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±34%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and did not make an official report

USMMA by Class Year: In retrospect, would you make the same decision about reporting if you could do it over? (Q72)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Would make the same decision about reporting	2022	78	83	70	92	80↑	60	NR	NR	NR	80
	2018	66	NR	NA	NR	50	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±24%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and indicated if they did or did not report

USMMA by Class Year: Make Same Decision About Reporting (Q72)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022										
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Would make the same decision limited to those who made an official report		2022	88	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NA	NA
		2018	83	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 10\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Experienced Behavior(s) in Line With Professional Reprisal (Q73-76)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022										
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Experienced behavior(s) in line with professional reprisal		2022	15	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NA	NA
		2018	16	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 12\%$ to $\pm 14\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Professional Reprisal (Q73-76)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022										
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Rate of professional reprisal	Did not experience	2022	85	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NA	NA
		2018	84	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA
	Experienced behavior, but not follow-up criteria	2022	15	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NA	NA
		2018	<1	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA
	Experienced behavior and met follow-up criteria	2022	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NR	NA	NA
		2018	16	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 14\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Experienced Behavior(s) in Line With Ostracism (Q77-79)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022											
Experienced behavior(s) in line with ostracism	2022		44	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA	NA
	2018		49	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 14\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Ostracism (Q77-79)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022											
Rate of ostracism	Did not experience	2022	56	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA	NA
		2018	51	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Experienced behavior, but not follow-up criteria	2022	44	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA	NA
		2018	17	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Experienced behavior and met follow-up criteria	2022	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA	NA
		2018	32	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 14\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Experienced Other Negative Behaviors (Q80-82)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022											
Experienced other negative behaviors	2022		15▼	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA	NA
	2018		49	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 14\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Other Negative Behaviors (Q80-82)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Rate of other negative behaviors	Did not experience	2022	85▲	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA
		2018	51	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
	Experienced behavior, but not follow-up criteria	2022	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA
		2018	<1	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR
	Experienced behavior and met follow-up criteria	2022	15▼	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA
		2018	49	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 14\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Experienced Behavior(s) in Line With Retaliation (Q73-82)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Experienced behavior(s) in line with professional reprisal, ostracism, or other negative behaviors		2022	44	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA
		2018	49	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 14\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, Other Negative Behaviors (Q73-82)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i>		<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	⬆ Higher in 2022	⬇ Lower in 2022										
Rate of professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or other negative behaviors	Did not experience	2022	56	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA	NA	
		2018	51	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Experienced behavior, but not follow-up criteria	2022	30⬆	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA	NA	
		2018	<1	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Experienced behavior and met follow-up criteria	2022	15⬇	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NA	NA	
		2018	49	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 15\%$

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months and made an official report

USMMA by Class Year: Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) Prevalence Rates (Q83)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i>		<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	⬆ Higher in 2022	⬇ Lower in 2022										
USC Prior to Entering Academy			2022	28.9⬆	4.0	22.7⬆	28.3⬆	23.7	44.2	4.3	3.6	1.5⬇	6.2
			2018	20.8	4.9	12.0	12.9	18.8	38.7	3.6	4.8	3.7	7.0
USC Since Entering Academy			2022	44.1⬆	5.4⬆	58.7⬆	40.4⬆	45.0⬆	31.0⬆	4.4	6.2	6.1	4.8⬆
			2018	26.7	3.6	40.0	18.7	29.0	20.6	6.5	3.4	3.2	2.2
USC Since Entering Academy (Excluding Past APY)			2022	17.5	2.5	32.6	15.4	15.0	4.8⬆	2.6	5.3⬆	2.3	0.7
			2018	15.2	2.0	40.0	12.5	9.7	<0.1	5.6	1.7	1.3	0.5
Lifetime USC			2022	56.0⬆	8.3	65.2⬆	49.1⬆	52.5	59.5	7.0	8.0	7.6	10.2
			2018	42.2	7.9	48.0	28.1	41.9	52.9	9.3	8.4	7.1	7.7

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.4\%$ to $\pm 10.3\%$

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Bystander Intervention: Since June 2021, did you...? (Q84)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022										
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
See a situation you thought was a sexual assault or could have led to a sexual assault	2022	30▲	10▲	41▲	28▲	26▲	28▲	16▲	12▲	7▲	7
	2018	13	5	20	6	11	15	5	5	4	6
Observe someone who “crossed the line” by telling sexist comments or jokes	2022	71▲	25▲	76▲	60▲	69▲	81▲	33▲	32▲	21▲	18
	2018	50	11	44	47	51	59	10	11	9	14
Encounter a group or individual being hazed	2022	22▲	9▲	26▲	23	21▲	21▲	7	13▲	6	9▲
	2018	13	4	8	19	11	12	5	2	3	5
Encounter an individual being bullied	2022	40▲	20▲	39	43▲	31	49▲	18▲	31▲	16▲	18▲
	2018	29	8	32	22	31	26	9	5	10	9
See someone making unwanted sexual advances towards another cadet/midshipman	2022	43▲	14▲	54▲	40▲	36▲	44▲	20▲	21▲	12▲	8
	2018	19	5	20	9	23	21	4	5	3	7
See horseplay or roughhousing that “crossed the line” or appeared unwanted	2022	26▲	10▲	28	25▲	23▲	30▲	13▲	12▲	9▲	8▲
	2018	14	3	24	12	6	12	3	3	3	4
Encounter someone who drank too much and needed help (e.g., getting home)	2022	80▲	44▲	91▲	81▲	79▲	70	62▲	60▲	37▲	22
	2018	65	28	76	62	63	65	35	30	24	24
Encounter someone hooking up with someone who was passed out	2022	8▲	2	4▲	11	10	7▲	3	3▲	3	<1▼
	2018	3	1	<1	6	6	<1	2	<1	2	1

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

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Bystander Intervention: Witnessed a Potentially Dangerous Situation (Q84)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>										
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022										
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Observed at least one potentially dangerous situation	2022	87▲	49▲	96▲	85	85▲	84	66▲	63▲	40▲	35▲
	2018	76	30	80	78	71	79	37	32	27	27

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±10%

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Bystander Intervention: How did you respond to the situation(s) you observed? (Q85)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
I spoke up to address the situation	2022	56	54	55↓	64	42↓	60↑	55	64	55	40↓
	2018	60	57	80	62	56	48	58	57	51	58
I told someone else about it while it was happening	2022	39↑	41↑	52	43	29↑	29	46	43	43↑	29
	2018	34	30	45	50	12	33	35	33	22	29
I told someone else about it after it happened	2022	45	35	43	39↓	39	63↑	32	31	42↑	40
	2018	43	31	45	50	32	44	37	29	27	33
I created a distraction	2022	30	19	39	27↑	32	23	23	24↑	13	17
	2018	27	17	35	17	28	26	16	12	18	21
I talked to those who experienced the situation to see if they were okay	2022	71↑	57↑	68	77↑	61	74↑	54	59↑	66↑	52
	2018	61	48	65	62	64	56	51	40	56	46
I intervened in some other way	2022	47	47	52	43↑	48	43	41↓	51	51	46
	2018	43	50	65	29	36	41	53	48	49	48
I did not intervene	2022	17	9	14	2↓	19	40↑	8	9	9	10
	2018	13	10	15	8	12	11	9	5	13	13

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±12%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who observed at least one potentially dangerous situation

USMMA by Class Year: Bystander Intervention: Response to Potentially Dangerous Situation (Q85a-f)

KEY		USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences										
Higher Response	Higher in 2022	Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Lower Response	Lower in 2022										
Constructed: Took at least one action in response to situation(s) observed	2022	94	92	93	>99	87	91	93	93	94	83
	2018	94	90	95	>99	92	93	91	93	91	87

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±15%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who observed at least one potentially dangerous situation

USMMA by Class Year: [USAFA ONLY] Have you participated in any of the following programs at USAFA? (Q86)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Healthy Relationships Training (HRT)		2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadet Healthy Personal Skills (CHiPS)		2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act (EAAA)		2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error cannot be determined

Percent of all USAFA cadets

USMMA by Class Year: To what extent are you willing to...? (Q87)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Point out to someone that you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Not at all	2022	1↓	5	<1	2	<1↓	<1	4	8	5	5
		2018	2	4	<1	3	3	<1	5	5	3	4
	Moderate/small extent	2022	47↑	45↑	46↑	40	45	58↑	41↑	39↑	49↑	48↑
		2018	36	32	24	32	52	42	33	31	38	30
	Large extent	2022	52↓	50↓	54↓	58	55	42↓	54	53↓	47↓	47↓
		2018	61	63	76	65	45	58	62	65	59	66
Seek help from chain of command in stopping others who continue SH after having been spoken to	Not at all	2022	9↑	8↑	7↑	8	12↑	12↑	5	11↑	5	12↑
		2018	4	6	<1	6	6	<1	7	7	4	5
	Moderate/small extent	2022	43	30	52	38↑	40↓	44	33	27	34	25
		2018	45	28	44	29	58	47	35	25	32	24
	Large extent	2022	47	62↓	41↓	54↓	47↑	44↓	62	61	61	63↓
		2018	51	66	56	65	36	53	57	68	64	71

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

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Since June 2021, to what extent have you witnessed people in your company/squadron...? (Q88)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Promoting a climate based on mutual respect and trust	Not at all	2022	2	3	2	<1	3	2	<1	3	3	4
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	42	26	38	50	31	46	23	27	33	21
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	56	71	60	50	67	51	77	70	64	75
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Leading by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors	Not at all	2022	4	4	7	2	5	2	2	3	3	6
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	40	25	42	37	33	44	27	27	27	21
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	56	71	51	62	62	54	71	70	70	73
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Recognizing and immediately correcting incidents of sexual harassment	Not at all	2022	6	4	4	6	8	5	1	5	4	6
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	50	32	60	54	44	39	35	32	35	27
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	44	64	36	40	49	56	64	63	62	67
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Encouraging bystander intervention in situations at risk for SA or other harmful behaviors	Not at all	2022	6	4	2	8	8	7	1	4	4	6
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	42	26	51	48	21	39	27	29	27	24
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	52	69	47	44	71	54	72	67	69	69
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 7\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Have you heard of the CATCH a Serial Offender Program? (Q89)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Awareness of the CATCH a Serial Offender Program		2022	4	6	7	4	<1	5	4	5	4	9
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 10\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Who can help you make a report in the CATCH a Serial Offender Program? (Q90)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i> ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	<i>Trend Year Differences</i> ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022											
		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	
Faculty member		2022	67	68	64	60	62	81	63	65	75	69
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chaplain		2022	84	83	81	89	79	81	86	84	82	82
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)		2022	92	94	89	96	86	95	96	94	94	94
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sports team coach		2022	61	64	50	55	59	78	59	60	69	68
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your company/squadron? (Q91)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences				Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men								
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
It would be risky for me to file a sexual harassment complaint.	Agree	2022	33	13	40	31	22	39	12	18	11	9
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Neither	2022	24	13	24	24	27	20	16	12	13	14
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disagree	2022	44	74	36	45	51	41	72	70	76	77
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
A sexual harassment complaint would not be taken seriously.	Agree	2022	29	12	38	25	27	29	19	14	11	6
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Neither	2022	18	13	13	15	22	24	12	14	15	13
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disagree	2022	53	74	49	60	51	46	68	72	74	81
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
A sexual harassment complaint would be thoroughly investigated.	Agree	2022	48	67	43	39	59	51	67	61	62	76
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Neither	2022	29	18	18	41	22	29	18	22	21	13
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disagree	2022	24	15	39	20	19	20	16	17	18	11
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
I would feel comfortable reporting a sexual harassment complaint in my company/squadron.	Agree	2022	34	59	29	24	46	44	61	51	66	58
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Neither	2022	27	20	31	41	11	20	21	23	16	21
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disagree	2022	39	21	40	35	43	37	18	26	19	22
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual harassment is not tolerated in my company/squadron.	Agree	2022	78	87	78	80	78	78	94	81	85	87
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Neither	2022	13	6	9	14	14	15	3	10	7	6
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disagree	2022	8	7	13	6	8	7	4	9	8	7
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Individuals who sexually harass others get away with it.	Agree	2022	33	10	38	33	27	35	12	13	8	9
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Neither	2022	35	21	29	41	32	35	21	25	19	19
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disagree	2022	33	69	33	25	41	30	67	62	73	72
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
I would be afraid to file a sexual harassment complaint.	Agree	2022	32	13	41	24	24	46	14	14	12	12
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Neither	2022	24	20	25	25	24	15	19	20	19	21
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disagree	2022	43	67	34	51	51	39	66	66	69	67
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	Trend Year Differences ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Penalties against individuals who sexually harass others in company/squadron are strongly enforced.	Agree	2022	39	70	40	35	43	46	68	63	72	74
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Neither	2022	39	21	29	45	35	44	23	26	22	16
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disagree	2022	21	9	31	20	22	10	10	11	6	10
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Actions are being taken to prevent sexual harassment.	Agree	2022	55	78	53	57	65	46	83	77	75	78
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Neither	2022	33	15	31	31	27	41	11	14	21	13
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disagree	2022	12	7	16	12	8	12	5	10	5	9
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Scale: Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment (PCSH) (Q91)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i> ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	<i>Trend Year Differences</i> ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	
Constructed: Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment (PCSH)			2022	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0
			2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error do not exceed ± 0.1
Average of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, to what extent would you...? (Q92)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022											
Trust the Academy to protect your privacy following the reported incident	Not at all	2022	18▲	11▲	25	26▲	11	11	12▼	12	13▲	8▲
		2018	6	8	NR	4	14	6	19	8	8	2
	Moderate/small extent	2022	60	47▲	44▼	56	58	78▲	55▲	57▲	46▲	35▲
		2018	57	33	69	61	52	44	34	40	35	26
	Large extent	2022	22▼	41▼	31	19▼	32	11▼	33▼	31▼	41▼	57▼
		2018	36	59	31	35	33	50	47	52	57	72
Trust the Academy to ensure your safety following the reported incident	Not at all	2022	11▲	8▲	19	11	5	11▲	8▼	12▲	8	7▲
		2018	5	6	NR	13	5	<1	14	4	6	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	65▲	43▲	44	67▲	63▲	78▲	55▲	49▲	39▲	33▲
		2018	51	28	62	43	48	50	34	35	26	21
	Large extent	2022	24▼	49▼	38	22▼	32▼	11▼	38▼	39▼	53▼	60▼
		2018	44	66	38	43	48	50	51	61	68	78
Trust the Academy to treat you with dignity and respect following the reported incident	Not at all	2022	7▲	12▲	19	4	5	6▲	9▼	17▲	13▲	8▲
		2018	4	7	NR	9	5	<1	15	7	8	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	65▲	39▲	38▼	59	74▲	83▲	48▲	42	36	33▲
		2018	56	30	69	48	57	50	37	35	30	21
	Large extent	2022	28▼	49▼	44	37	21▼	11▼	42	41▼	52▼	59▼
		2018	40	63	31	43	38	50	48	58	62	78

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±21%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact

USMMA by Class Year: If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, to what extent would you...? (Q92)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022											
Trust the Academy to protect your privacy following the reported incident	Not at all	2022	29▲	28▲	34▲	24▲	21▲	36▲	NR	33	50▲	25
		2018	14	10	17	<1	8	18	22	10	<1	8
	Moderate/small extent	2022	54	31	45	52▼	68	50	50	33	20	25▼
		2018	52	41	33	89	54	53	44	50	9	54
	Large extent	2022	18▼	41	21▼	24▲	11▼	14▼	50	33	30▼	50
		2018	34	50	50	11	38	29	33	40	91	38
Trust the Academy to ensure your safety following the reported incident	Not at all	2022	22▲	21▲	31▲	12▲	21▲	26▲	NR	11	40▲	25
		2018	8	10	8	<1	<1	12	22	10	<1	8
	Moderate/small extent	2022	50	44	41	50▼	58	57	63	56	30	33
		2018	51	31	42	78	54	47	44	40	9	31
	Large extent	2022	27▼	36▼	28▼	37▲	21▼	17▼	38	33	30▼	42
		2018	41	59	50	22	46	41	33	50	91	62
Trust the Academy to treat you with dignity and respect following the reported incident	Not at all	2022	22▲	23▲	31▲	16▲	21▲	22	NR	22	50▲	17
		2018	12	12	8	<1	8	18	22	20	<1	8
	Moderate/small extent	2022	57▲	33	45	56	68	61▲	50	44	20	25
		2018	48	31	42	56	54	47	44	40	9	31
	Large extent	2022	21▼	44	24▼	28▼	11▼	17▼	50	33	30▼	58
		2018	41	57	50	44	38	35	33	40	91	62

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±34%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact

USMMA by Class Year: Since June 2021, how often have you experienced any of the following behaviors, where peers...? (Q93)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences				Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men								
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Did not provide information or assistance when you needed it	Never	2022	35	49	31	42	36	29	44	50	49	53
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	At least once	2022	65	51	69	58	64	71	56	50	51	47
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Were excessively harsh in their criticism of your performance	Never	2022	35	45	38	40	36	27	40	48	46	47
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	At least once	2022	65	55	62	60	64	73	60	52	54	53
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Took credit for work or ideas that were yours	Never	2022	42	56	40	44	39	51	50	50	58	63
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	At least once	2022	58	44	60	56	61	49	50	50	42	37
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gossiped/talked about you	Never	2022	9	36	11	13	3	7	33	33	39	38
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	At least once	2022	91	64	89	87	97	92	67	67	61	62
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used insults, sarcasm, or gestures to humiliate you	Never	2022	23	47	13	30	28	22	45	46	52	46
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	At least once	2022	77	53	87	70	72	78	55	54	48	54
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yelled when they were angry with you	Never	2022	33	45	33	43	39	12	42	51	41	47
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	At least once	2022	67	55	67	57	61	88	58	49	59	53
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Scale: Workplace Hostility (Q93)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	Trend Year Differences ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022											
		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	
Constructed: Workplace Hostility		2022	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error do not exceed ± 0.1
Average of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when drinking? (Q94)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Number of drinks containing alcohol on a typical day	None	2022	23	27	7	17	24	50	12	11↓	28	51
		2018	22	30	13	12	18	48	11	20	31	49
	1 or 2	2022	22↑	11↓	28	26	13	17↑	15	11↓	13	4
		2018	17	13	21	19	18	6	15	18	16	6
	3 or 4	2022	33↓	24	41	34↓	39	15↓	37↑	29	18	14
		2018	43	21	46	53	50	23	27	30	18	13
	5 or more	2022	22	39	24	23	24↑	17	36↓	49↑	42	31
		2018	18	36	21	16	15	23	48	33	35	32

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 11\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: In the past 30 days, how many days did you have 5 or more drinks (4 if woman) on the same occasion? (Q95)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Constructed: One or More Binge Occasions	Non-drinker	2022	21	25	4	14	23	49	11	10	26	49
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	No binge drinking	2022	25	17	33	24	28	17	20	13	20	13
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Binge drink at least once	2022	53	58	63	63	49	34	70	77	54	38
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: During the past year, how often unable to remember what happened night before because of drinking? (Q96)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences				Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022		Women	Men								
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Memory loss from drinking	Never	2022	65	75	56	63	66	72	68↑	69	74	87↑
		2018	60	73	48	56	62	72	56	73	78	78
	Monthly or less	2022	29↓	22	38	31↓	26↓	23	30↓	28	21	12↓
		2018	36	24	44	41	38	22	38	24	21	19
	2 to 4 times a month	2022	5	1	4	6	5↑	5	1↓	1↓	3	1
		2018	4	2	8	3	<1	6	5	3	1	2
	2 to 3 times a week	2022	1↑	<1	2↑	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1
		2018	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1
	4 or more times a week	2022	1↑	1	<1	<1	3↑	<1	1	1	1	1
		2018	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 11\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Memory Loss from Drinking At Least Once (Q96)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Past 12 months any memory loss from drinking	2022		35	25	44	37	34	28	32▼	31	26	13▼
	2018		40	27	52	44	38	28	44	27	22	22

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 10\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: To what extent do they make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment/sexual assault? (Q97)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Cadet/midshipman leaders	Not at all	2022	4	1	2	6	9↑	<1↓	1	3↑	1↓	1
		2018	4	2	4	6	<1	6	2	<1	4	2
	Moderate/small extent	2022	51	29	51	49	47	57	37	34↑	19↓	27
		2018	49	26	40	41	56	56	33	26	26	23
	Large extent	2022	44	70	47	45	44	43	62	63↓	80↑	73
		2018	47	72	56	53	44	38	65	74	71	75
Cadets/midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	Not at all	2022	10	4	7	13↑	12	11↑	3	3	3	4
		2018	7	4	12	6	10	3	4	2	6	3
	Moderate/small extent	2022	53	40↑	51	51	62↑	46↓	44↑	52↑	29	40
		2018	53	35	56	44	48	61	34	31	33	39
	Large extent	2022	36	56↓	42	36↓	26↓	43	53	45↓	67	56
		2018	39	62	32	50	42	35	61	67	61	57
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	Not at all	2022	6↑	2	7	6	3	9↑	2	2	2	1
		2018	3	1	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	45	34↑	51↑	49↑	38	32↓	45↑	47↑	26	22
		2018	39	22	36	34	38	50	34	21	20	17
	Large extent	2022	49↓	64↓	42↓	45↓	59	59↑	53↓	51↓	72↓	78
		2018	57	76	60	62	59	47	63	77	78	82
Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	Not at all	2022	9↑	2	11	10↑	7↑	7↑	3	4↑	1	2
		2018	2	1	6	3	<1	<1	3	<1	2	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	53↑	35↑	56↑	60↑	47	40↓	50↑	47↑	28↑	23
		2018	44	23	35	39	38	62	28	24	19	21
	Large extent	2022	38↓	63↓	33↓	30↓	47↓	53↑	47↓	49↓	71↓	75
		2018	54	76	59	58	62	38	69	76	79	79
Academy senior leadership	Not at all	2022	9	5	14↑	11	3	3↓	4↓	9	4	4↑
		2018	9	4	4	12	3	16	8	5	4	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	52↑	32↑	60↑	49↑	55↑	47↑	41↑	35↑	30↑	23↑
		2018	30	20	22	37	29	28	32	23	18	13
	Large extent	2022	39↓	63↓	26↓	40↓	42↓	50	56	56↓	66↓	73↓
		2018	62	76	74	50	68	56	60	72	77	86
Military/uniformed academic faculty	Not at all	2022	13↑	5↑	17	19↑	10↑	6	4	5↑	3	7↑
		2018	4	2	9	3	<1	7	3	2	2	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	55↑	39↑	59↑	53	52	50	50↑	52↑	31↑	27↑
		2018	43	24	39	44	41	47	33	26	22	20
	Large extent	2022	32↓	56↓	24↓	28↓	39↓	44	47↓	43↓	65↓	65↓
		2018	53	74	52	53	59	47	65	72	75	79
Civilian academic faculty	Not at all	2022	15↑	9↑	17	24↑	10↑	6	7	5	9↑	11↑
		2018	8	2	13	10	<1	10	5	2	3	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	54↑	40↑	51↑	51	50	61↑	48↑	45↑	30	40↑
		2018	43	28	35	42	50	45	30	29	31	26
	Large extent	2022	31↓	51↓	32↓	24↓	40	33↓	45↓	49↓	61	49↓
		2018	49	69	52	48	50	45	66	69	66	74

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) coaches and trainers	Not at all	2022	9↑	4↑	12↑	14	3↑	6	4	6↑	3	3↑
		2018	4	1	4	10	<1	4	3	1	2	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	52↑	32↑	49↑	61↑	42	50	36	39↑	26↑	29↑
		2018	35	20	22	35	34	46	28	20	18	17
	Large extent	2022	39↓	64↓	39↓	25↓	55	44	59↓	55↓	71↓	68↓
		2018	61	79	74	55	66	50	70	79	80	82
Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) officer representatives/advisors	Not at all	2022	10↑	4↑	16	12	3↑	6	5	6↑	1	6↑
		2018	6	2	11	10	<1	4	5	1	2	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	57↑	34↑	53↑	68↑	45↑	56	37↑	42↑	30↑	28↑
		2018	38	22	32	34	31	54	27	23	23	19
	Large extent	2022	33↓	62↓	32↓	20↓	52↓	38	58↓	52↓	69	65↓
		2018	56	76	58	55	69	42	68	77	75	80
Club team coaches and trainers	Not at all	2022	9↑	2	14↑	16↑	3	3	3	2	1↓	3
		2018	5	2	5	7	3	8	4	1	3	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	56↑	40↑	57↑	61↑	52↑	52	48↑	48↑	32↑	33↑
		2018	39	25	38	34	31	52	30	27	24	22
	Large extent	2022	35↓	58↓	30↓	24↓	45↓	45	48↓	49↓	67	64↓
		2018	56	73	57	59	66	40	67	72	73	77
Club team officer representatives/advisors	Not at all	2022	11↑	3	16↑	13	11↑	3	4	1	1↓	5↑
		2018	6	2	4	10	4	7	4	2	3	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	55↑	40↑	53↑	63↑	39	59	49↑	50↑	28	33↑
		2018	42	25	30	37	39	63	28	24	28	22
	Large extent	2022	34↓	58↓	32↓	24↓	50	38	46↓	49↓	71	62↓
		2018	52	73	65	53	57	30	68	74	69	77
Intramural coaches and trainers	Not at all	2022	12↑	4↑	17↑	18↑	7	4↓	5	3	2	7↑
		2018	5	2	5	3	4	10	4	1	3	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	55↑	39↑	60↑	64↑	41	50	47↑	49↑	31	32↑
		2018	46	26	40	41	46	60	28	29	28	23
	Large extent	2022	32↓	57↓	23↓	18↓	52	46↑	48↓	47↓	67	62↓
		2018	49	72	55	55	50	30	68	70	70	75
Intramural officer representatives/advisors	Not at all	2022	12↑	3	20↑	15↑	7	4	5	2	1↓	4↑
		2018	5	2	5	3	4	10	4	1	3	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	57↑	39↑	54↑	70↑	44	56↓	48↑	47↑	33	33↑
		2018	46	26	37	38	46	67	29	28	27	22
	Large extent	2022	30↓	58↓	26↓	15↓	48	41↑	48↓	51↓	66	63↓
		2018	49	72	58	59	50	24	67	71	70	77
Physical education instructors	Not at all	2022	13↑	5↑	21↑	15↑	6↑	7	8	3	4	5↑
		2018	5	2	9	3	<1	8	4	2	2	1
	Moderate/small extent	2022	52↑	37↑	51↑	56↑	52↑	41↓	45↑	44↑	32↑	27↑
		2018	39	21	30	39	36	54	26	24	22	17
	Large extent	2022	35↓	59↓	28↓	28↓	42↓	52↑	48↓	53↓	64↓	68↓
		2018	56	77	61	58	64	38	70	74	76	83

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±15%

Percent of USMMA midshipmen who had a basis to judge

USMMA by Class Year: Are you a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) sports team at your Academy? (Q98)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i> ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	<i>Trend Year Differences</i> ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Member of an intercollegiate sports team		2022	68	58	60	69	69	80	59	56	54	62
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: At your Academy, to what extent do you think...? (Q99)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
High-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting sexual assault	Not at all	2022	3↓	14↓	2	2↓	5↓	3	12↓	10↓	15↓	17↓
		2018	7	32	8	6	13	3	25	23	32	40
	Moderate/small extent	2022	37↓	42↓	43	40	24↓	35↓	48	37↓	40↓	44
		2018	47	49	46	48	42	45	50	58	51	40
	Large extent	2022	60↑	44↑	55	58↑	70↑	62↑	40↑	53↑	44↑	39↑
		2018	46	19	46	45	45	52	25	18	17	20
Potential scrutiny by the media makes victims less likely to come forward to report sexual assault	Not at all	2022	2↓	12↓	5↓	2↓	<1↓	<1	8↓	8↓	17↓	16↓
		2018	14	32	21	13	26	<1	25	26	34	38
	Moderate/small extent	2022	25↓	38↓	25↓	27↓	24	22↓	41↓	37↓	37↓	36
		2018	36	49	46	35	23	35	54	56	47	43
	Large extent	2022	74↑	50↑	70↑	71↑	76↑	78↑	51↑	56↑	46↑	48↑
		2018	49	19	33	52	52	65	21	19	20	20
Potential negative reaction from Academy peers makes victims less likely to report sexual assault	Not at all	2022	1↓	13↓	<1	2↓	3	<1	10↓	10↓	17↓	15↓
		2018	5	30	<1	16	7	<1	19	26	33	36
	Moderate/small extent	2022	25↓	39↓	26↓	27	27↓	19	39↓	40↓	39	38
		2018	39	48	54	32	40	26	54	54	46	45
	Large extent	2022	73↑	48↑	74↑	71↑	70↑	81	50↑	50↑	44↑	46↑
		2018	56	22	46	52	53	74	27	21	22	20
People “cry rape” to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision	Not at all	2022	19↑	11↓	23↑	22↑	14	19↑	7↓	8↓	9↓	18
		2018	6	16	<1	10	13	<1	13	17	22	13
	Moderate/small extent	2022	40	54↑	43	40	43	30	63↑	46	52↑	54↑
		2018	41	45	50	32	48	32	44	51	45	41
	Large extent	2022	41↓	36	34↓	38↓	43	51↓	30↓	45↑	39	28↓
		2018	54	39	50	58	39	68	43	32	34	46
“Victim blaming” occurs	Not at all	2022	2↓	18↓	2↓	2↓	<1↓	5	14↓	18↓	21↓	20↓
		2018	12	37	14	13	13	6	24	31	42	44
	Moderate/small extent	2022	33	59↑	16↓	40	39↓	41	61	55	61↑	56↑
		2018	36	48	32	32	52	32	61	54	43	40
	Large extent	2022	64↑	23↑	81↑	58	61↑	54	25↑	27↑	18	24↑
		2018	52	15	55	55	35	61	15	14	15	16
A victim’s reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted	Not at all	2022	1↓	13↓	<1	4	<1↓	<1	7↓	9↓	18↓	17↓
		2018	5	29	<1	7	10	<1	22	23	34	33
	Moderate/small extent	2022	28	44	26↓	33	22↓	30↑	51	37↓	48↑	41
		2018	32	45	46	30	39	16	49	51	40	44
	Large extent	2022	70↑	42↑	74↑	63	78↑	70↓	41↑	54↑	34↑	41↑
		2018	63	26	54	63	52	84	29	26	26	24
The other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault	Not at all	2022	3↑	3↓	5↑	<1↓	9↑	<1	1	1↓	3	5
		2018	1	5	<1	3	<1	<1	3	5	4	6
	Moderate/small extent	2022	44↑	28↑	44	51↑	34	41	33↑	20	31↑	26
		2018	35	23	42	19	42	42	23	25	20	25
	Large extent	2022	53↓	70	51	49↓	57	59	66	79↑	66↓	69
		2018	64	72	58	77	58	58	74	70	75	68

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	Trend Year Differences ▲ Higher in 2022 ▼ Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Your cadet/ midshipman leaders enforce rules	Not at all	2022	12▲	5▼	18▲	6	14▲	11	7	2▼	4	5
		2018	6	7	8	3	6	6	8	6	5	8
	Moderate/small extent	2022	45	32	52	50	42	30	38	33	33	27
		2018	40	33	42	42	42	32	41	38	29	28
	Large extent	2022	43▼	63	30▼	44▼	44	59	55	65▲	63	68
		2018	54	60	50	55	52	61	52	57	66	64
Your commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk	Not at all	2022	7▲	6	16	2	3	8▲	9	6	5	5
		2018	4	6	8	3	3	3	7	7	2	6
	Moderate/small extent	2022	47▲	31	39	56▲	61▲	24	39	32	31	22
		2018	36	29	42	29	39	32	40	32	27	21
	Large extent	2022	46▼	63	45	42▼	36▼	68	52	62	64▼	73
		2018	60	66	50	68	58	65	53	62	71	73
Your non- commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk	Not at all	2022	6	8▼	14	2	3	5	16	6	3▼	7
		2018	6	11	9	3	3	10	16	10	9	9
	Moderate/small extent	2022	55▲	33▲	48▲	64▲	64▲	35	39	39▲	32	24
		2018	35	27	30	32	45	29	34	29	27	22
	Large extent	2022	39▼	60	39▼	34▼	33▼	59	46	55	65	70
		2018	59	62	61	65	52	61	50	61	64	70

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±15%
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Perception That Victim-Blaming Occurs (Q99e-f)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>											
		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	
■ Higher Response	⬆ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response	⬇ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Perception that victim-blaming occurs		2022	>99⬆	91⬆	>99	>99⬆	>99⬆	>99	95⬆	94⬆	86⬆	88⬆
		2018	96	76	>99	94	94	>99	83	79	70	74

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±15%
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Perception That Leadership Sets Good Examples (Q99i-j)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i> ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	<i>Trend Year Differences</i> ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Constructed: Perception that leadership sets good examples		2022	95⬇	95	89⬇	98	97⬇	95	92	96	97	95
		2018	98	95	96	97	>99	97	95	94	98	95

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±12%
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Do you consider yourself to be...? (Q100)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i>		<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response Lower Response		Higher in 2022 Lower in 2022											
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual or straight	2022	79.0	93.9	80.0	80.8	76.3	75.6	92.7	92.8	95.3	94.2	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Gay or lesbian	2022	3.8	1.2	2.2	3.8	2.6	7.3	0.9	<0.1	1.6	2.2	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Bisexual	2022	12.2	2.0	13.3	9.6	15.8	12.2	<0.1	5.4	1.6	1.4	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Something else	2022	1.7	0.4	2.2	3.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.9	<0.1	0.7	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Prefer not to answer	2022	3.3	2.5	2.2	1.9	5.3	4.9	6.4	0.9	1.6	1.4	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.4\%$ to $\pm 9.3\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Orientation (Q100)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i> ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	<i>Trend Year Differences</i> ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Constructed: Sexual minority	Heterosexual	2022	81.7	96.3	81.8	82.4	80.6	79.5	99.0	93.6	96.8	95.6
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Sexual minority	2022	18.3	3.7	18.2	17.6	19.4	20.5	1.0	6.4	3.2	4.4
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 1.0\%$ to $\pm 4.7\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen. Sexual minority includes “Something else.”

USMMA by Class Year: Sexual Orientation (Q100)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men				
<i>Within Year Differences</i>		<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response		⬆ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response		⬇ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual	Heterosexual	2022	83.1	96.7	83.7	85.7	80.6	79.5	99.0	94.5	96.8	96.3	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Lesbian, gay or bisexual	2022	16.9	3.3	16.3	14.3	19.4	20.5	1.0	5.5	3.2	3.7	
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Margins of error range from $\pm 1.0\%$ to $\pm 4.7\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: What sex were you assigned at birth, on your original birth certificate? (Q101)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Sex assigned at birth	Male	2022	<0.1	99.6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	>99.9	>99.9	>99.9	98.6
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Female	2022	>99.9	0.4	>99.9	>99.9	>99.9	>99.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.4
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 9.1\%$

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Do you currently describe yourself as male, female, or transgender? (Q102)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Current gender identity	Male	2022	<0.1	98.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	99.1	99.1	98.4	97.1
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Female	2022	98.9	0.2	97.8	98.1	>99.9	>99.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.7
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Transgender	2022	0.5	0.6	2.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.8	1.4
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	None of these	2022	0.6	0.8	<0.1	1.9	<0.1	<0.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 9.1\%$

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Gender Identity (Q101-102)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	⬆ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response	⬇ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Gender identity	Trans and Non-Cis Women	2022	<0.1	1.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.4
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Cis Women	2022	98.9	0.2	97.8	98.0	>99.9	>99.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.7
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Trans and Non-Cis Men	2022	1.1	0.2	2.2	2.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.7
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Cis Men	2022	<0.1	98.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	99.1	99.1	98.4	97.1
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 9.1\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

USMMA by Class Year: Gender Identity (Q101-102)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i>	<i>Trend Year Differences</i>		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
■ Higher Response	⬆ Higher in 2022											
■ Lower Response	⬇ Lower in 2022											
Constructed: Gender minority	Cisgender	2022	98.9	98.6	97.8	98.0	>99.9	>99.9	99.1	99.1	98.4	97.8
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Gender minority	2022	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.2
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.7\%$ to $\pm 9.1\%$
Percent of all USMMA midshipmen. Gender minority includes “None of these.”

USMMA by Class Year: Since June 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, to what extent were you personally affected by...? (Q105)

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
Within Year Differences	Trend Year Differences		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
Higher Response	Higher in 2022											
Lower Response	Lower in 2022											
Orders to remain at home	Not at all	2022	20	21	16	12	13	49	9	8	20	43
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	34	38	36	35	41	27	41	36	39	34
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	46	41	49	54	46	24	50	56	41	22
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Restrictions from leaving your Academy	Not at all	2022	9	14	4	4	3	32	4	5	6	42
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	26	24	27	21	13	46	26	17	16	37
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	65	62	69	75	85	22	70	79	79	21
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Restrictions from visiting off-campus establishments	Not at all	2022	9	12	7	2	3	30	4	7	5	33
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	26	27	22	23	21	41	30	18	21	40
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	65	60	71	75	77	30	67	75	74	26
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Restrictions from visiting on-campus establishments	Not at all	2022	11	14	4	12	8	22	7	8	12	29
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	35	35	33	25	36	50	34	30	30	45
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	54	51	62	63	56	28	59	61	59	26
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Restrictions from attending social gatherings of a certain size	Not at all	2022	9	13	4	6	5	24	5	6	9	32
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	32	29	33	33	26	35	31	25	22	35
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	60	59	62	62	69	41	64	69	68	33
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Having to primarily attend classes from home	Not at all	2022	21	19	24	16	8	43	10	14	13	40
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	26	32	24	24	36	22	39	25	32	31
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	53	49	51	61	56	35	51	61	54	29
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Requirements to social distance while you were attending classes/Academy training	Not at all	2022	7	9	4	4	3	22	5	6	6	21
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	33	33	29	37	36	32	33	31	27	40
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	60	58	67	60	62	46	62	64	67	39
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

KEY			USMMA		Women				Men			
<i>Within Year Differences</i> ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	<i>Trend Year Differences</i> ⬆ Higher in 2022 ⬇ Lower in 2022		Women	Men	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
A personal decision to avoid social gatherings with friends or peers	Not at all	2022	36	47	38	42	26	38	44	44	46	57
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Moderate/small extent	2022	40	34	44	42	41	30	39	36	35	27
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Large extent	2022	24	18	18	15	33	32	18	21	19	16
		2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all USMMA midshipmen

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