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Rachel N. Lipari and Karen K. Wessels, Defense Manpower Data Center

Paul J. Cook, Jon Pennington, and Alan M. Jones, SRA International, Inc.

Eric A. Kidwell, Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area

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This report provides the results for the Service Academy 2006 Gender Relations Survey that the Defense Manpower Defense Center conducted in response to Section 527 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004. This survey is the third of a series of congressionally mandated surveys designed to assess the incidence of unwanted sexual contact and harassment and related issues at the Service Academies.

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SERVICE ACADEMY 2006 GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

Rachel N. Lipari and Karen K. Wessels
Defense Manpower Data Center

Paul J. Cook, Alan M. Jones, and Jon C. Pennington
SRA International, Inc.

Eric A. Kidwell
Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area

Defense Manpower Data Center
Survey & Program Evaluation Division
1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22209-2593

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SERVICE ACADEMY 2006 GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

Executive Summary

Background

This report provides results of the *Service Academy 2006 Gender Relations Survey (SAGR2006)* conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). This survey is the third of a series of surveys mandated by Section 527 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004. It assesses the incidence of sexual assault and harassment and related issues at the three Service Academies. The survey results include a discussion of unwanted sexual contact incident rates, the availability and effectiveness of sexual harassment and sexual assault training, the leadership response, progress in reducing sexual harassment and sexual assault, sexual harassment and sexist behavior incident rates, and incident rates of stalking-related behaviors. The report also provides a synopsis of current research results on sexual assault and sexual harassment on college campuses and the Citadel.

In March and April 2006, a DMDC research team administered the *SAGR2006* survey instrument to students at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA). The final sample consisted of 2,080 female and 3,969 male students. The overall weighted response rate was 86%.

This report provides, by gender, results for USMA, USNA, and USAFA. Within the summary for each Academy, the results are also provided by class year. When *SAGR2006* questions are comparable with the *2005 Service Academy Sexual Assault Survey (SASA2005)* questions, an analysis of trends between 2005 and 2006 is presented. Although the overall response rate for the *SAGR2006* is 86%, detailed results for individual items are not always reportable for all subgroups. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

The survey includes items on behaviors experienced, as well as climate and training. The behaviorally-based measures are described in the section below. The executive summary concludes with a discussion of future surveys.

Survey Measures

The *SAGR2006* survey measured five categories of unwanted, gender-related behaviors that represent a continuum of behaviors. The least egregious of these is sexist behavior and the most is unwanted sexual contact, including sexual assault. Sexual harassment is comprised of three component measures—crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion.

- Sexist behavior
- Crude/offensive behavior
- Unwanted sexual attention
- Sexual coercion

} Sexual harassment

- Unwanted sexual contact

In addition, the *SAGR2006* also included a measure of stalking-related behaviors. The construction of these measures is described below.

Measurement of Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior. The survey measurements of unwanted, gender-related behaviors (e.g., sexual harassment and sexist behavior) in *SAGR2006* are consistent with the methodology used in *SASA2005*. To determine the extent of unwanted, gender-related behavior, students were provided a list of 12 sexual harassment behaviors and four sexist behaviors, and were asked to indicate how often they had experienced the behaviors during the 2006 academic year. The three components of sexual harassment include crude/offensive behavior (e.g., repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that are offensive); unwanted sexual attention (e.g., unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship despite efforts to discourage it); and sexual coercion (e.g., treated badly for refusing to have sex). In order to determine how to "count" the frequency of sexual harassment behaviors, a counting algorithm was used. To be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, students must have experienced at least one behavior defined as sexual harassment and indicated they considered some or all of the behaviors were sexual harassment. Incident rates of unwanted, gender-related behavior in 2006 are compared to results from 2005. In addition, as results from *SASA2005* indicated that sexual harassment and sexist behavior were prevalent at each Academy, *SAGR2006* also included questions regarding details about student experiences of these behaviors.

Measurement of Unwanted Sexual Contact. Although there are many similarities between the *SAGR2006* survey and the *SASA2005 survey*, the most notable difference is a revision of the measure of sexual assault. *SAGR2006* introduced the concept of "unwanted sexual contact" to replace previous measures of sexual assault. Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities that the UCMJ prohibits, including uninvited and unwelcome completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body. The measure of unwanted sexual contact includes but is broader than behaviors addressed by the *SASA2005* measure of sexual assault. *SAGR2006* added or modified questions regarding unwanted sexual contact (e.g., being forced to perform a sex act on another person). Because of this change in the measure, results for the new measure of unwanted sexual contact are not comparable to *SASA2005* results. The new measure of unwanted sexual contact is referred to as the single-item measure.[1] For comparison purposes, this report also includes data on unwanted sexual contact as measured in 2005 and 2006 with a two-item measure regarding attempted and completed sex without consent. Students were asked questions related to personal experiences of unwanted sexual contact between June 2005 (i.e., the end of the previous academic year) and the time they took the survey. Students who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were then asked to provide details on their experience.

Measurement of Stalking-Related Behaviors. Consistent with the changes to the UCMJ, *SAGR2006* added experimental questions regarding student experiences of stalking-

[1] The *SASA2005* report included a measure of sexual assault that did not include the range of behaviors described in the updates to the UCMJ, and focus group research indicated students thought the survey language could be clarified. The new measure of unwanted sexual contact was developed to reflect these changes to the UCMJ and the suggestions made by students in focus groups. Additional discussion of the development of the single-item measure of unwanted sexual contact is provided in Chapter 1.

related behaviors. Questions about stalking behaviors were added to *SAGR2006* because Congress expanded Article 120 of the UCMJ in 2006 to make stalking a crime. Questions were written to conform to the Congressional legislative definition of stalking as "a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault, to himself or herself or a member of his or her immediate family."

U.S. Military Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact. The survey found that 10.5% of female and 1.0% of male cadets at USMA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact during the 2006 academic year (as measured with the new single-item measure). Of those women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, unwanted touching of genitalia and related areas (88%) was the type of behavior most frequently experienced. Some women indicated the event included attempted or completed experiences of sexual intercourse (36% and 17%, respectively). In addition, some women indicated the event included attempted or completed oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by an object (30% and 19%, respectively). The two-item measure of unwanted sexual contact allows comparisons between the 2005 and 2006 surveys. In 2006, 5.2% of USMA female and 1.5% of male cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact with no change in percentage found for women, and the percentage decreasing for men from the and the *SASA2005* survey (5.5% and 2.6%, respectively).[2]

2005 ***USC Experiences*** *June 2004 – March 2005*	**2006** ***USC Experiences*** *June 2005 – March 2006*
New Single-item Measure	
	Women: 10.5% Men: 1.0%
Trend Two-item Measure	
Women: 5.5% Men: 2.6%	Women: 5.2% Men: 1.5%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, all (100%) identified the offender as male, and most (86%) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet. Three in four (75%) indicated the most serious incident occurred on Academy grounds (62% in living/sleeping area). More than one third indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved (38%) and 43% indicated physical force was used. Most (73%) indicated they discussed the incident with a friend or family member, and 16% sought professional help. Fifteen percent indicated they reported the incident to any authorities. The main reasons women did not report the incident were they felt uncomfortable reporting (61%), dealt with the situation themselves (61%), felt shame or embarrassment (61%), or did not want people gossiping about them (56%). Details of unwanted sexual contact for male cadets were not reportable.

Safety from Sexual Assault. Depending on time and location, 79-89% of female and nearly all (95-96%) male cadets indicated they felt safe from sexual assault on USMA grounds. Similar percentages (76-86% and 93-95%, respectively) indicated they felt safe off Academy grounds.

[2] Tests of statistical significance are made for differences between 2005 and 2006 rates at the .05 level of significance.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training. In 2006, 93% of female and 97% of male USMA cadets indicated they had received training in sexual assault prevention and response in the year prior to taking the survey. In 2005, slightly higher percentages of women (97%) and men (99%) reported receiving such training. A majority of women (92%) and men (94%) indicated the training ranged from slightly effective to very effective in reducing or eliminating sexual assaults at USMA. One in five women (21%) indicated the training was very effective, a sharp increase from the previous year (5%). Similarly, 29% of male USMA cadets indicated the training was very effective, up from 9% in 2005.

Leadership Response. Most USMA women indicated cadet leaders (75%), non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and commissioned officers in their unit (84-89%), faculty/staff (75-79%), and senior Academy leaders (97%) were making honest and reasonable attempts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. Similar percentages of male cadets (79-97%) agreed with the statements about leadership response.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault. Majorities of female (54%) and male (69%) cadets indicated sexual assault had become less of a problem at USMA since they enrolled at the Academy, far more women and men than in 2005 (34% and 49%).

Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior. More than half (60%) of female and 8% of male cadets indicated experiencing sexual harassment during the 2006 academic year, rates that were unchanged from 2005 for women and declined for men (62% and 12%, respectively). Eighty-four percent of women and 39% of men indicated they experienced crude/offensive behavior, half (51%) of women and 9% of men experienced unwanted sexual attention, and 15% of women and 3% of men experienced sexual coercion. Eighty-nine percent of female cadets and slightly more than one third (36%) of male cadets indicated they experienced sexist behavior—the 2006 sexist behavior rates were lower for women and men than in 2005 (96% and 55%, respectively).

Unwanted, Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of those who indicated experiencing sexual harassment and/or sexist behavior, the majority of USMA women (80%) and men (79%) identified the offender who engaged in these behaviors as an Academy student. Forty-four percent of women and two thirds (69%) of men indicated the one situation with the greatest effect lasted less than one week, whereas 20% of women and 15% of men indicated the situation lasted at least six months. More than half of women indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (63%) or in the Academy barracks (60%). About one-third of men indicated the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall (39%), in the Academy barracks (39%), during the academic day (38%), or during evening study period (36%). Most (71%) women and 30% of men indicated they discussed the situation with friends/family, but few women (12%) or men (1%) discussed the situation with any authority.

Safety from Sexual Harassment. The majority (55-87%) of USMA women and men (85-95%) indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at specific times and locations both on and off Academy grounds.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training. Ninety-three percent of USMA women and 97% of men indicated they had received training in sexual harassment

prevention and response in the past 12 months. These percentages represented slight decreases from the previous year's results (98% and 99%, respectively). Most cadets (89% of women and 94% of men) indicated the training was at least slightly effective in reducing or eliminating sexual harassment at the Academy. Compared to 2005 results, the percentages of both female and male cadets who indicated the training was very effective increased (women 14% vs. 5%; men 25% vs. 7%).

Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment. A substantial percentage (43%) of USMA women and nearly two thirds of men (64%) indicated sexual harassment had become less of a problem at USMA since they enrolled at the Academy, both increases from percentages in the previous year (30% and 48%).

Stalking. The majority of women (59%) and men (87%) at USMA indicated they did not experience any stalking-related behaviors during the 2006 academic year, and, among those who did experience such behaviors, few (8% and 1%, respectively) indicated the incident caused them fear of physical harm or sexual assault (the requirement to meet the legal definition of stalking).

U.S. Naval Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact. Overall, 8.2% of female and 1.4% of male midshipmen at USNA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact during the 2006 academic year. Of those women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, unwanted touching of genitalia and related areas (81%) was the behavior most frequently cited. Some women indicated the event included attempted or completed experiences of sexual intercourse (35% and 23%, respectively). In addition, some women indicated the event included attempted or completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration (16% and 18%, respectively). For comparative purposes using the two-item measure, 5.9% of female and 1.1% of male midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, with percentages increasing for women, and decreasing for men, from the *SASA2005* survey (4.4% and 2.4%, respectively).

2005 *USC Experiences* *June 2004 – March 2005*	**2006** *USC Experiences* *June 2005 – March 2006*
New Single-item Measure	
	Women: 8.2% Men: 1.4%
Trend Two-item Measure	
Women: 4.4% Men: 2.4%	Women: 5.9% Men: 1.1%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, all (100%) identified the offender as male, and most (82%) indicated the offender was a fellow midshipman. Women who experienced such incidents indicated they occurred less frequently on (45%) than off (55%) Academy grounds. Of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, one-third (36%) indicated the contact occurred in living or sleeping areas. More than half (55%) indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved, and 40% indicated physical force was used. Most (81%) indicated they discussed the incident with a friend or family member, and 25% indicated they sought professional help. Fewer than one in five (18%) indicated they reported the incident to any authorities. The most common reasons

women did not report the incident included they thought it was not important enough to report (61%), dealt with the situation themselves (56%), felt shame or embarrassment (55%), or did not want people gossiping about them (52%). Details of unwanted sexual contact of male midshipmen were not reportable.

Safety from Sexual Assault. Depending on time and location, 81-89% of female and nearly all (94-96%) male midshipmen indicated they felt safe from sexual assault on Academy grounds. Many women (68-86%), and most men (92-95%), indicated they felt safe off Academy grounds.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training. A majority of both female (95%) and male (98%) midshipmen indicated they had received training in sexual assault prevention and response in the year prior to taking the survey. Both percentages were slight increases from 2005 (92% and 96%, respectively). Among midshipmen, 88% of women and 91% of men indicated the training ranged from slightly effective to very effective in reducing or eliminating sexual assaults at the Academy. Fourteen percent of USNA women indicated the training was very effective, more than doubling the previous year's percentage (6%). Similarly, 21% of male midshipmen indicated the training was very effective, a large increase from 8% in 2005.

Leadership Response. Most USNA women indicated midshipman leaders (73%), NCOs and commissioned officers in their unit (85-88%), faculty/staff (63-72%), and senior Academy leaders (94%) were making honest and reasonable attempts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. Similar percentages of male midshipmen (69-94%) agreed with the statements about leadership response.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault. Thirty-six percent of female midshipmen and about half of male (47%) midshipmen indicated sexual assault had become less of a problem at USNA since they enrolled at the Academy, compared to 53% of women and 64% of men in the 2005 academic year.

Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior. About half (52%) of female and 12% of male midshipmen indicated experiencing sexual harassment during the 2006 academic year. These rates declined for women and were unchanged for men from *SASA2005* findings (59% and 14%, respectively). Seventy-eight percent of women and 37% of men indicated they experienced crude/offensive behavior, less than half (39%) of female and 10% of men experienced unwanted sexual attention, and 8% of women and 3% of men experienced sexual coercion. Eighty-six percent of female midshipmen and 36% of male midshipmen indicated they experienced sexist behavior—the 2006 sexist behavior rates were lower for women and men than in 2005 (93% and 50%, respectively).

Unwanted, Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of USNA students who indicated experiencing sexual harassment and/or sexist behaviors, the majority of women (86%) and men (78%) identified the offender who engaged in these behaviors as an Academy student. Half (50%) of women and nearly three fourths (73%) of men indicated the one situation with the greatest effect lasted less than one week, whereas 19% of women and 12% of men indicated the situation lasted at least six months. About half of women indicated the situation occurred during

the academic day (58%), in the living and sleeping area (53%), or during meals in the dining hall (47%). About 40% of men indicated the situation occurred in the living and sleeping area (43%), during the academic day (42%), during meals in the dining hall (38%), or during evening study period (36%). Nearly three fourths (73%) of women and one third (33%) of men indicated they discussed the situation with someone, but few women (8%) or men (3%) indicated they discussed the situation with any authority.

Safety from Sexual Harassment. Half or more (51-85%) of female and most (81-94%) male midshipmen indicated they felt safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at specific times and locations, both on and off Academy grounds.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training. Large majorities of female (95%) and male (98%) midshipmen indicated they had received training in sexual harassment prevention and response in the 12 months prior to taking the survey. These percentages were unchanged from the 2005 survey's findings. Most female (87%) and male (91%) midshipmen indicated the training was at least slightly effective in reducing or eliminating sexual harassment at the Academy. The percentage of female midshipmen who indicated the training was very effective increased slightly from the previous year (9% vs. 5%). For male midshipmen, the comparable percentage increased to 18% from 5% the year before.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment. A substantial percentage (40%) of female and nearly half of male (48%) midshipmen indicated sexual harassment had become less of a problem at USNA since they enrolled at the Academy. However, the percentage of women and men indicating sexual harassment had become less of a problem in 2006 declined from 2005 (48% and 59%, respectively).

Stalking. Two thirds of women (66%) and 87% of men at USNA indicated they did not experience any stalking-related behaviors during the 2006 academic year. Of those who did, few (5% and 1%, respectively) indicated the incident caused them fear of physical harm or sexual assault (the requirement to meet the legal definition of stalking).

U.S. Air Force Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact. At USAFA, 9.5% of female and 1.2% of male cadets indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact during the 2006 academic year. Of those women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, unwanted touching of genitalia and related areas (81%) was the behavior most frequently experienced. Some women indicated the event included attempted or completed experiences of sexual intercourse (both 25%). In addition, some women indicated the event included attempted or completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration (23% and 19%, respectively). For comparative purposes using the two-item measure, 4.1% of female and 1.2% of male cadets indicated experiencing unwanted

2005 *USC Experiences* *June 2004 – March 2005*	**2006** *USC Experiences* *June 2005 – March 2006*
New Single-item Measure	
	Women: 9.5% Men: 1.2%
Trend Two-item Measure	
Women: 5.1% Men: 2.0%	Women: 4.1% Men: 1.2%

sexual contact, percentages that did not change compared to *SASA2005* survey findings (5.1% and 2.0%, respectively).

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly all (98%) identified the offender as male, and most (84%) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet. About half (47%) indicated the incident occurred on Academy grounds. One-third (33%) percent indicated the contact took place in living/sleeping area. More than one third (42%) indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved, and nearly half (47%) indicated the offender used physical force. Most (74%) indicated they discussed the incident with a friend or family member, and 10% sought professional help. Five percent indicated they reported the incident to any authorities. The main reasons women did not report the incident were they felt shame or embarrassment (61%), dealt with the situation themselves (60%), did not want people gossiping (56%), thought the incident was not important enough to report (54%), or felt uncomfortable making a report (54%). Details of unwanted sexual contact of male cadets were not reportable.

Safety from Sexual Assault. Depending on time and location, 89-91% of female and nearly all (95-96%) male cadets indicated they felt safe from sexual assault on USAFA grounds. Fewer women (76-90%), but virtually all men (92-96%), indicated they felt safe off Academy grounds.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training. Virtually all USAFA women and men (both 99%) indicated they had received training in sexual assault prevention and response in the year before taking the survey. These percentages were unchanged from 2005 survey results. Nearly all female (95%) and male (93%) cadets indicated the training was at least slightly effective in reducing or eliminating sexual assaults at USAFA. One-quarter of women (25%) indicated the training was very effective, a sharp increase from the previous year (13%). One-third of male USAFA cadets (34%) indicated the training was very effective, compared to 18% in 2005.

Leadership Response. Most USAFA women indicated cadet leaders (83%), NCOs and commissioned officers in their unit (both 93%), faculty/staff (76-86%), and senior Academy leaders (95%) were making honest and reasonable attempts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. Similar percentages of male cadets (83-96%) indicated they agreed with the statements about leadership response.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault. Most female (81%) and male (88%) cadets indicated sexual assault had become less of a problem at USAFA since they enrolled at the Academy, percentages that were unchanged from the previous year.

Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior. About half (51%) of female and 12% of male cadets at USAFA indicated experiencing sexual harassment during the 2006 academic year, rates that were unchanged from 2005 for women and declined for men (49% and 12%, respectively). Seventy-one percent of women and 38% of men indicated they experienced crude/offensive behavior, 40% of women and 10% of men experienced unwanted sexual attention, and 9% of women and 3% of men experienced sexual coercion. Seventy-nine percent of female and 32% of

male cadets indicated they experienced sexist behavior—the 2006 sexist behavior rates were lower for women and men than in 2005 (82% and 49%, respectively).

Unwanted, Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of students at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment and/or sexist behaviors, most women (87%) and men (80%) identified the offender who engaged in these behaviors as an Academy student. Fifty-five percent of women and 75% of men indicated the one situation with the greatest effect lasted less than one week, whereas 15% of women and 11% of men indicated the situation lasted at least six months. About half of women indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (55%), during evening study period (50%), or in the dorms (50%). About 40% of men indicated the situation occurred in the dorms (43%), during the academic day (41%), during evening study period (40%), or during meals in the dining hall (35%). Seventy-two percent of women and 30% of men indicated they discussed the situation with friends or family, but few women (5%) or men (2%) indicated they discussed the situation with any authority.

Safety from Sexual Harassment. The majority of USAFA female (58-91%) and male (79-94%) cadets indicated they felt safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at specific times and locations both on and off Academy grounds.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training. Nearly all USAFA women and men (both 99%) indicated they had received training in sexual harassment prevention and response in the year prior to the survey, percentages that were unchanged from 2005. Most female and male cadets (both 94%) assessed the training as slightly or more effective in reducing sexual harassment at the Academy. The percentages of both women (20% vs. 10%) and men (27% vs. 13%) who indicated the training was very effective doubled compared to the previous year's survey results.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment. Most female (70%) and male (84%) cadets indicated sexual harassment had become less of a problem at USAFA since they enrolled at the Academy, rates that declined for women but were unchanged for men from the *SASA2005* findings (76% and 85%).

Stalking. Most female (70%) and male (88%) cadets at USAFA indicated they did not experience any stalking behaviors during the 2006 academic year. Among those who did experience such behaviors, few (4% and less than 1%, respectively) indicated the incident caused them fear of physical harm or sexual assault (the requirement to meet the legal definition of stalking).

Future Surveys

The Defense Manpower Data Center will conduct further surveys of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Service Academies in coming years, both in compliance with Section 532, NDAA FY 2007, and as part of the Department's commitment to eliminate sexual harassment and sexual assault and to maintain a workplace free of unlawful behaviors and discriminatory practices.

SAGR2006 provides additional benchmark data against which future survey results can be compared. These future assessments of Academy students' sexual assault and harassment

incident rates will provide key indicator data for monitoring progress in reducing and eliminating sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Service Academies.

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SERVICE ACADEMY 2006 GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) has worked hard to reduce sexual harassment and unwanted sexual contact, including sexual assault, at the Service Academies. Each of the Academies has implemented programs to educate students on these issues, and to provide reporting and victim care procedures. Evaluation of these programs on a recurring basis is critical to reducing instances of harassment and assault as the Academies strive to provide a safe educational and leadership development environment for their students. One source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment at the Academies involves direct feedback from students through a comprehensive survey. This report discusses findings from the recent *Service Academy 2006 Gender Relations Survey (SAGR2006)*. This introductory chapter provides background on why this research was conducted, a summary of recent DoD and Academy policies and programs associated with these issues, an overview of sexual harassment and assault at the Service Academies and civilian colleges, a description of the survey methodology, and a brief summary of subsequent chapters.

About This Survey

This *SAGR2006* survey is the third in a series on sexual harassment and unwanted sexual contact at the Service Academies. These surveys were authorized by Section 527 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004, which directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct annual surveys on sexual assault and harassment at the Military Service Academies (NDAA for FY 2004). The first survey was conducted in 2004 by the DoD Inspector General (IG).[3] Responsibility for subsequent surveys was transferred to the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) which conducted the *Service Academy 2005 Sexual Assault Survey (SASA2005)*. This research effort will continue under the authorization of Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007.[4]

Although there are many similarities in survey item content with the *SASA2005*, the 2006 survey differs in several key areas. First, *SAGR2006* introduced the concept of "unwanted sexual contact" to replace the previous measure of sexual assault. Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities that the UCMJ prohibits, including uninvited and unwelcome completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body. The measure of unwanted sexual contact includes but is broader than behaviors addressed by the *SASA2005* measure of sexual assault.[5] *SAGR2006* added or modified questions regarding unwanted sexual contact (e.g., being forced to perform a

[3] Details are reported in Office of the Department of Defense Inspector General (2005).
[4] NDAA FY 2007 Section 532 repealed Section 527 of the NDAA for FY 2004 and substituted a requirement that the Secretary of Defense, through the Secretaries of the Military Departments, conduct biennial surveys at each Academy during academic program years that begin in an odd-numbered calendar year (John Warner NDAA for FY 2007).
[5] Note the 2005 unwanted sexual contact measure presented in this report was not analyzed in the *SASA2005* report. The *SASA2005* report included a measure of sexual assault that did not include the range of behaviors described in the updates to the UCMJ and focus group research indicated students thought the survey language could be clarified.

sex act on another person). Because of this change in the measure, results for the new measure of unwanted sexual contact are not comparable to *SASA2005* results. Focus groups with Academy students were conducted to ensure the language used in the survey items was clear.

The *SAGR2006* survey design not only revised the content of specific survey items, it also expanded the scope of subject matter covered. For example, because *SASA2005* results indicated that sexual harassment and sexist behavior were prevalent at each Academy (Cook, Jones, Lipari, & Lancaster, 2005), *SAGR2006* included questions regarding details of unwanted, gender-related incidents that students had experienced between June 2005 and the time they took the survey. On other topics, *SAGR2006* preserved comparability to many of the questions in the *SASA2005* survey (e.g., sexual harassment and assault training, perceptions of the Academy's progress in reducing or eliminating sexual harassment and assault), enabling analysis of trends between the two years. *SAGR2006* also included experimental questions regarding stalking-related behaviors, an issue that was also designed to be consistent with the new UCMJ language.

DoD, Service, and Academy Programs and Policies

This section updates events related to gender relations at the Service Academies, including changes in DoD policy since the *SASA2005* overview report. This section also summarizes recent developments in Academy policies on sexual assault prevention and response, and provides data on prevalence of sexual assault within DoD and the Service Academies. The *SASA2005* report provided a comprehensive review of the studies and policy changes that have taken place since the Service Academies first admitted women in 1976.

New DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy

During 2005 and 2006, DoD refined and codified the policy on sexual assault prevention and response through a series of directive memoranda issued in late 2004 and early 2005 by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]). DoD Directive 6495.01, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program," which Deputy Secretary Gordon England approved on October 5, 2005, established a comprehensive DoD policy on prevention and response to sexual assaults (Department of Defense, 2005). Applicable to all DoD Components, to include the Service Academies, the directive stated it is DoD policy to:

> Eliminate sexual assault within the Department of Defense by providing a culture of prevention, education and training, response capability, victim support, reporting procedures, and accountability that enhances the safety and well-being of all its members.

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

The directive charged the USD(P&R) with developing policy and providing guidance for the SAPR program and monitoring compliance, including data collection and performance

metrics. It established the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) within the Office of the USD(P&R) to address DoD sexual assault policy matters except criminal investigations. The directive tasked the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD[HA]) to recommend policies and standards for the Department's health care programs for victims of sexual assault.

An enclosure to the directive defined, for training purposes, sexual assault as "intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent." Sexual assault included rape, nonconsensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling), or attempts to commit these acts. The directive stated that sexual assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal relationship, or the age of the victim, and that "consent" shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. Consent is not given when a person uses force, threat of force, coercion, or when the victim is asleep, incapacitated, or unconscious.

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

Another enclosure described DoD's confidential reporting program for victims of sexual assault. Under the policy, a victim may elect to receive medical care and other response services without participating in a criminal investigation or notifying the chain of command. The SARC, assigned VA, and HCPs may not disclose personal information about the victim to law enforcement or command authorities except under specified circumstances. Instead, the SARC reports information about the incident without personal identifying information to the senior commander within 24 hours of the sexual assault report. This policy provision reflected the need to rebalance offender accountability with the needs of the victim. An earlier DoD task force found that many sexual assault victims would not seek medical treatment if they had to participate in a criminal investigation as previously required.

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Instruction

Issued on June 23, 2006, DoD Instruction 6495.02 entitled "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures," provided guidance for implementing the SAPR directive throughout the Department and applied to "any person who is the victim of sexual assault and is eligible to receive treatment in military medical treatment facilities (MTFs)" (Department of Defense, 2006). The USD(P&R) was assigned responsibility for ensuring that implementation of the instruction complied with the DoD SAPR directive.

The instruction established the Sexual Assault Advisory Council (SAAC) to advise the Secretary of Defense on sexual assault policies that involve members of the Armed Forces, coordinate policy, and review the Department's SAPR policies and programs. The SAAC

monitors the progress of SAPR program elements and develops policy guidance for the education, training, and awareness of DoD personnel related to SAPR.

Enclosures to the instruction codified the USD(P&R) 2004 directive memoranda regarding SAPR awareness and training, collaboration with civilian authorities and service providers, medical treatment, and reporting. It directed the establishment of the position of SARC at each major installation as local SAPR program manager and empowered them to report directly to the senior commander of the unit or installation. The SARC serves as the focal point for all SAPR-related activities, coordinates with MTF personnel and civilian resource providers, and facilitates training of all DoD personnel and any specialized training of first responders and law enforcement officials. The SARC activates victim advocacy for all reports of sexual assault incidents involving Service members, whether on or off the installation, and documents the treatment the victim receives or requests.

The instruction also directed the establishment at each major installation of a 24-hour, 7-day sexual assault response capability and the creation of a multidisciplinary case management group under the SARC consisting of VAs, HCPs, law enforcement and legal officers, and other first responders (e.g., chaplains) to assist and advise the implementation of the SAPR program at an installation or deployed location.

The instruction directed SARCs to use the Defense Case Record Management System (DCRMS) to maintain data on all victim-reported sexual assaults, both from unrestricted and restricted reports. The system is expected to be operational in early 2007. DCRMS includes safeguards to protect personal identifiers, and commands and other headquarters have access only to aggregate data. SARCs will use DCRMS to document the initiation and progress of a victim's case, treatment options, and the final disposition of the complaint. SAPR program managers will use aggregate data from the system to assist with identifying and managing trends, analyze risk factors or circumstances, take action to eliminate or mitigate those risks, and prepare the annual Congressional report of sexual assault incidents. DCRMS is separate from the Defense Incident-Based Reporting System (DIBRS), which includes data only on unrestricted reports of sexual assaults and is available to multiple groups of DoD users.

Fiscal Year 2005 Report to Congress

In the FY 2005 report to Congress on DoD sexual assaults, the USD(P&R) assessed the initial implementation of the SAPR program. Each of the Services established new or adapted existing SAPR programs to implement the new DoD policy. The Services established program offices at all major installations and trained more than 2,400 SARCs and VAs to conduct them. The Services also trained more than 1,000,000 active-duty and Reserve personnel in the new DoD policy, and they integrated sexual assault awareness instruction into training at all levels, from initial entry through professional military education.

2005 Defense Task Force Report

The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2004 established the Defense Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies. Consisting of equal numbers of DoD and civilian members appointed by the Secretary of Defense, the

Defense Task Force (DTF) found that sexual harassment was a "more prevalent and corrosive problem" than sexual assault at the two Academies studied (U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy) and created "an environment in which sexual assault is more likely to occur." It reported that both Academies had inadequately addressed these issues in the past. The DTF stated, "Although progress has been made, hostile attitudes and inappropriate actions toward women, and the toleration of these by some cadets and midshipmen, continue to hinder the establishment of a safe and professional environment in which to prepare future military officers."

DTF recommendations included ensuring students understand that the prevention of sexually harassing behavior is a values and leadership issue that requires them to assume added responsibility for their own and each others' actions by "intervening, confronting, and correcting" individuals who fail to live up to the required standards of dignity and respect for all. To increase awareness, the DTF recommended incorporating sexual harassment and assault prevention and response and the value of women in the Armed Forces into mandatory courses on military leadership and ethics for cadets and midshipmen, and to require mandatory training for Academy faculty and staff. To decrease sexual misconduct, it recommended expanding the percentage of female cadets/midshipmen and the number of female officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) in key positions at the Academies to provide role models.

Revised Uniform Code of Military Justice Provisions

In the NDAA for FY 2006, Congress amended the UCMJ in several respects regarding sex offenses. Section 521 enacted the offense of "Stalking," in violation of Article 120a, effective July 7, 2006. Section 522 consolidated and reorganized the array of military sex offenses under Article 120, UCMJ, "Rape, Sexual Assault, and Sexual Misconduct," to take effect October 1, 2007. Section 553 amended Article 43, UCMJ, to establish that for offenses committed on or after January 6, 2006, there is no statute of limitations for the offense of rape.

Stalking. A new Article 120a of the UCMJ established a separate offense of "Stalking." Article 120a, UCMJ, defined stalking as "a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault, to himself or herself or a member of his or her immediate family [or the offender has knowledge, or should have knowledge, that the specific person will be placed in reasonable fear of such]." The statute defined a "course of conduct" as repeated "maintenance of visual or physical proximity to a specific person" or repeated "conveyance of verbal, written, or threats implied by conduct, or a combination of such threats directed at or toward a specific person." The statute further defined "repeated" conduct to mean two or more occasions of such conduct and defined the meaning of the term "immediate family." The offense is punishable as a courts-martial may direct. Pursuant to Article 56, UCMJ, the President may prescribe the maximum punishment authorized. The Department of Defense has proposed that, by Executive Order, the President establish the authorized maximum punishment to be a dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for three years.

Rape, Sexual Assault, and Sexual Misconduct. An amended Article 120 of the UCMJ, effective October 1, 2007, addressed the offenses of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct. Rape is defined as a situation where any person "causes another person of any age

to engage in a sexual act" by: (1) using force; (2) causing grievous bodily harm; (3) threatening or placing that other person in fear that any person will be subjected to death, grievous bodily harm, or kidnapping; (4) rendering the person unconscious; or (5) administering, by force, threat of force or without the person's knowledge or permission, a substance, a drug, intoxicant or similar substance, and thereby "substantially impairs the ability of that person to appraise or control conduct."

The revised Article 120 distinguished between aggravated sexual assault, and three degrees of sexual contact offenses: aggravated, abusive, and wrongful. Aggravated sexual assault includes incidents where an offender causes another person to engage in a sexual act by threatening or placing the person in fear (other than death, grievous bodily harm or kidnapping), or causing grievous bodily harm, or engaging in a sexual act with a person when that person is "substantially incapacitated or incapable" of appraising the nature of the sexual act, declining participation in the sexual act, or communicating unwillingness to engage in the sexual act. Aggravated sexual contacts involve any person who engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person, if to do so would have been rape had the sexual contact been a sexual act. Abusive sexual contacts involve any person who engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person, if to do so would have constituted aggravated sexual assault. Wrongful sexual contacts involve any person who, without legal justification or lawful authorization, engages in "sexual contact with another person without that person's permission." The statute defined the terms "force," "consent," "grievous bodily harm," "sexual act," and "sexual conduct," among other terms relevant to the various offenses enumerated within the revised Article 120, UCMJ. Notably, for the offense of "rape," the statutory change deleted the current reference to "without consent" in preference for the requirement that it be proven that the act was perpetrated "by force," thereby placing the focus of the offense on the actions of the offender rather than those of the victim. In those circumstances in which the issue of "consent' is raised, the revised Article 120, UCMJ, defines "consent" as "words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act at issue by a competent person." The term is further explained as:

> An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused's use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent. A person cannot consent to sexual activity if "substantially incapable of appraising the nature of the sexual conduct at issue" due to mental impairment or unconsciousness resulting from consumption of alcohol, drugs, a similar substance, or otherwise," as well as when the person is unable to understand the nature of the sexual conduct at issue due to a mental disease or defect. Similarly, a lack of consent includes situations where a person is "substantially incapable of physically declining participation" or "physically communicating unwillingness" to engage in the sexual conduct at issue.
>
> In situations where the issue of "mistake of fact as to consent" is raised or becomes an issue in the case, the statute explains that the term means that the accused held, as a result of ignorance or mistake, an incorrect belief that the other person consented. That belief has to be reasonable under all the circumstances.

The accused's state of intoxication is not relevant to mistake of fact. A mistaken belief that the other person consented must be that which "a reasonably careful, ordinary, prudent, sober adult would have had under the circumstances at the time of the offense."

Service Academy Programs

During academic years 2005 and 2006, each of the DoD Service Academies expanded their programs to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and sexual assault. This section briefly describes each Academy's programs.

U.S. Military Academy. USMA continues to refine its policies and programs to eliminate sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Academy. USMA senior leaders regard sexual harassment and assault as a leadership issue, not a gender issue. The Academy has moved proactively to establish an atmosphere in which cadets can bring concerns and incidents of misconduct to the attention of senior Academy leaders and have confidence that they will be supported and the problems adequately addressed (U.S. Military Academy, 2004 and 2005; U.S. Congress, 2006a).

The Academy's primary focus is on prevention—setting the conditions where sexual assault and harassment are unacceptable. The Academy is resolved to eliminate this problem and deal appropriately with violations of its policies and regulations. Eliminating sexual harassment and assault are part of the Academy's mission to produce leaders of character for our Nation. The Academy's program aims to:

- Eliminate illegal behavior and provide a safe and healthy environment for cadets, staff, and faculty,
- Provide caring support for victims,
- Build confidence in USMA's system to encourage reporting of incidents, and
- Resolve incidents in a fair and timely manner.

The program focuses on raising awareness, understanding the cultural implications of sexual harassment and assault, educating Academy personnel for prevention and reporting, and building a solid response system for victims/survivors. Academy leaders recognize that prevention of sexual assault is an ongoing process that requires continual attention and action.

In response to the results of its August 2002 *Cadet Quality of Life Survey*, USMA initiated a complete review of its policies and procedures related to sexual assault awareness and prevention in October 2002. In April 2003, the Superintendent revised the Academy's Sexual Assault Response Policy (SARP) and the Sexual Assault Resource Guide for cadets. Changes to the SARP included no-contact orders against alleged offenders, flexible sequencing of punishments for collateral misconduct, a Victim Witness Liaison to provide information on the status of investigations and hearings, protection of the confidentiality of victim information, and a policy on granting amnesty to victims who report incidents.

Also in April 2003, the Academy elevated the Cadet Health Promotion and Wellness Council to Superintendent-level status. In the fall of 2003, at the Academy's request, the Army Research Institute (ARI) conducted a survey at USMA based on a tailored Army-wide survey that addressed sexual assault and harassment issues.

In 2004, USMA developed a Sexual Assault Resource page on its internal Web site with a direct link to the Commandant's homepage. The Web page is intended to assist cadets, faculty, and staff in dealing with sexual assault crimes by providing immediate access to critical response information. At the start of Academic Program Year (APY) 2005, each cadet received a personal e-mail from the Commandant stressing the gravity of sexual misconduct and introducing the new Web page.

In other initiatives during 2003-2004, USMA added both civilian and military female psychologists to its Center for Personal Development (CPD) to provide additional support resources for victims and witnesses of alleged sexual assaults. In implementing the new DoD policy on sexual assault prevention and response, USMA designated a senior officer (O-6-level) Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), and established the Victim Advocate in the CPD. The Superintendent chairs monthly meetings of the Sexual Assault Response Board (SARB) that includes representatives of cadets, faculty, staff, and military support personnel. USMA established a 24/7 helpline for sexual assault victims and aggressively marketed victim support services in training for cadets, faculty, and staff.

USMA expanded legal and sexual assault training of Tactical Officers (TACs) and NCOs,[6] educated the summer training Task Force on sexual harassment and assault issues, and conducted awareness training for cadets prior to Spring Break and summer training. USMA's Respect and Leadership curriculum includes 16 hours of training on sexual harassment, sexual assault, and healthy social relationships. USMA also provides training and victim services to Army and other military personnel assigned to West Point through the Family Advocacy Program. USMA has established a collaborative relationship with Mental Health Association in Orange County, Inc., Rape Crisis Services, which offers victims and survivors assistance through civilian resources.

USMA contracted NewPoint Strategies to assess its sexual assault prevention and response programs. NewPoint found that sexual assault policies, training programs, and cadet support systems were "on the right track" but could be improved. The study suggested revamping cadets' training on sexual assault prevention and response. The study also recommended increased training for the Academy's TACs, who are cadets' direct superiors in the chain of command. In response, the Academy instituted a new program that augments the previous TAC Education Program. The prior program included a one-year Master's Degree in Counseling Psychology through Long Island University. The new program through Columbia University results in a Master's Degree in Organization Psychology.

USMA has taken several steps to increase visibility of women in key leadership positions. In the 2005-2006 APY, USMA increased the number of women selected for

[6] TACs and NCOs at USMA are active-duty military members who are assigned responsibilityfor each cadet's individual development in the academic, military, physical, and moral-ethical dimensions.

Advanced Civil Schooling from 8% to 20%. Upon completion of the schooling, they will join the Academy's rotating staff and faculty. Seven women occupy senior faculty positions, including the Head of the Department of Law, a Permanent United States Military Academy Professor (PUSMA) in the Department of Social Sciences, and the Staff Judge Advocate. These were the first women to occupy these positions.

One of the four Regimental TACs within the Brigade Tactical Department is a woman, ensuring a visible presence of women in senior leadership positions among those responsible for cadets' military development. To increase representation of women among TACs and senior NCOs, USMA directed that women should be 14% of TAC officers and 13% of NCOs within the Brigade during the 2006 summer training period. During this period, 10-12% of cadet leadership positions went to women cadets. In the Eisenhower Leader Development Program, which trains future TACs, 18% of the participants in 2006 were women. They will become TACs at USMA in June 2007.

Also during this academic year, USMA revamped the cadet lecture series by making the sessions during academic hours, bringing in new speakers, and incorporating new material obtained from National Sexual Assault Resource Centers. To emphasize the importance of training in prevention and response to sexual harassment and assault, USMA revised three core courses for all cadets. General Psychology includes training on building strategies to combat sexual harassment and assault in units, and features counseling scenarios related to sexual harassment and gender prejudice. The corresponding upper level course, Military Psychology, includes content on Values-Based Leadership and a counseling laboratory that involves sexual assault scenarios. The third course, Constitutional/Military Law, which all seniors must take, includes instruction on the revised UCMJ provisions related to sexual harassment, assault, and rape. Each course tests cadets on these materials as part of midterm and final examinations.

In August 2005, U.S. Corps of Cadets published a revised Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Policy that established procedures and designated responsibilities for the implementation of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program at the cadet level. This policy incorporated DoD policy directives, including procedures for confidential and restricted reporting, and the assignment of victim advocates and victim witness liaisons. The SARC has publicized the policy through briefings of cadets, faculty, and staff, as well as newspaper articles and promotional literature. In April 2006, the Academy hosted a conference to celebrate 30 years of women's attendance at USMA. In May 2006, the Academy sponsored victim advocacy training for its staff, representatives from the other Service Academies, and multiple civilian agencies.

For APY 2006, USMA plans to develop a prevention plan that incorporates all ongoing sexual assault-related activities and integrates a developmental model for cadets, other Army personnel, and civilians at West Point. Academy senior leaders seek to encourage a cadet-led organization to focus on sexual misconduct. The Academy will also continue to provide detailed status reports to the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel on the implementation of actions based on the DoD Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Violence.

USMA estimated that 70% of sexual assaults involved alcohol abuse, as did most of the Academy's other major misconduct cases. To address this problem, the Commandant of Cadets

developed a coherent approach based on the results of the Responsible Use of Alcohol conference it sponsored in July 2003 and a similar conference in March 2004. The Academy has a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Council that trains 64 cadets, two from each company, every year. The cadets participate in a four-day seminar at the end of each APY.

In addition, 64 Respect Representatives, also two per company, receive 40 hours of equal opportunity training from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI), which includes training on identification and responses to alcohol abuse and approaches to responsible drinking. Cadets receive eight hours of training on responsible drinking as part of their values education curriculum, and Officers in Charge who accompany cadets on weekend trips must be educated on regulations governing alcohol consumption. The Academy punishes legal-age cadets who provide alcohol to underage cadets, as well as the cadets who consume alcohol. The Academy also conducts extensive testing for use of illegal drugs, including both mass and random urinalyses.

Recent surveys demonstrated strong emotions by both women and men cadets that the other gender received favorable treatment at USMA. Women cadets perceived themselves as second-class because of the Academy's focus on training officers for combat arms, where some positions are barred to women. Male cadets perceived women as enjoying less stringent physical education requirements. To reduce gender-based misconceptions and sexual harassment, USMA focuses on the rapid maturation of all cadets, beginning upon their arrival at West Point. The Academy leadership briefs cadets, faculty, and staff on current Academy culture perceptions and areas requiring improvement.

U.S. Naval Academy. Sexual harassment, misconduct and assault are not tolerated in the Navy and Marine Corps and they are not tolerated at USNA (U.S. Congress, 2006c). USNA remains focused on preventing, deterring, and effectively responding to these unacceptable behaviors. USNA's policy is to prevent and deter sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault within the brigade and at the Academy as a whole. USNA's culture builds from naval traditions and heritage characterized by commitment and excellence in officer and professional development. The leadership at USNA endeavors to develop a professional culture that fosters dignity and respect, while also encouraging personal responsibility and accountability. The highest standards and highest expectations of character and conduct apply equally and fairly to each and every midshipman in the Brigade. USNA strives to establish a climate which encourages reporting of sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault incidents, so the victim is supported and allegations are responded to fairly and appropriately. The Naval Academy has maximized reporting avenues in the belief that accessibility and confidentiality will further encourage victims to come forward and to access support services.

The Naval Academy has in place, through its Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program, many promising practices. The Naval Academy has been aggressive in its efforts to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault. In April 2004, the Naval Academy established the permanent position of Program Manager for Sexual Harassment, Misconduct, Assault Prevention and Response (now SARC) and this senior officer position is currently filled by a Navy Commander who reports directly to the Superintendent. USNA addresses DoD and Naval Academy policies, reporting paths and confidentiality, and resources for victim support in its sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault prevention and response

training. All personnel are informed about the Naval Academy's SAVI Web site, which contains more detailed information. In addition to the midshipmen training detailed above, Naval Academy faculty and staff also receive orientation upon reporting to the Academy for duty, and during annual refresher training. Mental Health Providers and first responders have also participated in specialized training.

The Naval Academy's sexual assault policy clearly defines all forms of sexual misconduct according to the DoD standard. USNA's training details points of contact and available reporting options, and strongly encourages victims to report incidents. All midshipmen, faculty, and staff receive detailed annual training on all aspects of this policy. In addition, the Naval Academy works hard to foster an environment that encourages reporting so that the appropriate care can be provided for victims, allegations can be investigated and perpetrators can be held accountable. Sexual assault training delineates reporting options, confidentiality, and resources available to victims. The Academy's SAVI program provides identity protection and restoration of control to victims of sexual assault. USNA fully supports increased confidentiality and believes that it is essential for victims to come forward. SAVI Guides and the Brigade SAVI Liaison (trained full-time officer) with confidential reporting authority have permitted victims to obtain information and assistance (e.g., counseling), without disclosing their identity or initiating an investigation.

The Naval Academy ensures a sensitive, coordinated approach to victim support. A midshipman who experiences a sexual assault or sexual harassment can obtain immediate, 24/7 assistance and support through multiple channels, including the SARC, SAVI Liaisons and SAVI Advocates (officers and senior enlisted), SAVI Guides, psychotherapists, the chain of command, and through other assigned faculty and staff. The victim is immediately assigned a trained personal advocate to provide support and assistance throughout the medical, administrative, legal, and counseling process. This support continues until the victim no longer requires or desires it. Specifically to add support, the Naval Academy hired a licensed clinical social worker, in June 2005, as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Intervention Specialist who specializes in sexual assault/trauma therapy.

In August 2005, the DTF released its report assessing the efforts and effectiveness of the Naval and Military Academies at preventing and responding to sexual harassment and violence. The assessment found that both academies had been actively addressing the issues of sexual harassment and assault before the Task Force review. The DTF Report identified 44 findings and 62 accompanying recommendations. The recommended actions for improving effectiveness within those areas ranged from statutory reform, requiring external assistance, to internal process changes. Through the Naval Academy's enhanced emphasis on training and education (prevention and response awareness - curricular and non-curricular); victim support (immediate and continuous); culture (equity, dignity and respect); and resources (adequate and accessible), USNA continues to improve and progress in all related areas.

USNA has increased the visibility of female role models at all levels of leadership. The Academy has 70 female officers out of 392 officers assigned (18%). Sixteen are senior officers (O-5 and O-6), compared to nine in 2003. Women officers hold key leadership positions including Commandant, Deputy Superintendent/Chief of Staff, Director of Admissions, Division Director of Math and Science, and two of six Battalion Officers. Female junior officers are

serving many positions at USNA as company officers, instructors, and support staff. Additionally, there are currently five authorized billets for female Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs) to serve in the brigade, and the Academy is seeking a sixth billet to accommodate the increased number of female midshipmen (nearly 23% of the Class of 2010, a record number). About 55% of USNA's faculty is civilian and nearly one-third (28%) of civilian faculty members are women. Additionally, 7 of 18 Department Chairs are women (one of whom is an active-duty Captain).

Since 1996, USNA has conducted an annual values survey that assesses command climate and programs through a series of questions about areas of importance to midshipmen, while measuring midshipmen's attitudes and experiences in a variety of areas, including sexual harassment, misconduct and assault. The most recent survey results, conducted in October 2005, show that the Naval Academy is making steady progress in several areas, such as sexual harassment, assault, perceptions of fairness, and overall satisfaction. Continued use of survey and management tools help the Academy and Navy leadership determine the effectiveness of these efforts and determine where particular attention should be focused in order to provide a safe and professional environment.

Preventing and deterring sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault is a critically important issue to the Naval Academy. Creating a climate at USNA where people treat each other with dignity and respect is among our highest priorities. The Naval Academy will continue its focus on culture and gender relations toward the goal of improving dignity and respect among midshipmen, while working to eliminate sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault.

U.S. Air Force Academy. The prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault is an ongoing opportunity for USAFA to lead efforts to change attitudes and behaviors associated with these national problems. USAFA has responded by leading the way since 2002 in crafting an institution-wide response to these issues. In 2003, three major studies of sexual assault were conducted at USAFA. First, the Working Group Concerning the Deterrence of and Response to Incidents of Sexual Assault at the U.S. Air Force Academy (Walker Working Group) was established to review cadet complaints. In its June 2003 final report, the Walker Working Group found no systematic acceptance of sexual assault, systematic maltreatment of cadets who reported sexual assault, or institutional avoidance of responsibility (Department of the Air Force General Counsel, 2003). Second, the DoD IG investigated allegations of sexual assaults at the Air Force Academy to determine the magnitude of the problem (Department of Defense Inspector General, 2004). Third, former Representative Tillie Fowler led a panel chartered by the U.S. Congress to review directives, processes, procedures, policies and responses to sexual misconduct allegations at USAFA (U.S. Congress, 2003). Addressing the findings and recommendations of these studies is an ongoing effort since the problems of sexual harassment and sexual assault are not "fix and forget" problems.

In the midst of these studies at USAFA and based on preliminary findings of an Air Force task force investigating allegations of sexual assaults at USAFA, the Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Force Chief of Staff issued the Agenda for Change, which directed broad changes affecting all aspects of the Academy (Department of the Air Force, 2003). USAFA implemented 140 of the 165 Agenda for Change recommendations within 8 months, and then focused on the implementation of the remaining recommendations (Miles, 2003). These included instituting a

program of cadet training and education about human relations, sexual harassment and sexual assault. Senior leaders at USAFA developed the USAFA Culture and Climate Campaign Plan in October 2003. Based in part on survey results, the five-phase, multi-year plan was intended to improve and embed a climate conducive to developing officers who are leaders of character; where every cadet, cadet candidate, faculty, and staff member can operate at their full potential without fear of marginalization, retribution, or ostracism. Initial phases of the plan included awareness campaigns and focus groups to ensure all USAFA personnel understood the nature of the challenges within the USAFA culture and climate; robust education and training of all cadets, faculty, and staff; and multiple surveys and assessments of Academy culture, including gender relations.

The Agenda for Change was a map for complete cultural change within the Academy; however, this was not the conclusion of the Air Force's efforts to address the issue (Department of the Air Force, 2004). Concerns over sexual assault led the Air Force senior leadership to conduct an Air Force-wide assessment of the problem. During this assessment, the Air Force reviewed established policies, conducted corporate and university benchmarking, and engaged sexual assault subject matter experts external to the Air Force, such as Dr. David Lisak, a leading researcher who has focused on understanding offenders. One major finding of this assessment was that because sexual assault is a crime of shame for many victims, the Air Force needs to aggressively address its cultural and institutional environment to ensure that respect and dignity are upheld for each member by building an institutional framework that fosters trust in the willingness and ability of commanders to punish offenders and care for victims.

From October 2003 to March 2004, USAFA staff revised policies, operating instructions, USAFA instructions (USAFAIs), and related policies for permanent codification of changes to USAFA's sexual assault prevention and response programs and resources (U.S. Congress, 2006b). USAFA also established new programs aimed at cultural awareness and values education. In January 2004, USAFA launched the Officer Development System (ODS) to integrate officer development and empower cadets to take responsibility for their own and other cadets' personal and professional development. In May 2004, USAFA sponsored a one-day conference on sexual assault issues that educated USAFA, other military, and civilian personnel on social issues associated with sexual assault and harassment. USAFA instituted a new Personal Ethics and Education Representative (PEER) program to integrate human relations and sexual assault peer education programs, focusing on the relationship between a climate tolerating sexual harassment and incidents of sexual assault. PEERs are cadets who volunteer to be their squadron's peer-to-peer educators on human relations topics and to provide referrals to appropriate helping agency providers on a range of issues facing college-aged students. USAFA's PEERs are certified by the BACCHUS Network™ and USAFA's PEER program is the largest such program in the nation (total PEERs and PEER-to-student ratio) with 103 PEERs serving over 4,400 cadets.[7] To further assist cadets in understanding the impacts of behavioral choices, USAFA leaders communicate data on personal conduct to cadets monthly. Since June 2004, USAFA has focused cadet education and training to provide a developmental and integrated approach to all learning associated with social and behavioral issues.

[7] BACCHUS is an acronym for Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students. The BACCHUS Network™ began in 1975 as a student leadership organization at the University of Florida in response to the need for alcohol awareness and abuse prevention needs on the campus.

USAFAI 51-202, Academy Response Team, issued in September 2004, established the Academy Response Team (ART), led by the Vice Commandant, to respond to reports of sexual assaults. The Vice Commandant oversees the Academy Counseling Center (ACC) and conducts meetings twice a month for case management of sexual assault reports. In the same directive, USAFA established the position of Victim Advocate (VA), a trained professional in sexual assault response, to provide support to victims. ART Tier I first-responder capability includes the Vice Commandant, VA, and liaisons from the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), Security Forces, and the Judge Advocate's office. Medical professionals from the Cadet Clinic and the USAFA Hospital provide Tier II health care services to victims, and credentialed psychotherapists at the ACC and the Life Skills Center offer ongoing counseling and mental health care. Local civilian hospitals provide supplemental care.

The ART controls case management of each alleged sexual assault until the Vice Commandant determines that the case should be closed or the complainant permanently transfers from the Academy. ART Tier I and Tier II members receive annual training in sexual assault response issues. The ART also serves as a central resource for tracking and monitoring reported cases of sexual assault and maintains monthly reports. To publicize the ART concept, USAFA held ART breakfasts beginning in Fall 2003 and extended ART to all USAFA personnel in Spring 2004.

USAFA's Academy Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) works with Victim Advocates in the ART to provide immediate and long-term assistance and to ensure victims receive appropriate physical and emotional care for as long as needed. USAFA uses a graduated training and education approach that devotes over 150 structured curriculum hours to character and leadership development. More than 55 of those hours are devoted to lessons with respect as the baseline on topics such as substance abuse, accountability, and human relations (including sexual harassment and assault training). USAFA also initiated small group education and training lessons for cadets and permanent party on the means to report sexual assault and receive care. These lessons are largely provided by a small cadre of hand-picked instructors to insure consistency of message—explaining the victim-focus of our response is to maximize the care available to a victim while keeping options open for prosecution of perpetrators.

Through agreements with local helping agencies, USAFA provides a range of services to ensure confidentiality and preservation of evidence so victims will be encouraged to report sexual assaults. While ensuring victims have the option of restricted reporting of sexual assaults, USAFA also strives to ensure that perpetrators will be held accountable once the victim has recovered to the point of opening a criminal investigation.

For reference purposes, USAFAI 51-202 was rescinded in mid-2005 in order to implement DoD policy directives from the Joint Task Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (JTF SAPR), specifically, the restricted (confidential) reporting option for victims of sexual assault. USAFAI 51-202 was written under the mandate for mandatory reporting of sexual assault and this concept permeated the entire instruction. Since June 2005, the SARC and ART have functioned with a distinct focus on victim care initially using interim processes to implement restricted reporting and later implementing formal DoD and USAF policy guidance.

The Air Force and the Air Force Academy continue in efforts to recognize the most capable personnel with leadership opportunities for our active duty members and cadets alike. Throughout the Academy, women hold many significant leadership positions at all levels. The Dean of the Faculty and the Commandant of Cadets are women. Within the Dean's faculty, 2 of 20 department head posts are held by women and women comprise 16.2 % of the teaching faculty. On the Commandant's staff, the Vice Commandant, Climate and Culture, and five other top posts are held by women as well as two of four deputy group commanders and eight of 40 Air Officers Commanding (squadron commanders). Among cadets, the Class of 2010 boasts the largest number of women entering basic cadet training in Academy history. At 20.5 percent, this is also the largest percentage of women in any Academy class. In our athletic department, two of six division chiefs are women. At the USAFA Preparatory School, women comprise 25% of the faculty/staff and 25% of the cadet candidates are women. Two of three Prep School squadrons are commanded by women and one of three squadron NCOs is a woman. At the 306th Flying Training Group, the Air Education and Training Command unit that conducts all USAFA airmanship programs, women hold command of two flights and two others hold senior staff positions within the training squadrons alongside women cadets who are Instructor Pilots in gliders and Jumpmasters/Instructors in the Academy's parachuting program. Finally, the 10th Air Base Wing was commanded by a woman from 2004 to 2006 and seven women currently hold key positions ranging from the deputy Medical Group Commander to both lead Equal Opportunity Office positions, military and civilian.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault Incidents

DoD Incidents. Both DoD as a whole and each of the Service Academies issued reports about sexual assault in 2005. In its FY 2005 report to Congress, DoD stated that the Services received 2,374 reports of alleged cases of sexual assault involving Service members. Restricted reporting, which became effective on June 14, 2005, accounted for 435 (65%) of these reports. Victims later chose to convert 108 (25%) of these restricted reports to unrestricted status, resulting in the criminal investigation and possible prosecution of 2,047 cases. By the end of December 2005, DoD had completed 1,386 of the investigations involving 1,474 offenders. DoD did not pursue action against more than half of the alleged offenders because they lacked sufficient evidence (43%), because the offender was unidentified (11%), or because the offender was a civilian or foreign national (3%).[8] Of the 626 remaining alleged offenders, commanders took punitive action against 274, including 79 courts martial. The remaining 352 offenders were awaiting final action. DoD also completed 468 investigations and 317 proceedings begun during CY 2004 involving 753 alleged offenders. Of these, 330 received punitive actions, no action was taken against 302 due to lack of evidence, and 41 offenders were referred to civilian or foreign authorities.

USMA Incidents. In APY 2005, from June 1, 2004 through May 31, 2005, USMA had 15 reported unrestricted cases of sexual assault (3 rapes, 1 forcible sodomy, and 11 indecent assaults), as well as three restricted reports of alleged sexual assault (all rape). CID investigated

[8] When the offender in a sexual assault report is a foreign national, DoD notifies the host nation's law enforcement either directly or through the State Department depending on the governing Status of Forces Agreement (if one exists). Since DoD does not have jurisdiction over civilians (whether they are host nationals, U.S. or others), the host nation determines whether to investigate and/or prosecute. DoD cooperates to the fullest extent possible, and commanders can ban the alleged offender from entering U.S. installations.

the unrestricted reports and established probable cause that seven of the 15 reported offenses occurred as alleged. The Academy pursued punitive action, either through UCMJ or cadet misconduct channels. In the restricted reports, USMA counselors emphasized the importance of reporting the incidents to authorities to enable action against the offenders.

In APY 2006, USMA had six unrestricted cases of sexual assault involving cadets (3 rapes, 1 forcible sodomy, and 3 indecent assaults). In addition, USMA received seven restricted reports of such incidents (3 rapes and 4 indecent assaults). CID investigated the unrestricted reports and substantiated two rapes and one indecent assault.

USNA Incidents. During APY 2005, from May 29, 2004 through May 27, 2005, USNA had 12 unrestricted reports of alleged sexual assaults involving midshipmen (7 incidents of rape, 2 incidents of forcible sodomy, and 3 of indecent touching). In addition, USNA had 5 restricted reports of such incidents (4 incidents of unwanted sexual intercourse and 1 incident of indecent touching). The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) conducted investigations of the unrestricted reports and was unable to substantiate any of these reports of unwanted sexual intercourse or forcible sodomy. In two unrestricted reports of indecent touching, NCIS found evidence supporting the allegation. NCIS could not investigate the restricted reports.

In APY 2006, USNA had 12 unrestricted reports of sexual assaults involving midshipmen (nine rapes, 1 sodomy, and 2 indecent assaults). Three of these reports (2 rape and 1 indecent assault) initially were restricted, but the victims subsequently opted to participate in criminal investigations. NCIS substantiated one allegation of indecent assault. USNA also received three restricted reports (all rape).

USAFA Incidents. During APY 2005, USAFA received three unrestricted reports of sexual assault (all three classified as indecent assault) from cadets for offenses that occurred while the victim was a cadet. Two of those cases involved both cadet victims and cadet perpetrators and the other case involved a cadet victim and a civilian perpetrator. The two cases involving cadet victims and cadet perpetrators were substantiated. One case proceeded to an Article 32 investigation but did not proceed to courts-martial due to lack of sufficient evidence. The other case resulted in disenrollment of the perpetrator due to the sexual assault allegation and other reasons. USAFA could not substantiate the case involving the cadet victim and civilian perpetrator because it fell outside USAFA's jurisdictional purview. Local authorities did not take action due the victim's unwillingness to pursue an investigation and lack of sufficient evidence.

In APY 2006, USAFA received five unrestricted reports of sexual assault involving cadets (3 rapes and 2 indecent assault). The Academy also received five restricted reports, all involving rape. OSI investigated the three assaults within their jurisdiction (2 rapes and 1 indecent assault) and substantiated all three. USAFA referred one rape charge to court-martial, but an Article 32 hearing on the other was cancelled after the victim declined to testify. No action could be taken against the indecent assault victim elected not to participate in any legal proceeding.

Studies of Sexual Assault at Civilian Colleges

The Service Academies are military institutions, and their students are serving members of the Armed Forces. They are subject to different rules, undergo different training, and are evaluated by different standards than women and men of similar ages who attend civilian colleges and universities. Despite these differences, the experience of women and men at civilian colleges serves as a point of comparison in assessing gender relations at the Academies. This section describes some of the studies of college women undertaken in the recent past.

Sexual Assault Behaviors Experienced

Completed or Attempted Rape. Most studies of college women's sexual victimization have focused on sexual assault in the form of completed or attempted rape. Estimates of the frequency of rape or attempted rape among college students have varied depending on the survey and reference period. A survey of 2,016 women at a midwestern university estimated the rate of college women who are rape victims to be at 13% (Koss, 1985). The Sexual Experiences Survey (SES), a national survey of 3,187 women at 32 institutions of higher learning in 1985 sponsored by the Ms. Foundation, reported that, since age 14, 15% of college women had been victims of completed rape and another 12% had experienced attempted rape (Koss, Gidycz, and Wisniewski, 1987).

The National College Women Sexual Victimization (NCWSV) study examined data on 4,446 college women during a seven-month period in the 1996-97 academic year. It found that about 21% had experienced completed (10%) or attempted (11%) rape at some time in their lives. In terms of the first seven months of the 1996-97 academic year, the study found that rape incidents were about 350 per 10,000 students (3.5%) involving 3% of college women (completed rape: 1.7%; attempted rape: 1.1%). Generalizing from the data, researchers estimated that about 5% of college women experienced rape incidents during a 12-month period and that 20-25% were rape victims during their 4-5 year college careers (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000). The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), an annual Department of Justice survey that compiled data on a total of 36,881 college students from 1995 to 2002 found that an average of 6% of college women reported experiencing rape during each 12-month period. Average rates for all college students (male and female) declined from 4% in 1995 to 3% in 2002 (Baum & Klaus, 2005). An annual rate of 6% for college women would translate into 24-30% of women who experienced rape during their college years. Based on these surveys, an estimated 15-30% of college women were victims of completed or attempted rape while in college, averaging 3-6% per year for a (typically) five-year undergraduate education.

All Sexual Victimization. Studies used *sexual victimization* to refer to various types of unwanted sexual attention. In the 1985 survey, for example, Koss et al. (1987) differentiated between sexual intercourse, other sex acts (defined as other forms of penetration), and sex play (defined as physical contact without penetration). Koss et al. also distinguished the following categories: (1) rape; (2) attempted rape; (3) sexual coercion (including force, alcohol or drugs, misuse of authority, or verbal coercion); (4) unwanted sexual contact; and (5) no sexual aggression or victimization. Using these categories, about 54% of women reported experiencing some form of sexual victimization since age 14. Victimization involving the threat or use of some degree of force ranged from sex acts (6%) to sex play (13%). Alcohol and/or drugs were

involved in attempted (12%) or completed (8%) sexual intercourse. Misuse of authority accounted for 2-5% of sexual experiences, whereas verbal coercion (i.e., continual arguments and pressure) was used in 25% of victimization involving intercourse and 44% of victimization involving sex play.

The 1997 NCWSV reported that, prior to the 1996-97 academic year, more than one-third (36%) of college women experienced some type of threatened, attempted, or completed "unwanted or uninvited touching of a sexual nature" (comparable to "sex play" in the 1985 survey), including 6% who reported experiencing some other type of "unwanted or uninvited sexual intercourse or physical sexual contact."

The 1997 NCWSV also reported rates of verbal and visual victimization. Verbal victimization included behaviors comparable to the 2005 survey's categories of crude/offensive behavior and sexist behavior. Visual victimization included exposure to sexually explicit images and accounted for from less than one percent to about 6% of victims. Verbal victimization was much more common and included sexist remarks (54%) and noises with sexual overtones (48%), as well as phone calls, messages, or intrusive questions (19-22%), and false sex-related rumors (10%) (Fisher et al., 2000).

Characteristics of Sexual Assaults

Some of the studies addressed characteristics of incidents of sexual assaults, including demographic data on the victim and perpetrator, victim-offender relationship, and the circumstances in which victimization occurred.

The Victim. Surveys varied in terms of the association of victim demographics with the incidence of sexual victimization. In 1995, the National College Health Risk Behavior Survey (NCHRBS) of 4,838 women at 148 secondary education institutions found that of college women who reported experiencing completed or attempted rape at some point in their lives, 71% reported having forced intercourse before they were 19, including nearly half (47%) who had that experience before age 17. Nearly 40% said their most recent experience of forced intercourse occurred after age 18 (Brener, McMahon, Warren, & Douglas, 1999).

The NCHRBS also found that, compared to other college women, victims of forced intercourse were more likely to have engaged in one or more health-risk behaviors. Victims were somewhat more likely to be active in consensual sexual relationships. They were more likely to have had their first sexual experience before age 15 (21% vs. 9%) and to have had two or more sexual partners during the three months before taking the survey (12% vs. 6%). They were also more likely to have used alcohol or drugs during their last intercourse (22% vs. 12%), smoked cigarettes within 30 days prior to taking the survey (39% vs. 25%), and seriously contemplated suicide during the prior 12 months (19% vs. 8%). There were no differences between victims and non-victims in their general use of alcohol (including binge drinking) or marijuana in the 30 days before taking the survey. Overall, college women who had been raped were 1.5-2.7 times more likely than other college women to engage in one or more of the health-risk behaviors examined in the survey (Brener et al., 1999).

The Offender and the Victim-Offender Relationship. In most instances, the perpetrator of sexual assault was a male college student. Perpetrators tended to be repeat offenders. In an early study, the 1985 SES reported that, for the 12-month period preceding the survey, 96 men accounted for 187 rapes (of 353 total), 105 men accounted for 167 attempted rapes, 374 for 854 episodes of unwanted sexual contact, and 167 engaged in 311 episodes of sexual coercion. In all, 742 men were involved in 1,519 incidents, for an average of about two incidents per offender during a single year (Koss et al., 1987).

In most instances, the offender was someone whom the victim knew at least casually. The 1997 NCWSV, for example, found that about 90% of rape victims knew their offenders. Perpetrators included fellow classmates (completed rape: 36%; attempted rape: 44%), friends (34% vs. 24%), current or former boyfriends (24% vs. 15%), or acquaintances (3% vs. 10%). Dates were occasions for 13% of completed rapes, 35% of attempted rapes, and 23% of threatened rapes (Fisher et al., 2000). The 1995-2002 NCVS found that, on average during those years, 79% of rape/sexual assault victims knew their attackers (Baum & Klaus, 2005). Strangers accounted for an average 19% of offenders in the NCVS data, compared to no more than 8% (attempted rape) in the NCWSV. In addition to victims' reports, a minority of men in different surveys reported attempting to obtain sexual intercourse by force (5-26%) or succeeding in doing so against the will of the woman involved (8-15%) (Kanin, 1957; Koss, 1985; Koss et al., 1987; Rapaport & Burkhart, 1984).

Time and Place of Sexual Assault. Completed or attempted incidents of rape or sexual assault against college women typically occurred at night in living quarters, either on or off campus. The 1997 NCWSV found that, of completed rapes, 52% occurred after midnight and another 37% between 6 p.m. and midnight. The NCWSV also indicated that most completed rapes (66%), completed sexual coercion (71%), and completed or attempted sexual contact (61-66%) occurred off campus. About half of all attempted rapes (45%), attempted sexual coercion (47%), and threatened assaults (44-54%), with or without the use or threat of force, occurred on campus (Fisher et al., 2000). Summarizing 1995-2002 data on all violent victimizations of college students (not only sexual assault), the NCVS reported that an annual average of 72% of those occurring off campus (comprising 93% of all incidents) and 39% of those happening on-campus took place after 6 p.m. (Baum & Klaus, 2005). The 1985 SES reported that men admitted committing rape more often in the Southeast (6%) than the Midwest (3%) or the West (2%) and that rape occurred more often at private colleges (14%) and major universities (17%) than at religiously affiliated institutions (7%) (Koss et al., 1987).

Violence During Sexual Assault. The NCWSV reported that about one in five rape and attempted rape victims suffered some type of physical injury. More than half of victims in the survey said they used physical force to resist the offender (completed rape: 55%; attempted rape: 69%) (Fisher et al., 2000). The NCVS found that an annual average of 87% of rape/sexual assault incidents did not involve a weapon (Baum & Klaus, 2005). The NCWSV reported that less than 2% of incidents involved the presence of a weapon (Fisher, Daigle, Cullen, & Turner, 2003). An early 1990s survey of 65 rape victims (among 388 female college seniors) found that 46% of the victims reported that they were overcome by force or the threat of force (Schwartz & Leggett, 1999).

Use of Alcohol or Drugs. The 1985 SES found that college women reported that they used alcohol or drugs in relatively small percentages of completed (8%) or attempted (12%) unwanted sexual intercourse since age 14, but there was a much higher incidence of alcohol/drug use by victims in 353 rapes during the 12 months preceding the survey. Of 207 women involved, 91 women (44%) reported intentional intoxication in 159 incidents (45% of all incidents). Also in that survey, 57 men indicated they used intentional intoxication in 103 incidents of non-consensual intercourse (Koss et al., 1987). The NCWSV reported that 70% of incidents involved alcohol or drug use, whether by victims (43% of incidents) or offenders (69% of incidents). It also found that 21% of the incidents involved underage victims (Fisher et al., 2003). The NCVS reported that victims perceived that offenders used alcohol or drugs in an annual average of 40% of sexual assaults, only slightly more than indicated no alcohol or drug use by the offender (38%). More than one in five victims (22%), however, said they did not know if the offender was using such substances (Baum & Klaus, 2005).

The Harvard School of Public Health conducted the College Alcohol Study (CAS) mail survey of 23,980 full-time undergraduates at 119 four-year colleges in 1997, 1999, and 2001 (Mohler-Kuo, Dowdall, Koss, & Wechsler, 2004). The study found that 70-75% of college women who experienced rape since the beginning of the school year (4-5% of the total) in each survey said they were raped while intoxicated. The study also found that the average heavy episodic drinking level (three or more episodes of drinking five or more drinks in a row in the past two weeks) at a college was strongly related to the risk of being raped while intoxicated. Public colleges with rural campuses in the South and North Central regions had higher risks of such incidents.

Reporting Sexual Victimization

Some surveys addressed the issue of victims' reporting of sexual victimization incidents to authorities or discussing them with others. They also examined reasons for not reporting the incidents.

Reporting to Authorities. The 1985 SES reported that 5% of college women who were forced to have sexual intercourse since age 14 reported their experiences to the police, the same percentage as sought victim assistance services (Koss et al., 1987). A 1990s national survey indicated that college students reported 22% of rapes and 17% of other sexual assaults to police or campus authorities (Sloan, Fisher, & Cullen, 1997). The 1997 NCWSV found that 87% of rapes, 86% of sexual assaults, and almost all (98%) of unwanted sexual contacts went unreported to police (Fisher & Cullen, 1999). The NCWSV found that only 5% of those experiencing any type of on-campus sexual victimization reported the incidents to campus authorities (Fisher et al., 2003).

A 1990s national survey also found that only 25% of all instances of victimization (not only sexual assault) of college students were reported to authorities (Sloan et al., 1997). The 1995-2002 NCVS stated that police were informed of about 35% of all violent victimizations (not only sexual assault) against college students (Baum & Klaus, 2005). Thus, sexual assault and most other violence against college students went unreported to authorities.

Reasons for Not Reporting. The NCWSV examined reasons why college women did not report sexual victimization to authorities. By far the most frequent reason given was that the victim believed the incident was not serious enough to report (Fisher et al., 2003). Even among those who experienced a completed rather than attempted rape, nearly two-thirds (65%) did not regard the incident as serious enough to report (Fisher et al., 2000). The second most common reason was that the victim was not sure that a crime or harm had been intended (Fisher et al., 2000, 2003). The NCVS summary of 1995-2002 data for all violent victimizations of college students reported that 31% indicated they did not report because the incident was a private matter (Baum & Klaus, 2005).

Privacy concerns were also prominent among victims of rape and sexual coercion. About 40% of rape victims and 30% of those who experienced sexual coercion did not want their family or others to know about the incident. Privacy was more often cited by victims of completed rape (44-47%) and sexual coercion (42-44%) than by those who experienced attempts at these actions (32% vs. 20-21%). One-third of rape victims (33%) indicated they were afraid of reprisal by the offender or others. This concern was greater for those who experienced completed rather than attempted rape (40% vs. 25%) or sexual coercion (31% vs. 12%) (Fisher et al., 2000, 2003).

Evidence and police responses were also factors in not reporting sexual victimization. More than one-third (37%) of rape victims (including 42% of victims of completed rapes) indicated they lacked proof that the incident happened, compared to 20-25% of those who experienced other sexual victimizations. About 30% of rape and other victims (27% of completed rape victims) indicated they believed the police would not think their experience was serious enough to pursue. Similarly, 20-22% of rape (completed: 26%; attempted: 13%) and other victims reported that the police would not want to be bothered by their complaint. Nearly as many rape victims (17% overall, but 25% of completed rape victims) expressed concern that they would be treated with hostility by the police. Only about 1 in 10 (7-11%) said they did not know how to report the incident (Fisher et al., 2000, 2003).

Although not examined in the NCWSV, another reason for not reporting sexual assault might be self-blame by victims. A survey of 65 college women who were rape victims found that 27% of those who were raped while intoxicated (accounting for 57% of all victims) blamed themselves exclusively and another 52% blamed both themselves and the offender. Even among the 43% who were raped by the threat or use of physical force, half (50%) indicated they accepted some (27%) or all (23%) of the blame for the incident (Schwartz & Leggett, 1999).

Discussions with Others. Although reluctant to go to authorities, many rape victims discussed their experiences with others. The 1985 SES found that more than half (58%) of college women who were victims of rape since age 14 mentioned their experience to someone. Another study found that more than 75% of rape victims discussed their ordeals with someone, typically a female friend (Pitts & Schwartz, 1993). In that study, only 5% of the first persons told about the rape suggested the victim report the incident to the police. The 1997 NCWSV found that two-thirds (66%) of rape victims told someone other than the police or campus authorities about their experience. Most often (88%), that person was a friend. Relatively few rape victims told family members (10%) or current boyfriends (8%). College women were more likely (74%) to tell someone else about incidents (Fisher et al., 2003).

Studies of Stalking at Civilian Colleges

Stalking (repeated unwanted attention that would create fear in a reasonable person) is a type of victimization that may, but need not, include sexual contact or verbal victimization. The NCWSV, the main survey that examined stalking, found that 13% of college women reported being stalked in the first seven months of the 1996-97 academic year (Fisher et al., 2000). A smaller study (861 women at nine postsecondary institutions) reported that 11% of women reported being stalked during the six months preceding the survey (Mustaine & Tewksbury, 1999).

The NCWSV found that about 80% of stalking victims knew their stalkers, who included boyfriends or ex-boyfriends (43%), classmates (25%), acquaintances (10%), friends (6%), or coworkers (6%). Stalking behaviors typically included telephone calls (78%), waiting for the victim (48%), watching from a distance (44%), following (42%), letters (31%), or emails (25%). In 10% of the incidents, the stalker forced or attempted sexual contact with the victim. About two-thirds reported experiencing two to six stalking incidents per week, usually over a 60-day period. About 17% of victims reported the incidents to the police, and more than 90% discussed their experience with someone else. Victims' responses included avoidance (43%) or confrontation (16%). Nearly 30% of women reported being injured emotionally or psychologically by the experience (Fisher et al., 2000).

American Association of University Women Study of Sexual Harassment at Civilian Colleges

Although most other surveys of the sexual victimization of college women have focused primarily on rape and other sexual assaults, in January 2006, the American Association of University Women (AAUW) released the results of a May 2005 study that questioned students about 15 types of behavior associated with sexual harassment (Hill & Silva, 2006). The online survey of 2,036 college students included full- and part-time undergraduate students, ages 18-24, at public and private two- and four-year institutions of higher education.

Sexual Harassment Behaviors Experienced

In the AAUW survey, a large majority (89%) indicated sexual harassment occurred at their college or university. About two-thirds reported they (62%) or knew someone who had (66%) had been sexually harassed. Half of students (53%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual comments, jokes, gestures, and looks. Other prevalent types of sexual harassment included flashing or mooning (28%), touching or brushing in a sexual way (both 25%), being called a homophobic name (24%), receiving unwanted messages or pictures (18%), having sexual rumors spread against them (16%), and having their clothes pulled in a sexual way (15%). About 5-10% of students reported being the targets of sexual Internet postings, forced kissing, other forced sexual activity, clothing removal, sexual coercion, and spying during dressing or showering.

Characteristics of Sexual Harassment

The Victim. Women and men were nearly equally likely to indicate they experienced sexual harassment (females 62%; males 61%). Women were more likely than men to report

sexual comments (57% vs. 48%), sexual touching or brushing (28% vs. 22%), and various types of physical contact (35% vs. 29%). Women were less likely than men to report being called homophobic names (13% vs. 37%) or to have sexual messages about them posted on the Internet (6% vs. 12%). There were only minor differences by gender in other types of sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment occurred most often in student housing (39%), outside on college grounds (37%), in common areas of campus buildings (24%), or in classrooms (20%). Sexual harassment was more frequent at large four-year colleges than smaller (fewer than 1,000 undergraduates) four-year or any two-year institutions. About half (48%) of students at two-year schools indicated being sexually harassed, compared to 65% of students at four-year colleges. Students at private colleges were more likely to experience harassment than those at public colleges (68% vs. 59%).

Offender Characteristics and Motivations. Women (58%) said their sexual harassers were men, as did 37% of male students. Four of five offenders (80%) were current or former students, but 7% reported being harassed by faculty. About one-third (31%) of women and half (51%) of men indicated they sexually harassed other students, mostly through sexual comments or looks (females 26%; males 43%). About one-fifth of men indicated harassing others frequently (22%) or by physical contact (20%). Most (59%) who engaged in sexual harassment did so because they thought it was amusing. Other reasons for harassment included offenders thought the target liked the behavior (32%) or harassment was part of college life (30%). Relatively few (17%) did so to obtain a date with the person being harassed.

Discussing or Reporting Experiences. Relatively few (7%) harassed students reported the incident to a college employee. More than one-third (35%) told no one, whereas half (49%) talked to a friend. Women were more likely to tell a friend (females 61%; males 36%) and less likely to tell no one (27% vs. 44%). More than half (54%) of students indicated the incident was not important enough to report.

Prevention Programs. Most (79%) students indicated their college had a policy against sexual harassment, and more than half (60%) reported the college distributed written materials about sexual harassment. Somewhat more than half (55%) were aware of a designated person or office to contact regarding sexual harassment. Students also wanted their colleges to do more. About three-fourths suggested one or more ways that colleges could raise awareness and deal with sexual harassment complaints. More than half (57%) proposed a confidential, Web-based method for submitting complaints about sexual harassment. Nearly half (47%) suggested designating a person or office to contact or putting the sexual harassment policy on the college's Web site.

Study of Sexual Assault at the Citadel

In April-May 2006, the Citadel, a state-supported military educational institution in South Carolina, conducted a survey of its students as part of a new Values and Respect Program to address issues including honor, alcohol and drug abuse, sexual harassment and assault, human dignity, and leadership development. The survey, which included all 118 female and one-third of 1,777 male students, was based on the survey of Service Academy students conducted in the spring of 2004 by the DoD IG.

The results of the survey are not comparable to those of the Academy surveys described in this report. The Citadel is not a DoD institution. The Citadel's student body is less than half that of any of the Service Academies' and the proportion of female students is substantially smaller (6% vs. more than 15%). The survey instruments were also different. Like the 2004 IG survey, but unlike the 2005 and 2006 surveys, students were asked about their experiences during their time at the institution, rather than during the current academic year. The Citadel survey asked about additional types of unwanted sexual experiences. The small number of responses (less than 20) to several questions made the results statistically unreliable. Nonetheless, the results of the Citadel's survey offer a perspective on gender relations at a military institution of higher learning.

Sexual Assault Behaviors Experienced

A total of 22 female cadets (19%) reported experiencing 27 incidents between school years 2001-2002 and 2005-2006. Most (59%) of the incidents involved unwanted touching, stroking, or fondling of private parts. Most (70%) occurred on campus, and in nearly all (93%), the offenders were other cadets. Among male cadets, 19 (1%) reported experiencing 23 incidents during this period. Somewhat less than one-third (30%) of the incidents involved touching, stroking, or fondling of private parts, and 35% of the incidents occurred on campus. In about half (48%) of the incidents, other cadets were the offenders.

Discussing or Reporting Experiences

Most (63%) female cadets who experienced such incidents said they reported them to Citadel authorities and/or discussed the incident with friends or parents. By contrast, most (83%) male cadets either did not report the incident or did not answer the question on the survey. Female cadets were most likely to cite fear of ostracism, harassment, or peer ridicule and shame/embarrassment (both 48%) as reasons for not reporting the incidents. Male cadets who did not report said they dealt with it themselves (52%) or believed the incident was not serious enough to report (22%).

Most female (82%) and about half (52%) of male cadets indicated their incidents were not investigated, either because they did not report the incident to law enforcement officials or declined to cooperate with a criminal investigation. Two percent of female and male cadets reported reprisal by Citadel upperclassmen or a commissioned officer, although four female and five male cadets said they experienced ostracism, harassment, ridicule, or other repercussions.

Understanding of Sexual Assault Procedures

Nearly all Citadel cadets (females 98%; males 92%) indicated they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault, and about as many (93%) declared they understand how to avoid situations that increase the risk of sexual assault. A majority said they understand how to report a sexual assault (83%), understand the responsibilities of law enforcement organizations (76%), and understand the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (64%).

Willingness to Report Other Cadets

Less than half (43%) of female Citadel cadets indicated a willingness to report other cadets who committed sexual assault, and one-third said they would confront offenders or report sexual harassment (both 33%). In contrast, about two-thirds (66%) of male Citadel cadets indicated they would report sexual assaults, and nearly as many stated a willingness to confront (58%) or report (60%) sexual harassment.

Among Citadel cadets, most women (78%) and about half (49%) of men expressed the view that cadets would allow personal loyalties to affect their reporting of sexual assaults. Similar percentages indicated cadets would not report due to concern about punishment for infractions (females 78%; males 47%).

Survey Methodology

This section describes the methodology used for *SAGR2006* and the analytic procedures used in this report. It discusses the survey design, survey administration, and questionnaire design. It also describes the scales, analytic subgroups, and estimation procedures used in this report. A copy of the *SAGR2006* survey is provided in the Appendix.

Statistical Design

The population of interest for the survey consisted of all students at the three Service Academies. The sampling frame included all students in class years 2006 through 2009, stratified by Academy, gender, and class year. For males, a single-stage, non-proportional stratified random sampling[9] procedure was employed to ensure adequate sample sizes for the reporting categories. After excluding students who left the Academy, foreign nationals, or exchange students from another Academy, the final eligible sample was 2,080 female and 3,969 male students. Surveys were completed by 5,275 students[10] yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents of 86%. The entire population of female students was selected for the survey.

Data were weighted to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2006. Table 1 presents data on the estimated number of students, the number of respondents, and the portion of total respondents in each reporting group. Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect differences in the number sampled, as well as differences in response rates.[11] Further details on the sampling and weighting are reported in DMDC (2006a).

[9] In stratified random sampling, all members of a population are categorized into homogeneous groups.
[10] "Completed" is defined as answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all participants and at least one sub-item in Q19, and Q32.
[11] There is also a slight difference in treatment of missing data. Cases with missing data are included in counts of respondents, but are excluded in population estimates.

Table 1.
SAGR2006 Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Respondents	Weighted Response Rates (%)
Overall	12,521	5,275	86.26
Males	10,428	3,417	85.86
Females	2,093	1,858	88.22
USMA	4,040	1,539	88.18
Males	3,444	1,007	88.50
Females	596	532	88.96
USNA	4,308	1,741	87.14
Males	3,555	1,044	86.04
Females	753	697	92.32
USAFA	4,172	1,995	83.51
Males	3,428	1,366	83.51
Females	744	629	83.53

The *SAGR2006* survey used a complex sample design that required weighting to produce population estimates, such as percentages. Estimation procedures that assume simple random sampling or traditional measures to test the reliability of data, such as the number of respondents, will misstate the reliability of the estimate. For this report, variance estimates were calculated using SUDAAN© PROC DESCRIPT (Research Triangle Institute, 2004).[12]

By definition, sample surveys are subject to sampling error. Standard errors are estimates of the variance around population parameters, such as percentages or means, and are used to construct margins of error (i.e., confidence interval halfwidths). Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals.

Estimates may be unstable, because they are based on a small number of observations or a relatively large variance in the data or weights. Particularly unstable estimates are suppressed or annotated. "NR" indicates the estimate is Not Reportable because the nominal respondent count was less than 5, the effective respondent count was less than 15, or percentage estimates had relatively large standard errors. Effective respondent count takes into account the finite population correction, variability in weights, and the effect of sample stratification.

[12] Copyright 2004 by Research Triangle Institute, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194. Because of nonproportional sampling and differential weighting, only certain statistical software procedures, such as SAS® PROC SURVEYMEANS (SAS, 2001) or SUDAAN®, correctly calculate standard errors, variances, or tests of statistical significance.

Survey Administration

Data were collected in March and April 2006. A team of survey administrators and proctors from DMDC administered the paper-and-pencil survey in group sessions. Separate sessions were held for female and male students. Students were briefed on the purpose of the survey and the importance of participation, but completion of the survey itself was voluntary. Students could leave the session at the completion of the mandatory briefing if they did not wish to take the survey. Students returned completed or blank surveys (depending on whether they chose to participate) in sealed envelopes to survey staff as they exited the session.

Questionnaire Design

The *SAGR2006* survey was subdivided into the following eight topic areas:

1. Background Information—Service Academy, gender, and Academy class year.

2. Education and Training —Effectiveness of training in sexual harassment and sexual assault and understanding of related actions (knowledge of what constitutes each offense, reporting, receiving assistance, etc.).

3. Academy Culture—Gender differences in standards, opportunities, and treatment. Academy and student leadership's support to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, impact of personal loyalties on reporting sexual harassment and sexual assault, and perceptions of safety from being sexually harassed or sexually assaulted.

4. Unwanted Attention—Experiences of stalking-related behaviors.

5. Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences—Experiences of unwanted, gender-related behaviors (including sexual harassment) since June 2005. Details include type of behavior experienced, duration of the situation(s), when and where situation(s) occurred, characteristics of offenders, to whom behaviors were reported, and if applicable, actions taken in response to report and reasons for not reporting.

6. Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC)—Details pertaining to experiences of unwanted sexual contact since June 2005, including specific behaviors experienced, when and where the event occurred, whether alcohol/drugs were involved, characteristics of offenders, to whom behaviors were reported, and if applicable, actions taken in response to report and reasons for not reporting.

7. Prior Experiences—Sexual harassment and sexual assault experiences before admission to a Service Academy.

8. How Are We Doing—Sexual harassment and sexual assault as more or less of a problem since becoming a student, experiences of sexual harassment and sexual assault during summer experience/training/duty, and comparisons of sexual harassment and sexual assault with civilian colleges/universities.

Measurement of Constructs

Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences. On March 12, 2002, the USD(P&R) directed the use of the "DoD Sexual Harassment Core Measure" in all Service-wide and DoD-wide surveys that include sexual harassment measurement. Items are derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ) (Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995) and have been adapted for a military population (referred to as the DoD-SEQ). The DoD-SEQ consists of 12 sexual harassment and 4 sexist behavior items that are behaviorally stated and intended to represent a continuum of unwanted, gender-related behaviors (Table 2).

Table 2.
Questions Regarding Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Category

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

Sexual harassment is comprised of three component measures (measured by 4 items each): crude/ offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. In order to determine how to "count" the frequency of sexual harassment behaviors, a counting algorithm was used. To be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, students must have experienced at least one behavior defined as sexual harassment and indicated they considered some or all of the behaviors were sexual harassment. The measures of sexual harassment and sexist behavior are well-established (e.g., scores on the measure are related to a variety of variables in theoretically expected ways, such as lowered job satisfaction and organizational commitment and elevated psychological and physical symptoms of those who are harassed) (Fitzgerald, Drasgow, & Magley, 1999; Williams, Fitzgerald, & Drasgow, 1999). Using classical test theory, item response theory, and factor analysis, the measure has been found to provide reliable measurement of gender-related experiences (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999; Stark, Chernyshenko, Lancaster, Drasgow, & Fitzgerald, 2002).

Students who experienced any of the behaviors associated with the DoD-SEQ were asked to think about the one situation, occurring since June 2005, which had the greatest effect on them. A series of questions pertaining to this situation gathered specific details about the circumstances that surrounded the experience.

New Single-Item Measure of Unwanted Sexual Contact. This topic area is new on the *SAGR2006* survey (Table 3). Unwanted sexual contact is measured by a new single item (Q32). DMDC replaced the *SASA2005* measure of sexual assault with the questions on unwanted sexual contact based primarily on three considerations. First, as noted earlier, the unwanted sexual contact measure provides more in-depth descriptions of unwanted sexual contact (e.g., specifies that it includes unwanted touching of "genitalia, breasts, or buttocks") and includes behaviors that occurred when the victim did not or could not consent. The *SAGR2006* unwanted sexual contact survey measure includes unwanted sexual touching to attempted and completed sexual assault and referring to behaviors that occurred either when the victim did not consent or they were unable to consent (e.g., too intoxicated).

Second, the measure was also revised based on DMDC obtained feedback from students during focus group sessions at each Academy. In the sessions, Academy students indicated the *SASA2005* survey did not provide an opportunity to mention personal experiences where victims were forced to perform sexual acts on the offender or another person. In addition, students asked for a clarification of the term "private parts" used in the *SASA2005* survey. The amended UCMJ provides that clarification.

Third, to ensure the best survey language was used, DMDC consulted with researchers at the University of Illinois and also reviewed private-sector surveys of sexual assaults on comparable civilian populations, especially women at U.S. institutions of higher learning. Although the primary focus of these surveys was on attempted or completed rape, some surveys addressed other forms of unwanted touching or sexual victimization. The review reinforced what DMDC learned in its Academy focus group research on the need for a revised measure of unwanted sexual experiences.

Table 3.
Questions Regarding Unwanted Sexual Contact

Question	Question Text
Q32. Unwanted Sexual Contact	Since June 2005, have you experienced any of the following sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent where someone... • Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them? • Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful? • Made you have sexual intercourse? • Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful? • Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?
Q33. Think about the situation(s) you experienced since June 2005 that involved the behaviors in the previous question. Tell us about the one event that had the greatest effect on you. What did the person(s) do during this situation?	• Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them • Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful • Made you have sexual intercourse • Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful • Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object

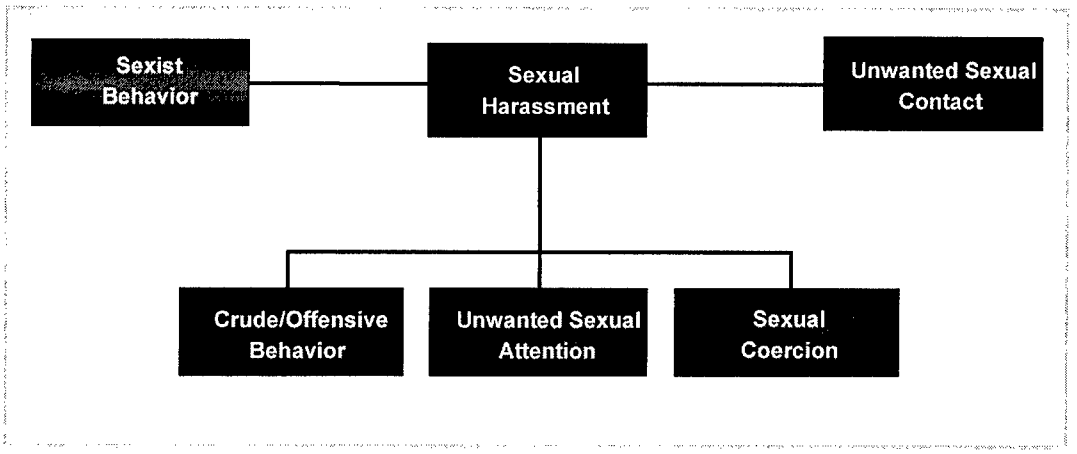
Students who experienced any of the behaviors associated with unwanted sexual contact were asked to think about the one event, occurring since June 2005, which had the greatest effect on them (Q33). A series of questions pertaining to this event gathered specific details about the circumstances that surrounded the experience.

Trend Analysis of Unwanted Sexual Contact. The measure of unwanted sexual contact described above is new in *SAGR2006*; therefore, no comparisons are available over time. Two items embedded within the DoD-SEQ provide for 2005 to 2006 trend analysis of unwanted sexual contact. Respondents were counted as experiencing unwanted sexual contact if they indicated they had been in a situation involving persons assigned to their Academy who attempted to have sex with them without their consent or against their will, but was not successful, and/or had sex with them without their consent or against their will (Q19r and Q19s). The same questions were asked in the 2005 survey, thus allowing trend comparisons between the two years.

Continuum of Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors

Like leading sexual harassment academic research (Fitzgerald et al., 1995), DoD's surveys treat unwanted, gender-related behaviors as a continuum, ranging from sexist behavior to sexual harassment and, ultimately, to unwanted sexual contact, including sexual assault (Figure 1). Sexist behaviors are gender-related actions that contribute to a negative environment. Sexual harassment includes offensive sexual behaviors, attempts to establish a sexual relationship, and *quid pro quo* treatment for sexual cooperation. Unwanted sexual contact includes unwanted touching (touching, stroking, or fondling of genitalia, female breast, inner thigh, or buttocks) and sexual assault (attempted or completed sexual intercourse, attempted or completed oral or anal sex, penetration with an object).

Figure 1.
Survey Measure of Sexist Behavior, Sexual Harassment, and Unwanted Sexual Contact



Research has shown that there are clear linkages between sexual harassment and sexual assault (Harned, Ormerod, Palmieri, Collinsworth, & Reed, 2002). In this body of research, sexual assault is defined as attempted or completed sex without consent, which is a component of unwanted sexual contact in the *SAGR2006*. Women who have experienced sexual harassment are more likely to experience sexual assault. A study of 1995 DMDC survey data on 22,372 active-duty women used statistical modeling techniques to examine the causes and consequences of sexual assault and sexual harassment (Harned et al., 2002). The study found that sexual assault was directly related to having been sexually harassed, holding less organizational power (e.g., junior enlisted), and having less sociocultural power (e.g., youth, the uneducated, racial/ethnic minorities, the unmarried). The study also found that organizational climate (e.g., students' perceptions about an Academy's tolerance of sexist behavior and sexual harassment) was directly related to sexual harassment, and, thereby, to sexual assault.

Similarly, a study of 3,632 female veterans found that 41% of those who had been sexually harassed, but only 2% of non-harassed women, had also been sexually assaulted

(Skinner et al., 2000). Other studies of female military personnel have also reported relationships between experiences of sexual harassment and sexual assault (Wolfe et al., 1998; Sadler, Booth, Cook, & Doebbeling, 2003).

Analytical Procedures

Results are presented for each Academy by a variety of reporting categories. With the exception of Academy and gender (for which DMDC relied on data recorded at survey administration), respondents were classified by self-report to form the reporting categories for the tabulations. Survey results are reported by Academy, class, gender, and survey year. In some instances results are also reported by those who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact, those who had experienced unwanted sexual contact, those who had not experienced sexual harassment, and those who had experienced sexual harassment. Definitions for reporting categories follow:

- Academy—The categories include U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA).
- Class—The class years for the *SAGR2006* include First-Year (graduating in 2006), Second-Year (2007), Third-Year (2008), and Fourth-Year (2009).[13]
- Gender—This category is self-explanatory.
- Survey Year—Two years are reported, as applicable, including the current survey year covering June 2005 through March 2006 and the previous year covering June 2004 through March 2005.
- Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact—Students who indicated they had not experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2005.
- Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact—Students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2005.
- Not Experienced Sexual Harassment—Students who indicated they had not experienced sexual harassment since June 2005.
- Experienced Sexual Harassment—Students who indicated they had experienced sexual harassment since June 2005.

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Comparisons are generally made along a single dimension (e.g., class) at a time. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension.[14] For example, responses of first-year women at USAFA

[13] As used in this report, class refers to the Academies' four-class system, under which first-year (senior) cadets/midshipmen are the graduating class, and fourth-year cadets/midshipmen are the incoming (freshman) class.

[14] When comparing results within the current survey, the percentage of each subgroup is compared to its respective "all other" group (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed).

are compared to the weighted average of the responses from second-year, third-year and fourth-year USAFA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USAFA). When comparing results across survey administrations, estimates are significantly different when their confidence intervals do not overlap. The use of the word "significantly" is redundant and is, therefore, not used. Because the results of comparisons are based on a weighted, representative sample, the reader can infer that the results generalize to the population.

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. The titles describe the subgroup and dependent variables presented in the table. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers contained in the tables are percentages with margins of error at the end of the table. Ranges of margins of error are presented when more than one estimate is displayed in a column. Further information about the survey measures, results, and percent responding are presented in DMDC (2006b).

Organization of the Report

The remaining chapters of this report describe the results of the *SAGR2006* survey and, where appropriate, compare those findings with the results of the *SASA2005* survey. The chapters describe survey results separately for each Service Academy by class year and survey year as appropriate. The sections discussing unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and stalking-related behavior rates also describe results separately for experience of sexual harassment or unwanted sexual contact, respectively. Chapter 2 summarizes findings about unwanted sexual contact, and Chapter 3 describes findings about unwanted, gender-related experiences. Each of these chapters describes incident rates, details of incidents, reporting incidents and results of reporting, and reasons for not reporting incidents. Chapter 4 presents results on stalking-related behaviors. Chapter 5 describes perceptions of Academy culture relevant to experiences of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment. In Chapter 6, findings are presented for cadets' and midshipmen's assessment of sexual harassment and unwanted sexual contact training, understanding of related procedures, and willingness to report offenders. Finally, Chapter 7 describes perceptions of progress in reducing or preventing sexual harassment and unwanted sexual contact, as well as perceptions of safety from such incidents.

Chapter 2: Unwanted Sexual Contact

This chapter examines Academy students' experiences of unwanted sexual contact, part of the continuum of unwanted gender-related behaviors described in Chapter 1. Unwanted sexual contact is defined for training purposes as "intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent" (Department of Defense, 2005). Unwanted sexual contact includes rape, non-consensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), or indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling) and can occur regardless of gender, age, or spousal relationship. Furthermore, lack of consent does not require physical resistance but might include coercion or incapacitation.

To remove any ambiguity regarding prohibited unwanted sexual contact, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 amended Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice as follows:

> The term 'sexual contact' means the intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of another person, or intentionally causing another person to touch, either directly or through the clothing, the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, or degrade any person or to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006).

Among women at civilian colleges and universities, rates of unwanted sexual contact differ depending on the type of behavior involved. As described in Chapter 1, based on the results of multiple surveys, somewhere between 15-30% of college women experienced completed and attempted rape during their undergraduate years (Kanin, 1957; Koss, 1985; Baum & Klaus, 2005). In 1995-2002, the Department of Justice's National Crime Victimization Survey of a cumulative total of 36,881 college students found that an annual average of 6% of college women indicated they experienced rape (Baum & Klaus, 2005). The NCWSV survey, a study of 4,446 college women, found that during a seven-month period in 1996-97, 16% of women indicated experiencing some form of sexual victimization (Fisher et al., 2000). As these findings indicate, unwanted sexual contact is a substantial problem for women at civilian colleges.

The following sections describe, for each Academy, the unwanted sexual contact incident rates as assessed in the *SAGR2006*, by class year for women and men. Two measures of unwanted sexual contact are presented. The first is a two-item measure based on the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ) (Arvey & Cavanaugh, 1995; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald et al., 1995). This measure is included to report trends from 2005 to 2006. The second is a single-item measure designed for the *SAGR2006* to be consistent with the definition in the amended Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice described above. Because the single-item measure is new in the 2006 survey, trend data are not available.

In addition, this chapter also provides information on the specific behaviors experienced and the circumstances in which unwanted sexual contact incidents occurred. On the survey, students who indicated on the single-item measure that they had experienced unwanted sexual

contact were asked to consider the "one event" occurring since June 2005 that had the greatest effect on them. With that one event in mind, students then reported on the circumstances surrounding that experience. Information from this section of the survey helps to answer questions, such as:

- Who were the offenders?
- Where did the behaviors occur?
- Were drugs and/or alcohol involved?
- Was the experience reported and, if not, why?

Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure)

For the 2005 to 2006 trend analysis, respondents were counted as experiencing unwanted sexual contact if they indicated they had been in a situation involving persons assigned to their Academy where one or more of these individuals: (1) attempted to have sex with them without their consent or against their will, but was not successful; and/or (2) had sex with them without their consent or against their will (Q19r and Q19s). The same questions were asked in the 2005 survey, thus allowing trend comparisons between the two years.

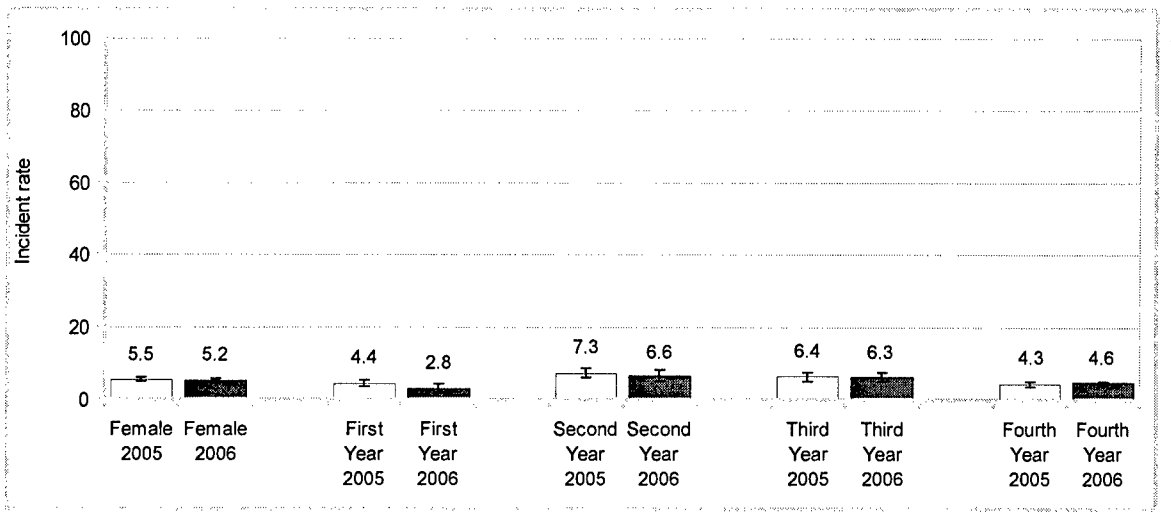
USMA by Class Year[15]

Based on the two-item measure, 5.2% of USMA female (Figure 2) and 1.5% of male cadets (Figure 3) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2006. First-year (2.8%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than women in the other class years. Among USMA men, there were no differences found across class years in experiences of unwanted sexual contact.

[15] As used in this report, class refers to the Academies' four-class system, under which first-year (senior) cadets/midshipmen are the graduating class, and fourth-year cadets/midshipmen are the incoming (freshman) class.

Figure 2.

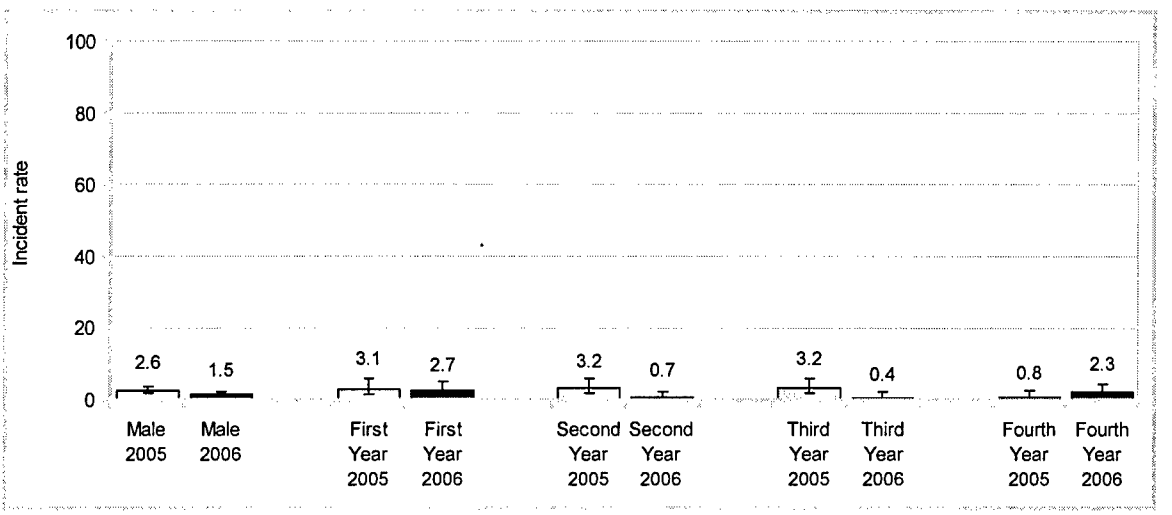
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0.7% to ±1.8%

Figure 3.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0.8% to ±2.6%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

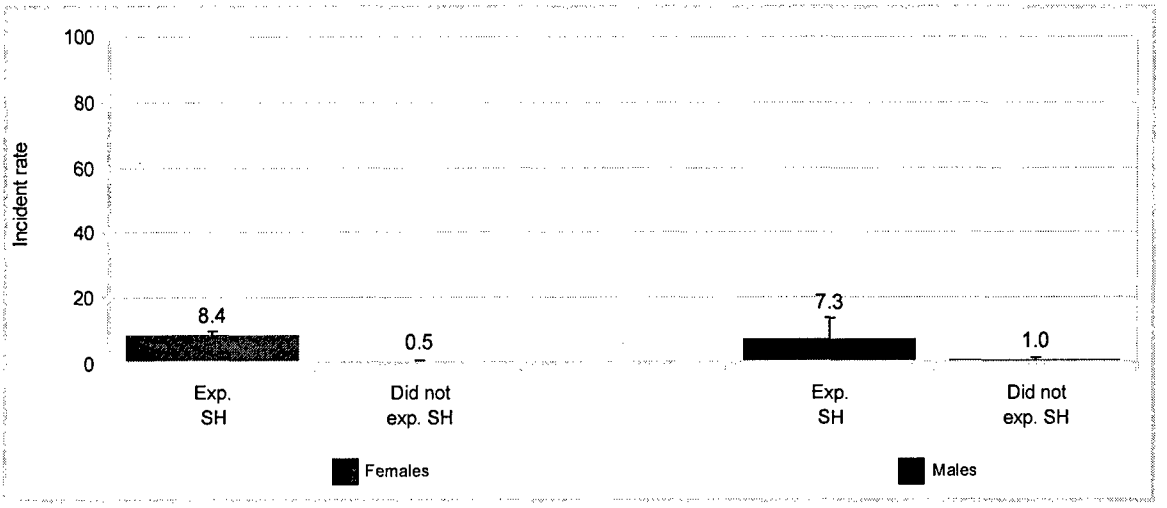
As shown in Figure 2, between 2005 and 2006, there was no difference found in the percentage of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact based on the two-item measure (5.5% vs. 5.2%). However, the 2006 incident rate for first-year women was lower than the 2005 incident rate (2.8% vs. 4.4%).

The percentage of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Figure 3) declined between 2005 and 2006 (2.6% vs. 1.5%). The 2006 incident rate for second-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (0.7% vs. 3.2%), as was the rate for third-year (0.4% vs. 3.2%) men.

USMA by Experience of Sexual Harassment

To assess the relationship between experiences of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment in 2006, the rates of women and men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were examined by whether they had also experienced sexual harassment. As shown in Figure 4, USMA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (8.4%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment (0.5%). Similarly, USMA men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (7.3%) than men who had not experienced sexual harassment (1.0%).

Figure 4.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), by Experience of Sexual Harassment

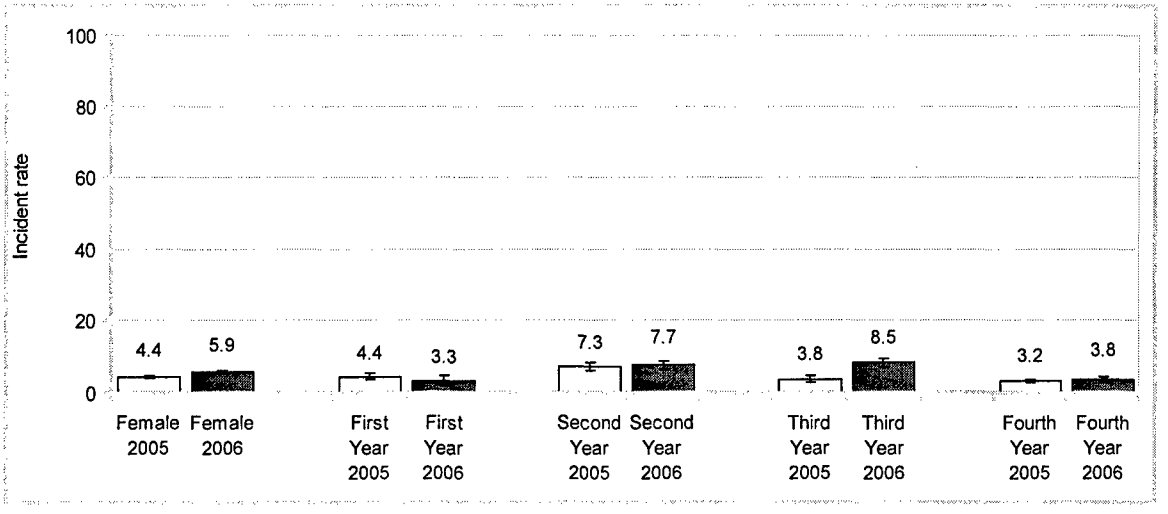


Margins of error range from ±0.5% to ±6.5%

USNA by Class Year

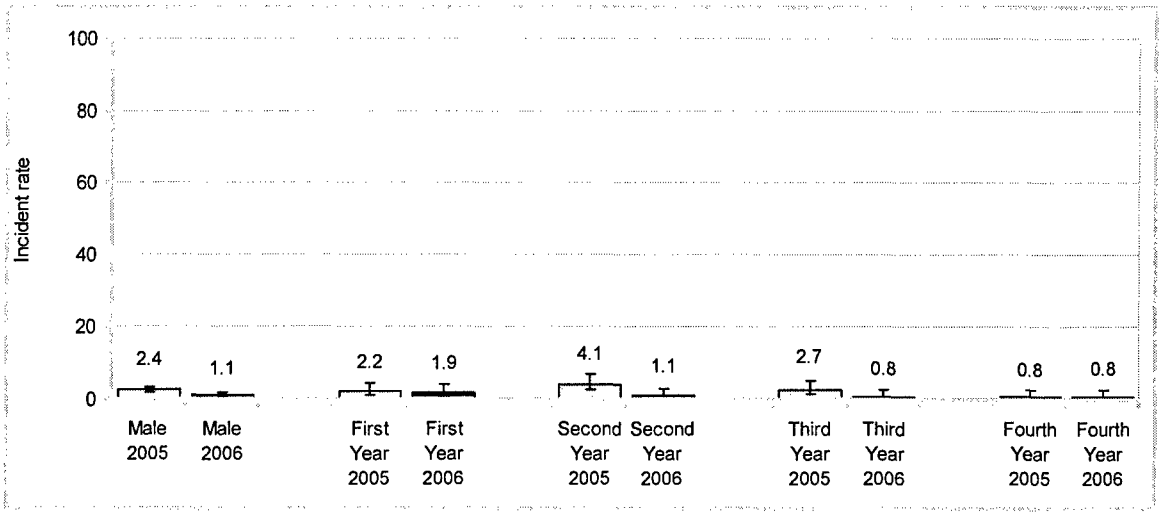
Overall, 5.9% of USNA female (Figure 5) and 1.1% of male midshipmen (Figure 6) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2006. First-year (3.3%) and fourth-year (3.8%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas second-year (7.7%) and third-year (8.5%) women were more likely. Among USNA men, there were no differences found across class years in experiences of unwanted sexual contact.

Figure 5.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0.5% to ±1.6%

Figure 6.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0.7% to ±2.8%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Figure 5), based on the two-item measure, increased between 2005 and 2006 (4.4% vs. 5.9%). The 2006 incident rate for third-year women was higher than the 2005 incident rate (8.5% vs. 3.8%).

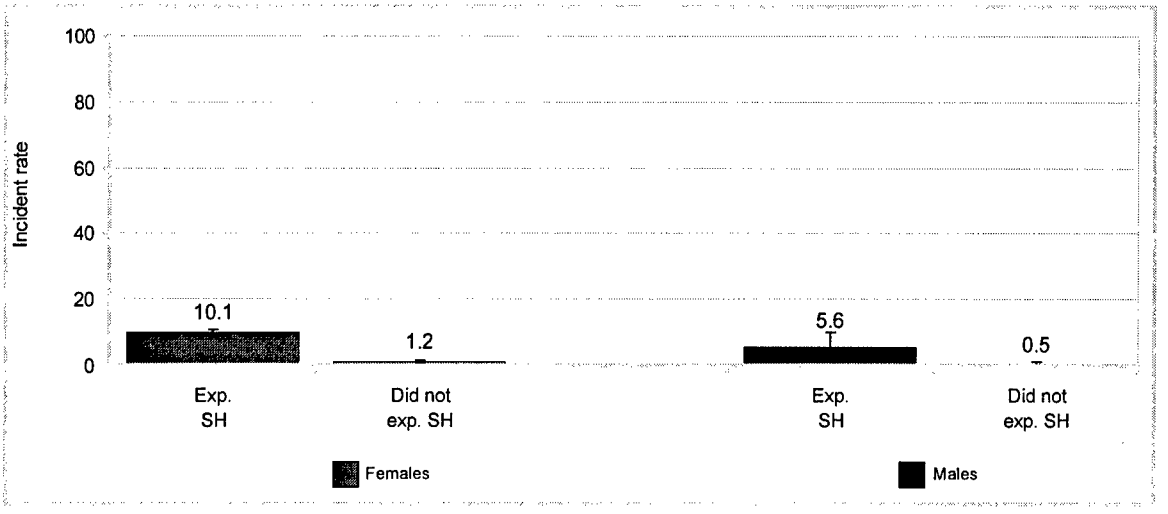
The percentage of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Figure 6) declined between 2005 and 2006 (2.4% vs. 1.1%). The 2006 incident rate for second-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (1.1% vs. 4.1%). There were no other differences found between the 2005 and 2006 incident rates by class year for men.

USNA by Experience of Sexual Harassment

The 2006 unwanted sexual contact rates were examined by whether those who experienced unwanted sexual contact had also experienced sexual harassment to determine if there was a relationship between experiences of the two behaviors. As shown in Figure 7, USNA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (10.1%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment (1.2%). Similarly, USNA men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (5.6%) than men who had not experienced sexual harassment (0.5%).

Figure 7.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), by Experience of Sexual Harassment

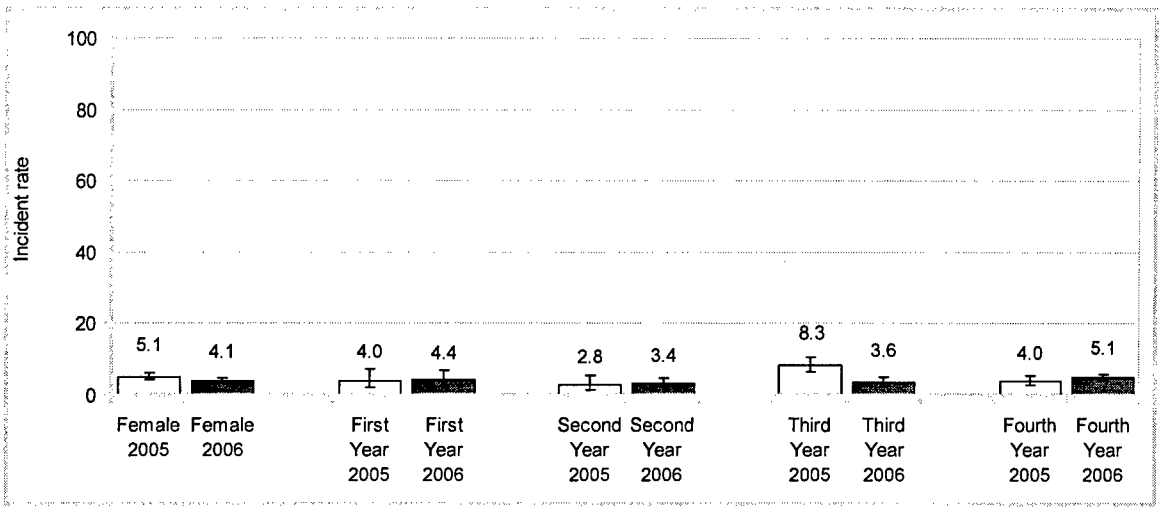


Margins of error range from ±1.0% to ±4.6%

USAFA by Class Year

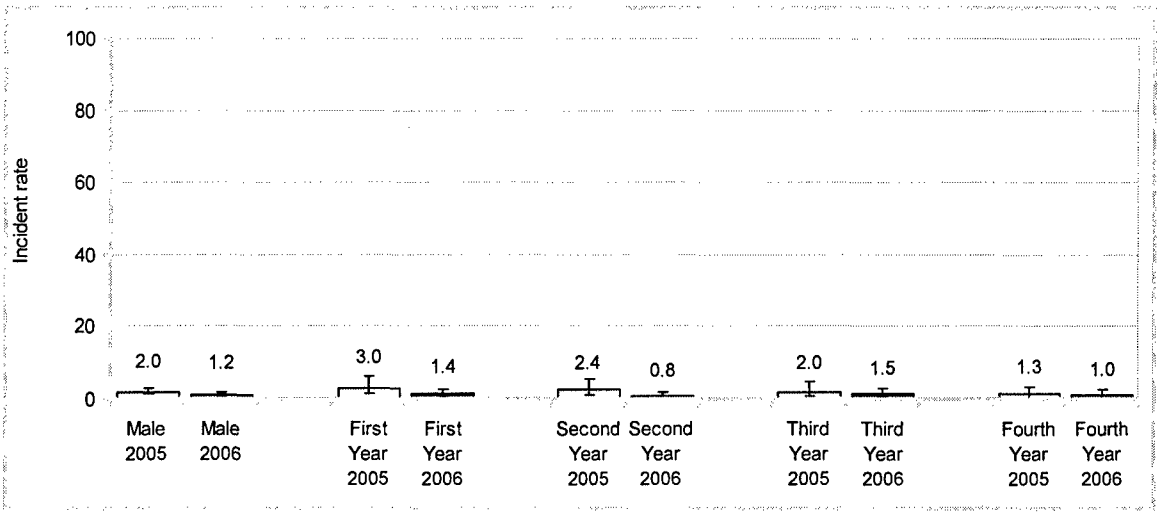
Overall, 4.1% of USAFA female (Figure 8) and 1.2% of male cadets (Figure 9) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2006. There were no differences found across class years in experiences of unwanted sexual contact for USAFA women or men.

Figure 8.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0.7% to ±3.3%

Figure 9.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0.6% to ±3.5%

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

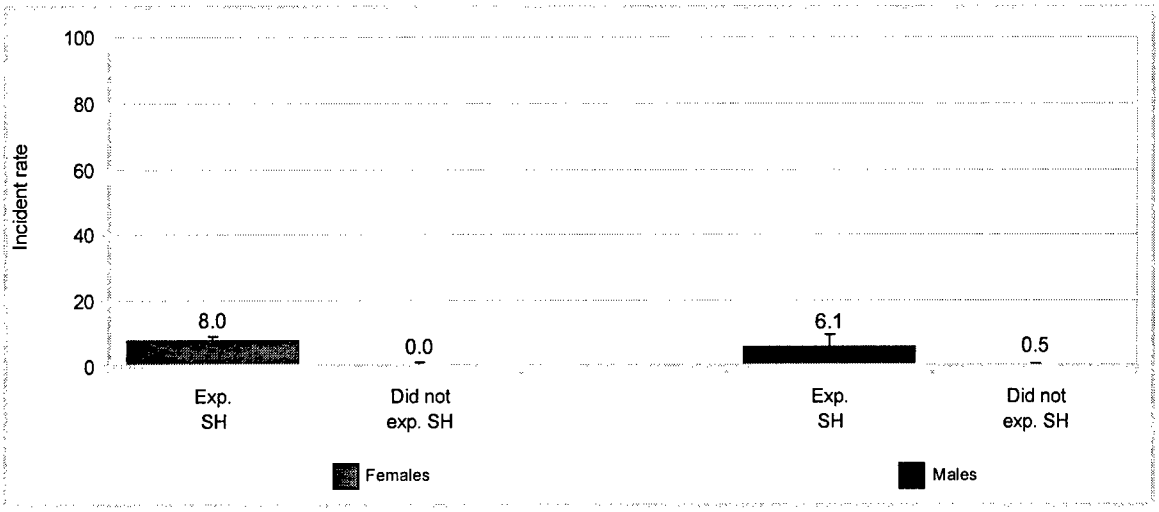
As shown in Figure 8, between 2005 and 2006, there was no difference found in the percentage of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact based on the two-item measure (5.1% vs. 4.1%). However, the 2006 incident rate for third-year women was lower than the 2005 incident rate (3.6% vs. 8.3%).

There was no difference found between the percentage of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Figure 9) in 2005 and 2006 (2.0% vs. 1.2%). There were also no differences found across class years in experiences of unwanted sexual contact for USAFA men.

USAFA by Experience of Sexual Harassment

To assess the relationship between experiences of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment, the unwanted sexual contact rates were examined by whether those who experienced unwanted sexual contact had also experienced sexual harassment. As shown in Figure 10, in 2006, USAFA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (8.0%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment (0.0%). Similarly, USAFA men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (6.1%) than men who had not experienced sexual harassment (0.5%).

Figure 10.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), by Experience of Sexual Harassment



Margins of error range from ±0.0% to ±5.2%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate (Single-Item Measure)

The single-item measure of unwanted sexual contact is consistent with the definition from the amended Article 120 of the UCMJ. Students were asked (Q32) whether they had experienced unwanted sexual contact (e.g., sexual touching, attempted or completed sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object) without their consent or against their will. For more information regarding how the unwanted sexual contact incident rate was constructed, see Chapter 1. Students who experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact were also asked (Q33) to consider the "one event" since June 2005 that had the greatest effect on them, indicate the type of behavior(s) experienced, and provide details regarding the characteristics of the event.

The following sections describe, for each Academy, the unwanted sexual contact incident rates, by class year for women and men. In addition, for women only, the rates for specific behaviors experienced are provided. Rates for specific behaviors experienced by men are not reportable. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents. The remaining sections of this chapter provide details surrounding that experience. Students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2006 were asked to provide details regarding the circumstances of their experience. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority answered questions about the one event (response rates were 96-100% for women and 90-100% for men). Results for men regarding the characteristics of the one event are not reportable.

USMA by Class Year

Unwanted sexual contact, as assessed by the single-item measure, included behaviors ranging from unwanted touching to completed sexual intercourse, and the unwanted sexual contact rate indicates whether students experienced at least one of the behaviors described in the measure. Overall, 10.5% of female and 1.0% of male USMA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Table 4). Second-year (6.6%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas third-year (13.4%) and fourth-year (11.9%) women were more likely. Compared to men in the other class years, second-year (0.0%) men were not likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact.

Students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify the specific behaviors comprising the event (Table 4). Results for specific behaviors experienced are not reportable for men. Among USMA women who had experienced unwanted sexual contact, the behavior most often identified as a component of the event was unwanted sexual touching (88%). Fewer women indicated the event included attempted or completed experiences of sexual intercourse (36% and 17%, respectively) or attempted or completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration (30% and 19%, respectively). Third-year (47%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted sexual intercourse than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (39%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed sexual intercourse than women in the other class years at USMA, whereas third-year (11%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing completed sexual intercourse. Similarly, fourth-year (39%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration, whereas third-year (21%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing those behaviors. Fourth-year (33%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration than women in the other class years at USMA.

Table 4.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Specific Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Women					
Unwanted Sexual Contact	10.5	8.3	6.6	13.4	11.9
Sexual touching	88	89	87	89	83
Attempted sexual intercourse	36	33	25	47	33
Completed sexual intercourse	17	11	NR	11	39
Attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	30	33	38	21	39
Completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	19	11	NR	21	33
Margins of Error	*±1-5*	*±2-15*	*±2-13*	*±3-8*	*±1-5*
Men					
Unwanted Sexual Contact	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.8
Margins of Error	*±1*	*±3*	*±0*	*±3*	*±2*

Note. Unwanted sexual contact rates for women and men are shown to the first decimal because the rates are generally low, especially for men.

With regard to specific combinations of behaviors experienced,[16] as shown in Table 5, 38% of USMA women experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact. Fourth-year (28%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching only than women in the other class years. Second-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal, or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching), whereas fourth-year (17%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex) than women in the other class years. Results for specific combinations of behaviors experienced are not reportable for men.

[16] Combinations of unwanted sexual contact experienced during the one event were determined by responses to Q33. Respondents were counted in unwanted sexual touching (single category) if they indicated experiencing sexual touching (without experiencing attempted or completed sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object). Respondents were counted in attempted sexual intercourse, anal, or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching) if they indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object (without experiencing completed sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object). Respondents were counted in completed sexual intercourse, anal, or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching or attempted sexual intercourse, anal, or oral sex) if they indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.

Table 5.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Combinations of Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	38	33	38	42	28
Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching)	33	44	50	37	17
Completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex)	26	22	NR	21	50
Unknown	3	NR	12	0	6
Margins of Error	*±2-5*	*±14-15*	*±11-13*	*±0-8*	*±3-5*

Note. USMA results presented in the remainder of this chapter are based on the 10.5% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact.

USMA by Experience of Sexual Harassment

As with the two-item measure of unwanted sexual contact, the single-item unwanted sexual contact rates were examined by whether those who experienced unwanted sexual contact had also experienced sexual harassment. As shown in Table 6, USMA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (15.7%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment (2.4%). Unwanted sexual contact rates by experiences of sexual harassment were not found to differ for men.

Table 6.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Experience of Sexual Harassment

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Specific Behaviors	Experienced Sexual Harassment	Did Not Experience Sexual Harassment
Women		
Unwanted Sexual Contact	15.7	2.4
Margins of Error	*±1.4*	*±0.9*
Men		
Unwanted Sexual Contact	6.3	0.6
Margins of Error	*±6.5*	*±0.7*

Note. Unwanted sexual contact rates for women and men are shown to the first decimal because the rates are generally low, especially for men.

USNA by Class Year

Overall, 8.2% of female and 1.4% of male USNA midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Table 7). Second-year (11.6%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas first-year (5.7%) and fourth-year (6.2%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify the specific behaviors comprising the event (Table 7). Results for specific behaviors experienced are not reportable for men. Among USNA women who had experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact, the behavior most often identified as a component of the event was unwanted sexual touching (81%). Fewer women indicated the event included attempted or completed experiences of sexual intercourse (35% and 23%, respectively) or attempted or completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration (16% and 18%, respectively). Third-year (42%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted sexual intercourse than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (15%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing completed sexual intercourse than women in the other class. Second-year (11%) and fourth-year (8%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration, whereas third-year (26%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing those behaviors. Fourth-year (23%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration, whereas third-year (11%) women were less likely.

Table 7.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Specific Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Women					
Unwanted Sexual Contact	8.2	5.7	11.6	9.5	6.2
Sexual touching	81	71	78	84	85
Attempted sexual intercourse	35	29	33	42	31
Completed sexual intercourse	23	14	28	26	15
Attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	16	14	11	26	8
Completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	18	29	17	11	23
Margins of Error	*±1-5*	*±2-15*	*±2-13*	*±2-8*	*±1-5*
Men					
Unwanted Sexual Contact	1.4	1.9	0.7	0.8	2.3
Margins of Error	*±1*	*±3*	*±2*	*±2*	*±3*

Note. Unwanted sexual contact rates for women and men are shown to the first decimal because the rates are generally low, especially for men.

With regard to specific combinations of behaviors experienced, as shown in Table 8, 41% of USNA women experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact. Third-year (32%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching only than women in the other class years. Third-year (37%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching), whereas first-year (14%) women were less likely. Results for specific combinations of behaviors experienced are not reportable for men.

Table 8.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Combinations of Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	41	57	39	32	46
Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching)	28	14	28	37	23
Completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex)	32	29	33	32	31
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error	*±0-5*	*±0-15*	*±0-13*	*±0-8*	*±0-5*

Note. USNA results presented in the remainder of this chapter are based on the 8.2% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact.

USNA by Experience of Sexual Harassment

As with the two-item measure of unwanted sexual contact, the single-item unwanted sexual contact rates were examined by whether those who experienced unwanted sexual contact had also experienced sexual harassment. As shown in Table 9, USNA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (13.6%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment (2.1%). Similarly, USNA men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (9.9%) than men who had not experienced sexual harassment (0.3%).

Table 9.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors Experienced, by Experience of Sexual Harassment

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Specific Behaviors	Experienced Sexual Harassment	Did Not Experience Sexual Harassment
Women		
Unwanted Sexual Contact	13.6	2.1
Margins of Error	*±1.1*	*±0.5*
Men		
Unwanted Sexual Contact	9.9	0.3
Margins of Error	*±5.5*	*±0.5*

Note. Unwanted sexual contact rates for women and men are shown to the first decimal because the rates are generally low, especially for men.

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 9.5% of female and 1.2% of male USAFA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Table 10). There were no differences found for USAFA women or men across class years.

Students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify the specific behaviors comprising the event (Table 10). Results for specific behaviors experienced are not reportable for men. Among USAFA women who had experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact, the behavior most often identified as a component of the event was unwanted sexual touching (81%). Fewer women indicated the event included attempted or completed experiences of sexual intercourse (both 25%) or attempted or completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration (23% and 19%, respectively). Second-year (67%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (30%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (30%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration, whereas third-year (12%) women were less likely.

Table 10.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Specific Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Women					
Unwanted Sexual Contact	9.5	8.8	8.2	10.2	10.1
Sexual touching	81	80	67	82	90
Attempted sexual intercourse	25	20	25	24	30
Completed sexual intercourse	25	20	33	18	30
Attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	23	NR	25	24	30
Completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	19	NR	25	12	30
Margins of Error	*±1-5*	*±2-15*	*±2-13*	*±2-8*	*±1-5*
Men					
Unwanted Sexual Contact	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6
Margins of Error	*±1*	*±2*	*±2*	*±2*	*±2*

Note. Unwanted sexual contact rates for women and men are shown to the first decimal because the rates are generally low, especially for men.

With regard to specific combinations of behaviors experienced, as shown in Table 11, 42% of USAFA women experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact. Third-year (24%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex) than women in the other class years. Results for specific combinations of behaviors experienced are not reportable for men.

Table 11.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Combinations of Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	42	NR	33	47	35
Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching)	23	20	25	24	25
Completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex)	33	30	42	24	40
Unknown	2	NR	NR	6	0
Margins of Error	*±2-6*	*±18*	*±11-12*	*±7-10*	*±0-6*

Note. USAFA results presented in the remainder of this chapter are based on the 9.5% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact.

USAFA by Experience of Sexual Harassment

As with the two-item measure of unwanted sexual contact, the single-item unwanted sexual contact rates were examined by whether those who experienced unwanted sexual contact had also experienced sexual harassment. As shown in Table 12, USAFA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (17.7%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment (0.9%). Similarly, USAFA men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact (7.1%) than men who had not experienced sexual harassment (0.4%).

Table 12.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors Experienced, by Experience of Sexual Harassment

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Specific Behaviors	Experienced Sexual Harassment	Did Not Experience Sexual Harassment
Women		
Unwanted Sexual Contact	17.7	0.9
Margins of Error	*±1.9*	*±0.4*
Men		
Unwanted Sexual Contact	7.1	0.4
Margins of Error	*±4.1*	*±0.5*

Note. Unwanted sexual contact rates for women and men are shown to the first decimal because the rates are generally low, especially for men.

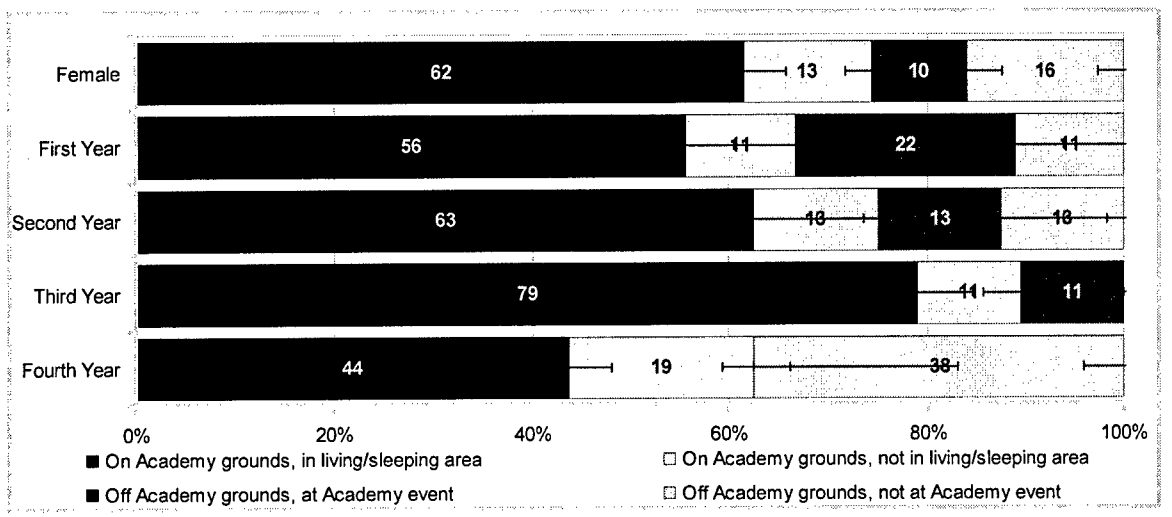
Location of Incident

Students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to describe whether the incident took place on or off academy grounds. Unlike students at most civilian colleges, Academy students' access to non-Academy locations is restricted, especially for third- and fourth-year (sophomore and freshman) students. Moreover, two of the Academies (USMA and USAFA) are located away from urban settings, unlike USNA that is located immediately adjacent to Annapolis, Maryland. For these reasons, incidents of unwanted sexual contact at the Academies are likely to occur on Academy grounds. This section summarizes the responses of students at each Academy by whether the incident occurred on or off the Academy installation. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Figure 11, the majority of women (75%) indicated that their experience of unwanted sexual contact occurred on USMA grounds (62% in living/sleeping area and 13% not in living/sleeping area). Third-year (79%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact on USMA grounds in the living/sleeping area, whereas fourth-year (44%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (38%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact off USMA grounds, not at an Academy event, whereas third-year (0%) women were not likely. Fourth-year (19%) women were also more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact on USMA grounds not in living/sleeping area and not likely (0%) to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact off Academy grounds, at an Academy event, than women in the other class years.

Figure 11.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location of Incident, Total and by Class Year

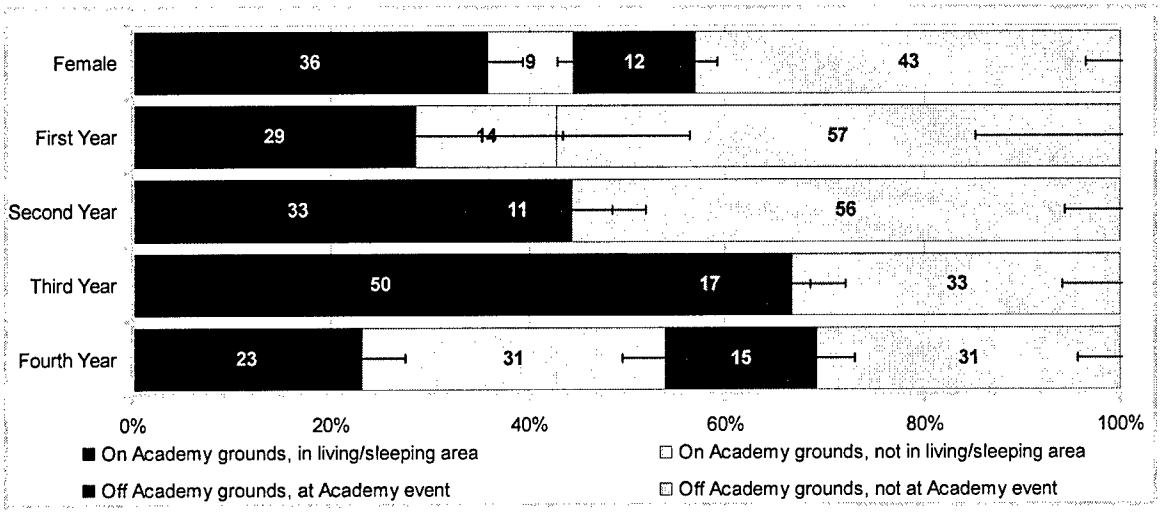


Margins of error range from ±0% to ±14%

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Figure 12, about half of women (45%) indicated that their experience of unwanted sexual contact occurred on USNA grounds (36% in living/sleeping area and 9% not in living/sleeping area), whereas an equal percentage (43%) occurred off USNA grounds, not at an Academy event. Third-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact on USNA grounds in the living/sleeping area, whereas fourth-year (23%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (31%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact on USNA grounds not in the living/sleeping area, whereas second-year and third-year (both 0%) women were not likely. Second-year (56%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact off USNA grounds, not at an Academy event than women in the other class years,[17] whereas third-year (33%) and fourth-year (31%) women were less likely.

Figure 12.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location of Incident, Total and by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±15%

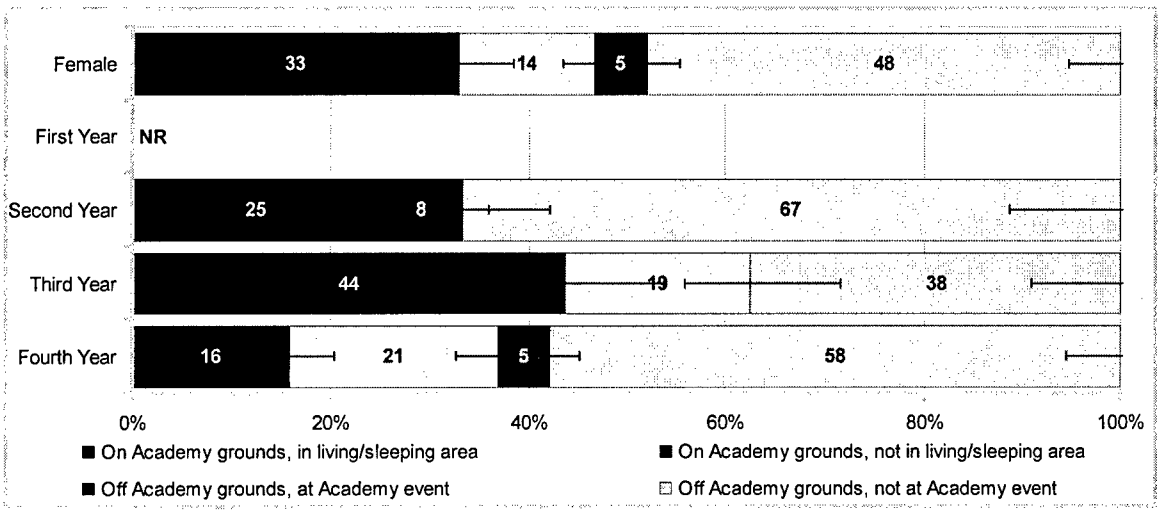
USAFA by Class Year

Figure 13 shows that about half of women (47%) indicated that their experience of unwanted sexual contact occurred on USAFA grounds (33% in living/sleeping area and 14% not in living/sleeping area), whereas an equal percentage (48%) occurred off USAFA grounds, not at an Academy event. Third-year (44%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing

[17] Note that 57% of first-year USNA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact off the USNA grounds, not at an Academy event. This percentage is not significantly different from the percentage in the other class years due to high margin of error for first-year women responding to this question.

unwanted sexual contact on USAFA grounds in the living/sleeping area, whereas fourth-year (16%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (21%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact on USAFA grounds not in the living/sleeping area than women in the other class years. Second-year (67%) and fourth-year (58%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact off USAFA grounds, not at an Academy event, whereas third-year (38%) women were less likely. The results for first-year women are not reportable.

Figure 13.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location of Incident, Total and by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±12%

Summer Experience

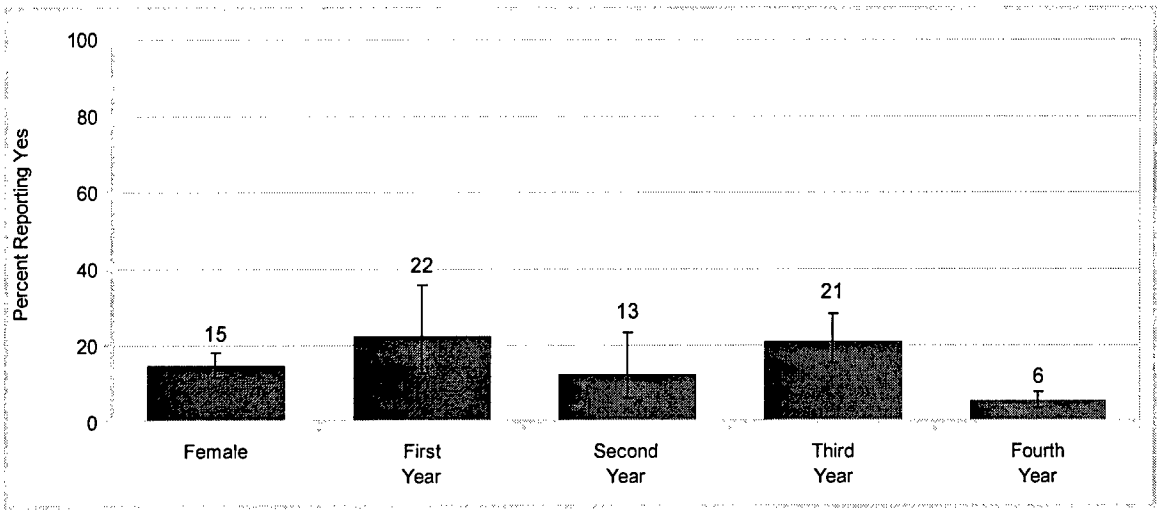
Students at the Service Academies do not take classes in a traditional summer semester. Rather, their time is spent either on leave from the Academy or participating in summer programs designed to orient them to active-duty military operations. Depending on Academy and class year, students participate in various training programs, field exercises, and visits/deployments to operational units. Students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked whether the incident took place during summer experience/training/duty. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Figure 14), 15% indicated the experience occurred during their summer experience/training/duty. Fourth-year (6%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact during their summer experience than women in the other class years. For fourth-year students, the summer

experience typically consists of cadet orientation/basic training, which occurs primarily on Academy grounds.

Figure 14.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact During Summer Experience/Training/Duty, Total and by Class Year

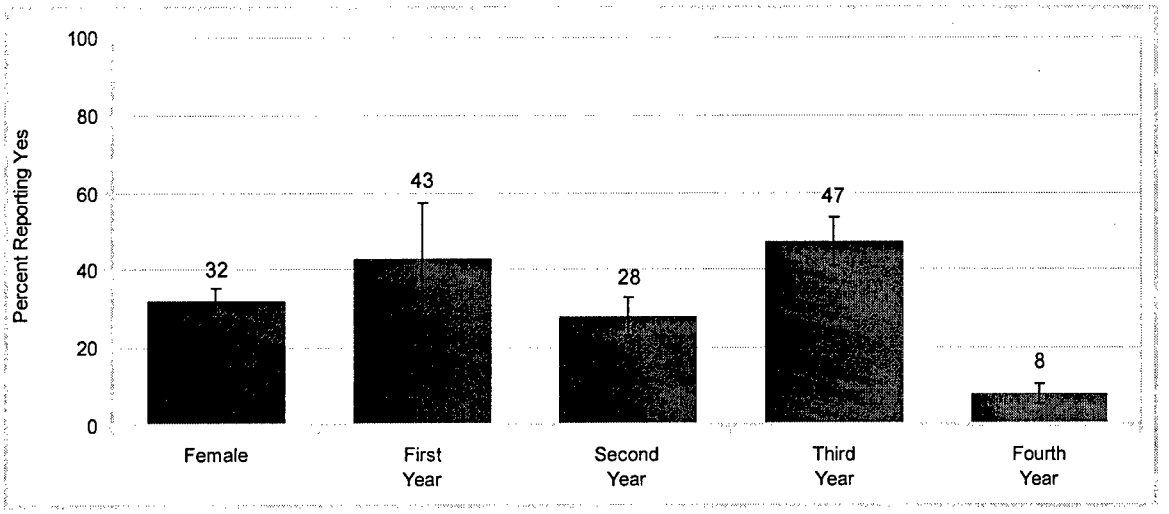


Margins of error range from ±3% to ±14%

USNA by Class Year

Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Figure 15), 32% indicated the experience occurred during their summer experience/training/duty. Third-year (47%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact during their summer experience, whereas fourth-year (8%) women were less likely. For fourth-year students, the summer experience typically consists of midshipmen orientation/basic training, which occurs primarily on Academy grounds.

Figure 15.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact During Summer Experience/Training/Duty, Total and by Class Year

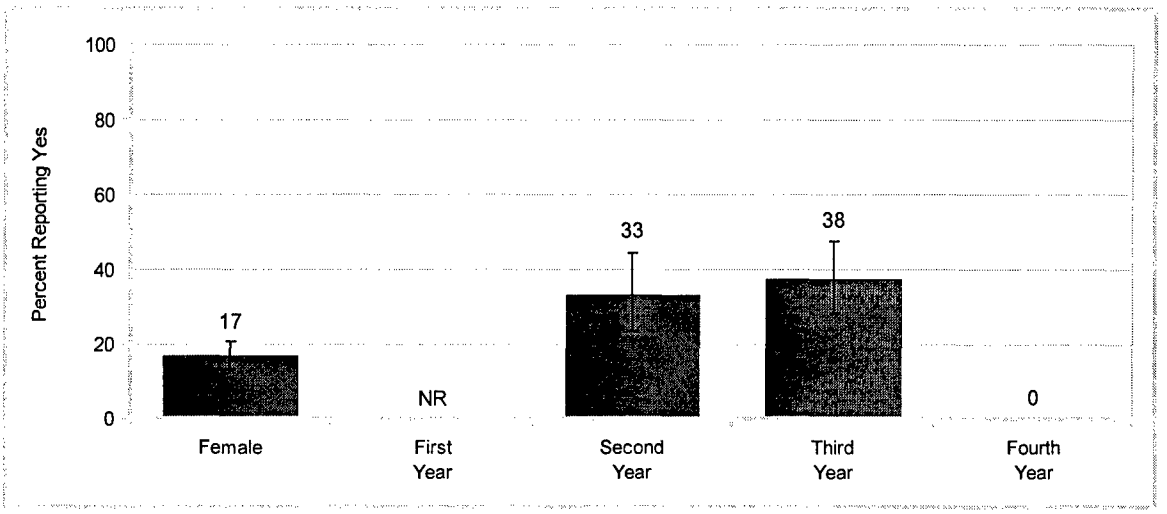


Margins of error range from ±3% to ±14%

USAFA by Class Year

Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Figure 16), 17% indicated the experience occurred during their summer experience/training/duty. Second-year (33%) and third-year (38%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact during their summer experience, whereas fourth-year (0%) women were not likely. For fourth-year students, the summer experience typically consists of cadet orientation/basic training, which occurs primarily on Academy grounds. Findings for first-year women are not reportable.

Figure 16.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact During Summer Experience/Training/Duty, Total and by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±12%

Characteristics of Offender

Greater understanding of the characteristics of the offenders and their relationships to the targets of their behaviors might affect the content and effectiveness of Academy sexual assault prevention and response programs. Surveys of students at civilian colleges found that, in most sexual assaults, the offender was a male college student (Fisher et al., 2000; Baum & Klaus, 2005). In cases of completed and attempted rape, offenders tended to be fellow classmates (36% vs. 44%), friends (34% vs. 24%), current or former boyfriends (24% vs. 15%), or acquaintances (3% vs. 10%) (Fisher et al., 2000). Sexual assaults were likely to occur on dates (35% of attempted rapes) (Fisher et al., 2000).

To obtain general information on the perpetrators of these behaviors, Academy students who indicated that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to describe the offender. Respondents were asked to indicate gender of the offender; whether the offender was a fellow Academy student, a member of the faculty or staff, or a person not assigned to their Academy; and whether multiple offenders were involved. This section summarizes the responses of female students at each Academy. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 13, the majority of USMA women indicated the offenders in their unwanted sexual contact experiences were male cadets who acted alone. At USMA, 100% of female cadets indicated the offender in their situation was male. For women at USMA, there were no differences found across class years in the gender of the offender as 100% of women in each class indicated the offender was a male.

Most (86%) USMA women indicated the offender was a fellow cadet, although 9% indicated the offender was a person not assigned to the Academy. Additionally, 2% of women indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person, 2% indicated the offenders were some combination of the categories, and 2% indicated the offender was of unknown affiliation. Third-year (5%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person, whereas fourth-year (0%) women were not likely. Second-year (12%) women were more likely to indicate the offenders were some combination of groups, whereas third-year and fourth-year (both 0%) women were not likely. Third-year (5%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was unknown, whereas fourth-year (0%) women were not likely.

Sixteen percent of women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas the majority (84%) indicated there was only one. Second-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate there were multiple offenders, whereas third-year (0%) women were not likely.

Table 13.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Gender of Offender					
Male	100	NR	100	100	100
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Both Male and Female	0	0	0	0	0
Not Sure	0	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error	--	--	--	--	--
Affiliation of Offender					
Academy student only	86	89	75	84	89
Faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person only	2	NR	NR	5	0
Person not assigned to your Academy only	9	11	12	5	11
Combination of the groups	2	NR	12	0	0
Unknown	2	NR	NR	5	0
Margins of Error	*±2-4*	*±13*	*±11-13*	*±0-7*	*±0-3*
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	16	11	50	0	17
No	84	89	50	100	83
Not Sure	0	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error	*±0-4*	*±0-13*	*±0-13*	--	*±0-4*

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 14, the majority of USNA women indicated the offenders in their unwanted sexual contact experiences were male midshipmen who acted alone. At USNA, 100% of female midshipmen indicated the offender in their situation was male. There were no differences found across class years in the gender of the offender for women at USNA as 100% of women in each class indicated the offender was a male.

Most (82%) USNA women indicated the offender was a fellow midshipman, although 11% indicated it was a person not assigned to the Academy. Additionally, 2% of women indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person, 2% indicated the offenders were some combination of the categories, and 3% indicated the offender was of an unknown affiliation. Second-year (6%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person, whereas third-year and fourth-year (both 0%) women were not likely. First-year (29%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was a person not assigned to the Academy, whereas fourth-year (0%) women were not likely. Third-year (5%) women were more likely to indicate the offenders were some combination of groups, whereas second-year and fourth-year (both 0%) women were not likely. Fourth-year (8%) women were more likely to indicate the affiliation of the offender was unknown, whereas second-year (0%) women were not likely.

Seven percent of women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas the majority (93%) indicated there was only one. Third-year (11%) and fourth-year (15%) women were more likely to indicate there were multiple offenders, whereas second-year (0%) women were not likely.

Table 14.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Gender of Offender					
Male	100	NR	100	100	100
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Both Male and Female	0	0	0	0	0
Not Sure	0	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error	--	--	--	--	--
Affiliation of Offender					
Academy student only	82	71	83	79	92
Faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person only	2	NR	6	0	0
Person not assigned to your Academy only	11	29	11	11	0
Combination of the groups	2	NR	0	5	0
Unknown	3	NR	0	5	8
Margins of Error	*±2-4*	*±15*	*±0-5*	*±0-6*	*±0-4*
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	7	NR	0	11	15
No	93	NR	100	89	85
Not Sure	0	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error	*±0-2*	--	--	*±0-5*	*±0-4*

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 15, the majority USAFA women indicated the offenders in their unwanted sexual contact experiences were male cadets who acted alone. At USAFA, 98% of female cadets indicated the offender in their situation was male, and 2% indicated the offender was female. There were no differences found across class years in the gender of the offender for women at USAFA.

Most (84%) USAFA women indicated the offender was a fellow cadet, although 10% indicated it was a person not assigned to the Academy. Additionally, 3% of women indicated the offenders were of some combination of the categories and 3% indicated the offender was of an unknown affiliation. Less than 1% of women indicated the offender was a faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person. Second-year (67%) women were less likely to indicate the offender was an Academy student than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (15%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was a person not assigned to their Academy than women in

the other class years. Compared to women in the other class years, fourth-year (0%) women were not likely to indicate the offenders were some combination of groups.

Fifteen percent of women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas the majority (85%) indicated there was only one. Third-year (25%) women were more likely to indicate there were multiple offenders than women in the other class years.

Table 15.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Gender of Offender					
Male	98	NR	92	NR	100
Female	2	NR	8	NR	0
Both Male and Female	0	0	0	0	0
Not Sure	0	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error	*±0-2*	--	*±0-9*	--	--
Affiliation of Offender					
Academy student only	84	NR	67	88	80
Faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person only	0	0	0	0	0
Person not assigned to your Academy only	10	NR	17	6	15
Combination of the groups	3	NR	8	6	0
Unknown	3	NR	8	NR	5
Margins of Error	*±0-4*	--	*±0-12*	*±0-9*	*±0-5*
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	15	NR	17	25	15
No	85	NR	83	75	85
Not Sure	0	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error	*±0-4*	--	*±0-11*	*±0-10*	*±0-5*

Alcohol/Drug Involvement

The use of alcohol or drugs is common in unwanted sexual contact, including sexual assault. The NCWSV study reported that 70% of sexual assaults of civilian college women involved the use of alcohol or drugs, either by the victims (43% of incidents) or the offenders (69% of incidents). From 1995 to 2002, the National Crime Victimization Study (NCVS), an annual Department of Justice survey, compiled data on alcohol, drugs, and sexual assault for

36,881 college students. NCVS results indicate an annual average of 40% of sexual assaults involved offenders who used alcohol or drugs in committing the assault (Baum & Klaus, 2005).

On the 2006 survey, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if drugs and/or alcohol were involved in the incident. This section summarizes the responses of female students at each Academy for each question and provides an overall index of drug/alcohol involvement. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

Overall, 38% of USMA women indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs, either by them or by the offender (Table 16). First-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate their unwanted sexual contact experience included the use of alcohol and/or drugs than women in other class years, whereas fourth-year (28%) women were less likely.

Twenty-seven percent of women indicated their judgment was impaired due to the influence of alcohol, and 9% indicated they were intoxicated and unable to consent at the time of their experience of unwanted sexual contact (Table 16). Nearly a third (29%) of women indicated the offender was intoxicated. First-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate their judgment was impaired due to alcohol, whereas second-year (12%) and third-year (16%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (17%) women were more likely to indicate they were so intoxicated that they were unable to consent than women in the other class years. First-year (56%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was intoxicated, whereas second-year (12%) and fourth-year (22%) women were less likely. Four percent of women indicated that the offender used drugs to knock them out as part of the unwanted sexual contact. There were no differences found across class years in the involvement of knock-out drugs during the experience of unwanted sexual contact.

Table 16.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did the one event involve any alcohol and/or drugs?	38	67	25	37	28
Did the incident occur when your judgment was impaired due to alcohol?	27	67	12	16	22
Did the incident occur when you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	9	11	NR	5	17
Did the incident occur when the offender was intoxicated?	29	56	12	26	22
Did the incident occur after the offender used drugs to knock you out?	4	11	NR	0	6
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	*±13-15*	*±11-13*	*±0-8*	*±3-4*

USNA by Class Year

Overall, 55% of USNA women indicated their sexual assault experience included the use of alcohol and/or drugs, either by them or the offender (Table 17). Second-year (78%) women were more likely to indicate their unwanted sexual contact experience included the use of alcohol and/or drugs than women in other class years, whereas fourth-year (15%) women were less likely.

Forty-one percent of women indicated their judgment was impaired due to the influence of alcohol, and 18% indicated they were intoxicated and unable to consent at the time of their experience of unwanted sexual contact. Nearly half (48%) of women indicated the offender was intoxicated. Second-year (50%) and third-year (47%) women were more likely to indicate their judgment was impaired due to alcohol, whereas fourth-year (15%) women were less likely. Third-year (26%) women were more likely to indicate they were so intoxicated that they were unable to consent, whereas fourth-year (0%) women were not likely. Second-year (72%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was intoxicated, whereas fourth-year (15%) women were less likely. A small percentage (2%) of women indicated that the offender used drugs to knock them out as part of the unwanted sexual contact. Third-year (5%) women were more likely to indicate that the offender used drugs to knock them out.

Table 17.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did the one event involve any alcohol and/or drugs?	55	57	78	58	15
Did the incident occur when your judgment was impaired due to alcohol?	41	43	50	47	15
Did the incident occur when you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	18	14	22	26	0
Did the incident occur when the offender was intoxicated?	48	43	72	47	15
Did the incident occur after the offender used drugs to knock you out?	2	NR	0	5	0
Margins of Error	*±2-4*	*±14-15*	*±0-6*	*±4-7*	*±0-4*

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 42% of USAFA women indicated their sexual assault experience included the use of alcohol, and/or drugs, either by them or the offender (Table 18). There were no differences found across class years.

Twenty-eight percent of women indicated their judgment was impaired due to the influence of alcohol and 16% indicated they were intoxicated and unable to consent at the time of their experience of unwanted sexual contact. Approximately a third (35%) of women indicated the offender was intoxicated. Fourth-year (20%) women were less likely to indicate their judgment was impaired due to alcohol than women in the other class years. Third-year (6%) women were less likely to indicate they were so intoxicated that they were unable to consent. Less than 1% of women indicated that the offender used drugs to knock them out as part of the unwanted sexual contact.

Table 18.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did the one event involve any alcohol and/or drugs?	42	NR	33	41	40
Did the incident occur when your judgment was impaired due to alcohol?	28	NR	33	25	20
Did the incident occur when you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	16	30	17	6	15
Did the incident occur when the offender was intoxicated?	35	NR	25	38	30
Did the incident occur after the offender used drugs to knock you out?	0	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error	*±0-6*	*±0-18*	*±0-12*	*±0-11*	*±0-6*

Use of Force or Experience of Sexual Harassment/Stalking

Students who experience unwanted sexual contact may also encounter the use of force, threats, and other sexualized behaviors either prior to or during the unwanted sexual contact. Threats and use of force have often been associated with sexual assault. The NCWSV study reported one in five of those who indicated experiencing non-consensual sexual relations suffered some type of physical injury during the assault (Fisher et al., 2000). An earlier survey of 65 rape victims (among 388 female college seniors) found that 46% of the victims reported they were overcome by force or the threat of force (Schwartz & Leggett, 1999). Students may also be subject to other unwanted or intimidating behaviors, such as sexual harassment and stalking, before their experience of unwanted sexual contact. Organizational tolerance of sexual harassment is likely to create a permissive climate for unwanted sexual contact to occur. Stalking involves harassment that is not overtly sexual but is equally targeted on an individual and creates fear for the person's physical safety, including fear of unwanted sexual contact. Both sexual harassment and stalking may be precursors to incidents of sexual assault.

On the 2006 survey, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if the offender(s) threatened them to coerce them to consent or if physical force was used. In addition, students were asked if the offender sexually harassed or stalked them before the incident. This section summarizes the responses of female students at each Academy for each question. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 19, more women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (43%) in the unwanted sexual contact event than threats to ruin their reputation (4%) or threats to harm them (3%). Third-year and fourth-year (both 0%) women were not likely to indicate the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent. Third-year (0%) women were not likely to indicate the offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent. There were no differences found across class years in the use of physical force.

Table 19.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	4	11	12	0	0
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	3	NR	12	0	6
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	43	44	38	47	44
Margins of Error	*±2-5*	*±13-14*	*±11-13*	*±0-8*	*±0-5*

Over a third of USMA women (37%) were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience of unwanted sexual contact; fewer (13%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Table 20). Third-year (47%) women were more likely to indicate the offender sexually harassed them, whereas first-year (22%) women were less likely. Third-year (26%) women were more likely to indicate the offender stalked them, whereas fourth-year (6%) women were less likely.

Eleven percent of USMA women indicated the offender used both sexual harassment and stalking before their unwanted sexual contact experience. Third-year (21%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they experienced sexual harassment and stalking before the unwanted sexual contact, whereas fourth-year (6%) were less likely.

Table 20.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did the offender sexually harass you?	37	22	38	47	33
Did the offender stalk you?	13	NR	12	26	6
Did the offender BOTH harass and stalk you?	11	NR	12	21	6
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	*±14*	*±11-13*	*±7-8*	*±3-4*

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 21, more women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (40%) in the unwanted sexual contact event than threats to ruin their reputation (4%) or threats to harm them (2%). Third-year (47%) women were more likely to indicate the offender used some degree of physical force, whereas fourth-year (31%) women were less likely. Third-year and fourth-year (both 0%) women were not likely to indicate the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent.[18] Second-year and third-year (both 0%) women were not likely to indicate the offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent.

Table 21.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	4	14	6	0	0
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	2	NR	0	0	8
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	40	43	39	47	31
Margins of Error	*±1-4*	*±14-15*	*±0-6*	*±0-7*	*±0-5*

[18] Note that 14% of first-year USNA women indicated use of threats and force during the unwanted sexual contact incident. This percentage is not significantly different from the percentage in the other class years due to a high margin of error for first-year women responding to this question.

One-fourth (25%) of USNA women were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience of unwanted sexual contact; fewer (9%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Table 22). Third-year (5%) women were less likely to indicate the offender stalked them than women in the other class years.

Few (3%) USNA women indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked before their unwanted sexual contact experience. Compared to women in the other class years, fourth-year (0%) women were not likely to indicate they experienced both sexual harassment and stalking before the unwanted sexual contact.

Table 22.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did the offender sexually harass you?	25	29	22	26	23
Did the offender stalk you?	9	14	11	5	8
Did the offender BOTH harass and stalk you?	3	NR	6	5	0
Margins of Error	*±2-4*	*±14-15*	*±4-6*	*±4-7*	*±0-5*

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 23, more women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (47%) in the unwanted sexual contact event than threats to ruin their reputation (2%) or threats to harm them (0%). Fourth-year (60%) women were more likely to indicate the offender used some degree of physical force, whereas first-year (20%) women were less likely.

Table 23.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	2	NR	NR	7	0
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	0	0	0	0	0
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	47	20	58	50	60
Margins of Error	*±0-6*	*±0-18*	*±0-12*	*±0-11*	*±0-6*

About a third (32%) of USAFA women were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience of unwanted sexual contact; fewer (6%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Table 24). Third-year (13%) women were more likely to indicate the offender stalked them than women in the other class years.

Four percent of USAFA women indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked before their unwanted sexual contact experience. Compared to women in the other class years, fourth-year (0%) women were not likely to indicate they experienced both sexual harassment and stalking before the unwanted sexual contact.

Table 24.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did the offender sexually harass you?	32	20	33	33	40
Did the offender stalk you?	6	NR	NR	13	0
Did the offender BOTH harass and stalk you?	4	NR	NR	7	0
Margins of Error	*±4-5*	*±18*	*±12*	*±8-11*	*±0-6*

Discussing of Incident/Support Services

Unwanted sexual contact encompasses a range of behaviors that vary in severity, which may contribute to underreporting of such experiences; however, research on civilians indicates that even the most egregious of these behaviors, completed sexual assault (e.g. rape), is not often

reported. For example, most sexual assaults of college women go unreported to authorities. The NCWSV found that 86% of sexual assaults were not reported to police (Fisher et al., 2000). The study also found that only 5% of those experiencing any type of on-campus sexual victimization reported the incident to campus authorities. Another national survey found that college students reported 22% of rapes and 17% of other sexual assaults to police or campus authorities (Sloan et al., 1997).

On the 2006 survey, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they discussed the event with family or friends, sought professional help, or discussed the event with any authority or organization.[19] If they indicated they reported the situation, they were asked to specify the authorities, individuals, or organizations to which they reported. This section summarizes the responses of female students at each Academy for each question. For the purposes of this report, the three yes response categories were collapsed for the question asking if students discussed the event with any authority or organization. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

The majority (73%) of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact indicated that they discussed the situation with someone, such as a family member or friend (Table 25). Third-year (79%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with someone, whereas first-year (44%) women were less likely. Of those USMA women who discussed the situation with someone, 20% indicated they discussed it with a parent or family member. Third-year (32%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with a parent or family member, whereas fourth-year (11%) women were less likely. Far more (73%) women discussed the situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend than discussed it with a family member. Third-year (79%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with a friend, whereas first-year (44%) women were less likely.

Sixteen percent of USMA women who experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact sought professional help. Third-year (5%) women were less likely to seek professional help than women in the other class years.

Fifteen percent of USMA women who experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact discussed it with any authority or organization. Fourth-year (6%) women were less likely to discuss a situation than women in the other class years.

[19] *SAGR2006* survey item did not make a distinction between discussion and reporting of experiences. As used in this report, the term "discussing" also includes reporting to any authority.

Table 25.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Discussed Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sought Professional Help, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did you talk about this situation with someone?	73	44	NR	79	67
Did you talk about this situation with a parent/family member?	20	22	12	32	11
Did you talk about this situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?	73	44	NR	79	67
Did you seek professional help/treatment or use other support services following the incident?	16	22	25	5	17
Did you discuss this situation with any authority or organization?	15	22	12	16	6
Margins of Error	*±2-5*	*±13-14*	*±11-13*	*±8*	*±3-5*

USNA by Class Year

The majority (81%) of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact indicated that they discussed the situation with someone, such as a family member or friend (Table 26). Second-year (89%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with someone, whereas fourth-year (69%) women were less likely. Of those USNA women who discussed the situation with someone, 26% indicated they discussed it with a parent or family member. Second-year (44%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with a parent or family member, whereas third-year (16%) and fourth-year (15%) women were less likely. Far more (81%) women discussed the situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend than discussed it with a family member. Second-year (89%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with a friend, whereas fourth-year (69%) women were less likely.

Twenty-five percent of USNA women who experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact sought professional help. Third-year (42%) women were more likely to seek professional help, whereas fourth-year (8%) women were less likely.

Eighteen percent of USNA women who experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact discussed it with any authority or organization. There were no differences found in reporting experiences to authorities for USNA women across class years.

Table 26.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Discussed Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sought Professional Help, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did you talk about this situation with someone?	81	71	89	84	69
Did you talk about this situation with a parent/family member?	26	29	44	16	15
Did you talk about this situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?	81	71	89	84	69
Did you seek professional help/treatment or use other support services following the incident?	25	14	22	42	8
Did you discuss this situation with any authority or organization?	18	14	17	21	15
Margins of Error	*±3-4*	*±14-15*	*±5-6*	*±6-7*	*±4-5*

USAFA by Class Year

The majority (74%) of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact indicated that they discussed the situation with someone, such as a family member or friend (Table 27). Third-year (63%) women were less likely to discuss the situation with someone than women in the other class years. Of those USAFA women who discussed the situation with someone, 15% indicated they discussed it with a parent or family member. Third-year (25%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with a parent or family member than women in the other class years. Far more (74%) women discussed the situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend than discussed it with a family member. Third-year (63%) women were less likely to discuss the situation with a friend than women in the other class years.

Ten percent of USAFA women who experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact sought professional help. There were no differences found for USAFA women across class years in the percentage of those who were likely to seek professional assistance.

Five percent of USAFA women who experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact discussed it with any authority or organization. There were no reportable differences for USAFA women across class years.

Table 27.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Discussed Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sought Professional Help, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Did you talk about this situation with someone?	74	NR	75	63	70
Did you talk about this situation with a parent/family member?	15	NR	8	25	20
Did you talk about this situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?	74	NR	75	63	70
Did you seek professional help/treatment or use other support services following the incident?	10	NR	8	6	10
Did you discuss this situation with any authority or organization?	5	NR	NR	NR	10
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	--	*±9-11*	*±7-11*	*±4-6*

Reasons for Not Reporting an Incident

Reasons for not reporting unwanted sexual contact vary. The NCWSV study found the most common reason (66%) college women gave for not reporting completed rape was that the victim did not regard the incident as serious enough to report (Fisher et al., 2000). The second most common reason (42%) was the victim was not sure that a crime had been committed or harm had been intended.

On the 2006 survey, students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact but did not report it to any authority or organization were asked their reasons for not reporting the incident. This section presents the reasons for not reporting an incident, in order of descending frequency. Results are shown only if the frequency for a reason was reportable. Results are not reportable for men. It should be noted that this question was asked of all students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report the incident. The behaviors that constitute unwanted sexual contact range from touching only to completed sexual intercourse, anal, and oral sex. The reasons for not reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact do not distinguish among the types of behaviors involved.

USMA by Class Year

There were many reasons why USMA women chose not to report their unwanted sexual contact experience (Table 28). The three most commonly selected reasons were that they felt uncomfortable making a report, they took care of the situation by themselves, or they felt shame/embarrassment (all 61%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (2%).

There were many differences found among USMA women by class year for not reporting their experiences. Third-year (75%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report, whereas first-year (43%) women were less likely. Second-year (67%) women

were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, whereas third-year (31%) women were less likely. Second-year (83%) women were more likely to think they would be labeled a troublemaker for reporting an incident, whereas fourth-year (31%) women were less likely. First-year (71%) and fourth-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate their experience of unwanted sexual contact was not important enough to report, whereas third-year (12%) women were less likely. First-year (57%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be blamed for the assault, whereas fourth-year (19%) women were less likely. Second-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate they felt some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, whereas fourth-year (12%) women were less likely. Second-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate they did not think anything would be done if they reported the incident than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (25%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed if they reported the incident, whereas third-year (6%) women were less likely. Although few (2%) USMA women overall indicated they did not know how to report an incident, second-year (17%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report an incident, whereas fourth-year (0%) women were not likely.

Table 28.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, Total and by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Felt uncomfortable making a report	61	43	67	75	56
Took care of it yourself	61	57	50	69	62
Felt shame/embarrassment	61	71	50	56	69
Did not want people gossiping	56	57	50	62	56
Thought reporting would take too much effort	46	57	67	31	50
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	44	43	83	44	31
Thought it was not important enough to report	41	71	50	12	50
Thought would be blamed for the assault	33	57	50	31	19
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	29	29	50	38	12
Did not think anything would be done	22	NR	50	25	19
Thought would not be believed	17	29	17	6	25
Feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	15	14	NR	19	19
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	9	NR	17	12	6
Did not know how to report	2	NR	17	NR	0
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	*±15-16*	*±14-15*	*±6-9*	*±0-5*

USNA by Class Year

USNA women indicted different reasons why they chose not to report their unwanted sexual contact experience (Table 29). The three most commonly selected reasons were that they thought it was not important enough to report (61%), they took care of the situation by themselves (56%), or they felt shame/embarrassment (55%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (6%).

There were many differences found among USNA women by class year for not reporting their experiences. Fourth-year (82%) women were more likely to indicate they felt the incident was not important enough to report, whereas second-year (33%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (64%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of it themselves, whereas first-year (20%) women were less likely. Third-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate they felt shame/embarrassment, whereas fourth-year (36%) women were less likely. Third-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping, whereas second-year (40%) women were less likely. Third-year (53%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report than women in the other class years. Third-year (40%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be blamed for the assault than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (36%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker than women in the other class years. Second-year (13%) women were less likely to indicate they felt nothing would be done than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (36%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much effort, whereas second-year (13%) women were less likely. Third-year (33%) women were more likely to fear they or others would be punished for infractions/ violations, such as underage drinking, whereas fourth-year (9%) women were less likely. Third-year (13%) and fourth-year (18%) women were more likely to indicate they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer, whereas second-year (0%) women were not likely.

Table 29.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, Total and by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Thought it was not important enough to report	61	NR	33	60	82
Took care of it yourself	56	20	60	60	64
Felt shame/embarrassment	55	NR	53	67	36
Did not want people gossiping	52	NR	40	67	45
Felt uncomfortable making a report	46	NR	40	53	45
Thought would be blamed for the assault	30	NR	27	40	36
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	24	NR	27	20	36
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	24	20	20	27	27
Did not think anything would be done	22	NR	13	20	27
Thought reporting would take too much effort	21	NR	13	27	36
Feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	17	NR	13	33	9
Thought would not be believed	15	NR	13	7	18
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	9	NR	0	13	18
Did not know how to report	6	NR	7	7	9
Margins of Error	*±2-4*	*±18*	*±0-7*	*±5-8*	*±4-6*

USAFA by Class Year

There were many reasons why USAFA women chose not to report their unwanted sexual contact experience (Table 30). The two most commonly selected reasons were that they felt shame/embarrassment (61%), or they took care of the situation by themselves (60%). The third most common reason was not wanting to be the subject of gossip (56%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (7%).

Among USAFA women, there were many differences found by class year for not reporting their experiences. Fourth-year (72%) women were more likely to indicate they felt shame/embarrassment than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report, whereas second-year (33%) women were less likely. Second-year (83%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report, whereas fourth-year (44%) women were less likely. Second-year (58%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be blamed for the assault than women in the other class years. Second-year (25%) women were less likely to indicate they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends than women in the other class years. Third-year (53%) women were more likely

to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, whereas second-year (17%) and fourth-year (28%) women were less likely. Third-year (27%) women were more likely to indicate they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (33%) women were more likely to indicate they thought nothing would be done than women in the other class years. Third-year (27%) women were more likely to indicate they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking, than women in the other class years.

Table 30.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, Total and by Class Year

Reasons for Not Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Felt shame/embarrassment	61	NR	58	60	72
Took care of it yourself	60	NR	58	60	61
Did not want people gossiping	56	NR	58	47	67
Thought it was not important enough to report	54	NR	33	60	67
Felt uncomfortable making a report	54	NR	83	47	44
Thought would be blamed for the assault	42	NR	58	33	39
Thought reporting would take too much effort	38	NR	25	40	44
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	37	NR	25	47	33
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	35	NR	17	53	28
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	16	NR	NR	27	22
Did not think anything would be done	15	NR	NR	20	33
Feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	15	NR	8	27	11
Thought would not be believed	14	NR	17	13	17
Did not know how to report	7	NR	NR	13	11
Margins of Error	*±3-6*	--	*±9-12*	*±9-11*	*±5-6*

Chapter 3: Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences

This chapter includes findings on Academy students' experiences of unwanted, gender-related behaviors between June 2005 and March-April 2006, excluding unwanted sexual contact. These types of behaviors form part of the continuum of unwanted, gender-related behaviors described in Chapter 1. Conceptually, they are less severe than unwanted sexual contact, although they are still potentially psychologically damaging. Research has shown that experiences of sexual harassment result in upset, negative feelings about work, and reduced commitment to the organization where the sexual harassment occurred (Jacques, Sivasubramaniam, & Murry, 1999). Whether directed at an individual or used to characterize a specific group, they are contrary to the individual dignity and mutual respect among Academy students that is part of each Academy's culture. In this chapter, the incident rates of sexual harassment and sexist behavior are presented, including details of the experience that had the greatest effect on the student. As in Chapter 2, results are reported separately for each Academy by gender and class year and, for incident rates, by experiences of unwanted sexual contact.

Sexual Harassment

This section includes survey findings regarding sexual harassment at the Academies. The 2005 AAUW survey on sexual harassment among civilian college students found that more than half of both women (62%) and men (61%) indicated they personally experienced some type of sexual harassment (Hill & Silva, 2006). DoD defines sexual harassment as "a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's job, pay, or career, or
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person, or
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment" (Department of Defense, 1995).

Incident rates of sexual harassment were derived from a list of 12 behavioral items (Q19). As measured in this survey, sexual harassment is comprised of specific types of unwanted, gender-related behaviors, defined by both the U.S. legal system and DoD as behaviors that might lead to a hostile or offensive work environment, or represent *quid pro quo* harassment. Three component measures of sexual harassment are derived from Q19. The component measures and corresponding items are as follows: crude/offensive behavior (Q19a, c, e, f), unwanted sexual attention (Q19h, j, m, n), and sexual coercion (Q19k, l, o, p). Specific survey item language is shown in Table 2 in Chapter 1. Items are derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ), the most frequently used survey of such behaviors in academic and civilian research (Arvey & Cavanaugh, 1995; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald et al., 1995). Items were modified for use by DoD (referred to as the DoD-SEQ) by the original researchers at the

University of Illinois and DMDC (Ormerod et al., 2003).[20] Incident rates indicate whether the individual reported experiencing at least one of the behaviors in a category (e.g., sexual coercion) at least once since June 2005.

Incident rates of sexual harassment were derived using a two-step process. In order to be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, respondents must have indicated they experienced one of the following types of unwanted, gender-related behaviors: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, or sexual coercion since June 2005 (Q19), AND they must have indicated that they considered at least one of the behaviors experienced to have been sexual harassment (Q20). In the first step of the calculation, students were asked to indicate how often they had been in situations involving these behaviors, ranging from never to very often. In the second step, students were asked how many (some, none, all) of the behaviors they marked in Q19 were sexual harassment.

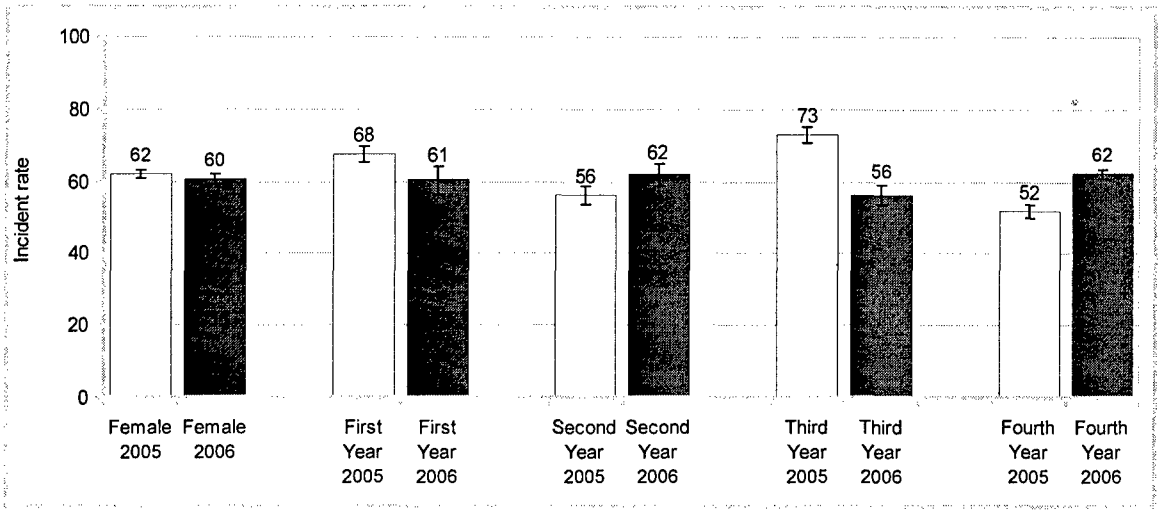
The results for the sexual harassment rate are reported by Academy. For each Academy, results are shown overall and by class year for women and men in 2005 and 2006.

USMA by Class Year

Overall, 60% of USMA female and 8% of male cadets indicated experiencing sexual harassment during the 2006 academic year (Figure 17 and Figure 18). Third-year (56%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

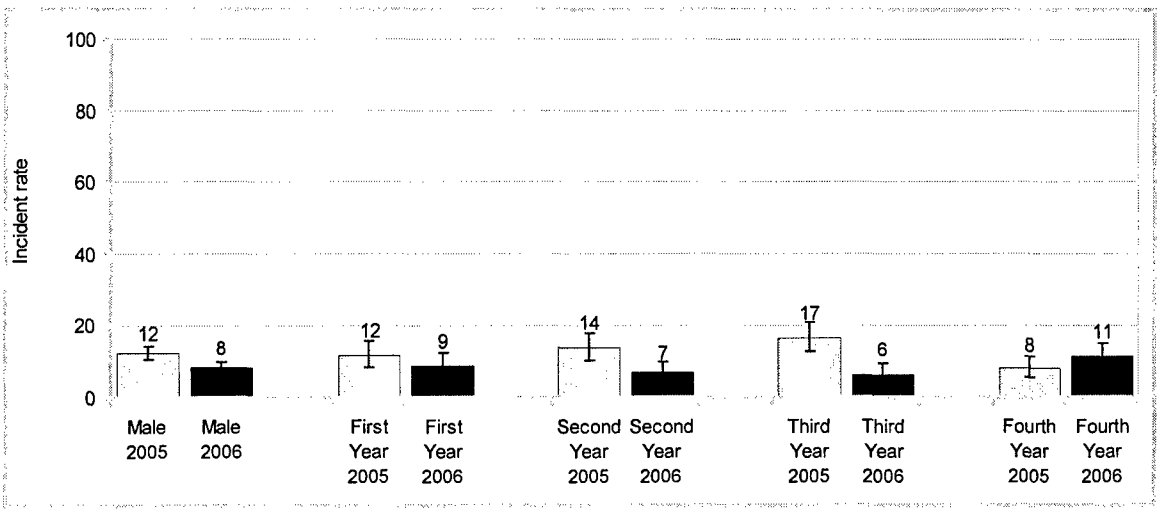
[20] The SEQ was modified to replace "Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you" (due to its similarity to unwanted sexual contact) with a new item: item n, "Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way." Psychometric analysis indicated that item n functions the same as the item that was removed and maintains the reliability of the measure.

Figure 17.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Figure 18.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

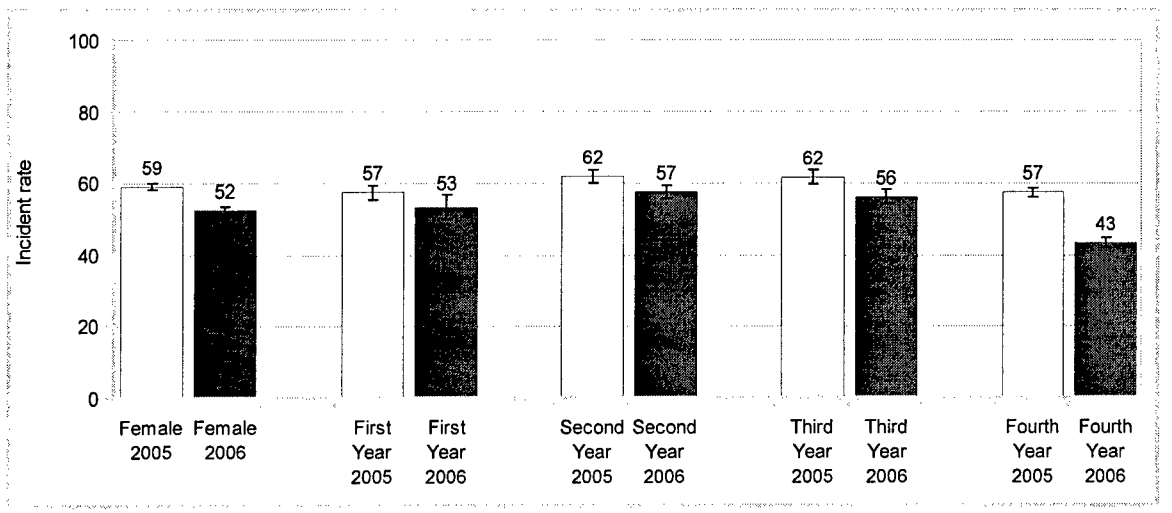
The percentage of USMA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 17). The 2006 incident rate for first-year women was lower than the 2005 incident rate (61% vs. 68%), as was the rate for third-year women (56% vs. 73%). The 2006 incident rate for second-year women was higher than the 2005 incident rate (62% vs. 56%), as was the rate for fourth-year women (62% vs. 52%).

The percentage of USMA men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment declined between 2005 and 2006 (12% vs. 8%) (Figure 18). The 2006 incident rate for second-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (7% vs. 14%), as was the rate for third-year men (6% vs. 17%).

USNA by Class Year

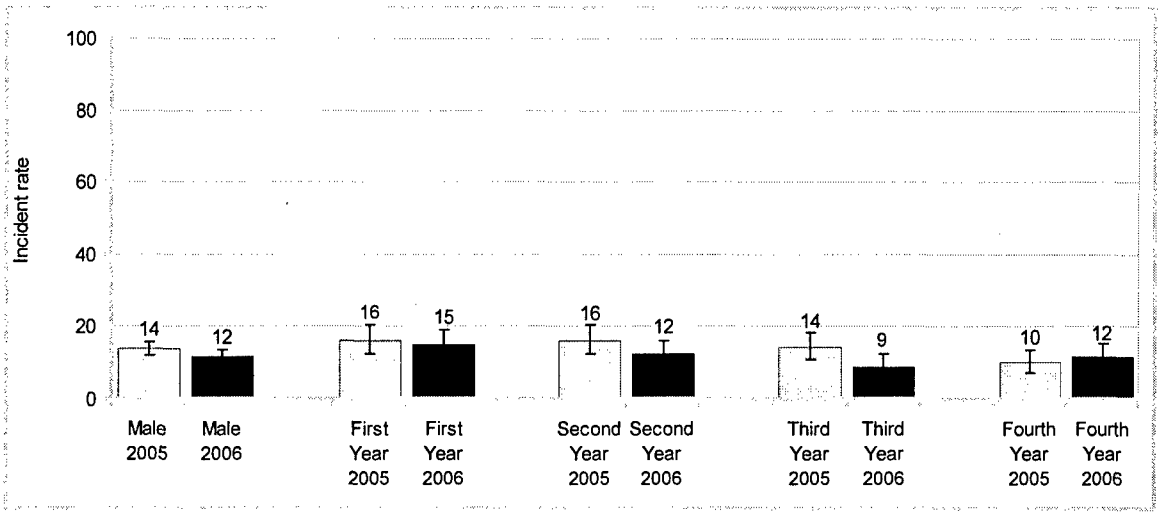
Overall, 52% of USNA female and 12% of male midshipmen indicated experiencing sexual harassment during the 2006 academic year (Figure 19 and Figure 20). Second-year (57%) and third-year (56%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment, whereas fourth-year (43%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 19.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 20.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USNA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment declined between 2005 and 2006 (59% vs. 52%) (Figure 19). The 2006 incident rate for second-year women was lower than the 2005 incident rate (57% vs. 62%), as was the rate for third-year (56% vs. 62%) and fourth-year (43% vs. 57%) women.

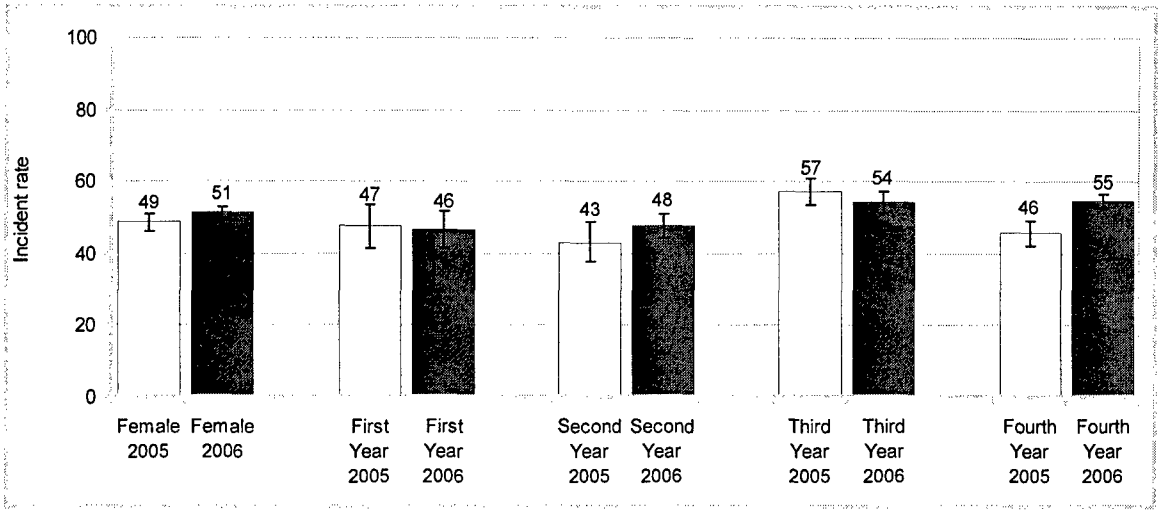
The percentage of USNA men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 20). However, the 2006 incident rate for third-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (9% vs. 14%).

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 51% of USAFA female and 12% of male cadets indicated experiencing sexual harassment during the 2006 academic year (Figure 21 and Figure 22). Fourth-year (55%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 21.

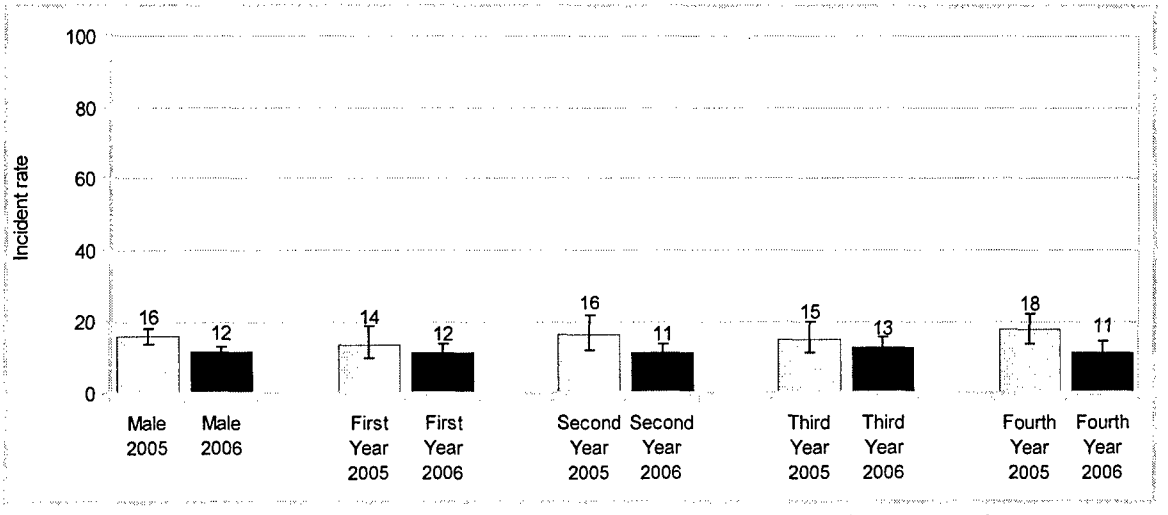
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 22.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

USAFA Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USAFA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment (Figure 21) did not change between 2005 and 2006. However, the 2006 incident rate for fourth-year women was higher than the 2005 incident rate (55% vs. 46%).

The percentage of USAFA men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment (Figure 22) declined between 2005 and 2006 (16% vs. 12%). The 2006 incident rate for fourth-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (11% vs. 18%).

Categories of Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences Associated with Sexual Harassment

This section examines students' responses to questions on experiences of unwanted, gender-related behaviors that are the components of sexual harassment. The components are:

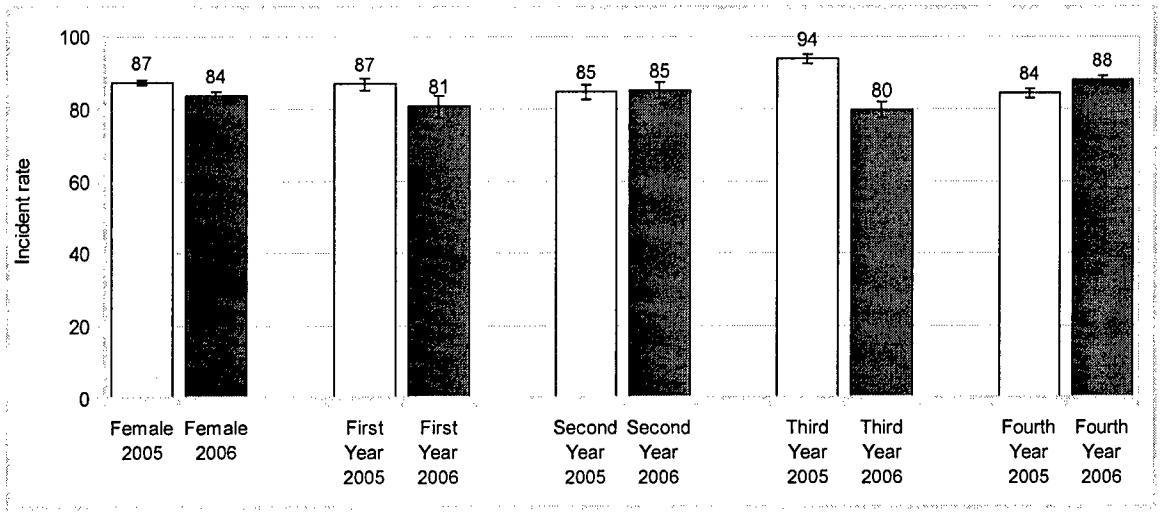
- Crude/offensive behavior—verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing;
- Unwanted sexual attention—attempts to establish a sexual relationship;
- Sexual coercion—classic *quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

For each type of behavior, students were asked to indicate whether they experienced the behavior never, once or twice, sometimes, often, or very often since June 2005. For each Academy, this section includes results for students who indicated experiencing any of these behaviors. It describes findings for each Academy overall, by class year, and by comparison with *SASA2005* survey results.

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USMA

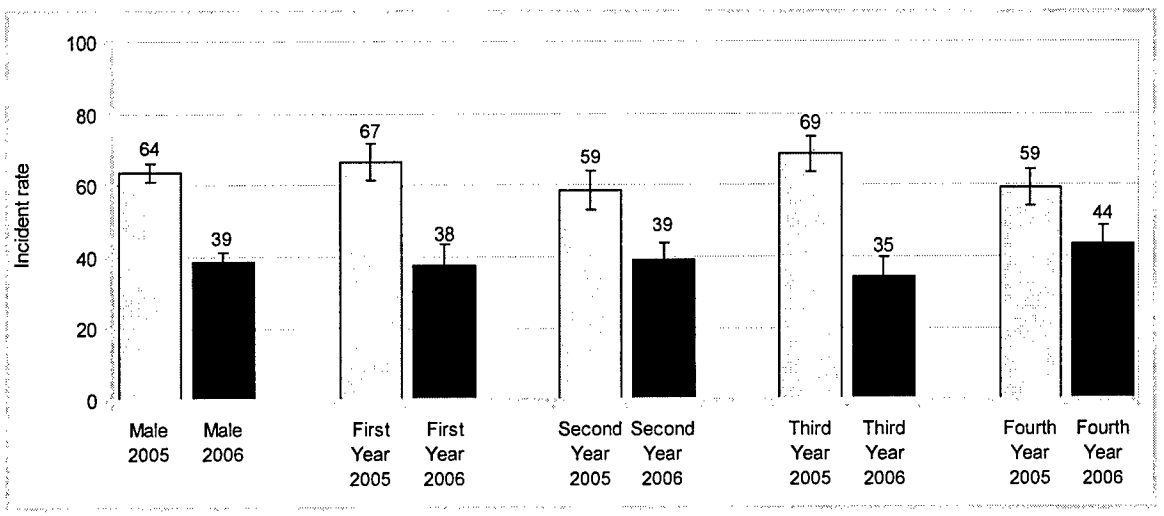
USMA by Class Year. Eighty-four percent of female and 39% of male cadets indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior (Figure 23 and Figure 24). Fourth-year (88%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas third-year (80%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 23.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 24.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USMA women who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior declined between 2005 and 2006 (87% vs. 84%) (Figure 23). The 2006 incident rate for first-year women was lower than the 2005 incident rate (81% vs.

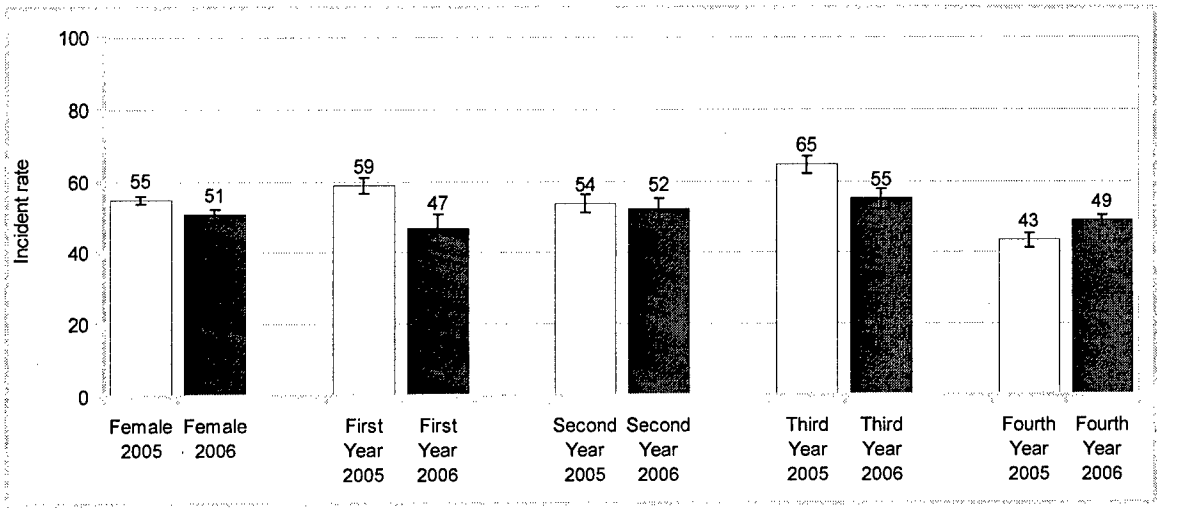
87%), as was the rate for third-year women (80% vs. 94%). The 2006 incident rate for fourth-year women was higher than the 2005 incident rate (88% vs. 84%).

The percentage of USMA men who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior declined between 2005 and 2006 (64% vs. 39%) (Figure 24). This finding was true for all class years.

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USMA

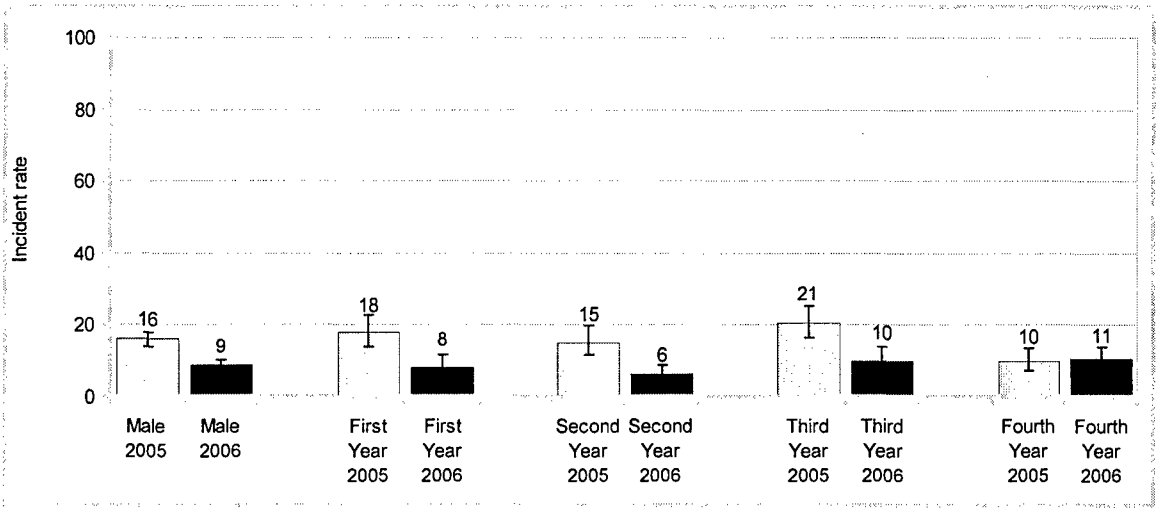
USMA by Class Year. Fifty-one percent of female and 9% of male cadets at USMA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention (Figure 25 and Figure 26). Third-year (55%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 25.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Figure 26.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

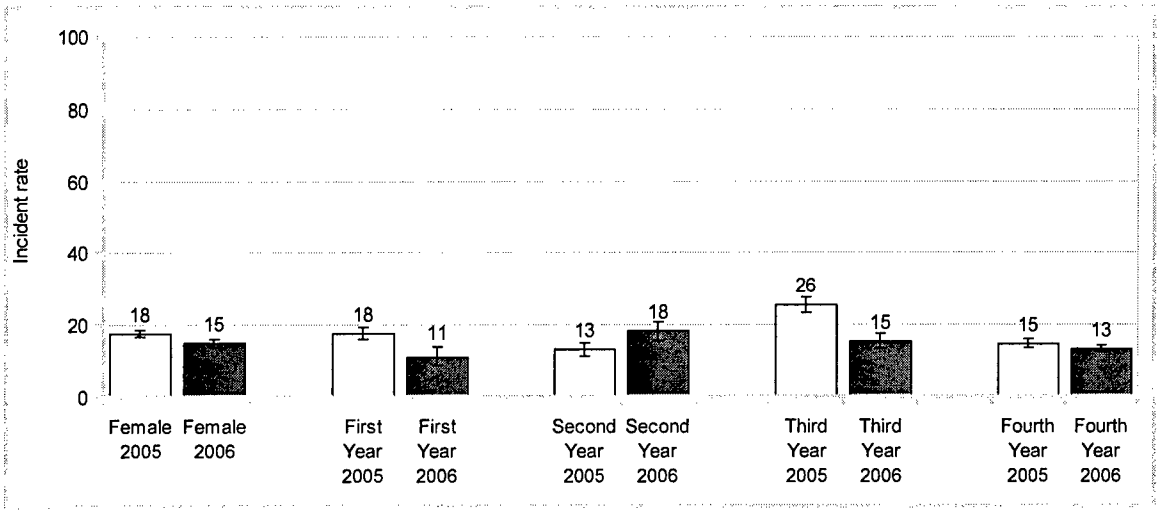
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention declined between 2005 and 2006 (55% vs. 51%) (Figure 25). The 2006 incident rate for first-year women was lower than the 2005 incident rate (47% vs. 59%), as was the rate for third-year women (55% vs. 65%) (Figure 25). However, the 2006 incident rate for fourth-year women was higher than the 2005 incident rate (49% vs. 43%).

The percentage of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention declined between 2005 and 2006 (16% vs. 9%) (Figure 26). The 2006 incident rate for first-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (8% vs. 18%), as was the rate for second-year (6% vs. 15%) and third-year (10% vs. 21%) men.

Sexual Coercion at USMA

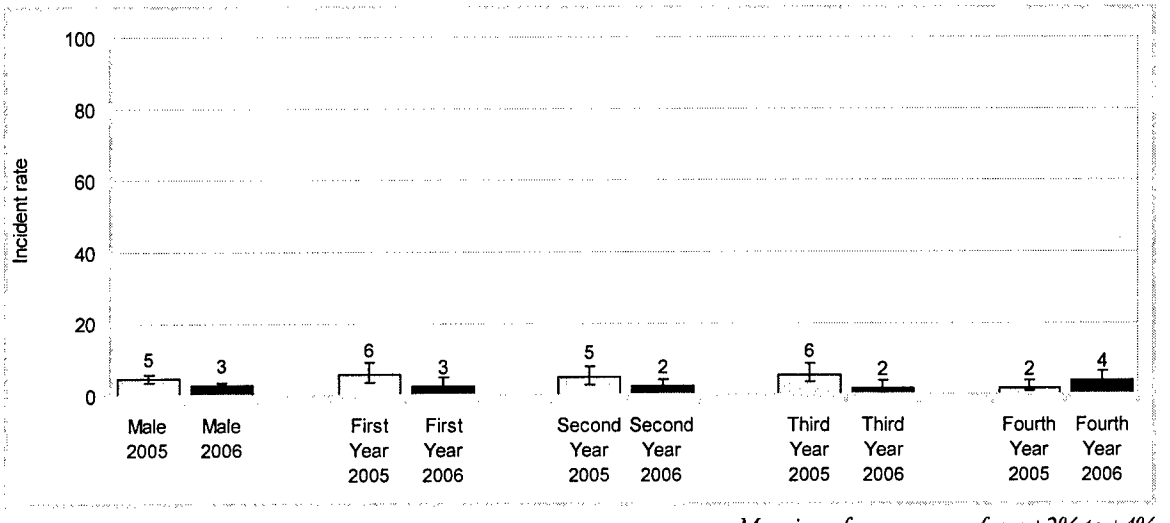
USMA by Class Year. Fifteen percent of female and 3% of male cadets at USMA indicated experiencing sexual coercion (Figure 27 and Figure 28). Second-year (18%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, whereas first-year (11%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 27.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Figure 28.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USMA women who indicated experiencing sexual coercion declined between 2005 and 2006 (18% vs. 15%) (Figure 27). The 2006 incident rate for first-year women was lower than the 2005 incident rate (11% vs. 18%), as

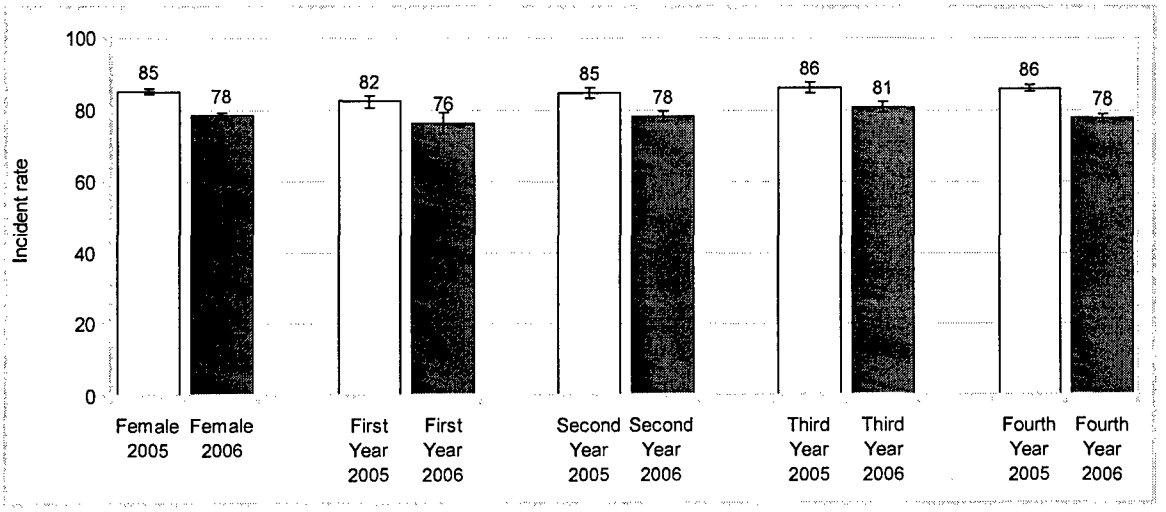
was the rate for third-year women (15% vs. 26%). However, the 2006 incident rate for second-year women was higher than the 2005 incident rate (18% vs. 13%).

The percentage of USMA men who indicated experiencing sexual coercion declined between 2005 and 2006 (5% vs. 3%) (Figure 28). The 2006 incident rate for third-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (2% vs. 6%).

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USNA

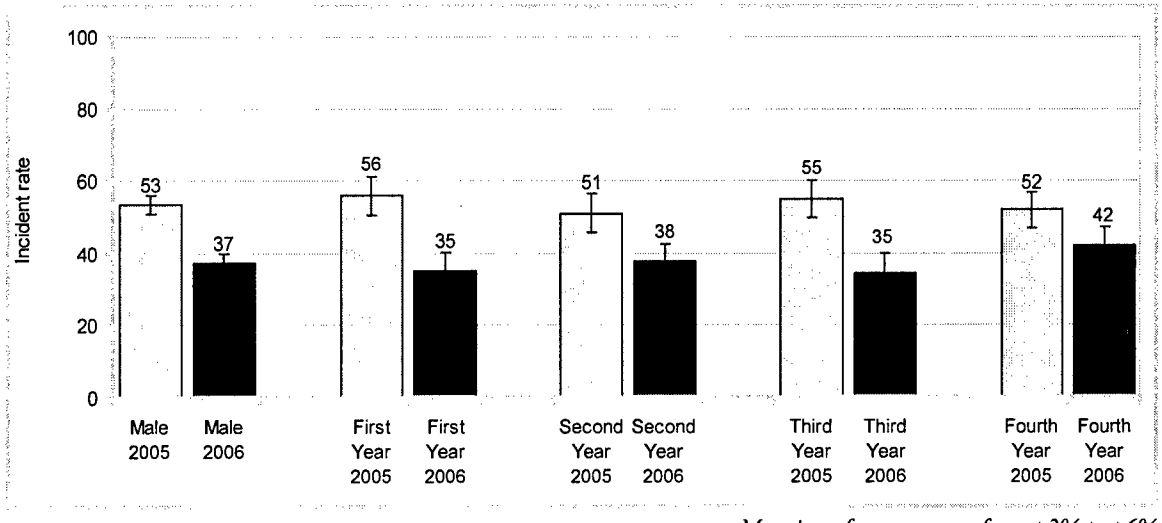
USNA by Class Year. Seventy-eight percent of female and 37% of male midshipmen at USNA indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior (Figure 29 and Figure 30). Third-year (81%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 29.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 30.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

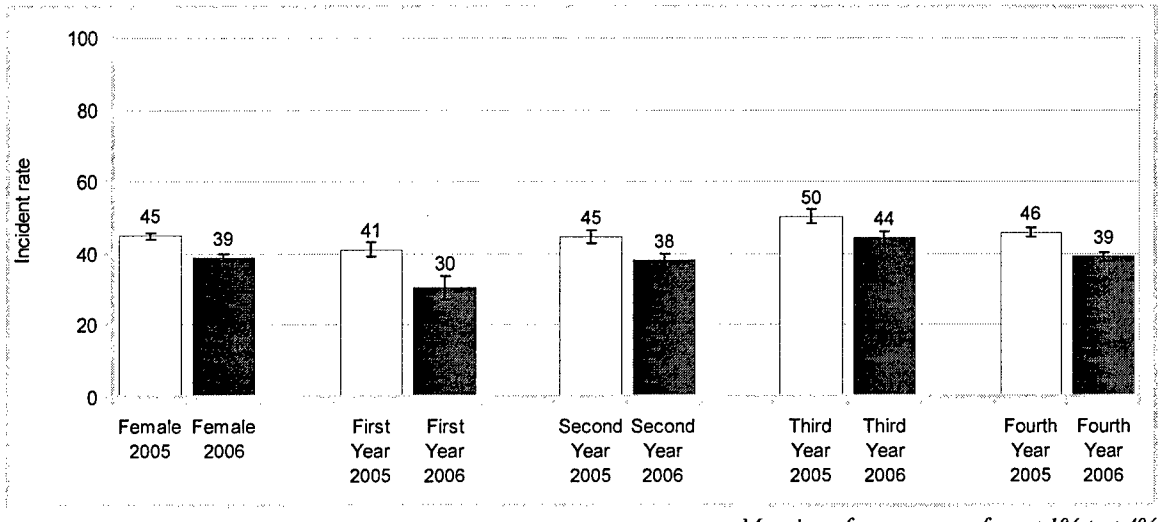
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USNA women who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior declined between 2005 and 2006 (85% vs. 78%) (Figure 29). This finding was true for all class years.

The percentage of USNA men who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior declined between 2005 and 2006 (53% vs. 37%) (Figure 30). This finding was true for all class years.

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USNA

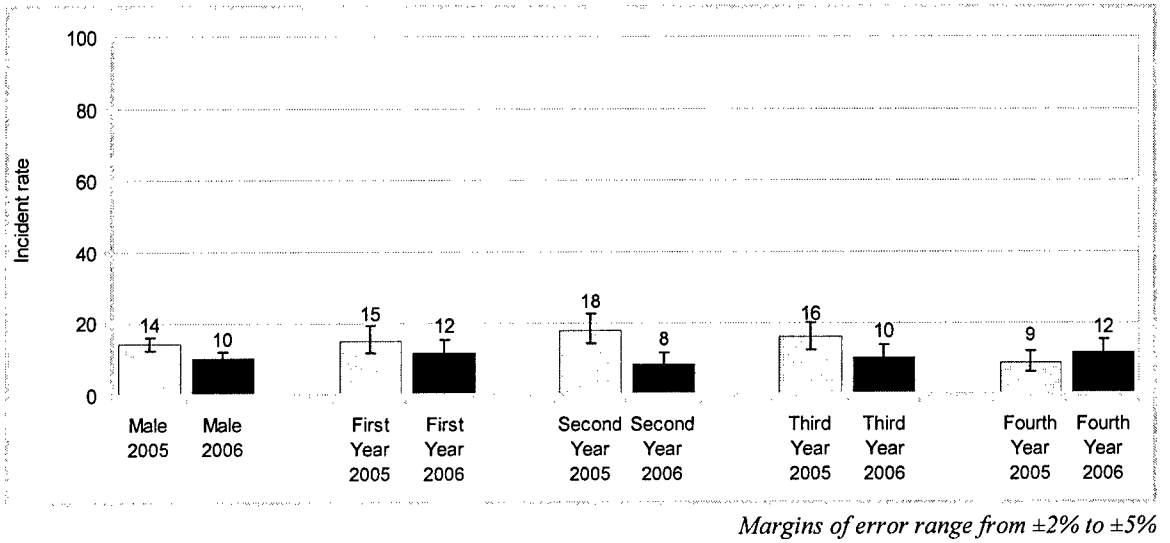
USNA by Class Year. Thirty-nine percent of female and 10% of male midshipmen at USNA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention (Figure 31 and Figure 32). Third-year (44%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, whereas first-year (30%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 31.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 32.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

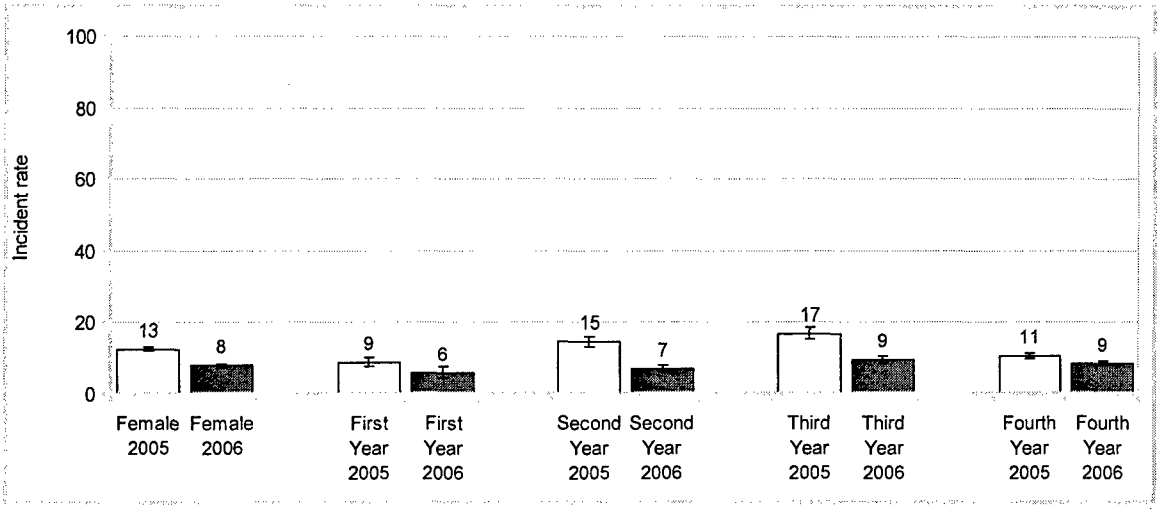
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention declined between 2005 and 2006 (45% vs. 39%) (Figure 31). This finding was true for all class years.

The percentage of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention declined between 2005 and 2006 (14% vs. 10%) (Figure 32). The 2006 incident rate for second-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (8% vs. 18%), as was the rate for third-year (10% vs. 16%) men.

Sexual Coercion at USNA

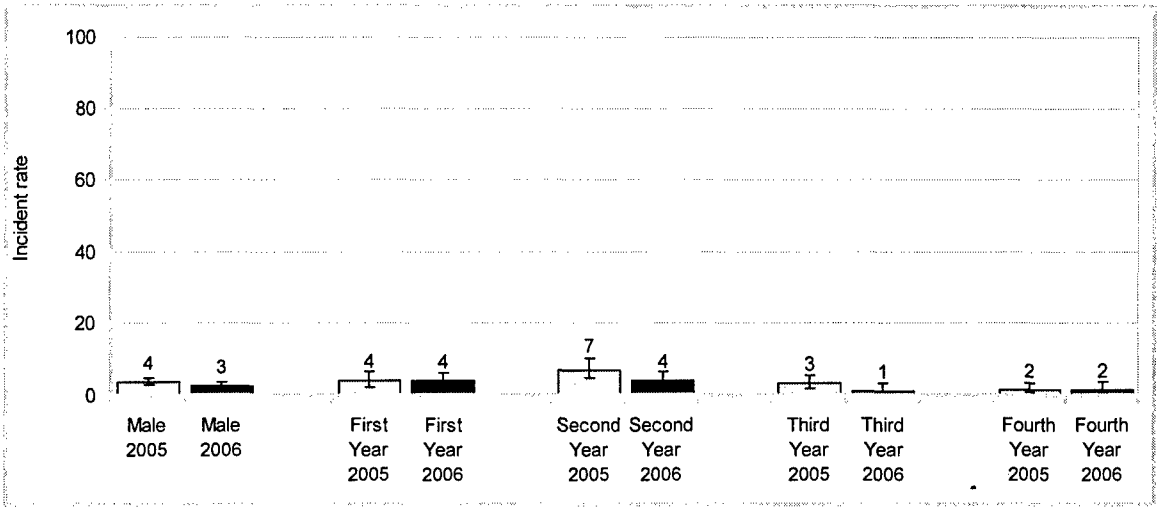
USNA by Class Year. Eight percent of female and 3% of male midshipmen at USNA indicated experiencing sexual coercion (Figure 33 and Figure 34). Third-year (9%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, whereas first-year (6%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 33.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Figure 34.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

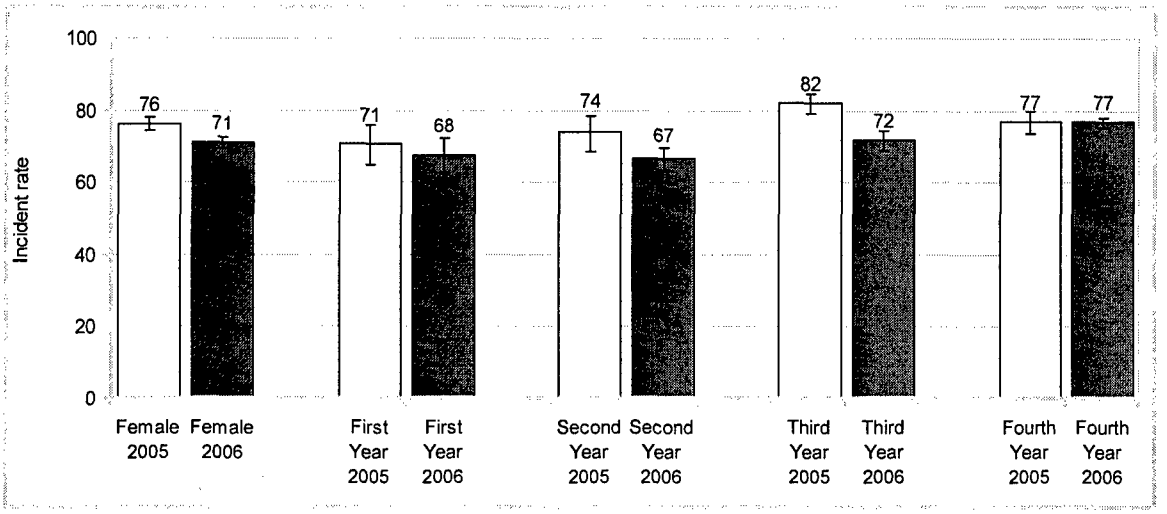
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USNA women who indicated experiencing sexual coercion (Figure 33) declined between 2005 and 2006 (13% vs. 8%). This finding was true for all class years.

The percentage of USNA men who indicated experiencing sexual coercion (Figure 34) did not change between 2005 and 2006. There were also no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USAFA

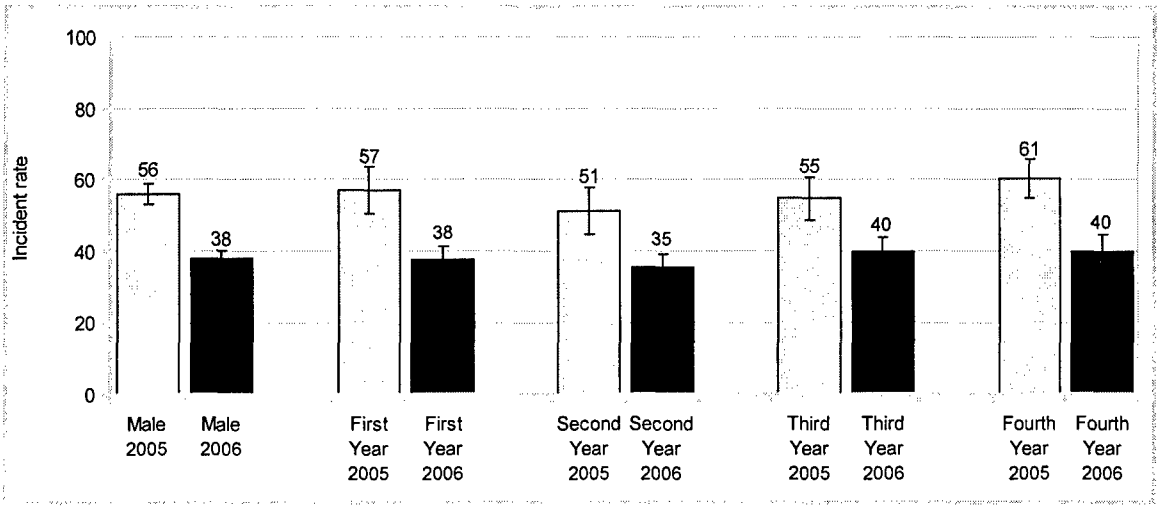
USAFA by Class Year. Seventy-one percent of women and 38% of men at USAFA indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior (Figure 35 and Figure 36). Fourth-year (77%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas second-year (67%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 35.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Figure 36.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±7%

USAFA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USAFA women who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior (Figure 35) declined between 2005 and 2006 (76% vs.

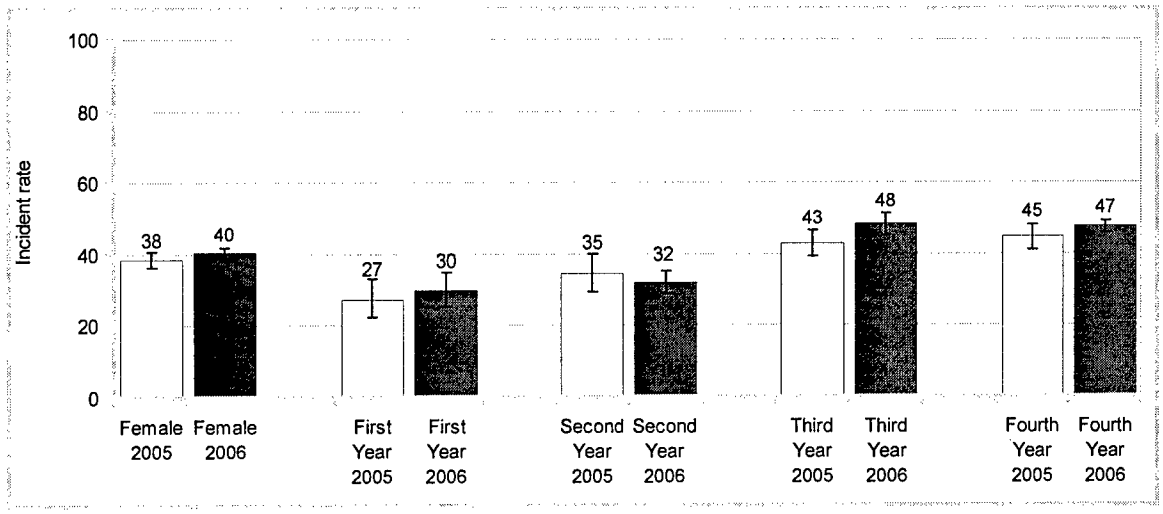
71%). The 2006 incident rate for second-year women was lower than the 2005 incident rate (67% vs. 74%), as was the rate for third-year (72% vs. 82%) women.

The percentage of USAFA men who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior (Figure 36) declined between 2005 and 2006 (56% vs. 38%) (Figure 36). This finding was true for all class years.

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USAFA

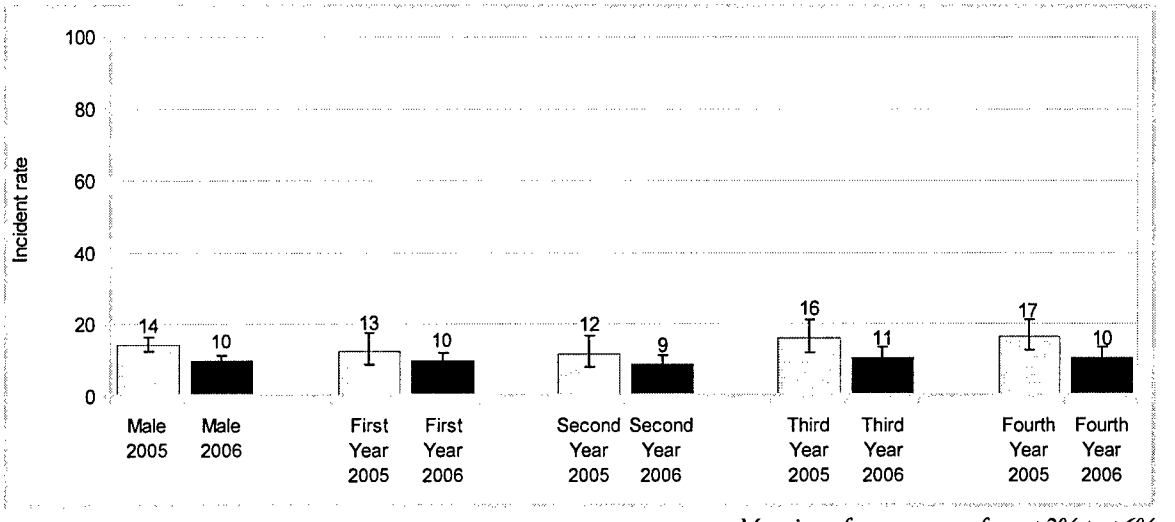
USAFA by Class Year. Forty percent of female and 10% of male cadets at USAFA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention (Figure 37 and Figure 38). Third-year (48%) and fourth-year (47%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, whereas first-year (30%) and second-year (32%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 37.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Figure 38.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

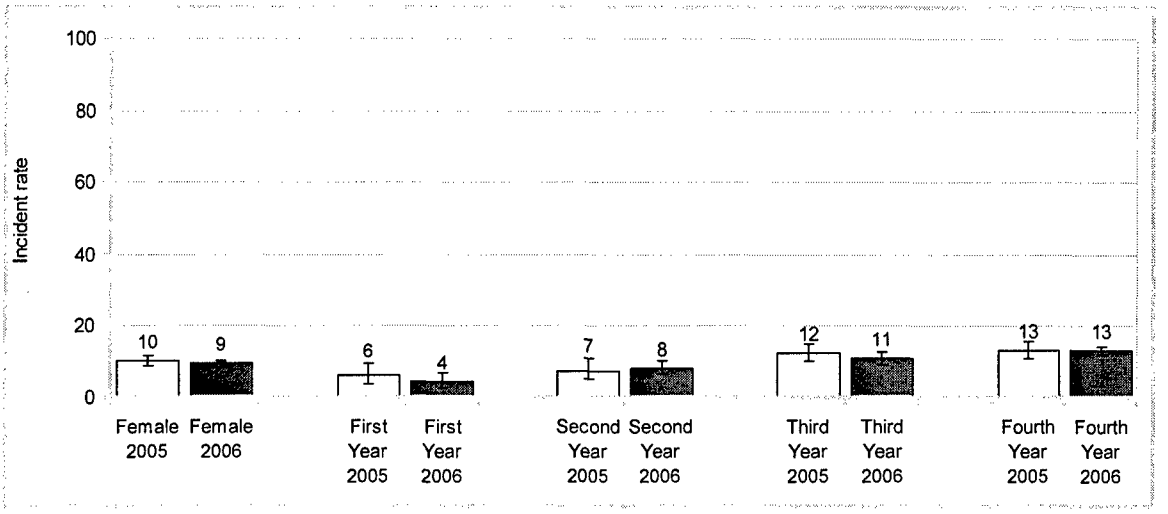
USAFA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention (Figure 37) did not change between 2005 and 2006. However, by class year, the 2006 incident rate for third-year women was higher than the 2005 incident rate (48% vs. 43%).

The percentage of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention (Figure 38) declined between 2005 and 2006 (14% vs. 10%). The 2006 incident rate for third-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (11% vs. 16%), as was the rate for fourth-year (10% vs. 17%) men.

Sexual Coercion at USAFA

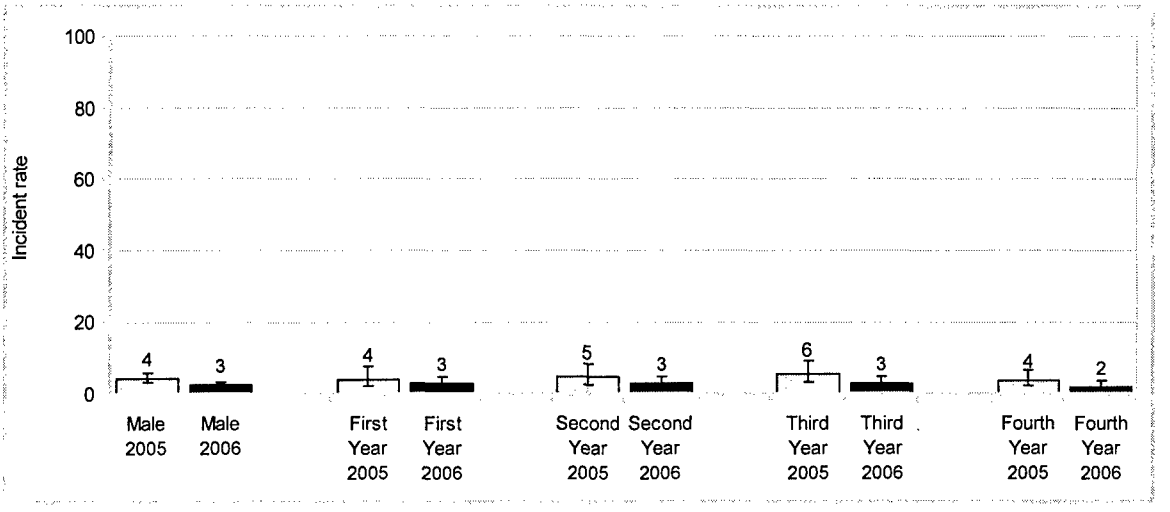
USAFA by Class Year. Nine percent of female and 3% of male cadets at USAFA indicated experiencing sexual coercion (Figure 39 and Figure 40). Fourth-year (13%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, whereas first-year (4%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 39.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 40.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USAFA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USAFA women who indicated experiencing sexual coercion (Figure 39) did not change between 2005 and 2006. Similarly, there were no differences found between 2005 and 2006 for any of the female class years.

The percentage of USAFA men who indicated experiencing sexual coercion (Figure 40) declined between 2005 and 2006 (4% vs. 3%). However, there were no differences found between 2005 and 2006 for any of the men by class years.

Sexist Behavior Rates

Unlike behaviors associated with sexual harassment, which include unwanted, gender-related experiences directed toward an individual, sexist behavior involves unwanted actions that refer to an individual's gender and are directed toward all persons of that gender. Sexist behavior is defined as verbal and/or nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the respondent (Fitzgerald et al., 1988). These gender-related behaviors can contribute to a negative environment. Research has found that sexist behavior, including insulting and hostile gender-based attitudes often accompany or precede sexual harassment experiences (Ormerod et al., 2003; Fitzgerald et al., 2005). Civilian-sector research has shown that sexist behavior is commonly experienced in civilian schools and workplaces, particularly from peers (Harned, 2000).

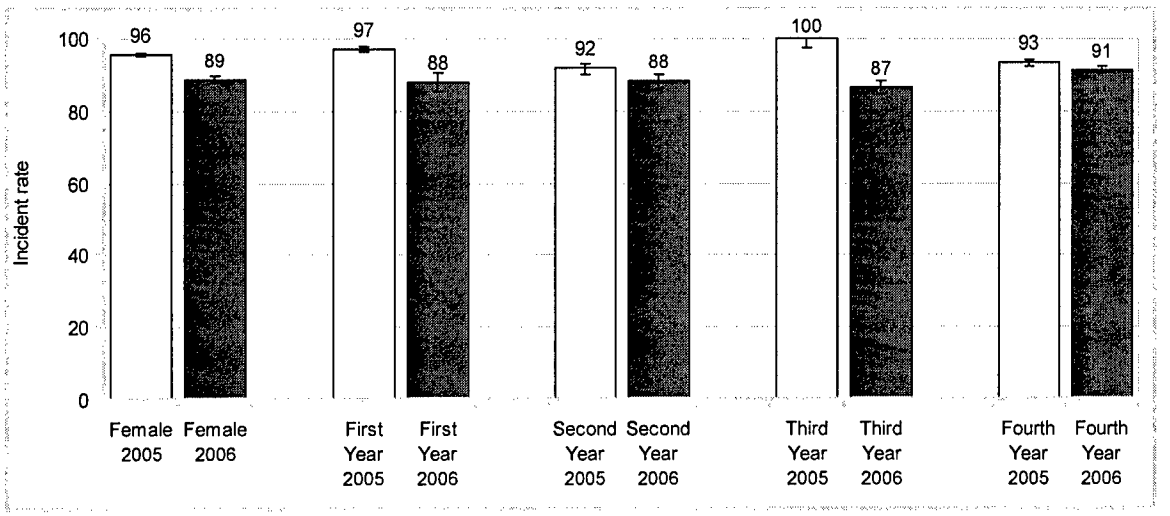
Students were asked whether, since June 2005, they had experienced insulting, offensive, or condescending remarks or actions (including being ignored) due to their gender. For each Academy, this section includes results for students who indicated any experience of these behaviors. It describes findings for each Academy overall, by class year, and by comparison with *SASA2005* survey results.

USMA by Class Year

Eighty-nine percent of USMA female and 36% of USMA male cadets indicated experiencing sexist behavior during the 2006 academic year (Figure 41 and Figure 42). Fourth-year (91%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 41.

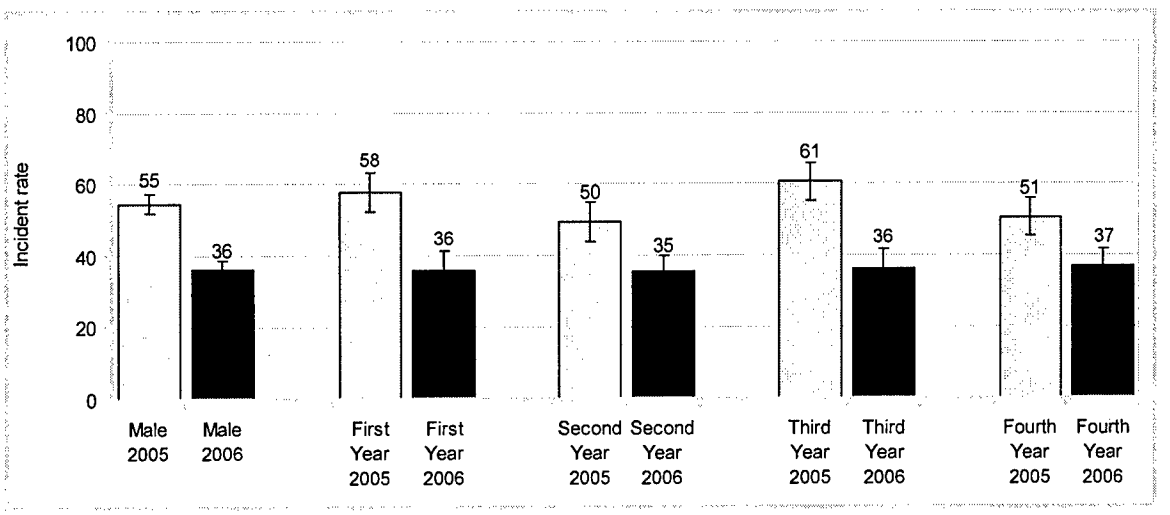
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Figure 42.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

USMA Survey Year by Class Year

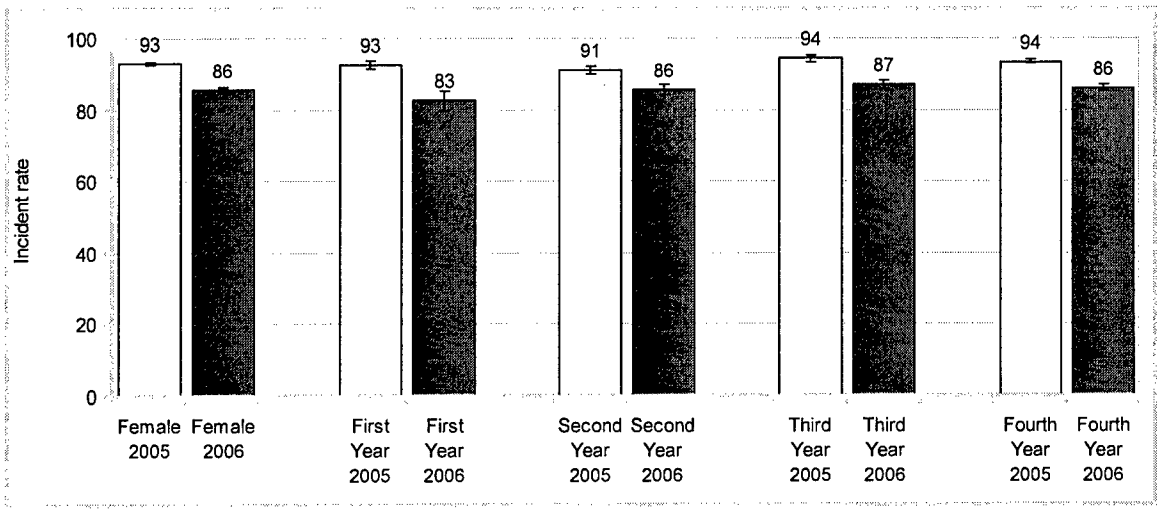
The percentage of USMA women who indicated experiencing sexist behavior (Figure 41) declined between 2005 and 2006 (96% vs. 89%). This finding was true for all class years. The 2006 incident rate for second-year women was higher than the 2005 incident rate (18% vs. 13%).

The percentage of USMA men who indicated experiencing sexist behavior (Figure 42) declined between 2005 and 2006 (55% vs. 36%). This finding was true for all class years.

USNA by Class Year

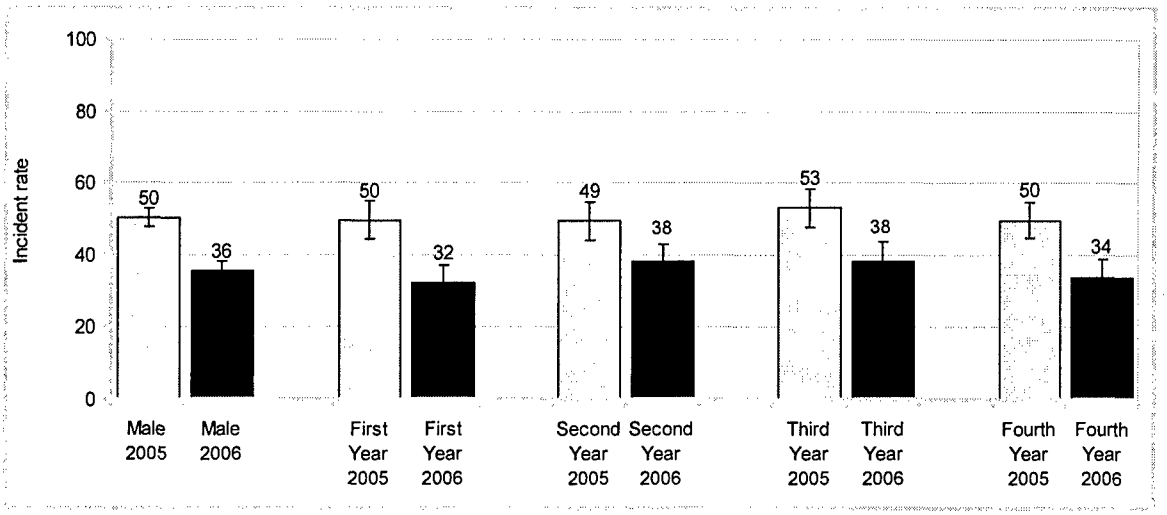
Eighty-six percent of USNA female and 36% of USNA male midshipmen indicated experiencing sexist behavior during the 2006 academic year (Figure 43 and Figure 44). First-year (83%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 43.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Figure 44.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

USNA Survey Year by Class Year

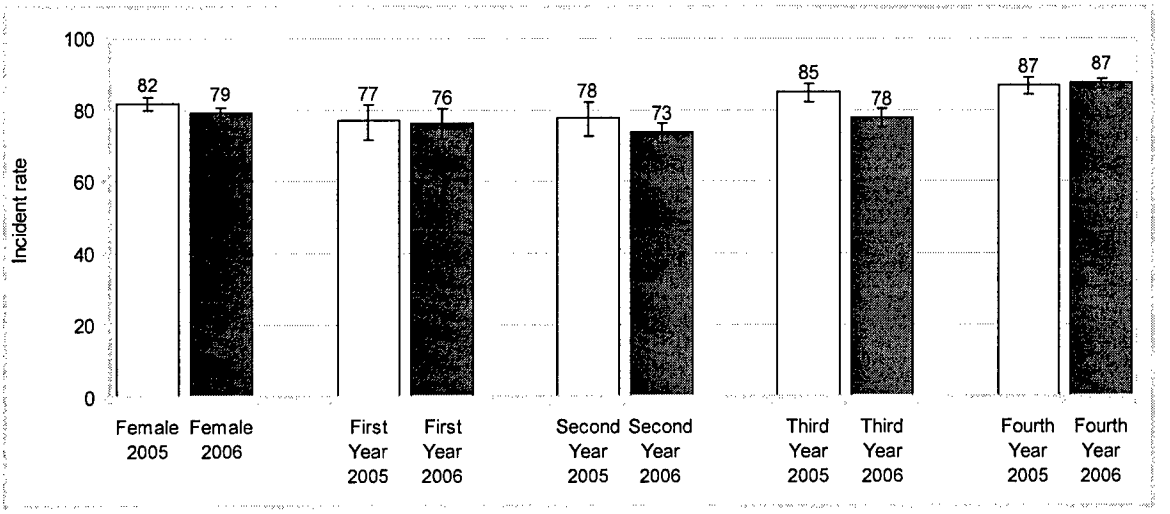
The percentage of USNA women who indicated experiencing sexist behavior (Figure 43) declined between 2005 and 2006 (93% vs. 86%). This finding was true for all class years.

The percentage of USNA men who indicated experiencing sexist behavior (Figure 44) declined between 2005 and 2006 (50% vs. 36%). This finding was true for all class years.

USAFA by Class Year

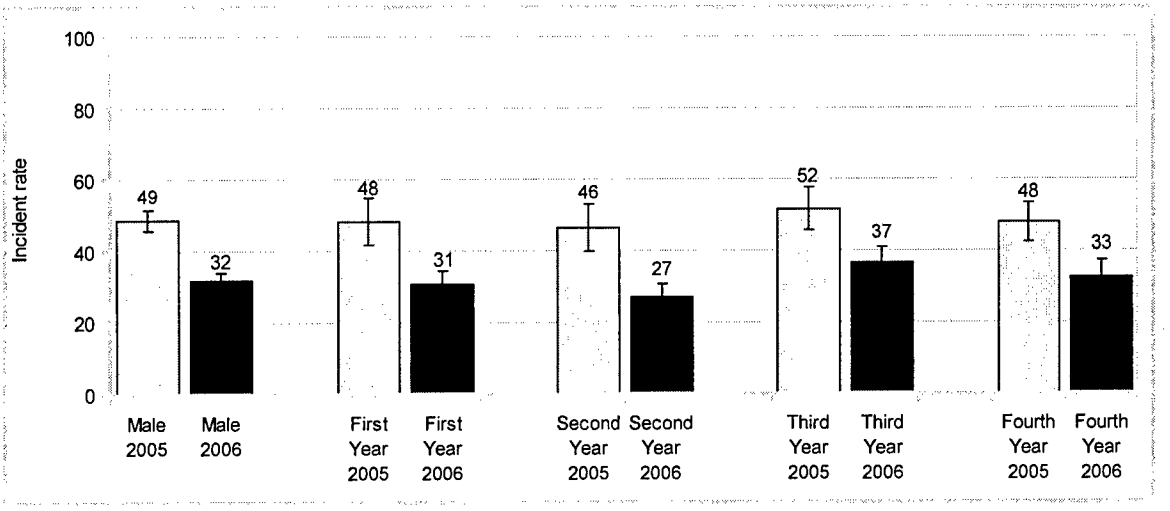
Seventy-nine percent of USAFA female and 32% of USAFA male cadets indicated experiencing sexist behavior during the 2006 academic year (Figure 45 and Figure 46). Fourth-year (87%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior, whereas second-year (73%) women were less likely. Third-year (37%) men were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior, whereas second-year (27%) men were less likely.

Figure 45.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Figure 46.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±7%

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USAFA women who indicated experiencing sexist behavior (Figure 45) declined between 2005 and 2006 (82% vs. 79%). The 2006 incident rate for third-year women was lower than the 2005 incident rate (78% vs. 85%).

The percentage of USAFA men who indicated experiencing sexist behavior (Figure 46) declined between 2005 and 2006 (49% vs. 32%). The 2006 incident rate for first-year men was lower than the 2005 incident rate (31% vs. 48%), as was the rate for second-year (27% vs. 46%), third-year (37% vs. 52%), and fourth-year (33% vs. 48%) men.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact

As discussed in Chapter 1, unwanted, gender-related experiences form a continuum of behaviors from crude/offensive behavior and sexist behavior to unwanted sexual contact. Chapter 2 included results that show that, at each Academy, women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were more likely than other women to have also indicated experiencing sexual harassment. This section presents findings for the reciprocal of this relationship, i.e., for students' experiences of sexual harassment and other unwanted, gender-related behaviors based on their experience of unwanted sexual contact. Women at each Academy who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were also highly likely to indicate experiencing one or more forms of unwanted, gender-related behavior. For each Academy, results for each incident rate are shown for women and men by experience of unwanted sexual contact.

USMA by Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences

USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2006 were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment (91%) than USMA women who did not experience unwanted sexual contact (57%) (Table 31). Similarly, USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior than USMA women who did not experience unwanted sexual contact. There were no reportable differences in experiences of sexual harassment, crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, or sexist behavior for men by unwanted sexual contact experiences.

Table 31.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted, Gender-Related Behaviors, by Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences

Unwanted, Gender-Related Behaviors by Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC)	Women		Men	
	Experienced USC	Did Not Experience USC	Experienced USC	Did Not Experience USC
Sexual Harassment	91	57	NR	8
Crude/Offensive Behavior	98	82	NR	38
Unwanted Sexual Attention	98	45	NR	8
Sexual Coercion	52	11	NR	2
Sexist Behavior	98	88	NR	36
Margins of Error	*±1-5*	*±1-2*	--	*±1-3*

USNA by Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences

USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2006 were more likely to have indicated experiencing sexual harassment (88%) than USNA women who did not experience unwanted sexual contact (49%) (Table 32). Subsequently, USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were more likely to have indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior than USNA women who did not experience unwanted sexual contact. There were no reportable differences in experiences of sexual harassment, crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, or sexist behavior for men by unwanted sexual contact experiences.

Table 32.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted, Gender-Related Behaviors, by Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences

Unwanted, Gender-Related Behaviors by Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC)	Women		Men	
	Experienced USC	Did Not Experience USC	Experienced USC	Did Not Experience USC
Sexual Harassment	88	49	NR	11
Crude/Offensive Behavior	91	77	NR	37
Unwanted Sexual Attention	74	36	NR	9
Sexual Coercion	30	6	NR	2
Sexist Behavior	95	85	NR	35
Margins of Error	*±2-4*	*±1-2*	--	*±1-3*

USAFA by Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences

USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2006 were more likely to have indicated experiencing sexual harassment (95%) than USAFA women who did not experience unwanted sexual contact (47%) (Table 33). Subsequently, USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were more likely to have indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior than USAFA women who did not experience unwanted sexual contact. There were no reportable differences in experiences of sexual harassment, crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, or sexist behavior for men by unwanted sexual contact experiences.

Table 33.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted, Gender-Related Behaviors, by Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences

Unwanted, Gender-Related Behaviors by Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC)	Women		Men	
	Experienced USC	Did Not Experience USC	Experienced USC	Did Not Experience USC
Sexual Harassment	95	47	NR	11
Crude/Offensive Behavior	99	68	NR	38
Unwanted Sexual Attention	90	35	NR	9
Sexual Coercion	45	6	NR	3
Sexist Behavior	100	77	NR	32
Margins of Error	*±0-6*	*±1-2*	--	*±1-3*

One Situation

Students who indicated experiencing one or more types of unwanted, gender-related behavior since June 2005 were asked to describe the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. With that one situation in mind, students then reported on the circumstances surrounding that experience. For example, they were asked about the duration and location of the situation, characteristics of the offender(s), and whether they discussed or reported the situation with family, friends, or authorities. Information from this section of the survey helps to answer questions, such as:

- Who were the offenders?
- Where did the behaviors occur?
- Were drugs or alcohol involved?
- Was the situation reported and, if so, to whom?

The results for the characteristics of the one situation are reported by Academy. For each Academy, results are shown overall and by class year for women and men.

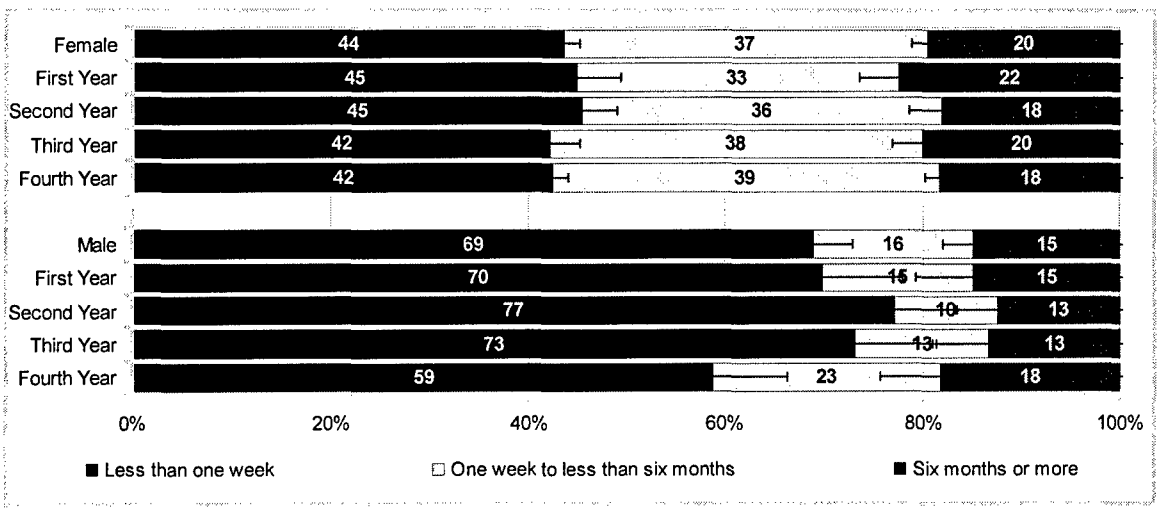
Duration of Situation

Experiences of unwanted, gender-related behaviors are often not a one-time occurrence; rather, multiple behaviors may be experienced over an extended period of time. To assess the duration of the situation, students were asked how long the situation lasted or, if the situation was ongoing at the time of the survey. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. One week to less than one month, one month to less than three months, and three months to less than six months were combined into one week to less than six months.

USMA by Class Year

Of students at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 44% of female and 69% of male cadets indicated the situation lasted less than one week; 20% of women and 15% of men indicated the situation lasted six months or more (Figure 47). There were no differences found for USMA women across class years. For men, fourth-year (59%) students were less likely to indicate the situation lasted less than one week than men in the other class years.

Figure 47.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year

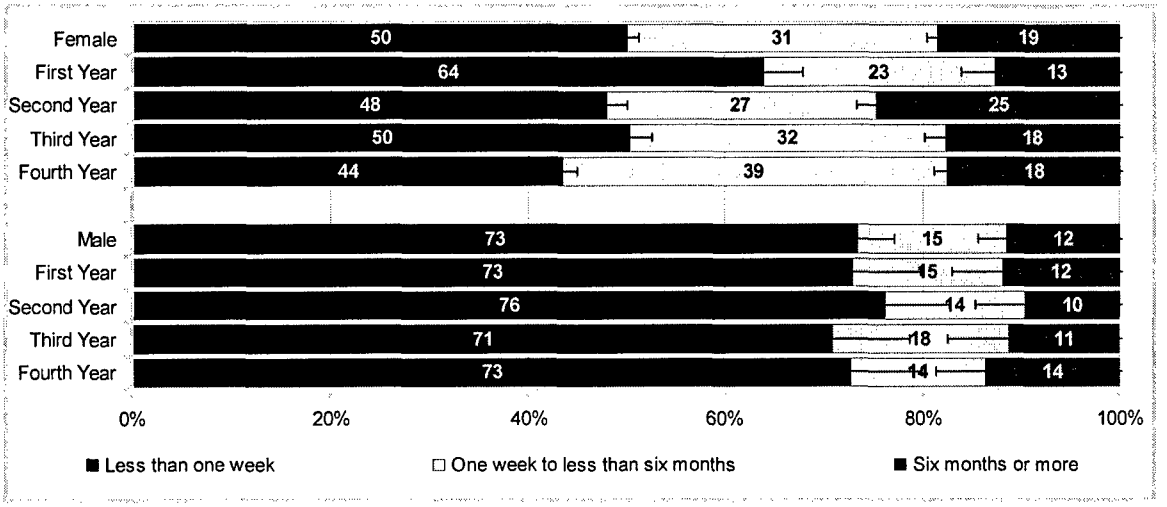


Margins of error range from ±2% to ±11%

USNA by Class Year

Of students at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 50% of female and 73% of male midshipmen indicated the situation lasted less than one week; 19% of women and 12% of men indicated the situation lasted more than six months (Figure 48). First-year (64%) women were more likely to indicate the situation lasted less than one week, whereas fourth-year (44%) women were less likely. Second-year (25%) women were more likely to indicate the situation lasted six months or more than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 48.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year

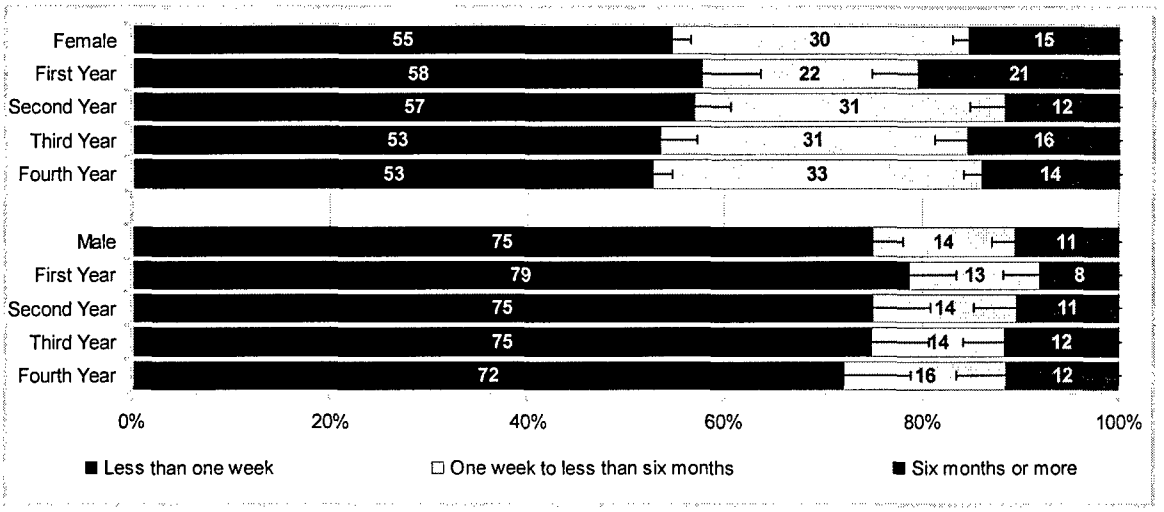


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±10%

USAFA by Class Year

Of students at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 55% of female and 75% of male cadets indicated the situation lasted less than one week; 15% of women and 11% of men indicated the situation lasted more than six months (Figure 49). There were no differences found either for USAFA women or men across class years.

Figure 49.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year



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

Characteristics of Situation

Students were asked about the time and place where the behaviors in the situation occurred. Incidents of unwanted, gender-related behavior might happen in various locations, during multiple times during a single day, or over short periods of time. Among students at civilian colleges, sexual harassment was most likely to occur in a dormitory (39%), elsewhere on campus grounds (37%), or in other college facilities (20-24%) (Hill & Silva, 2006). About one-quarter (27%) indicated being sexually harassed "someplace else," including over the Internet. Students were asked to indicate whether the behaviors in the situation occurred during the academic day, meals in the dining hall, or evening study periods. They were also asked whether the behaviors occurred on Academy grounds (weekend, living/sleeping area, elsewhere) or off Academy grounds (at an Academy-sponsored event, on leave, or on pass/liberty). In addition, students were asked whether the situation took place over the Internet or during summer experiences.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 34, of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, more than half indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (63%) or in the Academy barracks (60%). Second-year (68%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during the academic day, whereas third-year (57%) women were less likely. Third-year (64%) and fourth-year (62%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred in the barracks, whereas first-year (53%) women were less likely.

Less than half indicated the situation occurred during evening study period (47%), during meals in the dining hall (45%), on Academy grounds, during the weekend (43%), or during summer experience/training/duty (41%). Fourth-year (51%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during evening study period, whereas second-year (42%) women were less likely. First-year (54%) and second-year (49%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall, whereas third-year (35%) and fourth-year (40%) women were less likely. Third-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during the weekend, whereas fourth-year (40%) women were less likely. Third-year (51%) and second-year (46%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during the summer experience/training/duty, whereas first-year (35%) and fourth-year (32%) women were less likely.

About one-third indicated the situation occurred over the Internet (34%) or on Academy grounds, not in the Academy barracks (33%). Third-year (38%) and fourth-year (37%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred over the Internet, whereas first-year (25%) women were less likely. First-year (39%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the Academy barracks, whereas fourth-year (27%) women were less likely.

Fewer than one in five indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (15%), off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event (14%), or off Academy grounds, while on leave (13%). Fourth-year (11%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA women across class years for indicating the situation occurred off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event, or off Academy grounds, while on leave.

Table 34.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred

Where and When Situation Occurred	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
During the academic day	63	66	68	57	61
During breakfast/lunch/dinner in the dining hall	45	54	49	35	40
During evening study period	47	45	42	48	51
On Academy grounds, during the weekend	43	42	39	50	40
On Academy grounds, in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	60	53	57	64	62
On Academy grounds, not in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	33	39	33	35	27
Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event	14	17	13	12	13
Off Academy grounds, while on leave	13	15	12	13	11
Off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty	15	17	14	16	11
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	34	25	35	38	37
During summer experience/training/duty	41	35	46	51	32
Margins of Error	*±2*	*±4-5*	*±3-4*	*±3-4*	*±2*

As shown in Table 35, of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, about one-third indicated the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall (39%), in the Academy barracks (39%), during the academic day (38%), or during evening study period (36%). Second-year (29%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred in the barracks than men in the other class years. Fourth-year (44%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during evening study period than men in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years for indicating the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall.

About one-quarter indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during the weekend (28%), during summer experience/training/duty (23%), or on Academy grounds, not in the barracks (22%). First-year (40%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the barracks, whereas fourth-year (15%) men were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years for indicating the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during the weekend, or during summer experience/training/duty.

Few indicated the situation occurred over the Internet (17%), off Academy grounds, while on leave (16%), off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (14%), or off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event (10%). Fourth-year (26%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred over the Internet than men in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years for indicating the situation occurred off

Academy grounds, while on leave, off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty, or off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event.

Table 35.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred

Where and When Situation Occurred	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
During the academic day	38	42	34	36	40
During breakfast/lunch/dinner in the dining hall	39	40	44	35	37
During evening study period	36	26	32	36	44
On Academy grounds, during the weekend	28	31	21	29	30
On Academy grounds, in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	39	38	29	43	45
On Academy grounds, not in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	22	40	17	22	15
Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event	10	12	10	9	11
Off Academy grounds, while on leave	16	20	18	13	14
Off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty	14	19	17	12	10
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	17	12	11	14	26
During summer experience/training/duty	23	24	20	30	19
Margins of Error	*±4-5*	*±8-10*	*±6-8*	*±8-11*	*±6-8*

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 36, of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, about half indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (58%), in the living and sleeping area (53%), or during meals in the dining hall (47%). Fourth-year (55%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during the academic day than women in the other class years. Third-year (62%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred in the living and sleeping area, whereas first-year (40%) and second-year (50%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (44%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall than women in the other class years.

About one-third indicated the situation occurred during evening study period (40%) or on Academy grounds, during the weekend (35%). Third-year (50%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during evening study period, whereas first-year (33%) and second-year (32%) women were less likely. Third-year (45%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during the weekend, whereas first-year (21%) and second-year (32%) women were less likely.

About one-quarter indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the living and sleeping area (26%), over the Internet (24%), during summer experience/training/duty (22%) or off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (21%). Second-year (29%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the living and sleeping area, whereas fourth-year (24%) women were less likely. Second-year (29%) and third-year (30%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred over the Internet, whereas first-year (16%) and fourth-year (19%) women were less likely. Second-year (28%) and third-year (34%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during summer experience/training/duty, whereas fourth-year (8%) women were less likely. Third-year (26%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty, whereas fourth-year (13%) women were less likely.

Few indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event (13%), or off Academy grounds, while on leave (13%). Second-year (17%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event, whereas first-year (9%) women were less likely. Third-year (15%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on leave, whereas fourth-year (9%) women were less likely.

Table 36.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred

Where and When Situation Occurred	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
During the academic day	58	60	58	58	55
During breakfast/lunch/dinner in the dining hall	47	52	48	48	44
During evening study period	40	33	32	50	41
On Academy grounds, during the weekend	35	21	32	45	36
On Academy grounds, in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	53	40	50	62	55
On Academy grounds, not in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	26	24	29	27	24
Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event	13	9	17	13	13
Off Academy grounds, while on leave	13	16	14	15	9
Off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty	21	24	23	26	13
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	24	16	29	30	19
During summer experience/training/duty	22	20	28	34	8
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±3-5*	*±2-3*	*±2-3*	*±1-2*

As shown in Table 37, of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, about 40% indicated the situation occurred in the living and sleeping area (43%), during the academic day (42%), during meals in the dining hall (38%), or during evening study period (36%). There were no differences found for USNA men across class years for indicating the situation occurred in the living and sleeping area, during the academic day, during meals in the dining hall, or during evening study period.

About one-fifth indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during the weekend (26%), off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (21%), or on Academy grounds, not in the living and sleeping area (19%). Second-year (31%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty, whereas fourth-year (11%) men were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years for indicating the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during the weekend or on Academy grounds, not in the living and sleeping area.

Few indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on leave (16%), over the Internet (15%), during summer experience/training/duty (15%), or off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event (12%). There were no differences found for USNA men across class years for indicating the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on leave, over the Internet, during summer experience/training/duty, or off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event.

Table 37.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred

Where and When Situation Occurred	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
During the academic day	42	40	47	44	36
During breakfast/lunch/dinner in the dining hall	38	46	38	29	38
During evening study period	36	30	36	39	39
On Academy grounds, during the weekend	26	23	22	34	28
On Academy grounds, in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	43	37	46	48	42
On Academy grounds, not in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	19	20	18	21	16
Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event	12	13	15	10	9
Off Academy grounds, while on leave	16	17	20	14	13
Off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty	21	27	31	14	11
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	15	15	13	18	13
During summer experience/training/duty	15	17	17	15	11
Margins of Error	*±4-5*	*±7-9*	*±7-9*	*±8-10*	*±7-9*

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 38, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, about half indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (55%), during evening study period (50%), or in the dorms (50%). Third-year (55%) and fourth-year (57%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during evening study period, whereas first-year (38%) and second-year (45%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (56%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred in the dorms, whereas second-year (35%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA women across class years for indicating the situation occurred during the academic day.

About 40% indicated the situation occurred during breakfast/lunch/dinner in the dining hall (40%) or on Academy grounds, during the weekend (37%). First-year (53%) and second-year (47%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall, whereas third-year (34%) and fourth-year (31%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (47%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during the weekend, whereas first-year (27%) and second-year (30%) women were less likely.

About one-quarter indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dorms (29%), off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (25%), or over the Internet (23%). Second-year (24%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy

grounds, not in the dorms than women in the other class years. Third-year (29%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty, whereas fourth-year (16%) women were less likely. Third-year (32%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred over the Internet, whereas second-year (15%) women were less likely.

Few indicated the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty (14%), off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event (12%), or off Academy grounds, while on leave (12%). Second-year (20%) and third-year (18%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty, whereas first-year (9%) and fourth-year (11%) women were less likely. Third-year (16%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event, whereas second-year and fourth-year (both 9%) women were less likely. Third-year (17%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on leave, whereas fourth-year (5%) women were less likely.

Table 38.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred

Where and When Situation Occurred	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
During the academic day	55	48	57	55	58
During breakfast/lunch/dinner in the dining hall	40	53	47	34	31
During evening study period	50	38	45	55	57
On Academy grounds, during the weekend	37	27	30	41	47
On Academy grounds, in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	50	51	35	53	56
On Academy grounds, not in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	29	32	24	31	29
Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event	12	16	9	16	9
Off Academy grounds, while on leave	12	14	15	17	5
Off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty	25	30	29	29	16
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	23	19	15	32	24
During summer experience/training/duty	14	9	20	18	11
Margins of Error	*±2*	*±5-7*	*±3-4*	*±3-4*	*±1-2*

As shown in Table 39, of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, about 40% indicated the situation occurred in the dorms (43%), during the academic day (41%), during evening study period (40%), or during meals in the dining hall

(35%). Fourth-year (55%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred in the dorms, whereas first-year (29%) men were less likely. Fourth-year (52%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during evening study period, whereas first-year (24%) men were less likely. Second-year (48%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall, whereas fourth-year (21%) men were less likely.

About one-quarter indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during the weekend (29%), on Academy grounds, not in the dorms (21%), or off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (20%). First-year (19%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, during the weekend than men in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years for indicating the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dorms or off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty.

Few indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on leave (16%), off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event (13%), over the Internet (13%), or during summer experience/training/duty (10%). Third-year (21%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event than men in the other class years. First-year (6%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty than men in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years for indicating the situation occurred off Academy grounds, while on leave or over the Internet.

Table 39.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred

Where and When Situation Occurred	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
During the academic day	41	42	45	38	39
During breakfast/lunch/dinner in the dining hall	35	42	48	37	21
During evening study period	40	24	34	43	52
On Academy grounds, during the weekend	29	19	25	31	36
On Academy grounds, in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	43	29	43	40	55
On Academy grounds, not in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area	21	16	23	21	24
Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event	13	8	9	21	12
Off Academy grounds, while on leave	16	15	17	20	12
Off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty	20	20	24	22	14
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	13	11	13	17	13
During summer experience/training/duty	10	6	10	16	8
Margins of Error	*±3-4*	*±4-7*	*±6-8*	*±7-8*	*±6-8*

Characteristics of Offender

Greater understanding of the characteristics of the offenders and their relationships to the targets of their behaviors might affect the content and effectiveness of Academy programs to prevent sexual harassment. This information also indicates whether the offenders in experiences of Academy students are similar to civilian college students' experiences. For example, among civilian college students, offenders were most likely to be fellow students (80%), but a few students (7%) indicated a faculty member was the harasser (Hill & Silva, 2006). More than half of women (58%) and more than one-third of men (37%) indicated the offender was male.

To obtain general information on who engages in unwanted, gender-related behavior, students who indicated that they had experienced these behaviors were asked to describe the offender(s). Students were asked whether the offender in the situation was a fellow student (in a higher, same, or lower class), a faculty or staff member (military or civilian), other Academy-affiliated person, or a non-Academy-affiliated person (DoD, not DoD, or unknown). They were also asked the gender of the offender and whether one or more offenders were involved.

Organizational Affiliation of Offender

USMA by Class Year. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, the majority of USMA female (80%) and male (79%) cadets identified the offender in

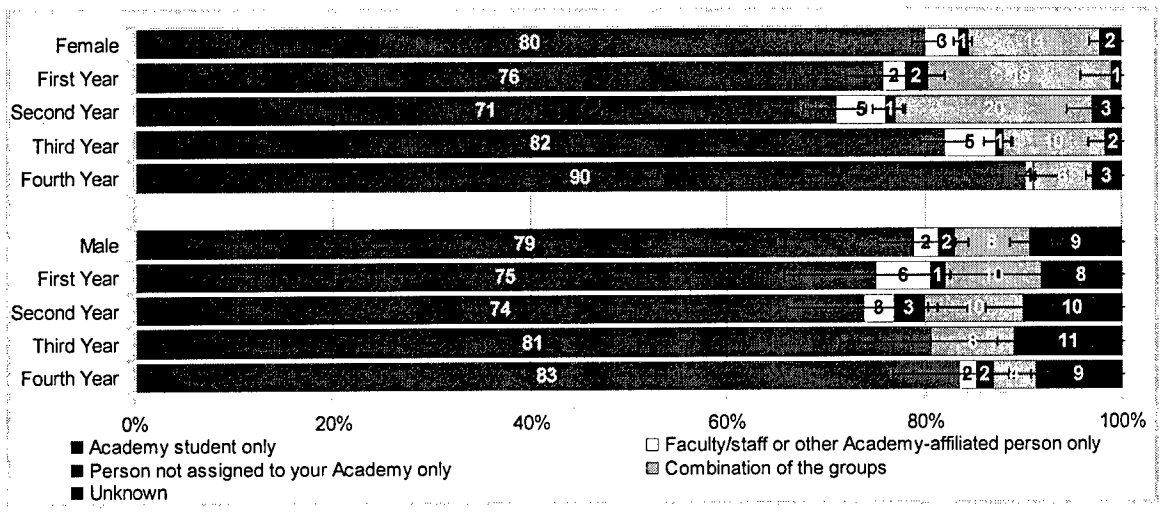
the one situation as an Academy student (Figure 50). Fourth-year (90%) women were more likely to identify the offender as an Academy student, whereas first-year (76%) and second-year (71%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Few USMA female (3%) and male (2%) cadets identified the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person. Second-year (5%) and third-year (5%) women were more likely to identify the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person, whereas fourth-year (1%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Even fewer USMA female (1%) and male (2%) cadets identified the offender as someone not affiliated with the Academy. Compared to women in the other class years, fourth-year (0%) women were not likely to identify the offender as someone not affiliated with the Academy. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Fourteen percent of USMA female and 8% of male cadets indicated the offender(s) fell into a combination of the above groups (e.g., an Academy student and a faculty member were involved in the one situation). First-year (19%) and second-year (20%) women were more likely to indicate the offender(s) fell into a combination of the groups, whereas third-year (10%) and fourth-year (6%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 50.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender in Situation, by Class Year



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

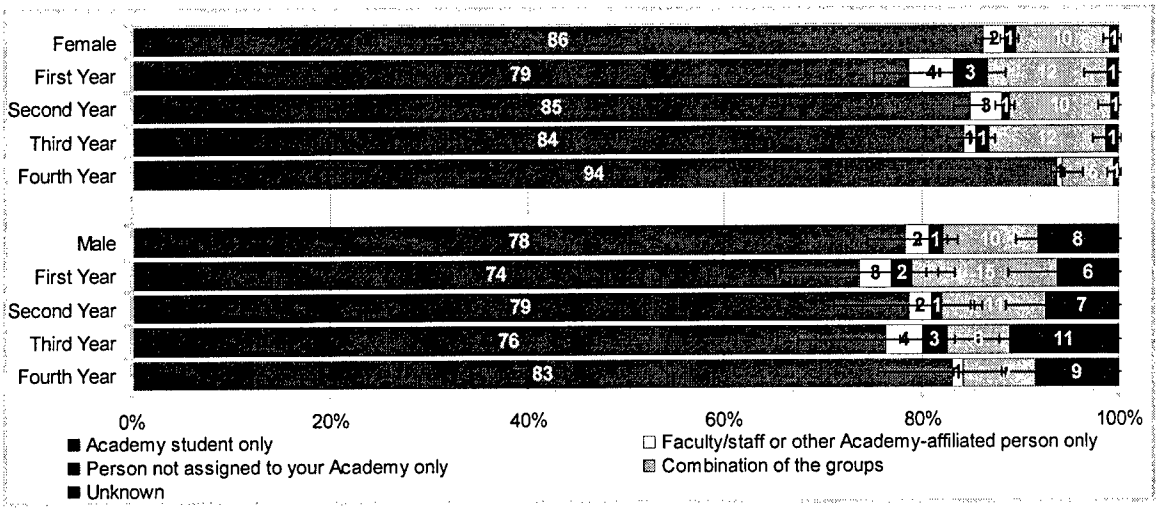
USNA by Class Year. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, the majority of USNA female (86%) and male (78%) midshipmen identified the offender in the one situation as an Academy student (Figure 51). Fourth-year (94%) women were more likely to identify the offender as an Academy student, whereas first-year (79%) and third-year (84%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Few USNA female and male (both 2%) midshipmen identified the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person. First-year (4%) and second-year (3%) women were more likely to identify the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person, whereas third-year and fourth-year (both 1%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Even fewer USNA female and male (both 1%) midshipmen identified the offender as someone not affiliated with the Academy. First-year (3%) women were more likely to identify the offender as someone not affiliated with the Academy, whereas fourth-year (0%) women were not likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

One-tenth of USNA women and men (both 10%) indicated the offender(s) fell into a combination of the above groups (e.g., an Academy student and a faculty member were involved in the one situation). Third-year (12%) women were more likely to indicate the offender(s) fell into a combination of the groups, whereas fourth-year (5%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 51.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender in Situation, by Class Year



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

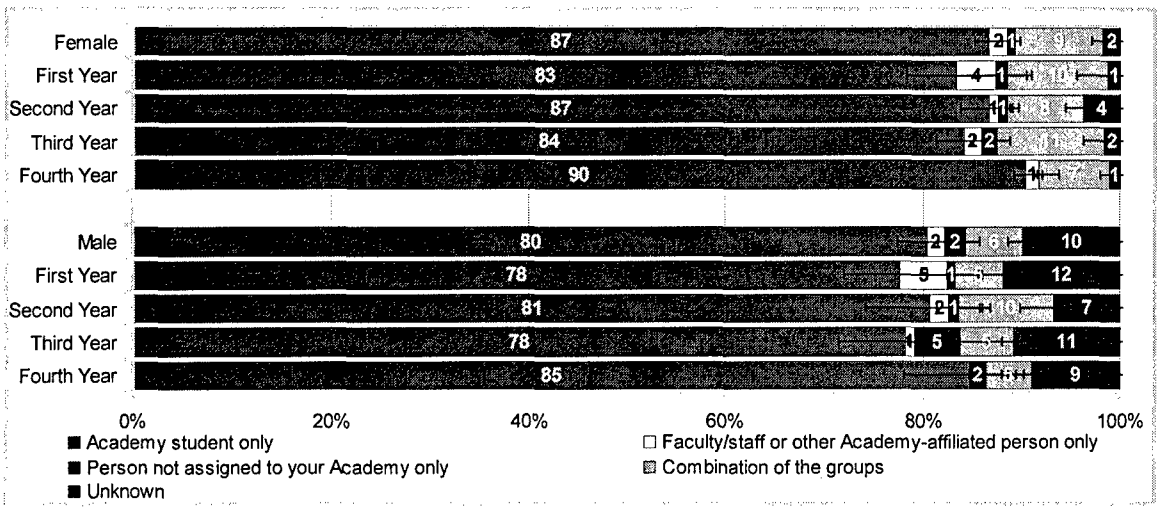
USAFA by Class Year. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, the majority of USAFA female (87%) and male (80%) cadets identified the offender in the one situation as an Academy student (Figure 52). Fourth-year (90%) women were more likely to identify the offender as an Academy student than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Few USAFA female and male (both 2%) cadets identified the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person. There were no differences found for USAFA women across class years. First-year (5%) men were more likely to identify the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person, whereas fourth-year (0%) men were not likely.

Even fewer USAFA female (1%) and male (2%) cadets identified the offender as someone not affiliated with the Academy. Compared to women in the other class years, fourth-year (0%) women were not likely to identify the offender as someone not affiliated with the Academy. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Nine percent of USAFA female and 6% of male cadets indicated the offender(s) fell into a combination of the above groups (e.g., an Academy student and a faculty member were involved in the one situation). There were no differences found for USAFA women or men across class years.

Figure 52.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender in Situation, by Class Year



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

Gender and Number of Offenders

USMA by Class Year. As shown in Table 40, the majority (92%) of USMA women indicated the offender in their sexual harassment experience was male; none indicated that the offender was female. Six percent indicated that both males and females were involved. Third-year and fourth-year (both 95%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was male, whereas first-year (88%) women were less likely. Compared to women in the other class years, first-year and third-year (both 0%) women were not likely to indicate the offender was female. In addition, first-year (12%) women were more likely to indicate both males and females were involved, whereas third-year (3%) and fourth-year (4%) women were less likely.

Sixty-one percent of USMA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas the 38% indicated there was only one. One percent indicated they were not sure if there were multiple offenders involved. First-year (65%) women were more likely to indicate there were multiple offenders involved than women in the other class years.

Table 40.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Gender of Offender					
Male	92	88	90	95	95
Female	0	0	1	0	1
Both Male and Female	6	12	7	3	4
Not Sure	1	0	2	2	1
Margins of Error	*±0-1*	*±0-4*	*±2-3*	*±0-2*	*±1*
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	61	65	60	58	60
No	38	35	38	40	40
Not Sure	1	0	2	2	1
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±0-5*	*±2-4*	*±2-4*	*±1-2*

As shown in Table 41, more than half (58%) of USMA men indicated the offender in their sexual harassment experience was male. Twenty-one percent indicated that the offender was female. Sixteen percent indicated that both males and females were involved. Fourth-year (67%) men were more likely to indicate the offender was male, whereas first-year (43%) men were less likely.

Forty-four percent of USMA men indicated that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas the 50% indicated there was only one. Six percent indicated they were not sure if there

were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Table 41.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Gender of Offender					
Male	58	43	54	60	67
Female	21	29	24	15	18
Both Male and Female	16	24	14	16	11
Not Sure	6	4	8	9	5
Margins of Error	*±4-5*	*±10*	*±7-9*	*±9-11*	*±7-8*
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	44	54	39	40	43
No	50	41	53	51	53
Not Sure	6	4	8	9	5
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	*±7-10*	*±6-9*	*±8-11*	*±5-9*

USNA by Class Year. As shown in Table 42, the majority (93%) of USNA women indicated the offender in their sexual harassment experience was male. None indicated that the offender was female. Six percent indicated that both males and females were involved. First-year (97%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was male, whereas fourth-year (91%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (1%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was female, whereas first-year, second-year, and third-year (all 0%) women were not likely. In addition, second-year (7%) and fourth-year (8%) women were more likely to indicate both males and females were involved, whereas first-year (2%) women were less likely.

Fifty-seven percent of USNA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas the 42% indicated there was only one. One percent indicated they were not sure if there were multiple offenders involved. Second-year and fourth-year (both 61%) women were more likely to indicate there were multiple offenders involved, whereas first-year (45%) women were less likely.

Table 42.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Gender of Offender					
Male	93	97	92	93	91
Female	0	0	0	0	1
Both Male and Female	6	2	7	5	8
Not Sure	1	1	1	2	1
Margins of Error	*±0-1*	*±0-2*	*±0-2*	*±0-2*	*±1*
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	57	45	61	59	61
No	42	54	38	39	39
Not Sure	1	1	1	2	1
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±2-5*	*±1-3*	*±1-3*	*±1-2*

As shown in Table 43, more than half (54%) of USNA men indicated the offender in their sexual harassment experience was male. Twenty-three percent indicated that the offender was female. Seventeen percent indicated that both males and females were involved. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Forty-one percent of USNA men indicated that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas the 53% indicated there was only one. Six percent indicated they were not sure if there were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Table 43.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Gender of Offender					
Male	54	58	53	45	60
Female	23	18	27	29	17
Both Male and Female	17	16	15	18	19
Not Sure	6	8	5	8	4
Margins of Error	*±4-5*	*±8-9*	*±8-9*	*±9-10*	*±8-9*
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	41	43	33	44	44
No	53	49	61	48	52
Not Sure	6	8	5	8	4
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	*±6-9*	*±6-9*	*±7-10*	*±6-9*

USAFA by Class Year. As shown in Table 44, the majority (90%) of USAFA women indicated the offender in their sexual harassment experience was male; none indicated that the offender was female. Seven percent indicated that both males and females were involved. Fourth-year (93%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was male than women in the other class years.

Fifty-nine percent of USAFA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas the 38% indicated there was only one. Three percent indicated they were not sure if there were multiple offenders involved. Fourth-year (65%) women were more likely to indicate there were multiple offenders involved, whereas third-year (54%) women were less likely.

Table 44.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Gender of Offender					
Male	90	87	90	89	93
Female	0	0	0	1	0
Both Male and Female	7	9	7	7	6
Not Sure	3	4	3	3	1
Margins of Error	*±0-2*	*±0-5*	*±0-3*	*±2-3*	*±0-2*
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	59	56	58	54	65
No	38	40	39	43	34
Not Sure	3	4	3	3	1
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±4-7*	*±2-4*	*±2-4*	*±1-2*

As shown in Table 45, more than half (55%) of USAFA men indicated the offender in their sexual harassment experience was male. Twenty-two percent indicated that the offender was female. Fourteen percent indicated that both males and females were involved. Second-year (65%) men were more likely to indicate the offender was male than men in the other class years.

Forty-four percent of USAFA men indicated that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas the 48% indicated there was only one. Eight percent indicated they were not sure if there were multiple offenders involved. Third-year (30%) men were less likely to indicate there were multiple offenders involved than men in the other class years.

Table 45.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Gender of Offender					
Male	55	56	65	48	54
Female	22	23	17	28	21
Both Male and Female	14	17	13	14	14
Not Sure	8	4	6	10	10
Margins of Error	*±3-4*	*±6-7*	*±6-8*	*±7-8*	*±7-8*
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	44	44	51	30	51
No	48	52	43	60	38
Not Sure	8	4	6	10	10
Margins of Error	*±3-4*	*±4-7*	*±5-8*	*±6-8*	*±6-8*

Discussing/Reporting Experiences

Academy students have many options regarding how and where to seek formal or informal support in dealing with their experiences of unwanted, gender-related behaviors. To assess if and where students receive support following such experiences, students were asked a series of questions to establish with whom they discussed or to whom they reported[21] their experiences. Specifically, students were asked whether they talked about the situation with a family member or friend. They were also asked whether they discussed the situation with any authority or organization (e.g., cadet/midshipman leader, officer/NCO, or special office/ program). As described in Chapter 2, Academy women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were far more likely to discuss their experiences with a friend or family member (73-81%) than to discuss the incident with Academy authorities (5-18%). In regards to sexual harassment, a 2005 national survey found that students at civilian colleges were far more likely to discuss sexual harassment with friends or family (females 61%; males 36%) or to tell no one (females 27% vs. males 44%) than to report the behavior to a college employee (both 7%) (Hill & Silva, 2006). This section includes the results for reporting/discussing unwanted, gender-related behaviors for the Academy women and men.

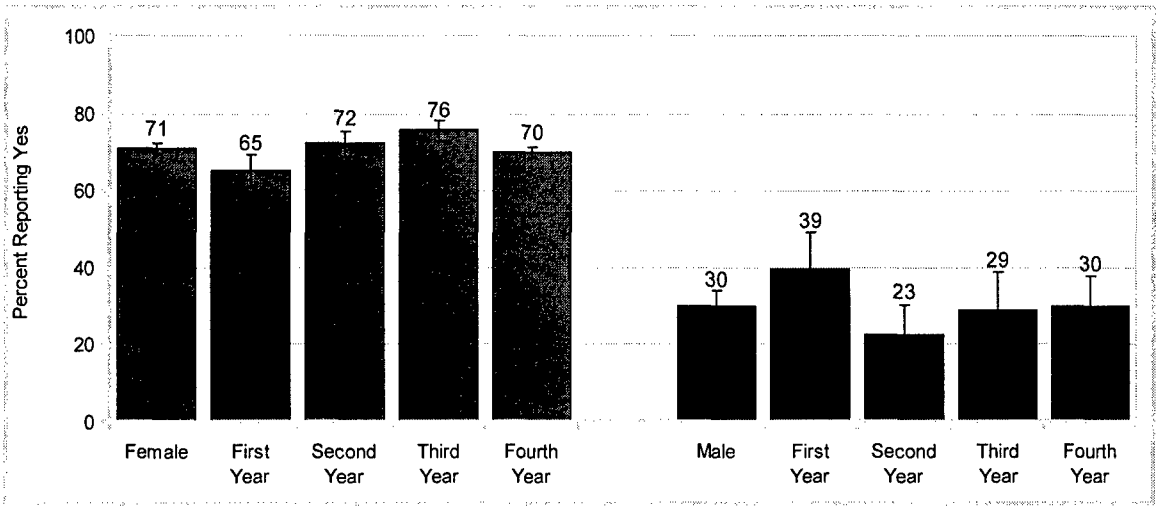
Discussing Experiences With Friends and Family

USMA by Class Year. Of students at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 71% of female and 30% of male cadets discussed the situation with family and/or friends (Figure 53). Third-year (76%) women were more likely to indicate

[21] *SAGR2006* survey item did not make a distinction between discussion and reporting of experiences. As used in this report, the term "discussing" also includes reporting to any authority.

discussing the situation with family and/or friends, whereas first-year (65%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 53.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±11%

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 25% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 70% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 46). Third-year (29%) and fourth-year (28%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with a family member, whereas first-year (21%) women were less likely. Similarly, third-year (74%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with a friend, whereas first-year (65%) women were less likely.

Table 46.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Person They Discussed It With

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Parent/family member	25	21	24	29	28
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	70	65	71	74	68
Margins of Error	*±2*	*±4-5*	*±4*	*±3*	*±2*

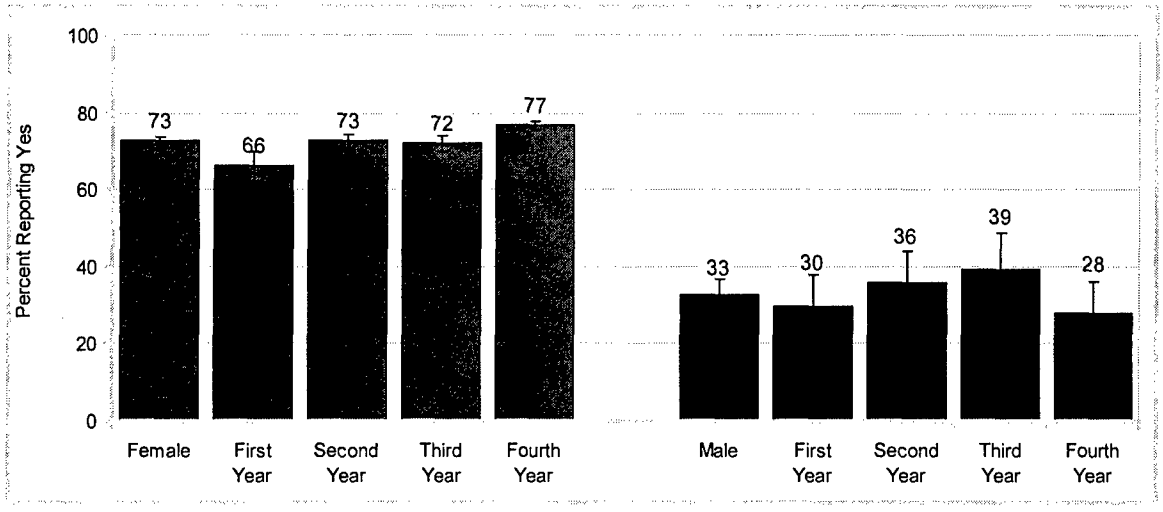
Of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 6% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 29% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 47). There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Table 47.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Person They Discussed It With

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Parent/family member	6	7	3	6	8
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	29	38	22	29	29
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	*±7-10*	*±5-8*	*±8-11*	*±6-8*

USNA by Class Year. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 73% of female and 33% of male midshipmen discussed the situation with someone (Figure 54). Fourth-year (77%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with someone, whereas first-year (66%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 54.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±10%

Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 23% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 72% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 48). Fourth-year (26%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with a family member, whereas first-year (18%) women were less likely. Similarly, fourth-year (77%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with a friend, whereas first-year (65%) women were less likely.

Table 48.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Person They Discussed It With

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Parent/family member	23	18	25	23	26
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	72	65	72	71	77
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±4-5*	*±2*	*±2-3*	*±2*

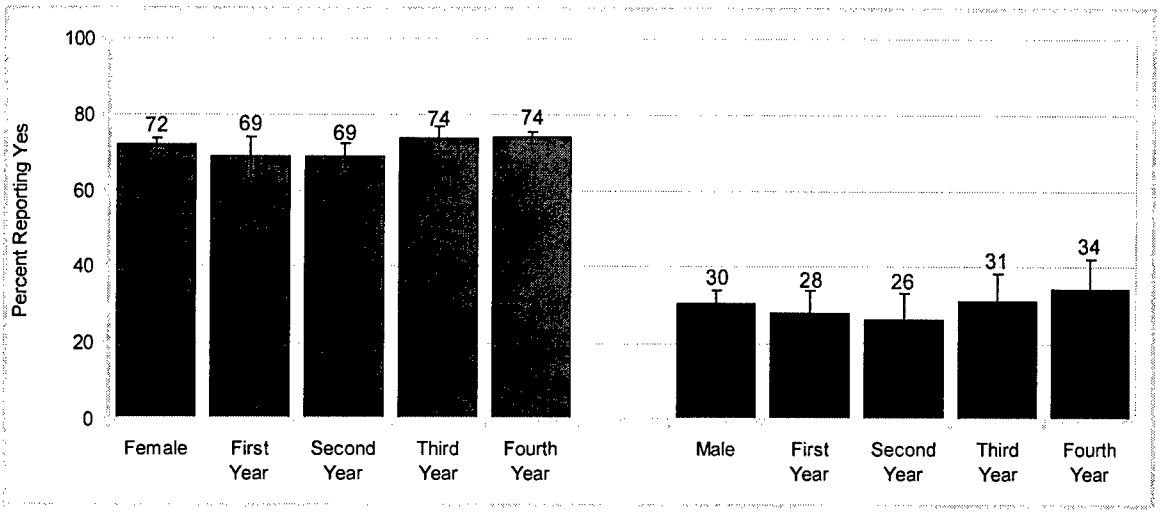
Of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 6% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 32% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 49). There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Table 49.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Person They Discussed It With

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Parent/family member	6	6	5	6	8
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	32	28	34	39	28
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	*±6-9*	*±6-9*	*±7-10*	*±7-9*

USAFA by Class Year. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 72% of female and 30% of male cadets indicated they discussed the situation with family and/or friends (Figure 55). There were no differences found for USAFA women or men across class years.

Figure 55.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Class Year



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

Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 15% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 71% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 50). Third-year and fourth-year (both 19%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with a family member, whereas first-year (7%) and second-year (12%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA women across class years for discussing the situation with a friend.

Table 50.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Person They Discussed It With

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Parent/family member	15	7	12	19	19
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	71	69	69	71	73
Margins of Error	*±2*	*±4-6*	*±3-4*	*±4*	*±2*

Of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 6% indicated discussing the situation with a family member, and 30% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 51). There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

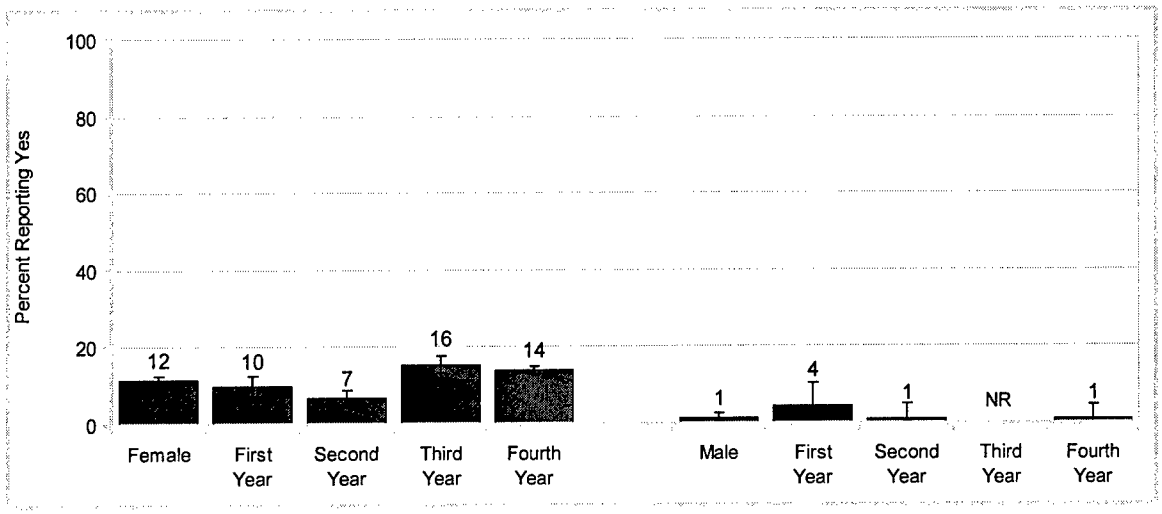
Table 51.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Person They Discussed It With

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Parent/family member	6	8	2	6	6
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	30	27	26	30	33
Margins of Error	*±3-4*	*±5-6*	*±4-7*	*±5-8*	*±6-8*

Discussing Experiences With Authorities

USMA by Class Year. Of students at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 12% of female and 1% of male cadets indicated they discussed the situation with any authority or organization (Figure 56). Third-year (16%) and fourth-year (14%) women were more likely to indicate they discussed the situation with any authority or organization, whereas second-year (7%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 56.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year



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

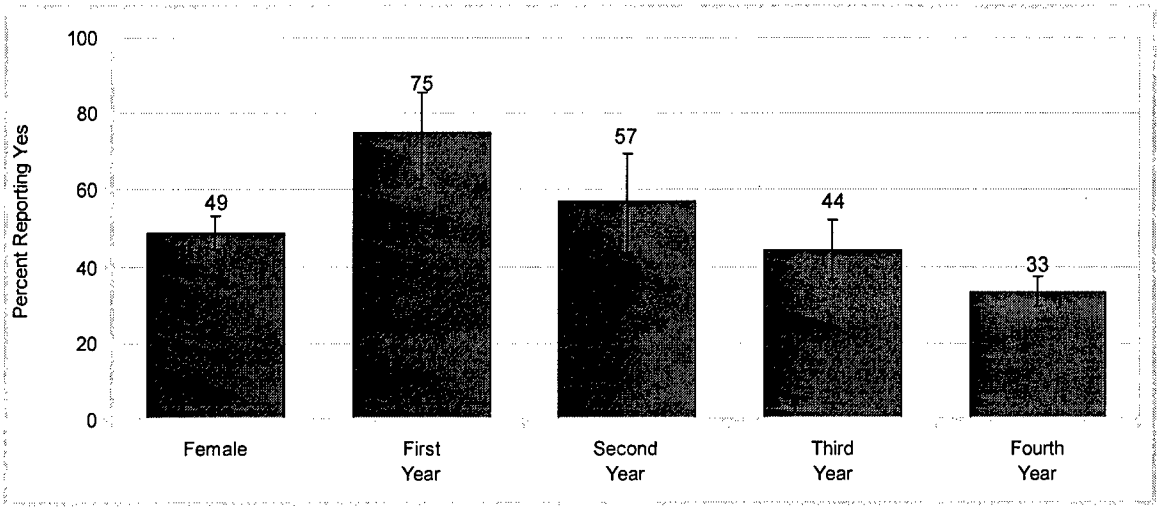
Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with any authority or organization, 83% discussed it with a cadet leader, 59% discussed it with their officer/NCO chain of command, 40% discussed it with the officer/NCO chain of command of the offender(s), and a quarter (25%) discussed it with a special office/program (Table 52). Third-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with their officer/NCO chain of command, whereas fourth-year (44%) women were less likely. Second-year (57%) women were more likely to indicate discussing it with the officer/NCO chain of command of the offender(s), whereas fourth-year (28%) women were less likely. Second-year (57%) women were more likely to indicate discussing it with a special office/program, whereas third-year and fourth-year (both 17%) women were less likely. Results for USMA men are not reportable. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

Table 52.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation, by Authority or Organization With Which They Discussed

Authority	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Cadet leader	83	89	71	89	83
Their officer/NCO chain of command	59	67	57	67	44
Officer/NCO chain of command of offender	40	44	57	39	28
Special Office/Program	25	22	57	17	17
Margins of Error	*±4-5*	*±13-15*	*±14*	*±7-8*	*±4-5*

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with any authority or organization, 49% indicated they formally reported the situation (Figure 57). First-year (75%) women were more likely to indicate that they formally reported the situation, whereas fourth-year (33%) women were less likely. Results for USMA men are not reportable.

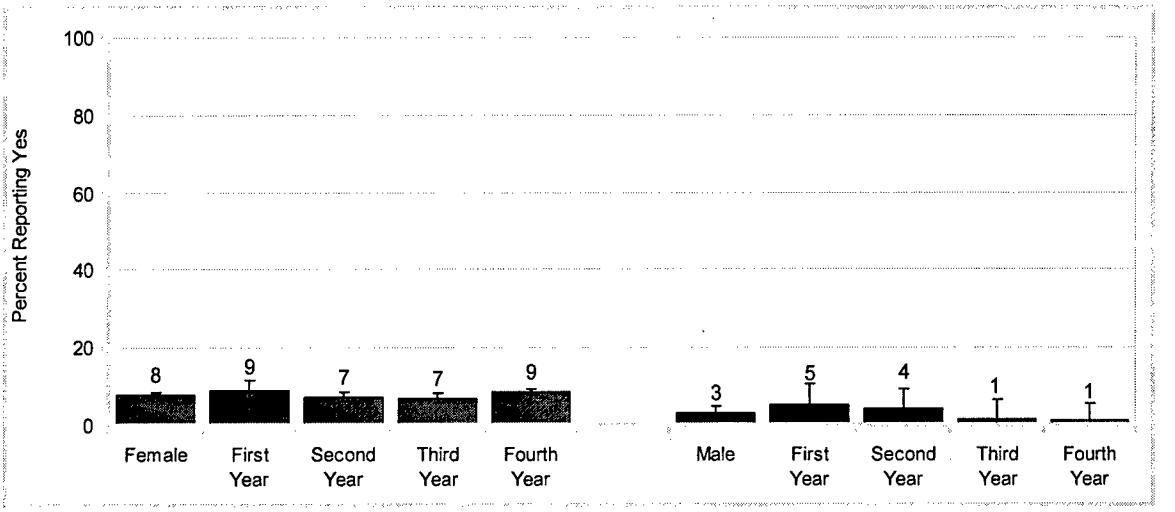
Figure 57.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Formally Reporting Situation, by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±4% to ±15%

USNA by Class Year. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 8% of female and 3% of male midshipmen indicated they discussed the situation with any authority or organization (Figure 58). There were no differences found for either USNA women across class years or for USNA men across class years.

Figure 58.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

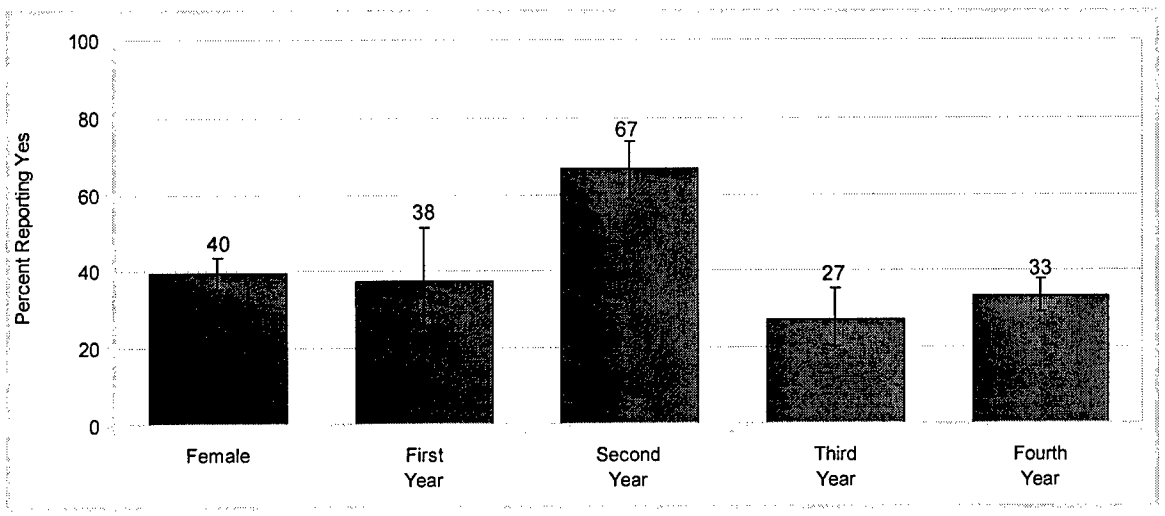
Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with any authority or organization, 67% discussed it with a midshipman leader, 42% discussed it with their officer/NCO chain of command, 12% discussed it with the officer/NCO chain of command of the offender(s), and a third (35%) discussed it with a special office/program (Table 53). Fourth-year (87%) women were more likely to indicate they discussed the situation with a midshipman leader, whereas second-year (44%) women were less likely. Second-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with their officer/NCO chain of command, whereas fourth-year (33%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (7%) women were less likely to indicate discussing it with the officer/NCO chain of command of the offender(s) than women in the other class years. Second-year (56%) women were more likely to indicate discussing it with a special office/program, whereas fourth-year (20%) women were less likely. Results for USNA men are not reportable.

Table 53.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation, by Authority or Organization With Which They Discussed

Authority	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Midshipman leader	67	62	44	64	87
Their officer/NCO chain of command	42	37	67	36	33
Officer/NCO chain of command of offender	12	12	11	18	7
Special Office/Program	35	50	56	27	20
Margins of Error	*±4-5*	*±13-14*	*±7-9*	*±8-9*	*±3-5*

Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with any authority or organization, 40% indicated they formally reported the situation (Figure 59). Second-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate that they formally reported the situation, whereas third-year (27%) and fourth-year (33%) women were less likely. Results for USNA men are not reportable.

Figure 59.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Formally Reporting Situation, by Class Year

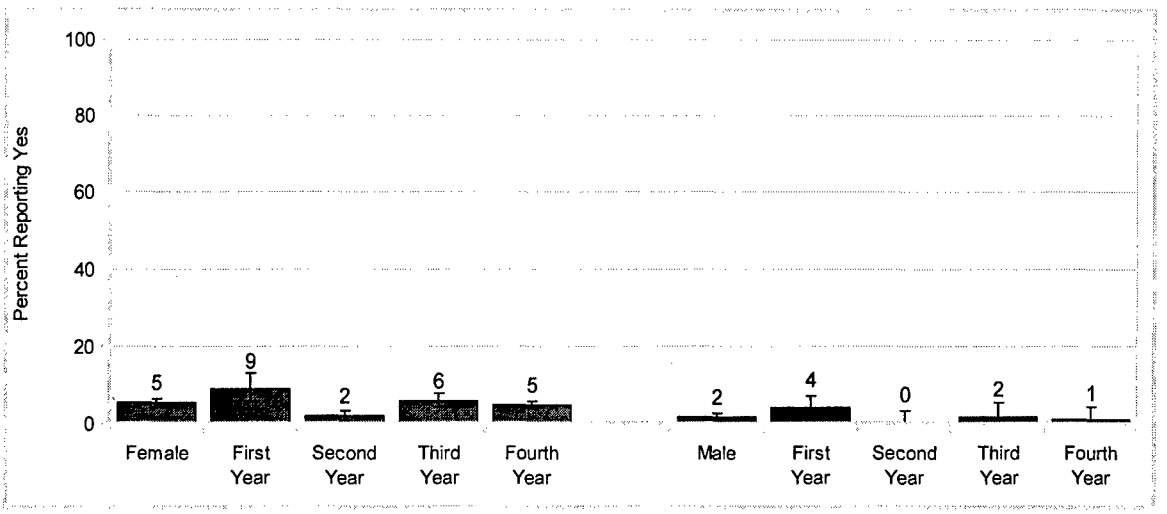


Margins of error range from ±4% to ±14%

USAFA by Class Year. Of those who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors, 5% of female and 2% of male cadets indicated they discussed the situation with any

authority or organization (Figure 60). Second-year (2%) women were less likely to indicate they discussed the situation with any authority or organization than women in the other class years. Compared to men in the other class years, second-year (0%) men were not likely to indicate they discussed the situation with any authority or organization.

Figure 60.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With any Authority or Organization, by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±5%

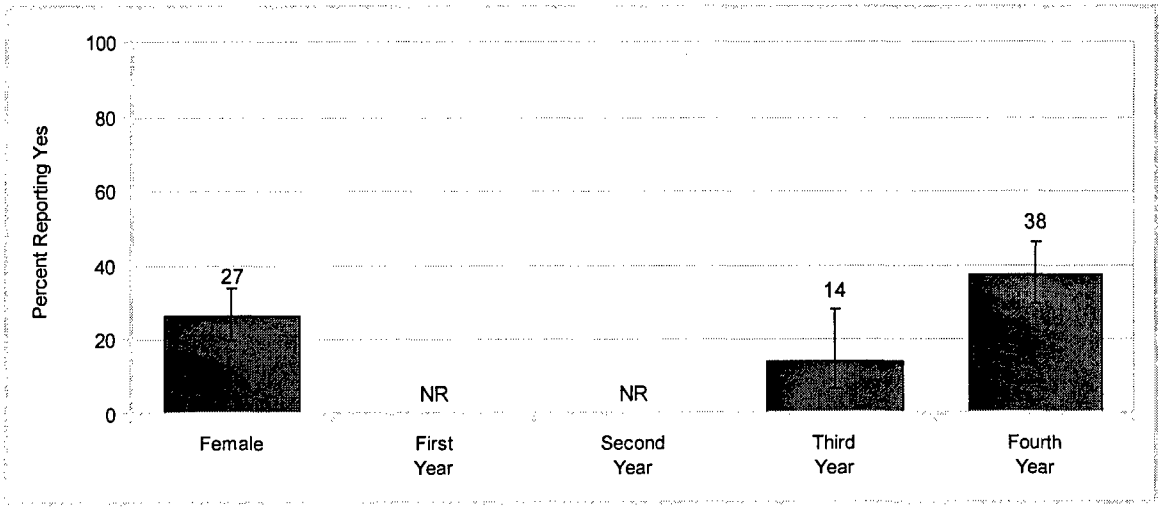
Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with any authority or organization, 69% discussed it with a cadet leader, 67% discussed it with their officer/NCO chain of command, 51% discussed it with the officer/NCO chain of command of the offender(s), and a quarter (24%) discussed it with a special office/program (Table 54). There were no differences found for USAFA women across class years. Results for USAFA men are not reportable.

Table 54.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation, by Authority or Organization With Which They Discussed

Authority	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Cadet leader	69	NR	NR	57	75
Their officer/NCO chain of command	67	NR	NR	71	63
Officer/NCO chain of command of offender	51	NR	NR	57	50
Special Office/Program	24	NR	NR	14	25
Margins of Error	*±9*	--	--	*±15-16*	*±9*

Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with any authority or organization, 27% indicated they formally reported the situation (Figure 61). Fourth-year (38%) women were more likely to indicate that they formally reported the situation than women in the other class years. Results for USAFA men are not reportable.

Figure 61.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Formally Reporting Situation, by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±7% to ±15%

Response to Reporting

Students who discussed their experience of unwanted, gender-related behavior with any authority or organization were asked to identify the actions, if any, authorities took in response to their report. Specifically, they were asked whether any of the following applied: (1) the situation was being corrected; (2) the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior; (3) their complaint was investigated; (4) they were kept informed of the actions taken; (5) they were encouraged to drop their complaint; (6) their complaint was discounted or not taken seriously; (7) action was taken against them; or (8) some other action was taken.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 55, of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and discussed it with any authority or organization, about two-thirds indicated that, in response to the discussion, the person(s) who bothered them was talked to about the behavior (71%) or the situation was being corrected (65%). First-year (88%) and fourth-year (83%) women were more likely to indicate the person(s) who bothered them was talked to about the behavior, whereas third-year (50%) women were less likely. First-year (88%) and fourth-year (78%) women were more likely to indicate the situation was being corrected, whereas third-year (39%) women were less likely.

About half indicated their complaint was being investigated or they were kept informed of what actions were being taken (both 53%). Fourth-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate they were kept informed of what actions were being taken, whereas third-year (39%) women were less likely.

Twenty percent of women indicated they were encouraged to drop their complaint, their complaint was not taken seriously (20%), or action was being taken against them (8%). Second-year (43%) and third-year (28%) women were more likely to indicate they were encouraged to drop their complaint, whereas fourth-year (6%) women were less likely. Second-year (43%) and third-year (33%) women were more likely to indicate their complaint was not taken seriously, whereas fourth-year (0%) women were not likely. Second-year (29%) women were more likely to indicate action was being taken against them than women in the other class years. Results for USMA men are not reportable.

Table 55.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Any Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report

Response to Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
The situation was being corrected	65	88	71	39	78
Person(s) who bothered you was talked to about the behavior	71	88	71	50	83
Your complaint was being investigated	53	50	57	39	67
You were kept informed of what actions were being taken	53	50	43	44	67
You were encouraged to drop your complaint	20	12	43	28	6
Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously	20	12	43	33	0
Action was being taken against you	8	NR	29	6	6
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	*±14-15*	*±14*	*±5-8*	*±0-4*

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 56, of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and discussed it with any authority or organization, about two-thirds indicated that, in response to the discussion, the person(s) who bothered them was talked to about the behavior (67%) or the situation was being corrected (60%). Second-year (78%) women were more likely to indicate the person(s) who bothered them was talked to about the behavior than women in the other class years. Second-year (89%) women were more likely to indicate the situation was being corrected, whereas fourth-year (47%) women were less likely.

About one-third indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken (39%) or their complaint was being investigated (37%). Second-year (56%) women were more likely to indicate they were kept informed of what actions were being taken, whereas third-year (27%) women were less likely. Second-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate their complaint was being investigated, whereas fourth-year (27%) women were less likely.

Twenty-six percent of women indicated they were encouraged to drop their complaint, their complaint was not taken seriously (26%), or action was being taken against them (7%). Third-year (9%) women were less likely to indicate they were encouraged to drop their complaint than women in the other class years. First-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate their complaint was not taken seriously, whereas second-year (11%) and third-year (18%) women were less likely. Third-year (20%) women were more likely to indicate action was being taken against them, whereas second-year and fourth-year (both 0%) women were not likely. Results for USNA men are not reportable.

Table 56.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Any Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report

Response to Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
The situation was being corrected	60	50	89	64	47
Person(s) who bothered you was talked to about the behavior	67	62	78	64	67
Your complaint was being investigated	37	25	67	36	27
You were kept informed of what actions were being taken	39	37	56	27	40
You were encouraged to drop your complaint	26	37	33	9	29
Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously	26	50	11	18	27
Action was being taken against you	7	12	0	20	0
Margins of Error	*±4-5*	*±13-14*	*±0-9*	*±7-9*	*±0-5*

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 57, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and discussed it with any authority or organization, about two-thirds indicated that, in response to the discussion, the person(s) who bothered them was talked to about the behavior (66%). Fourth-year (88%) women were more likely to indicate person(s) who bothered them was talked to about the behavior than women in the other class years.

About half indicated the situation was being corrected (53%). Third-year (71%) and fourth-year (75%) women were more likely to indicate the situation was being corrected than women in the other class years.

About one-third indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken (38%), their complaint was being investigated (30%), or they were encouraged to drop their complaint (31%). Fourth-year (75%) women were more likely to indicate they were kept informed of what actions were being taken than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (63%) women were more likely to indicate their complaint was being investigated, whereas third-year (14%) women were less likely.

Twenty-two percent of women indicated their complaint was discounted or not taken seriously or action was being taken against them (9%). Results for USAFA men are not reportable.

Table 57.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Any Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report

Response to Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
The situation was being corrected	53	NR	NR	71	75
Person(s) who bothered you was talked to about the behavior	66	NR	NR	57	88
Your complaint was being investigated	30	NR	NR	14	63
You were kept informed of what actions were being taken	38	NR	NR	43	75
You were encouraged to drop your complaint	31	NR	NR	NR	13
Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously	22	NR	NR	NR	13
Action was being taken against you	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±8-10*	--	--	*±15-16*	*±7-9*

Reasons for Not Reporting an Incident

Students who did not formally report their experiences of unwanted, gender-related behavior were asked why they did not report the situation. Students were asked whether they did not report because they: (1) thought the situation was not important enough; (2) did not know how to report; (3) felt uncomfortable making a report; (4) took care of the problem themselves; (5) did not think anything would be done; (6) thought they would not be believed; (7) thought reporting would take too much time and effort; (8) thought they would be labeled a troublemaker; (9) thought reporting would adversely affect their evaluations or chances for leadership positions; (10) feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends; (11) did not want people gossiping about them; (12) feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations; or (13) had some other reason.

As in Chapter 2, this section discusses the results for each Academy in order of likelihood that students would select the reason for not reporting their sexual harassment. Among students at civilian colleges, more than half (54%) were likely to indicate they did not report sexual harassment because it was not important enough to bring to college authorities' attention (Hill & Silva, 2006).

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 58, of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization, 80% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 65% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 38% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them. First-year (86%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report than

women in the other class years. Second-year and third-year (both 71%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves, whereas fourth-year (55%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (43%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them, whereas second-year (27%) women were less likely.

Thirty percent of USMA women indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort or that they would be labeled a troublemaker. Fourth-year (35%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, whereas third-year (25%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (39%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, whereas first-year (25%) and second-year (24%) women were less likely.

Twenty-eight percent indicated they did not report because they did not think anything would be done, 27% indicated they felt uncomfortable making a report, and 24% indicated they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends. Third-year (31%) and fourth-year (33%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report, whereas second-year (19%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (28%) women were more likely to indicate they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends than women in the other class years.

Fewer USMA women chose not to report because they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (11%), thought they would not be believed (9%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (5%), or did not know how to report (3%). Fourth-year (16%) women were more likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer, whereas first-year (6%) women were less likely. First-year (14%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed, whereas fourth-year (6%) women were less likely. Second-year (3%) women were less likely to indicate they feared punishment for infractions/violations than women in the other class years. Second-year (5%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report, whereas third-year (0%) women were not likely.

Table 58.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons

Reasons for Not Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
You thought it was not important enough to report	80	86	78	78	79
You took care of the problem yourself	65	65	71	71	55
You did not want people gossiping about you	38	42	27	41	43
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	30	35	29	25	35
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	30	25	24	31	39
You did not think anything would be done	28	32	25	28	29
You felt uncomfortable making a report	27	25	19	31	33
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	24	25	21	23	28
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	11	6	12	9	16
You thought you would not be believed	9	14	7	10	6
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	5	6	3	5	6
You did not know how to report	3	4	5	0	3
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±3-5*	*±2-4*	*±0-4*	*±1-2*

As shown in Table 59, of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization, 84% thought it was not important enough to report, and 54% took care of the problem themselves.

Just over one-tenth indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort (15%), they did not think anything would be done (14%), or they did not want people gossiping about them (11%). Second-year (3%) men were less likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them than men in the other class years.

Fewer USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization indicated they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker (10%), they felt uncomfortable making a report (8%), they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (8%), they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (6%), they would not be believed (4%), they feared punishment for infractions/violations (3%), or they did not know how to report (2%). Fourth-year (16%) men were more likely to indicate they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker than men in the other class years. Second-year (3%) men were less likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report than men in the other class years. First-year (2%) men were less likely to indicate they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends than men in the other class years. Fourth-

year (6%) men were more likely to indicate they feared punishment for infractions/violations than men in the other class years.

Table 59.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons

Reasons for Not Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
You thought it was not important enough to report	84	85	82	84	83
You took care of the problem yourself	54	58	58	58	47
You did not want people gossiping about you	11	11	3	10	17
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	15	12	13	13	20
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	10	5	5	9	16
You did not think anything would be done	14	18	8	13	18
You felt uncomfortable making a report	8	6	3	9	11
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	8	2	5	10	13
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	6	NR	7	4	9
You thought you would not be believed	4	6	3	3	4
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	3	NR	1	1	6
You did not know how to report	2	NR	1	NR	4
Margins of Error	*±2-5*	*±7-11*	*±5-9*	*±7-11*	*±5-9*

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 60, of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization, 84% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 64% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 34% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them. Third-year (85%) and fourth-year (86%) USNA women were more likely to indicate they thought the situation was not important enough to report, whereas second-year (80%) women were less likely. Second-year (67%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves, whereas fourth-year (62%) women were less likely. Third-year (41%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them, whereas first-year (28%) and fourth-year (31%) women were less likely.

Twenty-eight percent of USNA women indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, and 27% indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker. There were no differences found for USNA women across class years for indicating they thought reporting would take too much time and effort. However, third-year (30%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker than women in the other class years.

About one-quarter of USNA women indicated they felt uncomfortable making a report (25%), they did not think anything would be done (23%), or that they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (22%). Fourth-year (28%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report, whereas second-year (18%) women were less likely. Third-year (28%) women were more likely to indicate they did not think anything would be done, whereas fourth-year (20%) women were less likely. Third-year (30%) women were more likely to indicate they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, whereas first-year (14%) and fourth-year (20%) women were less likely.

Fewer USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization indicated they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (12%), they thought they would not be believed (7%), they feared punishment for infractions/violations (6%), or they did not know how to report (4%). First-year (9%) women were less likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer than women in the other class years. Second-year (8%) and third-year (9%) women were more likely to indicate they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, whereas first-year (1%) and fourth-year (5%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (5%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report, whereas third-year (2%) women were less likely.

Table 60.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons

Reasons for Not Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
You thought it was not important enough to report	84	81	80	85	86
You took care of the problem yourself	64	65	67	64	62
You did not want people gossiping about you	34	28	36	41	31
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	28	31	27	28	27
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	27	25	28	30	27
You felt uncomfortable making a report	25	26	18	27	28
You did not think anything would be done	23	20	25	28	20
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	22	14	24	30	20
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	12	9	13	13	13
You thought you would not be believed	7	7	7	7	7
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	6	1	8	9	5
You did not know how to report	4	5	4	2	5
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±2-5*	*±1-3*	*±1-3*	*±1-2*

As shown in Table 61, of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization, 82% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report and 52% indicated they took care of the problem themselves.

Seventeen percent of USNA men indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, 15% indicated they did not think anything would be done, 12% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them, and 10% indicated they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends. Second-year (26%) men were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, whereas first-year (9%) men were less likely. First-year (6%) men were less likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them than men in the other class years.

Fewer USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization indicated they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker (8%), they felt uncomfortable making a report (7%), they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (7%), they would not be believed (5%), they feared punishment for infractions/violations (1%), or they did not know how to report (4%).

Second-year (17%) men were more likely to indicate they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker, whereas first-year (2%) men were less likely.

Table 61.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons

Reasons for Not Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
You thought it was not important enough to report	82	74	80	85	88
You took care of the problem yourself	52	51	51	55	53
You did not want people gossiping about you	12	6	13	15	13
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	17	9	26	13	20
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	8	2	17	5	7
You did not think anything would be done	15	11	18	19	14
You felt uncomfortable making a report	7	4	9	8	7
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	10	6	17	9	10
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	7	4	10	7	7
You thought you would not be believed	5	4	6	3	5
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	1	NR	2	1	2
You did not know how to report	4	2	4	3	5
Margins of Error	*±2-5*	*±5-9*	*±5-9*	*±6-10*	*±5-9*

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 62, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization, 83% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 71% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 27% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them.

Fourth-year (89%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report, whereas third-year (77%) women were less likely. Third-year (32%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them, whereas second-year (19%) women were less likely.

Twenty-four percent of USAFA women indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, 20% indicated they felt uncomfortable making a report, 18% indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker or feared retaliation from the offender or

his/her friends, and 13% indicated they did not think anything would be done. Third-year (30%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, whereas second-year (17%) women were less likely. Third-year (24%) women were also more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report, whereas second-year (15%) women were less likely. Third-year (25%) women were also more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, whereas second-year (6%) women were less likely. Third-year (22%) women were also more likely to indicate they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, whereas second-year (12%) women were less likely.

Fewer USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization indicated they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (7%), they feared punishment for infractions/violations (4%), they thought they would not be believed (2%), or they did not know how to report (2%). Second-year (4%) women were less likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (6%) women were more likely to indicate they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, whereas first-year (1%) women were less likely. Compared to women in the other class years, second-year (0%) women were not likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed. Fourth-year (5%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report, whereas third-year (1%) women were less likely, and second-year (0%) women were not likely.

Table 62.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons

Reasons for Not Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
You thought it was not important enough to report	83	78	85	77	89
You took care of the problem yourself	71	76	70	71	68
You did not want people gossiping about you	27	27	19	32	29
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	24	24	17	30	23
You felt uncomfortable making a report	20	20	15	24	20
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	18	23	6	25	16
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	18	20	12	22	17
You did not think anything would be done	13	15	12	11	14
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	7	8	4	9	6
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	4	1	3	4	6
You thought you would not be believed	2	3	0	3	3
You did not know how to report	2	1	0	1	5
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±3-6*	*±0-4*	*±2-4*	*±1-2*

As shown in Table 63, of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted, gender-related behaviors and did not discuss it with any authority or organization, 86% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 55% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 15% indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort. Third-year (67%) men were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves than men in the other class years.

Less than 10% of USAFA men indicated they did not report because they did not want people gossiping about them (9%), they felt uncomfortable making a report (7%), they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (7%), they did not think anything would be done (6%), they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (5%), they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (2%), they feared punishment for infractions/ violations (2%), they thought they would not be believed (1%), or they did not know how to report (1%). First-year (4%) men were less likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them than men in the other class years. First-year (1%) men were also less likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker than men in the other class years. Compared to men in the other class years, first-year and second-year (both 0%) men were not likely to indicate they feared punishment for infractions/violations. Compared to men in the other class years, fourth-year (0%) men were not likely to indicate they did not think they would

be believed. Compared to men in the other class years, first-year and fourth-year (both 0%) men were not likely to indicate they did not know how to report.

Table 63.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons

Reasons for Not Reporting	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
You thought it was not important enough to report	86	88	89	83	84
You took care of the problem yourself	55	57	50	67	48
You did not want people gossiping about you	9	4	9	12	12
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	15	13	18	15	16
You felt uncomfortable making a report	7	6	11	8	4
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	5	1	6	8	5
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	7	6	5	7	8
You did not think anything would be done	6	7	5	8	6
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2	1	3	3	1
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2	0	0	2	4
You thought you would not be believed	1	1	2	3	0
You did not know how to report	1	0	1	3	0
Margins of Error	*±2-4*	*±0-7*	*±0-8*	*±4-8*	*±0-9*

Chapter 4: Stalking Behaviors

Introduction

This chapter examines the incidence of stalking-related behaviors among Academy students and the responses of students who indicated experiencing such behaviors, both in terms of their concerns about personal safety and their reporting of such incidents to Academy authorities or others (e.g., family, friends).

The NCWSV 1996-97 study of 4,446 college women found that 13% of college women reported being stalked during a seven-month period (Fisher et al., 2000). The NCWSV defined stalking as repeated unwanted attention that would create fear in a reasonable person. Because stalking involves fear of physical harm, including sexual assault, stalking-related behaviors are associated with unwanted sexual contact. Even though there may be no physical interaction, the victim might regard stalking as a precursor to such contact. The NCWSV survey indicated that offenders attempted sexual assaults in 10% of stalking incidents.

In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, Congress expanded Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to make stalking a crime (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, 2006). Congress defined stalking as "a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault, to himself or herself or a member of his or her immediate family," including conduct perpetrated by a cohabiting intimate partner. Thus, to be punishable under the provision, stalking must be intentional, repeated, and cause fear of physical injury. Note that this definition does not limit stalking to association with unwanted, gender-related behaviors.

Stalking Behavior Rates

In the survey, students were asked whether someone assigned to their Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel, engaged in stalking behaviors (Q17). The question included behaviorally worded examples of stalking. These behaviors were based on a review of the literature on stalking and examples provided by female students in focus groups held at each Academy in September 2005. The 11 behaviors were measured using a three-level response scale that allowed students to indicate if they had experienced the behavior in the current academic year (i.e., since June 2005) and whether they felt endangered by the behavior. Response options were:

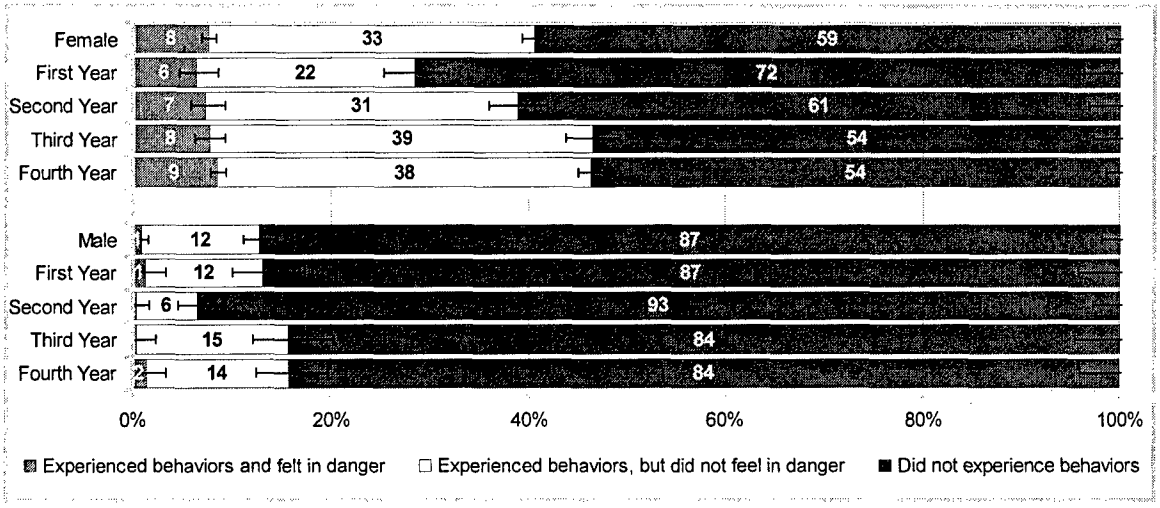
- Yes, and I felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault;
- Yes, but I did not feel in danger of physical harm or sexual assault;
- No.

The following sections describe, for each Academy, experiences of stalking behaviors, by class year, for women and men. Rates are also reported by experiences of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment.

USMA by Class Year

The majority of women (59%) and men (87%) at USMA indicated they had not experienced any stalking behaviors during the current academic year, and, among those who did experience behaviors, few indicated the incident caused them fear of physical harm (Figure 62). Stalking behaviors that caused students to feel in danger of physical harm were experienced by 8% of USMA women and 1% of USMA men. In addition, 33% of women and 12% of men indicated experiencing stalking behaviors without feeling danger. First-year (28%) women were less likely to indicate they experienced any stalking behaviors than women in the other class years. Likewise, second-year (6%) men were less likely to indicate experiencing any stalking behaviors than men in the other class years.

Figure 62.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

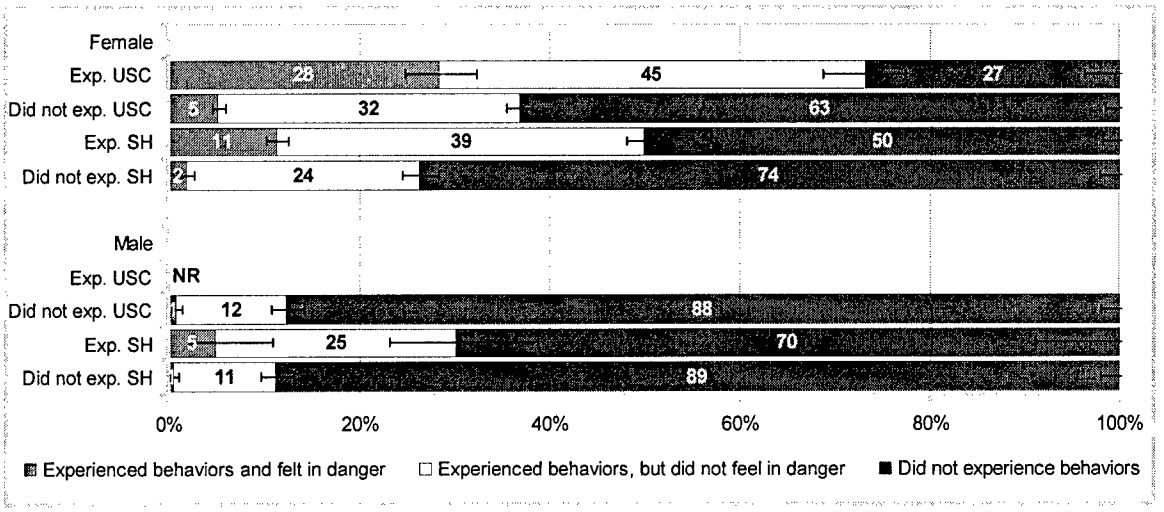


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

USMA by Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Survey results suggest a relationship between stalking and experiences of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment. As shown in Figure 63, women at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were more likely to indicate they had experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger (28%) than women who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact (5%). Likewise, USMA women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate that they had experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger (11%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment (2%). There were no differences for USMA men in stalking rates by unwanted sexual contact or sexual harassment experiences.

Figure 63.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experience of Stalking Behaviors, by Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment

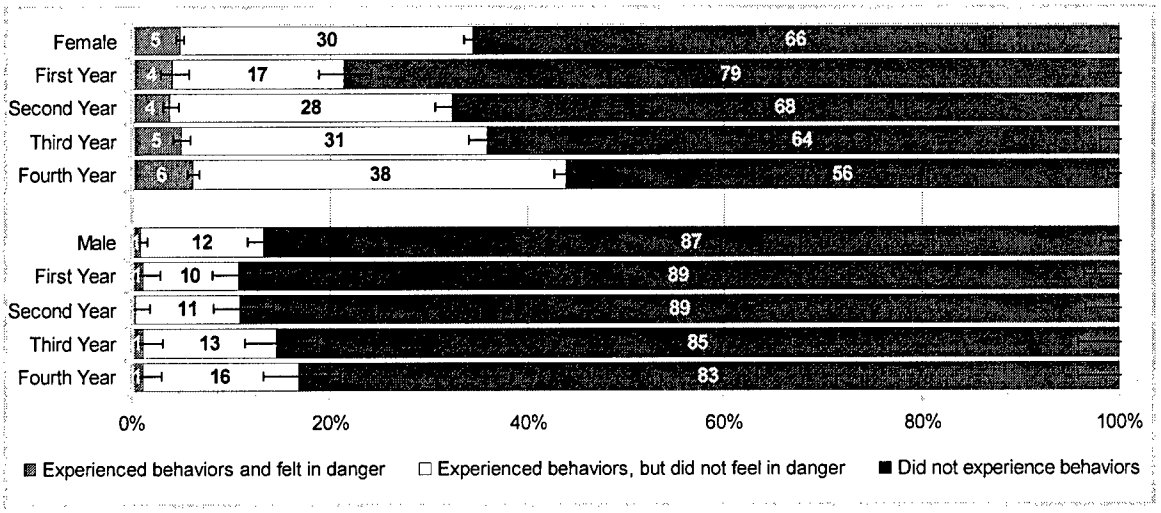


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

USNA by Class Year

The majority of USNA women (66%) and men (87%) indicated they had not experienced any stalking behaviors during the current academic year, and among those who did experience behaviors, few indicated the incident caused them fear of physical harm (Figure 64). Stalking behaviors that caused students to feel in danger of physical harm were experienced by 5% of USNA women and 1% of USNA men. In addition, 30% of women and 12% of men indicated experiencing stalking behaviors without feeling danger. For all classes, there were few differences in the rate of stalking behaviors experienced by women and no differences among men. First-year (21%) and second-year (32%) women were less likely to indicate they experienced any stalking behaviors than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (6%) women were more likely to indicate they experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger than women in the other class years.

Figure 64.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

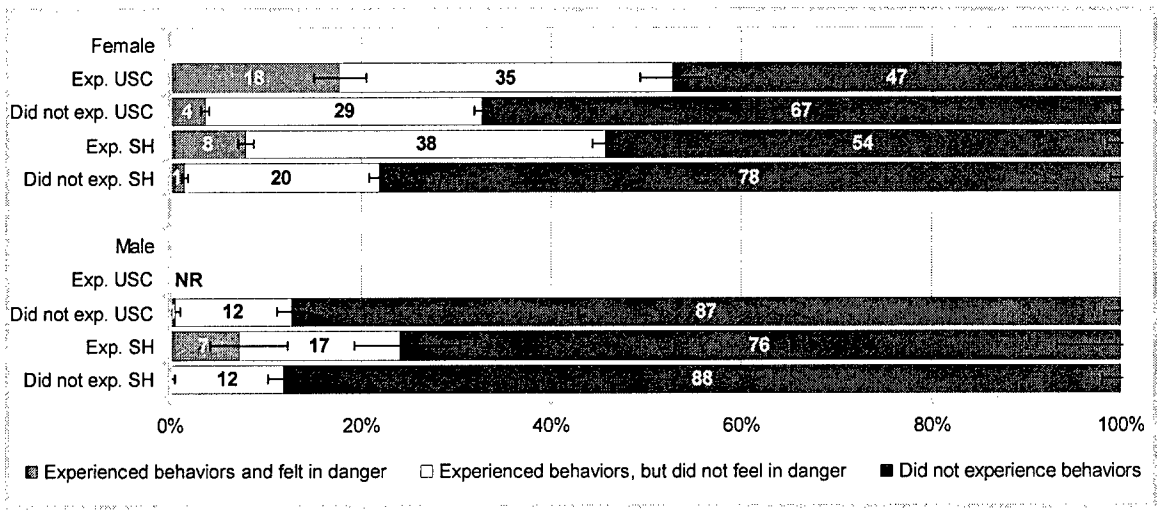


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

USNA by Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As shown in Figure 65, results indicate a relationship between experiences of stalking behaviors and experiences of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment. Female midshipmen who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were more likely to indicate they had experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger (18%) than women who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact (4%). Also, women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate they had experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger (8%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment (1%). For male midshipmen, those who had experienced sexual harassment were more likely to indicate they had experienced stalking behaviors (24%) than men who had not experienced sexual harassment (12%).

Figure 65.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment

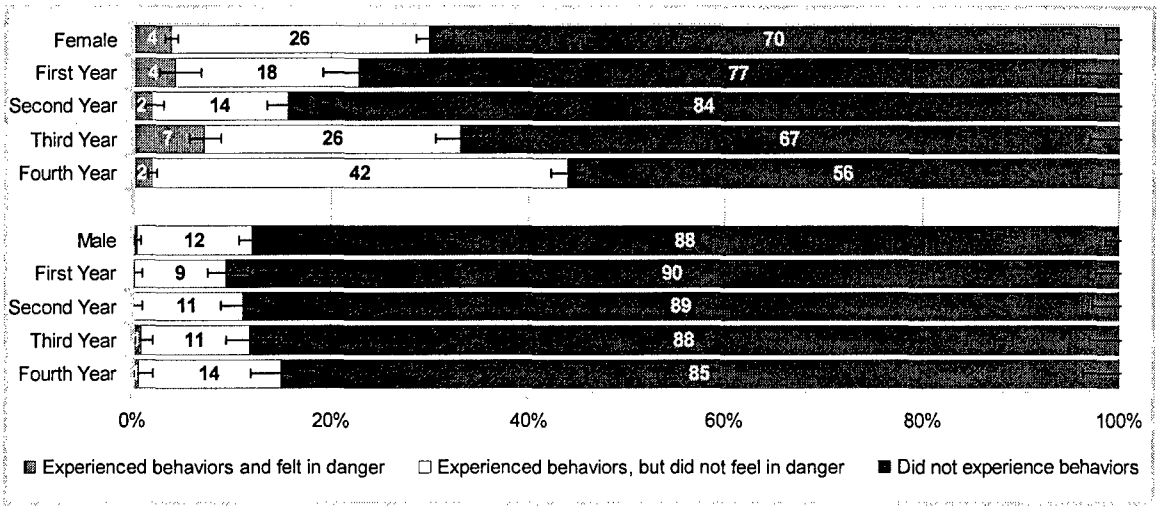


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

USAFA by Class Year

At USAFA, the majority of women (70%) and men (88%) indicated they had not experienced stalking behaviors, and among those who did experience them, few indicated the incident caused them fear of physical harm (Figure 66). Stalking behaviors that caused students to feel in danger of physical harm were experienced by 4% of USAFA women and less than 1% of USAFA men. In addition, 26% of women and 12% of men indicated experiencing stalking behaviors without feeling danger. For all class years, there were few differences in the rate of stalking behaviors experienced by women and no differences among men. First-year (22%) and second-year (16%) women were less likely to indicate they experienced any stalking behaviors than women in the other class years. Third-year (7%) women were more likely to indicate they experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger than women in the other class years.

Figure 66.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

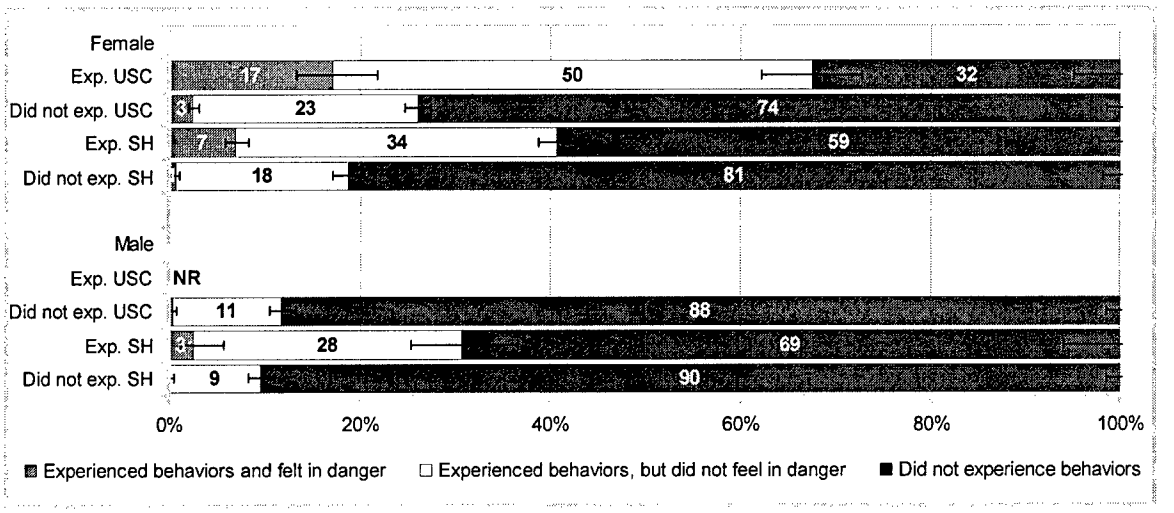


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

USAFA by Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Survey results suggest a relationship between stalking and experiences of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment. As shown in Figure 67, USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were more likely to indicate they had experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger (17%) than women who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact (3%). Female USAFA cadets who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate they had experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger (7%) than female cadets who had not experienced sexual harassment (1%). In addition, male cadets who had experienced sexual harassment were also more likely to indicate experiencing stalking behaviors (31%) than male cadets who had not experienced sexual harassment (9%).

Figure 67.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment



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

Discussion of Behaviors Experienced

This section discusses whether students who experienced stalking behaviors discussed it with an Academy official or someone in their chain of command.[22] Research on civilian colleges indicates that few women who experience stalking report their experience to authorities. The NCWSV study found that only 17% of female college students who experienced stalking reported the behaviors to the police (Fisher et al., 2000). This section also includes, for those students who did not discuss their experiences, their reasons for not doing so. Response options for not discussing their experiences were:

- I did not need to;
- I did not know how;
- I did not want to be labeled a troublemaker;
- I did not want to report for some other reason.

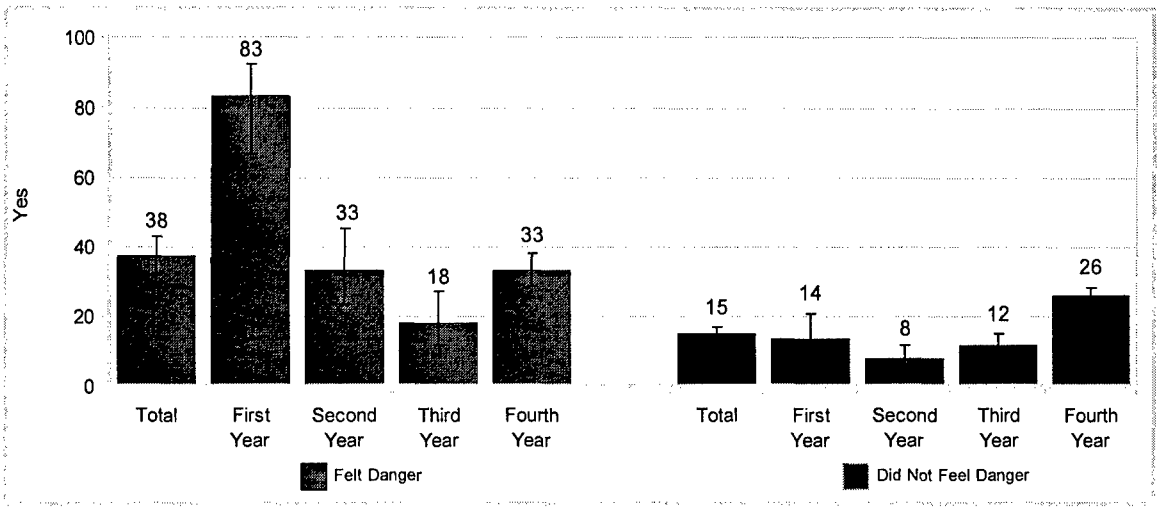
Propensity to discuss experiences and reasons for not discussing experiences are examined by whether the student felt endangered by the stalking behaviors. The reasons for not discussing stalking behaviors are not reportable for men. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

[22] *SAGR2006* survey item did not make a distinction between discussion and reporting of experiences. As used in this report, the term "discussing" also includes reporting to any authority.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Figure 68, there appears to be a relationship between feelings of endangerment and willingness to discuss experiences with authorities. Female USMA cadets who indicated they had experienced stalking behaviors were more likely to indicate discussing their experience with an Academy official or someone in their chain of command if they felt in danger (38%) than if they did not feel in danger (15%). Among female cadets who experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger, first-year (83%) women were more likely to indicate that they discussed their experience with the chain of command, whereas third-year (18%) women were less likely. Among female cadets who experienced stalking behaviors but did not feel in danger, fourth-year (26%) women were more likely to indicate that they discussed their experience, whereas second-year (8%) and third-year (12%) women were less likely.

Figure 68.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Discussed the Experience, Total and by Class Year

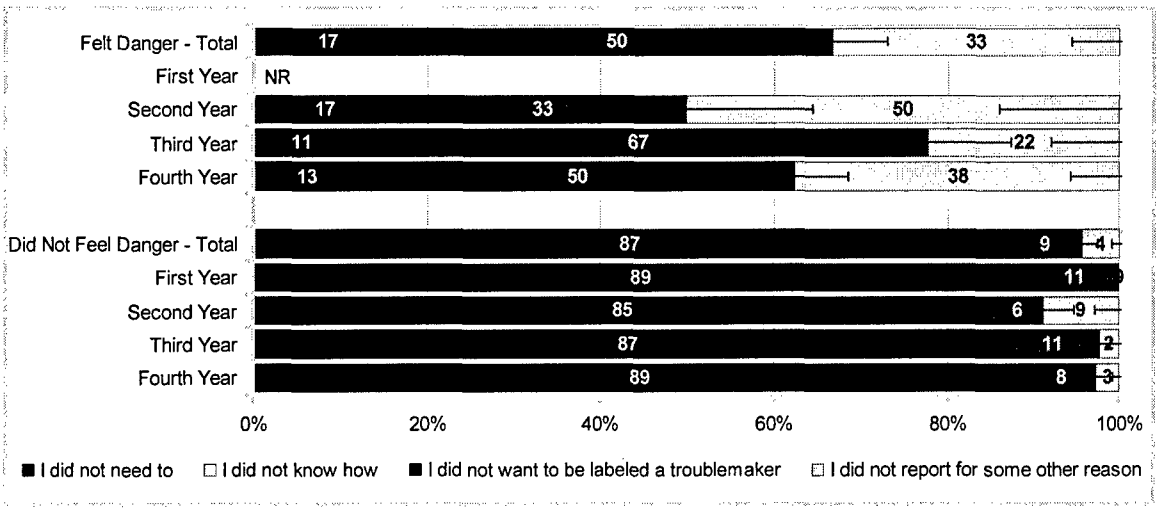


Margins of error range from ±2% to ±17%

As noted in Figure 68, many USMA women who experienced some form of stalking, regardless of perception of danger, chose not to discuss it with authorities. Of the USMA women who indicated they had experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger (Figure 69), the most common reason selected for not discussing the incident was that they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker (50%). Third-year (67%) women who experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger were more likely to indicate they did not discuss their experience for fear of being labeled a troublemaker, whereas second-year (33%) women were less likely. Second-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate some other reason for not discussing the incident, whereas third-year (22%) women were less likely. No USMA women indicated they did not know how to discuss/report their experience.

Of the USMA women who experienced stalking behaviors but did not feel endangered, the most commonly selected reason for not discussing their experience was that they did not need to (87%). There were no differences by class year.

Figure 69.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Did Not Discuss the Experience, Total and by Class Year

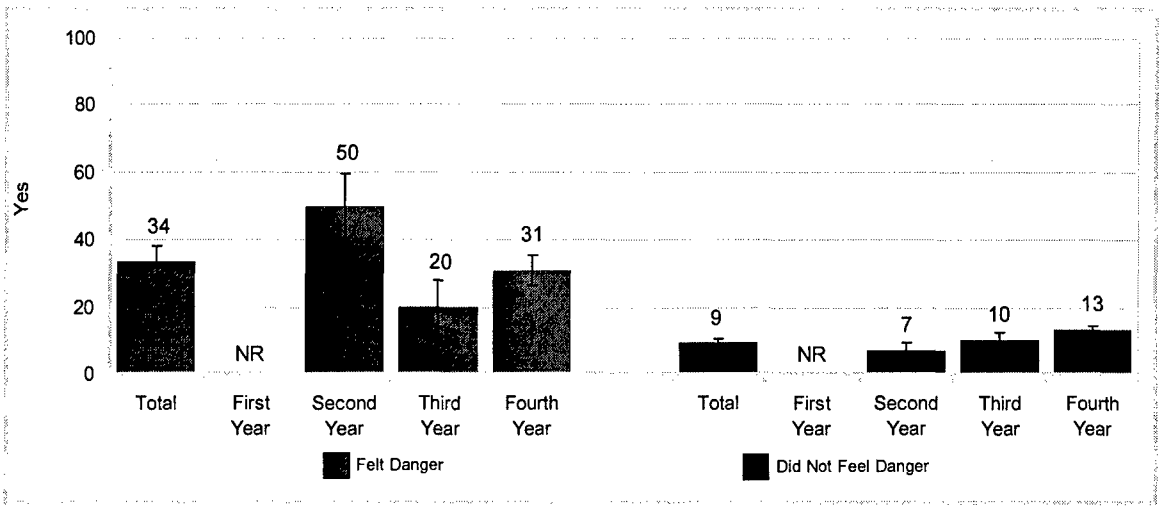


Margins of error range from ±0% to ±15%

USNA by Class Year

Feelings of endangerment appear to be related to willingness to discuss experiences. Female USNA midshipmen who indicated they had experienced stalking behaviors (Figure 70) were more likely to indicate discussing their experience with an Academy official or someone in their chain of command if they felt in danger (34%) than if they did not feel in danger (9%). Among female midshipmen who experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger, second-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate that they discussed their experience, whereas third-year (20%) women were less likely. Among female midshipmen who experienced stalking behaviors but did not feel in danger, fourth-year (13%) women were more likely to indicate that they discussed their experience than women in the other class years. Results for first-year women are not reportable.

Figure 70.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Discussed the Experience, Total and by Class Year

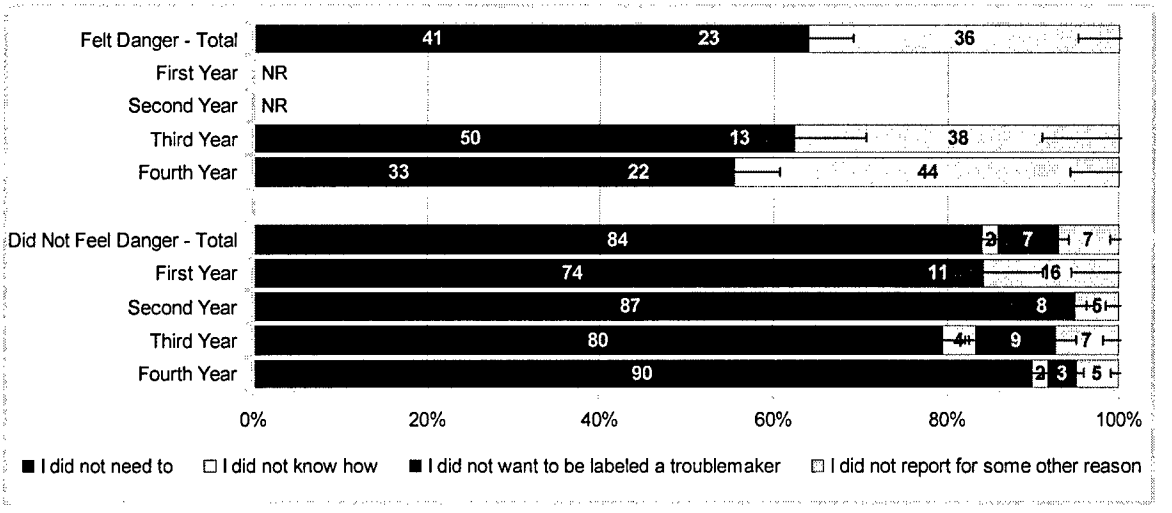


Margins of error range from ±2% to ±17%

As shown in Figure 71, USNA women who indicated they had experienced stalking behaviors were more likely to indicate that they did not need to discuss their experience if they did not feel in danger (84%) than if they did feel in danger (41%). Among female midshipmen who experienced stalking behaviors and felt in danger, fourth-year (33%) women were less likely to indicate they did not need to discuss their experience than women in the other class years.

Among USNA women who experienced stalking behaviors but did not feel in danger, fourth-year (90%) women were more likely to indicate they did not need to discuss their experience than women in the other class years, whereas first-year (74%) and third-year (80%) women were less likely. In addition, fourth-year (3%) women who experienced stalking behaviors without feeling in danger were less likely to indicate they avoided discussing their experience because they feared being labeled a troublemaker than women in the other class years. First-year (16%) women who experienced behaviors but did not feel in danger were more likely not to discuss their experience for some other reason than women in the other class years.

Figure 71.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Did Not Discuss the Experience, Total and by Class Year

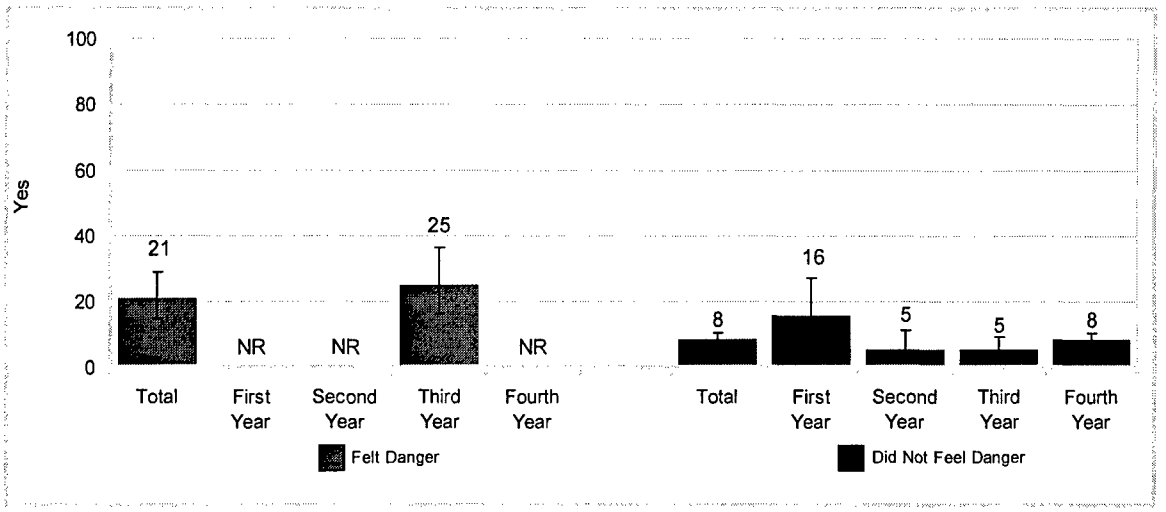


Margins of error range from ±0% to ±10%

USAFA by Class Year

Few USAFA women who indicated they had experienced stalking behaviors chose to discuss their experience, regardless of their perceptions of danger (Figure 72). Female cadets who experienced stalking behaviors were more likely to discuss their experience if they felt in danger (21%) than if they did not feel in danger (8%). There were no reportable differences by class year.

Figure 72.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Discussed the Experience, Total and by Class Year



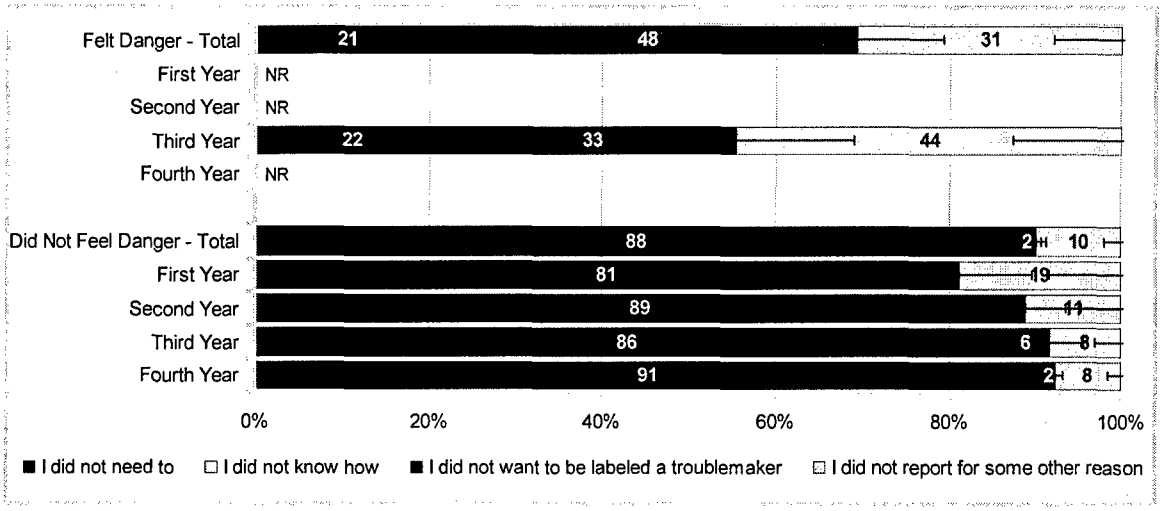
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±12%

As shown in Figure 73, about half (48%) of USAFA women who indicated they had experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger did not discuss the experience because they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker.

Among USAFA women who indicated they had experienced stalking behaviors but did not feel in danger, the majority of women (88%) indicated they did not need to discuss their stalking experience. Third-year women were more likely to indicate they did not discuss their experience because they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker (6%) than women in the other class years.

Figure 73.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Did Not Discuss the Experience, Total and by Class Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±14%

Chapter 5: Culture

DoD, each Service, and each Service Academy strives to eliminate sexual harassment and sexual assault. Research on sexual harassment in the workplace (Fitzgerald et al., 1995) has identified the importance of organizational factors—particularly tolerance of harassment by the organization's leaders and managers—as precursors of sexual harassment and assault. This chapter examines Academy students' perceptions of the culture their Academy establishes regarding the prevention and response to sexual harassment and sexual assault. Organizational culture (also called "climate") concerns the "way of doing business" that an institution follows on a regular basis, which may differ from officially stated policies and standards. Organizational culture involves the attitudes and actions of all members of each Academy's community: leaders, faculty, staff, and fellow cadets/midshipmen. As such, it sets the environment or context for the implementation of policies and programs.

This chapter includes the results for each Academy by class year. The *SAGR2006* survey contained many questions comparable to those on the 2005 survey. When applicable, this chapter also includes trend analysis of responses by survey year.

Preventing Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault

Students were asked to assess whether personnel at their Academy make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. They provided feedback on the actions of Academy senior leadership, officers in charge of their units, NCOs assigned to their units, military and civilian faculty, athletic staff, student leaders, and other students. Academy senior leaders included the Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/Deputy Commandant, and Deans.

USMA by Class Year

Military Leadership. As shown in Table 64, USMA women were positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 97% indicating that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, and most indicating this was true for officers directly in charge of their unit (89%) and for NCOs assigned to their unit (84%). Third-year (99%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that the Academy senior leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas first-year (94%) women were less likely. Second-year women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate that officers (83%) and NCOs (82%) make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Across all class years, over 92% of USMA men indicated that their Academy's senior leadership, their unit's officers, and their unit's NCOs make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault (Table 65). When USMA men were asked about the role of leadership in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, second-year USMA men were more likely to indicate that leadership (senior leadership, 99%; officers, 98%; and NCOs, 97%) make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than men in the other class years.

Faculty. When USMA women were asked about the role of faculty in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, most indicated their military (79%) and civilian (75%) faculty and athletic staff (75%) make honest efforts. First-year women were more likely to indicate that the faculty makes honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years. Specifically, first-year women were more positive about the efforts of military faculty (85%), civilian faculty (86%), and athletic staff (83%). Fourth-year women were less positive about the efforts of military faculty (75%) and civilian faculty (70%).

USMA men were positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, with most indicating their military (87%) and civilian (81%) faculty and athletic staff (79%) make honest efforts. Second-year (84%) men were more likely to indicate that the athletic staff makes honest efforts to stop sexual assault and harassment, whereas fourth-year (72%) men were less likely. Similarly, second-year USMA men were more likely to indicate that military academic faculty (92%) and civilian academic faculty (88%) make honest efforts to reduce sexual harassment and assault than men in the other class years.

Cadets. USMA women were more positive in their assessment of the prevention efforts of cadets in leadership positions than those of cadets who were not serving in leadership positions. Seventy-five percent of women indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, and 57% indicated cadets not in leadership positions make honest efforts. Third-year (72%) women were less likely to indicate that cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years. When asked about cadets who are not in leadership positions, first-year (66%) and second-year (62%) women were more likely to indicate that other cadets make honest efforts to stop those behaviors, whereas fourth-year (44%) women were less likely.

Most USMA men indicated their fellow cadets, those in leadership positions (88%) and those not in leadership positions (75%), make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Second-year (94%) men were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (84%) men were less likely. When asked about cadets who were not in leadership positions, second-year (83%) men were also more likely to indicate that other cadets make honest efforts to stop those behaviors, whereas fourth-year (68%) men were less likely.

Table 64.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated that Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Academy senior leadership	97	94	97	99	97
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	89	91	83	90	90
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	84	87	82	84	85
Military academic faculty	79	85	76	78	75
Civilian academic faculty	75	86	72	72	70
Athletic staff	75	83	76	73	70
Cadet leaders	75	76	77	72	75
Cadets not in leadership positions	57	66	62	58	44
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±3-4*	*±2-4*	*±1-3*	*±1-2*

Table 65.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated that Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Academy senior leadership	97	96	99	98	96
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	96	94	98	96	94
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	94	92	97	94	92
Military academic faculty	87	90	92	83	85
Civilian academic faculty	81	84	88	76	77
Athletic staff	79	83	84	77	72
Cadet leaders	88	91	94	85	84
Cadets not in leadership positions	75	80	83	71	68
Margins of Error	*±1-3*	*±3-5*	*±2-4*	*±3-6*	*±3-5*

USNA by Class Year

Military Leadership. As shown in Table 66, USNA women were positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 94% indicating that their Academy's senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault

and most indicating this was true for officers directly in charge of their unit (88%) and for NCOs assigned to their unit (85%). When asked about Academy senior leadership, fourth-year (97%) women were more likely to say that leadership makes honest efforts to stop those behaviors than USNA women in other classes, whereas second-year (93%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (89%) female midshipmen were more likely to say that officers make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault, whereas first-year women were less likely (84%). When asked about efforts by NCOs to stop harassment and assault, there were no differences found among USNA women by class year.

Across all class years, over 88% of USNA men indicated that their Academy's senior leadership, their unit's officers, and NCOs make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault (Table 67). Fourth-year (97%) men were more likely to indicate that officers make an honest effort to stop sexual harassment and assault, whereas first-year (88%) men were less likely. Third-year and fourth-year (both 97%) male midshipmen were more likely to indicate that Academy senior leadership makes honest efforts to stop harassment and assault, whereas first-year (89%) men were less likely. When asked about such efforts made by NCOs, there were no differences found among USNA men by class year.

Faculty. When USNA women were asked about the role of faculty in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, most indicated their military (72%) and civilian (66%) faculty and athletic staff (63%) make honest efforts. Fourth-year (76%) USNA women were more likely to indicate that military academic faculty make honest efforts to stop harassment than women in the other class years. When asked about civilian academic faculty, first-year (71%) women were more likely to indicate that faculty make honest efforts to stop harassment than women in the other class years, whereas second-year and third-year women were less likely (both 64%). When asked about whether athletic staff make honest efforts to stop assault and harassment, there were no differences found among USNA women by class year.

USNA men were positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault with most indicating their military (76%) and civilian (70%) faculty and athletic staff (69%) make honest efforts to do so. There were no differences found among USNA men by class year.

Midshipmen. USNA women were more positive in their assessment of the prevention efforts of midshipmen in leadership positions than midshipmen who were not serving in leadership positions. Seventy-three percent of women indicated midshipman leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, and 54% indicated midshipmen not in leadership positions were making honest efforts. Third-year (78%) USNA women were more likely to indicate that midshipman leaders make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault, whereas fourth-year (70%) women were less likely. When asked about midshipmen who were not in leadership positions, there were no differences found among USNA women across class years.

Most USNA men indicated their fellow midshipmen, those in leadership positions (85%) and those not in leadership positions (69%), make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Fourth-year (62%) USNA men were less likely to indicate that midshipmen who were not in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault than men in

the other class years. When asked about midshipman leaders, there were no differences found among USNA men across class years.

Table 66.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated that Midshipmen and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year

Midshipmen and Leadership Positions	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Academy senior leadership	94	94	93	94	97
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	88	84	88	88	89
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	85	84	86	86	85
Military academic faculty	72	70	71	70	76
Civilian academic faculty	66	71	64	64	68
Athletic staff	63	62	63	64	64
Midshipman leaders	73	71	71	78	70
Midshipmen not in leadership positions	54	57	55	53	54
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±2-4*	*±2*	*±2*	*±1-2*

Table 67.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated that Midshipmen and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year

Midshipmen and Leadership Positions	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Academy senior leadership	94	89	92	97	97
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	92	88	91	93	97
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	89	88	88	90	92
Military academic faculty	76	73	76	77	78
Civilian academic faculty	70	69	70	71	70
Athletic staff	69	67	69	69	69
Midshipman leaders	85	82	81	87	87
Midshipmen not in leadership positions	69	72	69	72	62
Margins of Error	*±2-3*	*±4-5*	*±4-5*	*±3-6*	*±3-6*

USAFA by Class Year

Military Leadership. As shown in Table 68, USAFA women were positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 95% indicating that their Academy's senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault and most indicating this was true for officers directly in charge of their unit (93%) and for NCOs assigned to their unit (93%). Third-year (97%) USAFA women were more likely to indicate that Academy senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault, whereas fourth-year (94%) women were less likely. When asked about the efforts of officers and NCOs to stop harassment, there were no differences found among USAFA women by class year.

Across all class years, over 94% of USAFA men indicated that their Academy's senior leadership, their unit's officers, and their unit's NCOs make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault (Table 69). There were no differences found among USAFA men by class year, whether they were asked about officers, NCOs, or Academy senior leadership.

Faculty. When USAFA women were asked about the role of faculty in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, most indicated their military (86%) and civilian (83%) faculty and athletic staff (76%) make honest efforts. Third-year (88%) female cadets were more likely to indicate that military academic faculty make an honest effort to stop harassment, whereas fourth-year (82%) women were less likely. Second-year (87%) and third-year (89%) female cadets were more likely to indicate that civilian academic faculty make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault, whereas fourth-year (76%) women were less likely. Similarly, third-year (80%) women were more likely to indicate that athletic staff members make honest efforts to stop these behaviors than women in other classes, whereas fourth-year (72%) women were less likely.

USAFA men were positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, with most indicating their military (92%) and civilian (89%) faculty and athletic staff (83%) make honest efforts. Second-year (95%) men were more likely to indicate that military faculty make an honest effort to stop harassment and assault, whereas fourth-year (89%) men were less likely. When asked about civilian academic faculty, both first-year (92%) and second-year (94%) USAFA men were more likely to indicate that faculty make honest efforts to stop these behaviors, whereas fourth-year (83%) men were less likely. When asked about athletic staff, first-year (86%) and second-year (87%) men were more likely to indicate that staff make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault, whereas fourth-year (75%) men were less likely.

Cadets. USAFA women were more positive in their assessment of the prevention efforts of cadets in leadership positions than those of cadets who were not serving in leadership positions. Eighty-three percent of women indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, and 68% indicated cadets not in leadership positions were making honest efforts. Fourth-year (80%) USAFA women were less likely to indicate that cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault than women in the other class years. First-year (74%) women were more likely to indicate that cadets who were not in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault than women in the other class years.

Most USAFA men indicated their fellow cadets, those in leadership positions (91%) and those not in leadership positions (82%), make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. First-year (88%) USAFA men were more likely to indicate that cadets who were not in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and assault than men in the other class years. When students were asked about whether cadet leaders in the leadership make an effort to stop sexual harassment and assault, there were no differences found among USAFA men by class year.

Table 68.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated that Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Academy senior leadership	95	96	95	97	94
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	93	92	92	93	93
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	93	91	93	93	94
Military academic faculty	86	84	88	88	82
Civilian academic faculty	83	82	87	89	76
Athletic staff	76	79	75	80	72
Cadet leaders	83	86	82	84	80
Cadets not in leadership positions	68	74	70	66	62
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±3-5*	*±2-4*	*±2-4*	*±1-2*

Table 69.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated that Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Academy senior leadership	96	98	98	95	95
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	96	96	97	95	97
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	96	96	96	94	96
Military academic faculty	92	94	95	90	89
Civilian academic faculty	89	92	94	88	83
Athletic staff	83	86	87	84	75
Cadet leaders	91	93	92	89	89
Cadets not in leadership positions	82	88	85	79	78
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±2-3*	*±2-3*	*±3-4*	*±3-5*

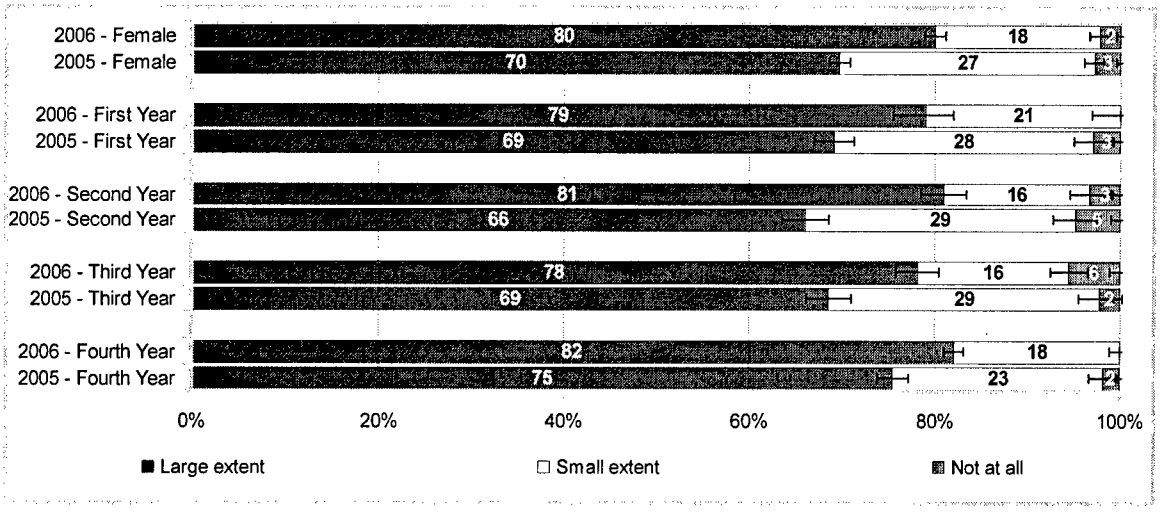
Student Leaders Creating a Culture of Non-Tolerance for Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Cadet/midshipman leaders are selected to provide guidance to other students and to serve as models of exemplary behavior. They are the representatives of the Academy's leadership with whom other students interact on a routine basis, and their actions (including non-verbal communication, such as gestures) provide cues to fellow students as to the importance of different Academy policies and regulations. To the extent that they make clear to other students that sexual assault will not be tolerated in any circumstances, they support the objectives of the Academy's senior leaders. Students were asked the extent to which their current cadet/ midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual assault and sexual harassment are not tolerated. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent. Small extent represents the combination of moderate extent and small extent.

Non-Tolerance of Sexual Assault

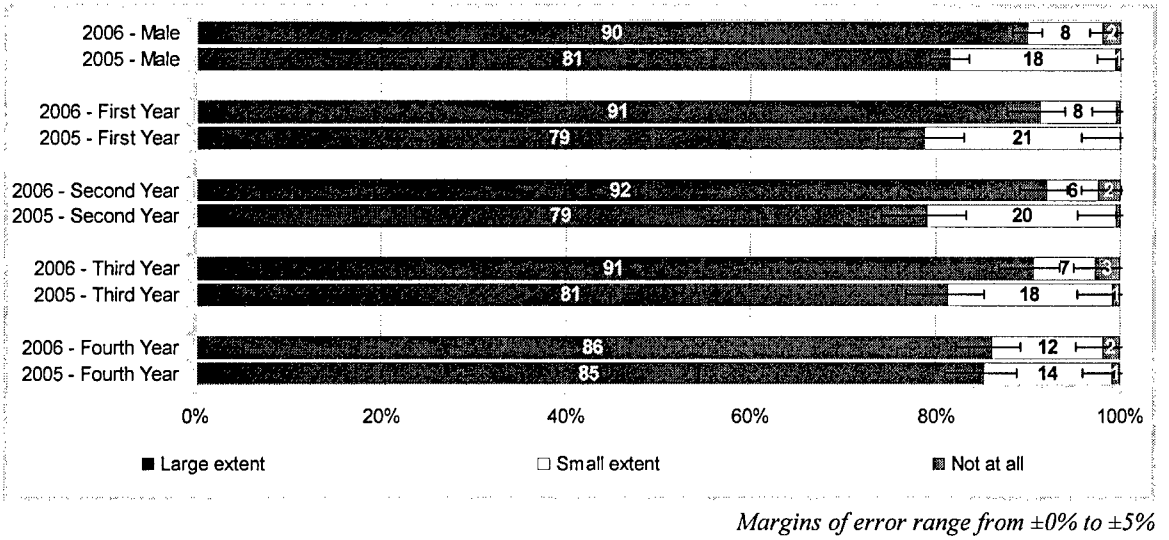
USMA by Class Year. In 2006, 80% of women (Figure 74) and 90% of men (Figure 75) indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. Fourth-year (82%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated than women in the other class years. Third-year (6%) women were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders do not work to create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 74.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±4%

Figure 75.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±5%

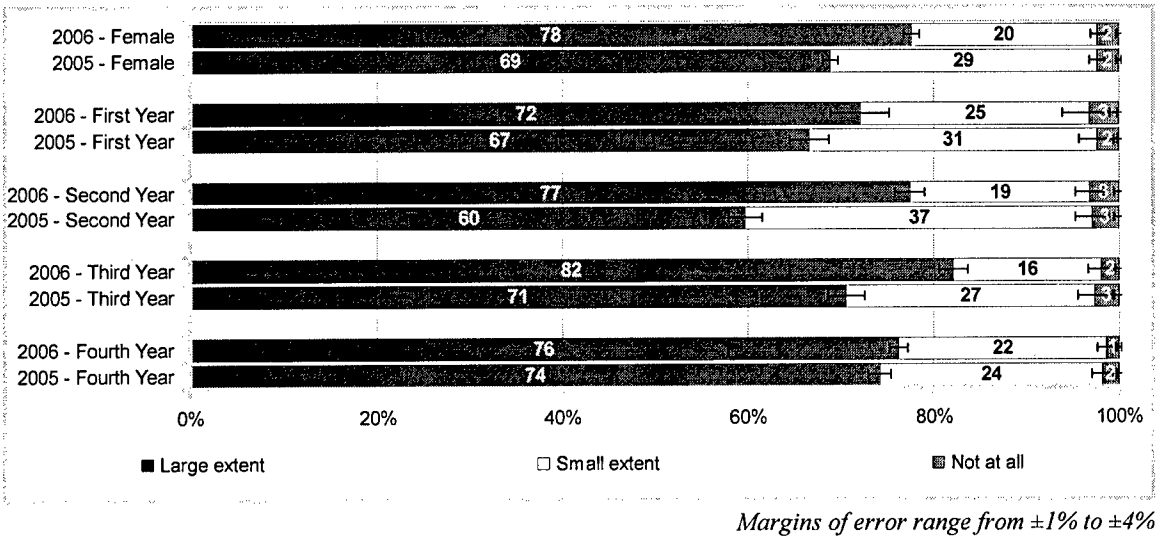
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of USMA women who indicated that cadet leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated increased overall and in each of the class years (70% vs.

80%) (Figure 74). The percentage of women who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated decreased for first-year (3% vs. 0%), second-year (5% vs. 3%), and fourth-year (2% vs. 0%) women, whereas the percentage increased for third-year (2% vs. 6%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of USMA men overall (Figure 75) who indicated that cadet leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated increased from 81% to 90%. Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (79% vs. 91%), second-year (79% vs. 92%), and third-year (81% vs. 91%) men.

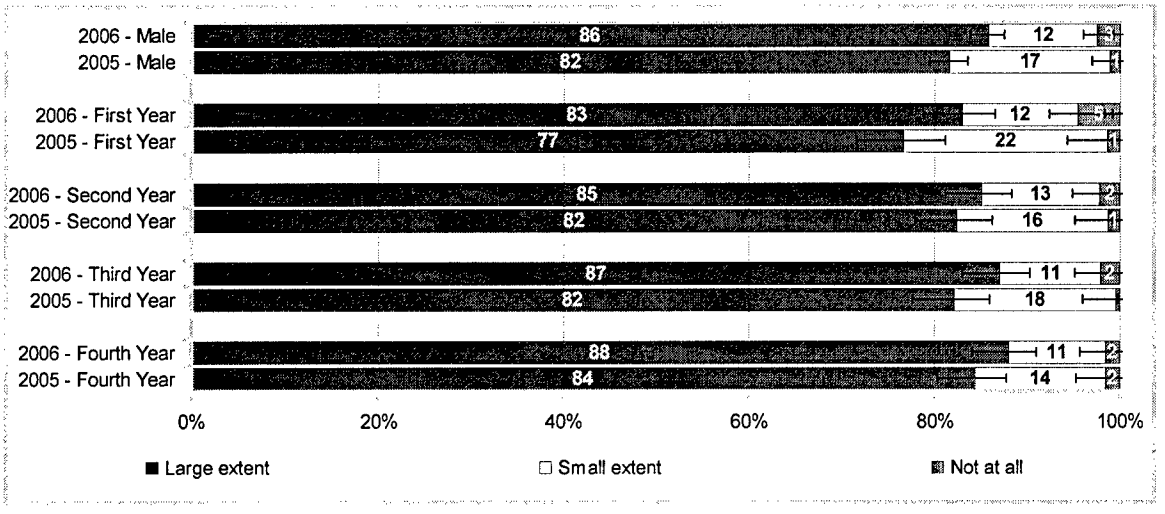
USNA by Class Year. In 2006, 78% percent of women (Figure 76) and 86% of men (Figure 77) indicated midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. Third-year (82%) women were more likely to agree, to a large extent, that midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated than women in the other class years. Second-year (3%) women were more likely to indicate that midshipman leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated than women in the other class years. When USNA men were asked about whether midshipman leaders create a culture that does not tolerate sexual assault, there were no differences found across class years.

Figure 76.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 77.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



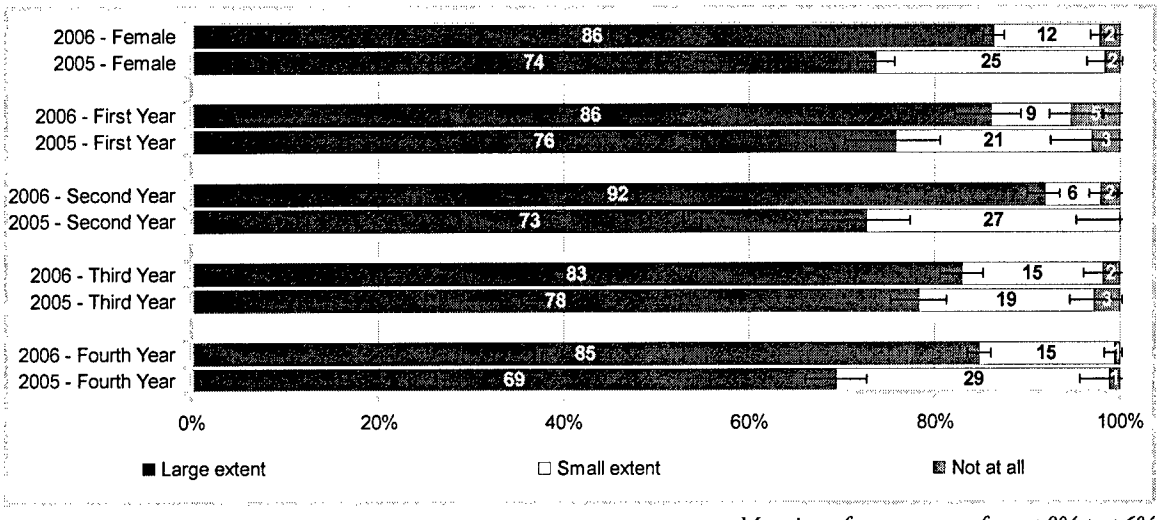
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. Overall (Figure 76), the percentage of female midshipmen who indicated that midshipman leaders create a climate, to a large extent, in which sexual assault is not tolerated increased between 2005 and 2006 (69% vs. 78%). This finding was true for all class years.

Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of USNA men overall (Figure 77) who indicated that midshipman leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated increased from 82% to 86%. Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (77% vs. 83%) men.

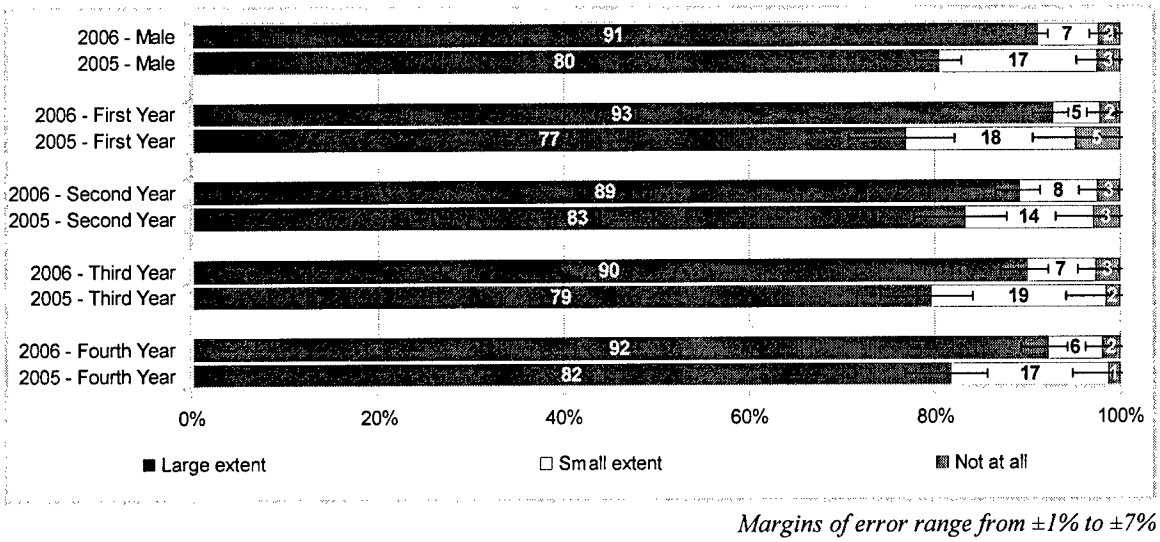
USAFA by Class Year. In 2006, 86% of women (Figure 78) and 91% of men (Figure 79) indicated cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. Second-year (92%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated than women in the other class years. First-year (5%) women were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 78.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±6%

Figure 79.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. Overall (Figure 78), the percentage of female USAFA cadets who indicated that cadet leaders create a culture, to a large extent, in which

sexual assault is not tolerated increased between 2005 and 2006 (74% vs. 86%). This finding was true for all class years.

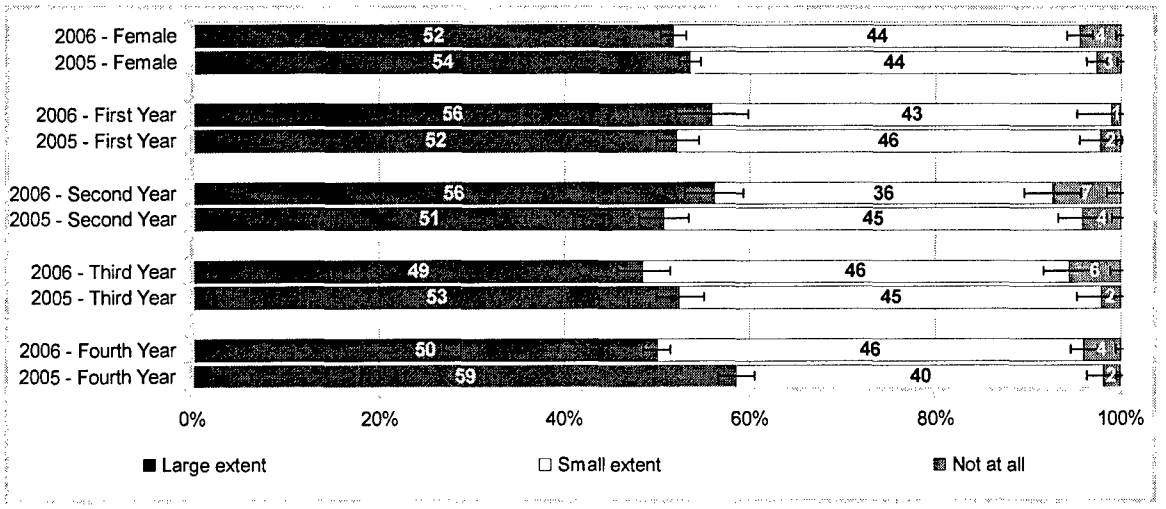
Overall (Figure 79), the percentage of male USAFA cadets who indicated that cadet leaders create a culture, to a large extent, in which sexual assault is not tolerated increased between 2005 and 2006 (80% vs. 91%). This finding was true for all class years.

Non-Tolerance of Sexual Harassment

As shown in previous chapters, at each Academy, rates of sexual harassment were higher than those of sexual assault in 2005 and 2006. Because sexual harassment is both more pervasive and includes a broader range of behaviors than sexual assault, the guidance that cadet/midshipman leaders provide to other students on such behaviors is especially important in conveying the Academy senior leadership's message that no sexual harassment will be tolerated.

USMA by Class Year. In 2006, 52% of USMA women (Figure 80) and 71% of men (Figure 81) indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. Second-year (56%) women[23] and second-year men (77%) were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated than women and men, respectively, in the other class years.

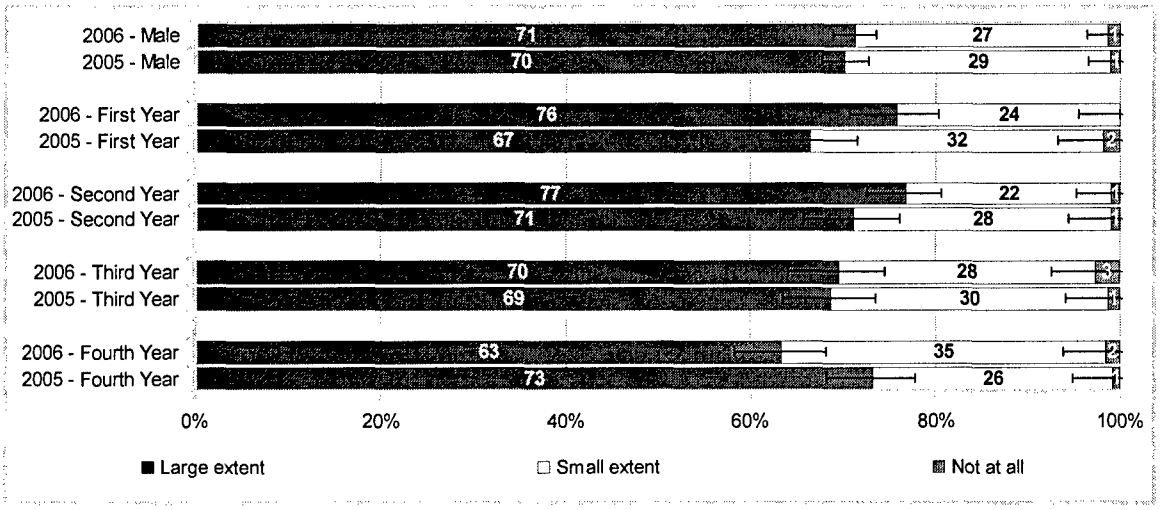
Figure 80.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

[23] Note that 56% of first-year USMA women also indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. This percentage is not significantly different from the percentage in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for first-year women responding to this question.

Figure 81.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



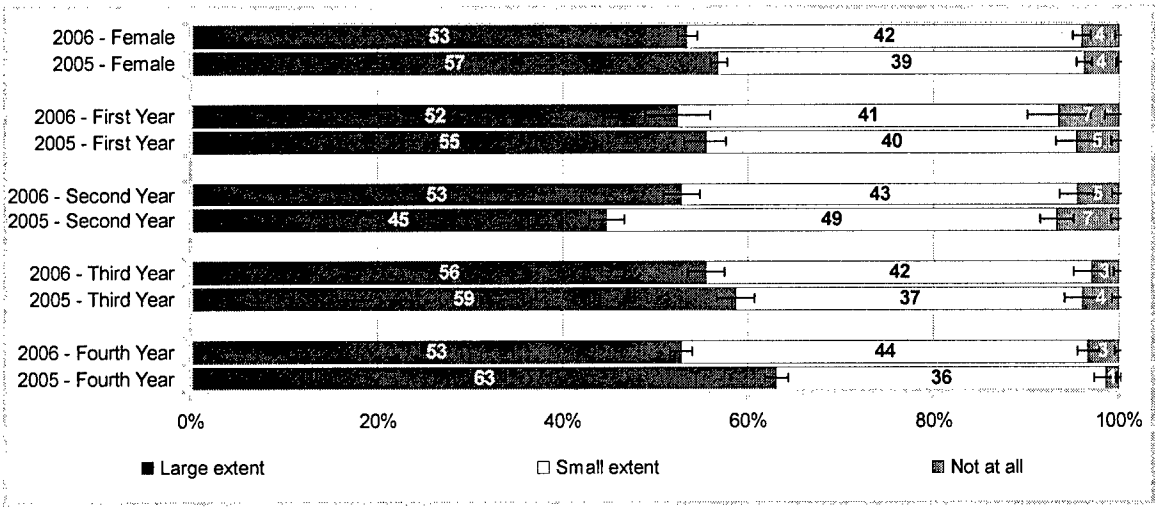
Margins of error range from ±0% to ±6%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USMA women overall (Figure 80) who indicated that cadet leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated did not change between 2005 and 2006. Among second-year USMA women, the percentage who indicated that cadet leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was higher in 2006 than in 2005 (56% vs. 51%), whereas the percentage decreased for both third-year (53% vs. 49%) and fourth-year (59% vs. 50%) women. Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of women who indicated that cadet leaders do not work to create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated increased for second-year (4% vs. 7%), third-year (2% vs. 6%), and fourth-year (2% vs. 4%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for first-year (2% vs. 1%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 81), the percentage of USMA men overall who indicated that cadet leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated did not change between 2005 and 2006. Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (67% vs. 76%) men, whereas the percentage decreased for fourth-year (73% vs. 63%) men. Among first-year men, the percentage who indicated that cadet leaders do not work to create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated decreased between 2005 and 2006 (2% vs. 0%).

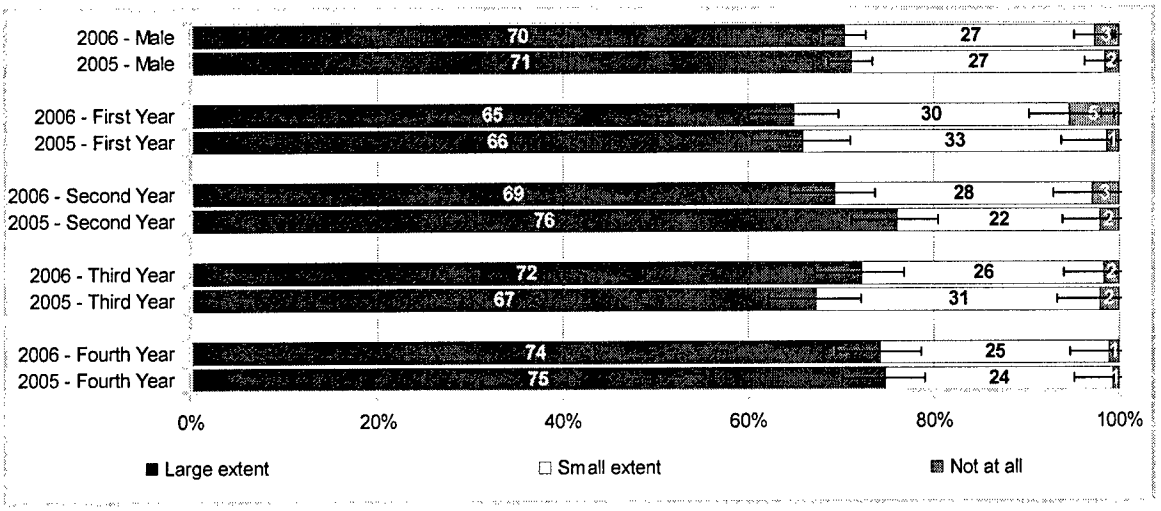
USNA by Class Year. In 2006, 53% of USNA women (Figure 82) and 70% of men (Figure 83) indicated midshipman leaders create a culture, to a large extent, in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. There were no differences found for USNA women or men across class years.

Figure 82.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 83.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

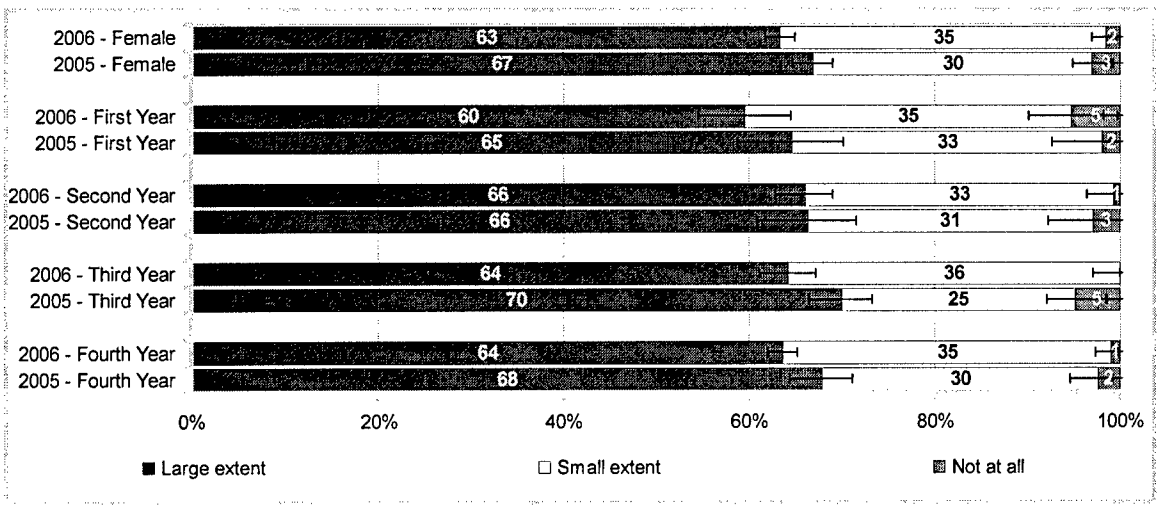
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USNA women overall (Figure 82) who indicated that midshipman leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated decreased between 2005 and 2006 (57% vs. 53%). Between

2005 and 2006, the percentage of second-year female midshipmen who indicated that midshipman leaders work, to a large extent, to create a climate in which sexual harassment is not tolerated increased (45% vs. 53%), whereas the percentage decreased among third-year (59% vs. 56%) and fourth-year (63% vs. 53%) female midshipmen.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 83), the percentage of USNA men overall who indicated that midshipman leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated did not change between 2005 and 2006. Fewer second-year male midshipmen indicated that midshipman leaders work, to a large extent, to create a climate in which sexual harassment is not tolerated in 2006 than in 2005 (69% vs. 76%). First-year male midshipmen were more likely to indicate that midshipman leaders do not create a climate in which sexual harassment is not tolerated in 2006 than in 2005 (5% vs. 1%).

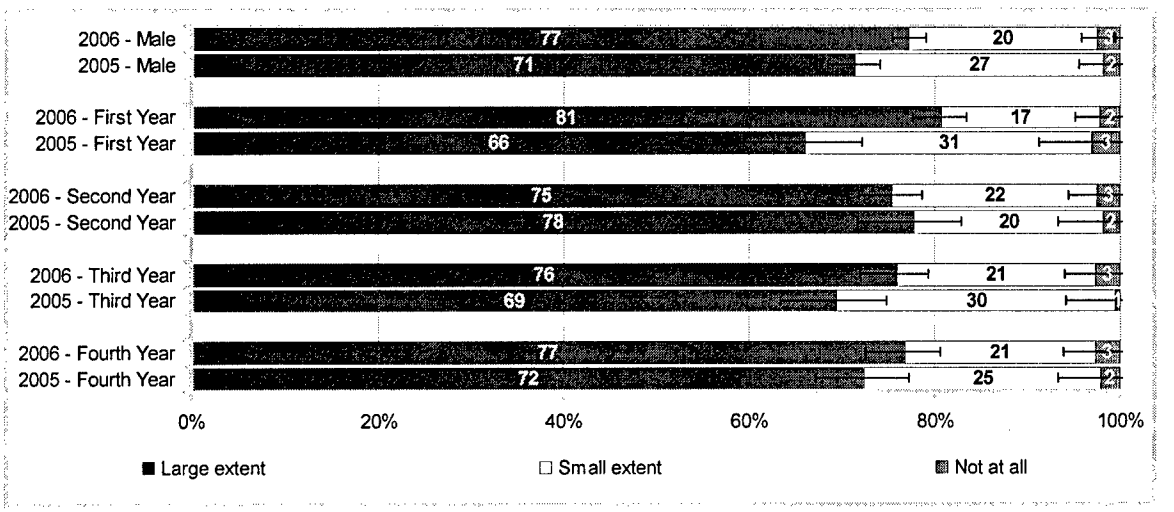
USAFA by Class Year. In 2006, 63% of USAFA women (Figure 84) and 77% of men (Figure 85) indicated cadet leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. There were no differences found for USAFA women or men across class years.

Figure 84.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±6%

Figure 85.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USAFA women overall (Figure 84) who indicated that cadet leaders work, to a large extent, to create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated decreased between 2005 and 2006 (67% vs. 63%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of female USAFA cadets who indicated that cadet leaders create a culture, to a large extent, in which sexual harassment is not tolerated decreased for both third-year (70% vs. 64%) and fourth-year (68% vs. 64%) female cadets. The percentage of first-year female cadets who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated increased between 2005 and 2006 (2% vs. 5%), whereas the percentage decreased for second-year (3% vs. 1%), third-year (5% vs. 0%), and fourth-year (2% vs. 1%) female cadets.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 85), the percentage of USAFA male cadets overall who indicated that cadet leaders create a culture, to a large extent, in which sexual harassment is not tolerated increased from 71% to 77%. The percentage who indicated that cadet leaders create a culture, to a large extent, in which sexual harassment is not tolerated increased for first-year (66% vs. 81%) men. Among third-year male cadets, the percentage who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated increased between 2005 and 2006 (1% vs. 3%).

Personal Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

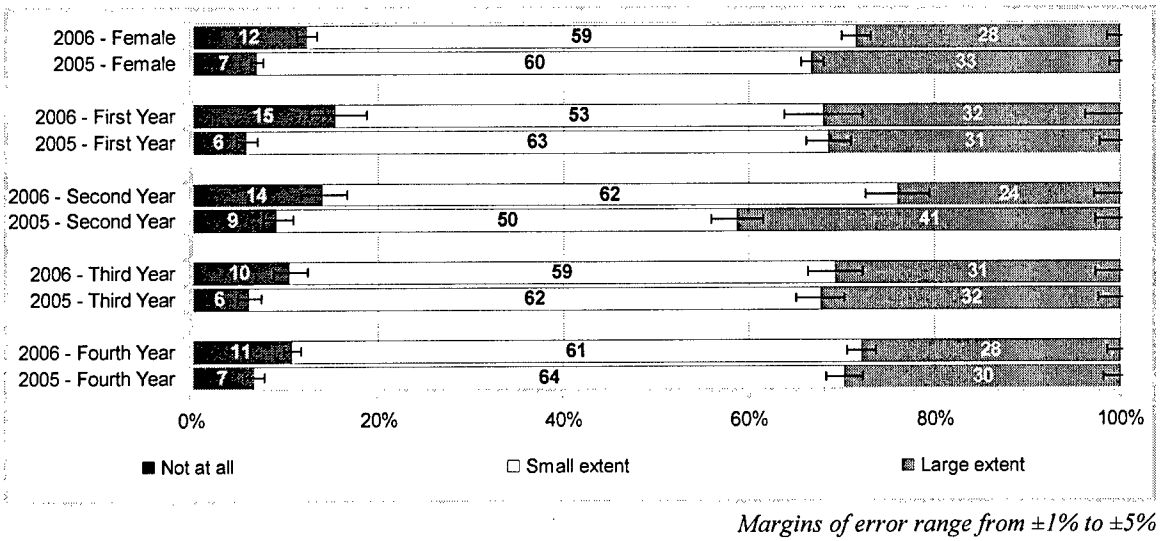
As shown in previous chapters, sexual assault is much less frequent than sexual harassment. Sexual assault is more severe than sexual harassment and is more likely to lead to major disciplinary action. For these reasons, students might be less willing either to report any incidents they regard as insignificant or to allow personal loyalties to influence their decisions to

report actions that clearly constitute sexual assaults. Students were asked the extent to which personal loyalties to others at the Academy would affect other students' willingness to report sexual assaults. Similarly, students might also be reluctant to report incidents of sexual harassment for a variety of reasons. Personal loyalties to fellow students is one factor that might lead students to "look the other way" when confronted with evidence of sexual harassment. *SAGR2006* asked students to indicate the extent to which they thought students allowed personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent. Small extent represents the combination of moderate extent and small extent. Women (13-17%) and men (22-25%) who indicated in the questions in this section no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

Personal Loyalties Affecting Reporting of Sexual Assault

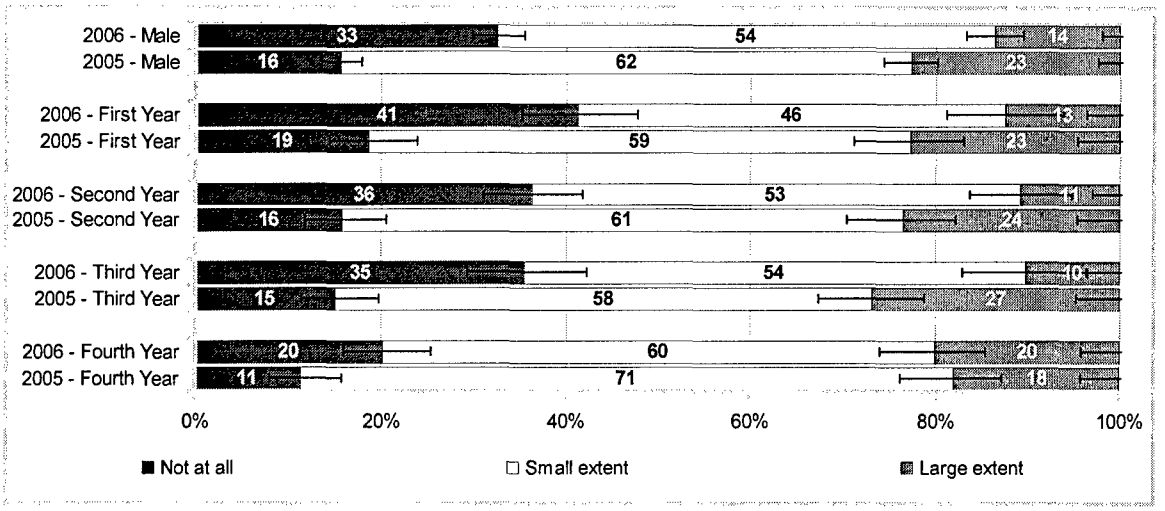
USMA by Class Year. In 2006, 28% of USMA women (Figure 86) and 14% of men (Figure 87) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault. There were no differences found for USMA women across class years. Fourth-year (20%) USMA men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, than men in the other class years. First-year (41%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault than men in the other class years.

Figure 86.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 87.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



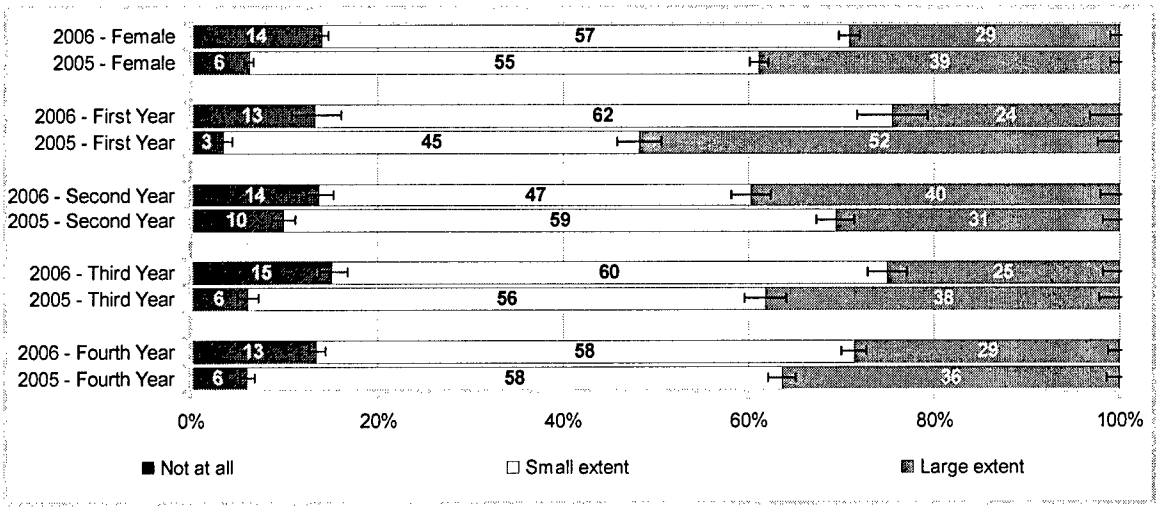
Margins of error range from ±3% to ±7%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 86), the percentage of female USMA cadets overall who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, decreased (33% vs. 28%). This finding was also true for second-year female cadets (41% vs. 24%).

The percentage of male USMA cadets overall (Figure 87) who indicated, to a large extent, that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2006 than it was in 2005 (14% vs. 23%). The percentage was lower in 2006 than it was in 2005 for first-year (13% vs. 23%), second-year (11% vs. 24%), and third-year (10% vs. 27%) male cadets.

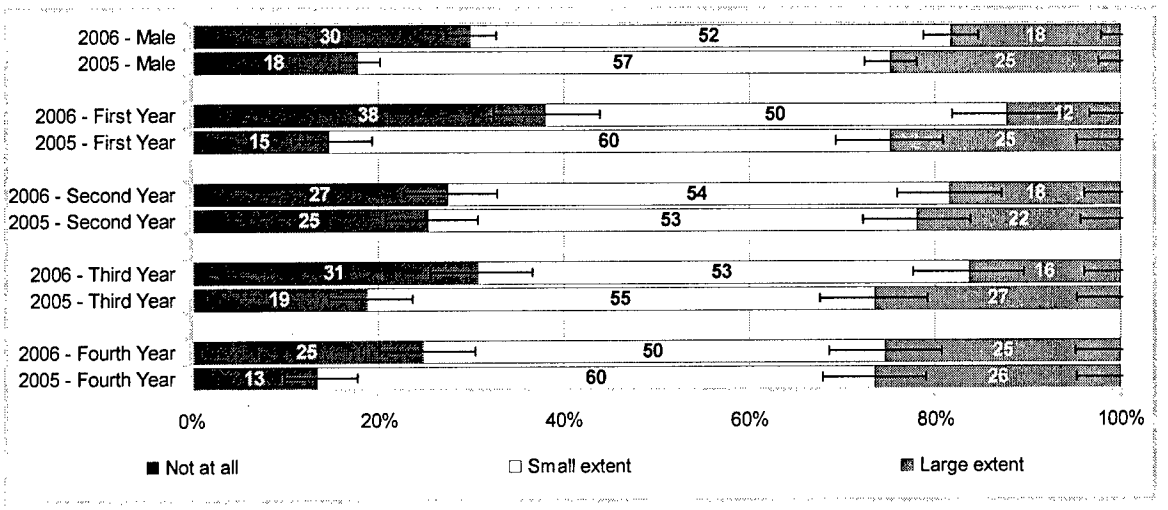
USNA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 29% of USNA women (Figure 88) and 18% of men (Figure 89) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault. Second-year (40%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (25%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault than men in the other class years. First-year (38%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault than men in the other class years.

Figure 88.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 89.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

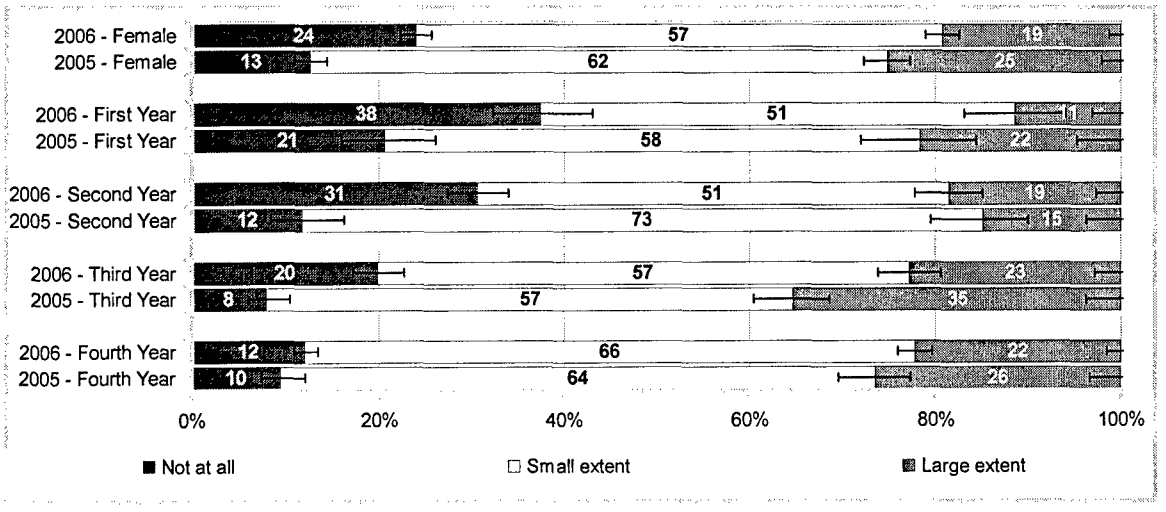
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 88), the percentage of female USNA midshipmen overall who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, decreased (39% vs. 29%). The

percentage of female midshipmen who indicated, to a large extent, that personal loyalties affect reporting of sexual assault decreased for first-year (52% vs. 24%), third-year (38% vs. 25%), and fourth-year (36% vs. 29%) female midshipmen, whereas the percentage increased for second-year (31% vs. 40%) female midshipmen.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 89), the percentage of male midshipmen who indicated, to a large extent, that personal loyalties affect reporting of sexual assault decreased (25% vs. 18%). The percentage decreased for first-year (25% vs. 12%) and third-year (27% vs. 16%) male midshipmen.

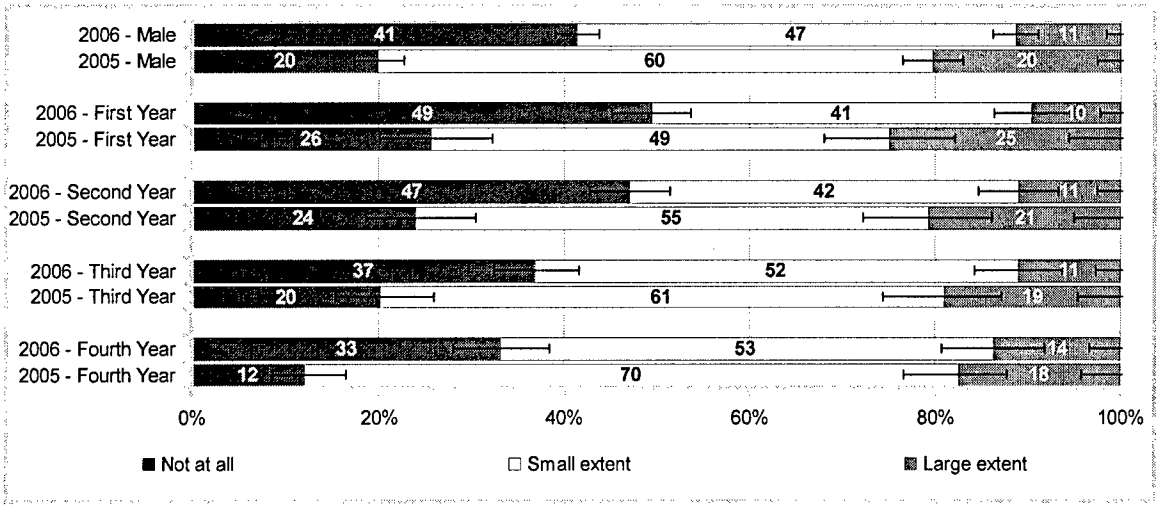
USAFA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 19% of USAFA women (Figure 90) and 11% of men (Figure 91) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault. Third-year (23%) and fourth-year (22%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault than women in the other class years. First-year (49%) and second-year (47%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault than men in the other class years.

Figure 90.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 91.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

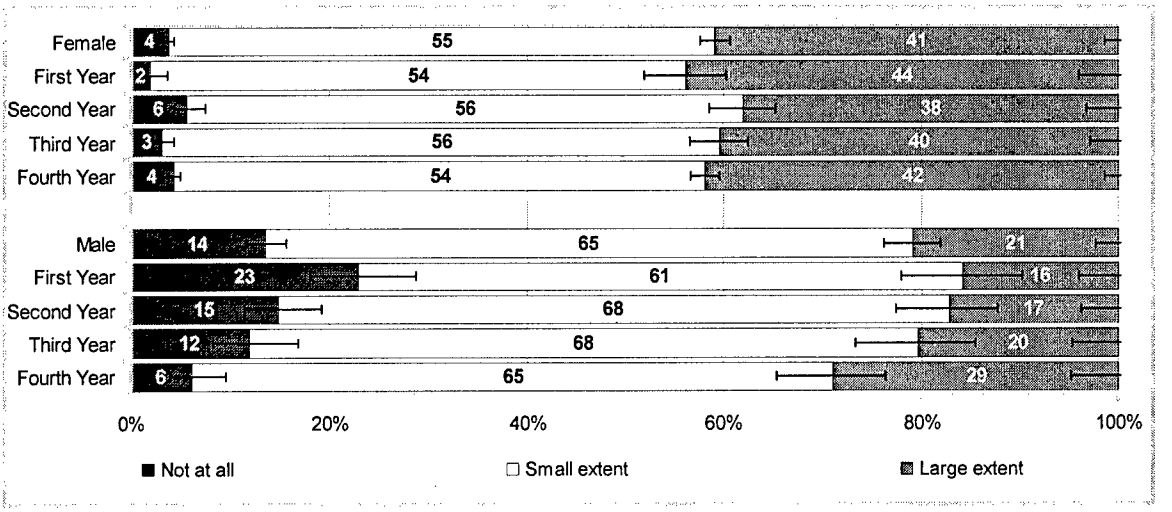
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 90), the percentage of female USAFA cadets overall who indicated, to a large extent, that personal loyalties influence reporting of sexual assault decreased (25% vs. 19%). The percentage who indicated personal loyalties influence reporting of sexual assault decreased for first-year (22% vs. 11%), third-year (35% vs. 23%), and fourth-year (26% vs. 22%) female cadets.

Overall (Figure 91), the percentage of male USAFA cadets who indicated, to a large extent, that personal loyalties influence reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2006 than in 2005 (11% vs. 20%). This finding was true for all class years.

Personal Loyalties Affecting Reporting of Sexual Harassment

USMA by Class Year. Overall, 41% of USMA women and 21% of men indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment (Figure 92). Second-year (6%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (29%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment to a large extent than men in the other class years. First-year (23%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment.

Figure 92.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

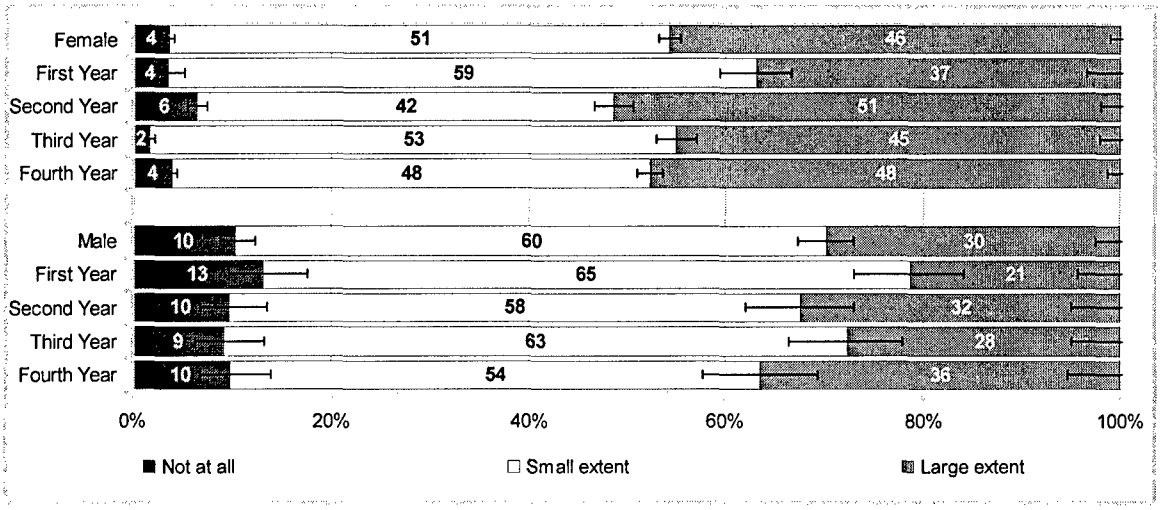


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

USNA by Class Year. Overall, 46% of USNA women and 30% of men indicated students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment to a large extent (Figure 93). Second-year (51%) and fourth-year (48%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (36%) men were also more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment than men in the other class years.

Figure 93.

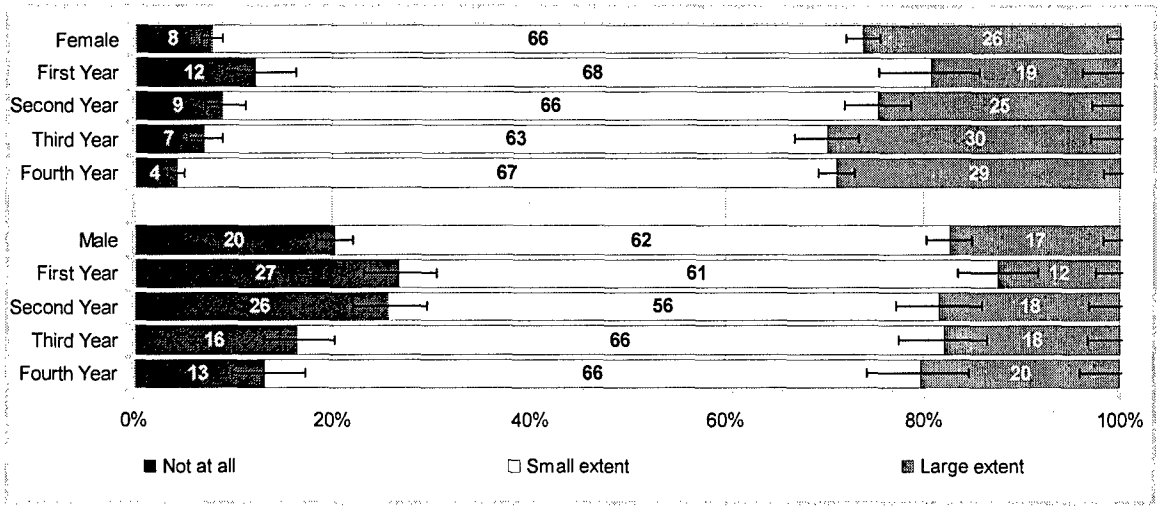
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USAFA by Class Year. Overall, 26% of USAFA women and 17% of men indicated students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment to a large extent (Figure 94). Third-year (30%) and fourth-year (29%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment than women in the other class years. First-year (12%) women were less likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment than women in the other class years. First-year (27%) and second-year (26%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment than men in the other class years.

Figure 94.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Organizational Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

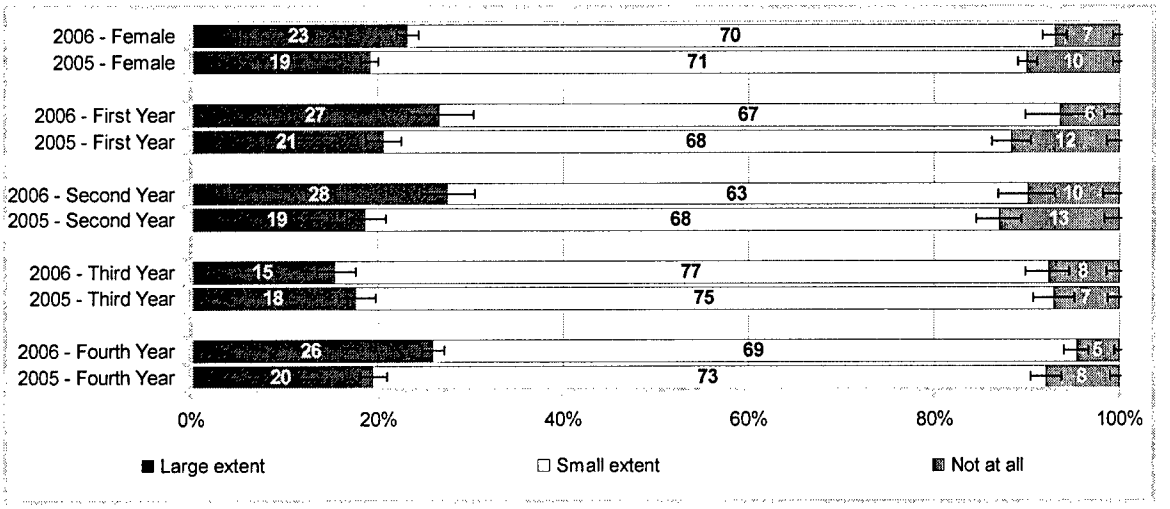
DoD, each of the Services, and each of the Academies encourages students who have experienced sexual assault and/or sexual harassment to report their experiences to the proper authorities. However, there can be inadvertent organizational barriers to reporting, such as discomfort discussing such experiences with the appropriate authorities or fear of punishment for infractions associated with the incident. As discussed in Chapter 1, DoD policy on the prevention and response to sexual assault includes guidelines for commanders to use in assessing responses to collateral misconduct by sexual assault victims and witnesses. Each Academy's senior leaders have discretion both to postpone disciplinary action regarding infractions until after sexual harassment/assault proceedings have been completed and to determine any resulting action. Such infractions resulting from collateral misconduct might include underage drinking or fraternization between superiors and subordinates, as well as other actions. Students were asked the extent to which they feel comfortable reporting sensitive issues, such as discrimination, harassment, or sexual assault to Academy staff. Students were also asked the extent to which their peers do not report sexual assault out of concern about punishment of themselves or others for infractions of Academy regulations. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent. Small extent represents the combination of moderate extent and small extent. Women (15%) and men (25%) who indicated no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

Comfort Reporting to Academy Staff

USMA by Class Year. In 2006, 23% of USMA women (Figure 95) and 47% of men (Figure 96) indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sensitive issues to USMA

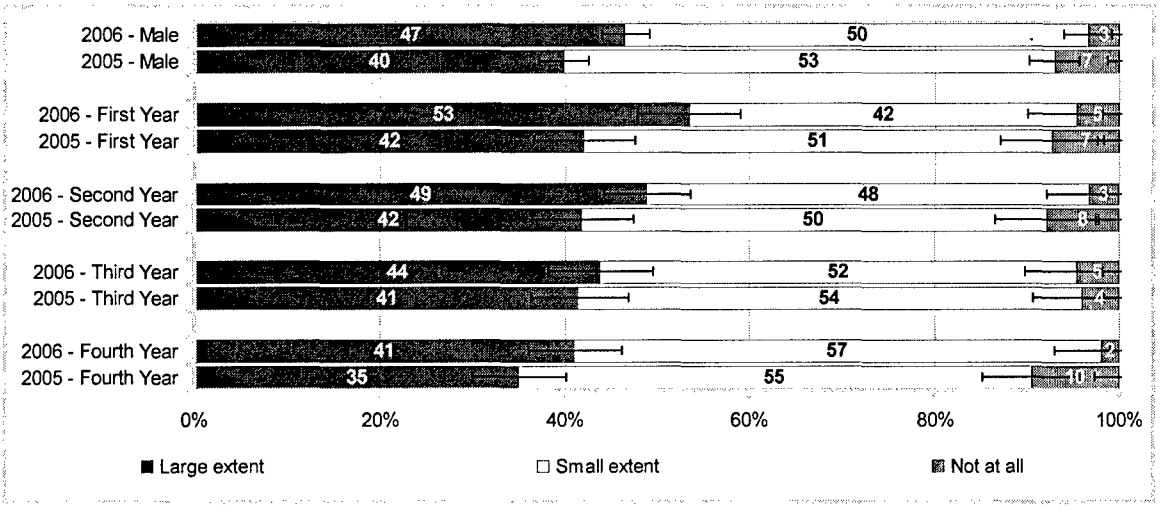
staff members. Second-year (28%) and fourth-year (26%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sensitive issues, whereas third-year women were less likely (15%). When asked about reporting sensitive issues, first-year USMA men (53%) were more likely to indicate they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting such issues than men in the other class years.

Figure 95.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Feel Comfortable Reporting Sensitive Issues, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 96.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Feel Comfortable Reporting Sensitive Issues, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



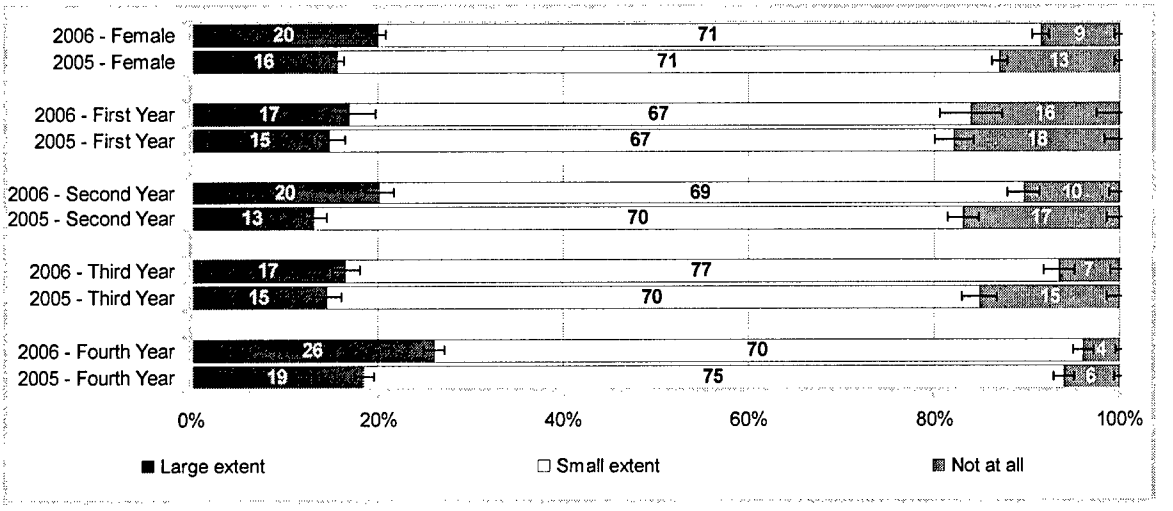
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 95), the percentage of female USMA cadets overall who indicated that they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sensitive issues increased (19% vs. 23%). The percentage who indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, increased for first-year (21% vs. 27%), second-year (19% vs. 28%), and fourth-year (20% vs. 26%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 96), the percentage of male USMA cadets overall who indicated that they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sensitive issues increased (40% vs. 47%). The percentage of first-year men who indicated they feel comfortable increased (42% vs. 53%).

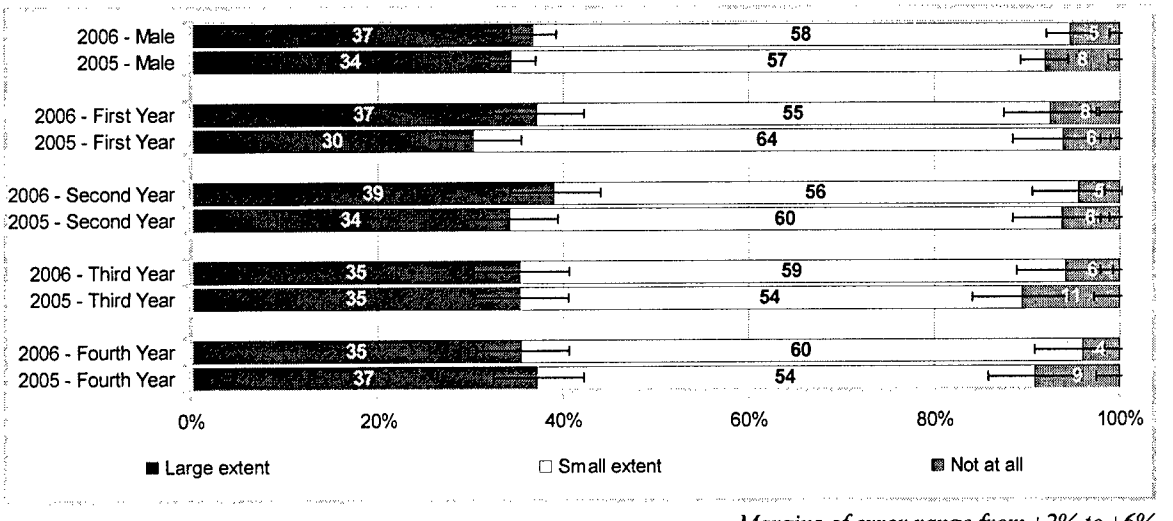
USNA by Class Year. In 2006, 20% of USNA women (Figure 97) and 37% of men (Figure 98) indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sensitive issues to USNA staff members. Fourth-year (26%) women were more likely to indicate feeling comfortable, to a large extent, with reporting sensitive issues, whereas first-year and third-year women were less likely (both 17%). There were no differences found among USNA men by class year as to whether they indicated feeling comfortable reporting sensitive issues to USNA staff members.

Figure 97.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Feel Comfortable Reporting Sensitive Issues, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 98.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Feel Comfortable Reporting Sensitive Issues, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

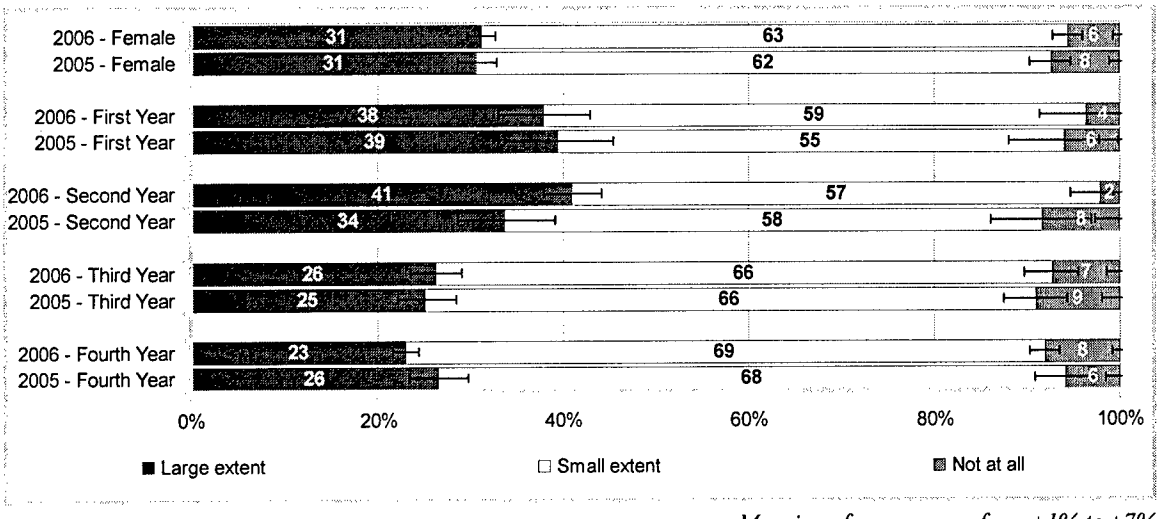
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 97), the percentage of women at USNA overall who indicated that they feel comfortable, to a large extent, in reporting sensitive issues increased (16% vs. 20%). The percentage who indicated

they feel comfortable, to a large extent, increased for second-year (13% vs. 20%) and fourth-year (19% vs. 26%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 98), the percentage of men at USNA overall who indicated that they feel comfortable, to a large extent, in reporting sensitive issues did not change. The percentage of men who indicated they do not feel comfortable reporting sensitive issues decreased for third-year (11% vs. 6%) and fourth-year (9% vs. 4%) men.

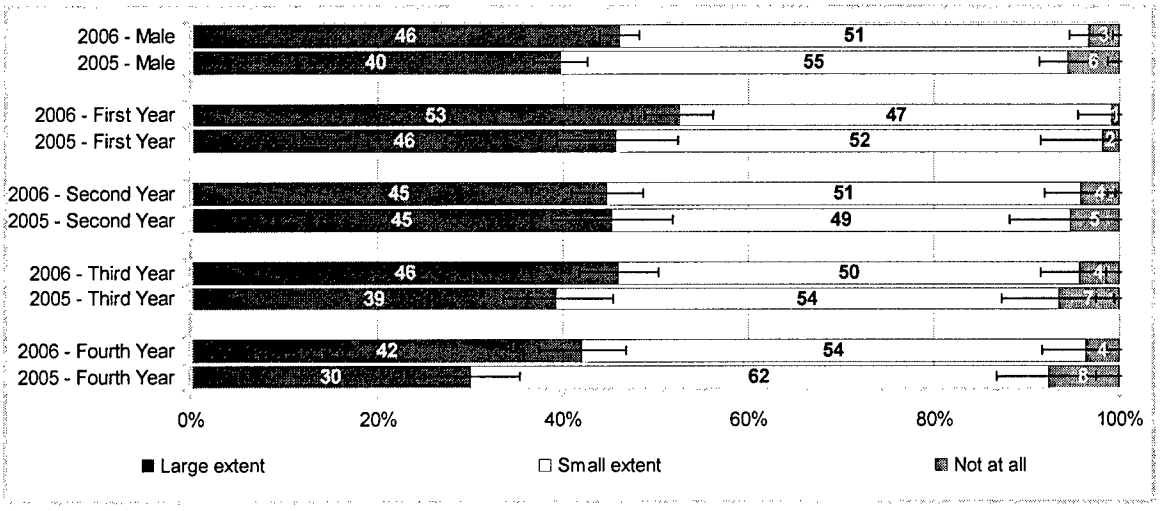
USAFA by Class Year. In 2006, 31% of USAFA women (Figure 99) and 46% of men (Figure 100) indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sensitive issues to USAFA staff members. First-year (38%) and second-year (41%) women were more likely to indicate feeling comfortable, to a large extent, with reporting sensitive issues than third-year (26%) and fourth-year (23%) women. When asked about comfort reporting sensitive issues, first-year (53%) USAFA men were more likely to indicate feeling comfortable, to a large extent, than men in the other class years.

Figure 99.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Feel Comfortable Reporting Sensitive Issues, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 100.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Feel Comfortable Reporting Sensitive Issues, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 99), the percentage of USAFA female cadets overall who indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sensitive issues did not change. However, the percentage increased for second-year (34% vs. 41%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for fourth-year (26% vs. 23%) women.

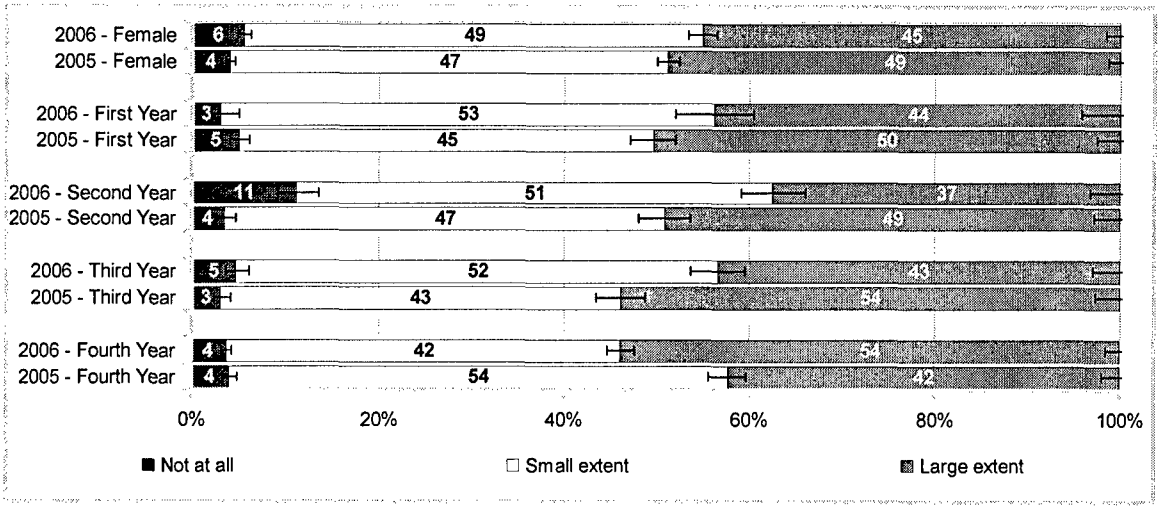
Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 100), the percentage of USAFA male cadets overall who indicated that they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sensitive issues increased (40% vs. 46%). The percentage who indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, increased for fourth-year (30% vs. 42%) men.

Collateral Misconduct

USMA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 45% of USMA women (Figure 101) and 25% of men (Figure 102) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking. Fourth-year (54%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions than women in the other class years. Second-year (11%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions. Fourth-year (36%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions than men in the other class years. First-year (28%) men were more likely to indicate students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions.

Figure 101.

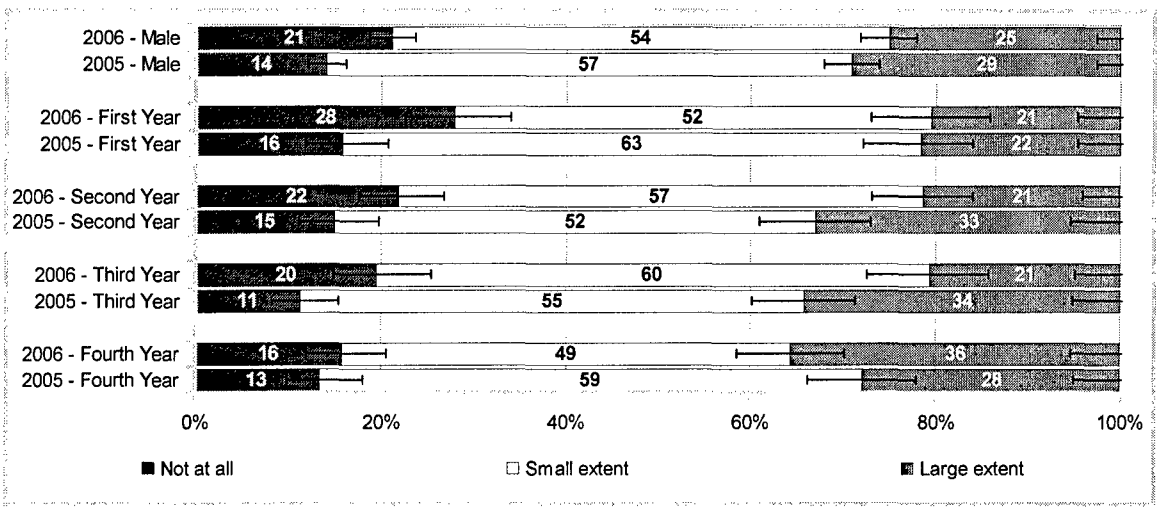
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 102.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



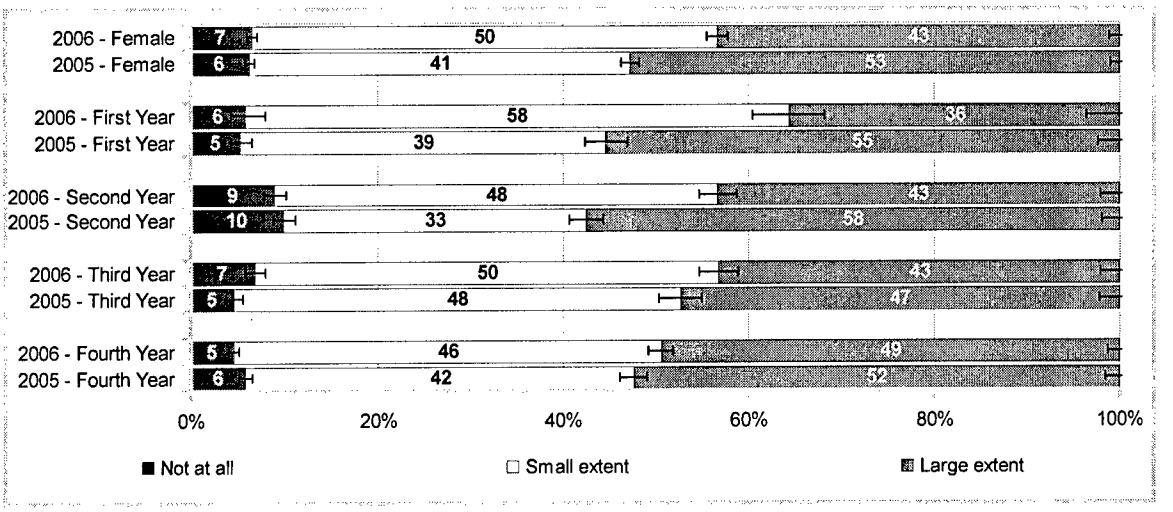
Margins of error range from ±3% to ±7%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 101), the percentage of female USMA cadets overall who indicated, to a large extent, that concern about being punished for infractions affects reporting of sexual assault decreased (49% vs. 45%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for first-year (50% vs. 44%), second-year (49% vs. 37%), and third-year (54% vs. 43%) female cadets, whereas the percentage increased for fourth-year (42% vs. 54%) female cadets.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 102), the percentage of male USMA cadets overall who indicated, to a large extent, that concern about being punished for infractions affects reporting of sexual assault decreased (29% vs. 25%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for second-year (33% vs. 21%) and third-year (34% vs. 21%) male cadets, whereas the percentage increased for fourth-year (28% vs. 36%) male cadets.

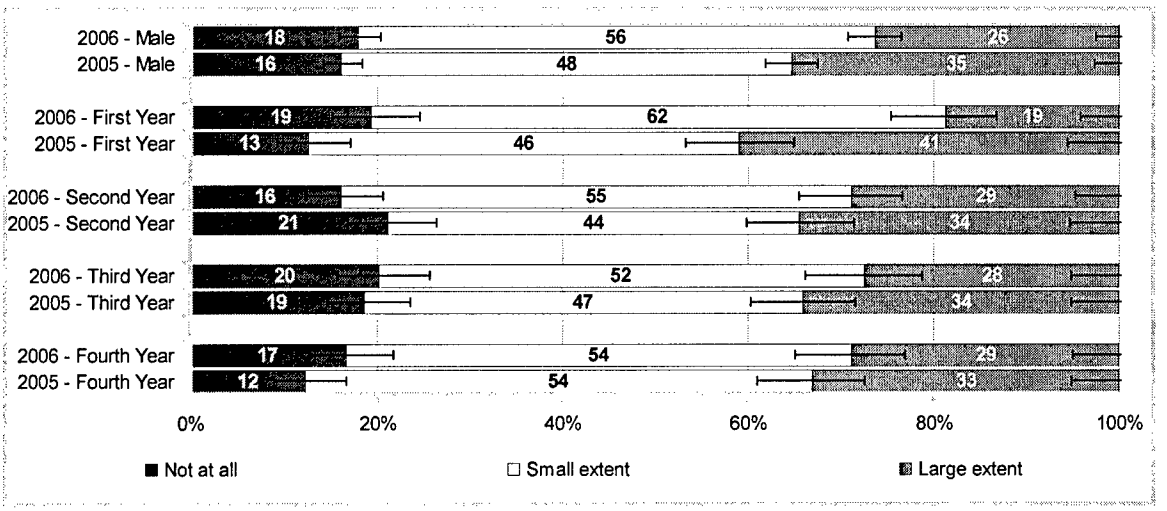
USNA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 43% of USNA women (Figure 103) and 26% of men (Figure 104) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking. Fourth-year (49%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions than women in the other class years. Second-year (9%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 103.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 104.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±7%

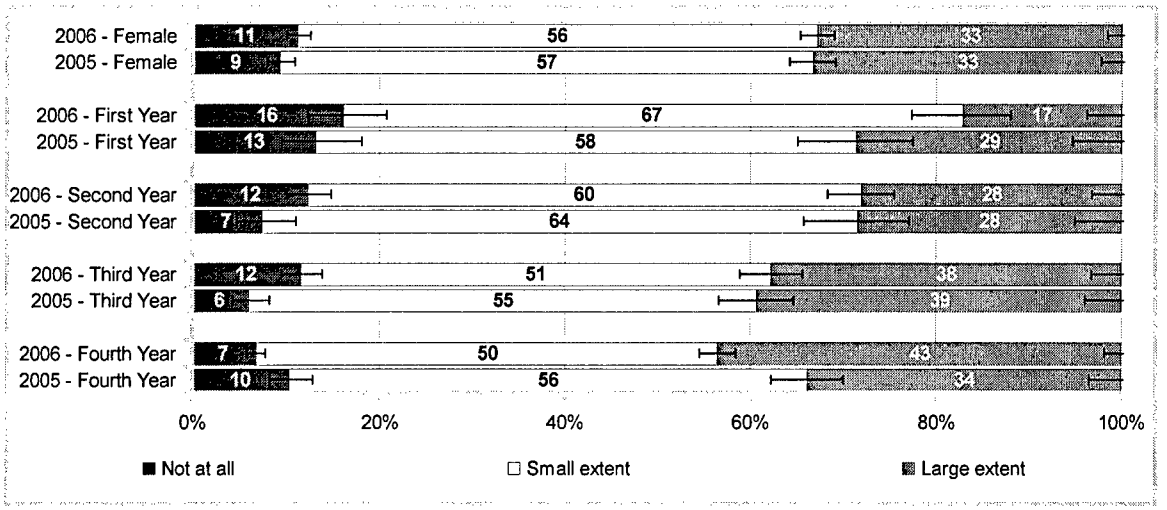
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. Overall (Figure 103), the percentage of female midshipmen who indicated, to a large extent, that concern with being punished for infractions affects reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2006 than in 2005 (43% vs. 53%). This finding was true for all class years.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 104), the percentage of male midshipmen overall who indicated, to a large extent, that concern about being punished for infractions influences reporting of sexual assault decreased (35% vs. 26%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for first-year (41% vs. 19%) men.

USAFA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 33% of USAFA women (Figure 105) and 21% of men (Figure 106) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking. Third-year (38%) and fourth-year (43%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions than women in the other class years. First-year (16%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions. Fourth-year (30%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions than men in the other class years. First-year and second-year men (both 33%) were more likely to indicate students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions.

Figure 105.

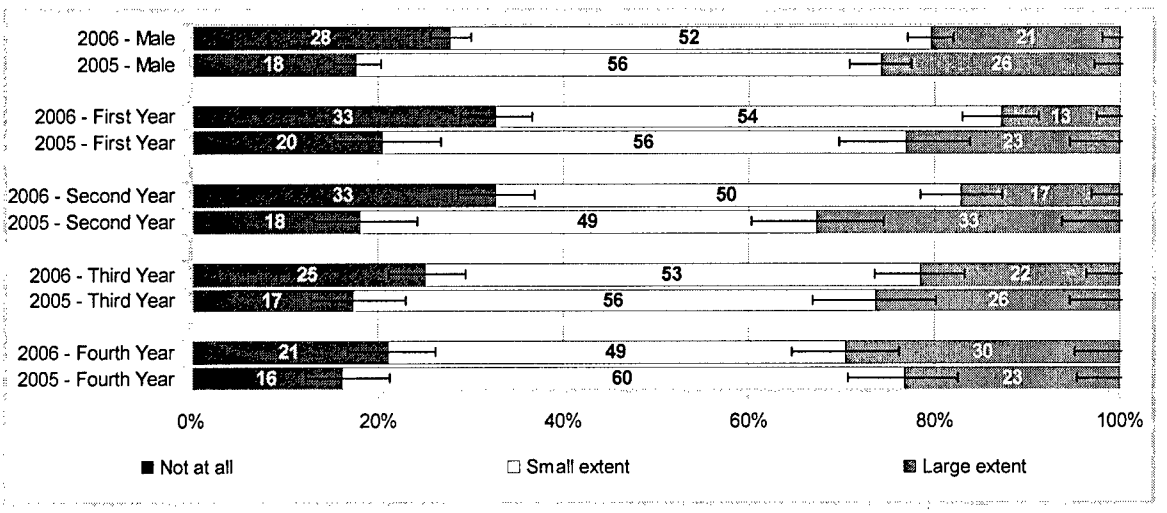
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 106.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±8%

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 105), the percentage of female USAFA cadets overall who indicated, to a large extent, that concern with being punished for infractions influences reporting of sexual assault did not change. However, the percentage decreased for first-year (29% vs. 17%) women, whereas the percentage increased for fourth-year (34% vs. 43%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 106), the percentage of male USAFA cadets overall who indicated, to a large extent, that concern with being punished for infractions influences reporting of sexual assault decreased (26% vs. 21%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for first-year (23% vs. 13%) and second-year (33% vs. 17%) men.

Reporting Students Who Engage in Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

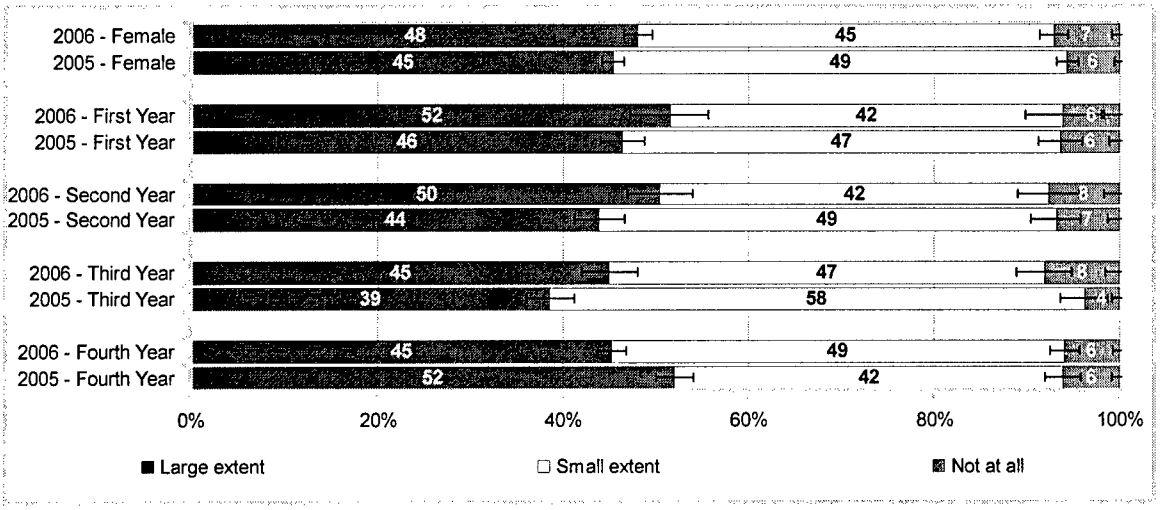
As discussed in Chapter 2, unwanted sexual contact, including sexual assault, although involving small percentages of incidents, is a continuing concern at each Academy. Students were asked the extent to which students at their Academy would be willing to report someone who committed a sexual assault.

As survey results in Chapter 3 indicate, sexual harassment often involves multiple inappropriate behaviors to one or more persons over time, rather than a single incident. Students were asked the extent to which their counterparts would be willing to report repeat offenders to Academy authorities. In such situations, they or other students would already have confronted the offender about the behavior, but the offender continued the actions despite such warnings. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent. Small extent represents the combination of moderate extent and small extent. Women (15-18%) and men (19-20%) who indicated in the questions in this section no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

Reporting Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault

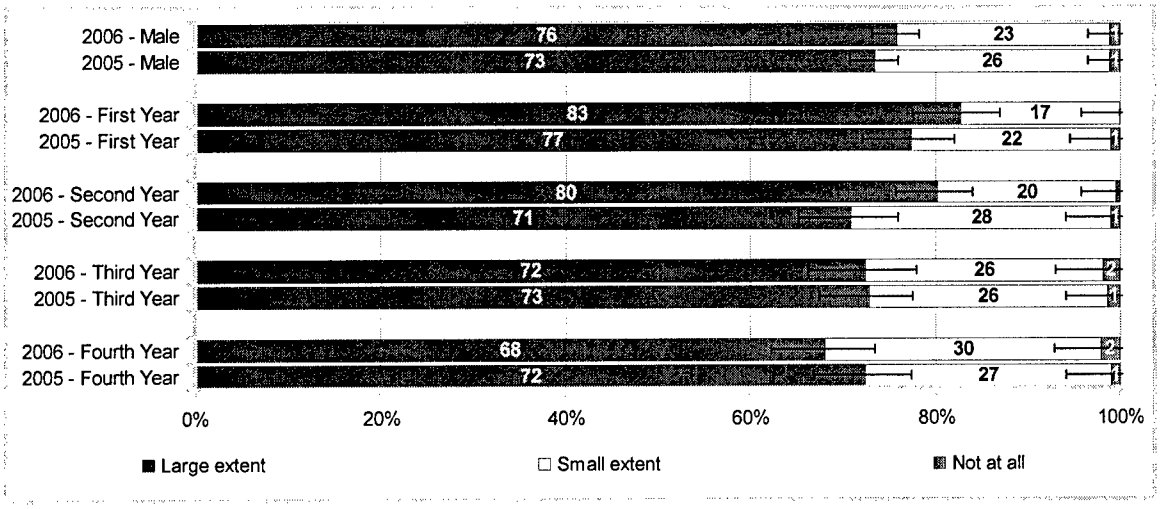
USMA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 48% of USMA women (Figure 107) and 76% of men (Figure 108) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. Seven percent of women and 1% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. There were no differences found for USMA women across class years. First-year (83%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who commit sexual assault than men in the other class years.

Figure 107.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 108.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±7%

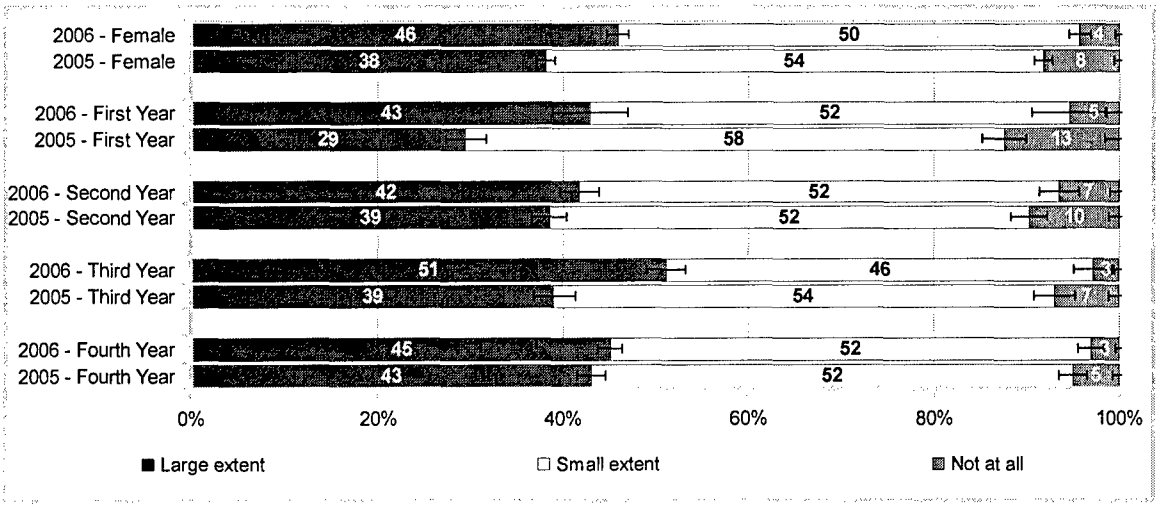
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 107), the percentage of USMA women overall who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who commit sexual assault increased (45% vs. 48%).

Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (46% vs. 52%), second-year (44% vs. 50%), and third-year (39% vs. 45%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for fourth-year (52% vs. 45%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 108), the percentage of USMA men overall who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who commit sexual assault did not change. However, the percentage increased for second-year (71% vs. 80%) men.

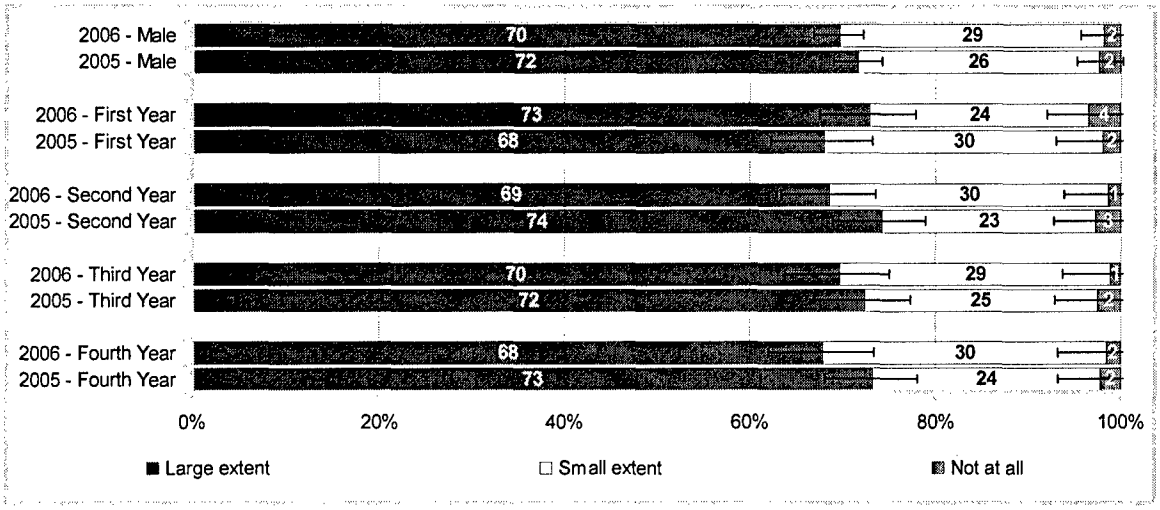
USNA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 46% of USNA women (Figure 109) and 70% of men (Figure 110) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. Four percent of women and 2% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. Second-year (7%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault than women in the other class years. Third-year (51%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy are willing to report other students who commit sexual assault, to a large extent, than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 109.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 110.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



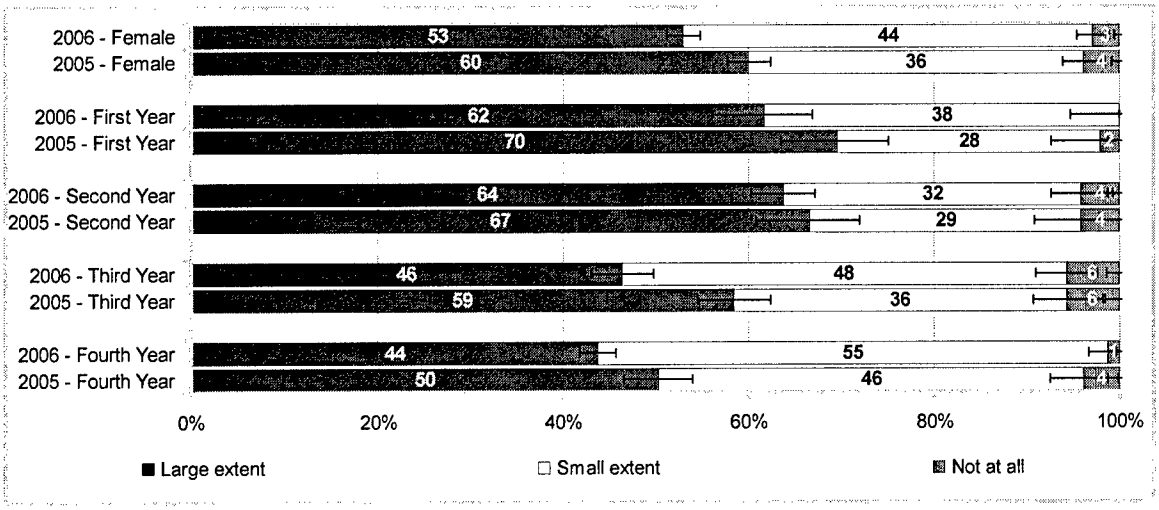
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. Overall, the percentage of female midshipmen (Figure 109) who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who commit sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (38% vs. 46%). This finding was true for all class years.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 110), the percentage of male midshipmen who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students for sexual assault did not change overall nor across class years.

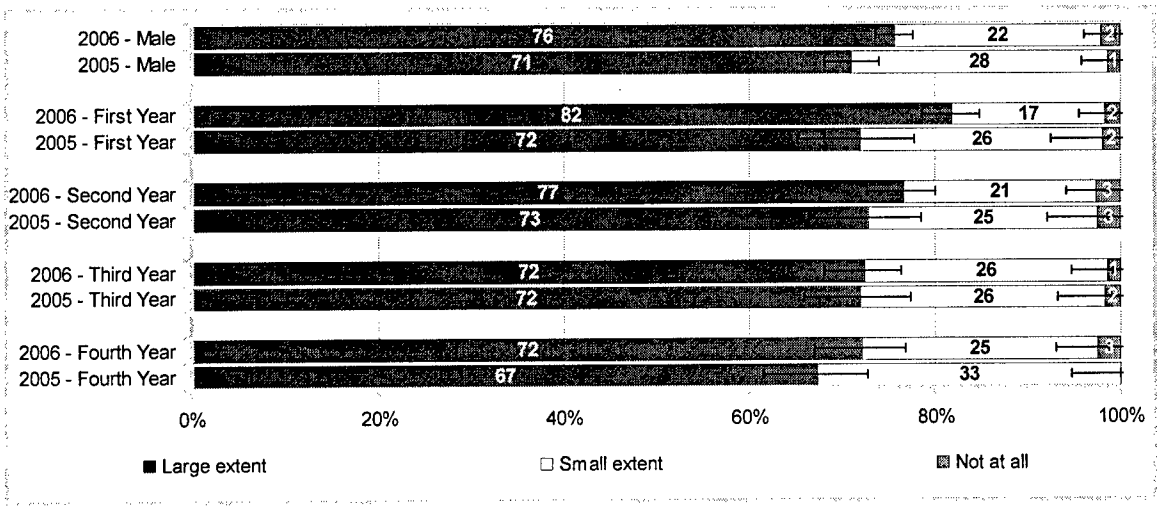
USAFA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 53% of USAFA women (Figure 111) and 76% of men (Figure 112) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. Three percent of women and 2% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. Third-year (6%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault than women in the other class years. First-year (62%) and second-year (64%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who commit sexual assault than women in the other class years. First-year (82%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who commit sexual assault than men in the other class years.

Figure 111.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±7%

Figure 112.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±7%

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 111), the percentage of female USAFA cadets overall who indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who commit sexual assault decreased (60%

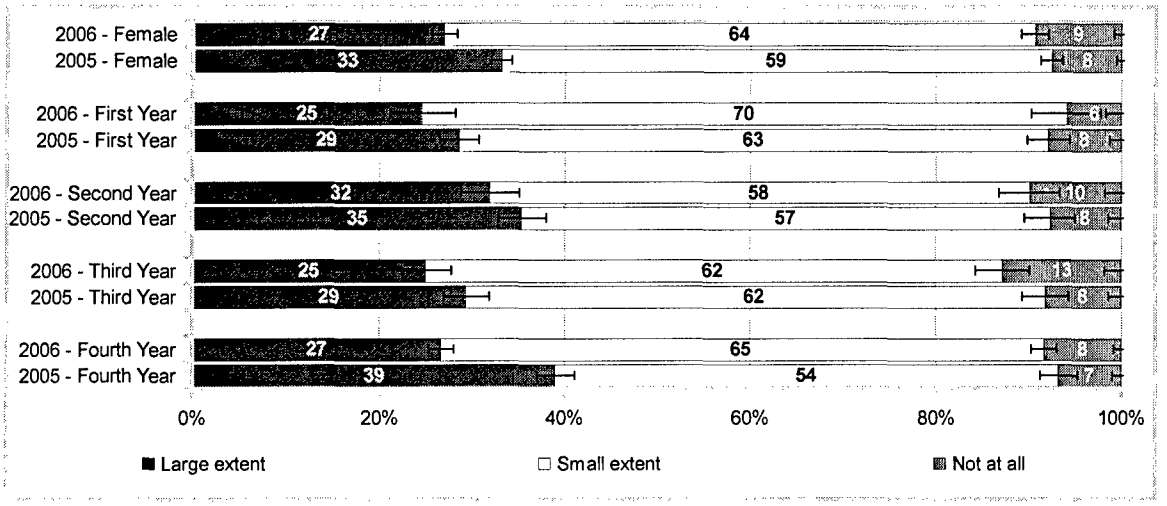
vs. 53%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for third-year (59% vs. 46%) and fourth-year (50% vs. 44%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 112), the percentage of male USAFA cadets overall who indicated that students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students for sexual assault increased (71% vs. 76%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (72% vs. 82%) men.

Reporting Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment

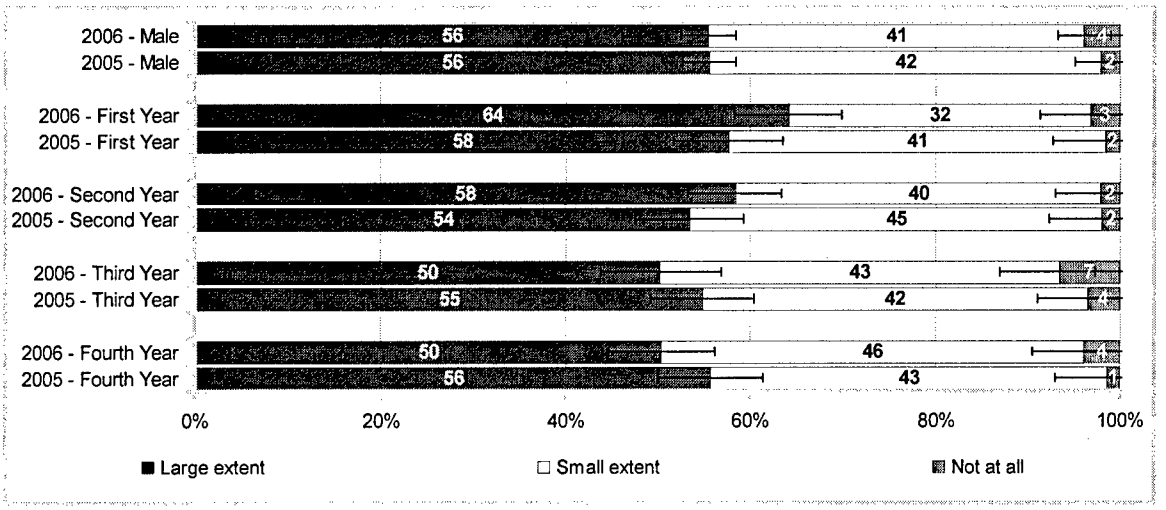
USMA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 27% of USMA women (Figure 113) and 56% of men (Figure 114) indicated, to a large extent, students at their Academy are willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted. Nine percent of women and 4% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted. Third-year (13%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Second-year (32%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted. First-year (64%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted than men in the other class years.

Figure 113.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 114.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



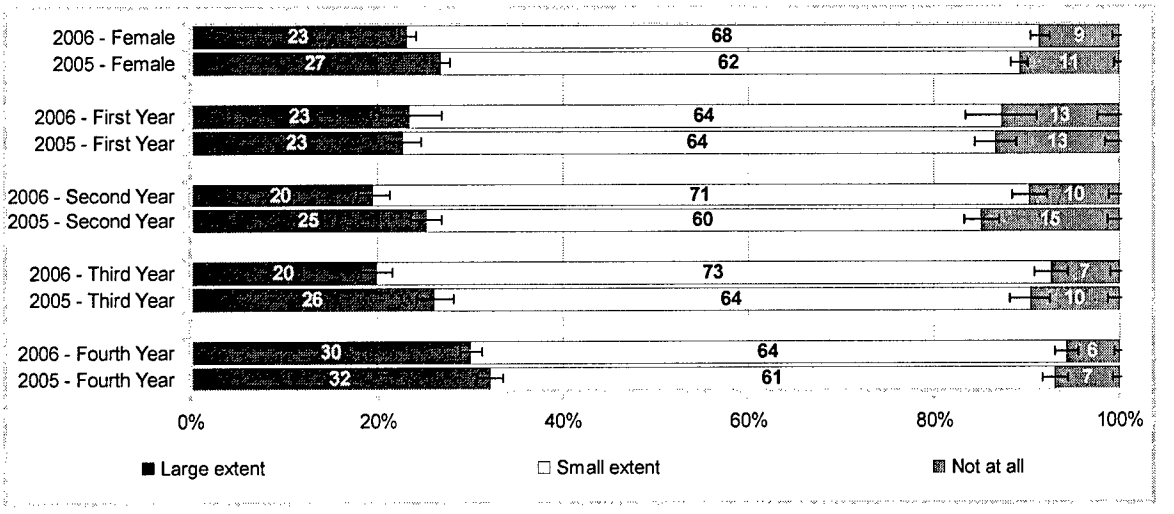
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±7%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 113), the percentage of USMA women overall who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted decreased (33% vs. 27%). The percentage decreased for third-year (29% vs. 25%) and fourth-year (39% vs. 27%) women.

There were no differences found between 2005 and 2006 for USMA men who indicated students at their Academy are willing to report other students engaging in sexual harassment after being confronted (Figure 114).

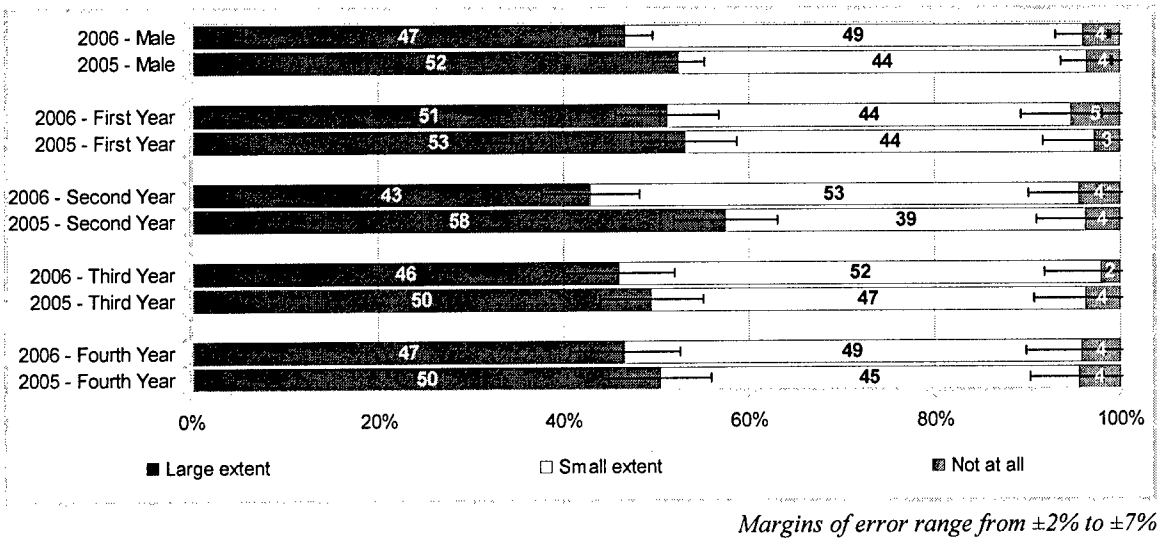
USNA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 23% of USNA women (Figure 115) and 47% of men (Figure 116) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted. Nine percent of women and 4% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted. First-year (13%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (30%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 115.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 116.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

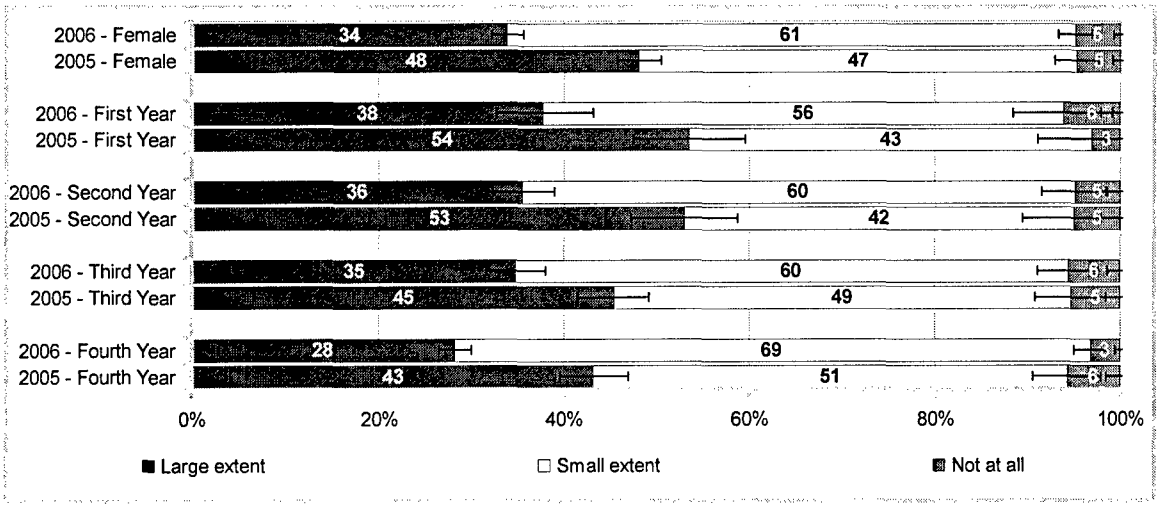
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 115), the percentage of USNA women who indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted

decreased (27% vs. 23%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for second-year (25% vs. 20%), third-year (26% vs. 20%), and fourth-year (32% vs. 30%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 116), the percentage of second-year USNA men overall who indicated that students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who engage in sexual harassment decreased (52% vs. 47%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for second-year (58% vs. 43%) men.

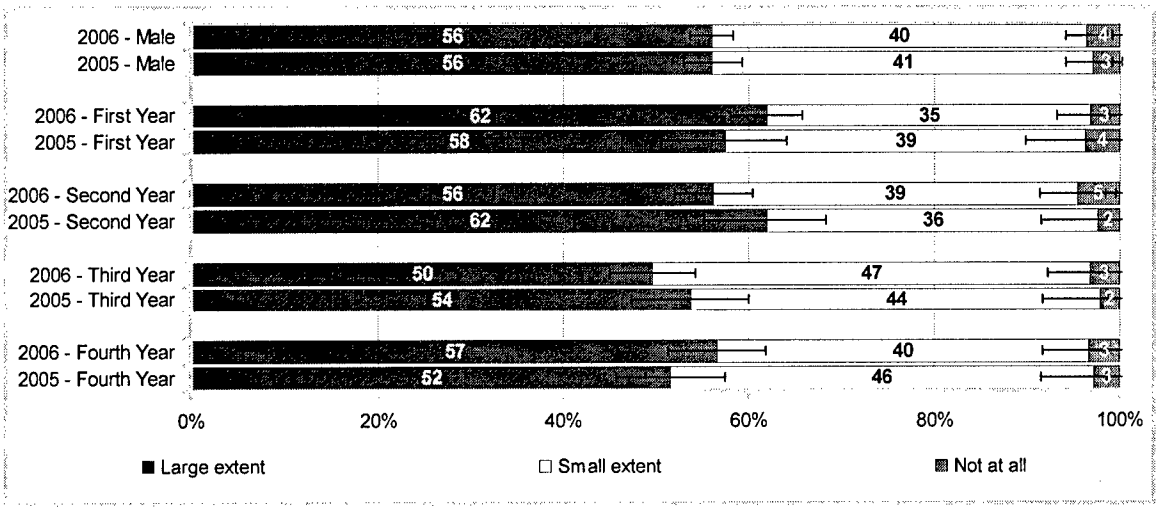
USAFA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 34% of USAFA women (Figure 117) and 56% of men (Figure 118) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted. Five percent of women and 4% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted. There were no differences found for USAFA women across class years. First-year (62%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted than men in the other class years.

Figure 117.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 118.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. Overall (Figure 117), the percentage of female USAFA cadets who indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who continue to commit sexual harassment was lower in 2006 than 2005 (34% vs. 48%). This finding was true for all class years.

When asked about whether students at their Academy are willing to report, to a large extent, other students who continue to commit sexual harassment, there were no differences found for USAFA men between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 118).

Student Perceptions of Responsibility

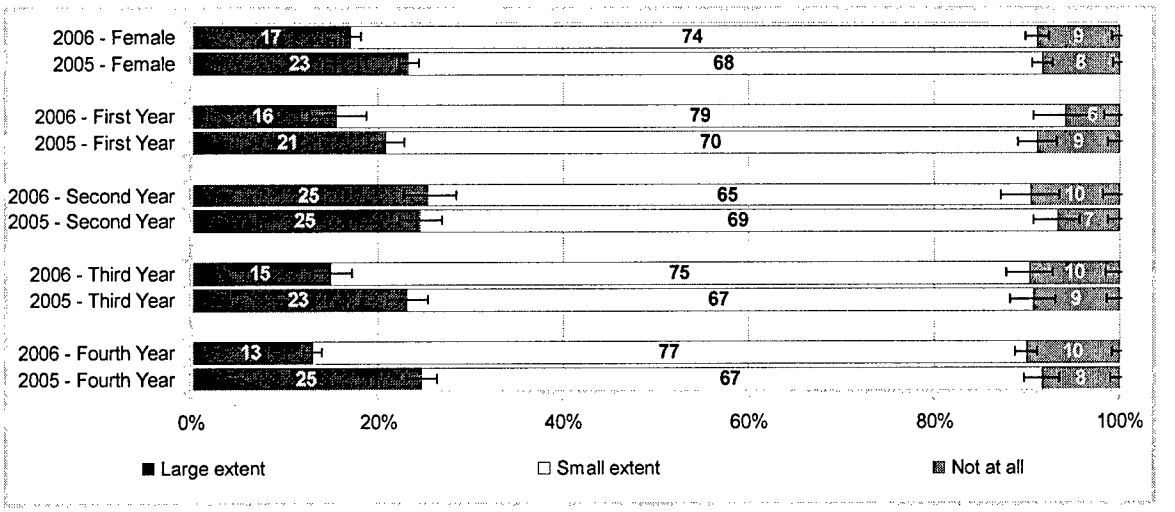
In addition to their views of other students' handling of specific instances of sexual harassment and assault as discussed in the previous sections, students at each Academy were asked questions regarding students' willingness to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment and students' personal feelings of responsibility toward perpetrators and victims of sexual harassment and assault. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent. Small extent represents the combination of moderate extent and small extent. Women (9%) and men (15%) who indicated no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

Willingness to Confront Other Students Who Harass

USMA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 17% of USMA women (Figure 119) and 42% of men (Figure 120) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. Nine percent of women and 3% of men indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who

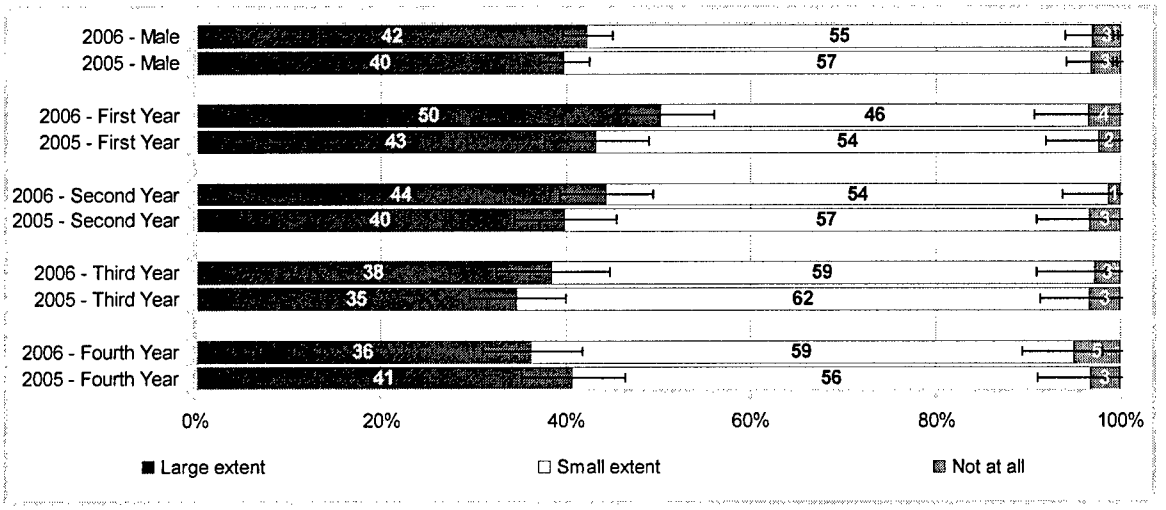
engage in sexual harassment. Second-year (25%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment than women in the other class years. First-year (50%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment than men in the other class years.

Figure 119.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 120.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



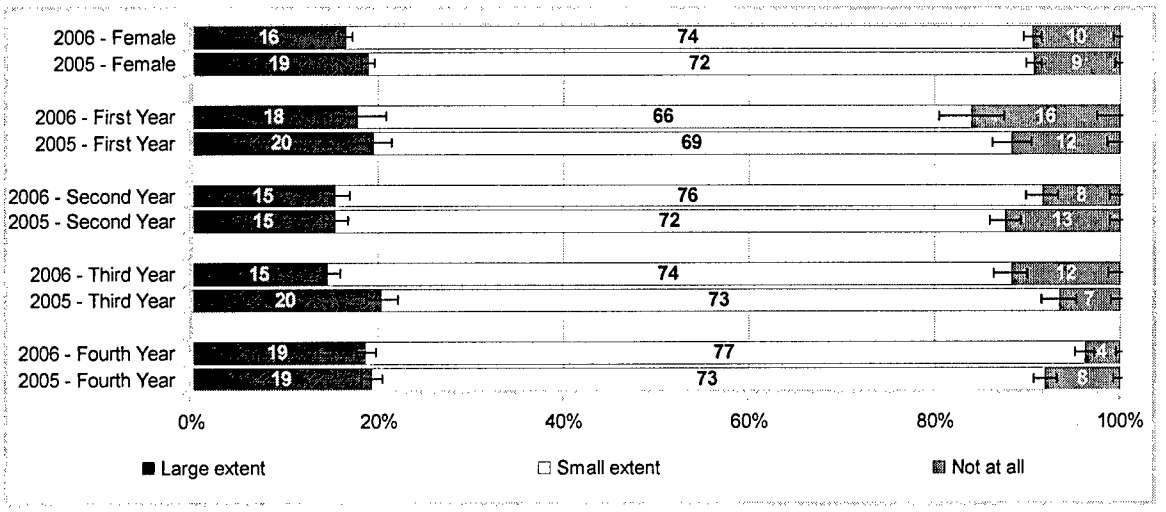
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±7%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 119), the percentage of USMA women who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment decreased (23% vs. 17%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for first-year (21% vs. 16%), third-year (23% vs. 15%), and fourth-year (25% vs. 13%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006, there were no differences found for USMA men indicating students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment (Figure 120).

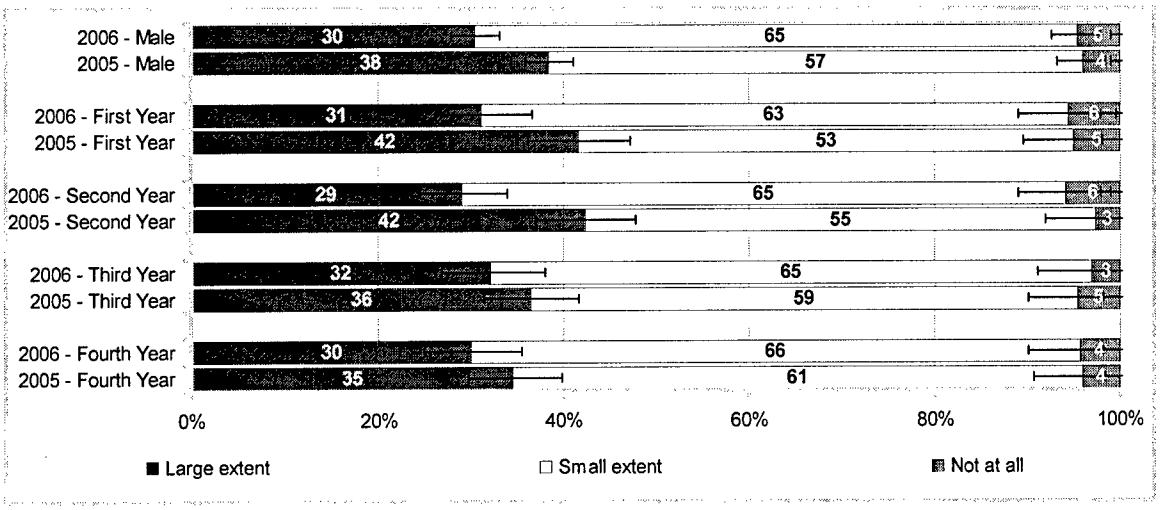
USNA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 16% of USNA women (Figure 121) and 30% of men (Figure 122) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. Ten percent of women and 5% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. First-year (16%) and third-year (12%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (19%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment to a large extent. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 121.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 122.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

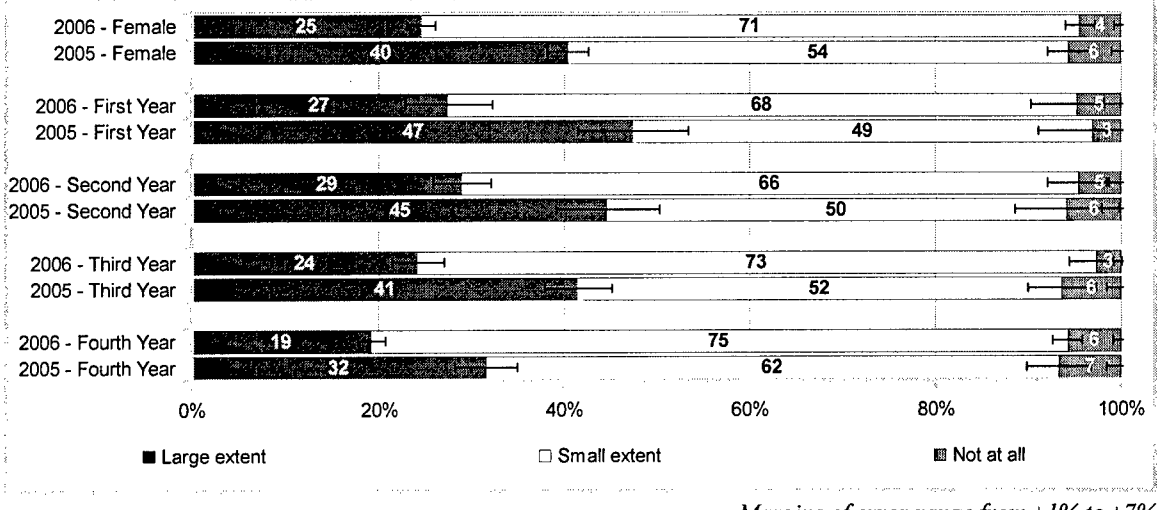
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of USNA women overall (Figure 121) who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment decreased between 2005 and 2006 (19% vs. 16%). Between

2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for third-year (20% vs. 15%) women. The percentage of women who indicated students are not willing to confront students who engage in sexual harassment increased for first-year (12% vs. 16%) and third-year (7% vs. 12%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for second-year (13% vs. 8%) and fourth-year (8% vs. 4%) women.

The percentage of USNA men overall (Figure 122) who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment decreased between 2005 and 2006 (38% vs. 30%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for both first-year (42% vs. 31%) and second-year (42% vs. 29%) men.

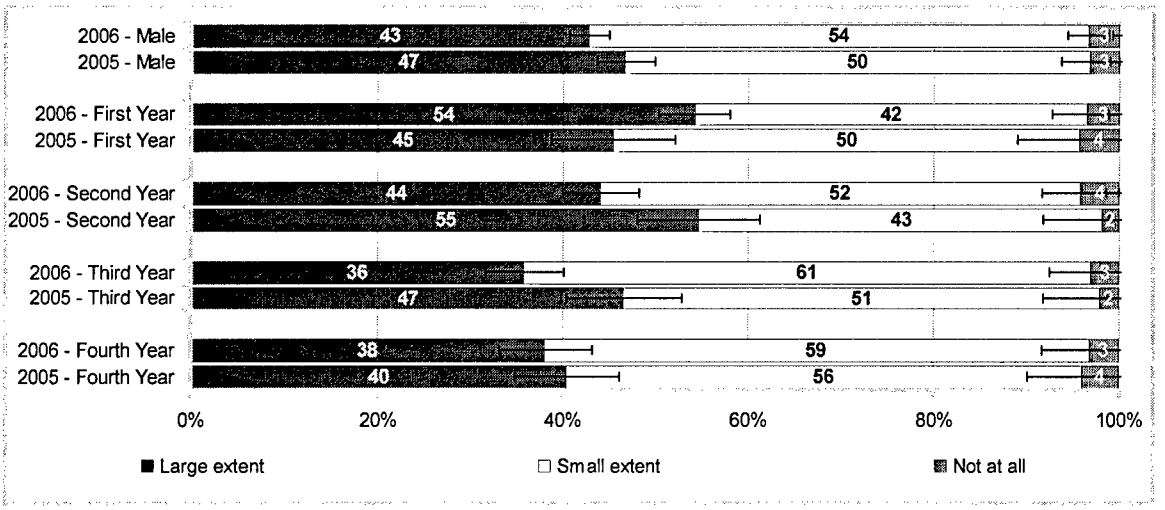
USAFA by Class Year. Overall in 2006, 25% of USAFA women (Figure 123) and 43% of men (Figure 124) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. Four percent of women and 3% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. Fourth-year (6%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Second-year (29%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. First-year (54%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment than men in the other class years.

Figure 123.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 124.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

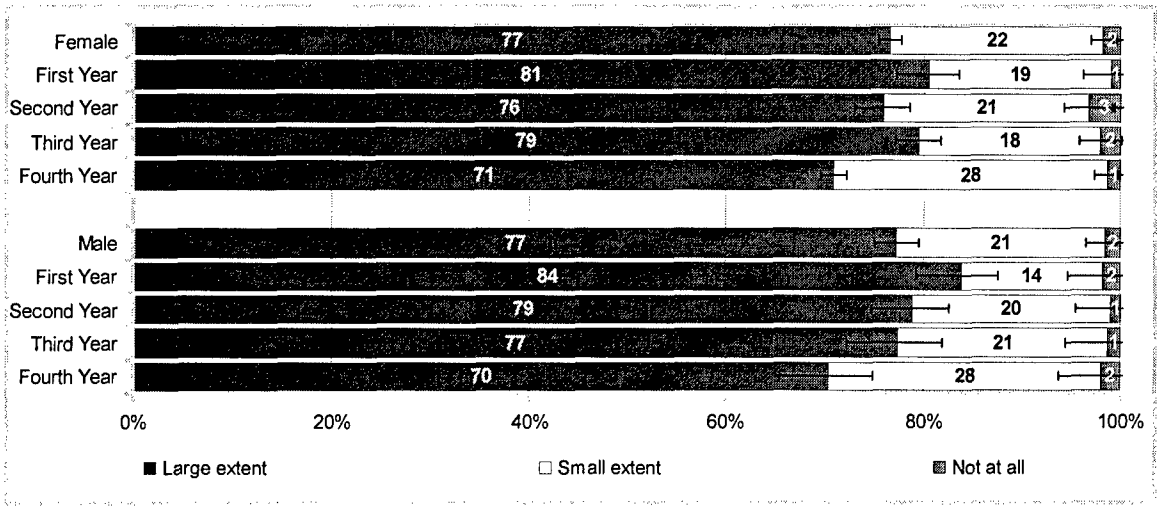
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. Overall (Figure 123), the percentage of female USAFA women who indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront students who committed sexual harassment was lower in 2006 than 2005 (25% vs. 40%). This finding was true for all class years.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 124), the percentage of USAFA men overall who indicated, to a large extent, that students would confront students who committed sexual harassment decreased (47% vs. 43%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (45% vs. 54%) men, whereas the percentage decreased for second-year (55% vs. 44%) and third-year (47% vs. 36%) men.

Responsibility for Stopping Other Students Who Harass

USMA by Class Year. Seventy-seven percent of both USMA women and men indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible for stopping another student who is sexually harassing others (Figure 125). First-year (81%) and third-year (79%) women were more likely to indicate feeling responsible for stopping sexual harassment, whereas fourth-year (71%) women were less likely. First-year (84%) men were also more likely to indicate feeling responsible for stopping harassment, whereas fourth-year (70%) men were less likely.

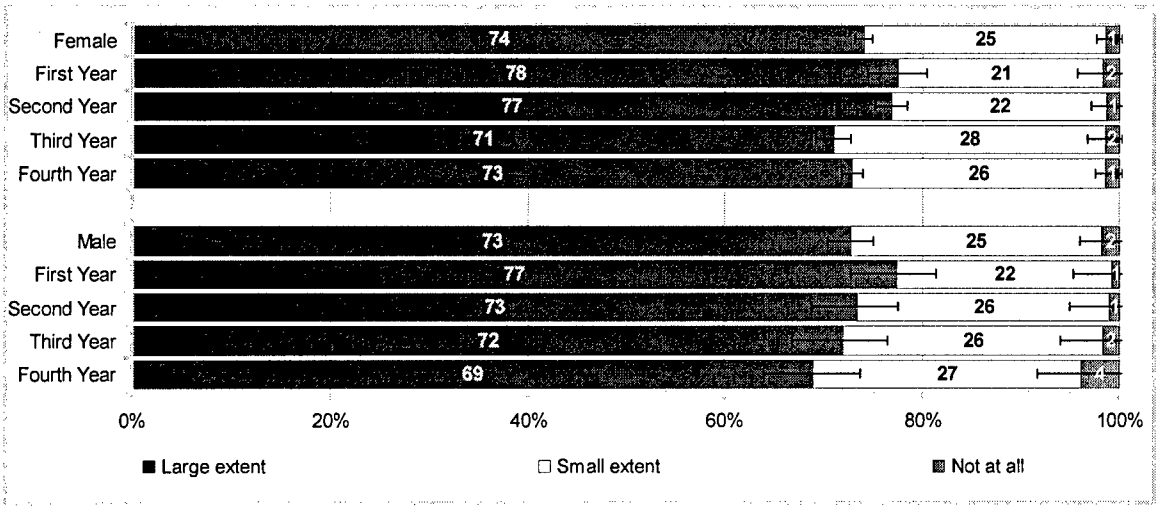
Figure 125.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Feel Responsible for Stopping Another Student Who Is Sexually Harassing Other(s), Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USNA by Class Year. Seventy-four percent of USNA women and 73% of men indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible for stopping another student who is sexually harassing others (Figure 126). First-year (78%) and second-year (77%) women were more likely to indicate feeling responsible for stopping sexual harassment, whereas third-year (71%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

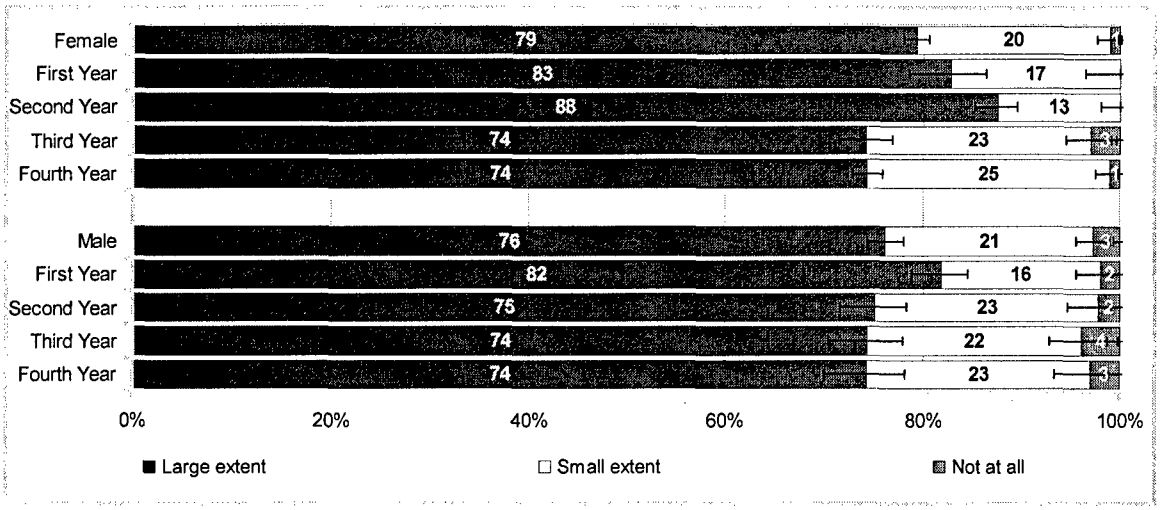
Figure 126.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Feel Responsible for Stopping Another Student Who Is Sexually Harassing Other(s), Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USAFA by Class Year. Seventy-nine percent of USAFA women and 76% of men indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible for stopping another student who is sexually harassing others (Figure 127). Second-year (88%) women were more likely to indicate feeling responsible for stopping harassment, whereas third-year and fourth-year (both 74%) female cadets were less likely. First-year (82%) men were more likely to indicate feeling responsible for stopping sexual harassment than men in the other class years.

Figure 127.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Feel Responsible for Stopping Another Student Who Is Sexually Harassing Other(s), Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±5%

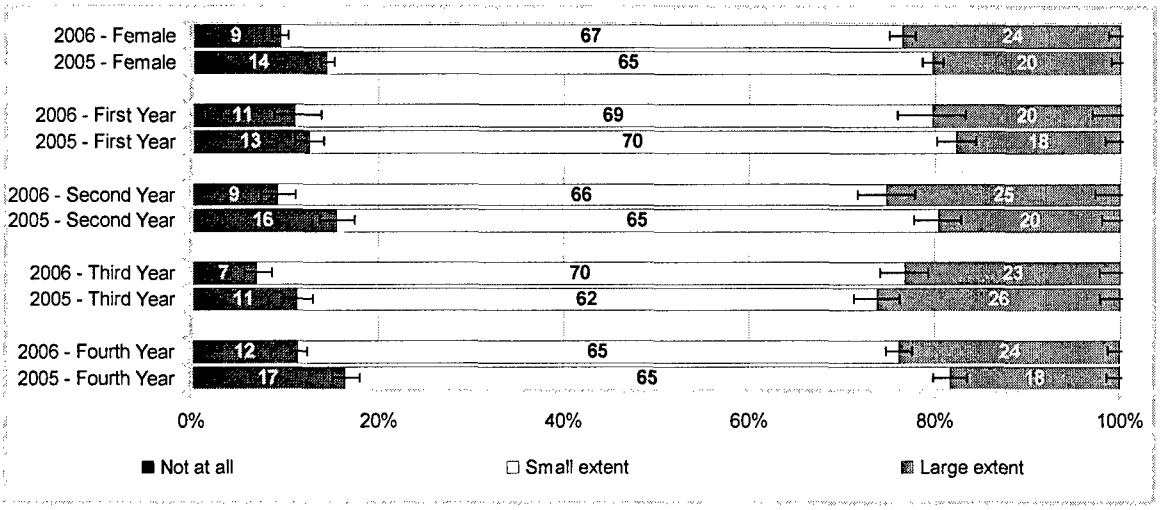
Perceptions of Impunity

In addition to their views of students' handling of specific instances of sexual harassment and assault as discussed in the previous sections, students at each Academy were asked the extent to which Academy personnel who engaged in sexual harassment did so with impunity (i.e., got away with it). For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent. Small extent represents the combination of moderate extent and small extent.

USMA by Class Year

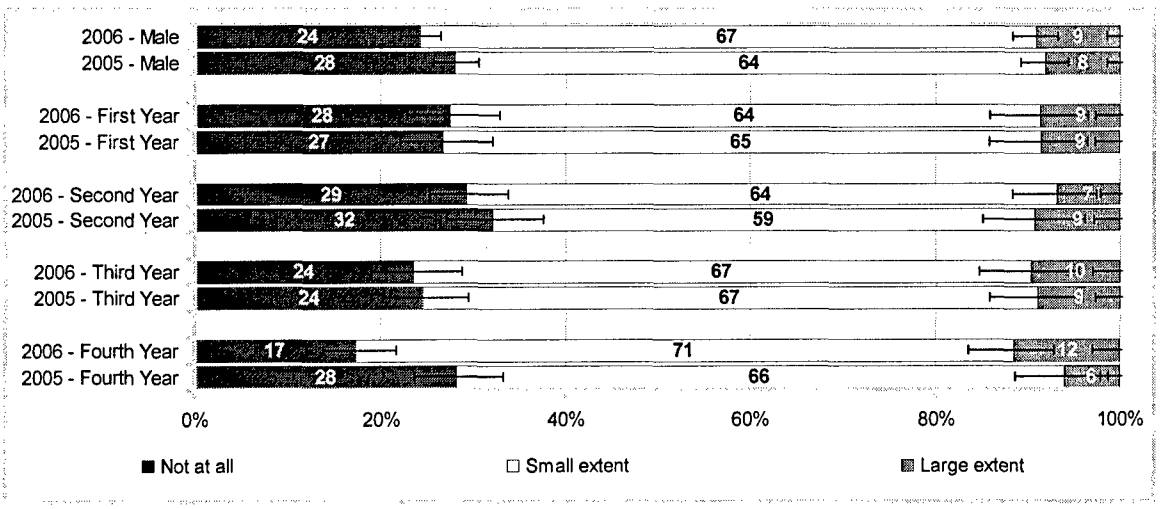
In 2006, 9% of USMA women (Figure 128) and 24% of men (Figure 129) indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it. Third-year (7%) women were less likely to indicate that people do not get away with sexual harassment, whereas fourth-year (12%) women were more likely. Fourth-year (17%) USMA men were less likely to indicate that people do not get away with sexual harassment than men in the other class years, whereas second-year (29%) men were more likely.

Figure 128.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 129.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 128), the percentage of female USMA cadets overall who indicated that people who sexually harass others do not get away with it decreased (14% vs.

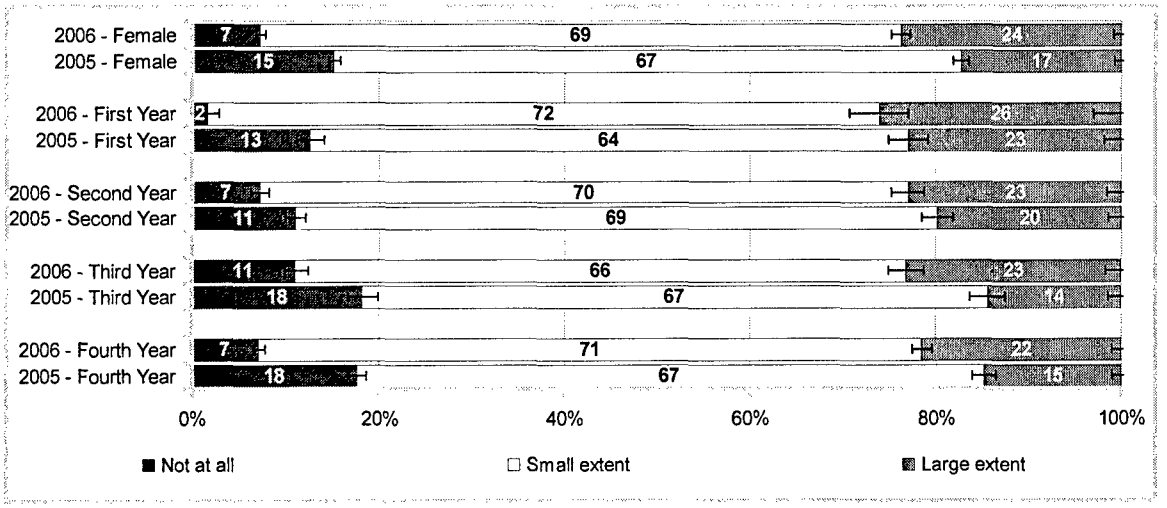
9%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for second-year (16% vs. 9%), third-year (11% vs. 7%), and fourth-year (17% vs. 12%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 129), the percentage of male USMA cadets overall who indicated that people who sexually harass others do not get away with it decreased (28% vs. 24%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for fourth-year (28% vs. 17%) men.

USNA by Class Year

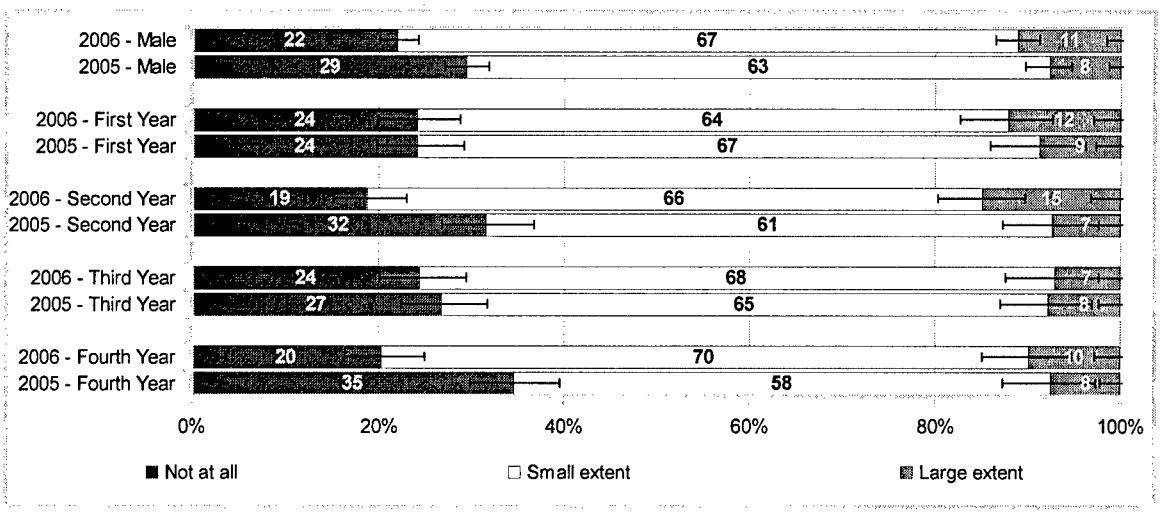
In 2006, 7% of USNA women (Figure 130) and 22% of men (Figure 131) indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it. First-year (2%) women were less likely to indicate that people do not get away with sexual harassment than women in other class years, whereas third-year (11%) women were more likely. There were no differences found among USNA men by class year when asked about whether people get away with sexual harassment.

Figure 130.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 131.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

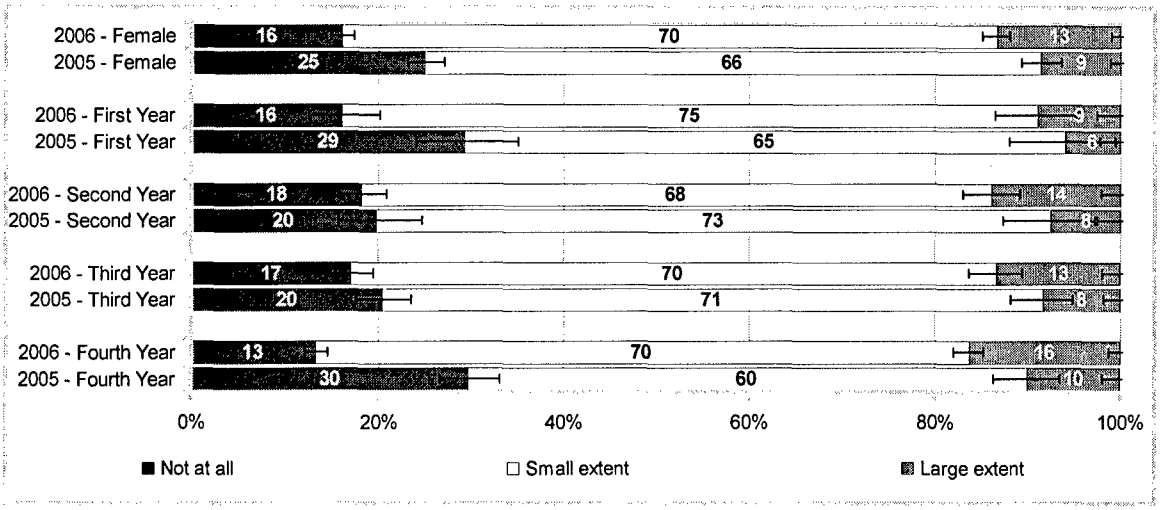
Overall (Figure 130), the percentage of female midshipmen who indicated that people at their Academy do not get away with sexual harassment was lower in 2006 than in 2005 (7% vs. 15%). This finding was true for all class years.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 131), the percentage of male midshipmen overall who indicated that people at their Academy do not get away with sexual harassment decreased (29% vs. 22%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for second-year (32% vs. 19%) and fourth-year (35% vs. 20%) men.

USAFA by Class Year

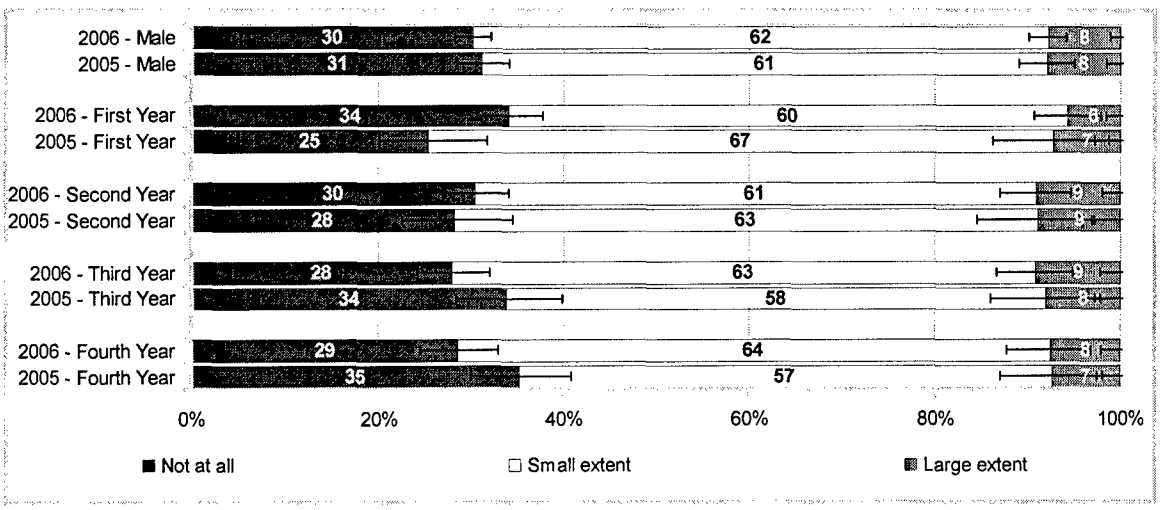
In 2006, 16% of USAFA women (Figure 132) and 30% of men (Figure 133) indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it. Fourth-year (13%) women were less likely to indicate that people do not get away with sexual harassment than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men across years when they were asked about whether people get away with sexual harassment.

Figure 132.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Figure 133.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of USAFA female cadets who indicated that people do not get away with sexual harassment decreased (25% vs. 16%) (Figure 132). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for first-year (29% vs. 16%) and fourth-year (30% vs. 13%) women.

Between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 133), the percentage of USAFA male cadets who indicated that people do not get away with sexual harassment did not change. However, the percentage of first-year men who indicated that people at their Academy do not get away with sexual harassment increased between 2005 and 2006 (25% vs. 34%).

Chapter 6: Training

This chapter examines the training in sexual harassment and sexual assault that students received at their Academy, their understanding of procedures for preventing or reporting incidents of such behavior, and their views of the effectiveness of the training in reducing or eliminating these behaviors at their Academy. Training is a method to increase awareness of and reduce the occurrence of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Each of the Academies has training programs on prevention and response to sexual harassment and sexual assault. These programs are briefly described in Chapter 1, and include a variety of methods such as recurring briefings by Academy staff and open discussions with civilian experts. In the training portion of the survey, students were asked if they had received training on topics related to sexual assault and sexual harassment, and if such training was effective in reducing occurrences of these incidents at their Academy.

This chapter reports results for each Academy by class year. Because the *SAGR2006* survey contained many training questions comparable to those on the 2005 survey, the chapter also includes trend analysis of responses by survey year.

Availability of Sexual Assault Training

Students at each Academy were asked whether they had received training in sexual assault during the 2006 academic year.

USMA by Class Year

In 2006, 93% of USMA women and 97% of men indicated receiving training in sexual assault in the year prior to taking the survey (Table 70). Fourth-year (99%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training, whereas first-year and second-year (both 90%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (99%) USMA men were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training than men in the other class years.

Table 70.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Received Sexual Assault Training	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Women	2006	93	90	90	94	99
	2005	97	99	94	95	99
Men	2006	97	97	98	96	99
	2005	99	100	96	100	99
Margins of Error		*±1*	*±0-3*	*±2-3*	*±0-3*	*±1-2*

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USMA women (Table 70) who indicated receiving sexual assault training decreased between 2005 and 2006 (97% vs. 93%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage who indicated receiving sexual assault training decreased for both first-year (99% vs. 90%) and second-year (94% vs. 90%) women. The percentage of USMA men (Table 70) who indicated receiving sexual assault training decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (99% vs. 97%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage who indicated receiving sexual assault training decreased for both first-year (100% vs. 97%) and third-year (100% vs. 96%) men.

USNA by Class Year

In 2006, 95% of USNA women and 98% of men indicated receiving training in sexual assault in the year prior to taking the survey (Table 71). Second-year (97%) and fourth-year (98%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training, whereas first-year (92%) and third-year (94%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Table 71.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Received Sexual Assault Training	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Women	2006	95	92	97	94	98
	2005	92	89	85	94	95
Men	2006	98	97	99	97	98
	2005	96	96	95	98	97
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±2-3*	*±1-3*	*±2-3*	*±1-3*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USNA women (Table 71) who indicated receiving sexual assault training increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (92% vs. 95%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage who indicated receiving sexual assault training increased for first-year (89% vs. 92%), second-year (85% vs. 97%), and fourth-year (95% vs. 98%) women. The percentage of USNA men who indicated receiving sexual assault training increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (96% vs. 98%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage who indicated receiving sexual assault training increased for second-year (95% vs. 99%) men.

USAFA by Class Year

In 2006, 99% of USAFA women and 99% of men indicated receiving training in sexual assault in the year prior to taking the survey (Table 72). Fourth-year (100%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Table 72.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Received Sexual Assault Training	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Women	2006	99	99	99	99	100
	2005	99	99	98	99	100
Men	2006	99	99	99	99	98
	2005	99	98	99	99	100
Margins of Error		*±1*	*±1-3*	*±1-3*	*±1-3*	*±0-2*

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

There were no differences found for USAFA women or for USAFA men (Table 72) in percentages who indicated receiving sexual assault training between 2005 and 2006. However, between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of USAFA men who indicated receiving sexual assault training decreased slightly for fourth-year (100% vs. 98%) men.

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

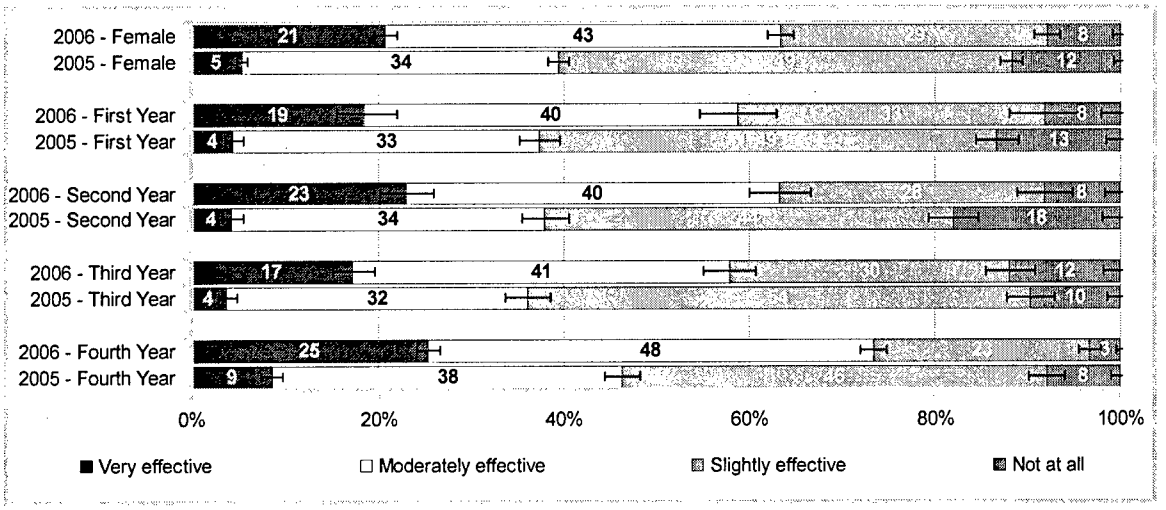
Students at each Academy were asked whether the training they received in sexual assault during the 2006 academic year was effective in reducing/preventing the incidence of sexual assault at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was very effective, moderately effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective in achieving this result.

USMA by Class Year

In 2006, 21% of USMA women (Figure 134) and 29% of men (Figure 135) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Third-year (17%) women were less likely to indicate the training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than women in the other class years. First-year (33%) women were more likely to indicate their training was slightly effective, whereas fourth-year (23%) women were less likely. Third-year (12%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas fourth-year (3%) women were less likely. Second-year (18%) USMA men were less

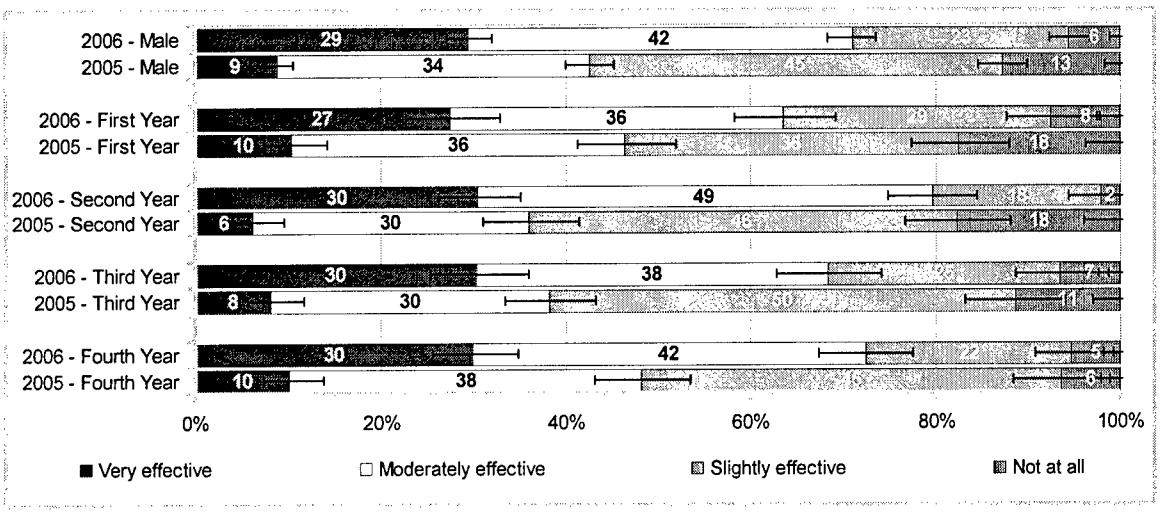
likely to indicate their training was slightly effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than men in the other class years. Second-year (2%) men were also less likely to indicate their training was not at all effective than men in the other class years.

Figure 134.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 135.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

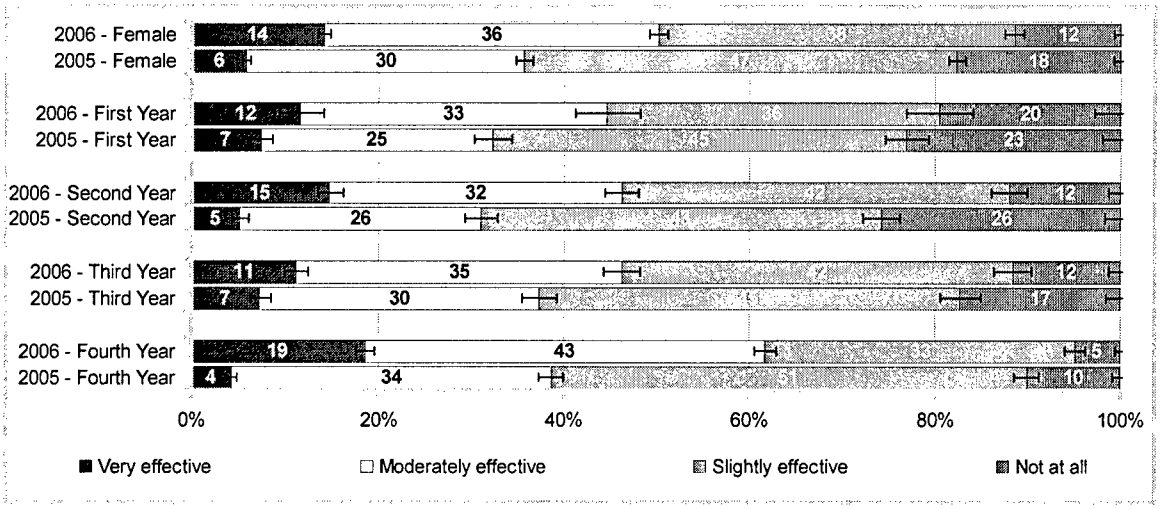
Overall, the percentage of USMA women (Figure 134) who indicated their sexual assault training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults increased between 2005 and 2006 (88% vs. 92%). The percentage of USMA women who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective (5% vs. 21%) or moderately effective (34% vs. 43%) increased, whereas the percentage of USMA women who indicated their sexual assault training was slightly effective (49% vs. 29%) or not at all effective (12% vs. 8%) decreased. This finding occurred for USMA women across all class years, with the exception of no change in the percentage of third-year women who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective.

Similarly, the percentage of USMA men (Figure 135) who indicated their sexual assault training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults also increased between 2005 and 2006 (87% vs. 94%). The percentage of USMA men who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective (9% vs. 29%) or moderately effective (34% vs. 42%) increased, whereas the percentage of USMA men who indicated their sexual assault training was slightly effective (45% vs. 23%) or not at all effective (13% vs. 6%) decreased. The finding that the percentage indicating sexual assault training was very effective increased occurred for USMA men across all class years.

USNA by Class Year

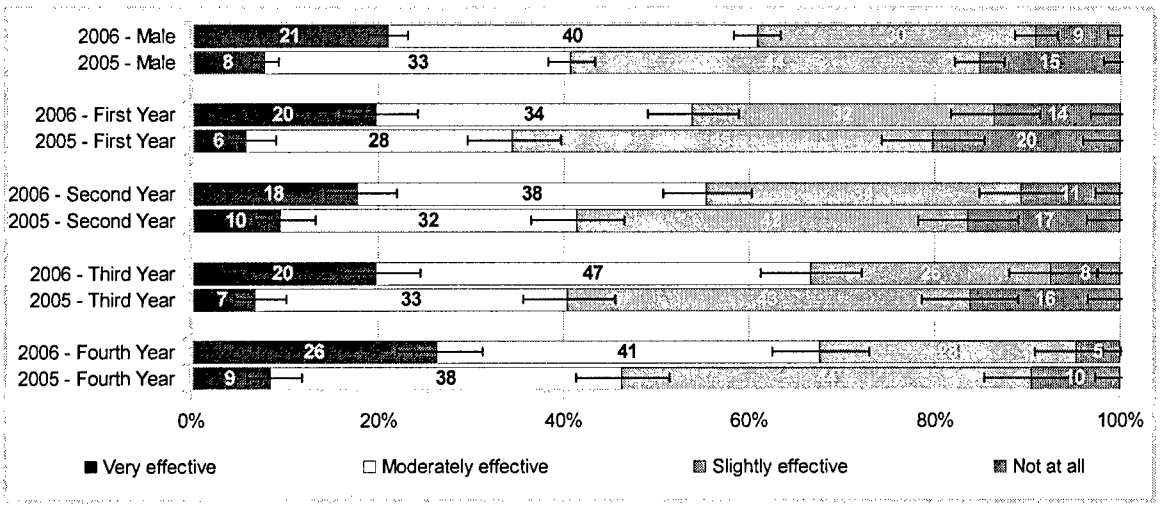
In 2006, 14% of USNA women (Figure 136) and 21% of men (Figure 137) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. First-year (12%) and third-year (11%) women were less likely to indicate the training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than women in the other class years. Second-year (32%) women were less likely to indicate their training was moderately effective than women in the other class years. First-year (20%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas fourth-year (5%) women were less likely. First-year (34%) USNA men were less likely to indicate their training was moderately effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than men in the other class years. First-year (14%) men were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas fourth-year (5%) men were less likely.

Figure 136.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 137.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

Overall, the percentage of USNA women (Figure 136) who indicated their sexual assault training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults increased between 2005 and 2006

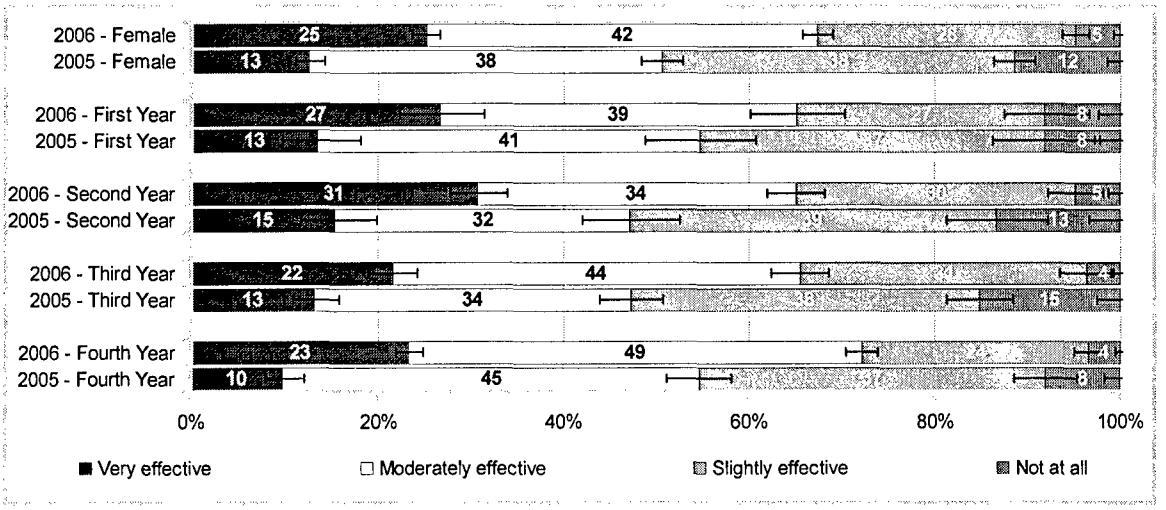
(82% vs. 88%). The percentage of USNA women who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective (6% vs. 14%) or moderately effective (30% vs. 36%) increased, whereas the percentage of USNA women who indicated their sexual assault training was slightly effective (47% vs. 38%) or not at all effective (18% vs. 12%) decreased. This finding occurred for USNA women across all class years, with the exceptions of no change in the percentage of second-year women indicating their sexual assault training was slightly effective and no change in the percentage of first-year women indicating it was not at all effective.

Similarly, the percentage of USNA men (Figure 137) who indicated their sexual assault training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults also increased between 2005 and 2006 (85% vs. 91%). The percentage of USNA men who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective (8% vs. 21%) or moderately effective (33% vs. 40%) increased, whereas the percentage of USNA men who indicated their sexual assault training was slightly effective (44% vs. 30%) or not at all effective (15% vs. 9%) decreased. This finding occurred for USNA men across all class years, with the exception of no change in the percentage indicating their sexual assault training was moderately effective.

USAFA by Class Year

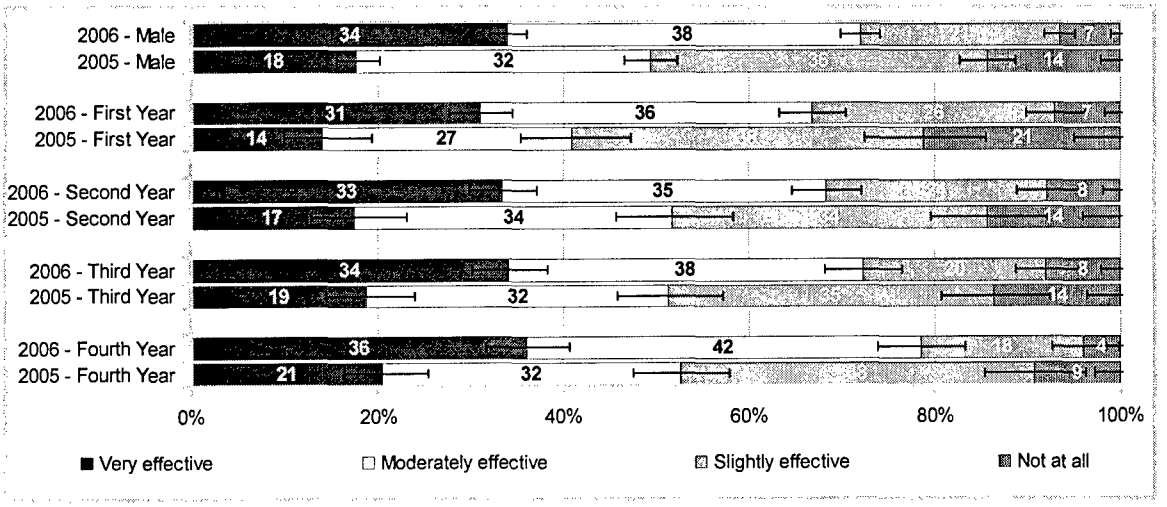
In 2006, 25% of USAFA women (Figure 138) and 34% of men (Figure 139) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Third-year (22%) women were less likely to indicate the training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than women in the other class years. Second-year (34%) women were less likely to indicate their training was moderately effective than women in the other class years. First-year (27%) women were less likely to indicate their training was slightly effective, whereas fourth-year (24%) women were less likely. First-year (8%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas fourth-year (4%) women were less likely. First-year (26%) USAFA men were more likely to indicate the training was slightly effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults, whereas fourth-year (18%) men were less likely. First-year (7%) men were more likely to indicate the training was not at all effective, whereas fourth-year (4%) men were less likely.

Figure 138.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 139.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

Overall, the percentage of USAFA women (Figure 138) who indicated their sexual assault training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults increased between 2005 and

2006 (88% vs. 95%). The percentage of USAFA women who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective (13% vs. 25%) or moderately effective (38% vs. 42%) increased, whereas the percentage of USAFA women who indicated their sexual assault training was slightly effective (38% vs. 28%) or not at all effective (12% vs. 5%) decreased. This finding occurred for USAFA women across all class years, with the exception of no change in the percentage of first-year women indicating their sexual assault training was slightly effective and no change in the percentage of women by class year who indicated it was moderately effective.

Similarly, the percentage of USAFA men (Figure 139) who indicated their sexual assault training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults also increased between 2005 and 2006 (86% vs. 93%). The percentage of USAFA men who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective (18% vs. 34%) or moderately effective (32% vs. 38%) increased, whereas the percentage of USAFA men who indicated their sexual assault training was slightly effective (36% vs. 21%) or not at all effective (14% vs. 7%) decreased. This finding occurred for USAFA men across all class years, with the exception of no change in the percentage of second-year and third-year men who indicated their sexual assault training was moderately effective.

Availability of Sexual Harassment Training

Students at each Academy were asked whether they had received training in sexual harassment during the 2006 academic year.

USMA by Class Year

In 2006, 93% of USMA women and 97% of men indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in the year prior to taking the survey (Table 73). Fourth-year (99%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual harassment training, whereas first-year (90%) and second-year (90%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (99%) USMA men were more likely to indicate they received sexual harassment training than men in the other class years.

Table 73.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Received Sexual Harassment Training	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Women	2006	93	90	90	94	99
	2005	98	99	97	96	99
Men	2006	97	97	98	96	99
	2005	99	99	97	99	99
Margins of Error		*±1*	*±1-3*	*±2-3*	*±2-3*	*±1-2*

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USMA women (Table 73) who indicated receiving sexual harassment training decreased between 2005 and 2006 (98% vs. 93%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage who indicated receiving sexual harassment training decreased for first-year (99% vs. 90%), second-year (97% vs. 90%), and third-year (96% vs. 94%) women. The percentage of USMA men (Table 73) who indicated receiving sexual harassment training decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (99% vs. 97%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage who indicated receiving sexual harassment training decreased for third-year (99% vs. 96%) men.

USNA by Class Year

In 2006, 95% of USNA women and 98% of men indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in the year prior to taking the survey (Table 74). Fourth-year (98%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual harassment training, whereas first-year (91%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Table 74.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Received Sexual Harassment Training	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Women	2006	95	91	95	95	98
	2005	95	92	94	95	96
Men	2006	98	96	99	97	98
	2005	97	96	97	98	98
Margins of Error		*±1*	*±2-3*	*±1-3*	*±1-3*	*±1-3*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of USNA women (Table 74) who indicated receiving sexual harassment training increased slightly for second-year (94% vs. 95%) and fourth-year (96% vs. 98%) women. Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of USNA men who indicated receiving sexual harassment training increased slightly for second-year (97% vs. 99%) men.

USAFA by Class Year

In 2006, 99% of USAFA women and 99% of men indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in the year prior to taking the survey (Table 75). Fourth-year (100%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual harassment training than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Table 75.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Received Sexual Harassment Training	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Women	2006	99	99	99	99	100
	2005	99	99	99	100	99
Men	2006	99	99	99	99	98
	2005	99	99	99	99	99
Margins of Error		*±1*	*±2-3*	*±1-3*	*±0-3*	*±0-3*

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of USAFA women (Table 75) who indicated receiving sexual harassment training decreased slightly for third-year (100% vs. 99%) and increased slightly for fourth-year (99% vs. 100%) women. There were no differences found for USAFA men (Table 75) in percentages who indicated receiving sexual assault training between 2005 and 2006.

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training

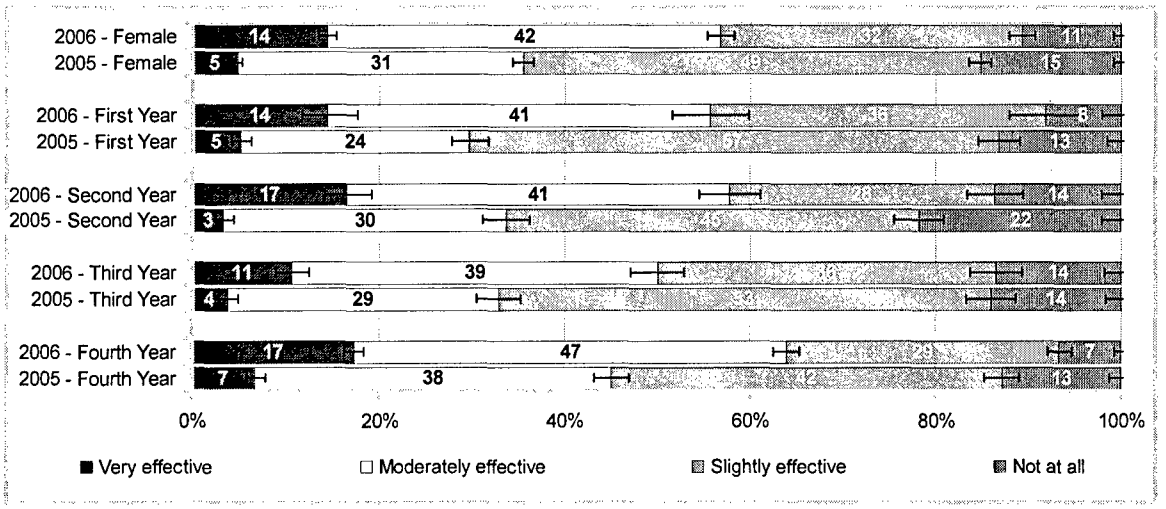
Students at each Academy were asked whether the training they received in sexual harassment during the 2006 academic year was effective in reducing/preventing the incidence of sexual harassment at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was very effective, moderately effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective in achieving this result.

USMA by Class Year

In 2006, 14% of USMA women (Figure 140) and 25% of men (Figure 141) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment at the Academy. Third-year (11%) USMA women were less likely to indicate the training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Third-year (36%) women were more likely to indicate their training was slightly effective, whereas second-year (28%) and fourth-year (29%) were less likely. Second-year (14%) and third-year (14%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas fourth-year (7%) women were less likely. Second-year (4%) USMA men were less likely to indicate the training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment than men in the other class years.

Figure 140.

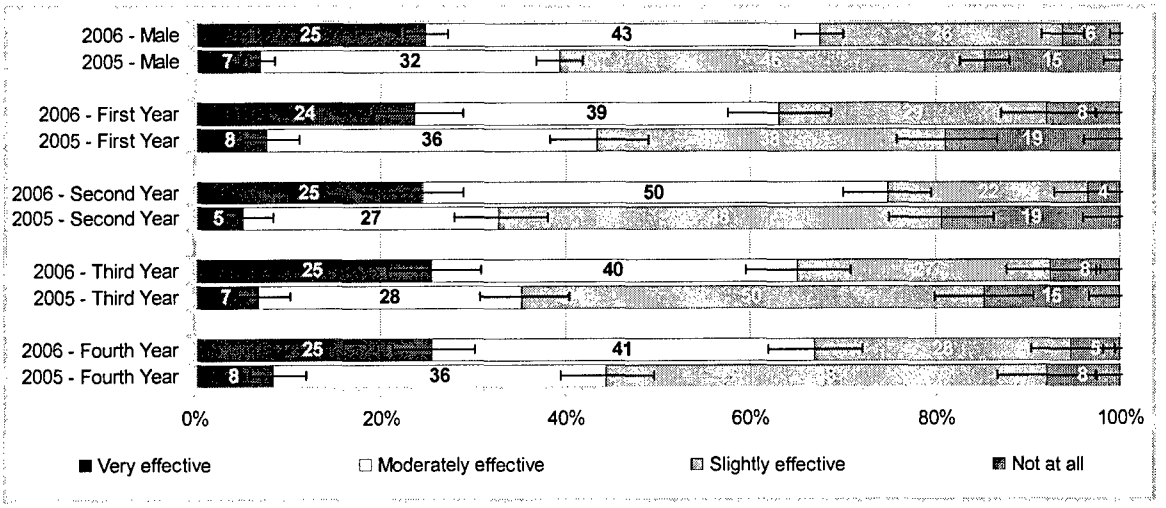
Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 141.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USMA women (Figure 140) who indicated their sexual harassment training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment increased between 2005 and 2006 (85% vs. 89%). The percentage of USMA women who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective (5% vs. 14%) or moderately effective (31% vs. 42%) increased, whereas the percentage of USMA women who indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly effective (49% vs. 32%) or not at all effective (15% vs. 11%) decreased. This finding occurred for USMA women across all class years, with the exception of no change in the percentage of third-year women indicating their sexual harassment training was not at all effective.

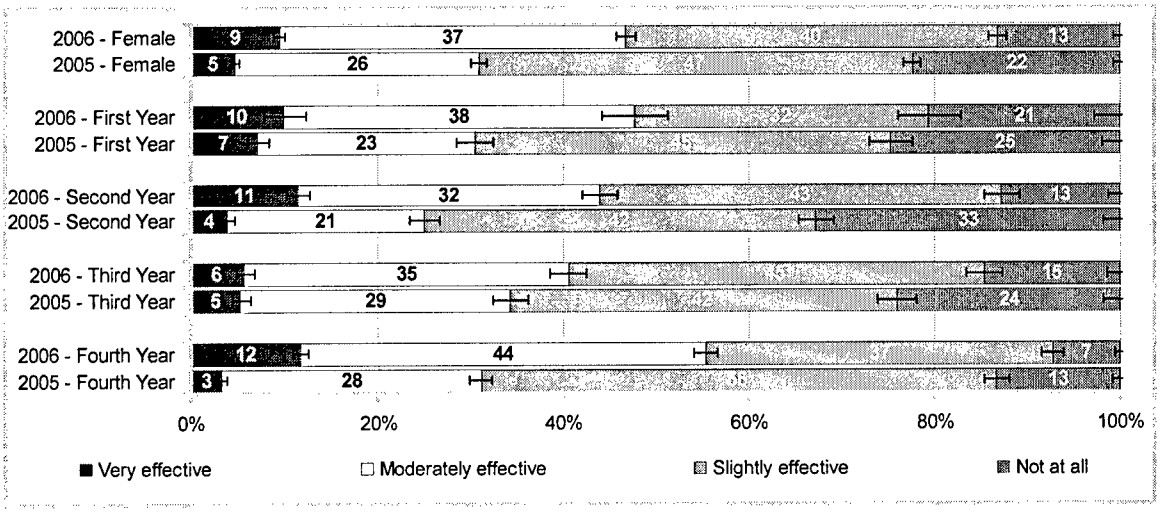
Similarly, the percentage of USMA men (Figure 141) who indicated their sexual harassment training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment also increased between 2005 and 2006 (85% vs. 94%). The percentage of USMA men who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective (7% vs. 25%) or moderately effective (32% vs. 43%) increased, whereas the percentage of USMA men who indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly effective (46% vs. 26%) or not at all effective (15% vs. 6%) decreased. The increase in the percentage indicating such training was very effective occurred for USMA men across all class years.

USNA by Class Year

In 2006, 9% of USNA women (Figure 142) and 18% of men (Figure 143) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment at the Academy. Third-year (6%) women were less likely to indicate the training was very effective in reducing/ preventing sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Second-year (32%) and third-year (35%) women were less likely to indicate their training was moderately effective than women in the other class years. First-year (21%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas fourth-year (7%) women were less likely. First-year (32%) USNA men were less likely to indicate the training was moderately effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment than men in the other class years. First-year (16%) men were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas fourth-year (4%) men were less likely.

Figure 142.

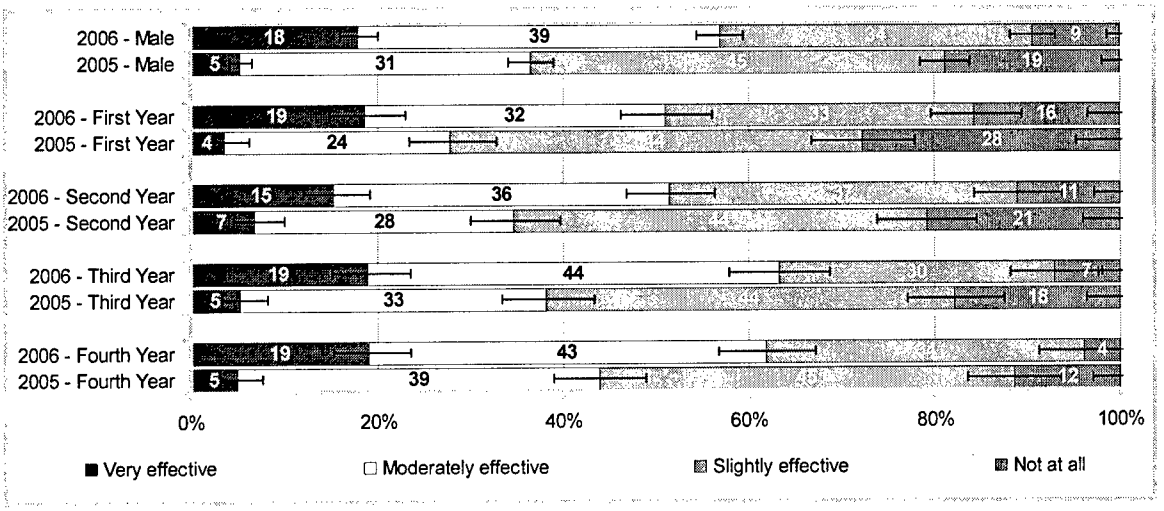
Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 143.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

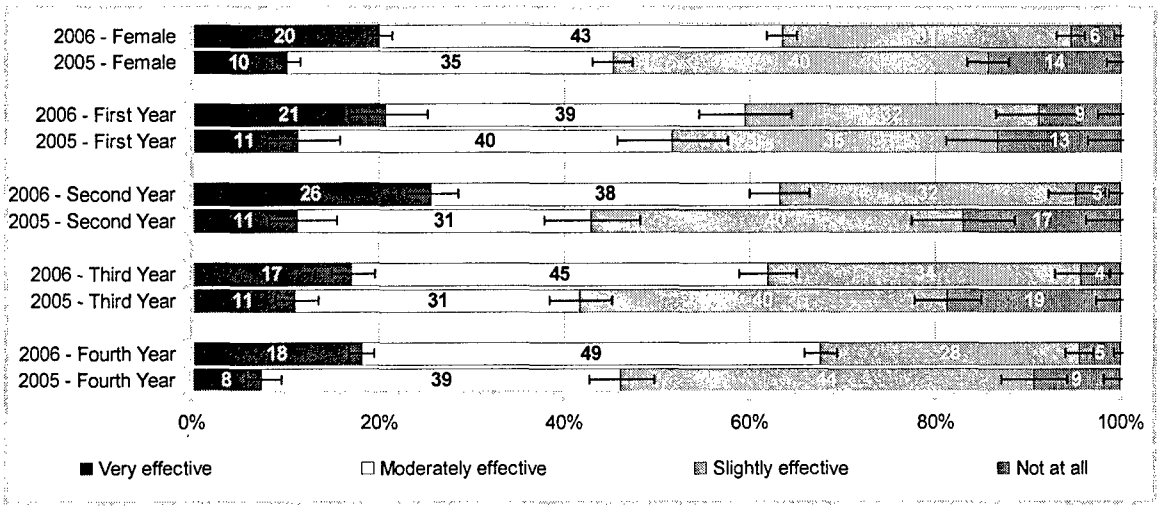
The percentage of USNA women (Figure 142) who indicated their sexual harassment training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment increased between 2005 and 2006 (78% vs. 87%). The percentage of USNA women who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective (5% vs. 9%) or moderately effective (26% vs. 37%) increased, whereas the percentage of USNA women who indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly effective (47% vs. 40%) or not at all effective (22% vs. 13%) decreased. The decrease in the percentage indicating training was not at all effective occurred for USNA women across all class years, and the increase in the percentage indicating it was very effective occurred across all class years, with the exception of third-year women for whom there was no change found.

Similarly, the percentage of USNA men (Figure 143) who indicated their sexual harassment training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment also increased between 2005 and 2006 (81% vs. 91%). The percentage of USNA men who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective (5% vs. 18%) or moderately effective (31% vs. 39%) increased, whereas the percentage of USNA men who indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly effective (45% vs. 34%) or not at all effective (19% vs. 9%) decreased. The decrease in that the percentage indicating such training was not at all effective occurred for USNA men across all class years, and the increase in the percentage indicating it was very effective also occurred across all class years.

USAFA by Class Year

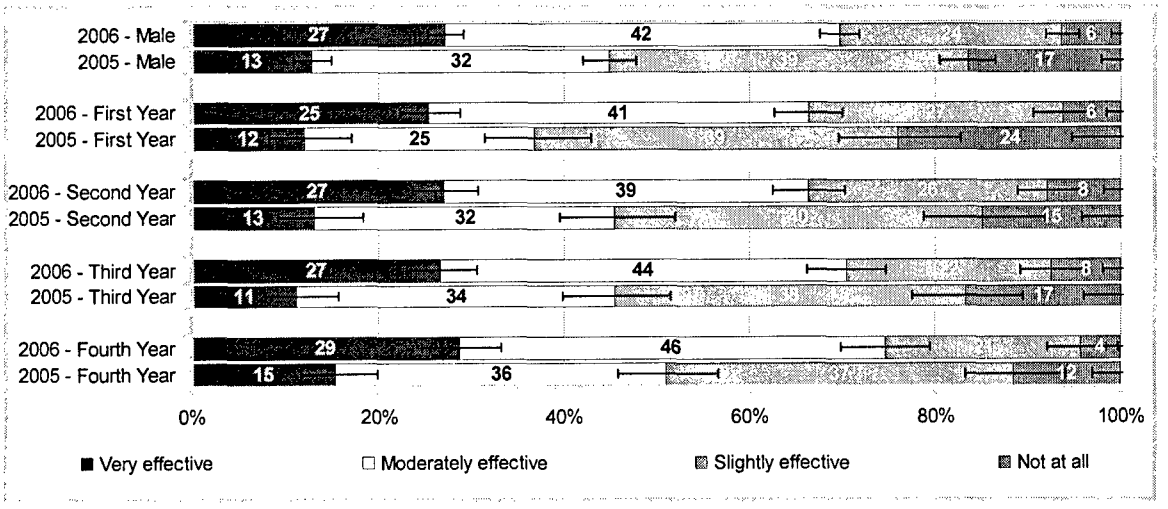
In 2006, 20% of USAFA women (Figure 144) and 27% of men (Figure 145) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Third-year (17%) women were less likely to indicate the training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Second-year (38%) women were less likely to indicate their training was moderately effective than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (28%) women were less likely to indicate their training was slightly effective than women in the other class years. First-year (9%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men in class year for effectiveness of sexual harassment training in reducing/preventing sexual harassment.

Figure 144.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 145.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USAFA women (Figure 144) who indicated their sexual harassment training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment increased between 2005 and 2006 (86% vs. 94%). The percentage of USAFA women who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective (10% vs. 20%) or moderately effective (35% vs. 43%) increased, whereas the percentage of USAFA women who indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly effective (40% vs. 31%) or not at all effective (14% vs. 6%) decreased. The increase in the percentage indicating such training was very effective occurred for USAFA women across all class years. The decrease in the percentage indicating it was not at all effective also occurred across all class years, with the exception of first-year women for whom there was no change found.

Similarly, the percentage of USAFA men (Figure 145) who indicated their sexual harassment training was effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment also increased between 2005 and 2006 (83% vs. 94%). The percentage of USAFA men who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective (13% vs. 27%) or moderately effective (32% vs. 42%) increased, whereas the percentage of USAFA men who indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly effective (39% vs. 24%) or not at all effective (17% vs. 6%) decreased. The increase in the percentage indicating such training was very effective occurred for men across all class years. The decrease in the percentage indicating it was not at all effective also occurred across all class years.

Understanding Prevention and Response Procedures

After responding to questions related to the amount and effectiveness of their sexual assault and sexual harassment training, students were asked whether they understand various concepts and procedures generally covered in sexual assault and sexual harassment training programs (e.g., the difference between sexual assault and sexual harassment, how to report, how to obtain counseling, services an Academy can provide). This section summarizes the responses of students at each Academy by gender, class year, and survey year.

USMA Women by Class Year

In 2006, the majority of female (65-99%) (Table 76) USMA cadets indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training that were included in the survey. First-year (100%) and third-year (99%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (95%) women were less likely. Second-year (78%) and fourth-year (80%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas third-year (66%) women were less likely. First-year (73%) and second-year (70%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas fourth-year (57%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (85%) women were less likely to indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault than women in the other class years. Third-year and fourth-year (both 91%) women were less likely to indicate they know how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault than women in the other class years. First-year (93%) and third-year (87%) women were more likely to indicate they know the

services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (73%) women were less likely. First-year (94%) women were more likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (75%) women were less likely. First-year (89%) women were more likely to indicate they know the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults, whereas fourth-year (79%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (87%) women were less likely to indicate they know where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures than women in the other class years.

Table 76.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2006	98	100	98	99	95
	2005	96	99	97	95	94
How to report sexual harassment	2006	97	97	98	97	97
	2005	96	97	96	98	94
How to report sexual assault	2006	99	99	99	98	98
	2005	97	99	97	98	95
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2006	75	75	78	66	80
How to report stalking	2006	65	73	70	63	57
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2006	98	99	98	97	98
	2005	98	96	99	99	98
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2006	93	98	95	94	85
	2005	94	96	98	92	91
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2006	93	97	95	91	91
	2005	94	97	93	93	93
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault	2006	84	93	86	87	73
	2005	81	86	85	82	73
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault	2006	82	94	83	81	75
	2005	77	85	80	74	71
The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults	2006	82	89	81	83	79
	2005	85	92	89	79	83
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2006	91	94	94	91	87
	2005	90	94	92	86	88
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-4*	*±1-4*	*±1-3*	*±1-2*

USMA Men by Class Year

In 2006, the majority of male (73-98%) (Table 77) USMA cadets indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training that were included in the survey. Fourth-year (83%) USMA men were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas third-year (67%) men were less likely. First-year (80%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas fourth-year (66%) men were less likely. Second-year (93%) men were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (86%) men were less likely. Fourth-year (88%) men were less likely to indicate they know where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures than men in the other class years.

Table 77.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2006	97	100	97	96	97
	2005	96	97	98	94	94
How to report sexual harassment	2006	97	97	99	96	97
	2005	97	98	96	97	97
How to report sexual assault	2006	98	99	99	97	98
	2005	98	99	98	97	98
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2006	75	75	73	67	83
How to report stalking	2006	73	80	76	73	66
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2006	98	97	99	98	97
	2005	97	99	96	97	94
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2006	93	95	95	95	89
	2005	92	97	90	91	92
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2006	96	99	95	96	93
	2005	95	96	93	95	95
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault	2006	90	92	93	89	86
	2005	82	87	84	80	77
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault	2006	89	92	92	89	86
	2005	82	87	81	79	80
The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults	2006	93	95	93	91	93
	2005	88	94	87	87	83
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2006	93	96	96	95	88
	2005	93	94	94	93	90
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±0-6*	*±2-5*	*±3-6*	*±3-5*

USMA by Survey Year

The percentage of USMA women (Table 76) who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (96% vs. 98%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both first-year (99% vs. 100%) and third-year (95% vs. 99%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (96% vs. 97%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both second-year (96% vs. 98%) and fourth-year (94% vs. 97%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they

understand how to report sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (97% vs. 99%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both second-year (97% vs. 99%) and fourth-year (95% vs. 98%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (96% vs. 99%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for both second-year (99% vs. 98%) and third-year (99% vs. 97%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (94% vs. 93%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both first-year (96% vs. 98%) and third-year (92% vs. 94%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for both second-year (98% vs. 95%) and fourth-year (91% vs. 85%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 for second-year (93% vs. 95%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for fourth-year women (93% vs. 91%). The percentage of women who indicated they understand the services their Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (81% vs. 84%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both first-year (86% vs. 93%) and third-year (82% vs. 87%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (77% vs. 82%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (85% vs. 94%), second-year (80% vs. 83%), third-year (74% vs. 81%), and fourth-year (71% vs. 75%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (85% vs. 82%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for third-year (79% vs. 83%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for first-year (92% vs. 89%), second-year (89% vs. 81%), and fourth-year (83% vs. 79%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (90% vs. 91%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both second-year (92% vs. 94%) and third-year (86% vs. 91%) women.

The percentage of USMA men (Table 77) who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (96% vs. 97%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both first-year (97% vs. 100%) and fourth-year (94% vs. 97%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for second-year (96% vs. 99%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 for fourth-year (94% vs. 97%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 for second-year (90% vs. 95%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (96% vs. 99%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand the services their Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (82% vs. 90%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (87% vs. 92%), second-year (84% vs. 93%), third-year (80% vs. 89%) and fourth-year (77% vs. 86%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (82% vs.

89%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (87% vs. 92%), second-year (81% vs. 92%), third-year (79% vs. 89%), and fourth-year (80% vs. 86%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults increased between 2005 and 2006 (88% vs. 93%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both second-year (87% vs. 93%) and fourth-year (83% vs. 93%) men.

USNA Women by Class Year

In 2006, with one exception, the majority of female (64-97%) (Table 78) midshipmen indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training that were included in the survey. Less than half of women (38%) indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault.

Fourth-year (90%) women were less likely to indicate they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years. Fourth-year women were also less likely to indicate they know how to report sexual harassment (83%) and sexual assault (89%) than women in the other class years. Fourth-year (42%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas third-year (33%) women were less likely. Second-year (69%) and third-year (71%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas fourth-year (59%) women were less likely. First-year (93%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (80%) women were less likely. First-year (76%) and second-year (73%) women were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (61%) women were less likely. First-year (74%) and third-year (71%) women were more likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (62%) women were less likely. First-year (74%) women were more likely to indicate they know the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults, whereas fourth-year (58%) women were less likely.

Table 78.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2006	95	98	95	97	90
	2005	93	99	96	94	87
How to report sexual harassment	2006	90	92	93	92	83
	2005	91	96	95	92	85
How to report sexual assault	2006	93	94	95	96	89
	2005	94	98	96	95	90
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2006	38	36	40	33	42
How to report stalking	2006	66	65	69	71	59
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2006	97	98	95	98	97
	2005	96	99	99	96	93
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2006	87	93	88	87	80
	2005	85	94	82	87	80
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2006	90	92	92	90	87
	2005	89	95	93	87	86
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault	2006	69	76	73	69	61
	2005	59	71	57	63	50
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault	2006	68	74	67	71	62
	2005	58	70	51	57	54
The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults	2006	64	74	63	66	58
	2005	53	68	51	52	46
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2006	83	83	85	83	81
	2005	83	88	81	81	83
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±1-4*	*±1-2*	*±1-3*	*±1-2*

USNA Men by Class Year

In 2006, with one exception, the majority of male (73-97%) (Table 79) midshipmen indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training that were included in the survey. Less than half of men (40%) indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault.

Fourth-year USNA men were less likely to indicate they know how to report sexual harassment (91%) and sexual assault (93%) than men in the other class years. Fourth-year (46%) men were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted

reporting of sexual assault, whereas first-year (32%) men were less likely. First-year (82%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas fourth-year (70%) men were less likely. Second-year (96%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (84%) men were less likely. Second-year (80%) men were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (66%) men were less likely.

Table 79.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2006	97	96	97	96	97
	2005	94	95	95	93	94
How to report sexual harassment	2006	96	97	97	97	91
	2005	95	97	93	95	94
How to report sexual assault	2006	97	98	97	98	93
	2005	95	96	94	95	93
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2006	40	32	43	38	46
How to report stalking	2006	77	82	81	76	70
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2006	97	98	100	98	94
	2005	95	97	96	96	92
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2006	90	89	96	90	84
	2005	86	89	84	88	84
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2006	94	94	96	94	92
	2005	91	94	88	92	89
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault	2006	74	75	80	77	66
	2005	66	75	66	63	63
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault	2006	77	76	81	76	74
	2005	66	72	68	62	64
The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults	2006	73	77	73	72	68
	2005	64	72	63	62	61
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2006	89	87	91	89	87
	2005	89	93	86	89	88
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±2-6*	*±0-6*	*±3-6*	*±3-6*

USNA by Survey Year

The percentage of USNA women (Table 78) who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (93% vs. 95%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both third-year (94% vs. 97%) and fourth-year (87% vs. 90%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (91% vs. 90%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for first-year (96% vs. 92%), second-year (95% vs. 93%), and fourth-year (85% vs. 83%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (94% vs. 93%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for both first-year (98% vs. 94%) and fourth-year (90% vs. 89%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (96% vs. 97%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both third-year (96% vs. 98%) and fourth-year (93% vs. 97%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for second-year (99% vs. 95%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (85% vs. 87%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for second-year (82% vs. 88%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (89% vs. 90%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both third-year (87% vs. 90%) and fourth-year (86% vs. 87%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for first-year women (95% vs. 92%). The percentage of women who indicated they understand the services their Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (59% vs. 69%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (71% vs. 76%), second-year (57% vs. 73%), third-year (63% vs. 69%), and fourth-year (50% vs. 61%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (58% vs. 68%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (70% vs. 74%), second-year (51% vs. 67%), third-year (57% vs. 71%), and fourth-year (54% vs. 62%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults increased between 2005 and 2006 (53% vs. 64%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (68% vs. 74%), second-year (51% vs. 63%), third-year (52% vs. 66%), and fourth-year (46% vs. 58%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures increased between 2005 and 2006 for both second-year (81% vs. 85%) and third-year (81% vs. 83%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for first-year (88% vs. 83%) and fourth-year (83% vs. 81%) women.

The percentage of USNA men (Table 79) who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (94% vs. 97%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for both third-year (93% vs. 96%) and fourth-year (94% vs. 97%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for second-year (93% vs. 97%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (95% vs. 97%). Between 2005 and 2006, the

percentage increased for second-year (94% vs. 97%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (95% vs. 97%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for second-year (96% vs. 100%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (86% vs. 90%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for second-year (84% vs. 96%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (91% vs. 94%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for second-year (88% vs. 96%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand the services their Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (66% vs. 74%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for second-year (66% vs. 80%) and third-year (63% vs. 77%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (66% vs. 77%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for second-year (68% vs. 81%), third-year (62% vs. 76%), and fourth-year (64% vs. 74%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults increased between 2005 and 2006 (64% vs. 73%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for second-year (63% vs. 73%), third-year (62% vs. 72%), and fourth-year (61% vs. 68%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures increased between 2005 and 2006 for second-year (86% vs. 91%) men, whereas the percentage decreased for first-year (93% vs. 87%) men.

USAFA Women by Class Year

In 2006, the majority (68-99%) (Table 80) of female USAFA cadets indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training that were included in the survey. Fourth-year women were less likely to indicate they know how to report sexual harassment (89%) and sexual assault (94%) than women in the other class years. First-year (84%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas third-year (74%) women were less likely. First-year (80%) and second-year (74%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas third-year (64%) and fourth-year (60%) women were less likely. Fourth-year (88%) women were less likely to indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault than women in the other class years. First-year (93%) women were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (83%) women were less likely. First-year (89%) and second-year (90%) women were more likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (78%) women were less likely. First-year (89%) and second-year (84%) women were more likely to indicate they know the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults, whereas fourth-year (70%) women were less likely. First-year (98%) women were more likely to indicate they know where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures, whereas fourth-year (86%) women were less likely.

Table 80.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2006	98	98	99	98	95
	2005	97	96	99	99	94
How to report sexual harassment	2006	95	99	97	96	89
	2005	96	97	99	95	95
How to report sexual assault	2006	97	99	98	97	94
	2005	97	98	99	96	96
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2006	80	84	82	74	79
How to report stalking	2006	68	80	74	64	60
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2006	99	100	99	99	97
	2005	99	99	100	99	98
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2006	93	96	95	95	88
	2005	94	94	98	95	91
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2006	97	99	98	96	95
	2005	96	98	98	95	95
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault	2006	89	93	90	90	83
	2005	87	86	92	87	85
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault	2006	85	89	90	85	78
	2005	85	91	91	85	77
The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults	2006	80	89	84	80	70
	2005	81	86	88	75	78
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2006	92	98	94	92	86
	2005	93	95	94	92	91
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-5*	*±0-5*	*±1-4*	*±1-4*

USAFA Men by Class Year

In 2006, the majority (71-99%) (Table 81) of male USAFA cadets indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training that were included in the survey. Third-year (72%) USAFA men were less likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault than men in the other class years. First-year (78%) and second-year (79%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas fourth-year (57%) men were less likely. Fourth-year (89%) men were less likely to indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual

assault than men in the other class years. First-year (94%) and second-year (95%) men were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (86%) men were less likely. First-year (94%) and second-year (93%) men were more likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault, whereas fourth-year (83%) men were less likely. First-year (90%) and second-year (91%) men were more likely to indicate they know the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults, whereas fourth-year (75%) men were less likely. Fourth-year (84%) men were less likely to indicate they know where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures than men in the other class years.

Table 81.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Year	Total	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2006	96	99	98	97	93
	2005	97	98	96	99	96
How to report sexual harassment	2006	96	98	97	96	92
	2005	97	96	96	99	95
How to report sexual assault	2006	97	99	98	96	96
	2005	97	96	96	99	96
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2006	77	78	78	72	80
How to report stalking	2006	71	78	79	73	57
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2006	99	100	99	99	98
	2005	98	97	98	98	97
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2006	94	97	97	94	89
	2005	94	94	96	93	91
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2006	97	99	99	97	94
	2005	97	96	97	98	97
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault	2006	91	94	95	90	86
	2005	87	88	89	86	86
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault	2006	89	94	93	88	83
	2005	87	88	89	87	84
The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults	2006	85	90	91	85	75
	2005	82	82	83	86	78
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2006	91	96	95	93	84
	2005	93	93	96	93	91
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±0-6*	*±2-6*	*±2-5*	*±2-5*

USAFA by Survey Year

The percentage of USAFA women (Table 80) who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for third-year (99% vs. 98%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (96% vs. 95%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for second-year (99% vs. 97%) and fourth-year (95% vs. 89%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for fourth-year (96% vs.

94%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (99% vs. 100%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for second-year (98% vs. 95%) and fourth-year (91% vs. 88%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand the services their Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (86% vs. 93%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults increased between 2005 and 2006 for third-year (75% vs. 80%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for fourth-year (78% vs. 70%) women. The percentage of women who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures increased between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (95% vs. 98%) women, whereas the percentage decreased for fourth-year (91% vs. 86%) women.

The percentage of USAFA men (Table 81) who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for fourth-year (96% vs. 93%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for third-year (99% vs. 96%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (96% vs. 99%) men, whereas the percentage decreased for third-year (99% vs. 96%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (97% vs. 100%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (94% vs. 97%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (96% vs. 99%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand the services their Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault increased between 2005 and 2006 (87% vs. 91%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage increased for first-year (88% vs. 94%) and second-year (89% vs. 95%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for sexual assault increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 for first-year (88% vs. 94%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults increased between 2005 and 2006 for both first-year (82% vs. 90%) and second-year (83% vs. 91%) men. The percentage of men who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (93% vs. 91%). Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage decreased for fourth-year (91% vs. 84%) men.

Chapter 7: Progress

This chapter examines student perceptions of the progress their Academy has made in reducing the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment, comparisons of student perceptions of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities, and perceptions of safety from sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault

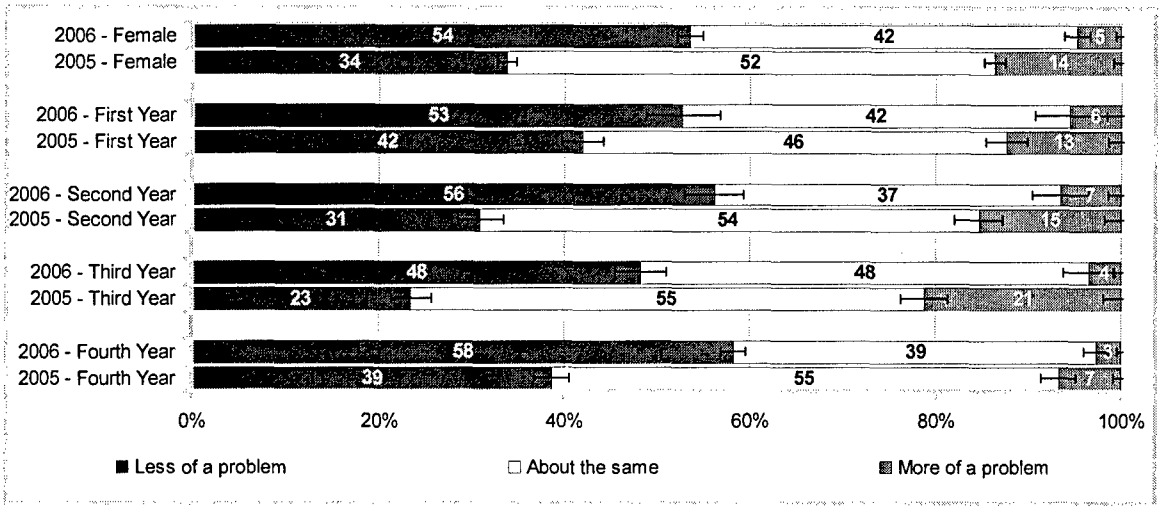
On the *SAGR2006* survey, students were asked whether, in their opinion, sexual assault at their Academy had become more or less of a problem since they became a student. Unlike survey questions discussed in earlier chapters, the question covered a student's overall experience at the Academy rather than events since June 2005. Depending on a student's class year, students had varying timeframes upon which to reflect (i.e., first-year students were judging over a longer time period and fourth-year students were judging over a shorter time).

Given the increased focus on sexual assault training during the 2006 academic year, the expectation would be an increase in student perceptions that their Academy is making progress in reducing these incidents.

USMA by Class Year

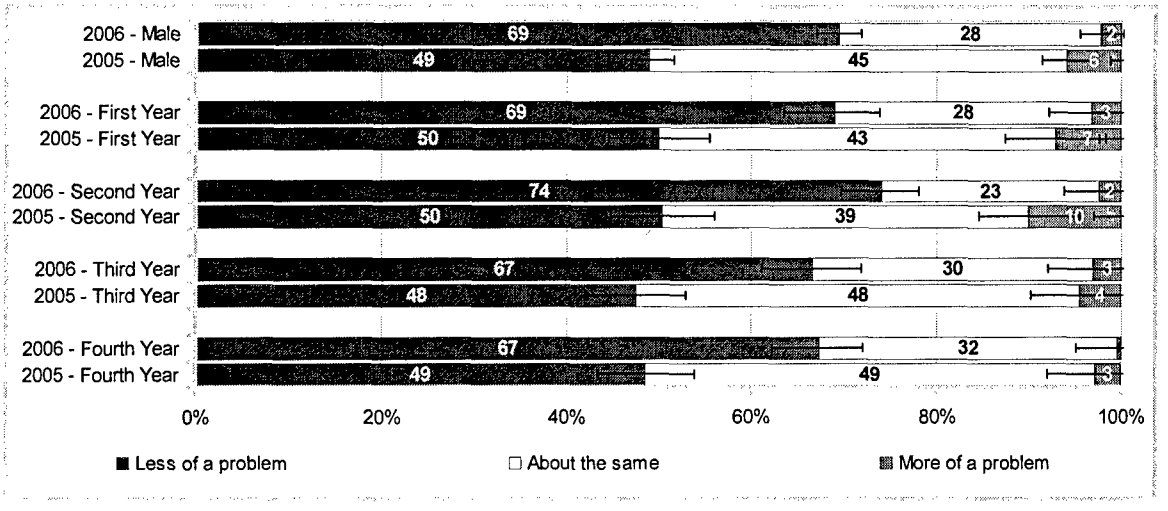
Fifty-four percent of women and 69% of men indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since they enrolled at the Academy (Figure 146 and Figure 147). Few USMA women (5%) and men (2%) indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem. Fourth-year (58%) women were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become less of a problem, whereas second-year (7%) women were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become more of a problem. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 146.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 147.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USMA women who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student increased between 2005 and 2006 (34% vs.

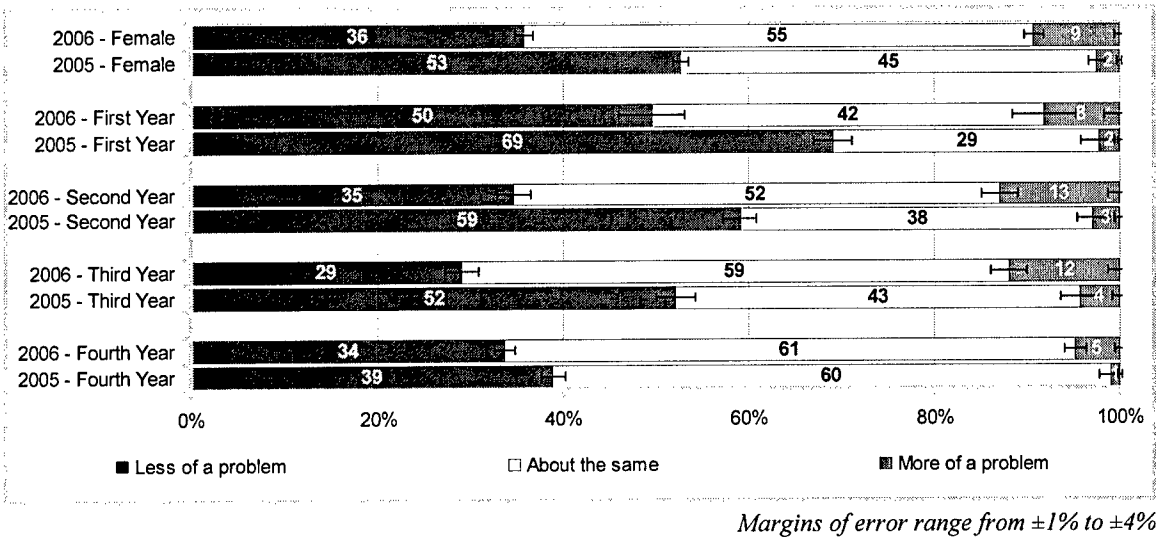
54%) (Figure 146). Perceptions that sexual assault has become less of a problem increased for women in all class years. Second-year (31% vs. 56%) and third-year (23% vs. 48%) women had the largest percentage-point increase in indicating sexual assault was less of a problem, although first-year (42% vs. 53%) and fourth-year (39% vs. 58%) women were also more positive in 2006 than in 2005.

As shown in Figure 147, the percentage of USMA men who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem since becoming a student increased between 2005 and 2006 (49% vs. 69%). Perceptions that sexual assault has become less of a problem increased for men in all class years. Second-year (50% vs. 74%) men had the largest percentage-point increase in indicating sexual assault was less of a problem, although first-year (50% vs. 69%), third-year (48% vs. 67%), and fourth-year (49% vs. 67%) men were also more positive in 2006 than in 2005.

USNA by Class Year

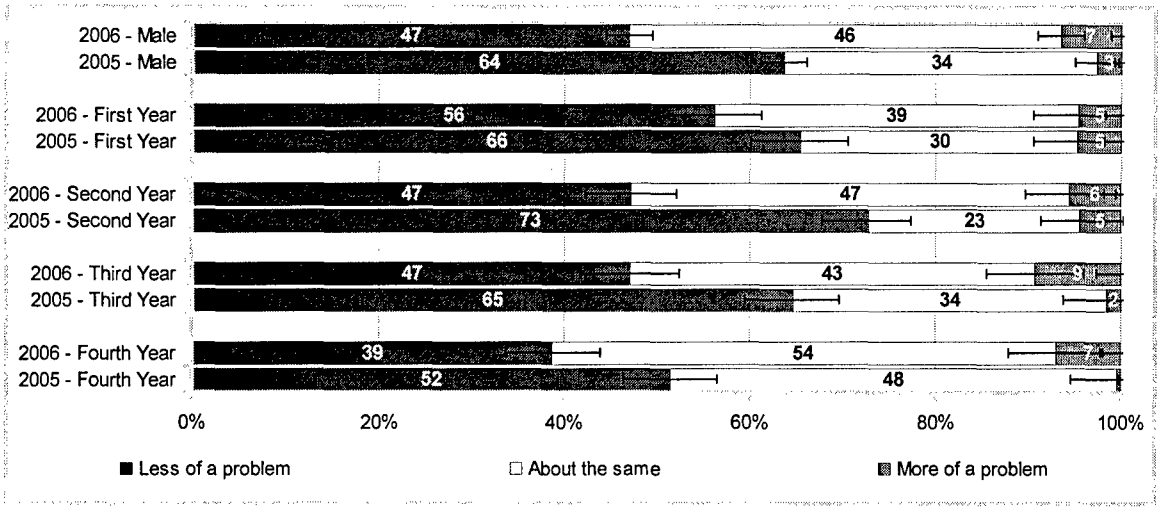
In 2006, 36% of USNA women and 47% of men indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy (Figure 148 and Figure 149). First-year (50%) women were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become less of a problem, whereas second-year (13%) and third-year (12%) women were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become more of a problem. Similarly, first-year (56%) men were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become less of a problem than men in the other class years.

Figure 148.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 149.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USNA women who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student declined between 2005 and 2006 (53% vs. 36%) (Figure 148). Perceptions that sexual assault has become less of a problem declined for women in all class years. Second-year (59% vs. 35%) and third-year (52% vs. 29%) women had the largest percentage-point decrease in indicating sexual assault has become less of a problem, although first-year (69% vs. 50%) and fourth-year (39% vs. 34%) women were also less positive in 2006 than in 2005.

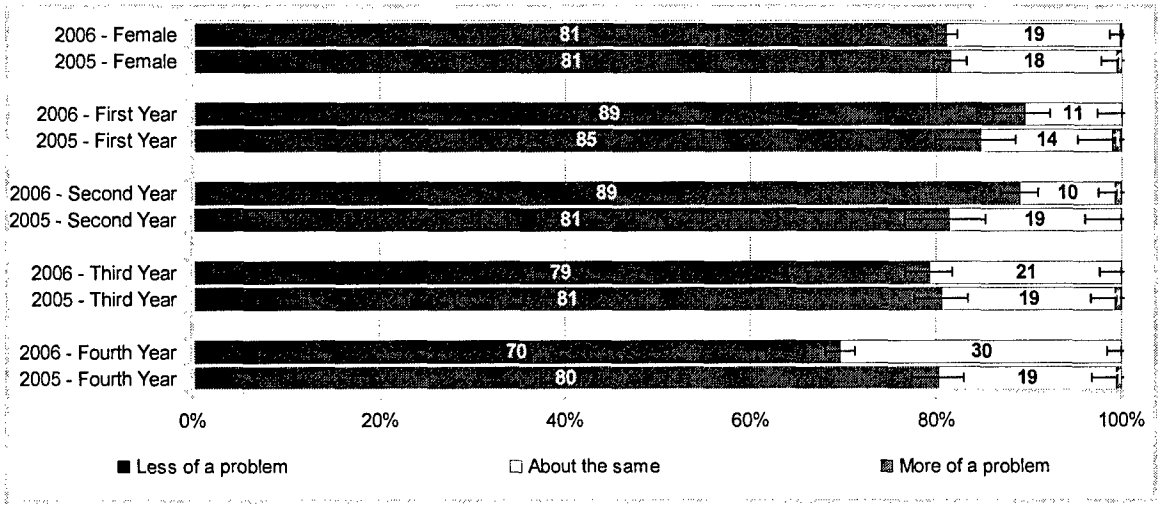
The percentage of USNA men who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem since becoming a student declined between 2005 and 2006 (64% vs. 47%) (Figure 149). Perceptions that sexual assault has become less of a problem declined for men in all class years. Second-year (73% vs. 47%) and third-year (65% vs. 47%) men had the largest percentage-point decrease in indicating sexual assault has become less of a problem, although first-year (66% vs. 56%) and fourth-year (52% vs. 39%) men were also less positive in 2006 than in 2005.

USAFA by Class Year

The majority of women (81%) and men (88%) indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since they enrolled at the Academy (Figure 150 and Figure 151). Less than 1% of USAFA women and men indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem. First-year (89%) and second-year (89%) women were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become less of a problem than women in the other class years. Similarly, first-year

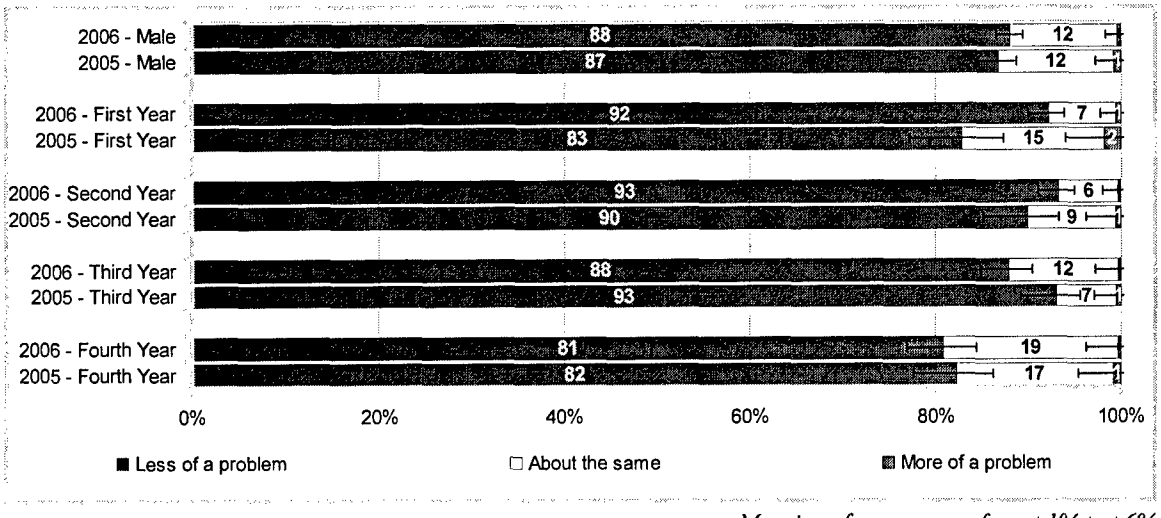
(92%) and second-year (93%) men were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become less of a problem than men in the other class years.

Figure 150.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±5%

Figure 151.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USAFA women who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 150). However, perceptions that sexual assault has become less of a problem increased for second-year (81% vs. 89%) women and declined for fourth-year (80% vs. 70%) women.

The percentage of USAFA men who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem since becoming a student did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 151). However, perceptions that sexual assault has become less of a problem increased for first-year (83% vs. 92%) and declined for third-year (93% vs. 88%) men.

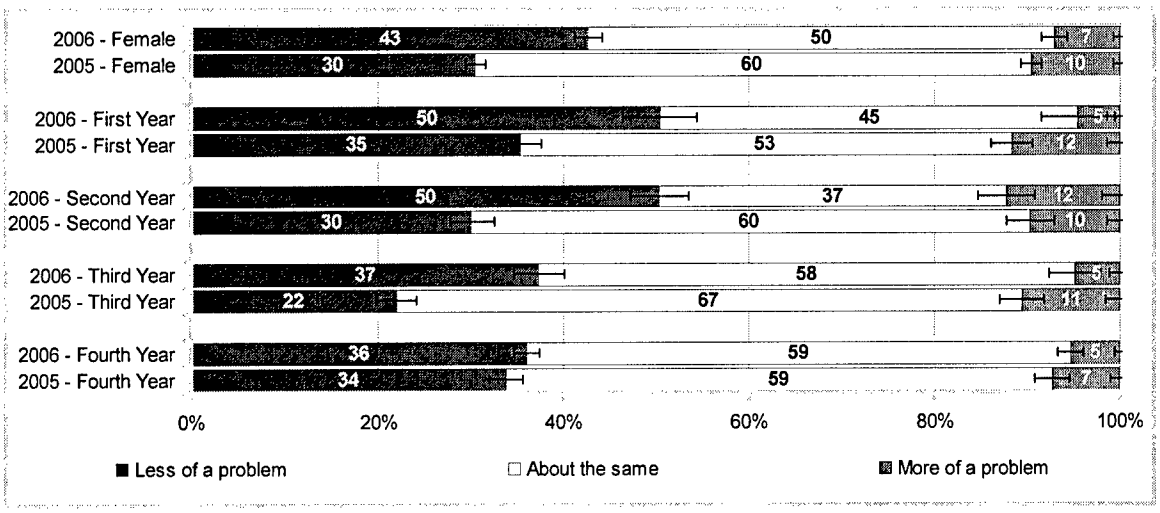
Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment

Assessing whether sexual harassment is declining at the Academies was a concern on the *SAGR2006*. On the *SAGR2006* survey, students were asked whether sexual harassment at their Academy has become more or less of a problem since they became a student. First-year students were judging over a longer time period and fourth-year students were judging over a shorter time period than students in the other class years.

USMA by Class Year

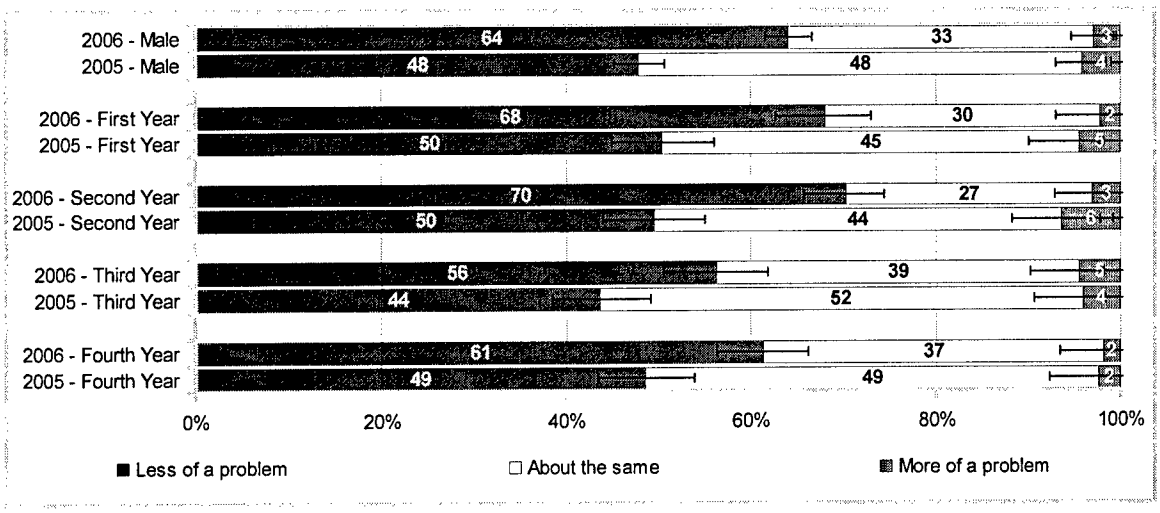
In 2006, 43% of USMA women and 64% of men indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since they enrolled (Figure 152 and Figure 153). Second-year (12%) women were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become more of a problem than women in the other class years. Second-year (70%) men were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become less of a problem than men in the other class years.

Figure 152.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 153.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

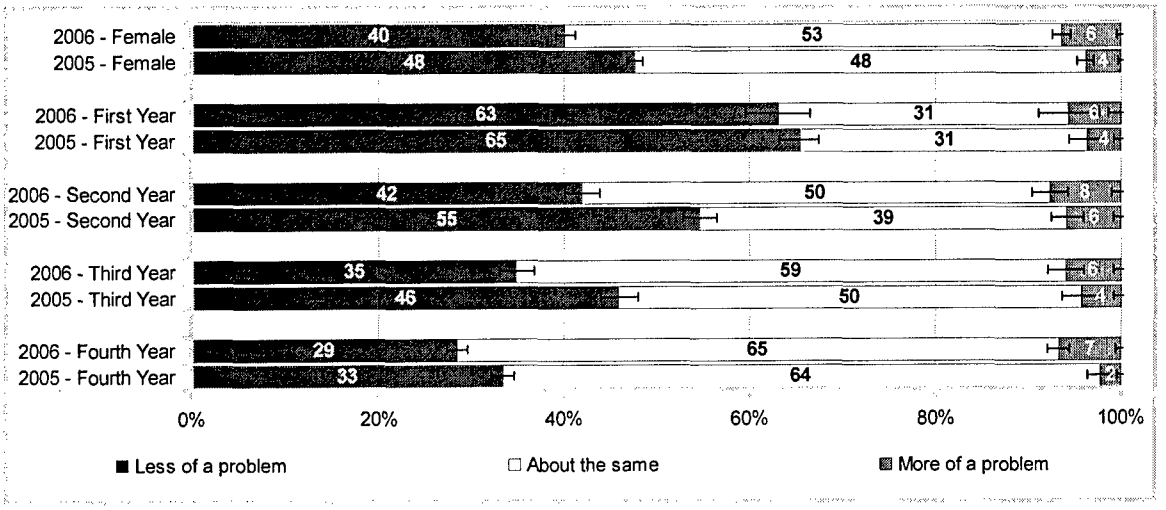
The percentage of USMA women who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student increased between 2005 and 2006 (30% vs. 43%) (Figure 152). Perceptions that sexual harassment has become less of a problem increased for first-year (35% vs. 50%), second-year (30% vs. 50%), and third-year (22% vs. 37%) women.

The percentage of USMA men who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem since becoming a student increased between 2005 and 2006 (48% vs. 64%) (Figure 153). Perceptions that sexual harassment has become less of a problem increased for men in all class years. First-year (50% vs. 68%) and second-year (50% vs. 70%) men had the largest percentage-point increase in indicating sexual harassment was less of a problem, although third-year (44% vs. 56%) and fourth-year (49% vs. 61%) men were also more positive in 2006 than in 2005.

USNA by Class Year

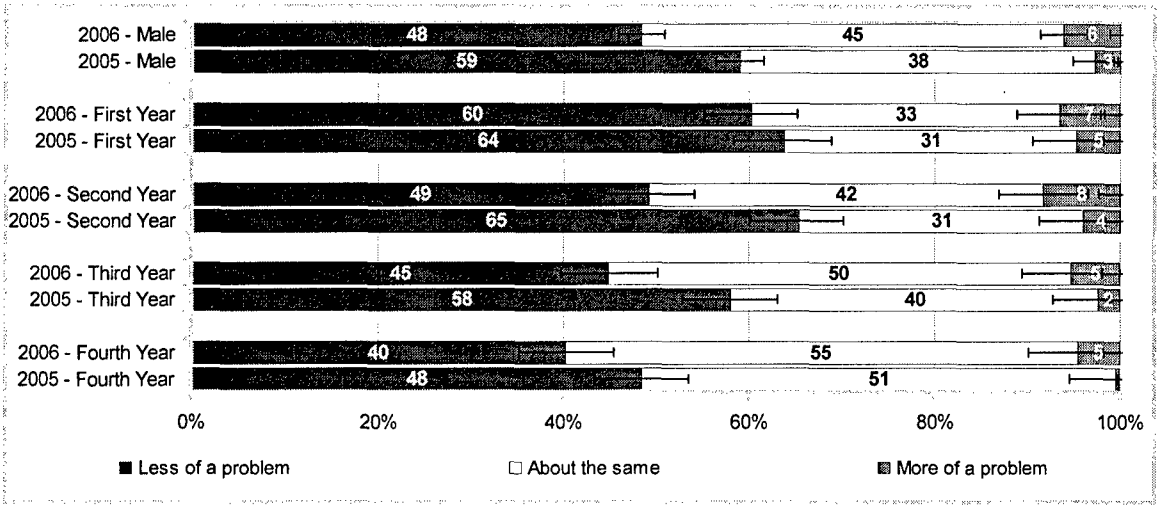
In 2006, 40% of USNA women and 48% of men indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since they enrolled (Figure 154 and Figure 155). Few women and men (both 6%) indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem. First-year (63%) women were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become less of a problem than women in the other class years. Similarly, first-year (60%) men were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become less of a problem than men in the other class years.

Figure 154.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 155.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

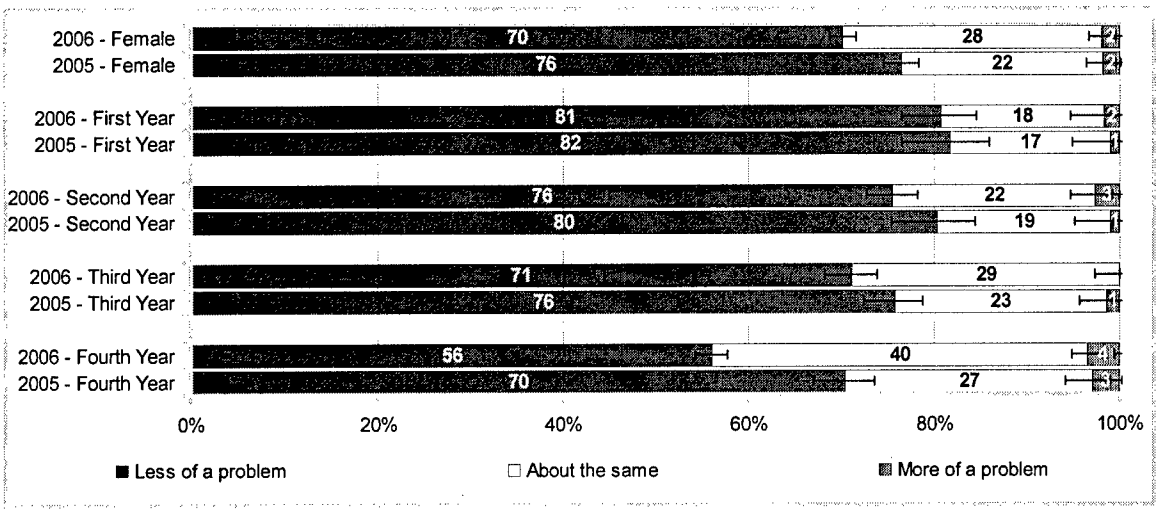
The percentage of USNA women who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student declined between 2005 and 2006 (48% vs. 40%) (Figure 154). Perceptions that sexual harassment has become less of a problem declined for second-year (55% vs. 42%), third-year (46% vs. 35%), and fourth-year (33% vs. 29%) women.

The percentage of USNA men who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem since becoming a student declined between 2005 and 2006 (59% vs. 48%) (Figure 155). Perceptions that sexual harassment has become less of a problem declined for second-year (65% vs. 49%), third-year (58% vs. 45%), and fourth-year (48% vs. 40%) men.

USAFA by Class Year

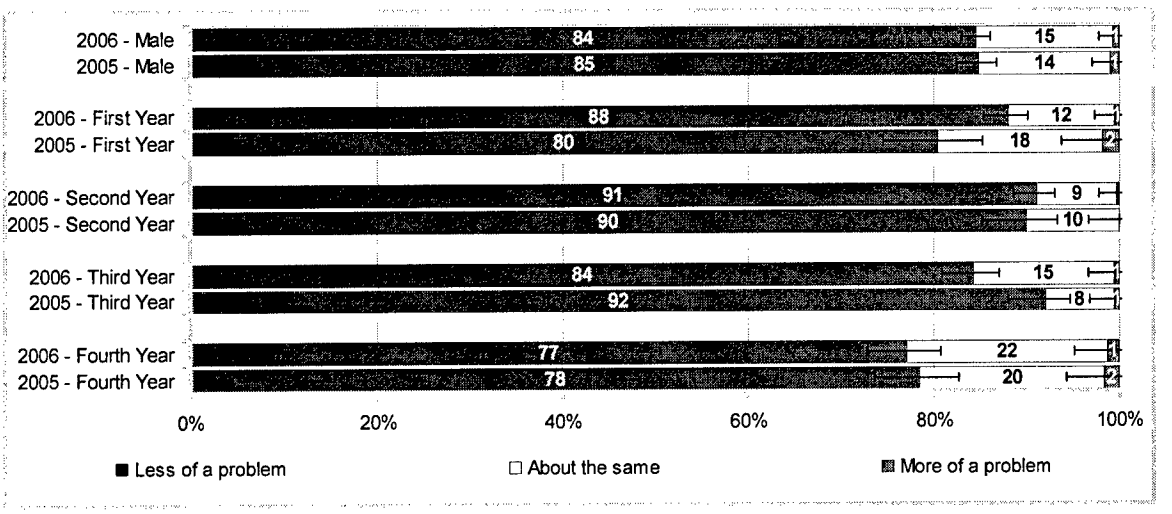
In 2006, 70% of USAFA women and 84% of men indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since they enrolled (Figure 156 and Figure 157). Few women (2%) and men (1%) indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem. First-year (81%) and second-year (76%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment has become less of a problem than women in the other class years. Similarly, first-year (88%) and second-year (91%) men were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment has become less of a problem than men in the other class years.

Figure 156.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±6%

Figure 157.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±6%

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USAFA women who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student declined between 2005 and 2006 (76% vs. 70%) (Figure 156). Perceptions that sexual harassment has become less of a problem declined for third-year (76% vs. 71%) and fourth-year (70% vs. 56%) women.

The percentage of USAFA men who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem since becoming a student did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 157). However, perceptions that sexual harassment has become less of a problem increased for first-year (80% vs. 88%) men and decreased for third-year (92% vs. 84%) men.

Comparison of Sexual Assault at Civilian Colleges/Universities

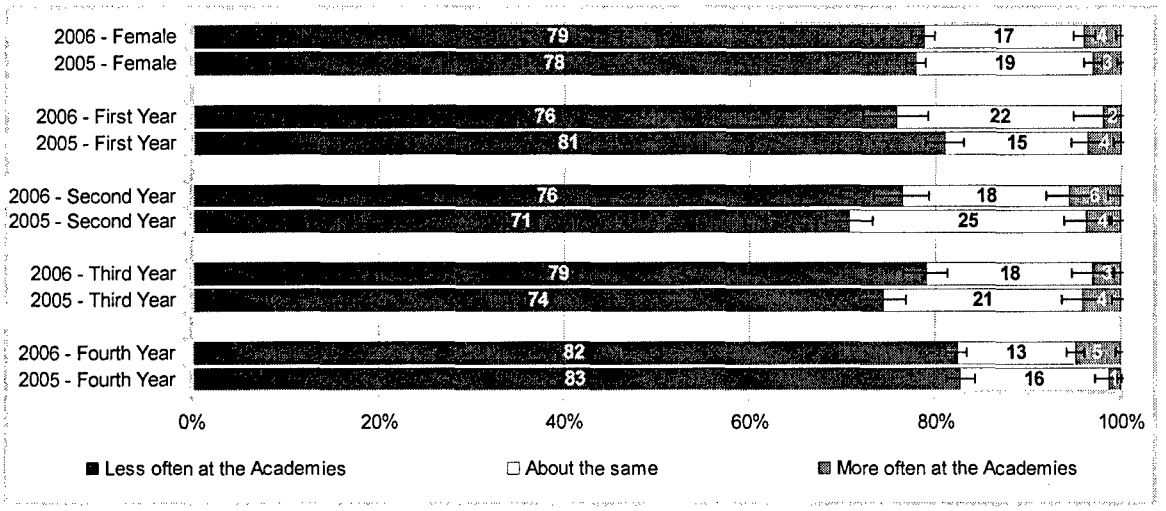
On the *SAGR2006* survey, students were asked their opinions of how often sexual assault occurs at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities. As discussed in Chapter 1, surveys have found that 18-27% of women at civilian colleges were likely to indicate they had been victims of attempted or completed rape at some time in their lives (Kanin, 1957; Koss, 1985; Koss et al., 1987; Brener et al., 1999; Fisher et al., 2000). A 1997 survey found 3% of college women indicated they were victims of attempted or completed rape during a seven-month period. Data from the Department of Justice's National Crime Victimization Survey for 1995-2002 found that 6% of college women indicated they had been raped during the previous 12 months. Based on the data, there is no basis for concluding that sexual assaults at civilian colleges have declined. Instead, it is more likely that the rate has remained the same or increased. Academy students' responses in this section reflect their perceptions of the climate at civilian colleges, and their perceptions are based on a combination of factors, such as knowledge of friends' or families' experiences, national statistics, and personal experience. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Less often at the Academies represents the combination of much less often and less often. More often represents the combination of much more often and more often. Additionally, women (8%) and men (6%) who indicated "don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

USMA by Class Year

In 2006, 79% percent of USMA women and 92% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 158 and Figure 159). Fourth-year (82%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than women in the other class years. Second-year (96%) men were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than men in the other class years.

Figure 158.

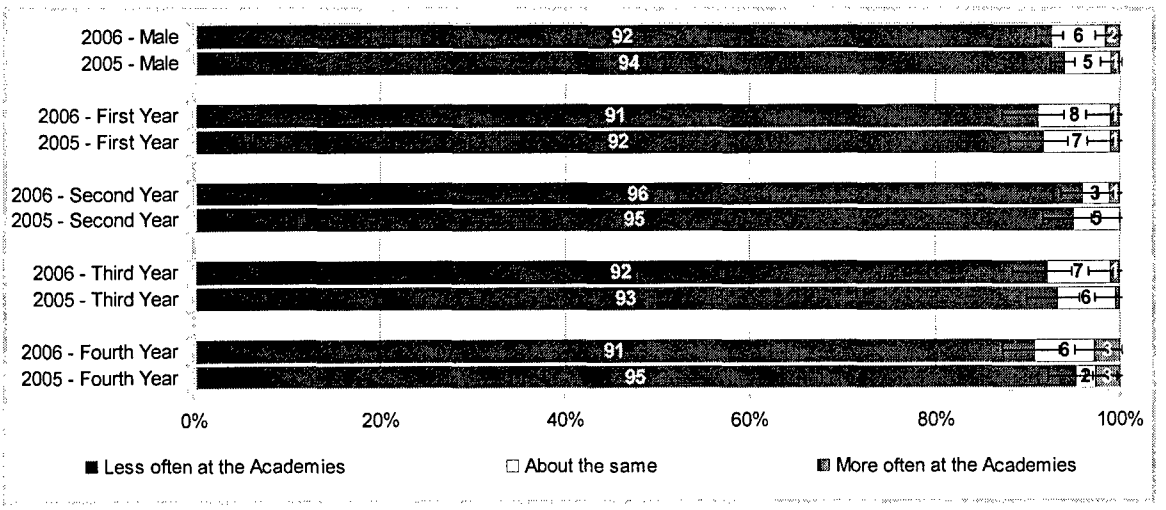
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 159.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±4%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

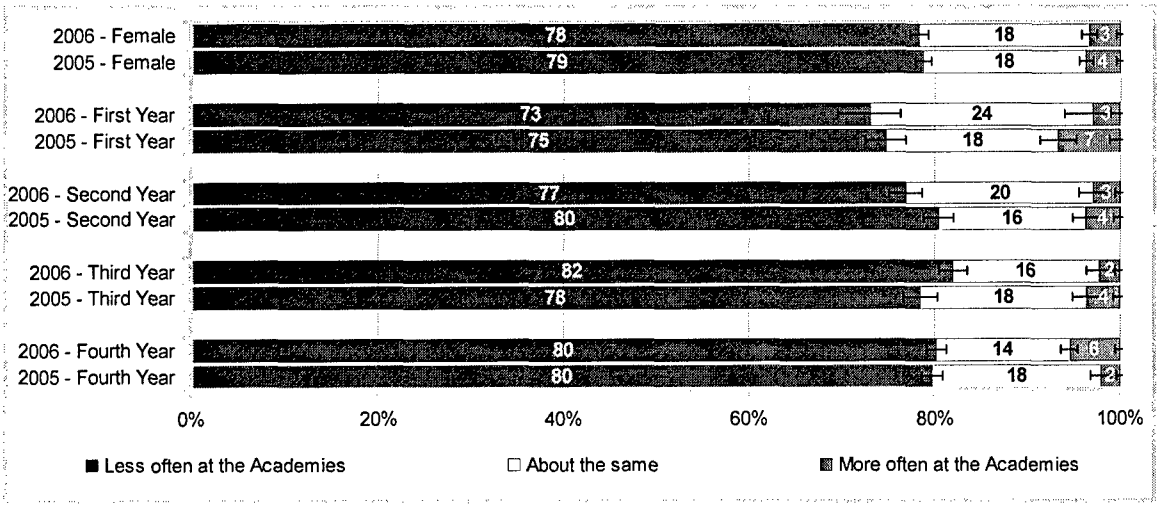
The percentage of USMA women who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 158). However, perceptions that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies declined for first-year (81% vs. 76%) women and increased for second-year (71% vs. 76%) and third-year (74% vs. 79%) women.

The percentage of USMA men who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 159). However, perceptions that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies declined for fourth-year (95% vs. 91%) men.

USNA by Class Year

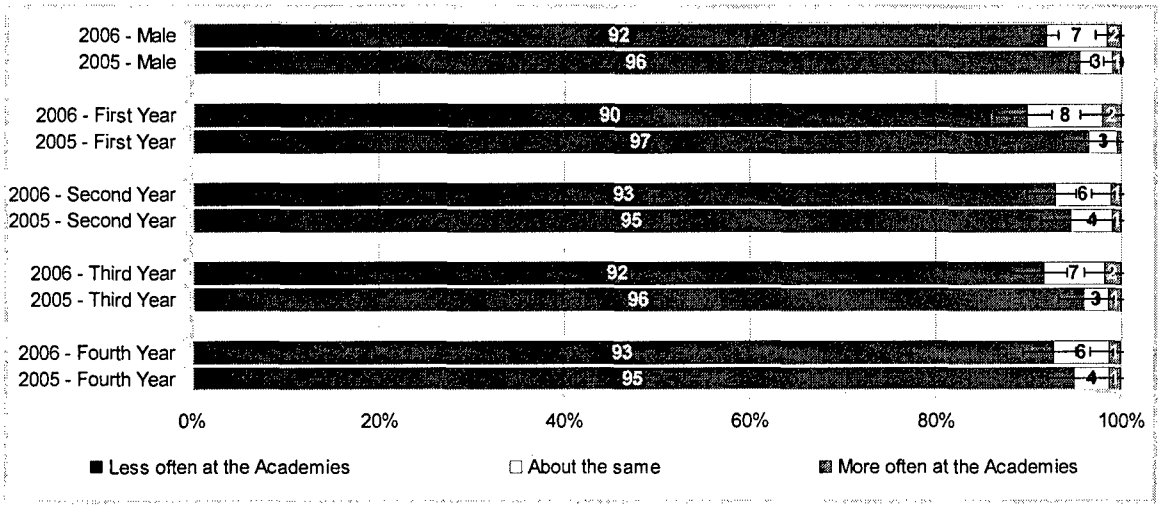
In 2006, 78% percent of USNA women and 92% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 160 and Figure 161). Third-year (82%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies, whereas fourth-year (6%) women were more likely to indicate that it occurs more often at the Academies. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 160.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 161.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

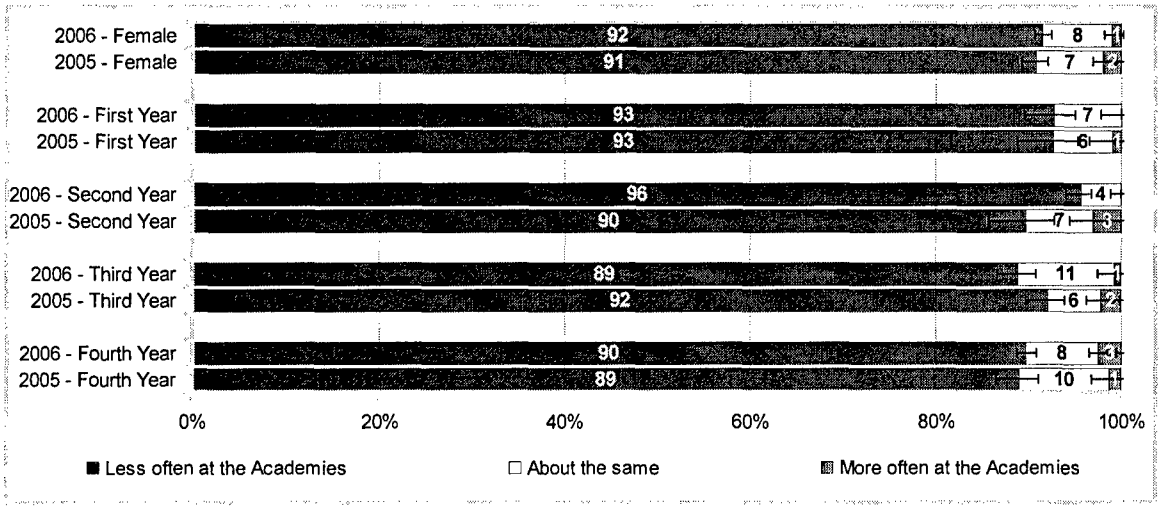
The percentage of USNA women who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 160). However, perceptions that sexual assault occurs less frequently at the Academies declined for second-year (80% vs. 77%) women and increased for third-year (78% vs. 82%) women.

The percentage of USNA men who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities declined between 2005 and 2006 (96% vs. 92%) (Figure 161). Perceptions that sexual assault occurs less frequently at the Academies declined for first-year (97% vs. 90%) and third-year (96% vs. 92%) men.

USAFA by Class Year

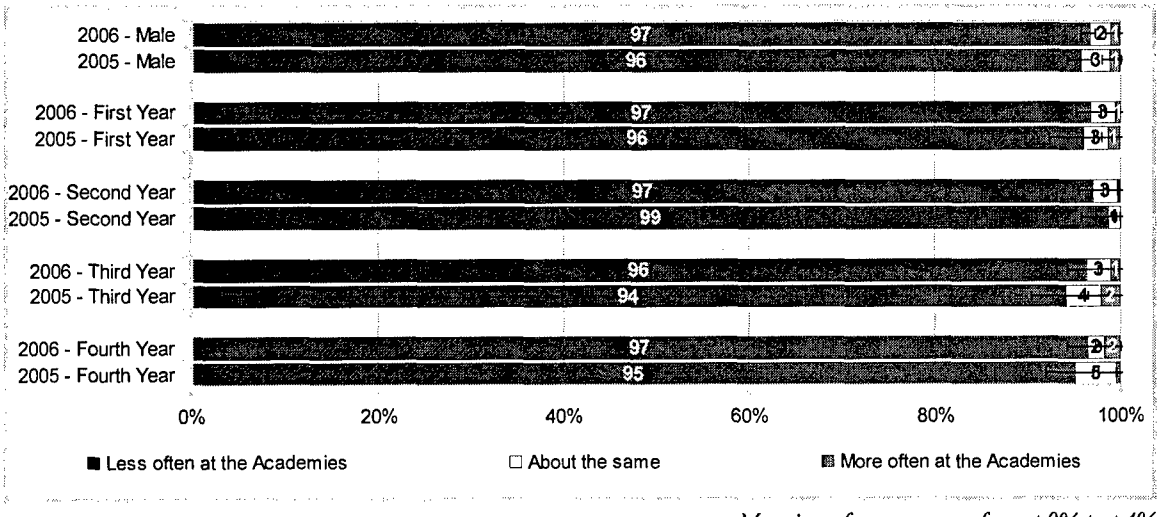
In 2006, 92% percent of USAFA women and 97% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 162 and Figure 163). Second-year (96%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies, whereas fourth-year (3%) women were more likely to indicate that it occurs more often at the Academies. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 162.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±5%

Figure 163.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±0% to ±4%

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USAFA women who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 162). However, perceptions that sexual assault occurs less frequently at the Academies declined for third-year (92% vs. 89%) women and increased for second-year (90% vs. 96%) women.

The percentage of USAFA men who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 163).

Comparison of Sexual Harassment at Civilian Colleges/Universities

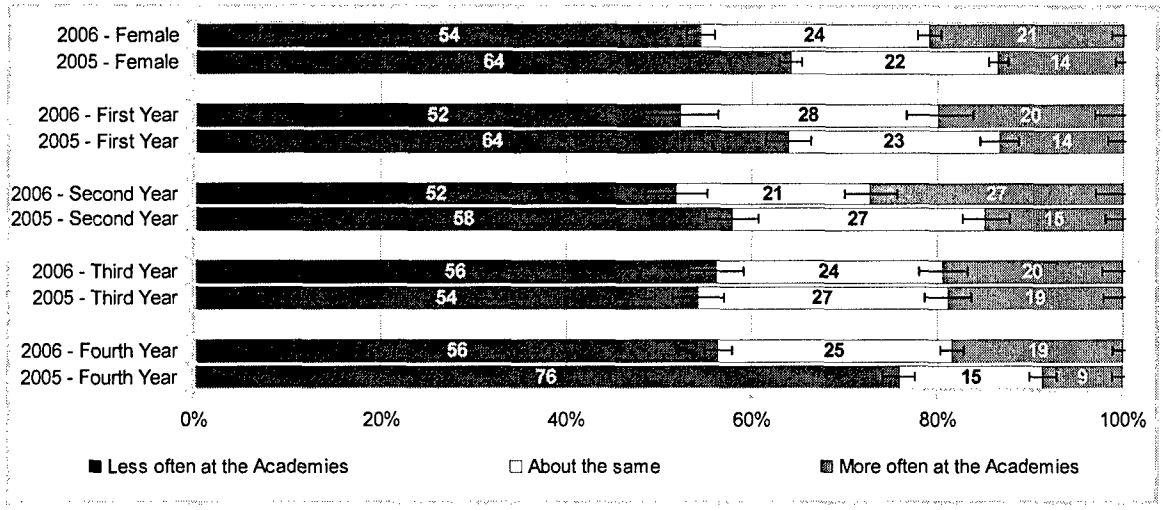
On the *SAGR2006* survey, students were asked their opinions of how often sexual harassment occurs at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities. A 2005 survey found that most (89%) students at civilian colleges were likely to indicate sexual harassment was prevalent at their institution (Hill & Silva, 2006). Student responses to this section reflect their perceptions of the climate at civilian colleges. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Less often at the Academies represents the combination of much less often and less often. More often represents the combination of much more often and more often. Additionally, women (7%) and men (6%) who indicated don't know are excluded from the analyses.

USMA by Class Year

In 2006, 54% percent of USMA women and 84% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 164 and Figure 165). Second-year (27%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies than women in the other class years. Second-year (89%) men were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than men in the other class years.

Figure 164.

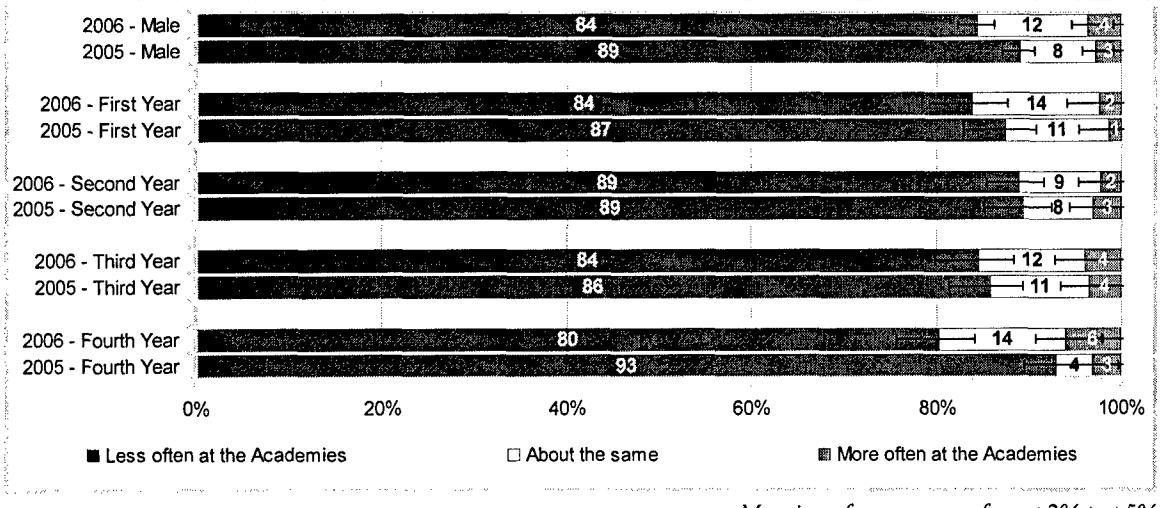
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 165.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

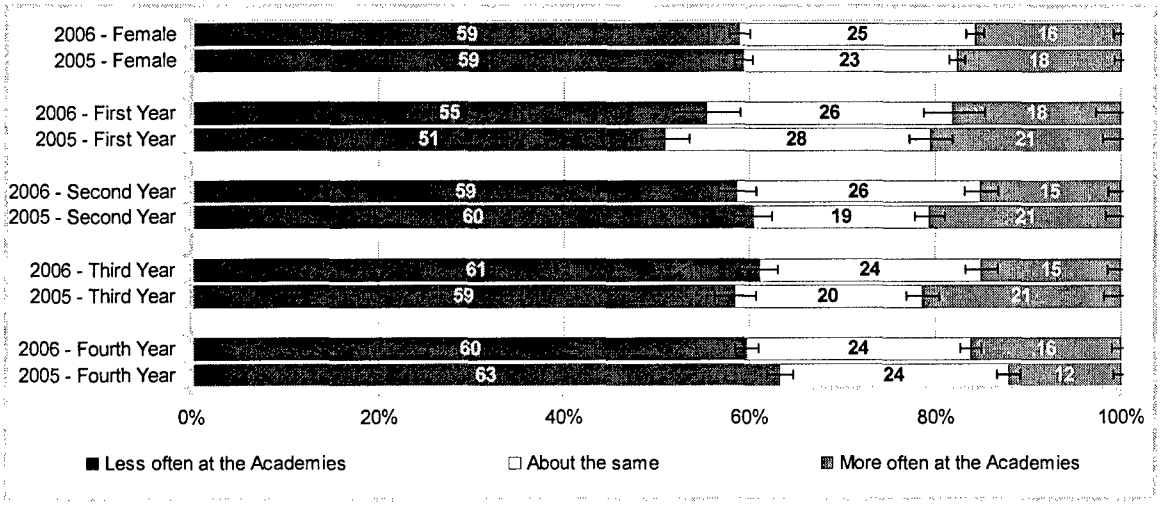
The percentage of USMA women who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities declined between 2005 and 2006 (64% vs. 54%) (Figure 164). Perceptions that sexual harassment occurs less frequently at the Academies declined for first-year (64% vs. 52%), second-year (58% vs. 52%), and fourth-year (76% vs. 56%) women.

The percentage of USMA men who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities declined between 2005 and 2006 (89% vs. 84%) (Figure 165). Perceptions that sexual harassment occurs less frequently at the Academies declined for fourth-year (93% vs. 80%) men.

USNA by Class Year

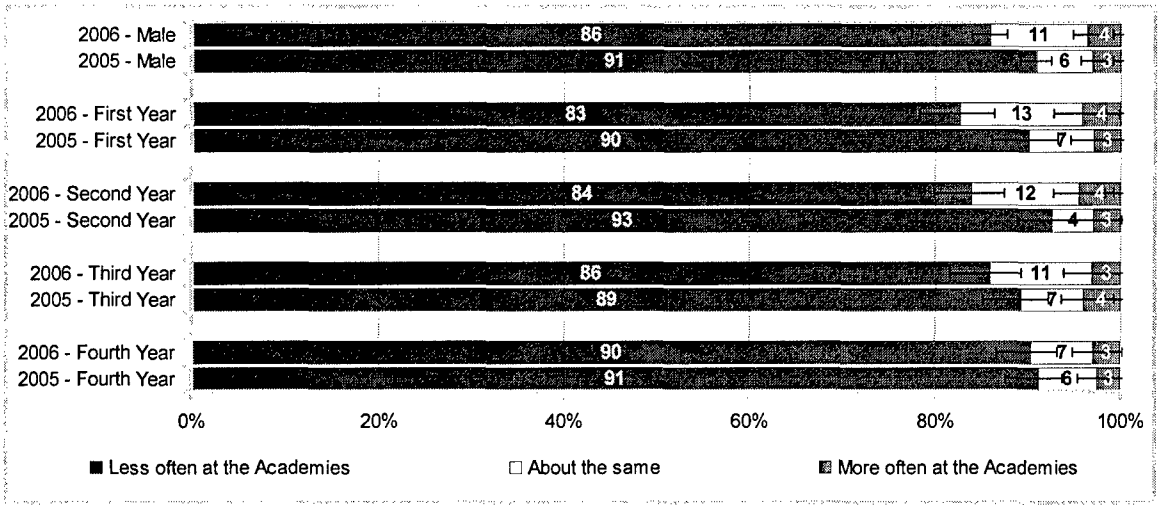
In 2006, 59% percent of USNA women and 86% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 166 and Figure 167). There were no differences found for women across class years. Fourth-year (90%) men were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than men in the other class years.

Figure 166.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 167.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USNA women who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 166). However, perceptions that sexual harassment occurs less frequently at the Academies declined for fourth-year (63% vs. 60%) women.

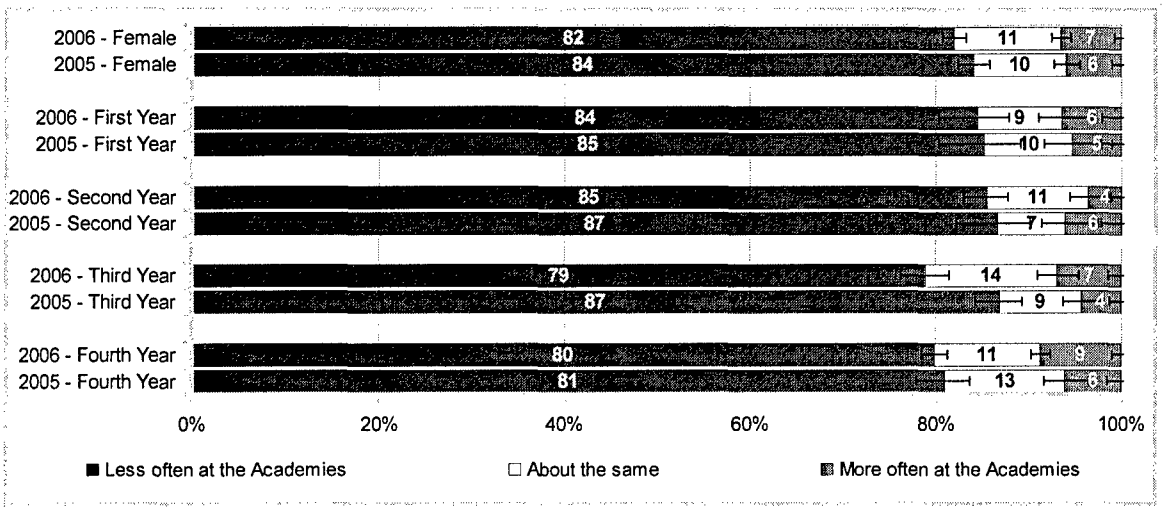
The percentage of USNA men who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities declined between 2005 and 2006 (91% vs. 86%) (Figure 167). Perceptions that sexual harassment occurs less frequently at the Academies declined for first-year (90% vs. 83%) and second-year (93% vs. 84%) men.

USAFA by Class Year

In 2006, 82% percent of USAFA women and 94% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 168 and Figure 169). Second-year (85%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies, whereas fourth-year (9%) women were more likely to indicate sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies. There were no differences found for men across class years.

Figure 168.

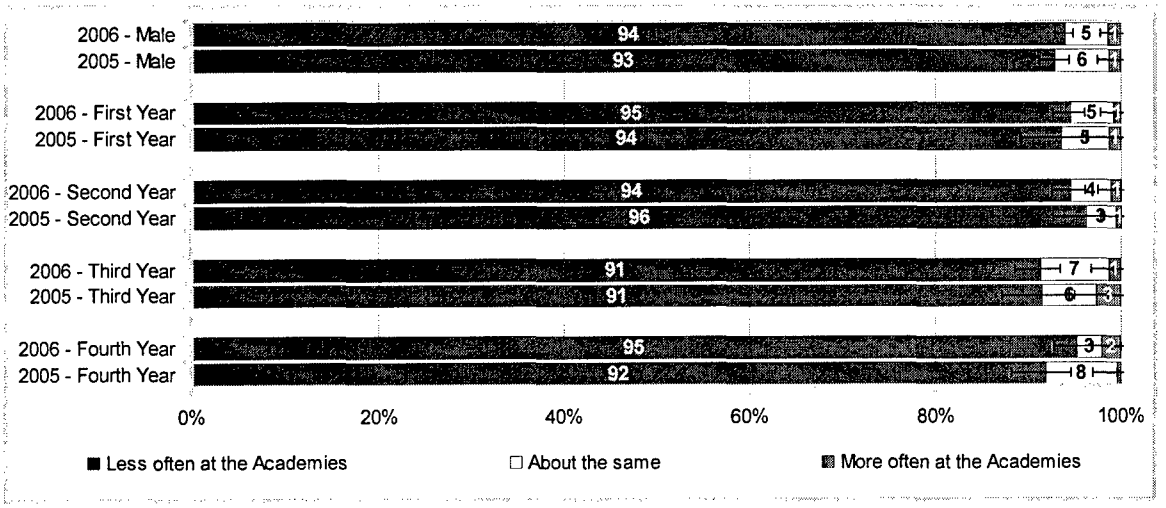
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

Figure 169.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, Total and by Class Year and Survey Year



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

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of USAFA women who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities declined between 2005 and 2006 (84% vs. 82%) (Figure 168). Perceptions that sexual harassment occurs less frequently at the Academies declined for third-year (87% vs. 79%) women.

The percentage of USAFA men who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities did not change between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 169). Perceptions that sexual harassment occurs less frequently at the Academies also did not change for any of the USAFA men across class years.

Perceptions of Safety From Sexual Assault

Students were asked the extent to which they feel safe from being sexual assaulted at different times and locations. To assess their perception of safety while on Academy grounds, students were asked whether they feel safe from such assaults in their dormitory/barracks/living and sleeping area and elsewhere, and after lights out and on the weekend. Research on civilian colleges indicates that safety on campus is important. Although, in two studies of civilian colleges, the majority of students indicated most rapes and other types of unwanted sexual contact occurred off campus, over a third of incidents occurred on campus (Fisher et al., 2000; Baum & Klaus, 2005). To assess student perception of safety while off Academy grounds, students were asked whether they feel safe from sexual assault off Academy grounds while at an Academy-sponsored event, on leave, on pass/liberty, or during summer experience/training/duty.

Students were asked their perceptions of safety from sexual assault to a very large extent, a large extent, a moderate extent, a small extent, or not at all. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent.

Results are presented by Academy and class year using a constructed measure that gives an overview of the results. This overall measure indicates the percent who indicated they feel safe to a large extent at all Academy locations/times, the percent who indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations/times, the percent who indicated they feel safe at all Academy and non-Academy locations/times, and the percent who did not feel safe at all Academy or non-Academy locations/times. Results are also presented for women and men at each Academy for the specific times and locations students were asked to evaluate.

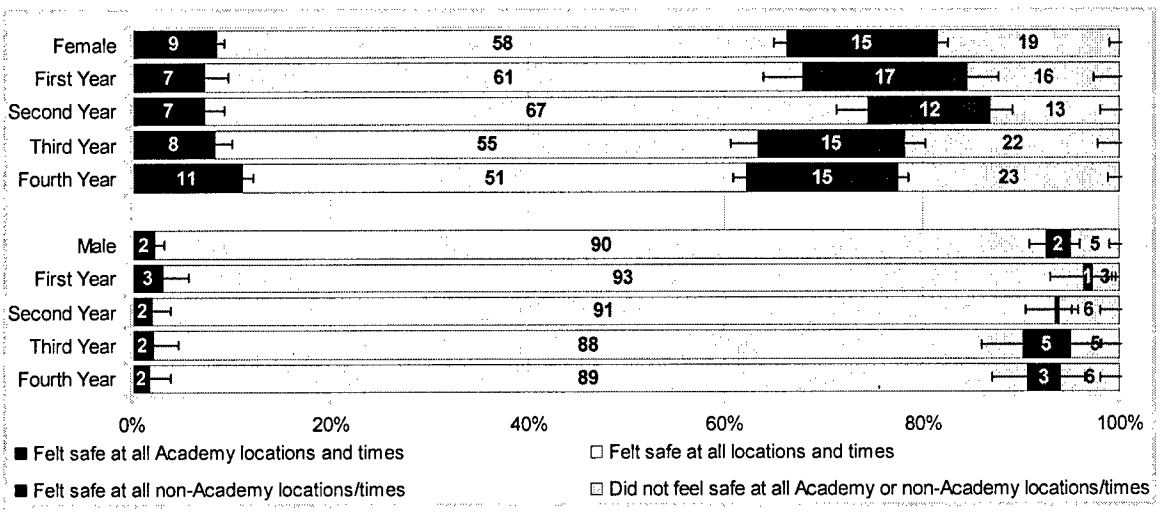
USMA by Class Year

Fifty-eight percent of USMA women indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 9% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 15% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 170). Fourth-year (11%) women were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all Academy locations and times than women in the other class years.

Ninety percent of USMA men indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 2% indicated

they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 2% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 170). There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 170.
Percent of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Assault at Academy and Non-Academy Locations and Times, Total and by Class Year

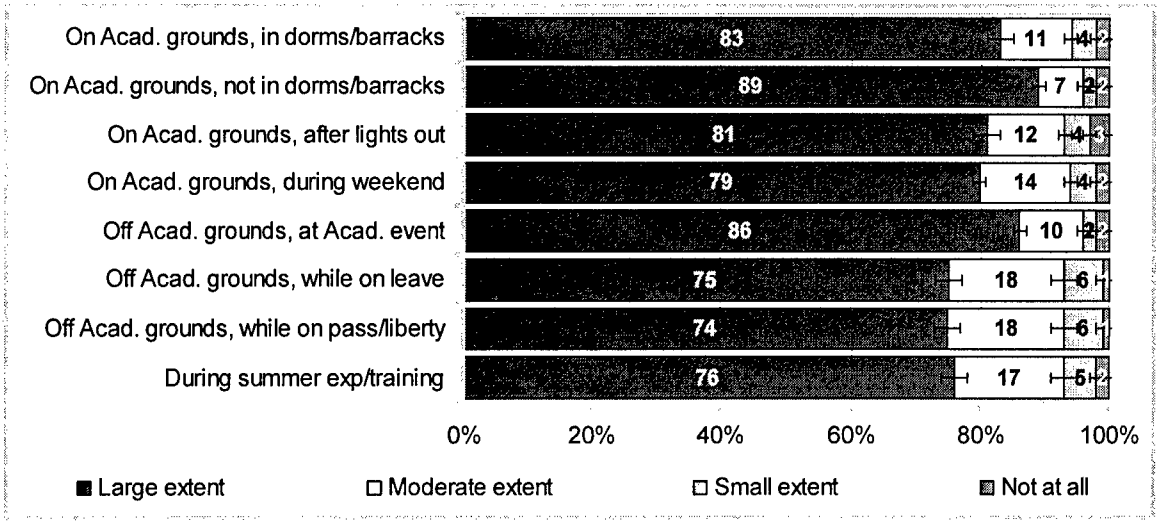


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

USMA by Specific Time and Location

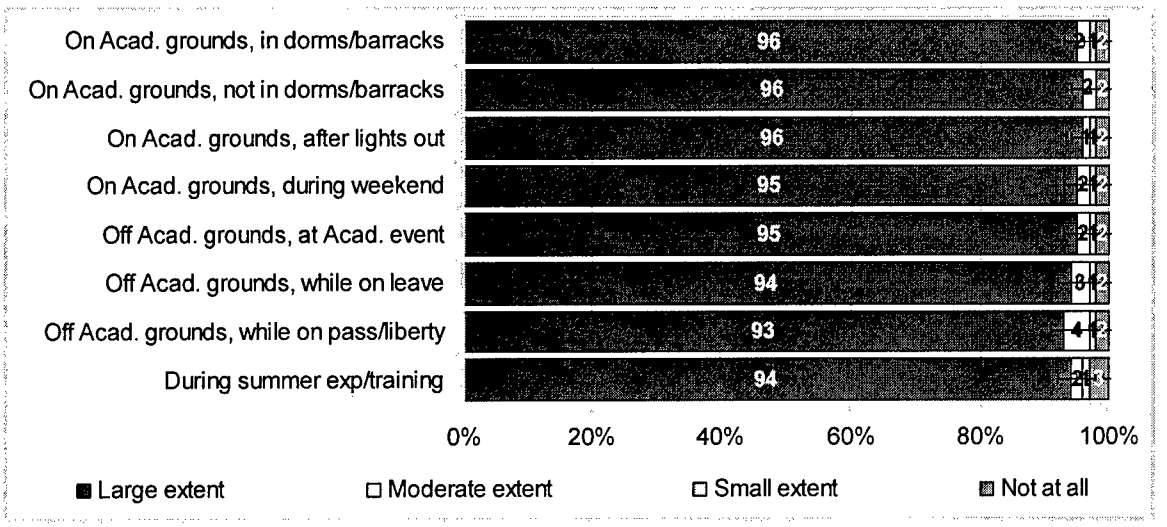
Seventy-four percent to 89% of USMA women indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 171). Ninety-three percent to 96% of USMA men indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 172). There were no differences found for USMA women or men across specific times and locations in perceptions of safety.

Figure 171.
Percent of USMA Women Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Assault at Specific Times and Locations



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Figure 172.
Percent of USMA Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Assault at Specific Times and Locations



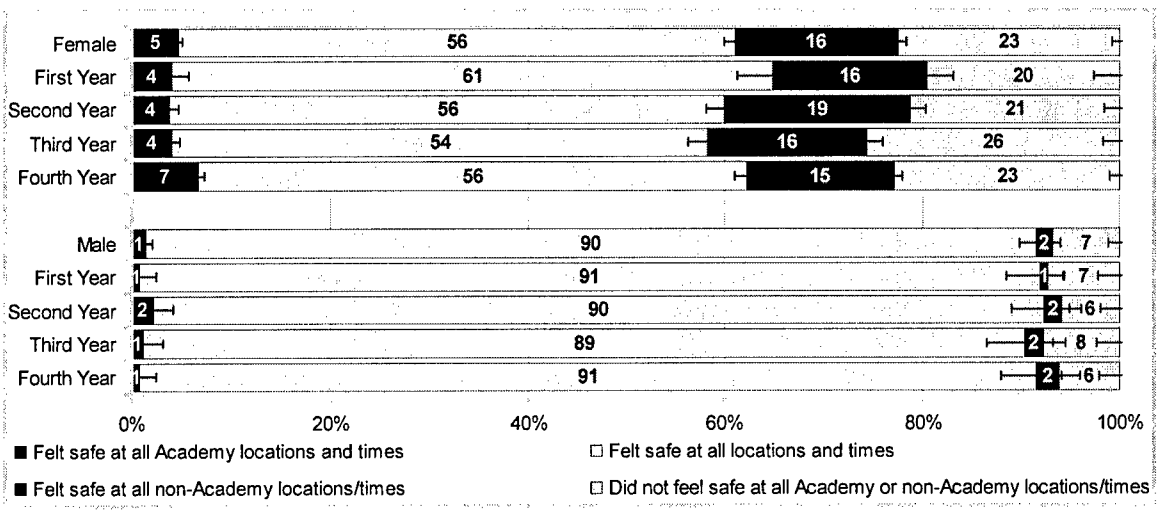
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

USNA by Class Year

Fifty-six percent of USNA women indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 5% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 16% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 173). Fourth-year (7%) women were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, whereas second-year (19%) women were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times.

Ninety percent of USNA men indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 1% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 2% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 173). There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 173.
Percent of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Assault at Academy and Non-Academy Locations and Times, Total and by Class Year

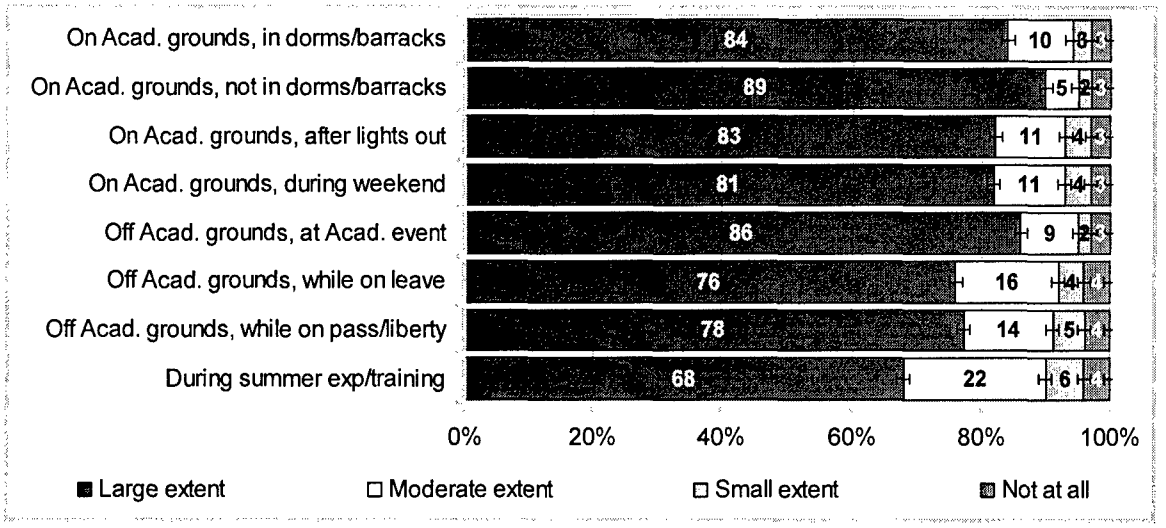


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

USNA by Specific Time and Location

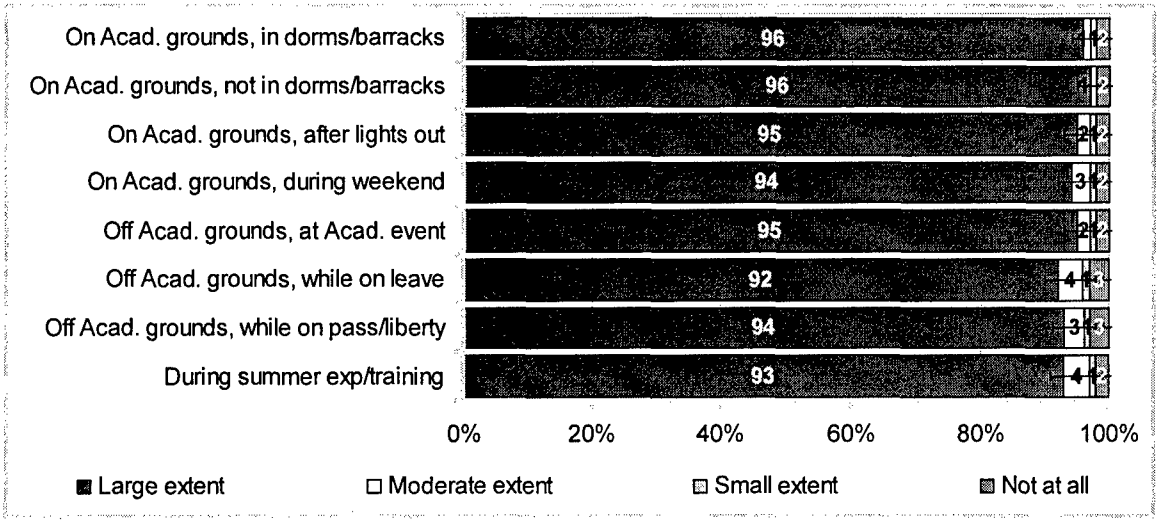
Sixty-eight percent to 89% of USNA women indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 174). USNA women were less likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, off Academy grounds, while on leave (76%), off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (78%), and during summer experience/training (68%) than at other times and locations (81-89%). Ninety-two percent to 96% of USNA men indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 175).

Figure 174.
Percent of USNA Women Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Assault at Specific Times and Locations



Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Figure 175.
Percent of USNA Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Assault at Specific Times and Locations



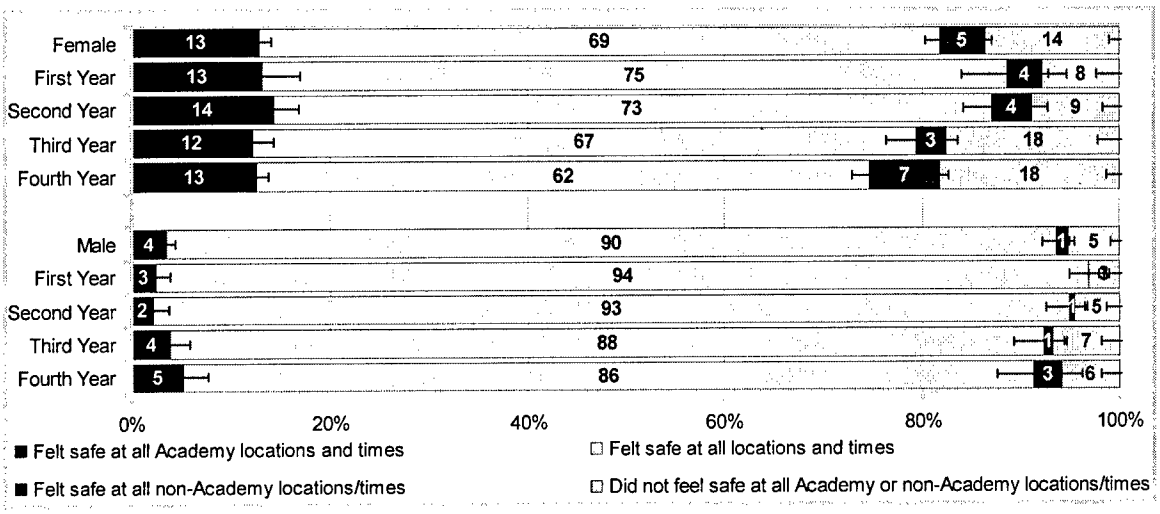
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

USAFA by Class Year

Sixty-nine percent of USAFA women indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 13% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 5% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 176). Fourth-year (7%) women were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times than women in the other class years.

Ninety percent of USAFA men indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 4% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 1% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 176). Fourth-year (3%) men were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times than men in the other class years.

Figure 176.
Percent of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Assault at Academy and Non-Academy Locations and Times, Total and by Class Year

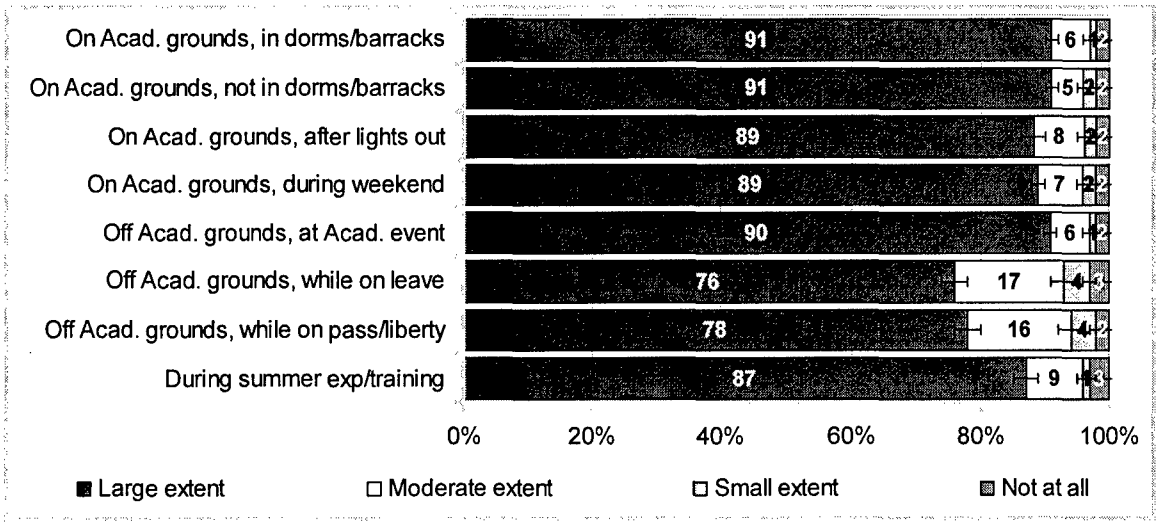


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

USAFA by Specific Time and Location

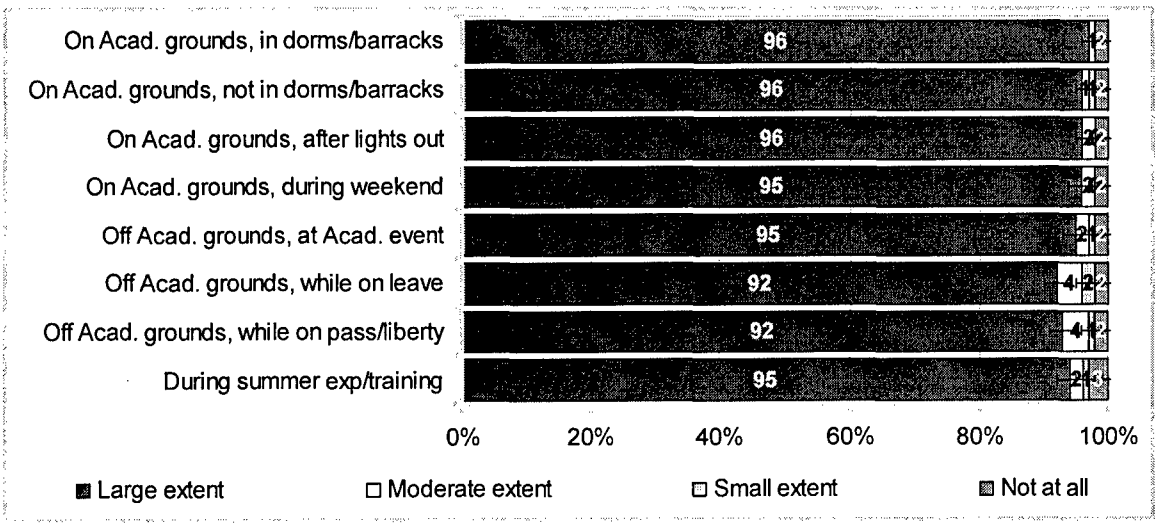
Seventy-six percent to 91% of USAFA women indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 177). USAFA women were less likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, off Academy grounds, while on leave (76%), and off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (78%) than at other times and locations (87-91%). Ninety-two percent to 96% of USAFA men indicated they feel safe from sexual assault, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 178).

Figure 177.
Percent of USAFA Women Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Assault at Specific Times and Locations



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Figure 178.
Percent of USAFA Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Assault at Specific Times and Locations



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Perceptions of Safety From Sexual Harassment

On the *SAGR2006* survey, students were also asked the extent to which they feel safe from sexual harassment at different times on and off Academy grounds. Students were asked about sexual harassment that might occur during the academic day, during mealtime in the dining hall, during evening study period, or over the Internet. In each instance, they were asked whether they feel safe from such incidents to a very large extent, a large extent, a moderate extent, a small extent, or not at all. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent.

For comparisons with civilian colleges, a 2005 survey of students at civilian colleges found that sexual harassment occurred most often in student housing (39%), outside on college grounds (37%), in common areas of campus buildings (24%), or in classrooms (20%) (Hill & Silva, 2006).

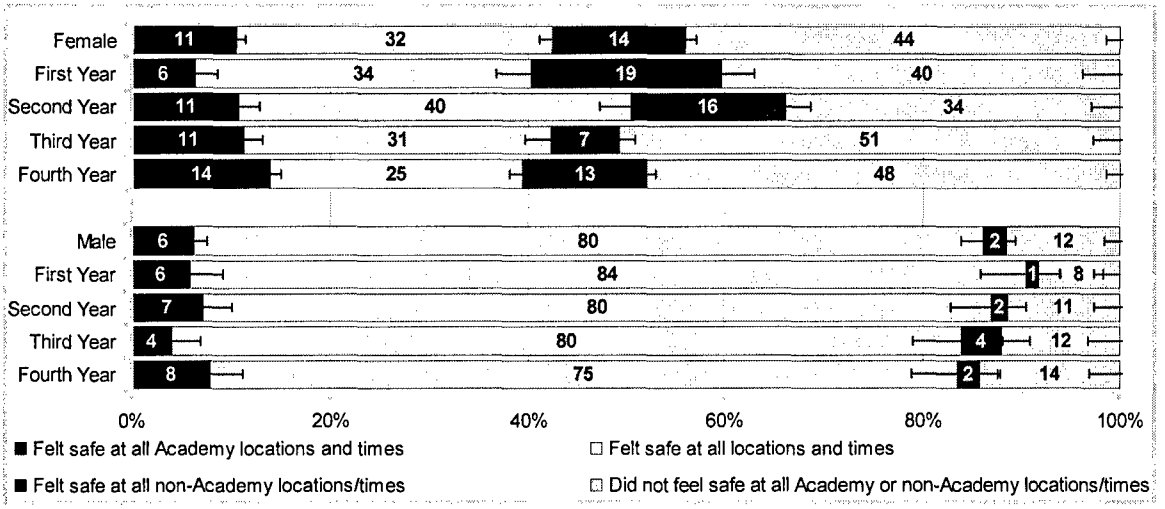
Results are presented using a constructed measure that gives an overview of the results. This overall measure indicates the percentage who indicated they feel safe to a large extent at all Academy locations/times, the percent who indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations/times, the percent who indicated they feel safe at all Academy and non-Academy locations/times, and the percent who did not feel safe at all Academy or non-Academy locations/times. Results are also presented for women and men at each Academy for the specific times and locations students were asked to evaluate.

USMA by Class Year

Thirty-two percent of USMA women indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 11% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 14% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 179). Fourth-year (14%) women were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, whereas first-year (19%) women were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times.

Eighty percent of USMA men indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 6% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 2% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 179). There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 179.
Percent of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Harassment at Academy and Non-Academy Locations and Times, Total and by Class Year

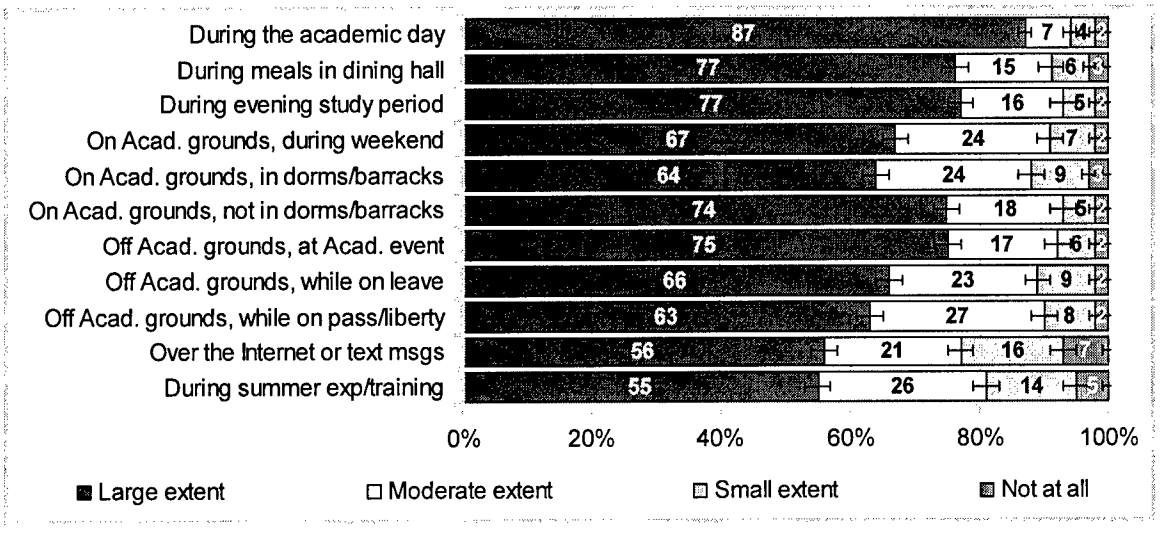


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

USMA by Specific Time and Location

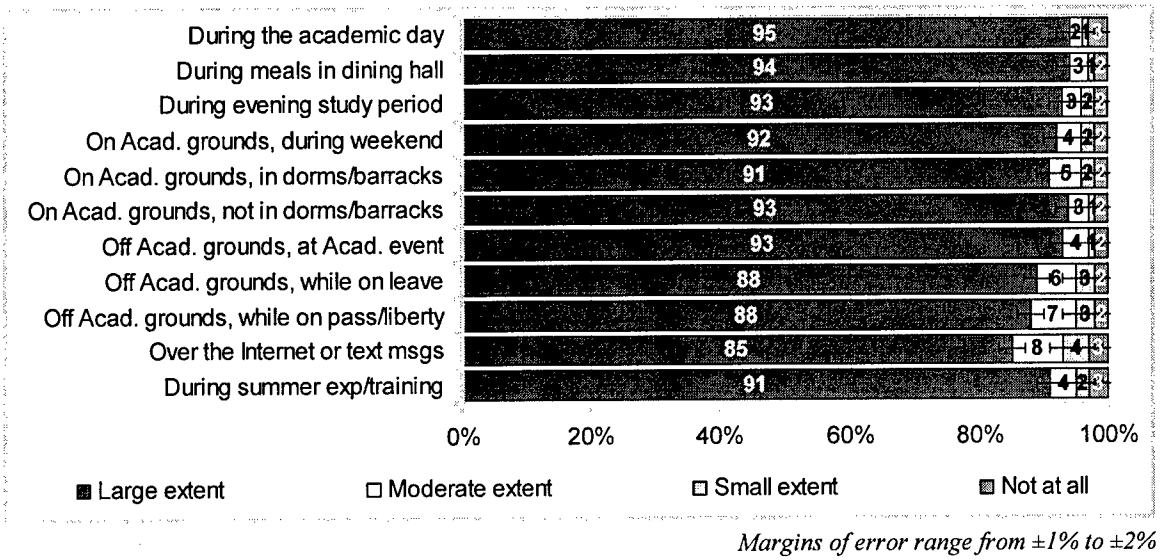
Fifty-five percent to 87% of USMA women indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 180). USMA women were most likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, during the academic day (87%) than at other times and locations (55-77%). USMA women were less likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, on Academy grounds, during the weekend (67%), on Academy grounds, in dorms/barracks (64%), off Academy grounds, while on leave (66%), off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (63%), over the Internet or text messages (56%), and during summer experience/training (55%) than at other times and locations (74-87%). USMA women were least likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, over the Internet or text messages (56%) and during summer experience/training (55%) than at other times and locations (63-87%). Eighty-five percent to 95% of USMA men indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 181).

Figure 180.
Percent of USMA Women Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Harassment at Specific Times and Locations



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Figure 181.
Percent of USMA Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Harassment at Specific Times and Locations



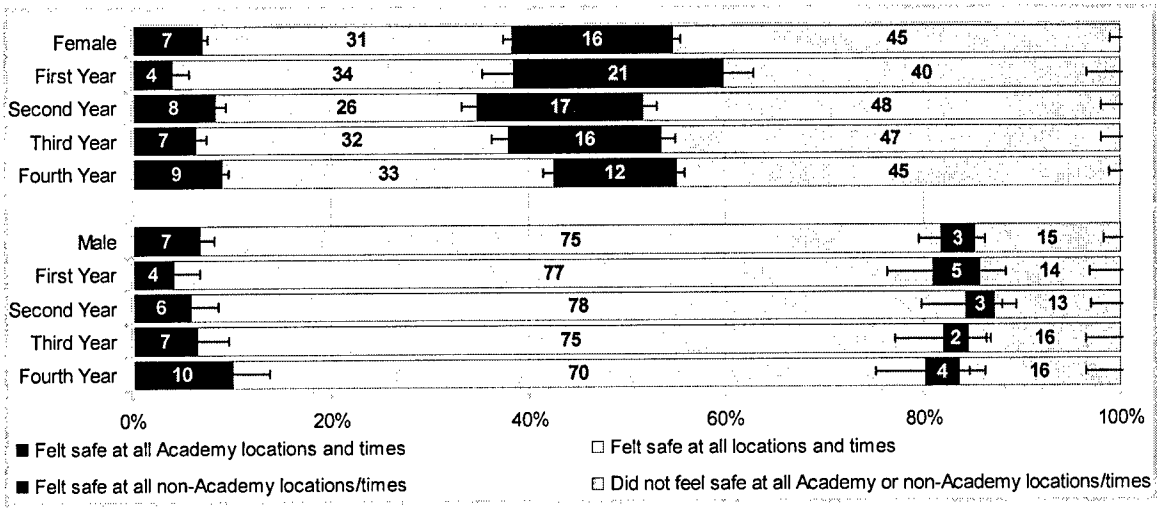
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

USNA by Class Year

Thirty-one percent of USNA women indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 7% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 16% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 182). Fourth-year (9%) women were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, whereas first-year (21%) women were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times.

Seventy-five percent of USNA men indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 7% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 3% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 182). Fourth-year (10%) men were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all Academy locations and times than men in the other class years.

Figure 182.
Percent of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Harassment at Academy and Non-Academy Locations and Times, Total and by Class Year



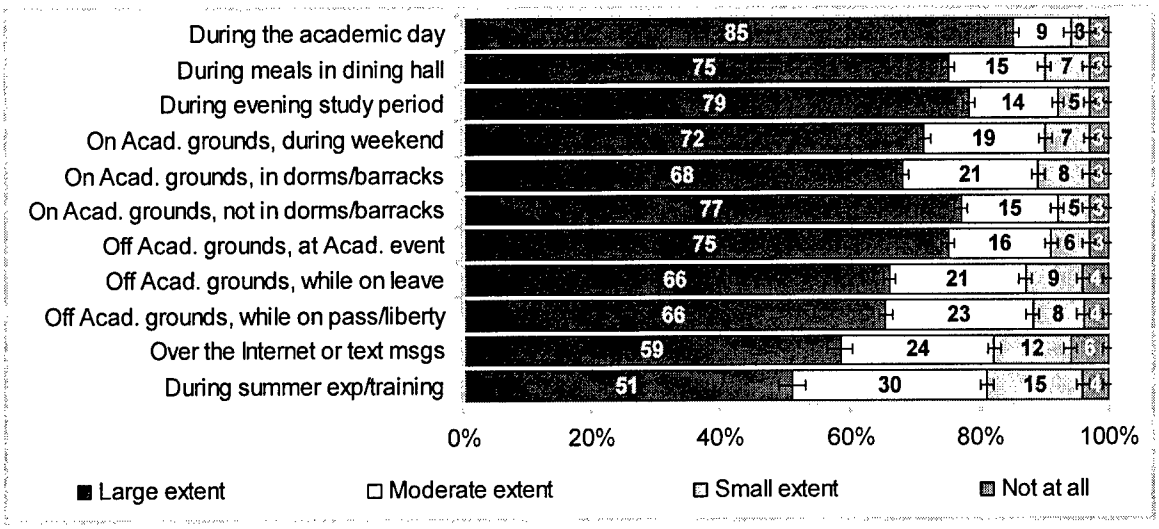
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

USNA by Specific Time and Location

Fifty-one percent to 85% of USNA women indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 183). USNA women were most likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, during the academic day (85%) than at other times and locations (51-79%). USNA women were less likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, on Academy grounds, in dorms/barracks (68%), off Academy grounds, while on leave (66%), off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (66%), over the Internet or text messages (59%), and during summer experience/training (51%) than at other times and locations

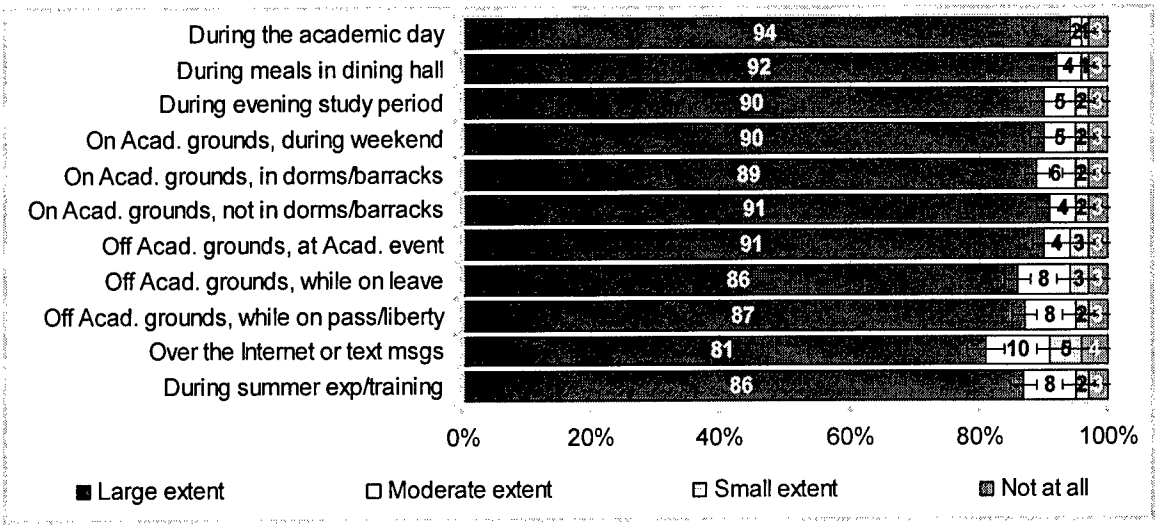
(72-85%). USNA women were least likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, over the Internet or text messages (59%) and during summer experience/training (51%) than at other times and locations (66-85%). Eighty-one percent to 94% of USNA men indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 184).

Figure 183.
Percent of USNA Women Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Harassment at Specific Times and Locations



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Figure 184.
Percent of USNA Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Harassment at Specific Times and Locations



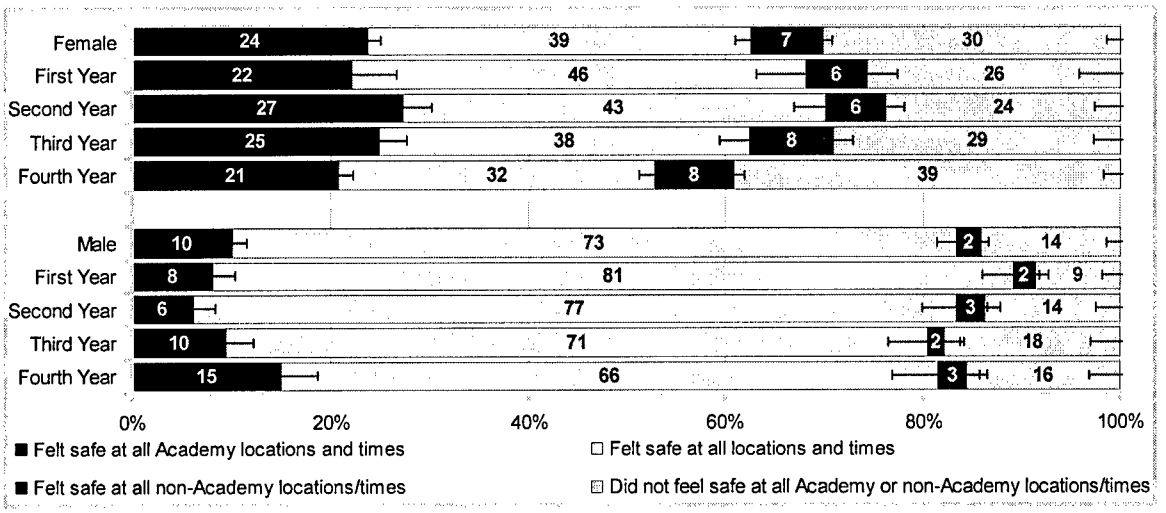
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

USAFA by Class Year

Thirty-nine percent of USAFA women indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 24% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 7% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 185). Second-year (27%) women were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, whereas fourth-year (21%) women were less likely.

Seventy-three percent of USAFA men indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at all locations and times (at both Academy and non-Academy locations), 10% indicated they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, and 2% indicated they feel safe at all non-Academy locations and times (Figure 185). Fourth-year (15%) men were more likely to indicate they feel safe at all Academy locations and times, whereas second-year (6%) men were less likely.

Figure 185.
Percent of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Harassment at Academy and Non-Academy Locations and Times, Total and by Class Year



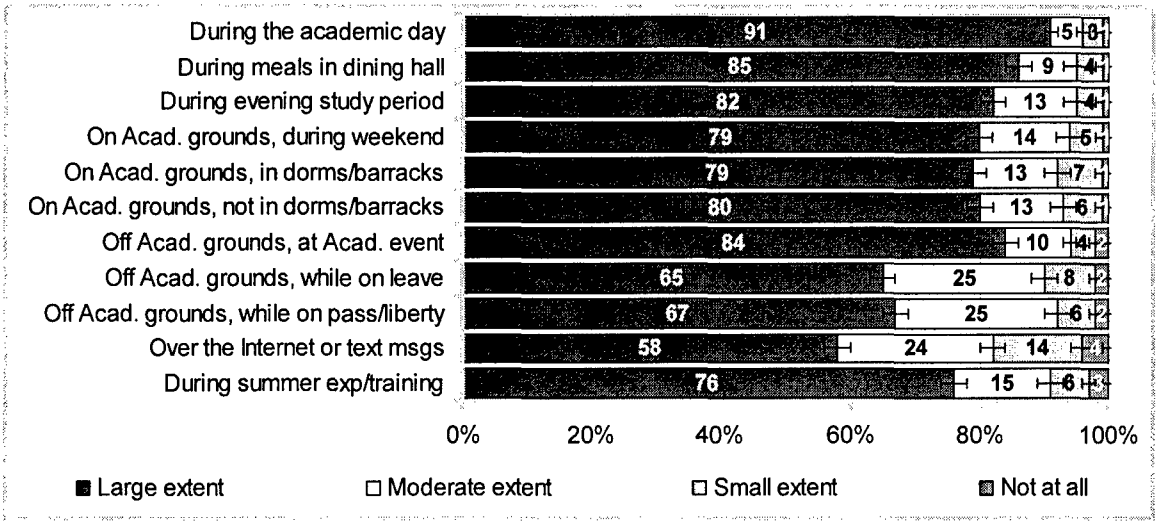
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

USAFA by Specific Time and Location

Fifty-eight percent to 91% of USAFA women indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 186). USAFA women were most likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, during the academic day (91%) than at other times and locations (58-85%). USAFA women were less likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, off Academy grounds, while on leave (65%), off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (67%), and over the Internet or text messages (58%) than at other times and locations (76-91%). USAFA women were least likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, over the Internet or text messages (58%) than at other times and locations (65-91%).

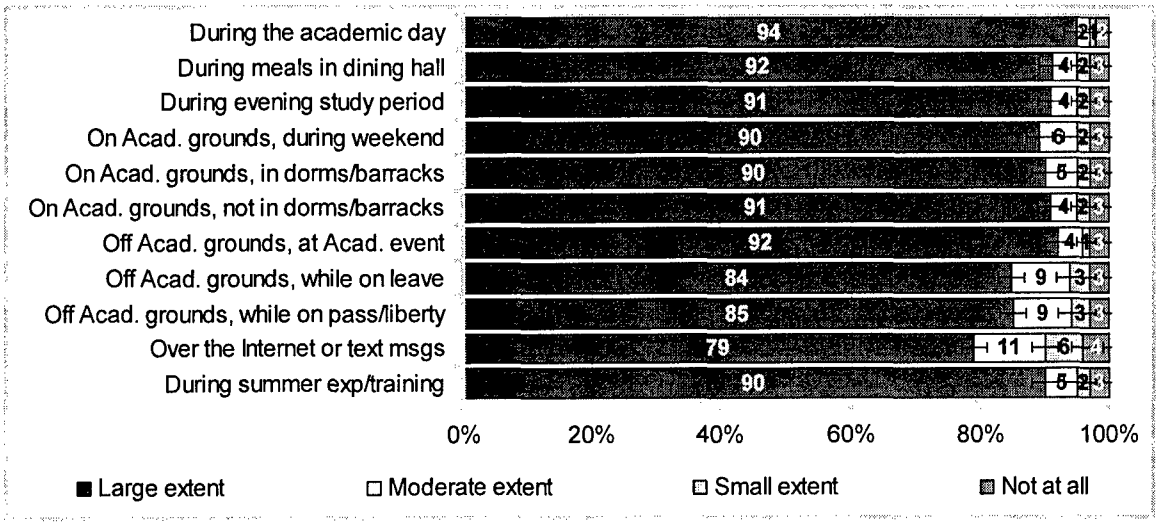
Seventy-nine percent to 94% of USAFA men indicated they feel safe from sexual harassment, to a large extent, at specific times and locations (Figure 187). USAFA men were less likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, off Academy grounds, while on leave (84%), off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty (85%), and over the Internet or text messages (79%) than at other times and locations (90-94%). USAFA men were least likely to indicate they feel safe, to a large extent, over the Internet or text messages (79%) than at other times and locations (84-94%).

Figure 186.
Percent of USAFA Women Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Harassment at Specific Times and Locations



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Figure 187.
Percent of USAFA Men Who Indicated Whether They Feel Safe From Sexual Harassment at Specific Times and Locations



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

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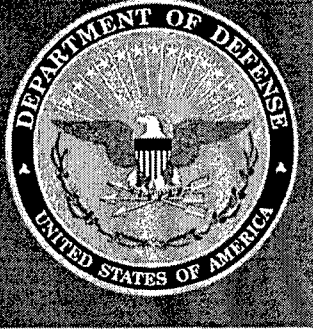
APPENDIX: SERVICE ACADEMY 2006 GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

DMDC

RCS: DD-P&R(A) 2198
Exp. 5/31/2008
DMDC Survey No. 06-0010

Service Academy 2006 Gender Relations Survey

Department of Defense Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP)



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
X	✓ O

- **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
X	■

PRIVACY INFORMATION

This notice informs you of the purpose of this survey and how the findings of this survey will be used.

AUTHORITY: Section 527 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2004.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The purpose of this survey is to determine the extent to which sexual assault/harassment is occurring among cadets/midshipmen at the Service Academies and to evaluate the effectiveness of each Service Academy's sexual assault/harassment policies, training, and procedures. The survey is intended to serve as a benchmark by which senior Department of Defense (DoD) officials can track sexual assault/harassment trends over time. Reports will be provided to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, each Military Department, and the Service Academies. Findings will be used in reports and testimony provided to Congress. Some summary statistical findings may be published by Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in professional journals, or presented at conferences, symposia, and scientific meetings.

ROUTINE USES: None.

DISCLOSURE: Providing information on this survey is voluntary and anonymous. There will be no effort to trace any information back to an individual. There is no penalty if you choose not to respond. However, maximum participation is encouraged so that data will be complete and representative.

STATEMENT OF RISK: The data collection procedures are not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. The only risk to you is accidental or unintentional disclosure of any identifying data you provide. However, DMDC has a number of policies and procedures to ensure that survey data are kept anonymous and protected. If you have any questions about this survey, please contact SASurvey@osd.pentagon.mil.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Which Service Academy do you attend?

- ☐ United States Military Academy
- ☐ United States Naval Academy
- ☐ United States Air Force Academy

2. Are you . . . ?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

3. What is your Class year?

- ☐ 2006
- ☐ 2007
- ☐ 2008
- ☐ 2009

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4. Do you understand the following? ***Mark one answer for each statement.***

	Yes	No	Not sure
a. The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	☐	☐	☐
b. How to report sexual harassment	☐	☐	☐
c. How to report sexual assault	☐	☐	☐
d. The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	☐	☐	☐
e. How to report stalking	☐	☐	☐
f. How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	☐	☐	☐
g. How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	☐	☐	☐
h. How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	☐	☐	☐
i. The services that your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assault	☐	☐	☐
j. The general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults	☐	☐	☐
k. The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults	☐	☐	☐
l. Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	☐	☐	☐

5. In your opinion, how effective was the training you received since June 2005 in actually reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as . . . *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Does not apply, I have not had training	Not at all effective	Slightly effective	Moderately effective	Very effective
a. Sexual harassment?					
b. Sexual assault?					

What would make the training you receive more effective?

6. In accordance with your Academy's current policies, would the following events be considered sexual harassment, sexual assault, or neither? Assume the behaviors were offensive and harmful to you. *Mark one answer for each statement.*

	Don't know	Considered neither sexual harassment nor sexual assault	Considered sexual assault	Considered sexual harassment
a. A person you know repeatedly posted nude pictures of you on an Academy bulletin board or Web site				
b. Your ex-girlfriend/boyfriend had sex with you without your consent				
c. Someone repeatedly showed you pornographic materials, even after you asked him/her not to				
d. A person you know spread false rumors about your sexual behaviors				
e. You were drinking with someone and you were both a little drunk when he/she forced you to have sex				
f. Someone threatened to ruin your reputation unless you had sex with him/her				
g. Someone forced you to touch his/her genitalia				

OPPORTUNITIES AND TREATMENT

7. At your Academy, do you think the faculty/staff/leaders hold men and women to the same standards for . . . *Mark one answer in each row.*

	No, men are held to a higher standard	No, women are held to a higher standard	Yes, women and men are held to the same standard
a. Academic achievement?			
b. Assignment of leadership positions?			
c. Military performance?			
d. Honor Board decisions?			

8. At your Academy, to what extent do you think . . . *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Women get lesser punishment than men who commit the same offenses?					
b. Achievements by men get more recognition than achievements by women?					
c. Better qualified men get passed over for leadership positions because it would look better for equal opportunity for a woman to have the position?					

9. At your Academy, do you think the following persons treat students with equal dignity and respect regardless of gender? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Treat men with more dignity and respect	Treat women with more dignity and respect	Treat women and men with equal dignity and respect
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 assigned to your unit			
e. Academy senior leadership (e.g., Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/Deputy Commandant, Dean)			
f. Military academic faculty			
g. Civilian academic faculty			
h. Athletic staff (e.g., coaches, trainers)			
i. Academy security forces, military and civilian police			

ACADEMY CULTURE

10. At your Academy, do you think the persons below make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault? ***Mark one answer in each row.***

	Don't know	No	Yes
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 assigned to your unit			
e. Academy senior leadership (e.g., Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/Deputy Commandant, Dean)			
f. Military academic faculty			
g. Civilian academic faculty			
h. Athletic staff (e.g., coaches, trainers)			

11. To what extent do you think current cadet/midshipman leaders create a culture in which . . . ***Mark one answer in each row.***

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Sexual harassment is not tolerated?					
b. Sexual assault is not tolerated?					

12. To what extent do you think students at your Academy . . . ***Mark one answer in each row.***

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment?						
b. Allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault?						
c. Do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others will be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking?						

13. Based on the behavior you have observed, to what extent are students at your Academy willing to . . . ***Mark one answer in each row.***

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Confront other students who engage in sexual harassment, including inappropriate comments and actions?						
b. Report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted?						
c. Report other students who commit sexual assault?						

14. To what extent . . . ***Mark one answer in each row.***

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Are male students at your Academy protective of their female peers, as they would be of their sisters?					
b. Are female students at your Academy protective of their male peers, as they would be of their brothers?					
c. Do men at your Academy like to be in workgroups/teams with women?					
d. Do women at your Academy like to be in workgroups/teams with men?					
e. Do people at your Academy who sexually harass others get away with it?					
f. Do students at your Academy feel comfortable reporting sensitive issues, such as discrimination, harassment, or sexual assault to Academy staff?					
g. Would you feel responsible for stopping another student from having sex with someone who seems too intoxicated to consent?					
h. Would you feel responsible for stopping another student who is sexually harassing other(s)?					
i. Would you feel responsible to get help (e.g., medical, psychological) for another student who had been sexually assaulted?					

15. To what extent do you feel safe from being sexually harassed at the following times and locations? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. During the academic day					
b. During breakfast/lunch/dinner in the dining hall					
c. During evening study period					
d. On Academy grounds, during the weekend					
e. On Academy grounds, in dorm/ barracks/living and sleeping area					
f. On Academy grounds, not in dorm/ barracks/living and sleeping area					
g. Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event					
h. Off Academy grounds, while on leave					
i. Off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty					
j. Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages					
k. During summer experience/training/ duty					

16. To what extent do you feel safe from being sexually assaulted at the following times and locations? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. On Academy grounds, in dorm/ barracks/living and sleeping area					
b. On Academy grounds, not in dorm/ barracks/living and sleeping area					
c. On Academy grounds, after lights out					
d. On Academy grounds, during the weekend					
e. Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event					
f. Off Academy grounds, while on leave					
g. Off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty					
h. During summer experience/training/ duty					

UNWANTED ATTENTION

17. Since June 2005, has someone assigned to your Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel, engaged in the following unwanted and uninvited behaviors? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Yes, and I felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault	Yes, but I did not feel in danger of physical harm or sexual assault	No
a. Followed or spied on you in public areas (e.g., in the library or while off Academy grounds)			
b. Spied on you in private areas (e.g., watched you while you were changing clothes or showering)			
c. Sent you unsolicited messages (e.g., e-mails, instant messages, notes, or letters)			
d. Made unsolicited phone calls to you			
e. Showed up at places where you were even though he/she had no reason to be there (e.g., athletic practices)			
f. Left unwanted items for you to find (e.g., gifts or other items)			
g. Stood outside or hung around your dorm room or classroom even though he/she had no reason to be there			
h. Vandalized or tampered with your belongings			
i. Took personal items that belonged to you			
j. Took your picture or videotaped you without your consent			
k. Other (please specify)			

18. Did you discuss/report your experience(s) with/to someone in your chain of command or an Academy official? *Mark one.*

- Does not apply, I did not experience any of these behaviors
- Yes
- No, I did not need to
- No, I did not know how
- No, I did not want to be labeled a troublemaker
- No, I did not report for some other reason (please specify)

UNWANTED GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

19. In this question you are asked about sex/gender related talk and/or behavior that was unwanted, uninvited, and in which you did not participate willingly.

How often since June 2005 have you been in situations involving persons assigned to your Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel, where one or more of these individuals (of either gender) . . . *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
a. Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?					
b. Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms?					
c. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)?					
d. Treated you "differently" because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)?					
e. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?					
f. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you?					
g. Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)?					
h. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?					
i. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender?					
j. Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No"?					
k. Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior?					
l. Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative?					
m. Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?					
n. Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way?					
o. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?					

19. Continued

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
p. Implied better leadership positions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?					
q. Made sexually suggestive comments, gestures, or looks (e.g., stared at your body)?					
r. Attempted to have sex with you without your consent or against your will, but was not successful?					
s. Had sex with you without your consent or against your will?					
t. Other unwanted gender-related behavior? (please specify)					

20. How many of the behaviors listed in the previous question that you marked as happening to you, do you consider to have been sexual harassment?

- ☐ None were sexual harassment
- ☐ Some were sexual harassment; some were not sexual harassment
- ☐ All were sexual harassment
- ☐ Does not apply, I marked 'Never' to every item
  ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 32

UNWANTED GENDER-RELATED SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

21. Think about the situation(s) you experienced since June 2005 that involved the behaviors you marked in Question 19A-Q.

Now pick the one situation involving Question 19A-Q that had the greatest effect on you.

Which of the following categories best describe(s) the behavior(s) in the situation? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item below that describes the situation.*

	No	Yes
a. Sexist Behavior (e.g., mistreated you because of your gender or exposed you to language/behaviors that conveyed offensive or condescending gender-based attitudes)		

21. Continued

	No	Yes
b. Crude/Offensive Behavior (e.g., exposed you to language/behaviors/jokes of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing to you)		
c. Unwanted Sexual Attention (e.g., someone attempted to establish a sexual/romantic relationship with you, even though you objected)		
d. Sexual Coercion (e.g., someone implied preferential treatment in exchange for your sexual cooperation)		
e. Other (please specify)		

22. How long did this situation last, or if continuing, how long has it been going on?

- Less than 1 week
- 1 week to less than 1 month
- 1 month to less than 3 months
- 3 months to less than 6 months
- 6 months or more

23. Where and when did this situation occur? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	All of it	Most of it	Some of it	None of it
a. During the academic day				
b. During breakfast/lunch/dinner in the dining hall				
c. During evening study period				
d. On Academy grounds, during the weekend				
e. On Academy grounds, in dorm/ barracks/living and sleeping area				
f. On Academy grounds, not in dorm/ barracks/living and sleeping area				
g. Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event				
h. Off Academy grounds, while on leave				
i. Off Academy grounds, while on pass/liberty				
j. Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages				
k. During summer experience/training/duty				

24. Who was the offender(s) in this situation? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	No	Yes
a. Academy student who was senior to me		
b. Academy student who was in the same class as me		
c. Academy student who was in a class below me		
d. Military faculty or staff member		
e. Civilian faculty or staff member		
f. Other Academy-affiliated person		
g. DoD-affiliated person, not assigned to the Academy		
h. Person not affiliated with the Academy or DoD		
i. Unknown person		

25. Was the offender(s) . . . ? *Mark one.*

- One person (a male)
- One person (a female)
- More than one person (all males)
- More than one person (all females)
- More than one person (both males and females)
- Not sure

26. Did you talk about this situation with a . . . *Mark one answer for each item.*

	No	Yes
a. Parent/family member?		
b. Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?		

27. Did you discuss/report this situation with/to any authority or organization?

- Yes
- No ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 31

28. Did you discuss/report this situation with/to the following authorities or organizations? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	No	Yes
a. A cadet/midshipman leader		
b. Your officer/NCO chain of command member		
c. Officer/NCO chain of command member of the person(s) who did it		
d. Special office/program responsible for handling these kinds of complaints		
e. Other (please specify)		

29. What actions were taken in response to your discussion/report? ***Mark one answer in each row.***

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. The situation was/is being corrected			
b. Person(s) who bothered you was/were talked to about the behavior			
c. Your complaint was/is being investigated			
d. You were kept informed of what actions were being taken			
e. You were encouraged to drop the complaint			
f. Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously			
g. Action was/is being taken against you			
h. Some other action was/is being taken (please specify)			

30. Did you formally report this situation?

- Yes ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 32
- No

31. What were your reasons for not reporting this situation? ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	Yes	No
a. You thought it was not important enough to report		
b. You did not know how to report		
c. You felt uncomfortable making a report		
d. You took care of the problem yourself		
e. You did not think anything would be done		
f. You thought you would not be believed		
g. You thought reporting would take too much time and effort		
h. You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker		
i. You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer		
j. You feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends		
k. You did not want people gossiping about you		
l. You feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking		
m. Other		

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

32. Since June 2005, have you experienced any of the following sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent where someone . . .

- **Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?**
- **Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?**
- **Made you have sexual intercourse?**
- **Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?**
- **Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?**

  - Yes, once
  - Yes, multiple times
  - No ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 47

33. Think about the situation(s) you experienced since June 2005 that involved the behaviors in the previous question. Tell us about the one event that had the greatest effect on you.

What did the person(s) do during this situation? ***Mark one answer for each behavior.***

	Did this	Did not do this
a. Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them		
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		

34. Where did the incident take place? ***Mark one.***

- On Academy grounds, in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area
- On Academy grounds, not in dorm/barracks/living and sleeping area
- Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event
- Off Academy grounds, not at an Academy-sponsored event

35. Did this incident occur during summer experience/training/duty?

- Yes
- No

36. Who was the offender(s) in this situation? ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. Academy student who was senior to me	☐	☐
b. Academy student who was in the same class as me	☐	☐
c. Academy student who was in a class below me	☐	☐
d. Military faculty or staff member	☐	☐
e. Civilian faculty or staff member	☐	☐
f. Other Academy-affiliated person	☐	☐
g. DoD-affiliated person, not assigned to the Academy	☐	☐
h. Person not affiliated with the Academy or DoD	☐	☐
i. Unknown person	☐	☐

37. Was the offender(s) . . . ? ***Mark one.***

- ☐ One person (a male)
- ☐ One person (a female)
- ☐ More than one person (all males)
- ☐ More than one person (all females)
- ☐ More than one person (both males and females)
- ☐ Not sure

38. Did the incident occur . . . ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. When your judgment was impaired due to alcohol?	☐	☐
b. When you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	☐	☐
c. When the offender(s) was intoxicated?	☐	☐
d. After the offender(s) used drugs to knock you out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)?	☐	☐

39. Did the offender(s) . . . ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. Threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	☐	☐
b. Threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	☐	☐
c. Use some degree of physical force (e.g., holding you down)?	☐	☐

40. Prior to the assault, did any of the offender(s) . . . ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. Sexually harass you?	☐	☐
b. Stalk you?	☐	☐

41. Did you talk about this situation with a . . . ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. Parent/family member?	☐	☐
b. Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?	☐	☐

42. Did you seek professional help/treatment or use other support services following the incident?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

If you sought care, please describe your impression of the care you received.

43. Did you discuss/report this situation to any authority or organization? ***Mark one.***

- ☐ No ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 46
- ☐ Yes, I made a restricted report but not an unrestricted one ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 45
- ☐ Yes, I made an unrestricted report
- ☐ Yes, but I am not sure whether it was unrestricted or restricted reporting

Please describe your reporting experience and whether you were satisfied with it. Do not give names of people, give office names or positions (e.g., Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), chaplain, faculty).

44. What actions were taken in response to your report? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. Your report was investigated			
b. You were kept informed of the status of the investigation			
c. Action was taken against the offender			
d. Some other action was taken (please specify)			

45. When you reported this situation were you offered . . . *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. Sexual assault advocacy services (e.g., referrals or offers to accompany/ transport you to appointments)?			
b. Medical, forensic, or counseling services?			

If you made a restricted or unrestricted report of the situation to an authority or organization, GO TO QUESTION 47.

46. What were your reasons for not reporting the situation? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	No	Yes
a. You thought it was not important enough to report		
b. You did not know how to report		
c. You felt uncomfortable making a report		
d. You took care of it yourself		
e. You did not think anything would be done		
f. You thought you would not be believed		
g. You thought reporting would take too much time and effort		
h. You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker		
i. You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer		
j. You feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends		
k. You did not want people gossiping about you		

46. Continued

	No	Yes
l. You feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking		
m. You felt shame/embarrassment		
n. You thought you would be blamed for the assault		
o. Other		

PRIOR EXPERIENCES

47. Prior to your admission to the Academy as a student, were you ever . . . *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	No	Yes
a. Sexually harassed?		
b. Sexually assaulted?		

HOW ARE WE DOING?

48. In your opinion, has <u>sexual harassment</u> become more or less of a problem at your Academy since you became a student?

- Less of a problem
- About the same
- More of a problem

How can sexual harassment be reduced at your Academy?

49. In your opinion, has <u>sexual assault</u> become more or less of a problem at your Academy since you became a student?

- Less of a problem
- About the same
- More of a problem

How can sexual assaults be reduced at your Academy?

50. During summer experience/training/duty at or away from your Academy, to what extent do students experience . . . *Mark one answer in each row.*

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Sexual harassment?						
b. Sexual assault?						

51. In your opinion, how often does sexual harassment occur at the Service Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities?

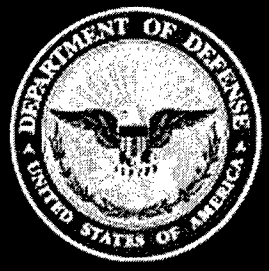
- Much more often at the Academies
- More often at the Academies
- About the same
- Less often at the Academies
- Much less often at the Academies
- Don't know

52. In your opinion, how often does sexual assault occur at the Service Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities?

- Much more often at the Academies
- More often at the Academies
- About the same
- Less often at the Academies
- Much less often at the Academies
- Don't know

TAKING THE SURVEY

53. 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.


DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA