



Information and Technology for Better Decision Making

2008 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey



Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Defense Technical Information Center

ATTN: DTIC-BRR

8725 John J. Kingman Rd., Suite #0944

Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6218

Or from:

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/order.html>

Ask for report by ADA 489 832

2008 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

Paul J. Cook
SRA International, Inc.

Rachel N. Lipari
Defense Manpower Data Center

Defense Manpower Data Center
Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP)
1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22209-2593

Acknowledgments

Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) is indebted to numerous people for their assistance with the *2008 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (SAGR 2008), which was conducted on behalf of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD[P&R]). The survey program is conducted under the leadership of Timothy Elig, Director of the *Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program* (HRSAP).

Logistics for the survey were arranged by Kenneth Allgood, SRA International, Inc. Mr. Allgood coordinated with representatives from the Service Academies, who were invaluable in helping DMDC with reviews of the survey instrument and survey administration. DMDC is grateful to COL Jeannette McMahon, MAJ Harold La Rock, Dennis Kelly, and Douglas Gallagher (U.S. Military Academy); CAPT Glenn Gottschalk, USN (Ret.) and Lou Cox (U.S. Naval Academy); and Amanda Lords and Ellen Snook (U.S. Air Force Academy).

DMDC's Program Evaluation Branch, under the guidance of Brian Lappin, Branch Chief, is responsible for the development of questionnaires in the survey program. The lead survey design analyst, Paul Cook, SRA International, Inc., was assisted in the effort by Rachel Lipari, Human Relations Senior Scientist. They also designed the unique presentation of complex items used in this report.

DMDC's Survey Technology Branch, under the guidance of Fred Licari, Branch Chief, is responsible for monitoring the survey operations contractor and ensuring that survey data collected by DMDC meet all regulatory requirements and have all necessary approvals, including the requirements of the common rules for the use of human subjects in research. Mary Padilla, SRA International, Inc., developed custom graphics and templates for the report.

DMDC's Personnel Survey Branch, under the guidance of Jean Fowler, previous Branch Chief, and David McGrath, current Branch Chief, is responsible for developing the sampling and weighting methods used in the survey program, and survey database construction and archiving. The lead operations analyst on this survey was Lisa Howard, SRA International, Inc., supported by Whitney Gaber, Consortium Research Fellow. Michael Paraloglou, SRA International, Inc., supported by Fawzi Al Nassir, SRA International, Inc., used a customized sampling tool designed for this survey to plan the sample. Mr. Paraloglou also created the sample weights for the survey data. Data Recognition Corporation (DRC) performed data processing and editing.

A team consisting of Rachel Lipari, DMDC; Kristen Jones and Jason Smith, Consortium Research Fellows; and Paul Cook and Jon Pennington, SRA International, Inc., completed quality control and formatting support for this report.

2008 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

Executive Summary

Background

This report provides results of the *2008 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR 2008)* conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). This survey is the fourth of a series of surveys mandated by U.S. Code 10, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. It assesses the incidence of sexual assault and sexual harassment and related issues at the three Department of Defense Service Academies. The survey results include incident rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment and sexist behavior, and stalking-related behaviors; a discussion of students' perceptions of Academy culture with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment; the availability and effectiveness of sexual assault and sexual harassment training; and progress in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment.

In March and April 2008, a DMDC research team administered the *SAGR 2008* 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 5,699 female and male students. The overall weighted response rate was 74%.

This report includes a description of the *SAGR 2008* survey; background on why this research was conducted; a summary of recent Department of Defense (DoD) policies and programs associated with gender-relations issues; a discussion of the measurement constructs; a description of the survey methodology; and detailed results of the findings. 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 *SAGR 2008* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2005 and 2006 surveys, an analysis of trends is presented.

Measurement of Constructs

The ability to calculate annual incident rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. Results are included in this report for rates for unwanted sexual contact, unwanted gender-related behaviors, and stalking-related behaviors.

Measurement of Unwanted Sexual Contact. The 2008 survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact, which was introduced on the 2006 survey to replace a 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 2005 measure of sexual assault. Because of this change in the measure, results for the new measure of unwanted sexual contact are not comparable to results reported from the 2005 survey. The new measure of unwanted sexual contact is referred to as the single-item measure. 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 2007 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 Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. The survey measurements of unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., sexual harassment and sexist behavior) in *SAGR 2008* are consistent with the methodology used in 2005 and in 2006. To determine the extent of unwanted gender-related behaviors, 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 since June 2007. 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 2008 are compared to results from 2005 and 2006. In addition, as results from the previous surveys indicated that sexual harassment and sexist behavior were prevalent at each Academy, *SAGR 2008* also included questions regarding details about student experiences of these behaviors.

Measurement of Stalking-Related Behaviors. The 2008 survey included a measure of stalking that is designed to conform to the UCMJ definition of stalking as “a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault, to himself or herself or a member of his or her immediate family.” Questions about stalking behaviors were added in 2006 because Congress expanded Article 120 of the UCMJ to make stalking a crime. Trend analyses between 2008 and 2006 are reported.

U.S. Military Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact. The survey found that 8.6% of women and 0.6% of men at USMA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2008 (as measured with the single-item measure). Of those

women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, unwanted touching of genitalia and related areas (69%) was the type of behavior most frequently experienced. Some women indicated the incident included attempted (45%) or completed (19%) experiences of sexual intercourse. In addition, some women indicated the incident included attempted (36%) or completed (20%) oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by an object. The two-item measure of unwanted sexual contact allows comparisons

2005 <i>USC Experiences</i>	2006 <i>USC Experiences</i>	2008 <i>USC Experiences</i>
Single-item Measure		
	Women: 10.5% Men: 1.0%	Women: 8.6% Men: 0.6%
Two-item Measure		
Women: 5.5% Men: 2.6%	Women: 5.2% Men: 1.5%	Women: 6.6% Men: 1.4%

among all three survey years. The 2008 incident rate for USMA women (6.6%) of unwanted sexual contact based on the two-item measure was higher than the 2005 (5.5%) and 2006 (5.2%) incident rates. Between 2008 and 2006, there was no difference found in the percentage of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (1.4% vs. 1.5%). The percentage of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (1.4% vs. 2.6%).¹

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, all (100%) identified the offender as male, and most (94%) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet.² Sixty-six percent of women indicated the incident occurred in the Academy living/sleeping area. Thirty-nine percent indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 50% indicated physical force was used. Sixty-nine percent indicated they discussed the incident with a friend or family member and 12% sought professional help. Six percent indicated they reported the incident to an authority. The main reasons women did not report the incident were they dealt with the situation themselves (78%), thought it was not important enough to report (59%), felt uncomfortable reporting (59%), did not want people gossiping about them (56%), or thought it would hurt their reputation and standing (56%).

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training. In 2008, 97% of women and 98% of men at USMA indicated they had received training in sexual assault prevention and response since June 2007. A majority of women (95%) and men (93%) indicated the training ranged from slightly effective to very effective in reducing or eliminating sexual assaults at USMA.

Leadership Response. In 2008, most USMA women indicated cadet leaders (73%), non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and commissioned officers in their unit (82-87%), faculty/staff (67-78%), and senior Academy leaders (87%) were making honest and reasonable attempts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. Similar percentages of men (65-92%) agreed with the statements about leadership response.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault. Fifty-one percent of women and 66% of men indicated sexual assault had become less of a problem at USMA since they enrolled at the Academy. The percentage of women and men indicating it was less of a problem was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (34% and 49%).

Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior. Forty-nine percent of women and 9% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2008, rates that were lower for women in 2008 than in 2006 (61%) and 2005 (62%) and unchanged for men in 2006 (8%) and 2005 (12%). Eighty-one percent of women and 43% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior, 52% of women and 9% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention, and 14% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Eighty-eight percent of women and 38% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

¹ Tests of statistical significance are made for differences between years at the .05 level of significance.

² Details of unwanted sexual contact for men are not reportable due to the small number of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of USMA students who indicated experiencing sexual harassment and/or sexist behavior, the majority of women (85%) and men (75%) identified the offender as an Academy student. Forty-six percent of women and 76% of men indicated the situation lasted less than one week, whereas 14% of women and 9% of men indicated the situation lasted at least six months. More than half of women indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (64%) or in the Academy barracks (63%).³ Thirty-nine percent of men indicated the situation occurred during the academic day or in the Academy barracks (40%). Seventy-six percent of women and 28% of men indicated they discussed the situation with friends/family; 10% of women and 3% of men discussed the situation with an authority.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training. Ninety-seven percent of USMA women and 98% of men indicated they had received training in sexual harassment prevention and response since June 2007. Most women (94%) and men (93%) indicated the training was at least slightly effective in reducing or eliminating sexual harassment at the Academy.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment. Thirty-eight percent of women and 58% of men indicated sexual harassment had become less of a problem at USMA since they enrolled at the Academy. The percentage of women and men indicating it was less of a problem was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (43% and 64%), but higher than in 2005 (30% and 48%).

Stalking. Few women (6.7%) or men (1.0%) indicated that they experienced stalking-related behaviors and 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, 8.3% of women and 2.4% of men at USNA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2008 (as measured with the single-item measure). Of those women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, unwanted touching of genitalia and related areas (84%) was the behavior most frequently experienced. Some women indicated the incident included attempted (27%) or completed (28%) experiences of sexual intercourse. In addition, some women indicated the incident included attempted (36%) or completed (24%) oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration. For comparative

2005 <i>USC Experiences</i>	2006 <i>USC Experiences</i>	2008 <i>USC Experiences</i>
Single-item Measure		
	Women: 8.2% Men: 1.4%	Women: 8.3% Men: 2.4%
Two-item Measure		
Women: 4.4% Men: 2.4%	Women: 5.9% Men: 1.1%	Women: 6.2% Men: 2.4%

³ Percentages are shown for students who responded some, most, or all of the behaviors occurred at each location or time.

purposes using the two-item measure, the incident rate for women was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (6.2% vs. 4.4%). There was no change found for women between 2008 and 2006 (6.2% vs. 5.9%). The incident rate for men was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (2.4% vs. 1.1%).

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly all (98%) identified the offender as male, and most (93%) indicated the offender was a fellow midshipman.⁴ Thirty-six percent of women indicated the incident occurred in the Academy living/sleeping area. Forty-four percent indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 47% indicated physical force was used. Eighty-two percent indicated they discussed the incident with someone and 15% indicated they sought professional help. Ten percent indicated they reported the incident to an authority. The main reasons women did not report the incident included they felt shame or embarrassment (67%), did not want people gossiping about them (66%), dealt with the situation themselves (64%), felt uncomfortable making a report (63%), thought it would hurt their reputation and standing (60%), or thought it was not important enough to report (55%).

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training. A majority of women (97%) and men (98%) at USNA indicated they had received training in sexual assault prevention and response since June 2007. Eighty-seven percent of women and 89% of men indicated the training ranged from slightly effective to very effective in reducing or eliminating sexual assaults at the Academy.

Leadership Response. In 2008, most USNA women indicated midshipman leaders (73%), NCOs and commissioned officers in their unit (78-82%), faculty/staff (55-67%), and senior Academy leaders (71%) were making honest and reasonable attempts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. Similar percentages of men (55-88%) agreed with the statements about leadership response.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault. Thirty-six percent of women and 52% of men indicated sexual assault had become less of a problem at USNA since they enrolled at the Academy. The percentage of women and men indicating less of a problem was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (53% and 64%). The percentage of men indicating it was less of a problem was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (47%).

Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior. Fifty-six percent of women and 14% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2008, rates that were higher for women in 2008 than in 2006 (53%), but lower than in 2005 (59%). Rates were unchanged for men in 2006 (12%) and 2005 (14%). Eighty-eight percent of women and 54% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior, 48% of women and 17% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention, and 11% of women and 5% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Ninety-five percent of women and 49% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of USNA students who indicated experiencing sexual harassment and/or sexist behaviors, the majority of women (87%) and men (77%) identified the offender as an Academy student. Forty-three percent of women and 69% of

⁴ Details of unwanted sexual contact for men are not reportable due to the small number of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact.

men indicated the situation lasted less than one week, whereas 24% of women and 16% of men indicated the situation lasted at least six months. Over half of women indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (68%), in the living and sleeping area (69%), or during meals in the dining hall (60%).⁵ Fifty-six percent of men indicated the situation occurred in the living and sleeping area and during the academic day (52%). Seventy-eight percent of women and 33% of men indicated they discussed the situation with friends/family; 12% of women and 4% of men indicated they discussed the situation with an authority.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training. Ninety-seven percent of USNA women and 99% of men indicated they had received training in sexual harassment prevention and response since June 2007. Most women (85%) and men (88%) indicated the training was at least slightly effective in reducing or eliminating sexual harassment at the Academy.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment. Twenty-nine percent of women and 43% of men indicated sexual harassment had become less of a problem at USNA since they enrolled at the Academy. The percentage of women and men indicating it was less of a problem was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (40% and 48%) and 2005 (48% and 59%).

Stalking. Few women (5.0%) or men (1.3%) indicated that they experienced stalking-related behaviors and 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. Overall, 9.7% of women and 1.4% of men at USAFA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2008 (as measured with the single-item measure). Of those women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, unwanted touching of genitalia and related areas (89%) was the behavior most frequently experienced. Some women indicated the incident included attempted (36%) or completed (29%) experiences of sexual intercourse. In addition, some women indicated the incident included attempted (36%) or completed (29%) oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration.

2005 <i>USC Experiences</i>	2006 <i>USC Experiences</i>	2008 <i>USC Experiences</i>
Single-item Measure		
	Women: 9.5% Men: 1.2%	Women: 9.7% Men: 1.4%
Two-item Measure		
Women: 5.1% Men: 2.0%	Women: 4.1% Men: 1.2%	Women: 6.1% Men: 1.3%

For comparative purposes using the two-item measure, the incident rate for women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6.1% vs. 4.1%). There was no change found for men between 2008 and 2006 or 2005.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, all (100%) identified the offender as male, and most (84%) indicated

⁵ Percentages are shown for students who responded some, most, or all of the behaviors occurred at each location or time.

the offender was a fellow cadet.⁶ Forty-one percent of women indicated the incident occurred in the Academy living/sleeping area. Forty-three percent indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 48% indicated the offender used physical force. Eighty-six percent indicated they discussed the incident with someone and 28% sought professional help. Twenty-three percent indicated they reported the incident to an authority. The main reasons women did not report the incident were they dealt with the situation themselves (76%), felt uncomfortable making a report (71%), did not want people gossiping (66%), felt shame or embarrassment (65%), thought it would hurt their reputation and standing (55%), or thought the incident was not important enough to report (54%).

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training. Nearly all USAFA women (98%) and men (99%) indicated they had received training in sexual assault prevention and response since June 2007. Most women (93%) and men (94%) indicated the training ranged from slightly effective to very effective in reducing or eliminating sexual assaults at USAFA.

Leadership Response. In 2008, most USAFA women indicated cadet leaders (81%), NCOs and commissioned officers in their unit (90-91%), faculty/staff (66-80%), and senior Academy leaders (92%) were making honest and reasonable attempts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. Similar percentages of men (65-92%) agreed with the statements about leadership response.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault. Sixty-three percent of women and 80% of men indicated sexual assault had become less of a problem at USAFA since they enrolled at the Academy. The percentage of women and men indicating it was less of a problem was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (81% and 88%) and 2005 (82% and 87%).

Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior. Forty-eight percent of women and 10% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2008, rates that were lower for women in 2008 than in 2006 (51%) and unchanged from 2005 (49%). Rates for men were lower in 2008 than in 2005 (16%) and unchanged from 2006 (12%). Eighty-three percent of women and 46% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior, 47% of women and 12% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention, and 14% of women and 3% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Eighty-eight percent of women and 41% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of students at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment and/or sexist behaviors, most women (90%) and men (80%) identified the offender as an Academy student. Forty-four percent of women and 74% of men indicated the situation lasted less than one week, whereas 19% of women and 10% of men indicated the situation lasted at least six months. Over half of women indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (66%), during evening study period (51%), or in the dormitory/living and sleeping area (62%).⁷ Forty-nine percent of men indicated the situation occurred in the dormitory/living and sleeping area, during the academic day (42%), or during

⁶ Details of unwanted sexual contact for men are not reportable due to the small number of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact.

⁷ Percentages are shown for students who responded some, most, or all of the behaviors occurred at each location or time.

evening study period (42%). Seventy-seven percent of women and 32% of men indicated they discussed the situation with friends/family; 11% of women and 4% of men indicated they discussed the situation with an authority.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training. Ninety-eight percent of women and 99% of men indicated they had received training in sexual harassment prevention and response since June 2007. Most women (93%) and men (94%) indicated the training was at least slightly effective in reducing or eliminating sexual harassment at the Academy.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment. Fifty-two percent of women and 70% of men indicated sexual harassment had become less of a problem at USAFA since they enrolled at the Academy. The percentage of women and men indicating it was less of a problem was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (70% and 85%) and 2005 (76% and 85%).

Stalking. Few women (6.6%) or men (0.6%) indicated that they experienced stalking-related behaviors and the incident caused them fear of physical harm or sexual assault (the requirement to meet the legal definition of stalking).

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
DoD Sexual Assault and Harassment Programs and Policies	1
DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy	1
DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Instruction	2
Revised Uniform Code of Military Justice Provisions	3
Measurement of Constructs	4
Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	4
Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences	5
Survey Methodology.....	7
Statistical Design	7
Survey Administration.....	9
Analytical Procedures	9
Organization of the Report.....	11
Chapter 2: Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	13
Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure)	14
USMA by Class Year.....	14
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	15
USNA by Class Year	15
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	17
USAFA by Class Year	17
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	18
Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate (Single-Item Measure)	18
USMA by Class Year.....	18
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	20
USNA by Class Year	20
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	21
USAFA by Class Year	21
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	23
Specific Behaviors Experienced	23
USMA by Class Year.....	23
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	24
USNA by Class Year	24
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	25
USAFA by Class Year	25
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	26
Combinations of Behaviors Experienced.....	27
USMA by Class Year.....	27
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	28
USNA by Class Year	28
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	29

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
USAFA by Class Year	29
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	30
Location of Incident	30
USMA by Class Year	31
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	31
USNA by Class Year	32
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	32
USAFA by Class Year	33
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	33
Summer Experience	34
USMA by Class Year	34
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	34
USNA by Class Year	35
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	35
USAFA by Class Year	35
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	36
Characteristics of Offender	36
USMA by Class Year	37
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	38
USNA by Class Year	38
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	39
USAFA by Class Year	40
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	41
Alcohol/Drug Involvement	42
Any Involvement of Alcohol or Drugs	42
USMA by Class Year	42
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	43
USNA by Class Year	43
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	43
USAFA by Class Year	43
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	44
Specific Alcohol or Drug Involvement	44
USMA by Class Year	44
USNA by Class Year	45
USAFA by Class Year	46
Use of Force	47
USMA by Class Year	47
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	48
USNA by Class Year	48
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	49
USAFA by Class Year	49
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	50

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Experience of Sexual Harassment/Stalking	50
USMA by Class Year.....	51
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	51
USNA by Class Year	52
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	52
USAFA by Class Year	53
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	53
Discussing of Incident/Support Services	54
USMA by Class Year.....	54
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	55
USNA by Class Year	55
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	56
USAFA by Class Year	57
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	58
Reasons for Not Reporting an Incident.....	58
USMA by Class Year.....	58
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	60
USNA by Class Year	60
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	62
USAFA by Class Year	62
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	65
 Chapter 3: Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences	 67
Sexual Harassment.....	67
USMA by Class Year.....	68
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	69
USNA by Class Year	69
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	70
USAFA by Class Year	71
USAFA Survey Year by Class Year	72
Categories of Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences Associated with Sexual Harassment.....	72
Crude/Offensive Behavior at USMA.....	73
USMA by Class Year.....	73
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	74
Unwanted Sexual Attention at USMA.....	74
USMA by Class Year.....	74
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	75
Sexual Coercion at USMA.....	76
USMA by Class Year.....	76
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	77

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Crude/Offensive Behavior at USNA	77
USNA by Class Year	77
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	78
Unwanted Sexual Attention at USNA	79
USNA by Class Year	79
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	80
Sexual Coercion at USNA	80
USNA by Class Year	80
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	81
Crude/Offensive Behavior at USAFA	82
USAFA by Class Year	82
USAFA Survey Year by Class Year	83
Unwanted Sexual Attention at USAFA	83
USAFA by Class Year	83
USAFA Survey Year by Class Year	84
Sexual Coercion at USAFA	85
USAFA by Class Year	85
USAFA Survey Year by Class Year	86
Sexist Behavior Rates	86
USMA by Class Year	87
USMA Survey Year by Class Year	88
USNA by Class Year	88
USNA Survey Year by Class Year	90
USAFA by Class Year	90
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	91
Duration of Situation	91
USMA by Class Year	91
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	93
USNA by Class Year	93
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	94
USAFA by Class Year	95
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	96
Characteristics of Situation	96
USMA by Class Year	96
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	99
USNA by Class Year	100
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	103
USAFA by Class Year	103
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	106
Characteristics of Offender	107
Organizational Affiliation of Offender	107
USMA by Class Year	107

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	109
USNA by Class Year	109
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	111
USAFA by Class Year	111
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	113
Gender and Number of Offenders	113
USMA by Class Year	113
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	115
USNA by Class Year	115
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	117
USAFA by Class Year	118
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	119
Discussing/Reporting Experiences	119
Discussing Experiences With Friends and Family	120
USMA by Class Year	120
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	122
USNA by Class Year	122
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	124
USAFA by Class Year	125
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	127
Discussing Experiences With Authorities	127
USMA by Class Year	127
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	130
USNA by Class Year	130
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	133
USAFA by Class Year	133
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	136
Response to Reporting	137
USMA by Class Year	137
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	138
USNA by Class Year	139
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	140
USAFA by Class Year	140
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	141
Reasons for Not Reporting an Incident	141
USMA by Class Year	142
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	145
USNA by Class Year	146
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	150
USAFA by Class Year	151
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	155

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Chapter 4: Stalking Behaviors	157
Stalking Behavior Rates.....	157
USMA by Class Year.....	157
USMA by Survey Year and Class Year.....	159
USNA by Class Year	159
USNA by Survey Year and Class Year	160
USAFA by Class Year	160
USAFA by Survey Year and Class Year	161
Discussion of Behaviors Experienced	162
USMA by Class Year.....	162
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	164
USNA by Class Year	164
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	166
USAFA by Class Year.....	166
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	168
Chapter 5: Culture.....	169
Preventing Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault.....	169
USMA by Class Year.....	169
Military Leadership.....	169
Faculty.....	169
Cadets.....	170
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	171
Military Leadership.....	171
Faculty.....	172
Cadets.....	172
USNA by Class Year	172
Military Leadership.....	172
Faculty.....	173
Midshipmen	173
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	175
Military Leadership.....	175
Faculty.....	176
Midshipmen.	176
USAFA by Class Year.....	176
Military Leadership.....	176
Faculty.....	177
Cadets.....	177
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	179
Military Leadership.....	179

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Faculty.....	180
Cadets.....	180
Student Leaders Creating a Culture of Non-Tolerance for Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	181
Non-Tolerance of Sexual Assault	181
USMA by Class Year.....	181
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	182
USNA by Class Year	182
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	183
USAFA by Class Year	184
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	185
Non-Tolerance of Sexual Harassment	185
USMA by Class Year.....	185
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	186
USNA by Class Year	187
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	188
USAFA by Class Year	188
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	189
Personal Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	190
Personal Loyalties Affecting Reporting of Sexual Assault	190
USMA by Class Year.....	190
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	191
USNA by Class Year	192
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	193
USAFA by Class Year	193
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	195
Personal Loyalties Affecting Reporting of Sexual Harassment	195
USMA by Class Year.....	195
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	197
USNA by Class Year	197
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	198
USAFA by Class Year	198
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	199
Organizational Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	200
Comfort Reporting Sexual Assault to Academy Staff.....	200
USMA by Class Year.....	200
USNA by Class Year	201
USAFA by Class Year	202
Comfort Reporting Sexual Harassment to Academy Staff	203
USMA by Class Year.....	203
USNA by Class Year	204
USAFA by Class Year	205

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Collateral Misconduct.....	206
USMA by Class Year.....	206
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	207
USNA by Class Year	208
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	209
USAFA by Class Year	209
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	211
Reporting Students Who Engage in Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	212
Reporting Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault.....	212
USMA by Class Year.....	212
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	213
USNA by Class Year	213
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	214
USAFA by Class Year	215
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	216
Reporting Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment.....	216
USMA by Class Year.....	217
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	218
USNA by Class Year	218
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	219
USAFA by Class Year	220
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	221
Student Perceptions of Responsibility	221
Willingness to Confront Other Students Who Harass	222
USMA by Class Year.....	222
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	223
USNA by Class Year	223
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	224
USAFA by Class Year	225
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	226
Willingness to Stop Making Comments When Asked	226
USMA by Class Year.....	226
USNA by Class Year	227
USAFA by Class Year	228
Bystander Willingness to Stop Sexual Assault.....	229
USMA by Class Year.....	229
USNA by Class Year	230
USAFA by Class Year	231
Bystander Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment	232
USMA by Class Year.....	232
USNA by Class Year	233
USAFA by Class Year	234

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Perceptions of Impunity.....	235
USMA by Class Year.....	235
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	236
USNA by Class Year	237
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	238
USAFA by Class Year.....	238
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	240
Perceptions of Inadvertent Offenses	240
USMA by Class Year.....	240
USNA by Class Year	241
USAFA by Class Year	242
Chapter 6: Training.....	245
Availability of Sexual Assault Training	245
USMA by Class Year.....	245
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	246
USNA by Class Year	246
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	247
USAFA by Class Year.....	248
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	249
Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training	249
USMA by Class Year.....	249
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	250
USNA by Class Year	251
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	252
USAFA by Class Year	252
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	254
Availability of Sexual Harassment Training.....	255
USMA by Class Year.....	255
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	256
USNA by Class Year	256
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	257
USAFA by Class Year.....	258
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	259
Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training	259
USMA by Class Year.....	259
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	260
USNA by Class Year	261
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	262
USAFA by Class Year.....	263
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year.....	264

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Understanding Prevention and Response Procedures	265
USMA by Class Year.....	265
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	268
USNA by Class Year	269
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	273
USAFA by Class Year	275
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	278
Chapter 7: Progress	281
Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault	281
USMA by Class Year.....	281
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	282
USNA by Class Year	283
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	284
USAFA by Class Year	284
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	286
Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment.....	286
USMA by Class Year.....	286
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	288
USNA by Class Year	288
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	289
USAFA by Class Year	290
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	291
Comparison of Sexual Assault at Civilian Colleges/Universities.....	291
USMA by Class Year.....	292
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	293
USNA by Class Year	293
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	295
USAFA by Class Year	295
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	296
Comparison of Sexual Harassment at Civilian Colleges/Universities.....	296
USMA by Class Year.....	297
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year	298
USNA by Class Year	298
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year	300
USAFA by Class Year	300
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year	302
References	303
Appendix: 2008 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey.....	305

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page

List of Tables

1.	Questions Regarding Unwanted Sexual Contact	5
2.	Questions Regarding Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Category	6
3.	SAGR 2008 Counts and Weighted Response Rates	8
4.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Specific Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	23
5.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Specific Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	25
6.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Specific Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	26
7.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Combinations of Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	28
8.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Combinations of Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	29
9.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Combinations of Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	30
10.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year	37
11.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year	39
12.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year	41
13.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year	45
14.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year	46
15.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year	47
16.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year	48
17.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year	49

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
18.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year	50
19.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Discussed Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sought Professional Help, by Class Year and Survey Year	55
20.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Discussed Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sought Professional Help, by Class Year and Survey Year	56
21.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Discussed Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sought Professional Help, by Class Year and Survey Year	57
22.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year	59
23.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year	61
24.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year	64
25.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year	98
26.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year	99
27.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year	101
28.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year	102
29.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year	105
30.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year	106
31.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year	114
32.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year	115

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
33.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year	116
34.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year	117
35.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year	118
36.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year	119
37.	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, by Class Year and Survey Year	121
38.	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, by Class Year and Survey Year	122
39.	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, by Class Year and Survey Year	124
40.	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, by Class Year and Survey Year	124
41.	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, by Class Year and Survey Year	126
42.	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, by Class Year and Survey Year	127
43.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation, by Authority or Organization With Which They Discussed, by Class Year and Survey Year	130
44.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation, by Authority or Organization With Which They Discussed, by Class Year and Survey Year	133
45.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation, by Authority or Organization With Which They Discussed, by Class Year and Survey Year	136
46.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year	138

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
47.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year	139
48.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year	141
49.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year	143
50.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year	145
51.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year	148
52.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year	150
53.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year	153
54.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year	155
55.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year	170
56.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year	171
57.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Midshipmen and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year	174
58.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Midshipmen and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year	175
59.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year	178
60.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year	179

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
61.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year	266
62.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year	268
63.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year	271
64.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year	273
65.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year	276
66.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year	278

List of Figures

1.	Explanation of Margins of Error in Figures.....	10
2.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	14
3.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	15
4.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	16
5.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year.....	16
6.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	17
7.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Two-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	18
8.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	19
9.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	19
10.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	20

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
11. Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	21
12. Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	22
13. Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure), by Class Year and Survey Year	22
14. Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location of Incident, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	31
15. Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location of Incident, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	32
16. Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location of Incident, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	33
17. Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact During Summer Experience/Training/Duty, by Class Year and Survey Year	34
18. Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact During Summer Experience/Training/Duty, by Class Year and Survey Year	35
19. Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact During Summer Experience/Training/Duty, by Class Year and Survey Year	36
20. Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year	42
21. Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year	43
22. Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year	44
23. Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year	51
24. Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year	52
25. Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year	53
26. Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year	68
27. Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year	69
28. Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year	70
29. Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year	70
30. Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year	71
31. Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year	72

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
32.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	73
33.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	74
34.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year	75
35.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year	75
36.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year	76
37.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year	77
38.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	78
39.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	78
40.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year	79
41.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year	80
42.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year	81
43.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year	81
44.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	82
45.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	83
46.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year	84
47.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year	84
48.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year	85
49.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year	86
50.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year	87
51.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year	88
52.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year	89

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
53.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year	89
54.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year	90
55.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year	91
56.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	92
57.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year	93
58.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	94
59.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year	94
60.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	95
61.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year	96
62.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	108
63.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	108
64.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	110
65.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	110
66.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	112
67.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	112
68.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Class Year and Survey Year	120
69.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Class Year and Survey Year	121

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
70.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Class Year and Survey Year	123
71.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Class Year and Survey Year	123
72.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Class Year and Survey Year	125
73.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With Family and/or Friends, by Class Year and Survey Year	126
74.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year	128
75.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year	129
76.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year	131
77.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year	132
78.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year	134
79.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year	135
80.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	158
81.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	158
82.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	159
83.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	160
84.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	161
85.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year	161

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
86.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Discussed the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year	163
87.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Did Not Discuss the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year	164
88.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Discussed the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year	165
89.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Did Not Discuss the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year	166
90.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Discussed the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year	167
91.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Did Not Discuss the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year	168
92.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	181
93.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	182
94.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	183
95.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	183
96.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	184
97.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	185
98.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	186
99.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	186
100.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	187
101.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	188
102.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	189
103.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year	189
104.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year	191
105.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year	191

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
106.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	192
107.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	193
108.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	194
109.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	195
110.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	196
111.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	196
112.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	197
113.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	198
114.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	199
115.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	199
116.	Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Assault, by Class Year	201
117.	Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Assault, by Class Year	202
118.	Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Assault, by Class Year	203
119.	Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Harassment, by Class Year	204
120.	Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Harassment, by Class Year	205
121.	Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Harassment, by Class Year	206
122.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year	207
123.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	207
124.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	208

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
125.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	209
126.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	210
127.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	211
128.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	212
129.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	213
130.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	214
131.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	214
132.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	215
133.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	216
134.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	217
135.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year	218
136.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	219
137.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year	219
138.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	220
139.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year	221
140.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	222

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
141.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	223
142.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	224
143.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	224
144.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	225
145.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	226
146.	Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Would Stop Making Gender-Related Comments When Asked, by Class Year	227
147.	Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Would Stop Making Gender-Related Comments When Asked, by Class Year	228
148.	Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Would Stop Making Gender-Related Comments When Asked, by Class Year	229
149.	Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year.....	230
150.	Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year.....	231
151.	Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year.....	232
152.	Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Harassment, by Class Year.....	233
153.	Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Harassment, by Class Year.....	234
154.	Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Harassment, by Class Year.....	235
155.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year	236
156.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year	236
157.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year	237
158.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year	238

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
159.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year	239
160.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year	239
161.	Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Make Inadvertent Gender-Related Comments, by Class Year	241
162.	Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Make Inadvertent Gender-Related Comments, by Class Year	242
163.	Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Make Inadvertent Gender-Related Comments, by Class Year	243
164.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	245
165.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	246
166.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	247
167.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	247
168.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	248
169.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	249
170.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year	250
171.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year	250
172.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year	251
173.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year	252
174.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year	253
175.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year	254
176.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	255
177.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	256

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
178.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	257
179.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	257
180.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	258
181.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year	259
182.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	260
183.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	260
184.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	261
185.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	262
186.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	263
187.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	264
188.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	282
189.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	282
190.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	283
191.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	284
192.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	285
193.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	286
194.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	287

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
195.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	287
196.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	289
197.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	289
198.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	290
199.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	291
200.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	292
201.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	293
202.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	294
203.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	294
204.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	295
205.	Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	296
206.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	297
207.	Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	298
208.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	299
209.	Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year.....	299

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
210. Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year	301
211. Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year	301

2008 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) has worked hard to reduce sexual assault and sexual harassment 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. Continuing evaluation of these programs is critical to reducing instances of assault and harassment as the Academies strive to provide a safe educational and leadership development environment for their students. This report discusses findings from the recent *2008 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR 2008)*, which is one source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment at the Academies. This introductory chapter provides background on why this survey was conducted, a summary of recent DoD policies and programs associated with gender-relations issues, an overview of the survey measures, a description of the survey methodology, and an overview of the contents of the remaining chapters.

SAGR 2008 is designed to track sexual assault and sexual harassment issues at the Service Academies. U.S. Code 10, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, codified an assessment cycle at the Academies that consists of alternating surveys and focus groups. This requirement applies to the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA).⁸ The first assessment in this series was conducted in 2004 by the DoD Inspector General (IG).⁹ Responsibility for subsequent assessments was transferred to the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), which conducted surveys in 2005 and 2006, and focus groups in 2007.

DoD Sexual Assault and Harassment Programs and Policies

This section provides a review of recent changes in DoD sexual assault and sexual harassment policies and programs. First, we discuss the DoD sexual assault prevention and response policy, which was designed to eliminate sexual assault within DoD through a new directive that mandated education, training, and victim support. Then, we discuss the DoD sexual assault prevention and response instruction, which provided guidance on how to comply with the new sexual assault policy, and the revised Uniform Code of Military Justice provision for sex offenses.

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 directives issued in late 2004 and early 2005 by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

⁸ The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA), the only Federal Military Academy within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), is not required to participate in the assessments codified by U.S. Code 10. However, USCGA officials requested they be included, beginning in 2008, in order to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. Survey results for USCGA are not presented in this report.

⁹ Details are reported in Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (2005).

(USD[P&R]). DoD Directive 6495.01 established a comprehensive DoD policy on prevention and response to sexual assaults (Department of Defense, 2005). The policy states that all DoD components must:

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 DoD directive also mandated standardized requirements and documents; an immediate, trained response capability at all permanent and deployed locations; effective awareness and prevention programs for the chain-of-command; and options for both restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assaults.¹⁰ It prohibited the enlistment or commissioning of people convicted of sexual assault.

The DoD directive charged the USD(P&R) with implementing the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program and monitoring compliance with the directive through data collection and performance metrics. It established the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) within the Office of the USD(P&R) to address all DoD sexual assault policy matters except criminal investigations.

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 “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.

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Instruction

Issued on June 23, 2006, DoD Instruction 6495.02 provided guidance for implementing DoD Directive 6495.01 throughout the Department (Department of Defense, 2006). 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

¹⁰ Restricted reporting allows a sexual assault victim to confidentially disclose the details of the assault to specified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation. Unrestricted reporting is for sexual assault victims who want medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of the assault.

reporting. It established the position of SARC at each major installation as local SAPR program manager. The SARC serves as a focal point for all SAPR-related activities, coordinates with Military Treatment Facility (MTF) personnel and civilian resource providers, and facilitates training of all DoD personnel, first responders, and law enforcement officials. The SARC activates victim advocacy for all reports of sexual assault incidents involving Service members and documents the treatment the victim receives or requests.

The instruction also established a 24/7 sexual assault response capability at each major installation and the creation of a multidisciplinary case management group under 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.

Revised Uniform Code of Military Justice Provisions

In Section 522 of the NDAA for FY 2006, Congress amended the UCMJ regarding sex offenses to consolidate and reorganize the array of military sex offenses under Article 120, UCMJ, “Rape, Sexual Assault, and Sexual Misconduct.” These revised provisions took effect October 1, 2007.

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

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

Measurement of Constructs

The ability to calculate annual incident rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. Results are included in this report for rates for unwanted sexual contact, unwanted gender-related experiences, and stalking.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Unwanted sexual contact refers 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.¹¹ In the *SAGR 2008*, unwanted sexual contact is measured two ways (Table 1). A single item (Q29) that includes a comprehensive behavioral list was first used in the 2006 survey. Trend analysis for 2005, 2006, and 2008 is provided based on a two-item measure used in 2005.¹² Further details on the measurement characteristics of unwanted sexual contact are reported by DMDC (2008).

¹¹ The UCMJ defines the term sexual contact within the context of describing rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct. For the purposes of this report, “unwanted” is used to clarify the term “sexual contact.”

¹² Based on the two-item measure, 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 (Q17q and Q17r). The same questions were asked in the 2005 and 2006 surveys, thus allowing trend comparisons across survey years.

Table 1.
Questions Regarding Unwanted Sexual Contact

Question	Question Text
Unwanted Sexual Contact Single-Item Measure	Since June 2007, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone... • Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them? • Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful? • Made you have sexual intercourse? • Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful? • Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?
Unwanted Sexual Contact Two-Item Measure	How often since June 2007 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)... • Attempted to have sex with you without your consent or against your will, but was not successful? • Had sex with you without your consent or against your will?

Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences

Unwanted gender-related experiences include two types of behaviors, sexual harassment and sexist behavior. Sexist behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the member and is considered a precursor to sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is comprised of three component measures: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. Crude/offensive behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing to the member. Unwanted sexual attention includes unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship. Sexual coercion includes classic *quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

The measurement of these behaviors is derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ) (Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995), which has been adapted for a military population (referred to as the DoD-SEQ). The DoD-SEQ consists of 12 behaviorally stated items measuring sexual harassment and four behaviorally stated items measuring sexist behavior (Table 2). On March 12, 2002, the USD(P&R) approved the “DoD Sexual Harassment Core Measure” and directed it be used in all Service-wide and DoD-wide surveys that measure sexual harassment. Using classical test theory, item response theory, and factor analysis, the measure has been found to provide reliable measurement of gender-related experiences (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999; Stark, Chernyshenko, Lancaster, Drasgow, & Fitzgerald, 2002).

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 ^a
Sexual Coercion	Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior
	Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative (e.g., by mentioning an upcoming review or evaluation)
	Treated you badly for refusing to have sex
	Implied better assignments or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative
Sexist Behavior	Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms
	Treated you “differently” because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)
	Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)
	Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender

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

The incident rates for sexist behavior, crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion reflect that the students experienced at least one of the four items that compose the respective rate. In order to determine how to “count” the frequency of sexual harassment behaviors, a counting algorithm was used. To be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, students must have experienced at least one behavior defined as sexual harassment and indicated they considered some or all of the behaviors to be sexual harassment.

Survey Methodology

This section describes the methodology used for *SAGR 2008* including the statistical design, survey administration, and analytical procedures. A copy of the *SAGR 2008* survey is provided in the Appendix.

Statistical Design

The total sample consisted of 5,868 students drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC by each of the three DoD Academies. After excluding students who could not participate for various reasons (e.g., medical excuses, emergency leave, left the Academy, were foreign nationals, or were exchange students from another Academy), the final eligible sample was 5,699 students. Surveys were completed by 4,410 students¹³ yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents of 74%. The entire population of female students was selected for the survey.¹⁴ For male students, a single-stage, nonproportional stratified random sampling¹⁵ procedure was employed to ensure adequate sample sizes for the reporting categories.

Data were weighted to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2008.¹⁶ The estimated number of students, the number of respondents, and the portion of total respondents in each reporting group are shown in Table 3. 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. Data were weighted using the industry standard three-stage process. This form of weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The three-stage process of weighting consists of the following steps:

- Adjustment for selection probability—Probability samples, such as the samples for men at the three DoD Academies, are selected from lists and each member of the list has a known nonzero probability of selection. For example, if a list contained 10,000 members in a demographic subgroup and the desired sample size for the subgroup was 1,000, one in every tenth member of the list would be selected. During weighting, this selection probability (1/10) is taken into account. The base, or first weight, used to adjust the sample is the reciprocal of the selection probability. In this example, the adjustment for selection probability (base weight) is 10 for members of this subgroup.

¹³ "Completed" is defined as answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all participants, at least one sub-item in Q17a-s, and a valid response to Q29.

¹⁴ Because of the relatively small number of female students at the Academies, all eligible female students are included in the sample to produce reliable results.

¹⁵ In stratified random sampling, all members of a population are categorized into homogeneous groups. For example, members might be grouped by gender, class, and Academy (all male, senior USMA students in one group; all male, junior USMA students in another; etc.). Students were chosen at random within each group. Weights were used so that counts represent the total population by aggregating the sample to the population.

¹⁶ For further details, see DMDC (2008).

Table 3.
SAGR 2008 Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Respondents	Weighted Response Rates (%)
Overall	13,006	4,410	74
Men	10,664	2,568	73
Women	2,342	1,842	77
USMA	4,343	1,396	76
Men	3,691	886	76
Women	652	510	76
USNA	4,322	1,444	68
Men	3,433	769	66
Women	889	675	74
USAFA	4,341	1,570	77
Men	3,540	913	76
Women	801	657	81

- Adjustments for nonresponse—Some sampled members did not respond to the survey. Continuing the previous example, suppose only a quarter of sample members, 250, completed and returned a survey. Because the unweighted sample size would only be 250, weights are needed to project the sample up to the subgroup population total (10,000). In this case, the base-weighted respondents would sum to only 250 weighted respondents. To adjust for nonresponse, the base weights are multiplied by the reciprocal of the nonresponse rate. In this example, the base weight (1) is multiplied by the reciprocal of the nonresponse rate (4) to create a new weight of 4. The weighted sample sums to the subgroup population total of 1,000.
- Adjustment to known population values—The first of the two previous weighting adjustments are applied according to the primary demographic groupings used in designing the subgroups to be reported in this tabulation volume. The second is based on population characteristics that are known to be related to whether a sample person responds to the survey. Because the sample design and adjustments for nonresponse cannot take into account all demographic differences related to who responds to a survey and how they respond, auxiliary information is used to increase the precision of survey estimates. For this reason, a final weighting adjustment is computed that reproduces population totals for important demographic groupings related to who responds to a survey and how they might answer the survey. Suppose in our example, the population for the subgroup was 8,500 men and 1,500 women but the nonresponse-adjusted weighted estimates from the respondents was 7,000 men and 3,000 women. To dampen this possible bias and reproduce known population totals, the weights would be adjusted by 1.21 for men and 0.5 for women so that the final weights would give unbiased estimates of the total and of women and men in the subgroup.

The *SAGR 2008* survey used a complex sample design that requires weighting to produce population estimates, (e.g., percent female). Because of the weighting, conventional formulas for calculating the margin of error will overstate the reliability of the estimate. For this report, variance estimates were calculated using SUDAAN[®] PROC DESCRIPT (Research Triangle Institute, Inc., 2004).¹⁷

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 half-widths). 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 and is suppressed because of low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are suppressed based on criteria defined in terms of nominal sample size (less than 5), effective sample size (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.3). Effective sample size takes into account the finite population correction, variability in weights, and the effect of sample stratification.

Survey Administration

Data were collected in March and April 2008. A team from DMDC administered the paper-and-pen survey in group sessions. Separate sessions were held for female and male students. After checking in, each student was handed a survey, an envelope, a pen, and an Academy-specific information sheet. The information sheet included details on where students could obtain help if they became upset or distressed while taking the survey or afterwards. 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.

Analytical Procedures

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

- *Academy*—The categories include U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA).
- *Class Year*—The categories include Seniors (Class of 2008), Juniors (Class of 2009), Sophomores (Class of 2010), and Freshmen (Class of 2011).

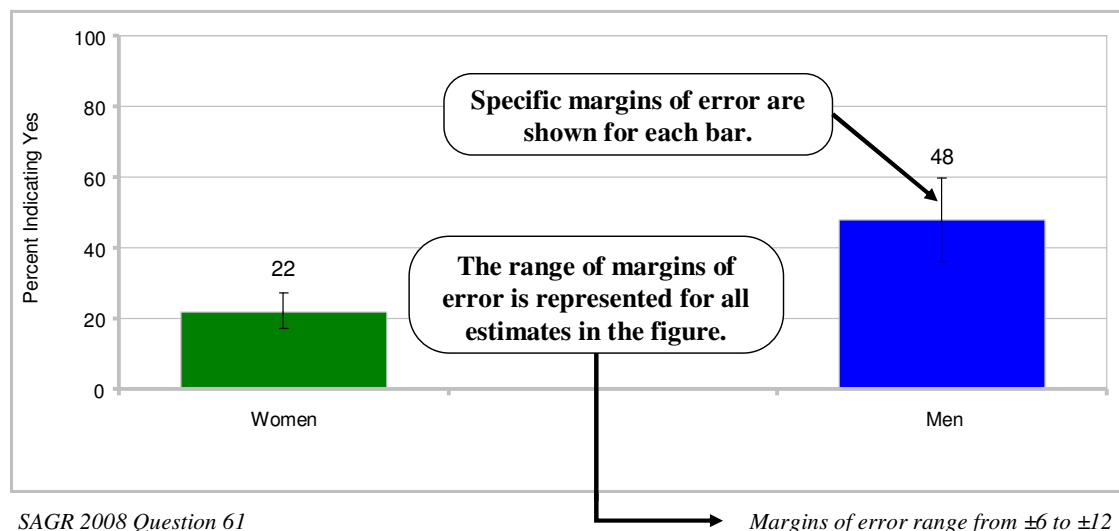
¹⁷ As a result of differential weighting, only certain statistical software procedures, such as SUDAAN[®], correctly calculate standard errors, variances, or tests of statistical significance for stratified samples.

- *Gender*—This category is self-explanatory.
- *Survey Year*—This category is self-explanatory.

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Comparisons are generally made along a single dimension (e.g., class year) at a time. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension.¹⁸ For example, responses of senior women at USAFA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USAFA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USAFA). When comparing results across survey 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 survey item presented. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages with margins of error at the end of the table. Ranges of margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a column. As shown in Figure 1, margins of error in figures are presented both for each estimate and as a range for all estimates. Further information about the survey measures, results, and percent responding are presented in DMDC (2008).

Figure 1.
Explanation of Margins of Error in Figures



¹⁸ 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).

Organization of the Report

The remaining chapters of this report describe the results of the *SAGR 2008* survey and, where appropriate, compare those findings with the results of the 2005 and 2006 surveys. The chapters describe survey results separately for each Service Academy. 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 reporting incident rates and reasons for not reporting. Chapter 5 describes perceptions of Academy culture relevant to experiences of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment. In Chapter 6, findings are presented for students' assessment of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment training, and understanding of prevention and response procedures. Finally, Chapter 7 describes perceptions of progress in reducing or preventing unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment.

Chapter 2: Unwanted Sexual Contact

This chapter examines Academy students' experiences of unwanted sexual contact. 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, Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice includes the following definition:

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.

The following sections describe, for each Academy, the unwanted sexual contact incident rates as assessed in the *SAGR 2008*, 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). This measure is included to report trends from 2005 and 2006. The second is a single-item measure designed 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 was new in the 2006 survey, trend data are not available from 2005. This single-item measure is the standard for future surveys.

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 situation" occurring since June 2007 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 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 (Q17q and Q17r). The same questions were asked in the 2005 and 2006 surveys, thus allowing trend comparisons across survey years.

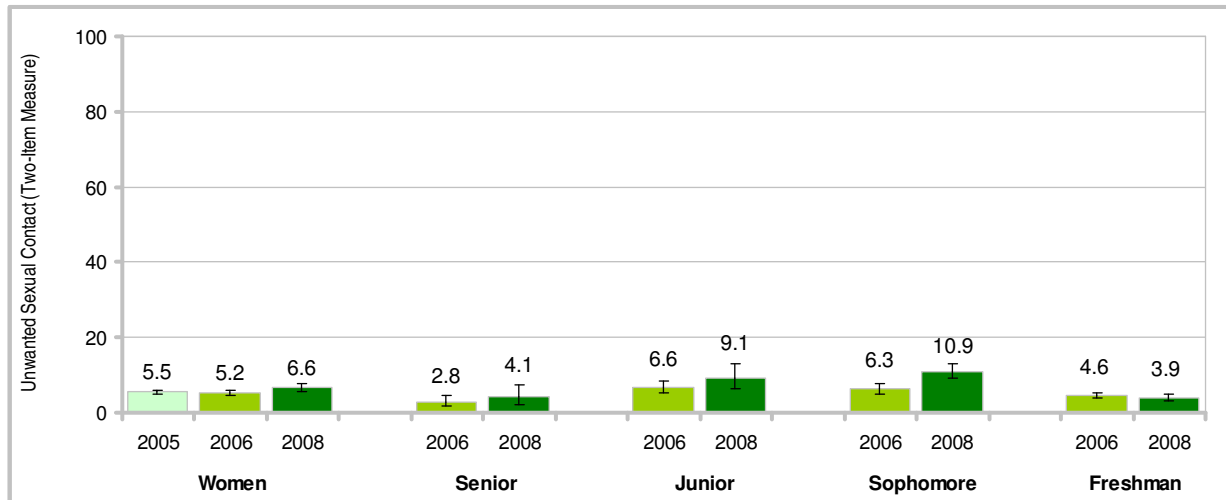
USMA by Class Year¹⁹

Based on the two-item measure, 6.6% of USMA women (Figure 2) and 1.4% of men (Figure 3) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2008. Sophomore (10.9%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (3.9%) women were less likely.

There were no differences found for men across class years in experiences of unwanted sexual contact in 2008.

Figure 2.

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



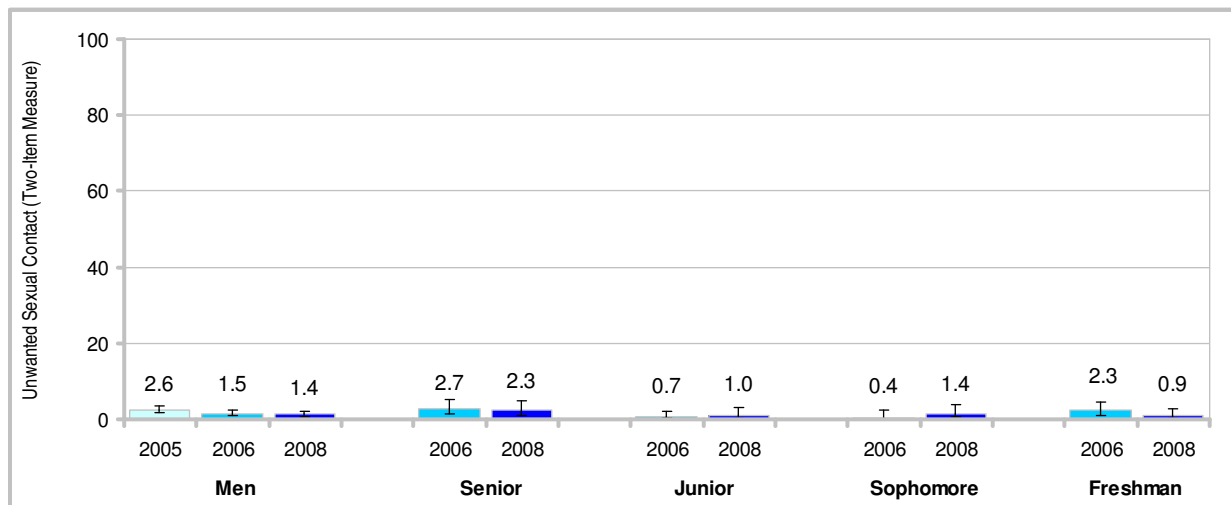
SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 0.6 to ± 3.9

¹⁹ As used in this report, class refers to the Academies' four-class system, under which seniors are the graduating class of 2008, and freshmen are the incoming class of 2011. Unwanted sexual contact rates for women and men are shown to the first decimal because the rates are generally low, especially for men.

Figure 3.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 0.8 to ± 2.6

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 2, the percentage of women overall at USMA who experienced unwanted sexual contact based on the two-item measure was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6.6% vs. 5.2%) and 2005 (6.6% and 5.5%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10.9% vs. 6.3%).

The percentage of men overall who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (1.4% vs. 2.6%) (Figure 3). There were no differences found for men by class year between 2008 and 2006.

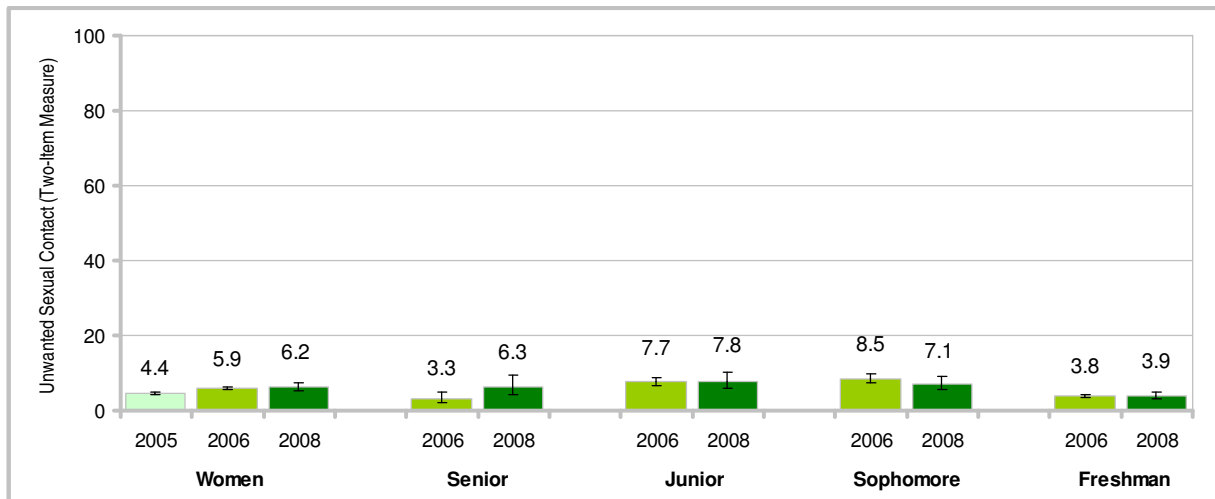
USNA by Class Year

Overall, 6.2% of USNA women (Figure 4) and 2.4% of men (Figure 5) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2008. Freshman (3.9%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than women in the other class years.

There were no differences found for men across class years in experiences of unwanted sexual contact in 2008.

Figure 4.

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

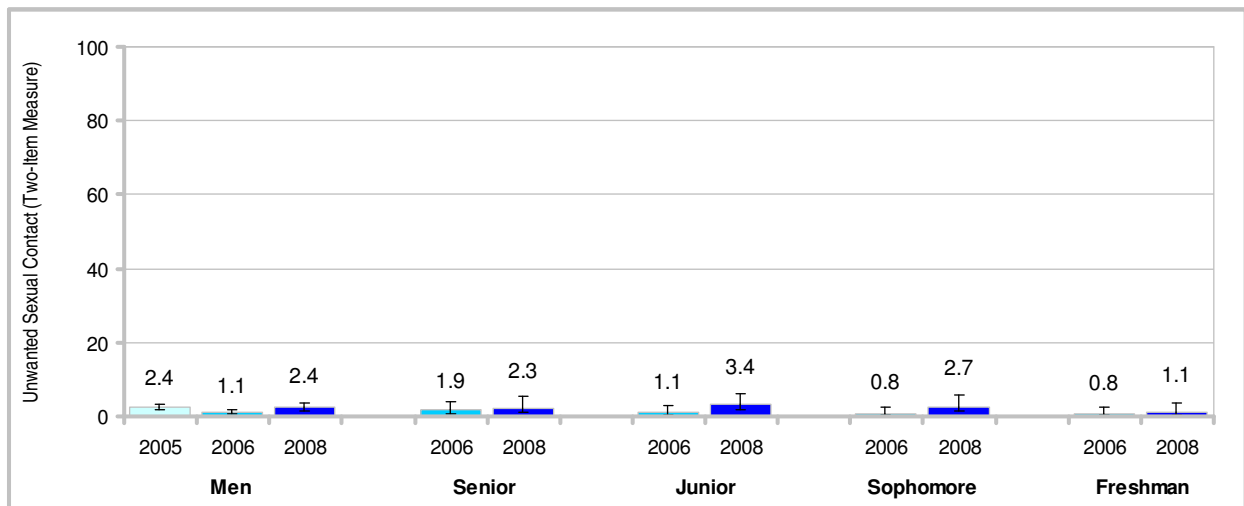


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 0.4 to ± 3.3

Figure 5.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 0.7 to ± 3.1

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (6.2% vs. 4.4%) (Figure 4). The percentage of senior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6.3% vs. 3.3%).

The percentage of men overall who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (2.4% vs. 1.1%) (Figure 5). There were no differences found for men by class year between 2008 and 2006.

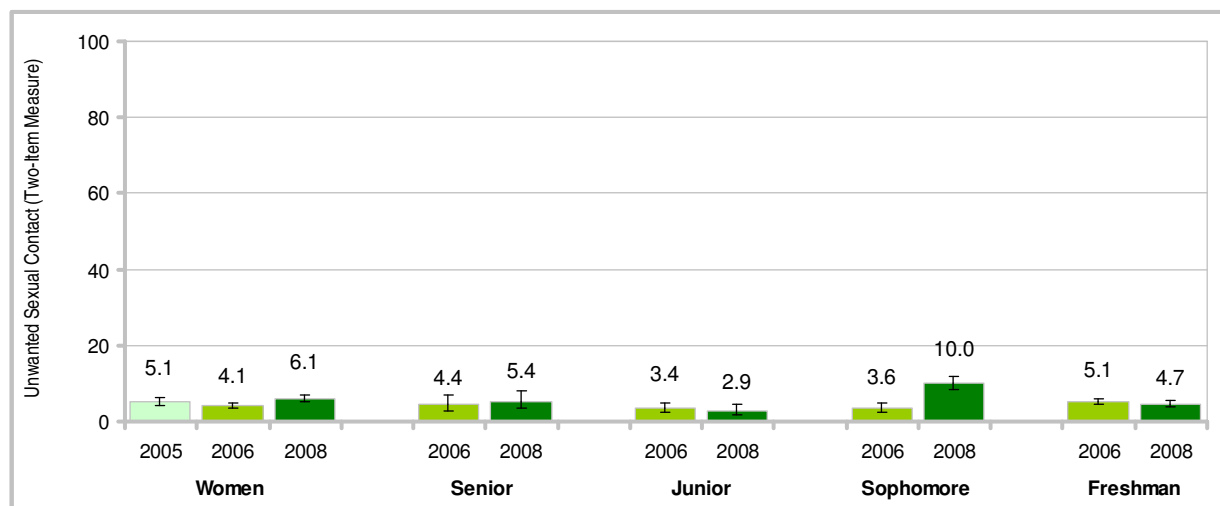
USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 6.1% of USAFA women (Figure 6) and 1.3% of men (Figure 7) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2008. Sophomore (10.0%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than women in the other class years, whereas junior (2.9%) women were less likely.

There were no differences found for men across class years in experiences of unwanted sexual contact in 2008.

Figure 6.

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

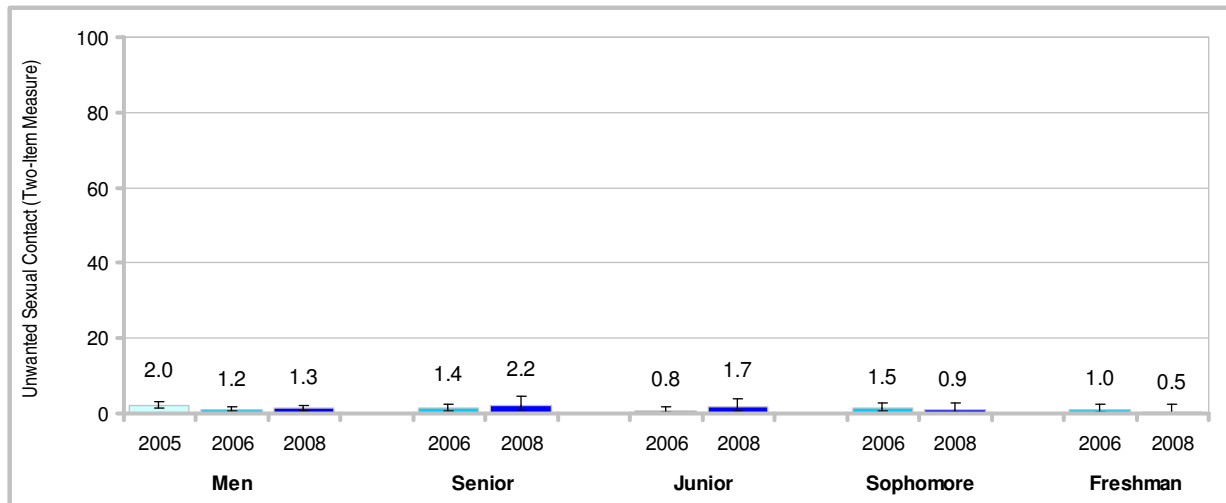


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 0.7 to ± 2.7

Figure 7.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 0.6 to ± 2.4

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 6, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact based on the two-item measure was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6.1% vs. 4.1%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10.0% vs. 3.6%).

There were no differences found for men overall or by class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 7).

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate (Single-Item Measure)

The single-item measure of unwanted sexual contact is consistent with the definition in Article 120 of the UCMJ. Students were asked (Q29) 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. The following sections describe, for each Academy, the unwanted sexual contact incident rates, by class year for women and men.

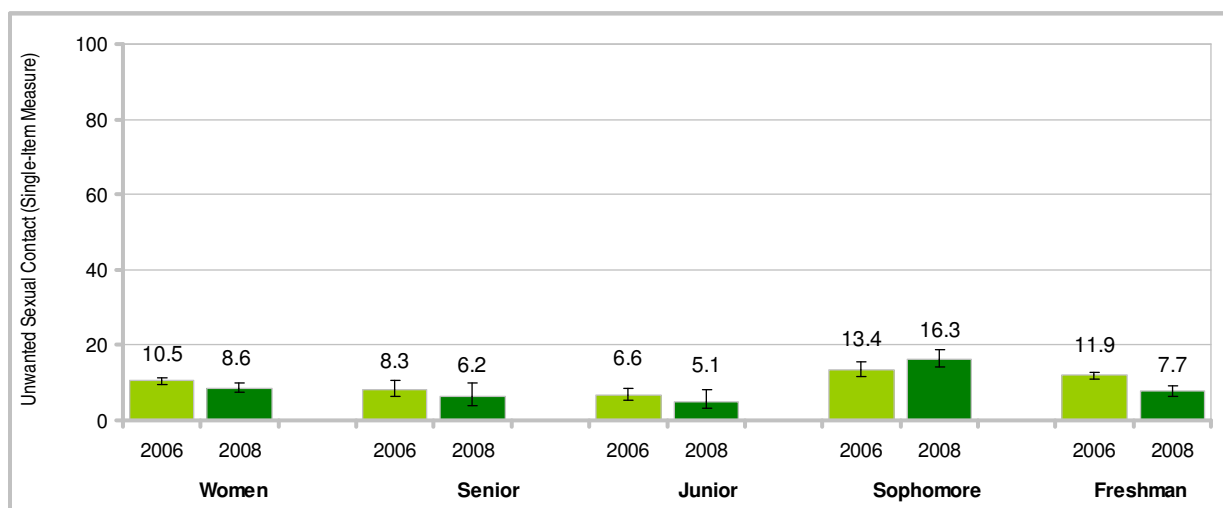
USMA by Class Year

Overall, 8.6% of women (Figure 8) and 0.6% of men (Figure 9) at USMA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact based on the single-item measure in 2008. Sophomore (16.3%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than women in the other class years, whereas junior (5.1%) women were less likely.

There were no differences found for men across class years in experiences of unwanted sexual contact in 2008.

Figure 8.

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

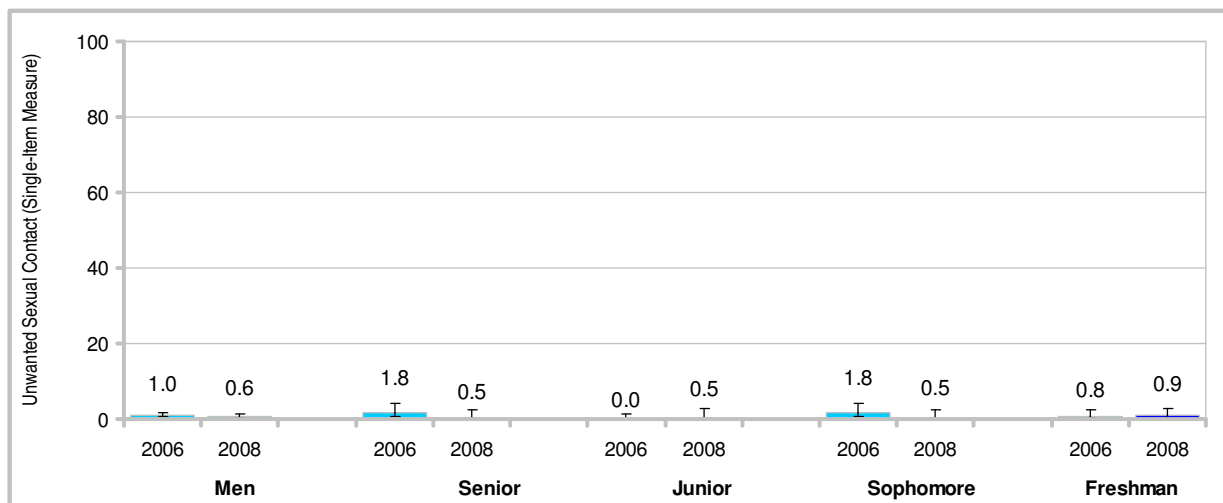


SAGR 2008 Q29

Margins of error range from ± 0.9 to ± 3.7

Figure 9.

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



SAGR 2008 Q29

Margins of error range from ± 0.1 to ± 2.4

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 8, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact based on the single-item measure was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (8.6% vs. 10.5%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7.7% vs. 11.9%).

There were no differences found for men overall or by class year between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 9).

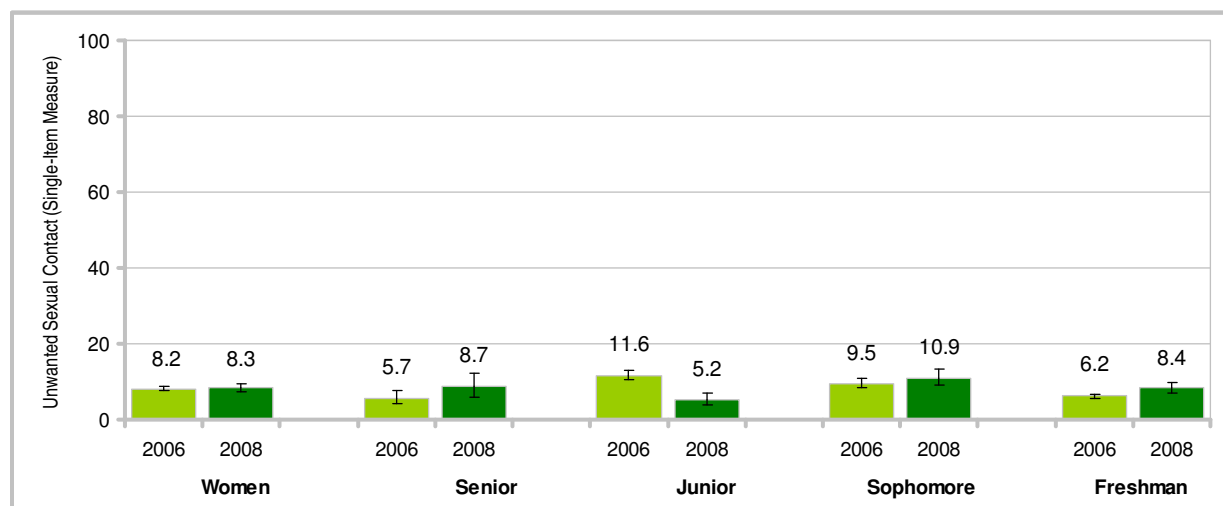
USNA by Class Year

Overall, 8.3% of women (Figure 10) and 2.4% of men (Figure 11) at USNA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact based on the single-item measure in 2008. Sophomore (10.9%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than women in the other class years, whereas junior (5.2%) women were less likely.

Freshman (0.5%) men were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than men in the other class years.

Figure 10.

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

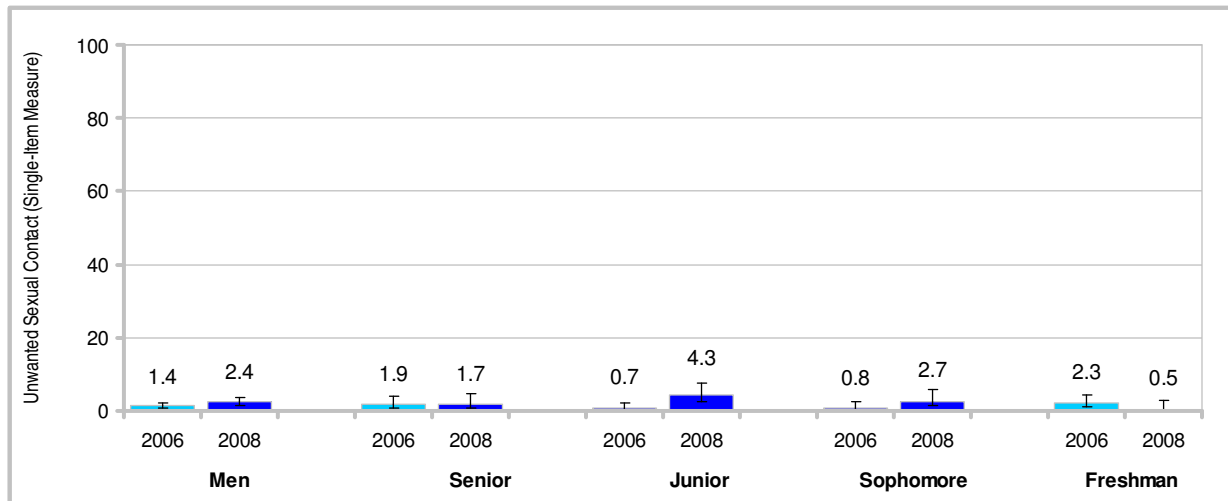


SAGR 2008 Q29

Margins of error range from ± 0.6 to ± 3.7

Figure 11.

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



SAGR 2008 Q29

Margins of error range from ± 0.8 to ± 3.2

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 10, the percentage of junior women at USNA who indicated unwanted sexual contact based on the single-item measure was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5.2% vs. 11.6%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (8.4% vs. 6.2%).

The percentage of junior men who indicated unwanted sexual contact based on the single-item measure was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (4.3% vs. 0.7%) (Figure 11).

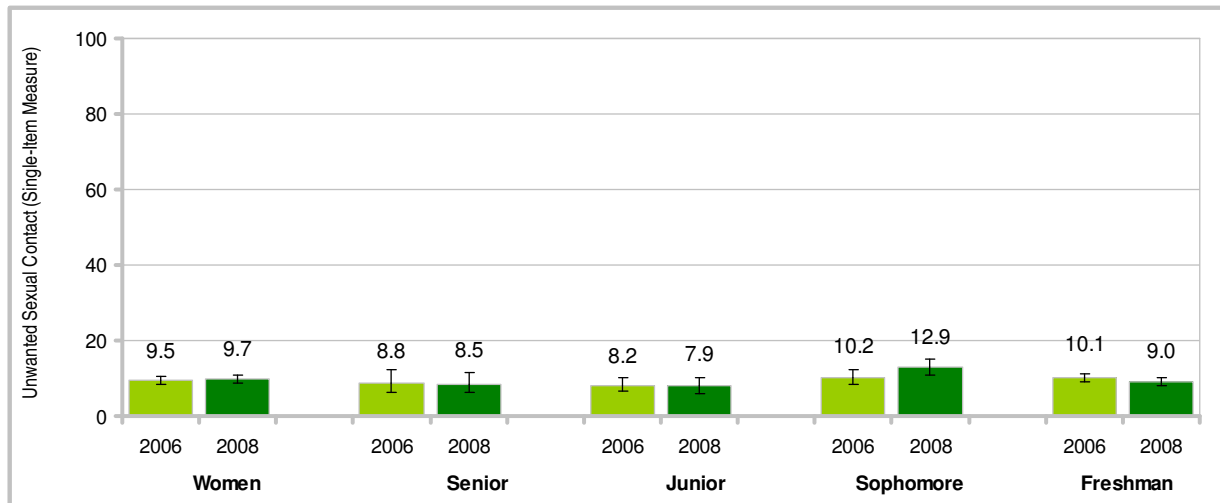
USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 9.7% of women (Figure 12) and 1.4% of men (Figure 13) at USAFA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact based on the single-item measure in 2008. Sophomore (12.9%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention than women in the other class years.

There were no differences found for men across class years in experiences of unwanted sexual contact in 2008.

Figure 12.

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

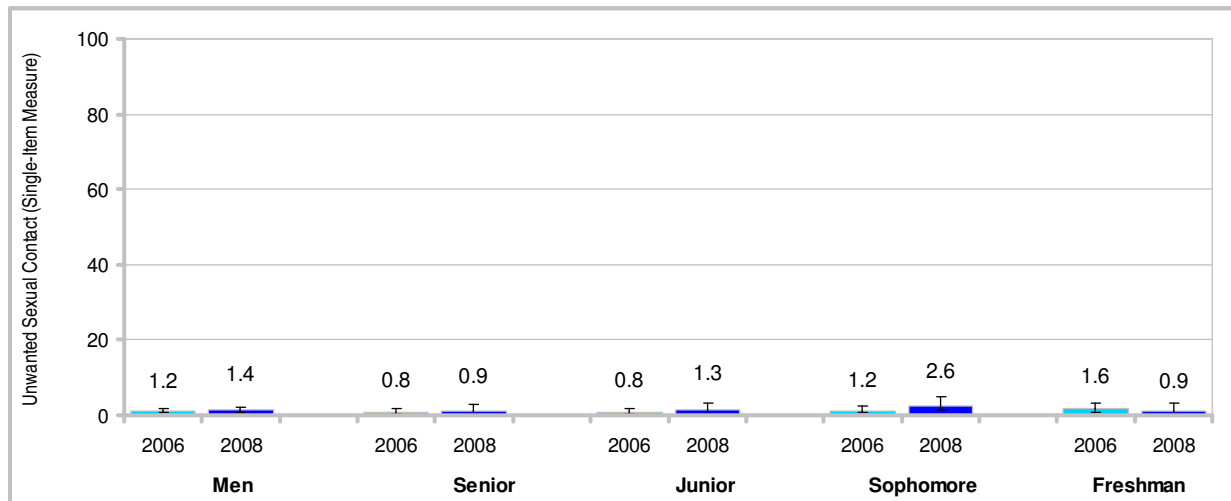


SAGR 2008 Q29

Margins of error range from ± 1.1 to ± 3.4

Figure 13.

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



SAGR 2008 Q29

Margins of error range from ± 0.6 to ± 2.5

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 12 and Figure 13, there were no differences found for USAFA women and men overall or by class year in experiences of unwanted sexual contact between 2008 and 2006.

Specific Behaviors Experienced

Students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify the specific behaviors comprising the situation. Results for specific behaviors experienced are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

Among the 8.6% of USMA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact based on the single-item measure in 2008, the behavior most often identified as a component of the situation was unwanted sexual touching (69%) (Table 4). Fewer women indicated the situation included attempted (45%) or completed (19%) experiences of sexual intercourse or attempted (36%) or completed (20%) oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration. Freshman (29%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed sexual intercourse than women in the other class years. Freshman (57%) women were also more likely to indicate experiencing completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration, whereas sophomore (10%) women were less likely.

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

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Specific Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Sexual touching	2008	69	NR	NR	67	79
	2006	88	89	87	89	83
Attempted sexual intercourse	2008	45	NR	NR	52	43
	2006	36	33	25	47	33
Completed sexual intercourse	2008	19	NR	NR	19	29
	2006	17	11	NR	11	39
Attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	2008	36	NR	NR	43	43
	2006	30	33	38	21	39
Completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	2008	20	NR	NR	10	57
	2006	19	11	NR	21	33
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-7$	$\pm 2-15$	$\pm 2-13$	$\pm 3-8$	$\pm 1-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q31

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in (Table 4), the percentage of USMA women overall who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (69% vs. 88%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (67% vs. 89%). The percentage of women overall who indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (45% vs. 36%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 33%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (19% vs. 11%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 39%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated experiencing attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 21%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated experiencing completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (57% vs. 33%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 21%).

USNA by Class Year

Among the 8.3% of USNA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact based on the single-item measure in 2008, the behavior most often identified as a component of the situation was unwanted sexual touching (84%) (Table 5). Fewer women indicated the situation included attempted (27%) or completed (28%) experiences of sexual intercourse or attempted (36%) or completed (24%) oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration. Junior (62%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed sexual intercourse than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (6%) women were less likely. Sophomore (25%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration.

Table 5.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Specific Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Specific Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Sexual touching	2008	84	NR	88	80	88
	2006	81	71	78	84	85
Attempted sexual intercourse	2008	27	NR	38	30	18
	2006	35	29	33	42	31
Completed sexual intercourse	2008	28	NR	62	25	6
	2006	23	14	28	26	15
Attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	2008	36	NR	NR	25	41
	2006	16	14	11	26	8
Completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	2008	24	NR	NR	30	18
	2006	18	29	17	11	23
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-7$	$\pm 2-15$	$\pm 2-17$	$\pm 3-11$	$\pm 1-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q31

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in (Table 5), the percentage of USNA women overall who indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 35%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (30% vs. 42% and 18% vs. 31%, respectively). The percentage of junior women who indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (62% vs. 28%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 15%). The percentage of women overall who indicated experiencing attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (36% vs. 16%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (41% vs. 8%). The percentage of women overall who indicated experiencing completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 18%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (30% vs. 11%).

USAFA by Class Year

Among the 9.7% of USAFA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact based on the single-item measure in 2008, the behavior most often identified as a component of the situation was unwanted sexual touching (89%) (Table 6). Fewer women indicated the situation included attempted (36%) or completed (29%) experiences of sexual intercourse or attempted (36%) or completed (29%) oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration. Freshman (95%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching

than women in the other class years, whereas junior (73%) women were less likely. Junior (18%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing attempted sexual intercourse. Freshman (16%) women were also less likely to indicate experiencing completed sexual intercourse. Sophomore (50%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration, whereas senior (9%) women were less likely.

Table 6.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact (Single-Item Measure) and Specific Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Specific Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Sexual touching	2008	89	NR	73	86	95
	2006	81	80	67	82	90
Attempted sexual intercourse	2008	36	NR	18	41	37
	2006	25	20	25	24	30
Completed sexual intercourse	2008	29	NR	27	27	16
	2006	25	20	33	18	30
Attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	2008	36	9	36	50	42
	2006	23	NR	25	24	30
Completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration	2008	29	NR	18	23	21
	2006	19	NR	25	12	30
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-6$	$\pm 2-15$	$\pm 2-14$	$\pm 3-9$	$\pm 1-7$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q31

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in (Table 6), the percentage of USAFA women overall who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (89% vs. 81%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 90%). The percentage of women overall who indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (36% vs. 25%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (41% vs. 24%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (16% vs. 30%). The percentage of women overall who indicated experiencing attempted oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (36% vs. 23%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 24% and 42% vs. 30%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated experiencing completed oral sex, anal sex, or object penetration was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 19%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 12%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 30%).

Combinations of Behaviors Experienced

The previous section reported specific behaviors experienced during the situation of unwanted sexual contact. Because multiple behaviors are often experienced during a single incident, combinations of behaviors experienced were determined by responses to Q31. 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. Results for specific combinations of behaviors experienced are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

With regard to specific combinations of behaviors experienced in 2008, as shown in Table 7, 29% of USMA women experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact; 38% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal, or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching); 29% indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sex); and 5% indicated experiencing unknown behaviors.²⁰ Freshman (21%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching), and more likely (57%) to indicate experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sex) than women in the other class years.

²⁰ Unknown indicates that respondents did not specify the behaviors experienced.

Table 7.

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

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2008	29	NR	NR	29	21
	2006	38	33	38	42	28
Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2008	38	NR	NR	43	21
	2006	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)	2008	29	NR	NR	24	57
	2006	26	22	NR	21	50
Unknown	2008	5	NR	NR	5	NR
	2006	3	NR	12	0	6
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-7$	$\pm 14-15$	$\pm 11-13$	$\pm 0-8$	$\pm 3-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q31

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching only was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 38%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 42%) (Table 7). The percentage of women overall who indicated experiencing unknown behaviors only was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 3%).

USNA by Class Year

With regard to specific combinations of behaviors experienced in 2008, as shown in Table 8, 34% of USNA women experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact; 26% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal, or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching); 39% indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sex); and 2% indicated experiencing unknown behaviors.²¹ Freshman (47%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching only than women in the other class years. Junior (75%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sex), whereas freshman (18%) women were less likely.

²¹ Unknown indicates that respondents did not specify the behaviors experienced.

Table 8.

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

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2008	34	NR	NR	35	47
	2006	41	57	39	32	46
Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2008	26	NR	25	30	29
	2006	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)	2008	39	NR	75	35	18
	2006	32	29	33	32	31
Unknown	2008	2	NR	NR	NR	6
	2006	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 0-7$	$\pm 0-15$	$\pm 0-17$	$\pm 0-11$	$\pm 0-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q31

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of junior women at USNA who indicated experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sex) was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (75% vs. 33%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (18% vs. 31%) (Table 8).

USAFA by Class Year

With regard to specific combinations of behaviors experienced in 2008, as shown in Table 9, 24% of USAFA women experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact; 36% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal, or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching); 38% indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex); and 2% indicated experiencing unknown behaviors.²² Freshman (37%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching only than women in the other class years. Sophomore (50%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching), whereas senior (9%) women were less likely. Senior (73%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sex), whereas sophomore (27%) and freshman (21%) women were less likely.

²² Unknown indicates that respondents did not specify the behaviors experienced.

Table 9.

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

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2008	24	18	27	18	37
	2006	42	NR	33	47	35
Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2008	36	9	36	50	42
	2006	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)	2008	38	73	36	27	21
	2006	33	30	42	24	40
Unknown	2008	2	NR	NR	5	0
	2006	2	NR	NR	6	0
<i>Margins of Error</i>		<i>±2-6</i>	<i>±15-18</i>	<i>±11-14</i>	<i>±6-10</i>	<i>±0-7</i>

Note. SAGR 2008 Q31

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching only was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 42%) (Table 9); the percentage of sophomore women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching only was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (18% vs. 47%). The percentage of women overall who indicated experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching) was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (36% vs. 23%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women who indicated experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching) were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 24% and 42% vs. 25%, respectively). The percentage of senior women who indicated experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching, and/or attempted sex) was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (73% vs. 30%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 40%).

Location of Incident

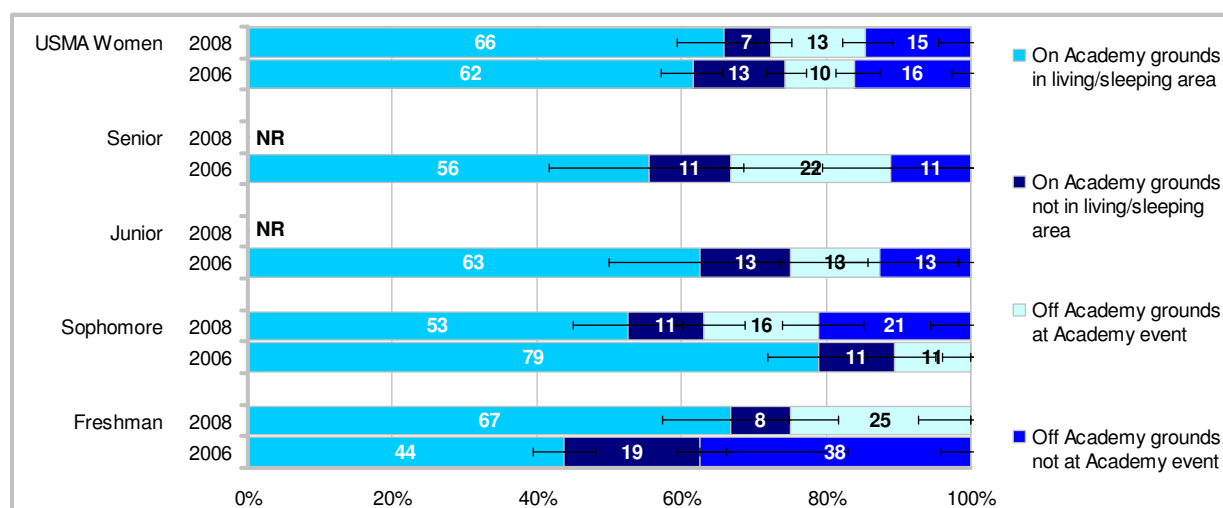
Students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to describe whether the incident took place on or off Academy grounds. Unlike students at most civilian colleges, Academy students' access to non-Academy locations is restricted, especially for freshman. Moreover, two of the Academies (USMA and USAFA) are located away from urban settings, unlike USNA that is located in downtown Annapolis, Maryland. 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 14, of the 8.6% of USMA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2008, the majority (73%) indicated the situation occurred on USMA grounds (66% in living/sleeping area and 7% not in living/sleeping area). Sophomore (53%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred in the Academy living/sleeping area than women in the other class years. Freshman (25%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred at an Academy event off Academy grounds than women in the other class years.

Figure 14.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location of Incident, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q32

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 14

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

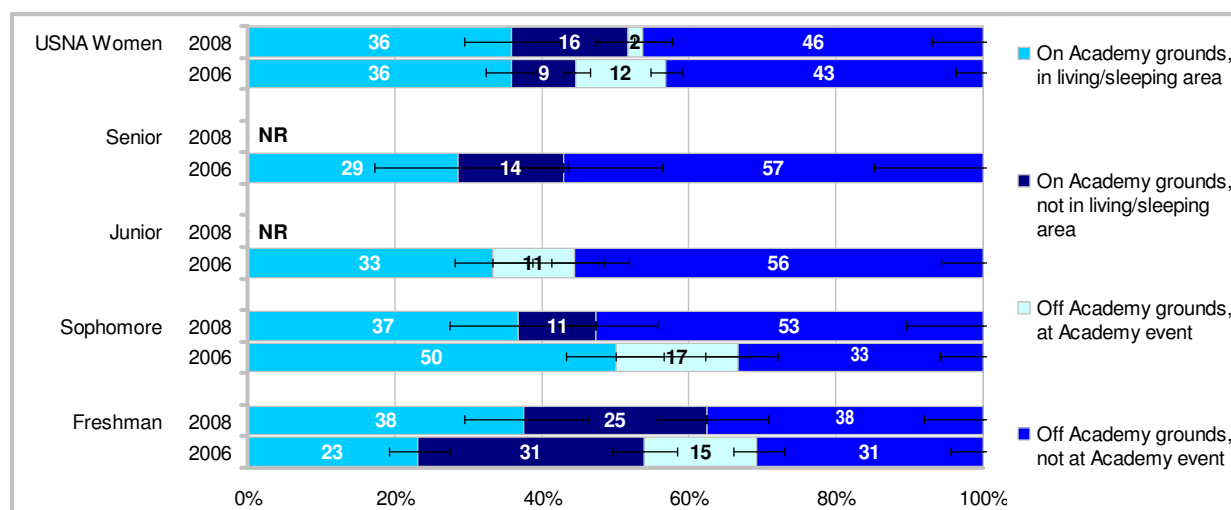
The percentage of USMA women overall who indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in living/sleeping area, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 13%) (Figure 14). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the situation occurred in the Academy living/sleeping area, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (53% vs. 79%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than 2006 (67% vs. 44%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in living/sleeping area, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 19%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the situation occurred at an Academy event off Academy grounds was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 0%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds, not at an Academy event, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 0%).

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Figure 15, of the 8.3% of USNA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2008, about half (52%) indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds (36% in living/sleeping area and 16% not in living/sleeping area). There were no differences found for USNA women in locations of the situation across class years.

Figure 15.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location of Incident, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q32

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 15

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

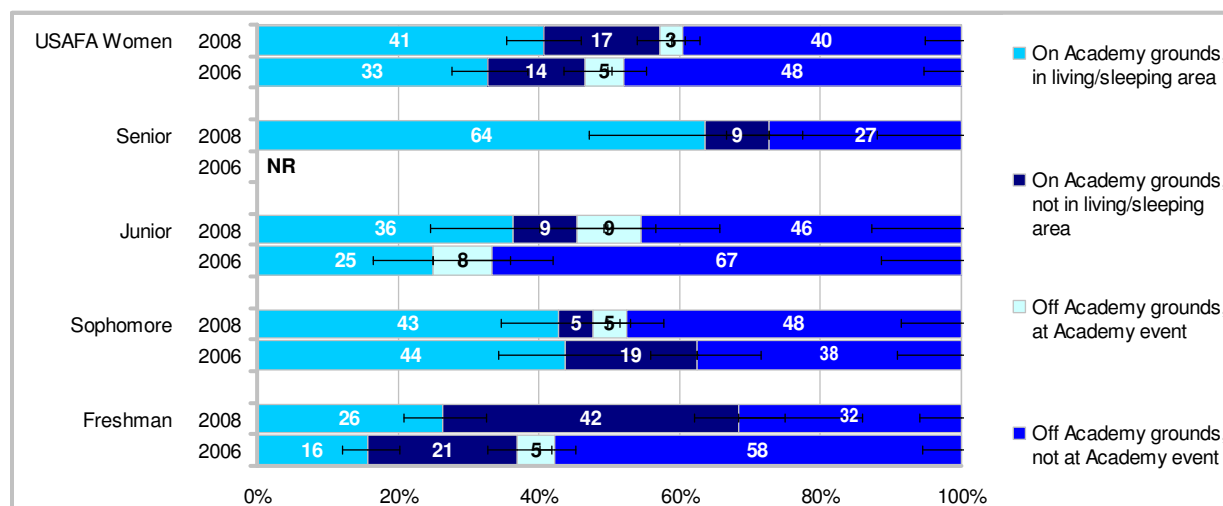
The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in living/sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (16% vs. 9%) (Figure 15). The percentage of women overall who indicated the situation occurred at an Academy event off Academy grounds was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 12%). The percentage of sophomore women at USNA who indicated the situation occurred in the Academy living/sleeping area, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (37% vs. 50%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than 2006 (38% vs. 23%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in living/sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 0%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds, not at an Academy event, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (53% vs. 33%).

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Figure 16, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2008, more than half (58%) indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds (41% in living/sleeping area and 17% not in living/sleeping area). Senior (64%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred in the Academy living/sleeping area than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (26%) women were less likely. Freshman (42%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the living/sleeping area, whereas sophomore (5%) women were less likely.

Figure 16.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location of Incident, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q32

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 17

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated the situation occurred in the Academy living/sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (41% vs. 33%) (Figure 16). The percentage of women overall who indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds, not at an Academy event, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (40% vs. 48%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the situation occurred in the Academy living/sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 16%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in living/sleeping area, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 19%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than 2006 (42% vs. 21%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the situation occurred at an Academy event off Academy grounds was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 5%). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds, not at an Academy event, were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 67% and 32% vs. 58%, respectively).

Summer Experience

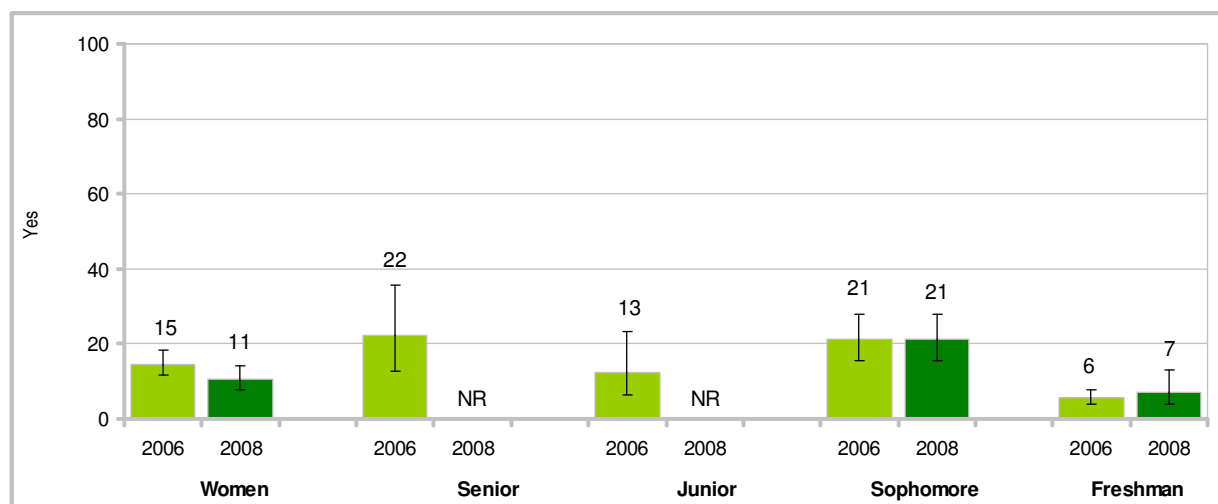
Students at the Academies do not take classes in a traditional summer semester. Rather, their time is spent either on leave from the Academy or participating in summer programs designed to orient them to active-duty military operations. Depending on their Academy and class year, students participate 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 the 8.6% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2008, 11% indicated the situation occurred during their summer experience/training/duty (Figure 17). Sophomore (21%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact during their summer experience than women in the other class years.

Figure 17.

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



SAGR 2008 Q33

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 4

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

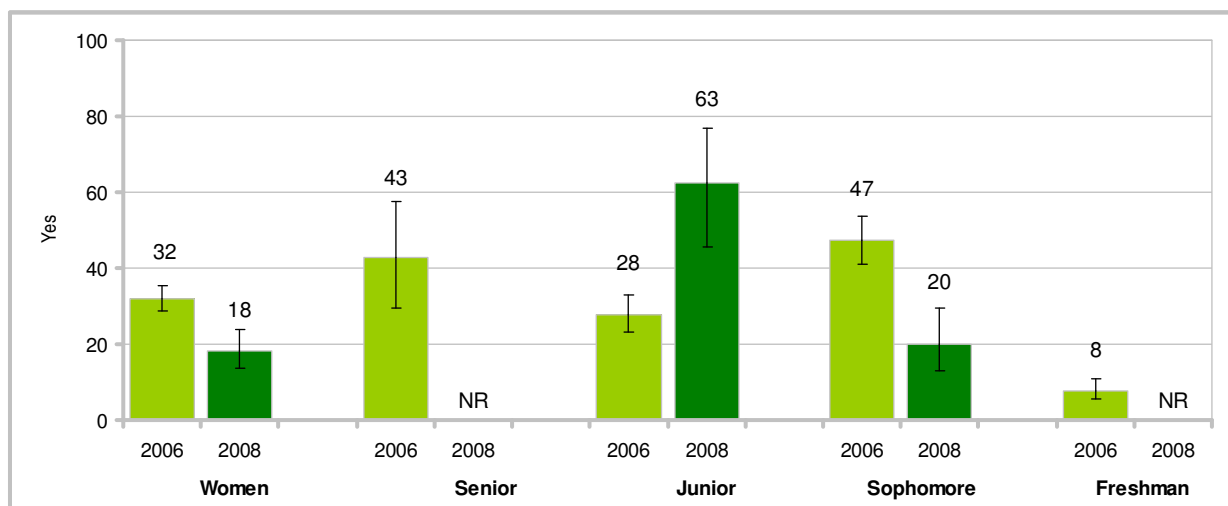
There were no differences found between 2008 and 2006 in percentages of USMA women who indicated their unwanted sexual contact experience occurred during their summer experience/training/duty (Figure 17).

USNA by Class Year

Of the 8.3% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2008, 18% indicated the situation occurred during their summer experience/training/duty (Figure 18). Junior (63%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact during their summer experience than women in the other class years.

Figure 18.

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



SAGR 2008 Q33

Margins of error range from ± 4 to ± 17

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

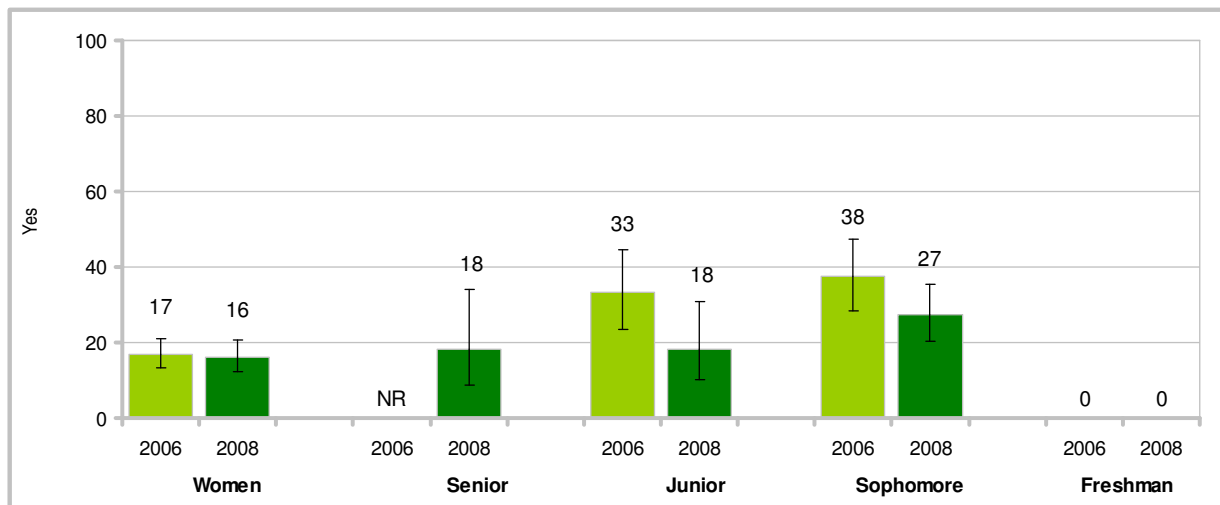
The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated the situation occurred during their summer experience/training/duty was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (18% vs. 32%) (Figure 18). The percentage of junior women who indicated the situation occurred during their summer experience/training/duty was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 28%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 47%).

USAFA by Class Year

Of the 9.7% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2008, 16% indicated the situation occurred during their summer experience/training/duty (Figure 19). Sophomore (27%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact during their summer experience than women in the other class years.

Figure 19.

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



SAGR 2008 Q33

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 16

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of junior women at USAFA who indicated the situation occurred during their summer experience/training/duty was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (18% vs. 33%) (Figure 19).

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. 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. Because multiple offenders of potentially different affiliations might be involved, a category for combinations of offenders is also reported. This section summarizes the responses of women at each Academy. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 10, in 2008, the majority of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender was a fellow cadet who acted alone.²³ Most (94%) USMA women indicated the offender was an Academy student, although 6% indicated the offender was a person not assigned to the Academy. There were no differences found across class years in gender of offender. Twelve percent of USMA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. Freshman (29%) women were more likely to indicate there were multiple offenders than women in the other class years.

Table 10.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Affiliation of Offender						
Academy student only	2008	94	NR	NR	85	NR
	2006	86	89	75	84	89
Faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person only	2008	0	NR	NR	0	NR
	2006	2	NR	NR	5	0
Person not assigned to your Academy only	2008	6	NR	NR	15	NR
	2006	9	11	12	5	11
Combination of the groups	2008	0	NR	NR	0	NR
	2006	2	NR	12	0	0
Unknown	2008	0	NR	NR	0	NR
	2006	2	NR	NR	5	0
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-4$	± 13	$\pm 11-13$	$\pm 0-7$	$\pm 0-3$
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2008	12	NR	NR	10	29
	2006	16	11	50	0	17
<i>Margins of Error</i>		± 4	± 13	± 13	$\pm 0-6$	$\pm 4-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q34 and Q35

²³ Although not shown in the table, 100% of women at USMA who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender in their situation was male. There were no differences found across class years in the gender of the offender.

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 10, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated the offender was a fellow student was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (94% vs. 86%); the percentages of women overall who indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person, a combination of the groups, or unknown were all lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was a person not assigned to the Academy was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 5%). The percentage of junior women who indicated the offender was a combination of the groups was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 12%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was an unknown person was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 5%). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women who indicated there were multiple offenders were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 0% and 29% vs. 17%, respectively).

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 11, in 2008, the majority of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender was a fellow midshipman who acted alone.²⁴ Most (93%) USNA women indicated the offender was an Academy student only, although 2% indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person, and 5% indicated the offender was of an unknown affiliation. Sophomore (85%) women were less likely to indicate the offender was an Academy student only than women in the other class years. Five percent of USNA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found in involvement of multiple offenders by class year.

²⁴ Although not shown in the table, 98% of women at USNA who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender in their situation was male; 2% indicated both male and female offenders were involved. There were no differences found across class years in the gender of the offender.

Table 11.

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

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Affiliation of Offender						
Academy student only	2008	93	NR	NR	85	94
	2006	82	71	83	79	92
Faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person only	2008	2	NR	NR	5	NR
	2006	2	NR	6	0	0
Person not assigned to your Academy only	2008	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2006	11	29	11	11	0
Combination of the groups	2008	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2006	2	NR	0	5	0
Unknown	2008	5	NR	NR	10	6
	2006	3	NR	0	5	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-4$	± 15	$\pm 0-5$	$\pm 0-9$	$\pm 0-6$
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2008	5	NR	38	NR	NR
	2006	7	NR	0	11	15
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-4$	--	$\pm 0-17$	± 5	± 4

Note. SAGR 2008 Q34 and Q35

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 11, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated the offender was a fellow student only was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (93% vs. 82%); the percentages of women overall who indicated the offender was a person not assigned to their Academy or a combination of the groups were lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was a faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0%). The percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women who indicated the offender was a person not assigned to their Academy were all lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was a combination of the groups was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 5%). The percentage of junior women who indicated there were multiple offenders was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (38% vs. 0%).

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 12, in 2008, the majority of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender was a fellow cadet who acted alone.²⁵ Most (84%) USAFA women indicated the offender was an Academy student, although 5% indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person, 9% indicated the offender was a person not assigned to their Academy, and 2% indicated the offender was of an unknown affiliation. Junior (70%) women were less likely to indicate the offender was an Academy student than women in the other class years. Seventeen percent of USAFA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. Freshman (26%) women were more likely to indicate multiple offenders were involved than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (9%) women were less likely.²⁶

²⁵ Although not shown in the table, 100% of women at USAFA who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender in their situation was male. There were no differences found across class years in the gender of the offender.

²⁶ Note that 27% of senior USAFA women also indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question. Also, 9% of junior USAFA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

Table 12.

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

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Affiliation of Offender						
Academy student only	2008	84	91	70	86	89
	2006	84	NR	67	88	80
Faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person only	2008	5	9	10	NR	5
	2006	0	0	0	0	0
Person not assigned to your Academy only	2008	9	NR	20	14	5
	2006	10	NR	17	6	15
Combination of the groups	2008	0	NR	NR	NR	0
	2006	3	NR	8	6	0
Unknown	2008	2	NR	NR	NR	0
	2006	3	NR	8	NR	5
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 0-5$	$\pm 0-15$	$\pm 0-15$	$\pm 0-9$	$\pm 0-5$
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2008	17	27	9	9	26
	2006	15	NR	17	25	15
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 4-5$	± 17	$\pm 11-12$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 5-7$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q34 and Q35

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 12, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was a combination of the groups was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 3%). The percentage of freshman women at USAFA who indicated the offender was a fellow student was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (89% vs. 80%). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated the offender was a faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 0% and 5% vs. 0%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the offender was a person not assigned to their Academy was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 15%). The percentages of junior and sophomore women who indicated the offender was a combination of the groups were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 8% and 0% vs. 6%, respectively). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated the offender was of unknown affiliation were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 8% and 0% vs. 5%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated there were multiple offenders was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 25%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated there were multiple offenders was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 15%).

Alcohol/Drug Involvement

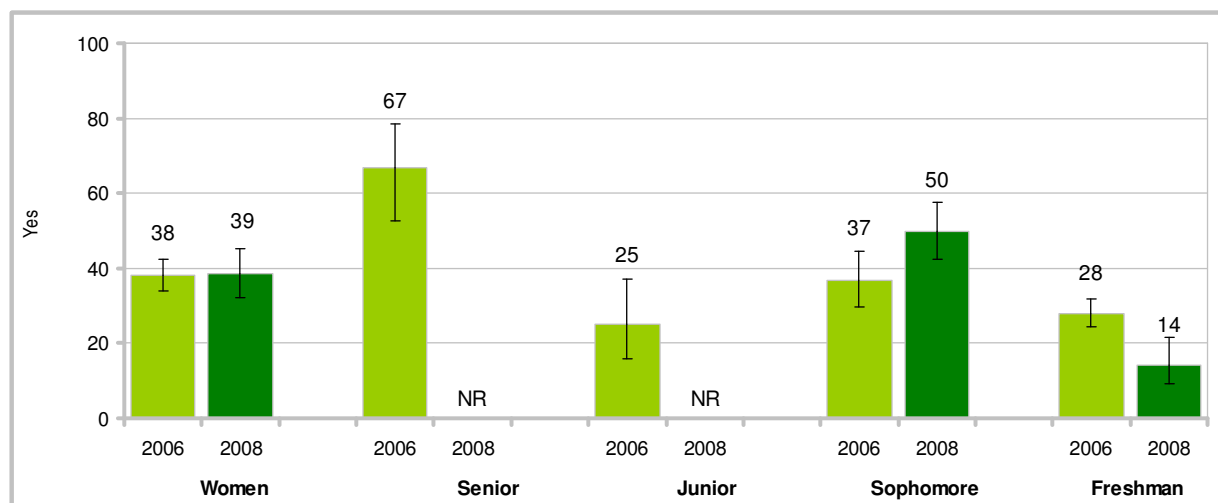
On the 2008 survey, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if alcohol or drugs were involved in the situation. They were then asked for additional details about the type of involvement.²⁷ This section summarizes the responses of women at each Academy for each question. Results are not reportable for men.

Any Involvement of Alcohol or Drugs

USMA by Class Year. Overall, 39% of USMA women indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs either by them or the offender in 2008 (Figure 20). Sophomore (50%) 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 freshman (14%) women were less likely.

Figure 20.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q36

Margins of error range from ± 4 to ± 5

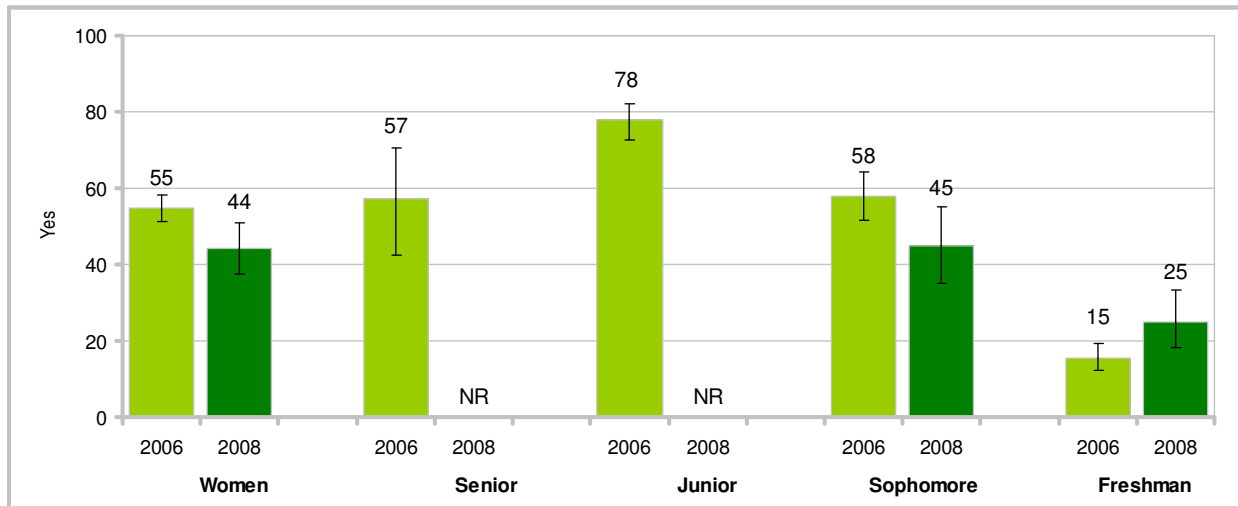
²⁷ In 2008, Q36 asked if alcohol or drugs were involved in the situation. The percent responding “Yes” to this question is presented. Those responding “Yes” to this question were then asked Q37a-d about the type of involvement. The percent responding “Yes” to each of those questions is presented. In the 2006 survey only the four questions about type of involvement were asked and an overall percentage of alcohol and/or drugs involvement was calculated based on “Yes” response to one or more of the four questions. Responses to the four questions are not comparable between 2008 and 2006 due to the different populations responding (i.e., in 2006 all women who experienced unwanted sexual contact were eligible to respond to the four questions, but in 2008 only those women who experienced unwanted sexual attention and indicated in Q36 that alcohol or drugs were involved were eligible to respond).

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 20, the percentage of sophomore women at USMA who indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 37%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 28%).

USNA by Class Year. Overall, 44% of USNA women indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs either by them or the offender in 2008 (Figure 21). Freshman (25%) women were less likely to indicate their unwanted sexual contact experience included the use of alcohol and/or drugs than women in other class years.

Figure 21.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q36

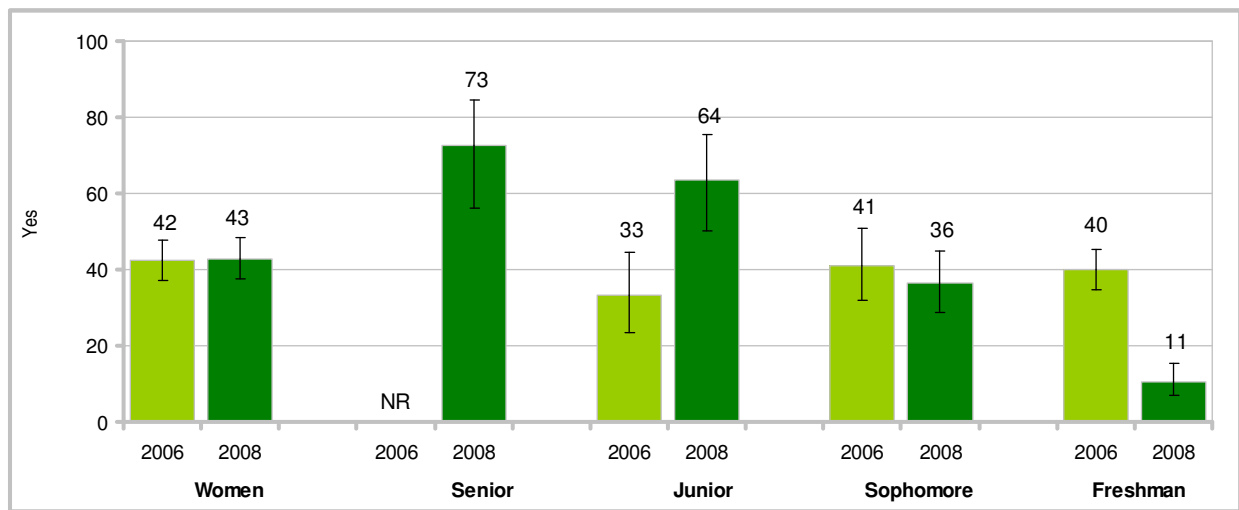
Margins of error range from ± 4 to ± 15

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 21, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (44% vs. 55%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 15%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (45% vs. 58%).

USFA by Class Year. Overall, 43% of USFA women indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol, and/or drugs, either by them or the offender in 2008 (Figure 22). Senior (73%) and junior (64%) 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 freshman (11%) women were less likely.

Figure 22.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q36

Margins of error range from ± 5 to ± 17

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 22, the percentage of junior women at USAFA who indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (64% vs. 33%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 40%).

Specific Alcohol or Drug Involvement

USMA by Class Year. Forty-five percent of USMA women indicated their judgment was impaired due to the influence of alcohol and 20% indicated they were intoxicated and unable to consent at the time of their experience of unwanted sexual contact (Table 13). Seventy-three percent of women indicated the offender was intoxicated. There were no differences found across class years in the nature of the involvement of alcohol or drugs during the experience of unwanted sexual contact.

Table 13.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the incident occur when your judgment was impaired due to alcohol?	45	NR	NR	20	NR
Did the incident occur when you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	20	NR	NR	10	NR
Did the incident occur when the offender was intoxicated?	73	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did the incident occur after the offender used drugs to knock you out?	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 12-14$	--	--	$\pm 9-10$	--

Note. SAGR 2008 Q36 and Q37

USNA by Class Year. Eighty-three percent of USNA women indicated their judgment was impaired due to the influence of alcohol and 27% indicated they were intoxicated and unable to consent at the time of their experience of unwanted sexual contact (Table 14). Seventy-eight percent of women indicated the offender was intoxicated. There were no differences found across class years in the nature of the involvement of alcohol or drugs during the experience of unwanted sexual contact.

Table 14.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the incident occur when your judgment was impaired due to alcohol?	83	NR	NR	78	NR
Did the incident occur when you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	27	NR	NR	11	NR
Did the incident occur when the offender was intoxicated?	78	NR	NR	78	NR
Did the incident occur after the offender used drugs to knock you out?	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	<i>±10-11</i>	--	--	<i>±14-16</i>	--

Note. SAGR 2008 Q36 and Q37

USAFA by Class Year. Sixty-five percent of USAFA women indicated their judgment was impaired due to the influence of alcohol and 35% indicated they were intoxicated and unable to consent at the time of their experience of unwanted sexual contact (Table 15). Sixty-two percent of women indicated the offender was intoxicated. Twelve percent indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out. There were no differences found across class years in the nature of the involvement of alcohol or drugs during the experience of unwanted sexual contact.

Table 15.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the incident occur when your judgment was impaired due to alcohol?	65	NR	NR	75	NR
Did the incident occur when you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	35	NR	29	38	NR
Did the incident occur when the offender was intoxicated?	62	NR	NR	62	NR
Did the incident occur after the offender used drugs to knock you out?	12	NR	NR	12	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 9-10$	--	$\pm 12-18$	$\pm 13-15$	--

Note. SAGR 2008 Q36 and Q37

Use of Force

Students who experience unwanted sexual contact may encounter the use of force, threats, and other sexualized behaviors either prior to or during the unwanted sexual contact. On the 2008 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. This section summarizes the responses of women at each Academy for each question. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 16, in 2008, more USMA women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (50%) in the unwanted sexual contact situation than threats to ruin their reputation or threats to harm them (both 4%). There were no differences found across class years in any of these behaviors.

Table 16.

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

Specific Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	2008	4	NR	NR	5	7
	2006	4	11	12	0	0
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	2008	4	NR	NR	5	7
	2006	3	NR	12	0	6
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	2008	50	NR	NR	45	43
	2006	43	44	38	47	44
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-7$	$\pm 13-14$	$\pm 11-13$	$\pm 0-8$	$\pm 0-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q38

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentages of sophomore and freshman women at USMA who indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0% and 7% vs. 0%, respectively) (Table 16). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0%).

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 17, in 2008, more USNA women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (47%) in the unwanted sexual contact situation than threats to ruin their reputation (4%) or threats to harm them (2%). Junior (75%) women were more likely to indicate the offender used some degree of physical force than women in the other class years.

Table 17.

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

Specific Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	2008	4	NR	12	5	NR
	2006	4	14	6	0	0
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	2008	2	NR	NR	5	NR
	2006	2	NR	0	0	8
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	2008	47	NR	75	45	44
	2006	40	43	39	47	31
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-7$	$\pm 14-15$	$\pm 0-17$	$\pm 0-11$	$\pm 0-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q38

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of sophomore women at USNA who indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0%) (Table 17). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0%). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated the offender used some degree of physical force were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (75% vs. 39% and 44% vs. 31%, respectively).

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 18, in 2008, more USAFA women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (48%) in the unwanted sexual contact situation than threats to ruin their reputation (7%) or threats to harm them (8%). Senior (27%) women were less likely to indicate the offender used some degree of physical force than women in the other class years.

Table 18.

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

Specific Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	2008	7	18	NR	5	5
	2006	2	NR	NR	7	0
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	2008	8	9	NR	5	11
	2006	0	0	0	0	0
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	2008	48	27	55	50	53
	2006	47	20	58	50	60
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 0-6$	$\pm 0-18$	$\pm 0-14$	$\pm 0-11$	$\pm 0-7$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q38

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 2%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0%) (Table 18). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 0%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0% and 11% vs. 0%, respectively).²⁸

Experience of Sexual Harassment/Stalking

In addition to experiences of force, students may 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 targeted on an individual and potentially 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 2008 survey, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if the offender sexually harassed or stalked them before the incident. Results are shown for students who indicated they were harassed only, stalked only, both

²⁸ Note that the percentage of senior women who indicated the offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 0%). These percentages are not significantly different between the two survey years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

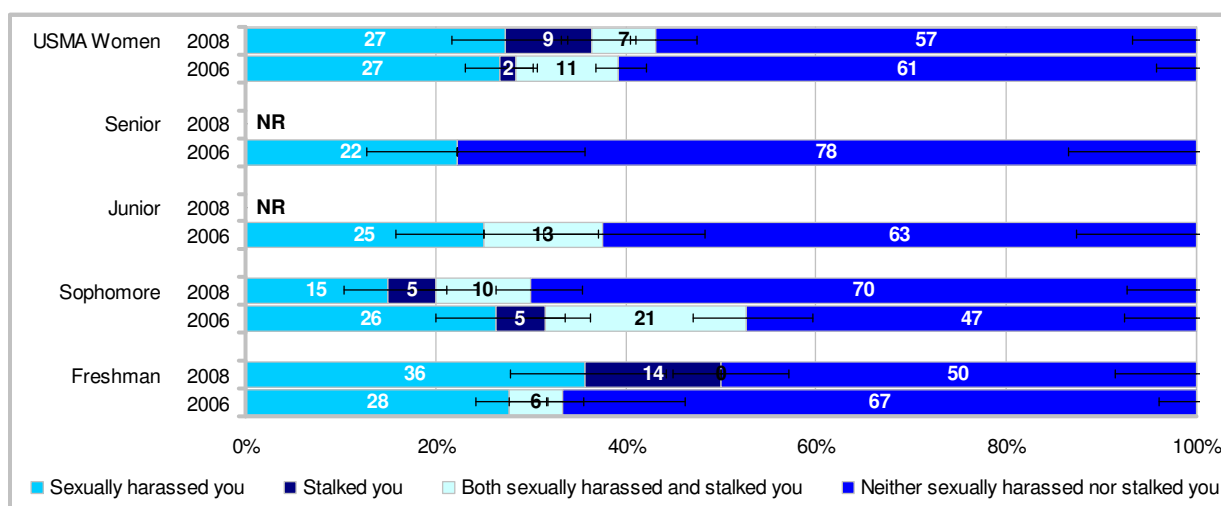
harassed and stalked, or neither harassed nor stalked. This section summarizes the responses of women at each Academy for each question. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, of the 8.6% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 27% indicated they were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience; fewer (9%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Figure 23). Seven percent indicated they were both stalked and harassed before the situation. Sophomore (15%) women were less likely to indicate the offender sexually harassed them than women in the other class years. Sophomore (70%) women were more likely to indicate the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them before their situation.

Figure 23.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q39

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 14

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 23, the percentage of sophomore women at USMA who indicated the offender sexually harassed them before their unwanted sexual contact situation was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 26%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender stalked them before their situation was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 2%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 0%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them before their situation was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 21%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them before their

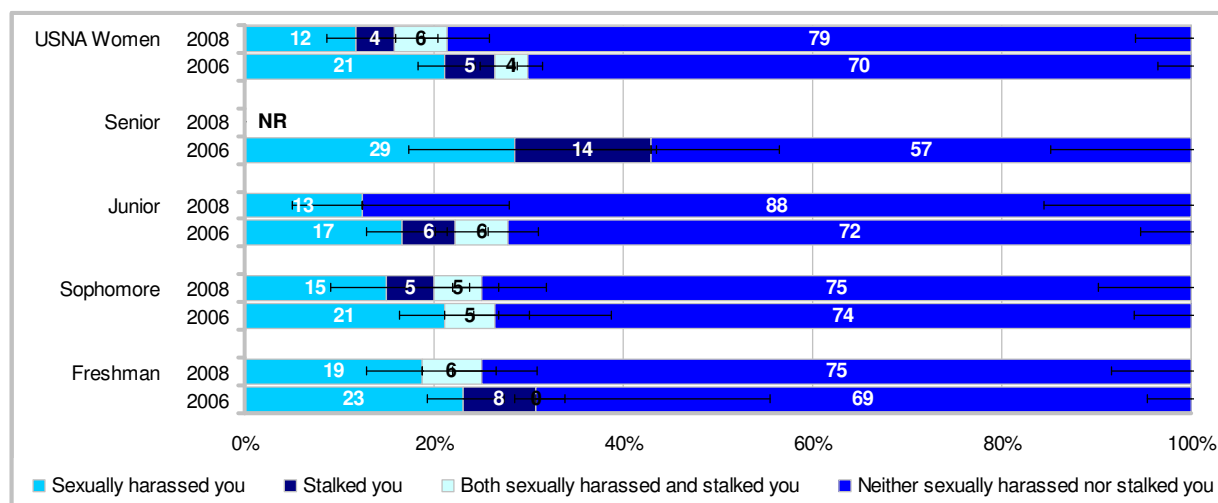
situation was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (70% vs. 47%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 67%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, of the 8.3% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 12% indicated they were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience; fewer (4%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Figure 24). Six percent indicated they were both stalked and harassed before the situation. There were no differences found among USNA women across class years in experiences of sexual harassment or stalking before their situation of unwanted sexual contact.

Figure 24.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q39

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 16

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

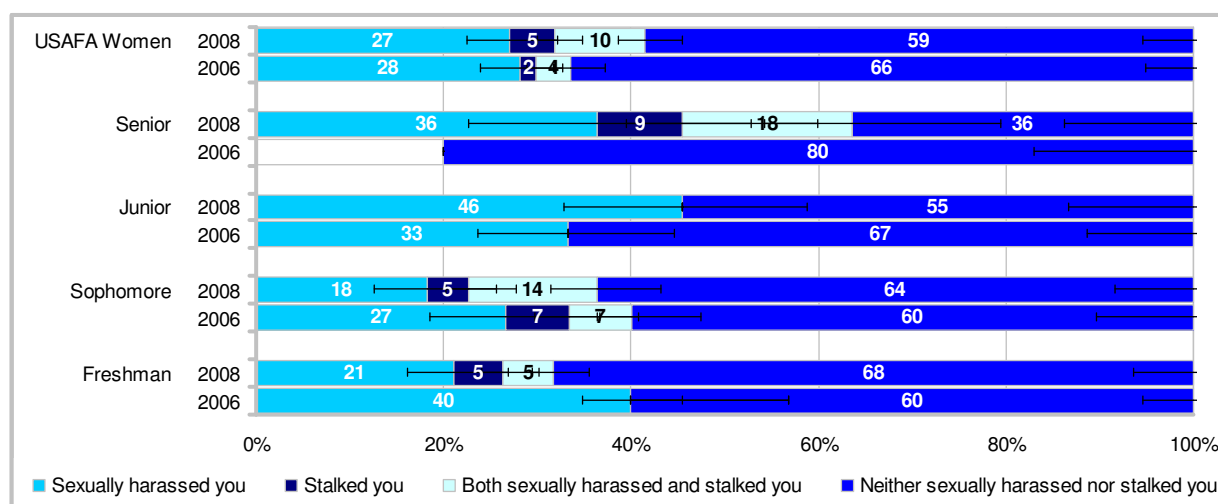
As shown in Figure 24, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated the offender sexually harassed them before their unwanted sexual contact situation was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 21%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender stalked them before their situation was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them before their situation was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 0%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them before their situation was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (79% vs. 70%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 72%).

USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 27% indicated they were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience; fewer (5%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Figure 25). Ten percent indicated they were both stalked and harassed before the situation. Junior (46%) women were more likely to indicate the offender sexually harassed them than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (18%) women were less likely. Freshman (68%) women were more likely to indicate the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them before their situation, whereas senior (36%) women were less likely.

Figure 25.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q39

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 18

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 25, the percentage of freshman women at USAFA who indicated the offender sexually harassed them before their unwanted sexual contact situation was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 40%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender stalked them before their situation was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 2%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them before their situation was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 4%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 0%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them before their situation was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (59% vs. 66%); the percentage of senior women was also lower in 2008 than in

2006 (36% vs. 80%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (68% vs. 60%).

Discussing of Incident/Support Services

On the 2008 survey, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they discussed the situation with family or friends, sought professional help, or discussed the situation with any authority or organization.²⁹ 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 women at each Academy for each question. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, the majority (69%) 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 19). Sophomore (85%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to discuss the situation with someone, whereas freshman (43%) women were less likely. Seventeen percent of women indicated they discussed it with a parent or family member and 69% discussed it with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend. Sophomore (85%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with a friend, whereas freshman (43%) women were less likely. Twelve percent of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact sought professional help. Freshman (21%) women were more likely to seek professional help. Six percent of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact discussed it with an authority or organization. Sophomore (10%) women were more likely to discuss with an authority or organization.

²⁹ SAGR 2008 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 or organization.

Table 19.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Discussed Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sought Professional Help, by Class Year and Survey Year

Specific Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did you talk about this situation with someone?	2008	69	NR	NR	85	43
	2006	73	44	NR	79	67
Did you talk about this situation with a parent/family member?	2008	17	NR	NR	20	21
	2006	20	22	12	32	11
Did you talk about this situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?	2008	69	NR	NR	85	43
	2006	73	44	NR	79	67
Did you seek professional help/treatment or use other support services following the incident?	2008	12	NR	NR	15	21
	2006	16	22	25	5	17
Did you discuss this situation with any authority or organization?	2008	6	NR	NR	10	7
	2006	15	22	12	16	6
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-7$	$\pm 13-14$	$\pm 11-13$	$\pm 6-8$	$\pm 3-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q40-Q42

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 19, the percentage of freshman women at USMA who indicated that they discussed the situation with someone, such as a family member or friend, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 67%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated that they discussed the situation with a parent or family member was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 32%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 11%). The percentage of freshman women who discussed the situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 67%). The percentage of sophomore women who sought professional help was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 5%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they discussed the situation with an authority or organization was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 15%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, the majority (82%) 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 20). Eighteen percent of women indicated they discussed it with a parent or family member and 80% discussed it with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend. Freshman

(69%) women were less likely to discuss the situation with a friend than women in the other class years. Fifteen percent of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact sought professional help. Ten percent of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact discussed it with an authority or organization.

Table 20.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Discussed Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sought Professional Help, by Class Year and Survey Year

Specific Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did you talk about this situation with someone?	2008	82	NR	88	85	75
	2006	81	71	89	84	69
Did you talk about this situation with a parent/family member?	2008	18	NR	25	20	19
	2006	26	29	44	16	15
Did you talk about this situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?	2008	80	NR	88	85	69
	2006	81	71	89	84	69
Did you seek professional help/treatment or use other support services following the incident?	2008	15	NR	25	10	12
	2006	25	14	22	42	8
Did you discuss this situation with any authority or organization?	2008	10	NR	12	5	6
	2006	18	14	17	21	15
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 14-15$	$\pm 5-17$	$\pm 6-10$	$\pm 4-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q40-Q42

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 20, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that they discussed the situation with a parent or family member was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (18% vs. 26%); the percentage of junior women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 44%). The percentage of women overall who sought professional help was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 25%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 42%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they discussed the situation with an authority or organization was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 18%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower (5% vs. 21% and 6% vs. 15%, respectively).

USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, the majority (86%) 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 21). Sophomore (95%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with someone than women in the other class years. Twenty-nine percent of women indicated they discussed it with a parent or family member and 81% discussed it with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend. Senior (64%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with a parent or family member, whereas sophomore (18%) and freshman (21%) were less likely. Sophomore (95%) women were more likely to discuss the situation with a friend. Twenty-eight percent of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact sought professional help. Twenty-three percent of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact discussed it with an authority or organization. Freshman (16%) women were less likely to discuss it with an authority or organization.

Table 21.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Discussed Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sought Professional Help, by Class Year and Survey Year

Specific Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did you talk about this situation with someone?	2008	86	82	73	95	84
	2006	74	NR	75	63	70
Did you talk about this situation with a parent/family member?	2008	29	64	27	18	21
	2006	15	NR	8	25	20
Did you talk about this situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?	2008	81	73	73	95	74
	2006	74	NR	75	63	70
Did you seek professional help/treatment or use other support services following the incident?	2008	28	NR	27	23	21
	2006	10	NR	8	6	10
Did you discuss this situation with any authority or organization?	2008	23	NR	18	19	16
	2006	5	NR	NR	NR	10
Margins of Error		±3-6	±16-17	±9-14	±6-11	±4-7

Note. SAGR 2008 Q40-Q42

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 21, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated that they discussed the situation with someone, such as a family member or friend, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (86% vs. 74%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 63% and 84% vs. 70%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who discussed the situation with a parent or family member was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 15%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 8%). The percentage of women overall who discussed the situation with a boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (81% vs. 74%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 63%). The percentage of women overall who sought professional help was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 10%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated they discussed the situation with an authority or organization was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 5%).

Reasons for Not Reporting an Incident

On the 2008 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 22). The three most commonly selected reasons in 2008 were that they took care of the situation themselves (78%), they thought it was not important enough to report, or they felt uncomfortable making a report (both 59%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (0%).

Freshman (62%) women were less likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves than women in the other class years. Freshman (54%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker. Sophomore women were less likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report (44%), did not want people gossiping (44%), felt shame or embarrassment (39%), thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (28%), thought they would be blamed for the assault (11%), or thought they would not be believed (6%).

Table 22.

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

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Took care of it yourself	2008	78	NR	NR	78	62
	2006	61	57	50	69	62
Thought it was not important enough to report	2008	59	NR	NR	61	62
	2006	41	71	50	12	50
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2008	59	NR	NR	44	54
	2006	61	43	67	75	56
Did not want people gossiping	2008	56	NR	NR	44	62
	2006	56	57	50	62	56
Thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2008	56	NR	NR	50	54
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	2008	50	NR	NR	50	54
	2006	29	29	50	38	12
Felt shame/embarrassment	2008	50	NR	NR	39	62
	2006	61	71	50	56	69
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2008	47	NR	NR	50	46
	2006	46	57	67	31	50
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2008	47	NR	NR	56	46
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2008	38	NR	NR	28	54
	2006	44	43	83	44	31
Feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	2008	31	NR	NR	28	31
	2006	15	14	NR	19	19
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2008	26	NR	NR	11	23
	2006	33	57	50	31	19
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2008	23	NR	NR	28	31
	2006	9	NR	17	12	6
Did not think anything would be done	2008	17	NR	NR	17	15
	2006	22	NR	50	25	19
Thought would not be believed	2008	15	NR	NR	6	23
	2006	17	29	17	6	25
Did not know how to report	2008	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	2	NR	17	NR	0
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 0-8$	$\pm 0-16$	$\pm 0-15$	$\pm 0-9$	$\pm 0-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q47

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 22, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that they took care of the situation themselves was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (78% vs. 61%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought it was not important enough to report was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (59% vs. 41%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (61% vs. 12% and 62% vs. 50%, respectively). The percentages of sophomore women who indicated they felt uncomfortable making a report or did not want people gossiping were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (44% vs. 75% and 44% vs. 62%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 29%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 38% and 54% vs. 12%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they felt shame/embarrassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 61%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (39% vs. 56%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 31%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 44%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 31%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 15%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 19%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they thought they would be blamed for the assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 31%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 9%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher (28% vs. 12% and 31% vs. 6%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not know how to report was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 2%); the percentage of junior women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 17%).

USNA by Class Year

USNA women indicted different reasons why they chose not to report their unwanted sexual contact experience (Table 23). The three most commonly selected reasons in 2008 were that they felt shame/embarrassment (67%), they did not want people gossiping (66%), or they took care of the situation themselves (64%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (2%).

Freshman (80%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the situation themselves than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (53%) women were less likely. Freshman (47%) women were less likely to indicate they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing. Freshman (80%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report. Sophomore (58%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, whereas freshman (27%) women were less likely. Freshman (60%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want to hurt the offender's career. Sophomore (32%) women were more likely to indicate they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking.

Table 23.

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

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Felt shame/embarrassment	2008	67	NR	NR	74	67
	2006	55	NR	53	67	36
Did not want people gossiping	2008	66	NR	NR	74	73
	2006	52	NR	40	67	45
Took care of it yourself	2008	64	NR	NR	53	80
	2006	56	20	60	60	64
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2008	63	NR	NR	63	67
	2006	46	NR	40	53	45
Thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2008	60	NR	NR	63	47
Thought it was not important enough to report	2008	55	NR	NR	58	80
	2006	61	NR	33	60	82
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2008	43	NR	NR	58	27
	2006	24	NR	27	20	36
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2008	42	NR	NR	42	60
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2008	37	NR	NR	42	27
	2006	30	NR	27	40	36
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	2008	32	NR	NR	37	33
	2006	24	20	20	27	27
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2008	30	NR	NR	37	27
	2006	21	NR	13	27	36
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2008	24	NR	NR	32	20
	2006	9	NR	0	13	18
Did not think anything would be done	2008	22	NR	NR	21	27
	2006	22	NR	13	20	27
Feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	2008	19	NR	NR	32	27
	2006	17	NR	13	33	9
Thought would not be believed	2008	12	NR	NR	11	7
	2006	15	NR	13	7	18
Did not know how to report	2008	2	NR	NR	5	NR
	2006	6	NR	7	7	9
Margins of Error		±2-8	±18	±0-7	±5-11	±4-10

Note. SAGR 2008 Q47

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 23, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that they did not report the situation because they felt shame/embarrassment was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (67% vs. 55%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (67% vs. 36%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (66% vs. 52%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (73% vs. 45%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they took care of the situation themselves was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (64% vs. 56%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 64%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 46%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (67% vs. 45%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 24%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (58% vs. 20%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 36%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they thought they would be blamed for the assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 36%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (32% vs. 24%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (30% vs. 21%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 36%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 9%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (32% vs. 13%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 9%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they thought they would not be believed was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 18%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not know how to report was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 6%).

USAFA by Class Year

There were many reasons why USAFA women chose not to report their unwanted sexual contact experience (Table 24). The three most commonly selected reasons in 2008 were that they took care of the situation by themselves (76%), they felt uncomfortable making a report (71%), or they did not want people gossiping (66%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (2%).

Sophomore (88%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the situation themselves than women in the other class years, whereas junior (56%) and freshman (69%) women were less likely. Junior (89%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report, whereas sophomore (59%) and freshman (56%) women were less likely. Freshman women were less likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping (50%) or felt shame/embarrassment (50%). Sophomore (65%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing, whereas freshman (25%) women were less likely. Freshman (81%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it

was not important enough to report, whereas sophomore (41%) women were less likely. Freshman (25%) women were less likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort. Junior (67%) women were more likely to indicate they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, whereas sophomore (29%) and freshman (19%) women were less likely. Sophomore (29%) women were less likely to indicate they thought they would be blamed for the assault. Sophomore (47%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, whereas freshman (12%) women were less likely. Sophomore (41%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want to hurt the offender's career. Freshman women were less likely to indicate they thought evaluations or chances for promotion would suffer (12%) or they would not be believed (6%). Junior (11%) women were less likely to indicate they did not think anything would be done.

Table 24.

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

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Took care of it yourself	2008	76	NR	56	88	69
	2006	60	NR	58	60	61
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2008	71	NR	89	59	56
	2006	54	NR	83	47	44
Did not want people gossiping	2008	66	NR	78	65	50
	2006	56	NR	58	47	67
Felt shame/embarrassment	2008	65	NR	67	59	50
	2006	61	NR	58	60	72
Thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2008	55	NR	56	65	25
Thought it was not important enough to report	2008	54	NR	56	41	81
	2006	54	NR	33	60	67
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2008	40	NR	44	35	25
	2006	38	NR	25	40	44
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	2008	40	NR	67	29	19
	2006	37	NR	25	47	33
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2008	40	NR	33	29	31
	2006	42	NR	58	33	39
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2008	36	NR	44	47	12
	2006	35	NR	17	53	28
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2008	28	NR	33	41	0
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2008	26	NR	22	24	12
	2006	16	NR	NR	27	22
Did not think anything would be done	2008	23	NR	11	18	25
	2006	15	NR	NR	20	33
Thought would not be believed	2008	21	NR	22	24	6
	2006	14	NR	17	13	17
Feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	2008	21	NR	33	12	12
	2006	15	NR	8	27	11
Did not know how to report	2008	2	NR	NR	NR	0
	2006	7	NR	NR	13	11
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 3-7$	--	$\pm 9-16$	$\pm 8-11$	$\pm 0-8$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q47

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 24, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the situation themselves was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (76% vs. 60%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 60%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (71% vs. 54%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (56% vs. 44%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (66% vs. 56%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (78% vs. 58% and 65% vs. 47%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 67%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they felt shame/embarrassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 72%). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated they thought it was not important enough to report were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (56% vs. 33% and 81% vs. 67%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (41% vs. 60%). The percentage of junior women who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (44% vs. 25%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 44%). The percentage of junior women who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (67% vs. 25%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 47% and 19% vs. 33%, respectively). The percentage of junior women who indicated they thought they would be blamed for the assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (33% vs. 58%). The percentage of junior women who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (44% vs. 17%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 28%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 16%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 22%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought nothing would be done was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 15%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 33%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 14%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 17%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 15%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (33% vs. 8%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 27%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not know how to report was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 7%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 11%).

Chapter 3: Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences

This chapter includes findings on Academy students' experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors (e.g., sexual harassment and sexist behavior). Conceptually, unwanted gender-related behaviors are less severe than unwanted sexual contact, although they are still potentially psychologically damaging. 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, class year, and survey year.

Sexual Harassment

This section includes survey findings regarding sexual harassment at the Academies. 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 (Q17). 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 Q17. The component measures and corresponding items are as follows: crude/offensive behavior (Q17a, c, e, f), unwanted sexual attention (Q17h, j, m, n), and sexual coercion (Q17k, 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).³⁰ 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 2007.

³⁰ The SEQ was modified to replace the item “Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you” (due to its similarity to unwanted sexual contact) with the following item: “Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way.” Psychometric analysis indicated that the replacement item functions the same as the item that was removed and maintains the reliability of the measure.

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 2007 (Q17), AND they must have indicated that they considered at least one of the behaviors experienced to have been sexual harassment (Q18). 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 Q17 were sexual harassment.

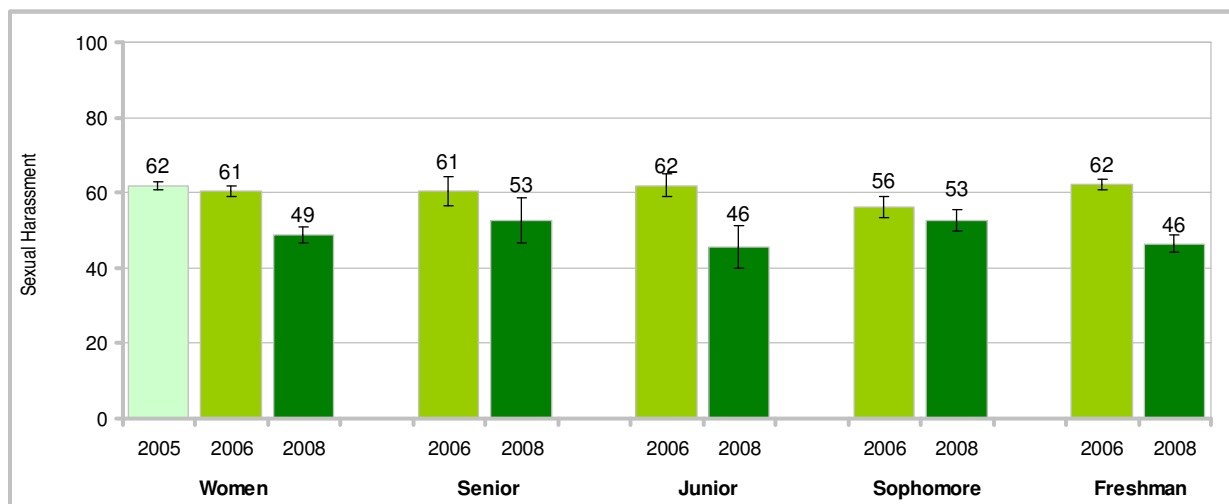
The results for the sexual harassment rate are reported by Academy. For each Academy, results are shown overall and by class year and survey year for women and men.

USMA by Class Year

Overall, 49% of USMA women and 9% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2008 (Figure 26 and Figure 27). There were no differences found for USMA women across class years. Junior (5%) men were less likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than men in the other class years.

Figure 26.

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

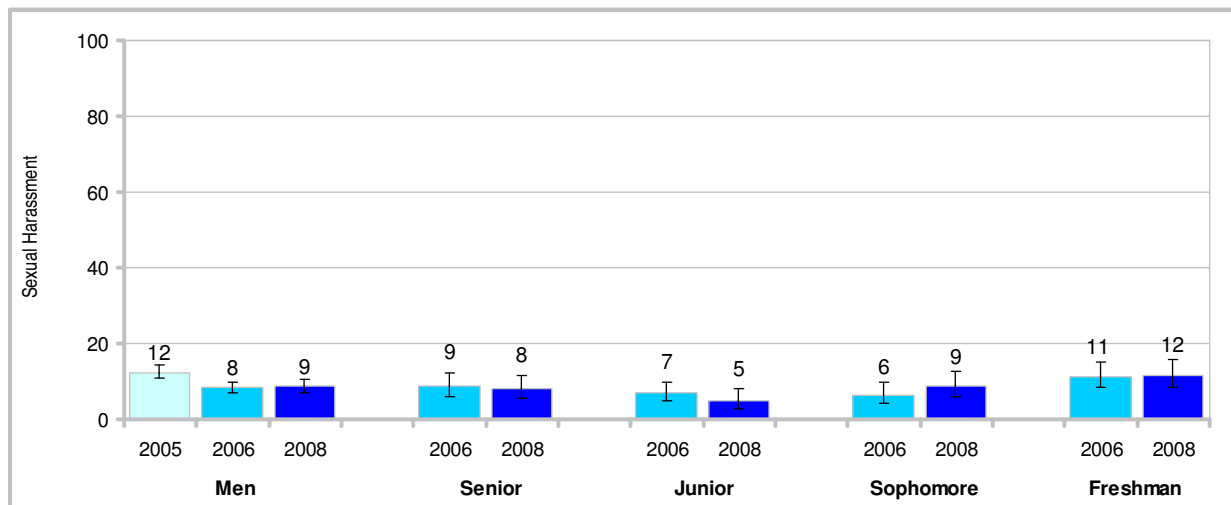


SAGR 2008 Q18

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

Figure 27.

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



SAGR 2008 Q18

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 5

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (49% vs. 61%) and 2005 (49% vs. 62%) (Figure 26). The percentages of senior, junior, and freshman women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were also all lower in 2008 than in 2006.

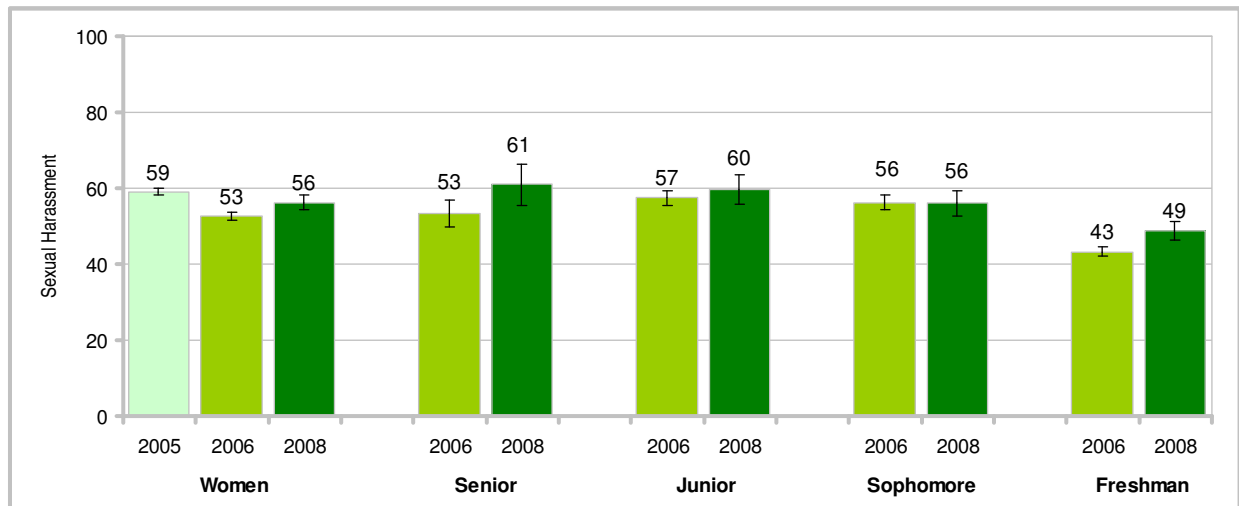
There were no differences found for USMA men overall or by class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 27).

USNA by Class Year

Overall, 56% of USNA women and 14% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2008 (Figure 28 and Figure 29). Freshman women and men (49% and 9%, respectively) were less likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than women and men in the other class years.

Figure 28.

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

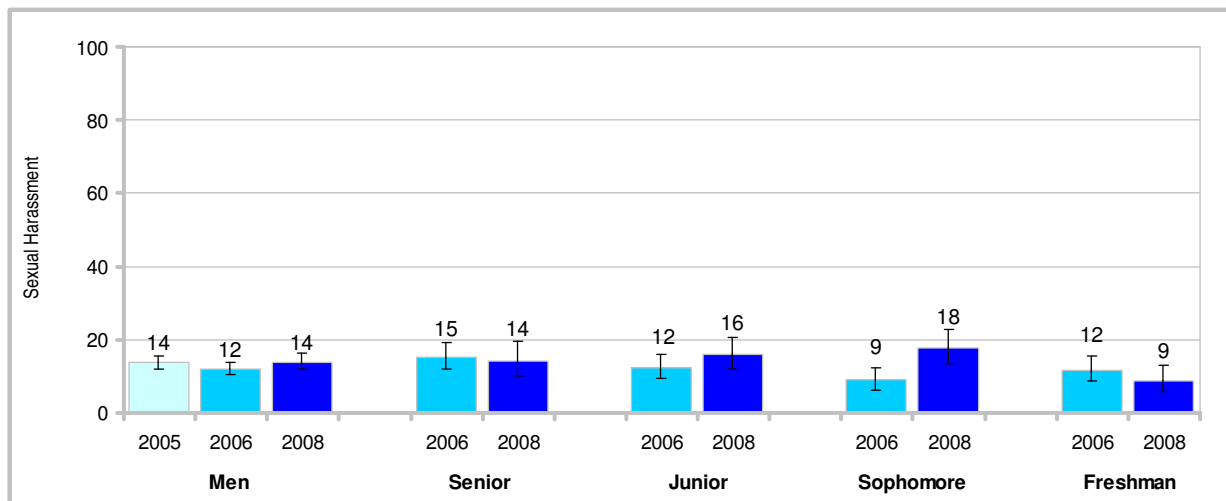


SAGR 2008 Q18

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 29.

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



SAGR 2008 Q18

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (56% vs. 53%), but lower than in 2005 (56% vs.

59%) (Figure 28). The percentages of senior and freshman women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (61% vs. 53% and 49% vs. 43%, respectively).

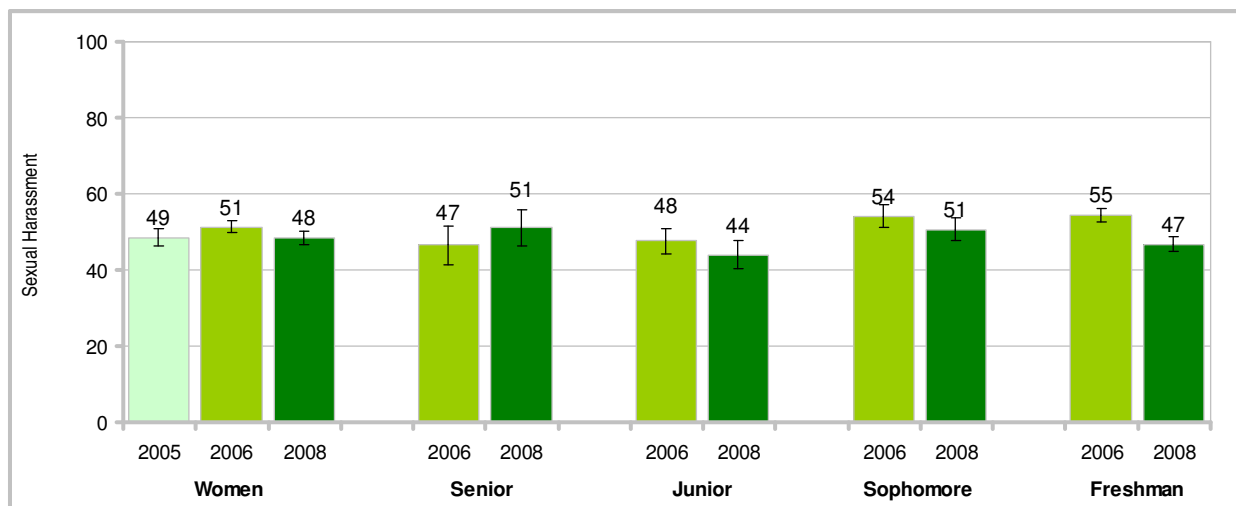
The percentage of sophomore men at USNA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (18% vs. 9%) (Figure 29).

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 48% of USAFA women and 10% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2008 (Figure 30 and Figure 31). There were no differences found for USAFA women across class years. Junior (6%) men were less likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than men in the other class years.

Figure 30.

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

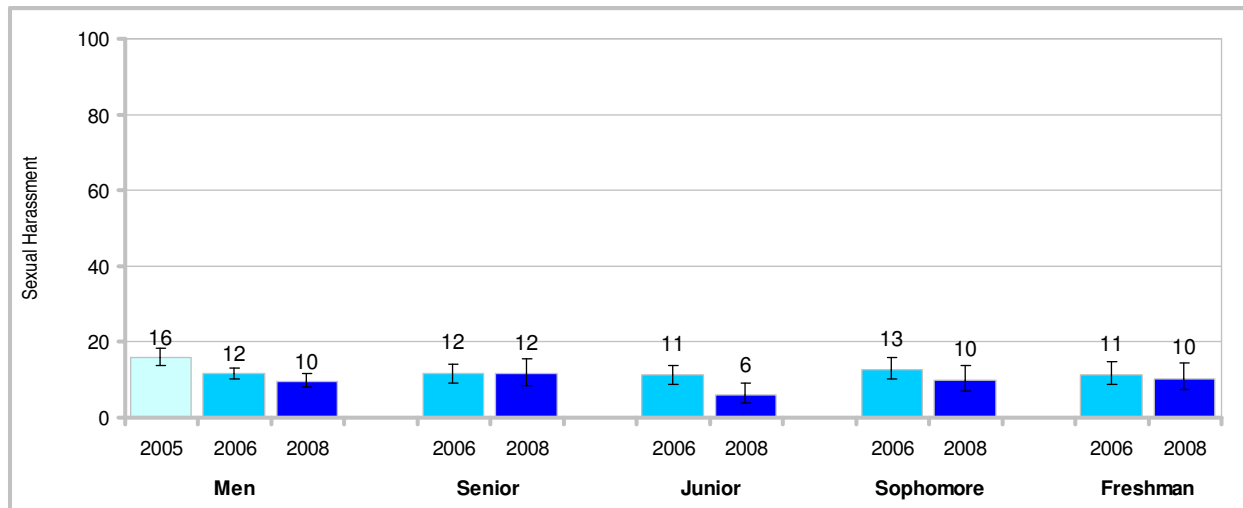


SAGR 2008 Q18

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

Figure 31.

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



SAGR 2008 Q18

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 5

USAFA Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (48% vs. 51%) (Figure 30). The percentage of freshman women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (47% vs. 55%).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (10% vs. 16%) (Figure 31). The percentage of junior men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 11%).

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.

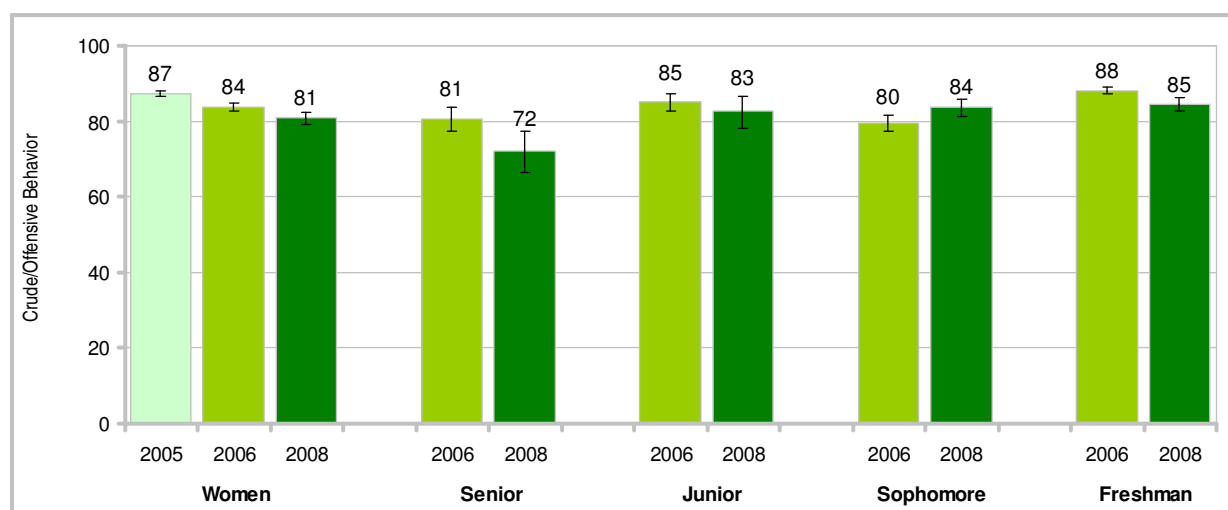
For each type of behavior, students were asked to indicate whether they experienced the behavior never, once or twice, sometimes, often, or very often since June 2007. Unlike the sexual harassment rate, calculating the rates for crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion is a single-step process (i.e., students who responded once or twice, sometimes, often, or very often are counted). Students were not asked to indicate if they considered any of the behaviors to be crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion.³¹ This section includes results for students who indicated experiencing any of these behaviors. For each Academy, results are shown overall and by class year and survey year for women and men.

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USMA

USMA by Class Year. Overall, 81% of USMA women and 43% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2008 (Figure 32 and Figure 33). Freshman (85%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than women in the other class years, whereas senior (72%) women were less likely. Junior (35%) men were less likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than men in the other class years.

Figure 32.

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



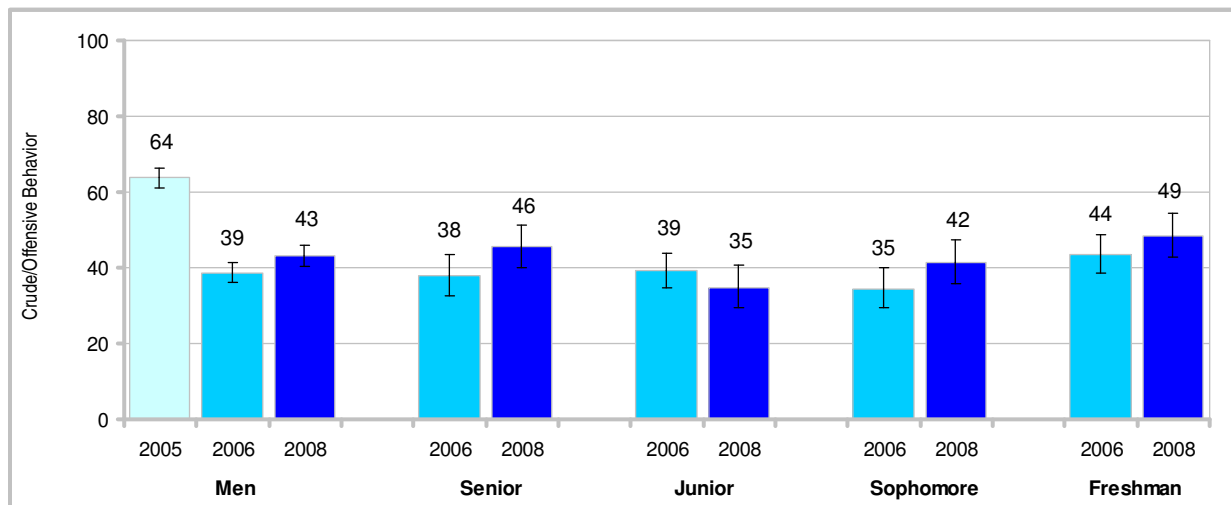
SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

³¹ The SEQ survey measure is not designed to label specific behaviors as sexual harassment.

Figure 33.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 6

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (81% vs. 84%) and 2005 (81% vs. 87%) (Figure 32). The percentages of senior and freshman women who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (72% vs. 81% and 85% vs. 88%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (84% vs. 80%).

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 39%), but lower than in 2005 (43% vs. 64%) (Figure 33). There were no differences found for men between 2008 and 2006 by class years.

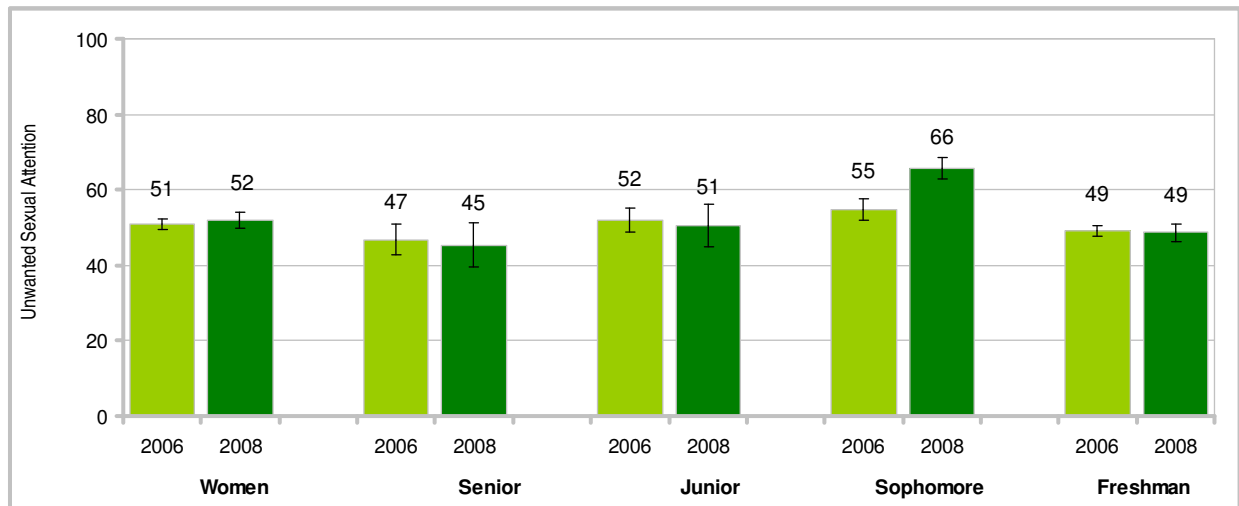
Unwanted Sexual Attention at USMA³²

USMA by Class Year. Overall, 52% of USMA women and 9% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention (Figure 34 and Figure 35). Sophomore (66%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention than women in the other class years, whereas senior (45%) and freshman (49%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

³² Results for unwanted sexual attention in 2005 are not available due to differences in wording of the questions.

Figure 34.

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

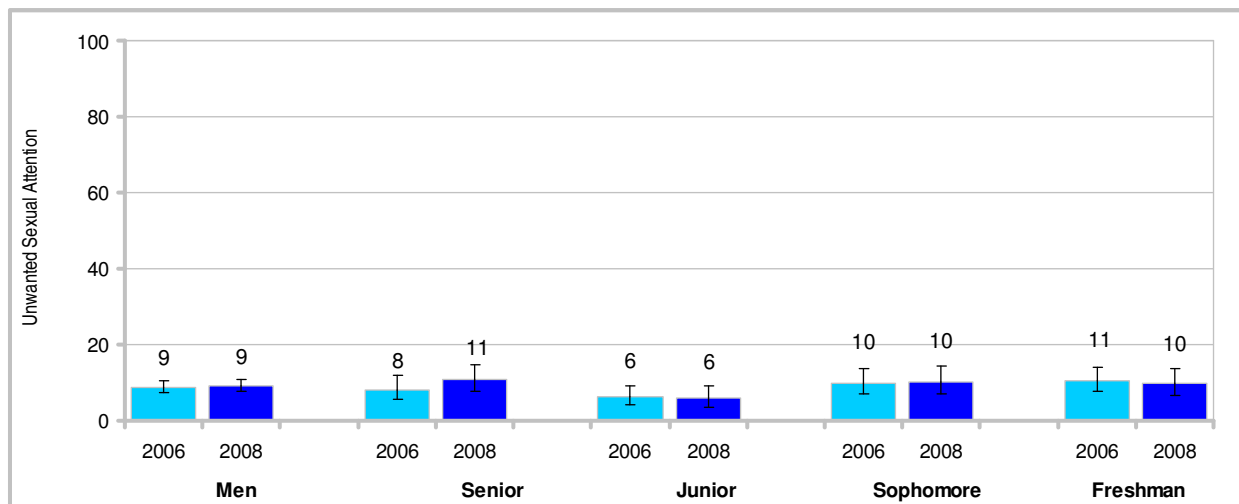


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

Figure 35.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 5

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of sophomore women at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (66% vs. 55%) (Figure 34).

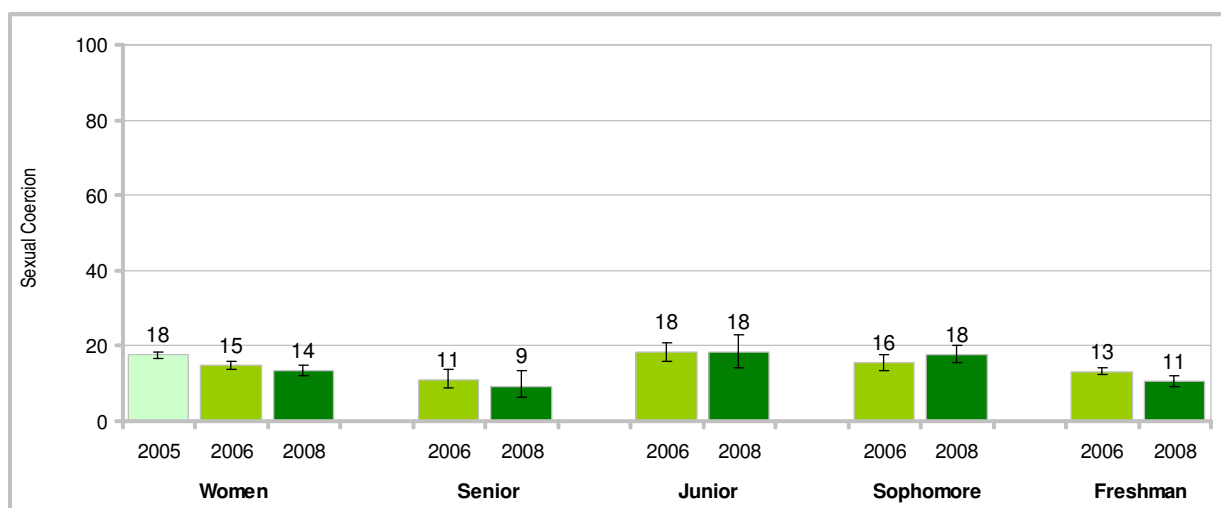
There were no differences found for men overall or by class year between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 35).

Sexual Coercion at USMA

USMA by Class Year. Overall, 14% of USMA women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2008 (Figure 36 and Figure 37). Sophomore (18%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion than women in the other class years, whereas senior (9%) and freshman (11%) women were less likely.³³ There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 36.

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



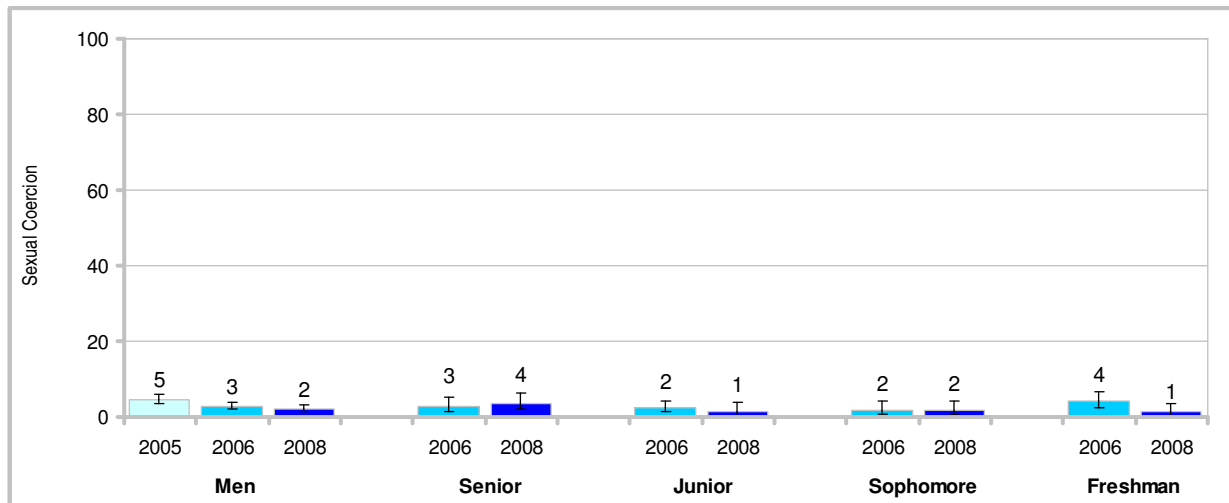
SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

³³ Note that the percentage of junior women indicating that they experienced sexual coercion was the same as that of sophomore women (18%). The percentage is not statistically different from the average of the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women.

Figure 37.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 3

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (14% vs. 18%) (Figure 36). The percentage of freshman women who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 13%).

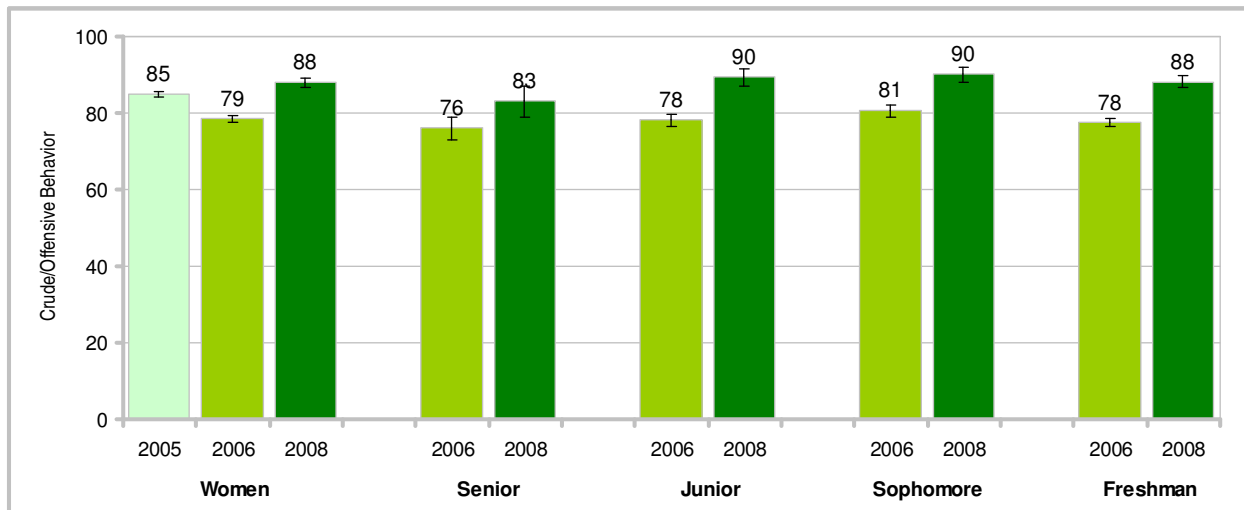
The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (2% vs. 5%) (Figure 37). The percentage of freshman men who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 4%).

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USNA

USNA by Class Year. Overall, 88% of USNA women and 54% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2008 (Figure 38 and Figure 39). Senior (83%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for men across class years.

Figure 38.

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

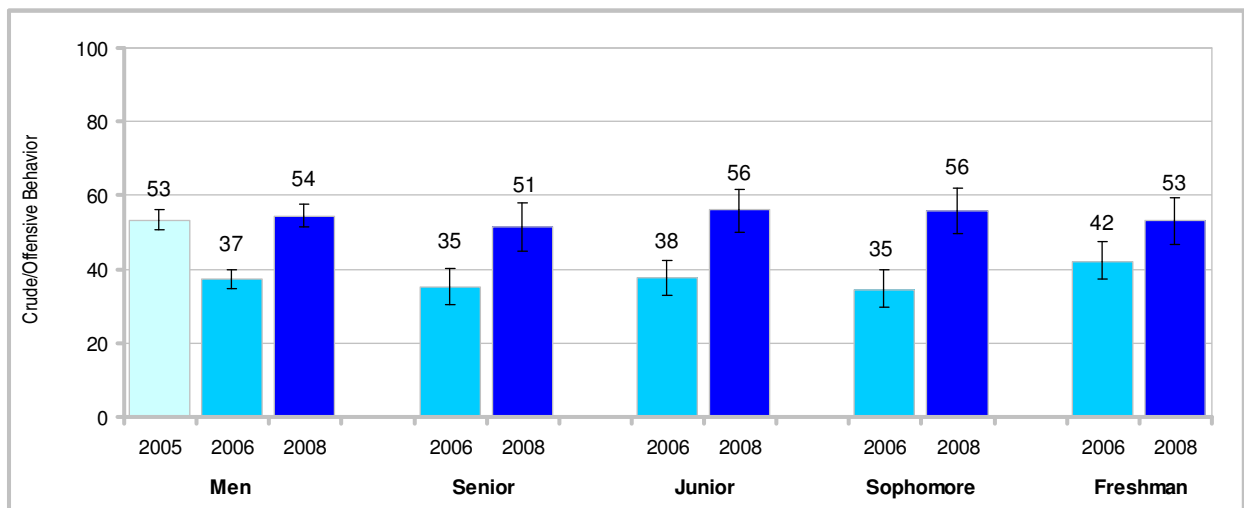


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Figure 39.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 7

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 79%) and 2005 (88% vs. 85%) (Figure 38). This finding was true for all class years.

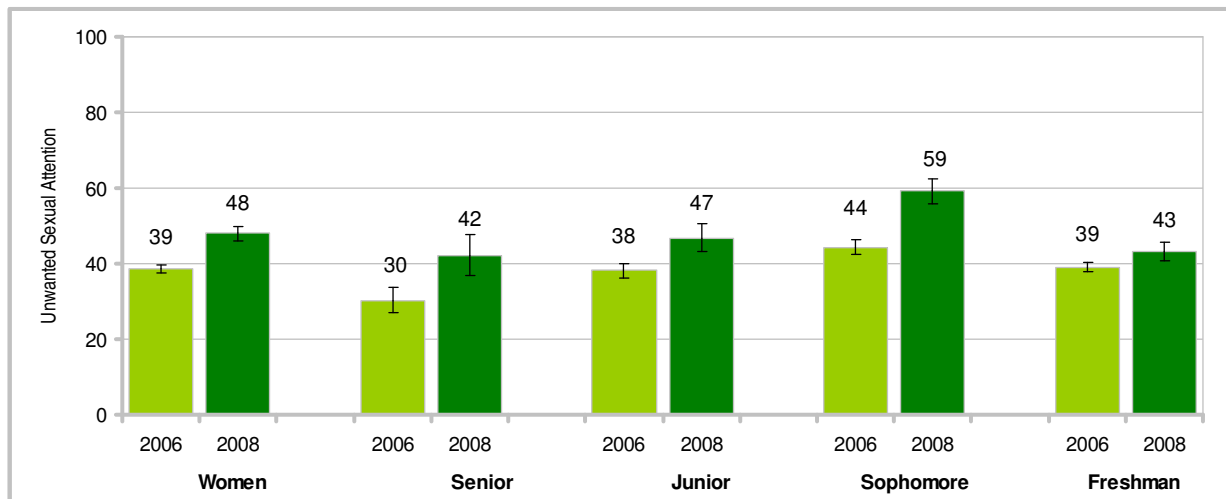
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 37%) (Figure 39). This finding was true for all class years.

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USNA³⁴

USNA by Class Year. Overall, 48% of USNA women and 17% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention (Figure 40 and Figure 41). Sophomore (59%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention than women in the other class years, whereas senior (42%) and freshman (43%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for men across class years.

Figure 40.

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



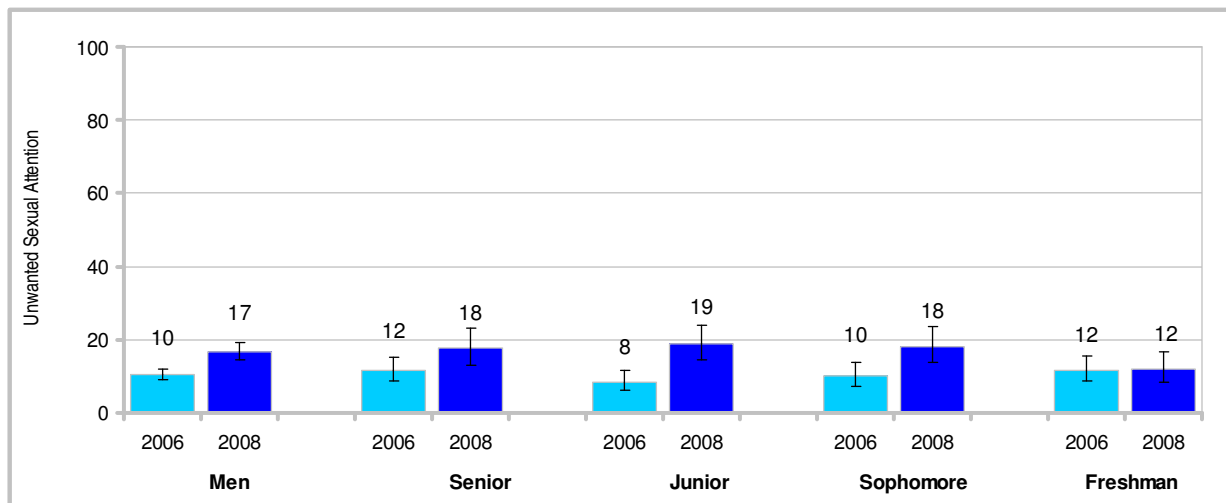
SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

³⁴ Results for unwanted sexual attention in 2005 are not available due to differences in wording of the questions.

Figure 41.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (48% vs. 39%) (Figure 40). This finding was true for all class years.

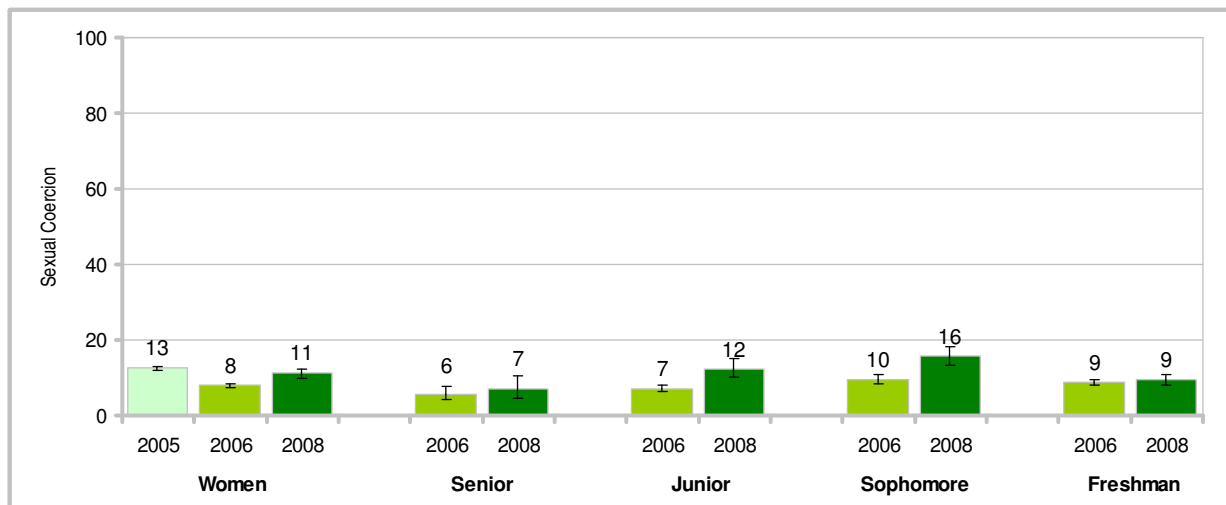
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 10%) (Figure 41). The percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention were all higher in 2008 than in 2006.

Sexual Coercion at USNA

USNA by Class Year. Overall, 11% of USNA women and 5% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2008 (Figure 42 and Figure 43). Sophomore (16%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion than women in the other class years, whereas senior (7%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for men across class years.

Figure 42.

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

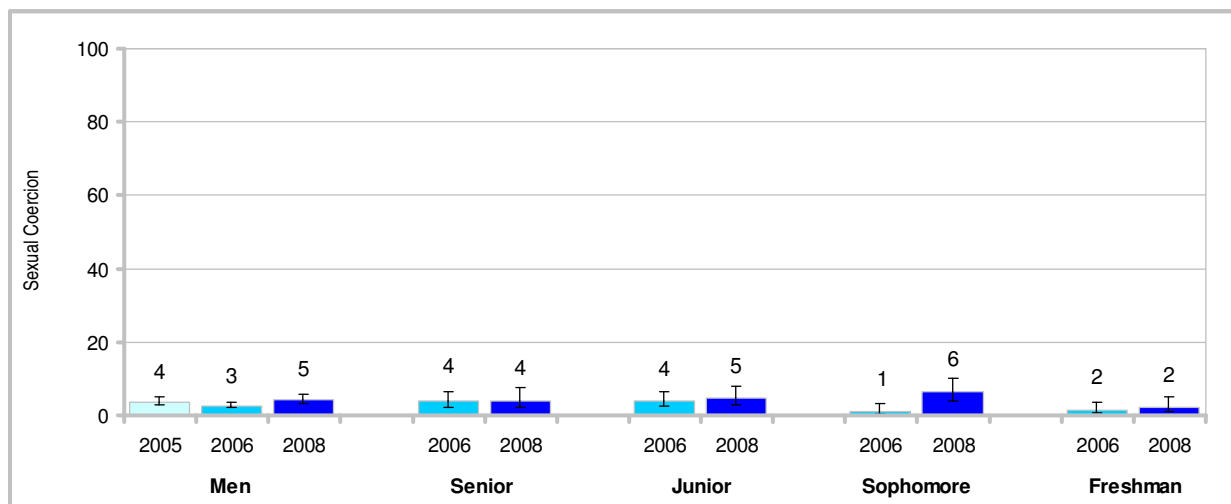


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 4

Figure 43.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 4

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 8%), but lower than in 2005 (11% vs. 13%) (Figure 42). The percentages of junior and sophomore women who

indicated experiencing sexual coercion were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 7% and 16% vs. 10%, respectively).

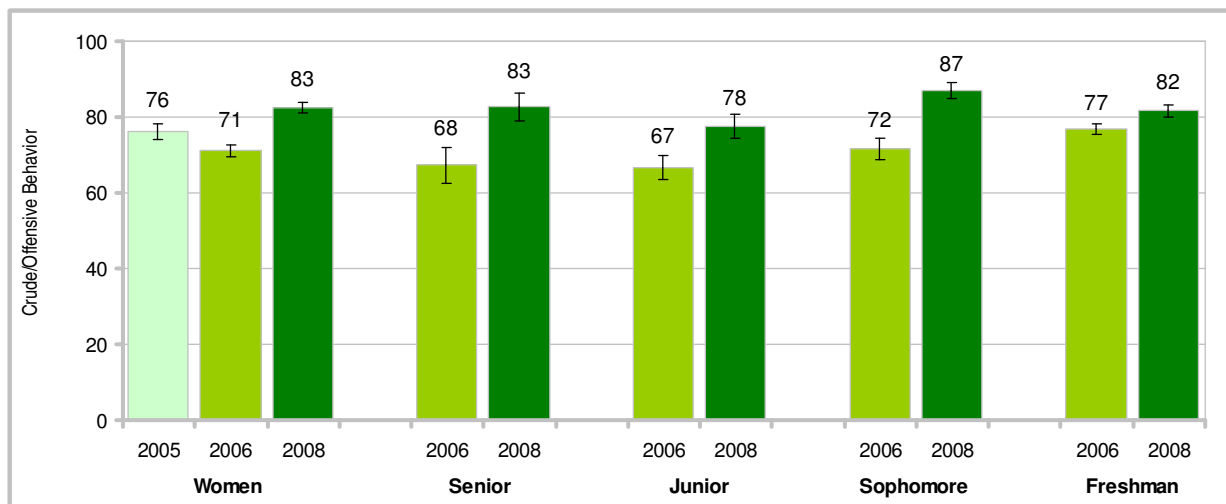
The percentage of men overall USNA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 3%) (Figure 43). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 1%).

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USAFA

USAFA by Class Year. Overall, 83% of USAFA women and 46% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2008 (Figure 44 and Figure 45). Sophomore (87%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than women in the other class years, whereas junior (78%) women were less likely. Junior (38%) men were less likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than men in the other class years.

Figure 44.

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

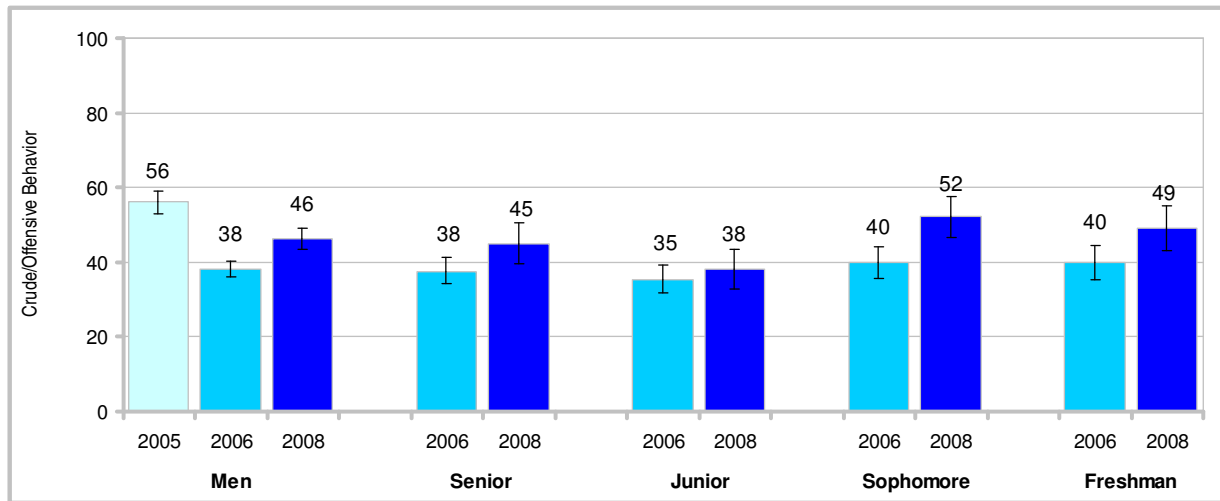


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 5

Figure 45.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 6

USAFA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (83% vs. 71%) and 2005 (83% vs. 76%) (Figure 44). This finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 38%), but lower than in 2005 (46% vs. 56%) (Figure 45). The percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman men who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior were all higher in 2008 than in 2006.

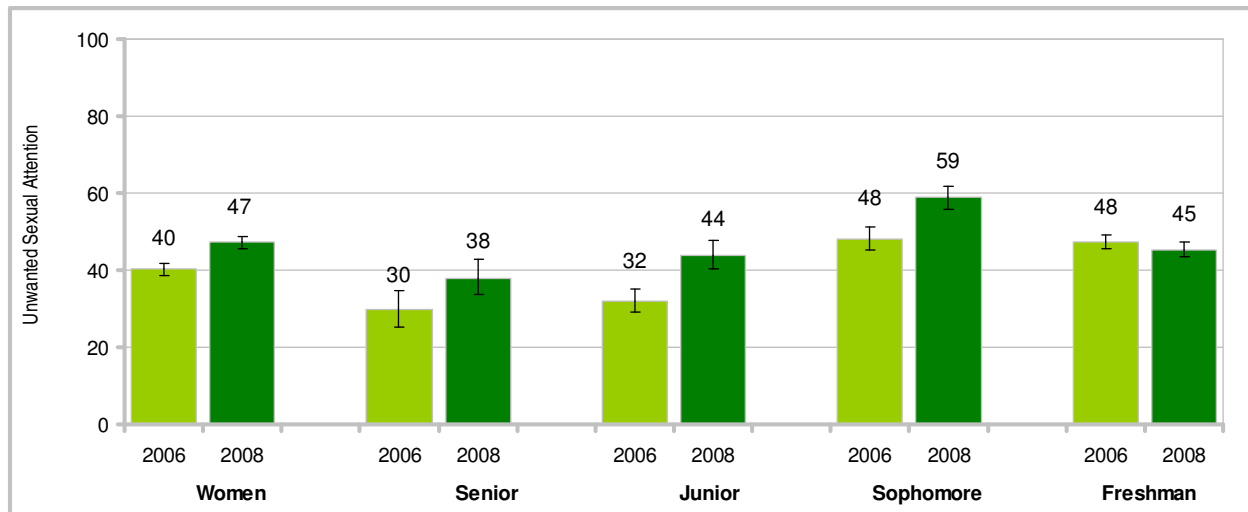
Unwanted Sexual Attention at USAFA³⁵

USAFA by Class Year. Overall, 47% of USAFA women and 12% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention (Figure 46 and Figure 47). Sophomore (59%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention than women in the other class years, whereas senior (38%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for men across class years.

³⁵ Results for unwanted sexual attention in 2005 are not available due to differences in wording of the questions.

Figure 46.

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

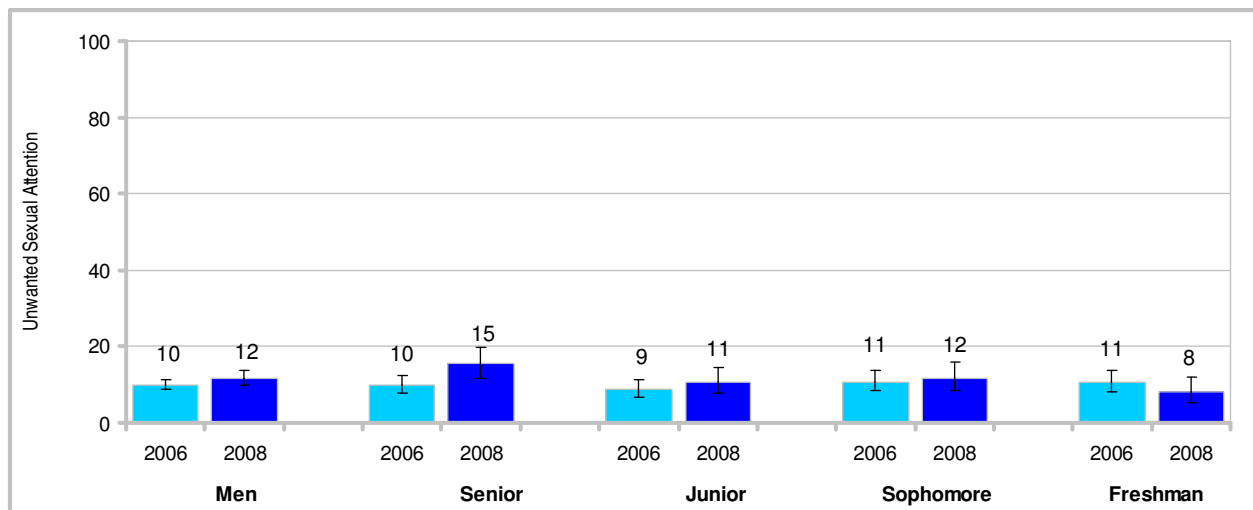


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 5

Figure 47.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 5

USAFA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (47% vs.

40%) (Figure 46). The percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention were all higher in 2008 than in 2006.

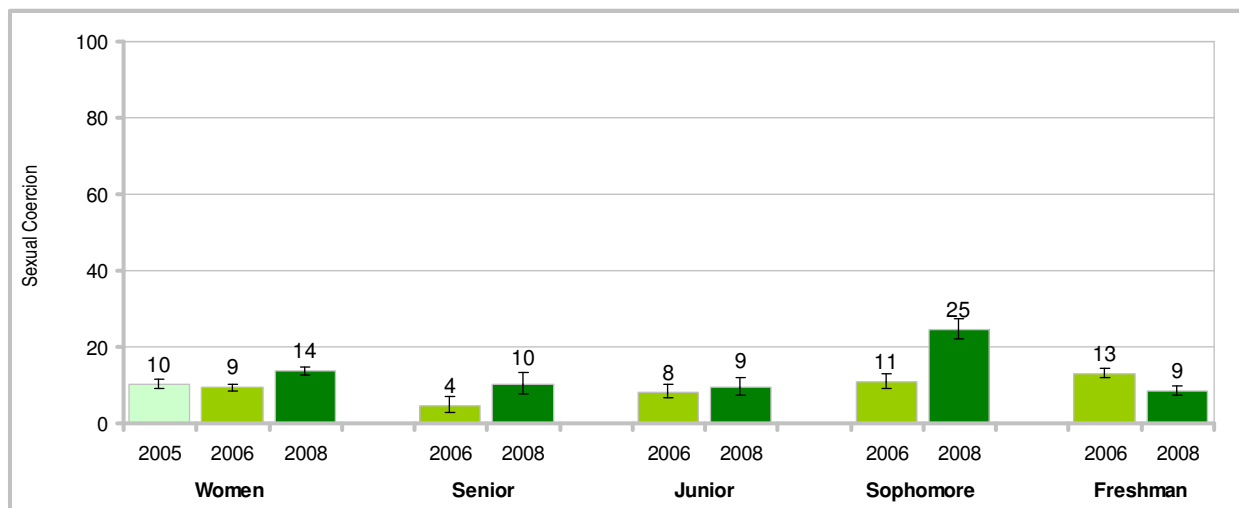
The percentage of senior men at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 10%); the percentage of freshman men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 11%) (Figure 47).

Sexual Coercion at USAFA

USAFA by Class Year. Overall, 14% of USAFA women and 3% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2008 (Figure 48 and Figure 49). Sophomore (25%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion than women in the other class years, whereas senior, junior, and freshman women were less likely. There were no differences found for men across class years.

Figure 48.

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

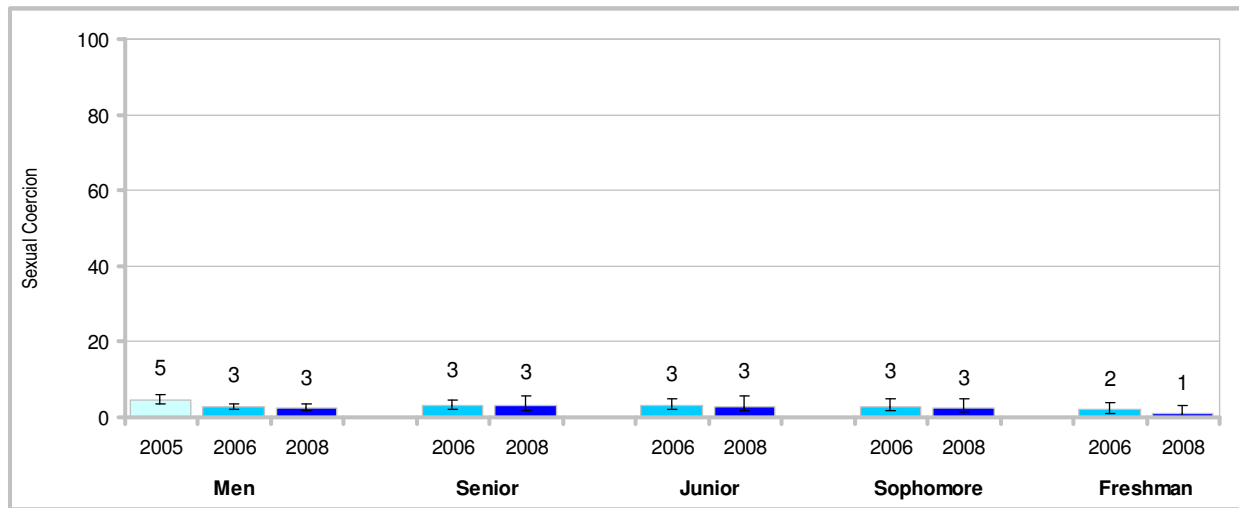


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 4

Figure 49.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

USAFA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 9%) and 2005 (14% vs. 10%) (Figure 48). The percentages of senior and sophomore women who indicated experiencing sexual coercion were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 4% and 25% vs. 11%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 13%).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (3% vs. 5%) (Figure 49). There were no differences found for men between 2008 and 2006 by class year.

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.

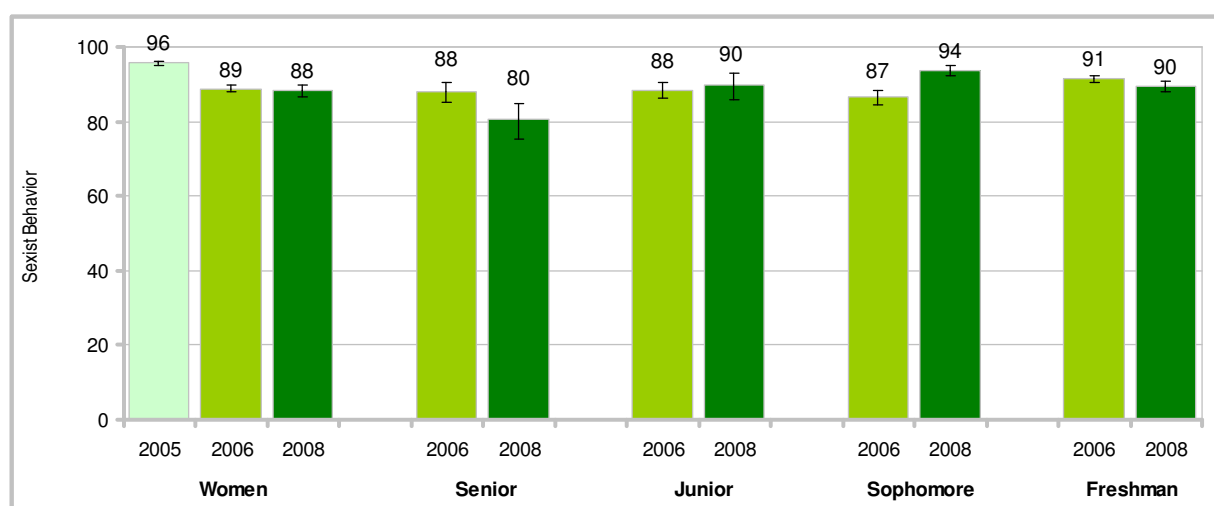
Students were asked whether, since June 2007, they had experienced insulting, offensive, or condescending remarks or actions (including being ignored) due to their gender. Unlike the sexual harassment rate, calculating the rate for sexist behavior is a single-step process (i.e., students who responded once or twice, sometimes, often, or very often are counted). Students were not asked to indicate if they considered any of the behaviors to be sexist behavior. This section includes results for students who indicated any experience of these behaviors. For each Academy, results are shown overall and by class year and survey year for women and men.

USMA by Class Year

Overall, 88% of USMA women and 38% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2008 (Figure 50 and Figure 51). Sophomore (94%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than women in the other class years, whereas senior (80%) women were less likely. Freshman (45%) men were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than men in the other class years.

Figure 50.

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

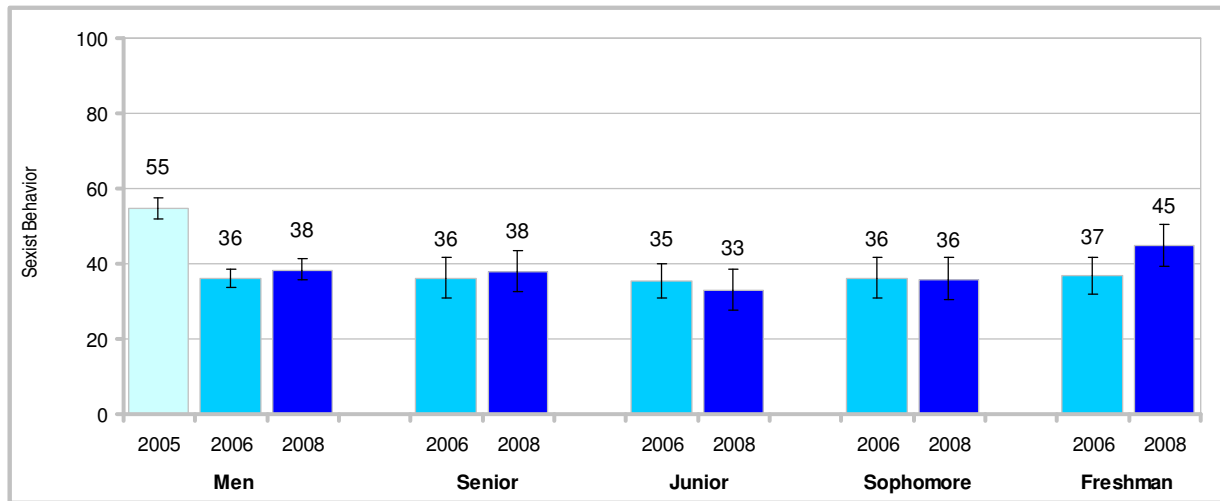


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 51.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 6

USMA Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (88% vs. 96%) (Figure 50). The percentage of senior women who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 88%); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (94% vs. 87%).

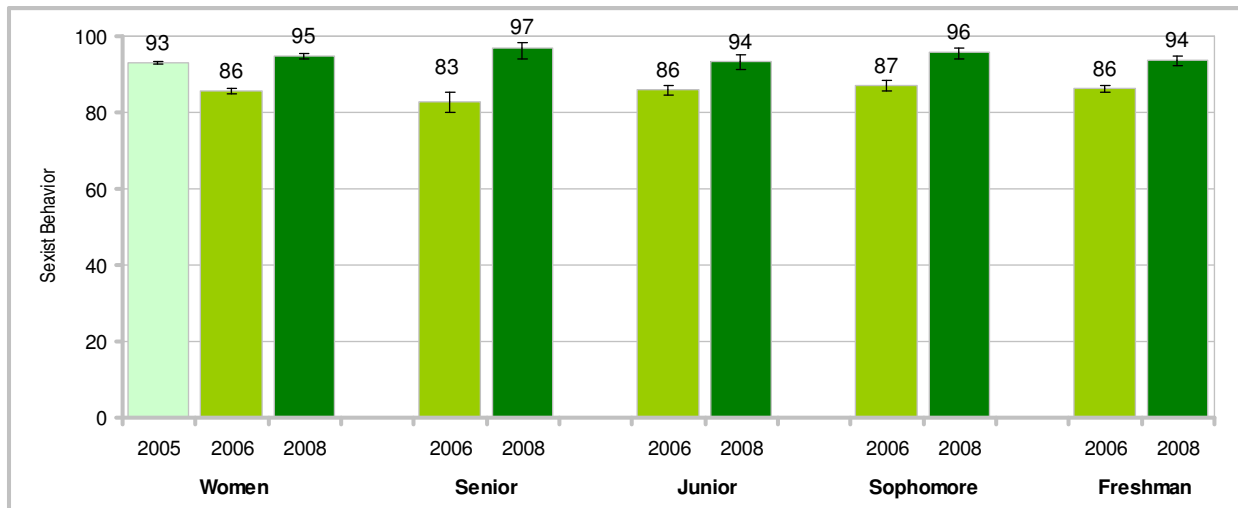
The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (38% vs. 55%) (Figure 51). The percentage of freshman men who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (45% vs. 37%).

USNA by Class Year

Overall, 95% of USNA women and 49% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2008 (Figure 52 and Figure 53). There were no differences found for USNA women or men across class years.

Figure 52.

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

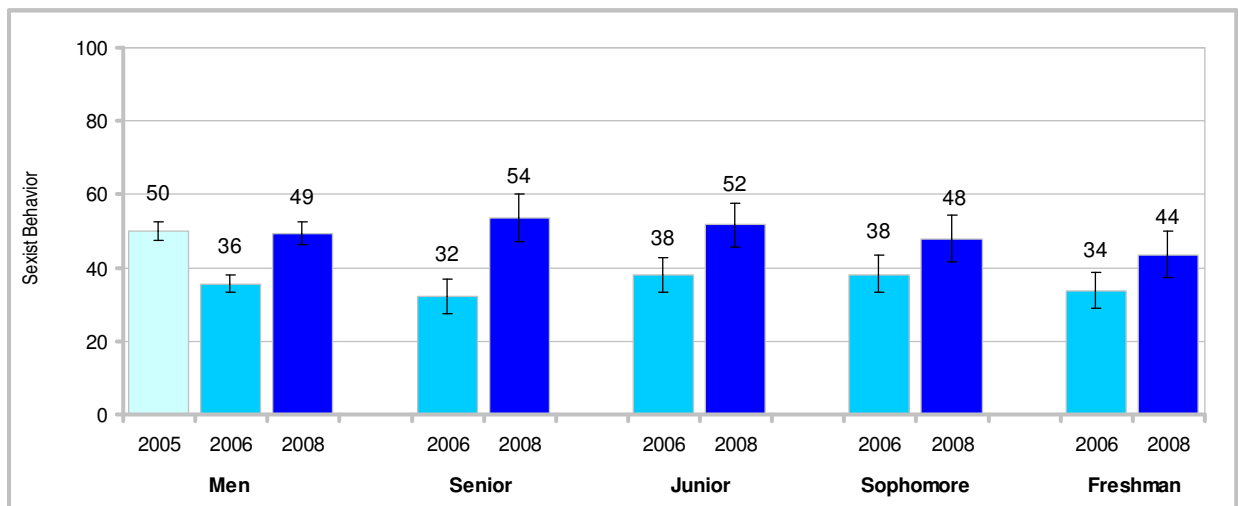


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

Figure 53.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 7

USNA Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 86%) and 2005 (95% vs. 93%) (Figure 52). This finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

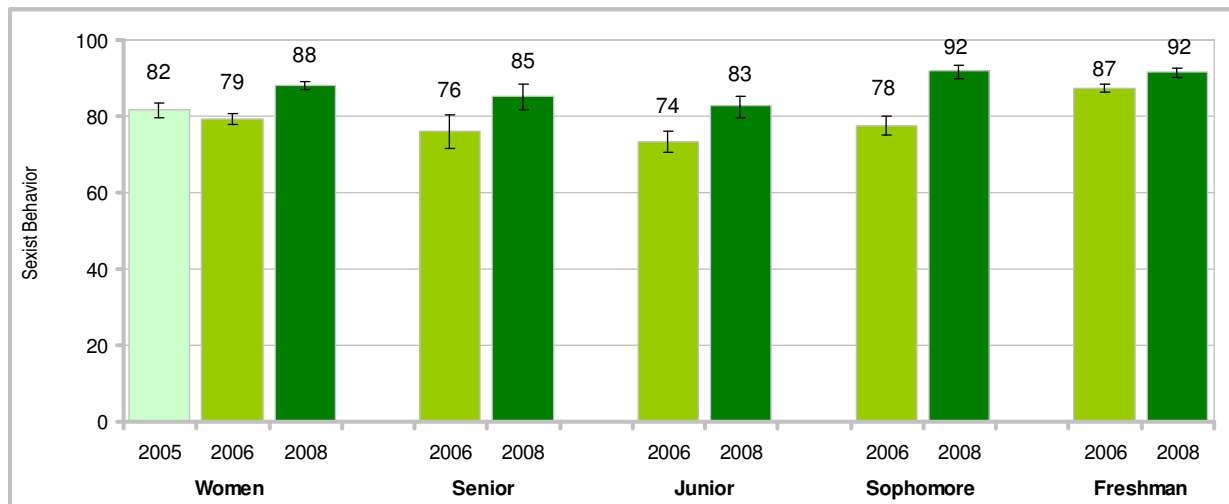
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (49% vs. 36%) (Figure 53). This finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 88% of USAFA women and 41% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2008 (Figure 54 and Figure 55). Sophomore and freshman (both 92%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than women in the other class years, whereas junior (83%) women were less likely. Senior (48%) men were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than men in the other class years, whereas junior (33%) men were less likely.

Figure 54.

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

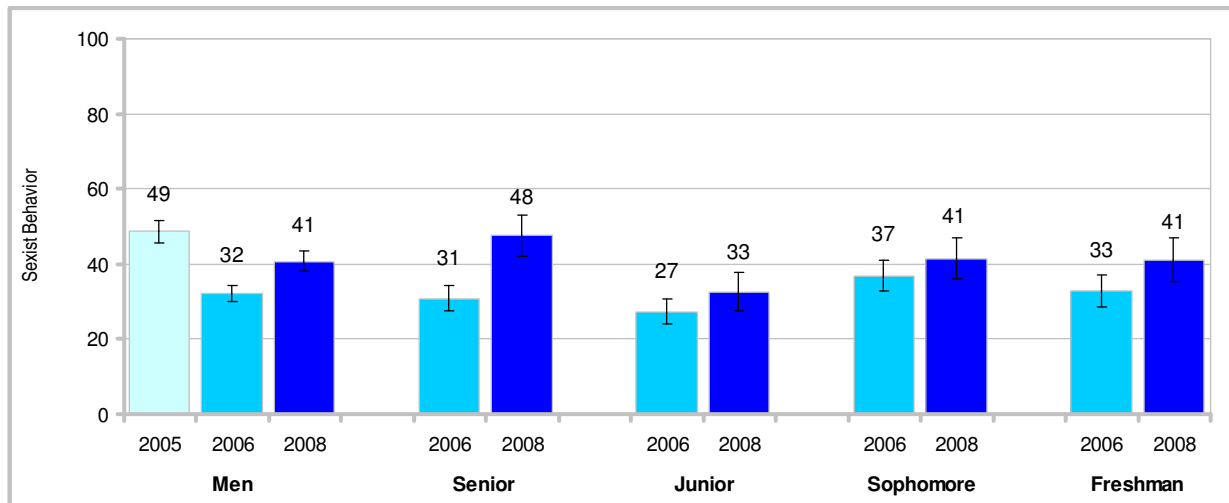


SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 5

Figure 55.

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



SAGR 2008 Q17

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 6

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 79%) and 2005 (88% vs. 82%) (Figure 54). This finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (41% vs. 32%), but lower than in 2005 (41% vs. 49%) (Figure 55). The percentages of senior and freshman men who indicated experiencing sexist behavior were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (48% vs. 31% and 41% vs. 33%, respectively).

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. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. The category one week to less than six months includes those who reported one week to less than one month, one month to less than three months, and three months to less than six months. For each Academy, results are shown overall and by class year and survey year for women and men.

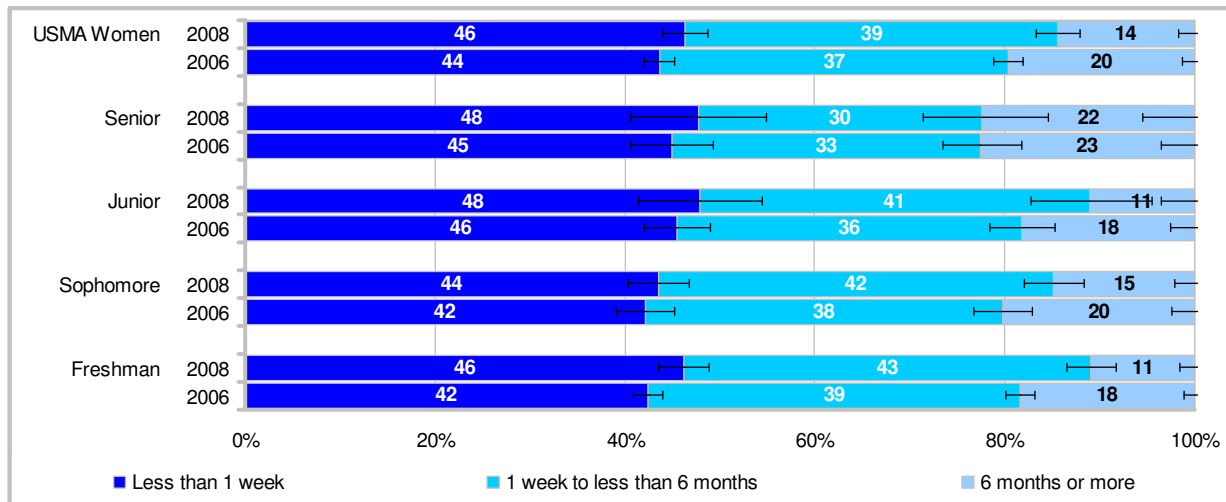
USMA by Class Year

Of students at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 46% of women and 76% of men indicated the situation lasted less than one week; 14% of women and 9% of men indicated the situation lasted six months or more (Figure 56 and Figure

57). Senior (22%) women were more likely to indicate the situation lasted six months or more than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (11%) women were less likely.³⁶ There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 56.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year



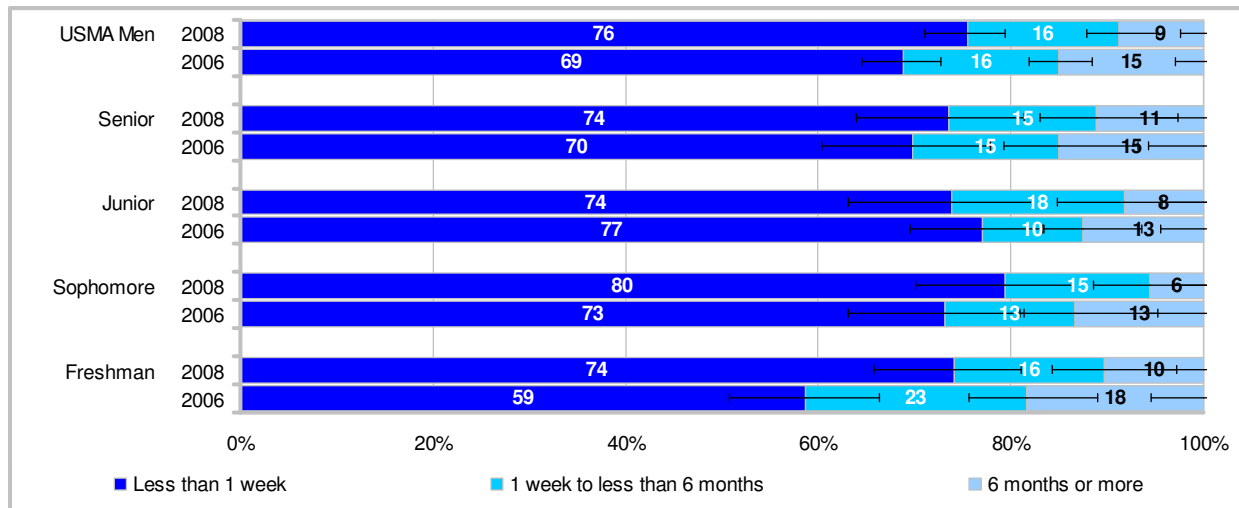
SAGR 2008 Q20

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 8

³⁶ Note that 11% of junior USMA women also indicated the situation lasted six months or more. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

Figure 57.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q20

Margins of error range from ± 4 to ± 11

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 56, the percentage of freshman women at USMA who indicated the situation lasted less than one week was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 42%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the situation lasted more than six months was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 20%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006.

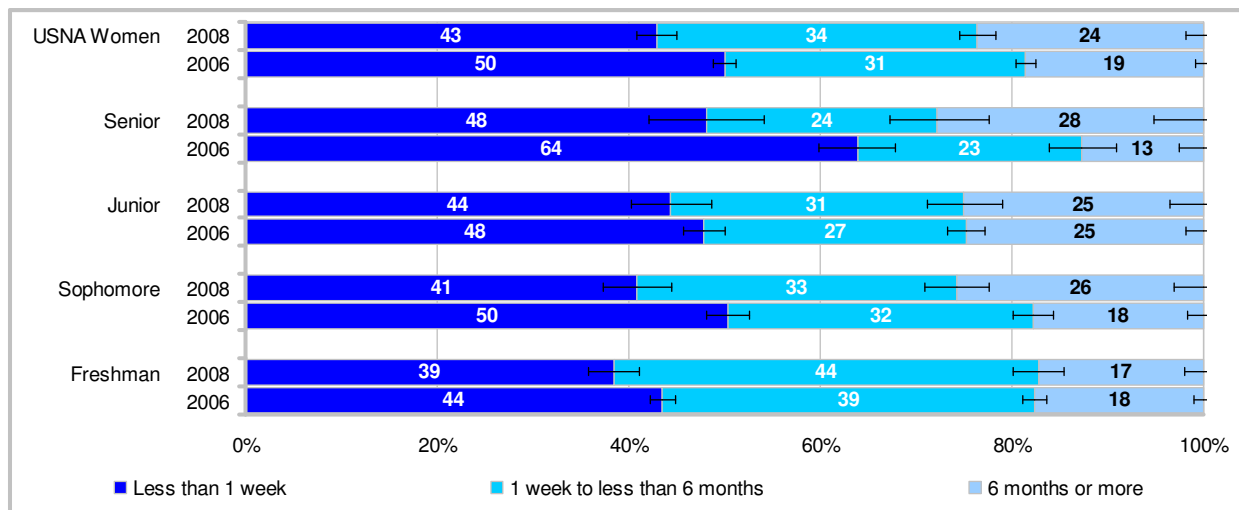
As shown in Figure 57, the percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated the situation lasted less than one week was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (76% vs. 69%); the percentage of freshman men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (74% vs. 59%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the situation lasted more than six months was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 15%).

USNA by Class Year

Of students at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 43% of women and 69% of men indicated the situation lasted less than one week; 24% of women and 16% of men indicated the situation lasted more than six months (Figure 58 and Figure 59). Freshman women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate the situation lasted less than one week (39%) and also less likely to indicate the situation lasted six months or more (17%) while more likely to indicate the situation lasted one week to less than six months (44%). There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 58.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year

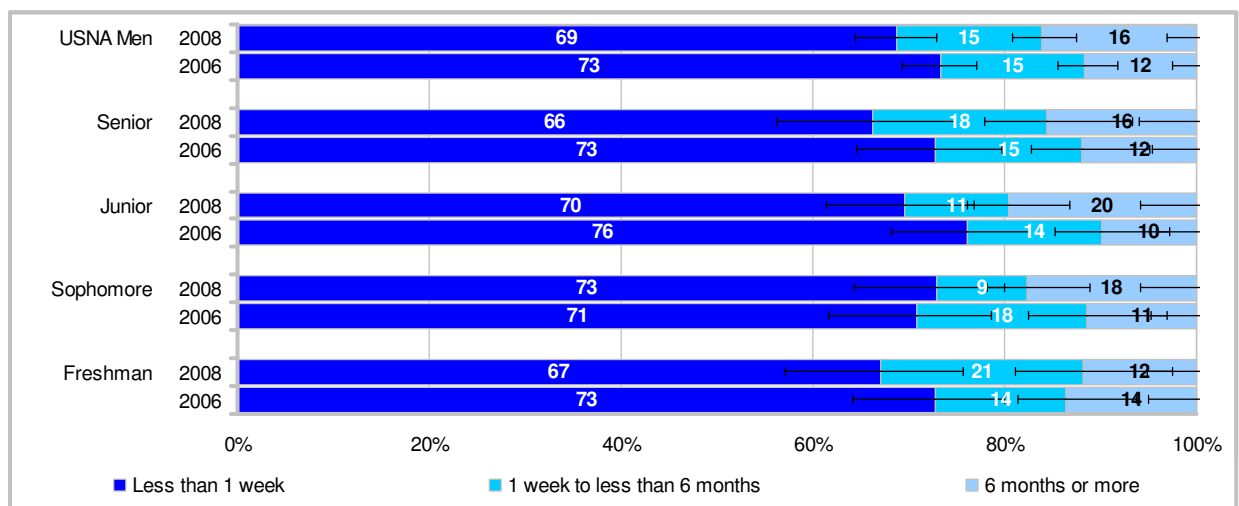


SAGR 2008 Q20

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 59.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment and Indicated Duration of Situation, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q20

Margins of error range from ± 4 to ± 10

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 58, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated the situation lasted less than one week was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 50%); the

percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated the situation lasted more than six months was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 19%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 13% and 26% vs. 18%, respectively).

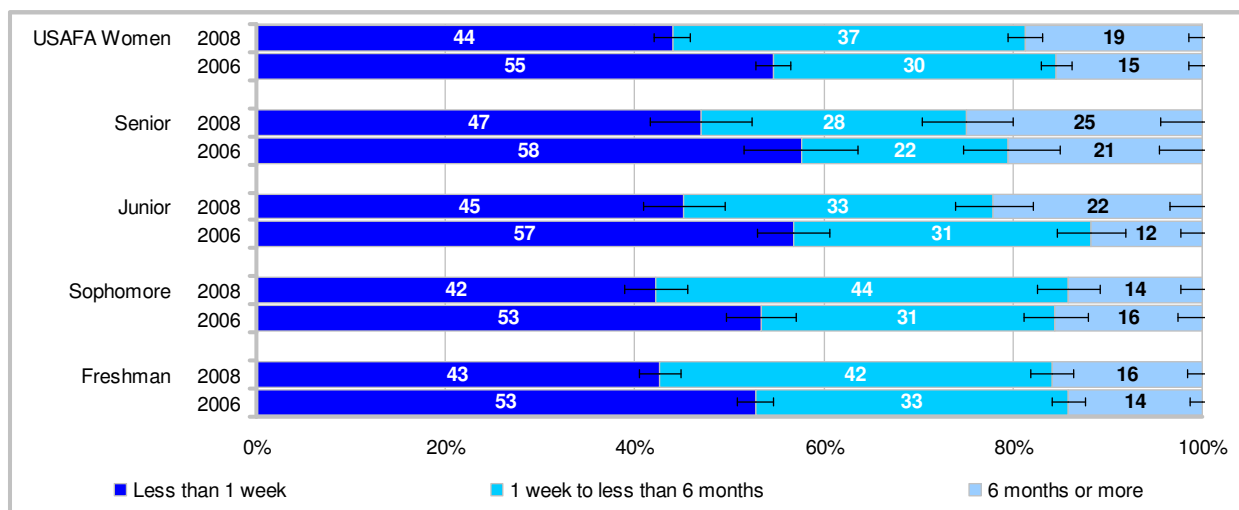
As shown in Figure 59, the percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated the situation lasted more than six months was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (16% vs. 12%); the percentage of junior men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 10%).

USAFA by Class Year

Of students at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 44% of women and 74% of men indicated the situation lasted less than one week; 19% of women and 10% of men indicated the situation lasted more than six months (Figure 60 and Figure 61). Senior (25%) women were more likely to indicate the situation lasted six months or more than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (14%) and freshman (16%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 60.

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

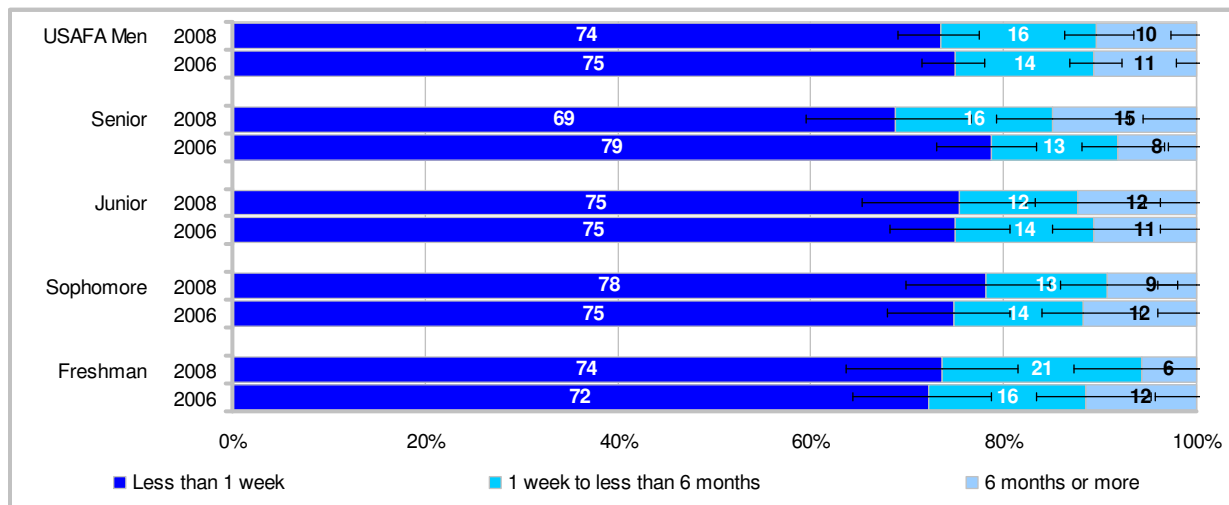


SAGR 2008 Q20

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

Figure 61.

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



SAGR 2008 Q20

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 11

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 60, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated the situation lasted less than one week was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (44% vs. 55%); this finding was true of all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated the situation lasted more than six months was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (19% vs. 15%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (22% vs. 12%).

As shown in Figure 61, there were no differences found either overall or by class year among USAFA men between 2008 and 2006.

Characteristics of Situation

Incidents of unwanted gender-related behavior might happen in various locations, during multiple times during a single day, or over short periods of time. Students were asked to indicate whether any of 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 (in living/sleeping area, or not in living/sleeping area) or off Academy grounds. 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 25, of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, more than half indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (64%) or in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area (63%). Fifty-eight percent of

women indicated the situation occurred on the weekend. Senior (71%) and junior (74%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during the academic day, whereas sophomore (59%) and freshman (57%) women were less likely. Freshman (65%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during the weekend, whereas junior (50%) women were less likely.

Less than half indicated the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall (42%), during evening study period (44%), or on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area (46%). Freshman (37%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall. Freshman (50%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during evening study period, whereas junior (35%) women were less likely. Senior (58%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area, whereas freshman (36%) women were less likely.

About one-third indicated the situation occurred over the Internet (37%) or during the summer experience/training/duty (36%). Sophomore (56%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during the summer experience/training/duty, whereas freshman (28%) women were less likely.

About one-fourth indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds (27%). Senior (41%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, whereas sophomore (23%) and freshman (20%) women were less likely.

Table 25.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year

Where and When Situation Occurred	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
During the academic day	2008	64	71	74	59	57
	2006	63	66	68	57	61
During meals in the dining hall	2008	42	49	41	41	37
	2006	45	54	49	35	40
During evening study period	2008	44	41	35	47	50
	2006	47	45	42	48	51
During the weekend	2008	58	59	50	55	65
On Academy grounds, in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	63	69	59	61	62
	2006	60	53	57	64	62
On Academy grounds, not in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	46	58	51	44	36
	2006	33	39	33	35	27
Off Academy grounds	2008	27	41	29	23	20
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	2008	37	34	34	40	39
	2006	34	25	35	38	37
During summer experience/training/duty	2008	36	30	33	56	28
	2006	41	35	46	51	32
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-8$	$\pm 3-7$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 2-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q21. Percentages are shown for students who responded some, most, or all of the behaviors occurred at each location or time.

As shown in Table 26, of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, about two-fifths indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (39%), in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area (40%), or during the weekend (41%). Senior (51%) and junior (52%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during the academic day than men in the other class years, whereas freshman (29%) men were less likely. Sophomore (30%) men were less likely to indicate the situation took place in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area.

One-third of USMA men indicated the situation occurred during meals (35%), during evening study period (31%), on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area (28%), or during summer experience/training/duty (29%). Freshman (24%) men were less likely to indicate the situation took place during meals. Freshman (20%) men were less likely to indicate the situation took place during summer experience/training/duty.

Fewer than one-fourth indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds (22%) or over the Internet (15%). Freshman (8%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred over the Internet than men in the other class years.

Table 26.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year

Where and When Situation Occurred	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
During the academic day	2008	39	51	52	34	29
	2006	38	42	34	36	40
During meals in the dining hall	2008	35	43	48	33	24
	2006	39	40	44	35	37
During evening study period	2008	31	36	35	26	30
	2006	36	26	32	36	44
During the weekend	2008	41	49	37	39	39
On Academy grounds, in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	40	39	46	30	45
	2006	39	38	29	43	45
On Academy grounds, not in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	28	33	39	25	22
	2006	22	40	17	22	15
Off Academy grounds	2008	22	31	23	23	15
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	2008	15	23	21	13	8
	2006	17	12	11	14	26
During summer experience/training/duty	2008	29	30	29	39	20
	2006	23	24	20	30	19
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 8-11$	$\pm 6-11$	$\pm 8-11$	$\pm 6-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q21. Percentages are shown for students who responded some, most, or all of the behaviors occurred at each location or time.

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 25, the percentage of freshman women at USMA who indicated that the situation occurred during the academic day was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (57% vs. 61%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred during meals was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (42% vs. 45%). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated that the situation occurred during meals were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (41% vs. 49% and 37% vs. 40%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (41% vs. 35%). The percentage of junior women who indicated that the situation occurred during the evening study period was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (35% vs. 42%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 60%); the percentage of senior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (69% vs. 53%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 33%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred over the Internet was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (37% vs. 34%); the

percentage of senior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (34% vs. 25%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (36% vs. 41%). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated that the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (33% vs. 46% and 28% vs. 32%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (56% vs. 51%).

As shown in Table 26, the percentage of junior men at USMA who indicated that the situation occurred during the academic day was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (52% vs. 34%); the percentage of freshman men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 40%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated that the situation occurred during meals was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 37%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated that the situation occurred during the evening study period was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (30% vs. 44%). The percentage of junior men who indicated that the situation occurred in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 29%). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 22%); the percentage of junior men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (39% vs. 17%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated that the situation occurred over the Internet was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 26%). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 23%).

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 27, of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, more than half indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (68%), during meals (60%), during the weekend (52%), or in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area (69%). Junior (60%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during the weekend than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (41%) women were less likely. Sophomore (75%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area, whereas freshman (62%) women were less likely.³⁷

Fewer than one-half indicated the situation occurred during evening study period (45%) or on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area (46%). Sophomore (56%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during evening study period, whereas senior (36%) women were more likely. Sophomore (52%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area.

About one-third indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds (34%). Senior (43%) and junior (40%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, whereas freshman (20%) women were less likely.

³⁷ Note that 75% of senior USNA women also indicated that the situation occurred in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

About one-quarter indicated the situation occurred over the Internet (25%) or during summer experience/training/duty (28%). Sophomore (34%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred over the Internet, whereas freshman (18%) women were less likely. Sophomore (34%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty, whereas freshman (16%) women were less likely.

Table 27.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year

Where and When Situation Occurred	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
During the academic day	2008	68	74	66	67	68
	2006	58	60	58	58	55
During meals in the dining hall	2008	60	65	64	56	58
	2006	47	52	48	48	44
During evening study period	2008	45	36	41	56	46
	2006	40	33	32	50	41
During the weekend	2008	52	56	60	54	41
On Academy grounds, in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	69	75	65	75	62
	2006	53	40	50	62	55
On Academy grounds, not in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	46	45	45	52	43
	2006	26	24	29	27	24
Off Academy grounds	2008	34	43	40	36	20
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	2008	25	26	23	34	18
	2006	24	16	29	30	19
During summer experience/training/duty	2008	28	33	31	34	16
	2006	22	20	28	34	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 3-7$	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 1-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q21. Percentages are shown for students who responded some, most, or all of the behaviors occurred at each location or time.

As shown in Table 28, of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors, over half indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (52%) or in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area (56%). Sophomore (63%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during the academic day than men in the other class years, whereas freshman (41%) men were less likely.

About one-third indicated the situation occurred during meals (35%), during evening study period (41%), during the weekend (44%), on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area (34%), or off Academy grounds (31%). Freshman (23%)

men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during meals. Sophomore (53%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during evening study period, whereas junior (29%) men were less likely. Freshman (30%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during the weekend. Freshman (21%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area. Senior (49%) men were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, whereas freshman (11%) men were less likely.

About one-fifth indicated the situation occurred over the Internet (16%) or during summer experience/training/duty (21%). Freshman (8%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred over the Internet. Freshman (10%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty.

Table 28.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year

Where and When Situation Occurred	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
During the academic day	2008	52	56	48	63	41
	2006	42	40	47	44	36
During meals in the dining hall	2008	35	44	34	39	23
	2006	38	46	38	29	38
During evening study period	2008	41	45	29	53	38
	2006	36	30	36	39	39
During the weekend	2008	44	50	42	54	30
On Academy grounds, in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	56	62	50	63	49
	2006	43	37	46	48	42
On Academy grounds, not in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	34	35	39	40	21
	2006	19	20	18	21	16
Off Academy grounds	2008	31	49	33	32	11
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	2008	16	21	13	21	8
	2006	15	15	13	18	13
During summer experience/training/duty	2008	21	20	24	29	10
	2006	15	17	17	15	11
Margins of Error		±4-5	±7-10	±7-9	±8-10	±7-10

Note. SAGR 2008 Q21. Percentages are shown for students who responded some, most, or all of the behaviors occurred at each location or time.

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 27, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that the situation occurred during the academic day was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (68% vs. 58%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred during meals was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (60% vs. 47%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred during the evening study period was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (45% vs. 40%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (69% vs. 53%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 26%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of senior women who indicated that the situation occurred over the Internet was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 16%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 29%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 22%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (33% vs. 20% and 16% vs. 8%, respectively).

As shown in Table 28, the percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated that the situation occurred during the academic day was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (52% vs. 42%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (56% vs. 40% and 63% vs. 44%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated that the situation occurred during meals was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 38%). The percentages of senior and sophomore men who indicated that the situation occurred during the evening study period were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (45% vs. 30% and 53% vs. 39%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the situation occurred in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (56% vs. 43%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (62% vs. 37% and 63% vs. 48%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (34% vs. 19%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of men overall who indicated that the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 15%); the percentage of sophomore men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 15%).

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 29, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, over half indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (66%), during evening study period (51%), during the weekend (57%), or in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area (62%). Sophomore (55%) and freshman (62%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during evening study period than women in the other class years, whereas senior (34%) women were less likely. Freshman (64%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during the weekend, whereas senior (49%) women

were less likely. Sophomore (69%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area, whereas junior (52%) women were less likely.

About half indicated the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall (48%) or on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area (46%). Junior (53%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall, whereas freshman (41%) women were less likely.³⁸ Sophomore (41%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area.

About one-third indicated the situation occurred off Academy grounds (35%). Senior (41%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds, whereas freshman (29%) women were less likely.

About one-quarter indicated the situation occurred over the Internet (24%) or during summer experience/training/duty (23%). Freshman (31%) women were more likely to indicate the situation occurred over the Internet. Junior (16%) women were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty.

³⁸ Note that 53% of senior USAFA women also indicated the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Table 29.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year

Where and When Situation Occurred	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
During the academic day	2008	66	66	64	70	64
	2006	55	48	57	55	58
During meals in the dining hall	2008	48	53	53	46	41
	2006	40	53	47	34	31
During evening study period	2008	51	34	48	55	62
	2006	50	38	45	55	57
During the weekend	2008	57	49	56	56	64
On Academy grounds, in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	62	60	52	69	62
	2006	50	51	35	53	56
On Academy grounds, not in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	46	50	44	41	48
	2006	29	32	24	31	29
Off Academy grounds	2008	35	41	34	37	29
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	2008	24	20	21	23	31
	2006	23	19	15	32	24
During summer experience/training/duty	2008	23	27	16	25	23
	2006	14	9	20	18	11
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 5-7$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 1-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q21. Percentages are shown for students who responded some, most, or all of the behaviors occurred at each location or time.

As shown in Table 30, of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, about 40% indicated the situation occurred during the academic day (42%), during meals (38%), during evening study period (42%), during the weekend (42%), or in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area (49%). Freshman (22%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred during meals in the dining hall than men in the other class years.

About one-third indicated the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area, or off Academy grounds (both 31%). Freshman (21%) men were less likely to indicate the situation occurred off Academy grounds.

Few indicated the situation occurred over the Internet (13%) or during summer experience/training/duty (15%).

Table 30.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors, by Where and When Situation Occurred, by Class Year and Survey Year

Where and When Situation Occurred	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
During the academic day	2008	42	50	42	46	33
	2006	41	42	45	38	39
During meals in the dining hall	2008	38	48	43	40	22
	2006	35	42	48	37	21
During evening study period	2008	42	40	37	44	47
	2006	40	24	34	43	52
During the weekend	2008	42	48	43	38	38
On Academy grounds, in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	49	40	56	55	45
	2006	43	29	43	40	55
On Academy grounds, not in dormitory/living and sleeping area	2008	31	33	31	34	24
	2006	21	16	23	21	24
Off Academy grounds	2008	31	38	36	30	21
Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	2008	13	16	12	11	12
	2006	13	11	13	17	13
During summer experience/training/duty	2008	15	15	15	18	12
	2006	10	6	10	16	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 4-10$	$\pm 6-11$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 6-11$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q21. Percentages are shown for students who responded some, most, or all of the behaviors occurred at each location or time.

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 29, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated that the situation occurred during the academic day was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (66% vs. 55%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred during meals was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (48% vs. 40%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of freshman women who indicated that the situation occurred during the evening study period was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (62% vs. 57%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred in Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (62% vs. 50%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 29%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated that the situation occurred over the Internet were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 15% and 31% vs. 24%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 32%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the situation

occurred during summer experience/training/duty was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 14%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006.

As shown in Table 30, the percentage of senior men who indicated that the situation occurred during the evening study period was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (40% vs. 24%). The percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men who indicated that the situation occurred in the Academy dormitory/living and sleeping area were all higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of men overall who indicated that the situation occurred on Academy grounds, not in the dormitory/living and sleeping area, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 21%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (33% vs. 16% and 34% vs. 21%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the situation occurred during summer experience/training/duty was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 10%); the percentage of senior men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 6%).

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. 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 students at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, the majority of women (85%) and men (75%) identified the offender in the one situation as an Academy student (Figure 62 and Figure 63). There were no differences found for USMA women or men across class years.

Few USMA women (1%) and men (2%) identified the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person. Junior (4%) women were more likely to identify the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

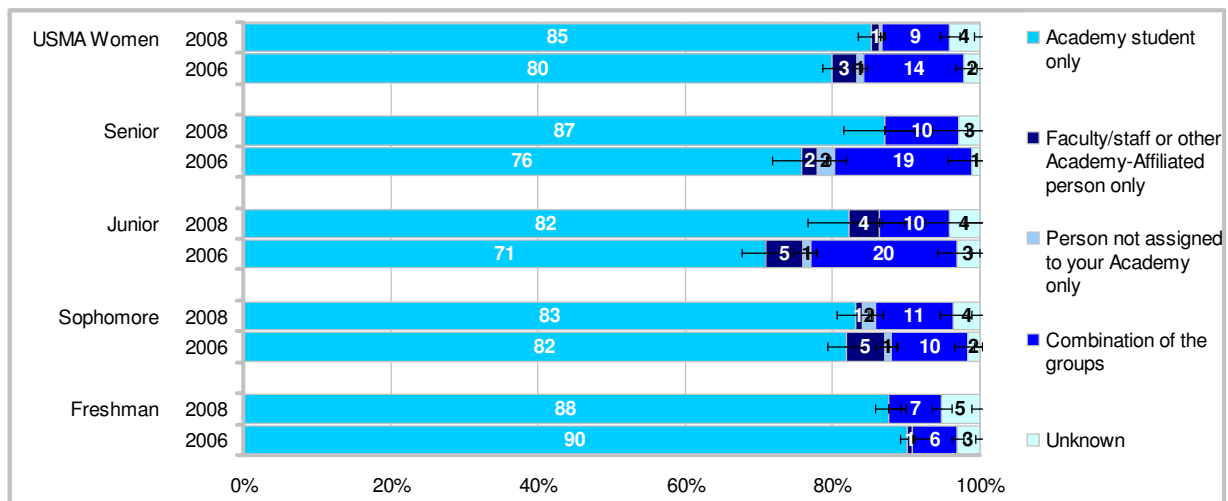
Fewer USMA women (0%) and men (2%) identified the offender as someone not assigned to their Academy. Sophomore (2%) women were more likely to identify the offender as someone not assigned to their Academy. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Nine percent of USMA women and 5% of men indicated the offenders 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 USMA women or men across class years.

Four percent of USMA women and 17% of men indicated the offender was unknown. There were no differences found for USMA women or men across class years.

Figure 62.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

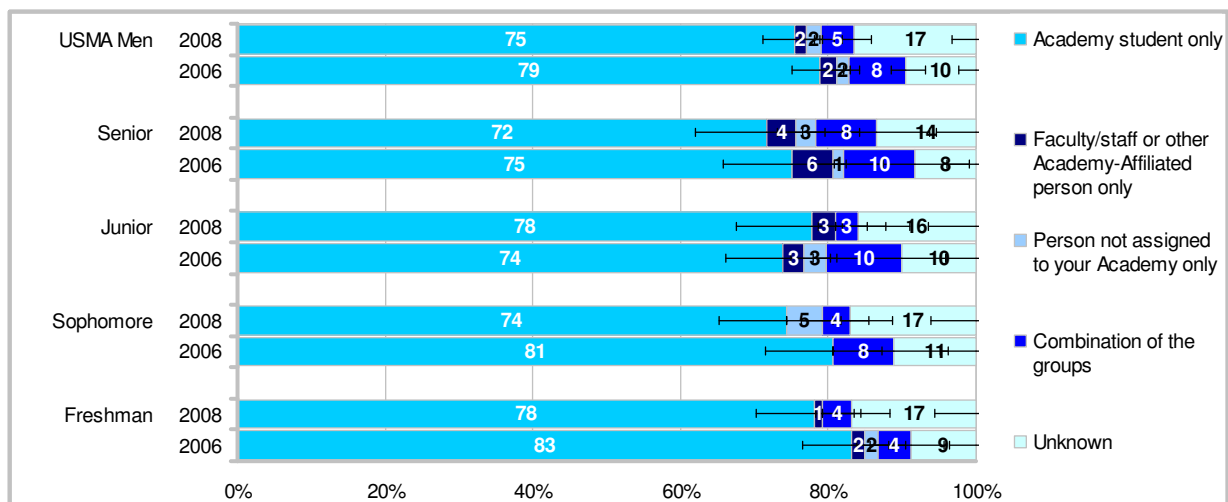


SAGR 2008 Q22

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 63.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q22

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 11

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 62, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated the offender was an Academy student was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (85% vs. 80%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (87% vs. 76% and 82% vs. 71%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 90%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 3%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of senior women who indicated the offender was a person not assigned to the Academy was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 2%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offenders fell into a combination of the above groups was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 14%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 19% and 10% vs. 20%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was an unknown person was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 2%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 2% and 5% vs. 3%, respectively).

As shown in Figure 63, the percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated the offenders fell into a combination of the above groups was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 8%); the percentage of junior men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 10%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was an unknown person was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 10%); the percentage of freshman men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 9%).

USNA by Class Year. Of students at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, the majority of women (87%) and men (77%) identified the offender in the one situation as an Academy student (Figure 64 and Figure 65). Freshman (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 USNA men across class years.

Few USNA women (1%) and men (4%) identified the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person. Sophomore (1%) men were less likely to identify the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person. There were no differences found for USNA women across class years.

Fewer USNA women (0%) and men (1%) identified the offender as someone not assigned to their Academy. Junior (2%) women were more likely to identify the offender as someone not assigned to their Academy. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

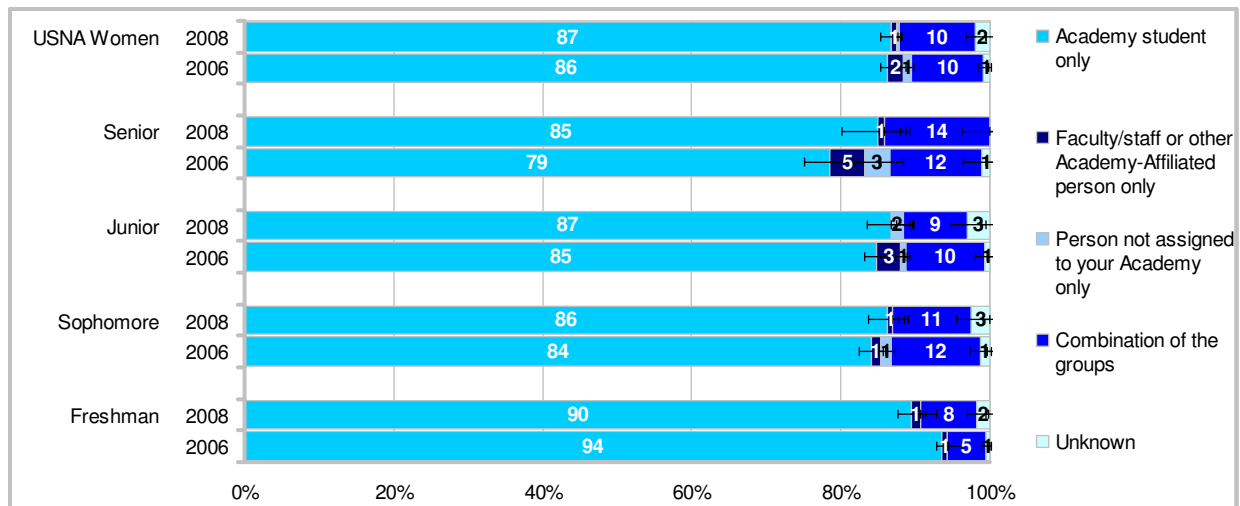
Ten percent of USNA women and 6% of men indicated the offenders fell into a combination of the above groups (e.g., an Academy student and a faculty member were involved in the one situation). Senior (11%) women were more likely to indicate the offenders fell into a combination of the groups, whereas freshman (8%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Two percent of USNA women and 13% of men indicated the offender was unknown. Freshman (24%) men were more likely to indicate the offender was unknown, whereas senior

(3%) men were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA women across class years.

Figure 64.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

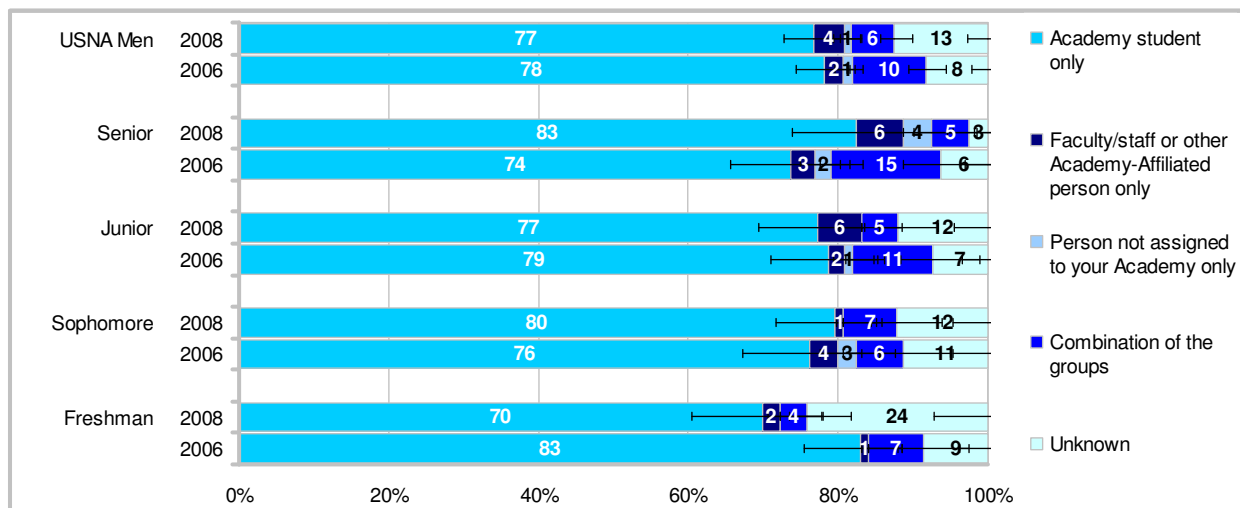


SAGR 2008 Q22

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Figure 65.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q22

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 10

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 64, the percentage of senior women at USNA who indicated the offender was an Academy student was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (85% vs. 79%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 94%). The percentages of senior and junior women who indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 5% and 0% vs. 3%, respectively). The percentage of senior women who indicated the offender was a person not assigned to the Academy was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 3%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the offenders fell into a combination of the above groups was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 5%). The percentage of junior women who indicated the offender was an unknown person was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 1%).³⁹

As shown in Figure 65, the percentage of freshman men at USNA who indicated the offender was an Academy student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (70% vs. 83%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offenders fell into a combination of the above groups was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 10%); the percentage of senior men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 15%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was an unknown person was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (13% vs. 8%); the percentage of freshman men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 9%).

USAFA by Class Year. Of students at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, the majority of women (90%) and men (80%) identified the offender in the one situation as an Academy student (Figure 66 and Figure 67). Freshman (94%) women were more likely to indicate that the offender was an Academy student than women in the other class years, whereas junior (85%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Few USAFA women and men (both 1%) identified the offender as faculty, staff, or other Academy-affiliated person. There were no differences found for USAFA women or men across class years.

Fewer USAFA women (1%) and men (0%) identified the offender as someone not assigned to their Academy. Sophomore (2%) women were more likely to identify the offender as someone not assigned to their Academy. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Six percent of both USAFA women and men indicated the offenders fell into a combination of the above groups (e.g., an Academy student and a faculty member were involved in the one situation). Junior (11%) women were more likely to indicate the offenders were a combination of the groups, whereas sophomore (3%) and freshman (4%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

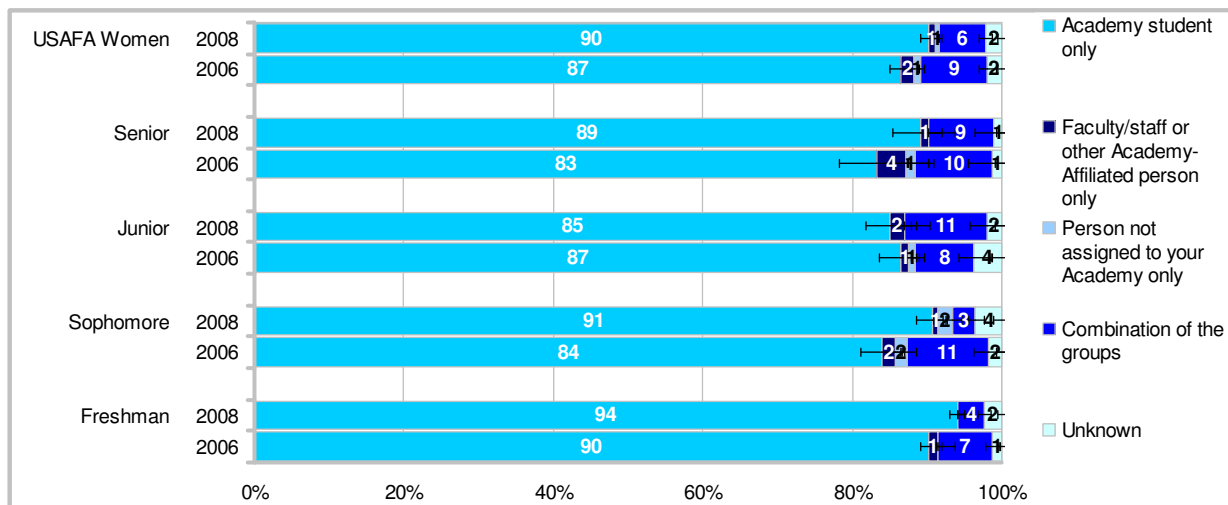
Two percent of USAFA women and 13% of men indicated the offender was unknown. Sophomore (4%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was unknown, whereas senior

³⁹ Note that the percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was an unknown person was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 1%). These percentages are not significantly different between the two survey years due to a higher margin of error for sophomore women responding to this question.

(1%) women were less likely. Junior (4%) men were less likely to indicate the offender was unknown.

Figure 66.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

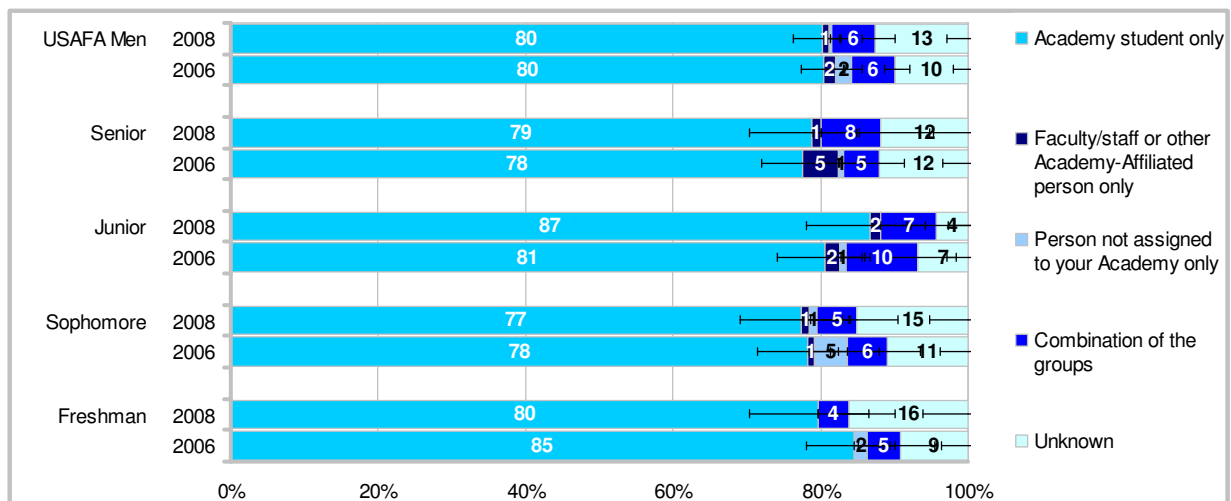


SAGR 2008 Q22

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 67.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q22

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 10

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 66, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated the offender was an Academy student was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 87%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of senior women who indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 4%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offenders fell into a combination of the above groups was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 9%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 11% and 4% vs. 7%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 8%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was an unknown person was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 2%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 4%).

As shown in Figure 67, the percentage of senior men at USAFA who indicated the offender was faculty/staff or other Academy-affiliated person was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 5%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was a person not assigned to the Academy was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 2%).

Gender and Number of Offenders

USMA by Class Year. As shown in Table 31, in 2008, 93% of USMA women indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male; few (1%) indicated that the offender was female. Six percent indicated that both male and female offenders were involved. Junior (100%) and freshman (96%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender was male, whereas senior (82%) women were less likely. Senior (15%) women were more likely to indicate both male and female offenders were involved, whereas freshman (3%) women were less likely.

In 2008, 54% of USMA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. Senior (66%) women were more likely to indicate there were multiple offenders involved than women in the other class years, whereas junior (46%) and freshman (49%) women were less likely.

Table 31.

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

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Gender of Offender						
Male	2008	93	82	100	93	96
	2006	93	88	92	96	95
Female	2008	1	3	0	1	1
	2006	<1	0	1	0	1
Both Male and Female	2008	6	15	0	6	3
	2006	6	12	7	4	4
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 0-7$	$\pm 0-3$	$\pm 0-2$	$\pm 1-2$
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2008	54	66	46	57	49
	2006	62	65	61	59	60
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 5-8$	$\pm 4-7$	± 4	$\pm 2-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q23

As shown in Table 32, in 2008, 62% of USMA men indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male. Twenty-seven percent indicated that the offender was female. Eleven percent indicated that both male and female offenders were involved. There were no differences found for men in gender of offender across class years.

In 2008, 40% of USMA men indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found for men across class years.

Table 32.

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

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Gender of Offender						
Male	2008	62	63	56	65	62
	2006	62	45	59	66	70
Female	2008	27	29	35	22	27
	2006	22	30	26	16	19
Both Male and Female	2008	11	8	9	13	11
	2006	17	25	15	18	12
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 8-11$	$\pm 9-12$	$\pm 9-11$	$\pm 8-10$
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2008	40	38	44	35	43
	2006	46	57	42	44	45
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 3-6$	± 11	$\pm 9-12$	± 11	$\pm 9-10$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q23

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Table 31, the percentage of junior women at USMA who indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (100% vs. 92%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (93% vs. 96%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated both male and female offenders were involved was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 4%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 7%).

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that there were multiple offenders involved was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 62%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 61% and 49% vs. 60%, respectively).

As shown in Table 32, the percentage of senior men at USMA who indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 45%). The percentage of men overall who indicated both male and female offenders were involved was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 17%); the percentage of senior men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 25%).

The percentage of senior men at USMA who indicated that there were multiple offenders involved was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (38% vs. 57%).

USNA by Class Year. As shown in Table 33, in 2008, 90% of USNA women indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male; few (1%)

indicated that the offender was female. Nine percent indicated that both male and female offenders were involved. There were no differences found for women in gender of offender across class years.

In 2008, 65% of USNA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found for women across class years.

Table 33.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Gender of Offender						
Male	2008	90	90	89	92	90
	2006	94	98	93	95	92
Female	2008	1	1	1	1	1
	2006	<1	0	0	0	<1
Both Male and Female	2008	9	10	11	7	9
	2006	6	2	7	5	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 0-5$	$\pm 0-3$	$\pm 0-3$	$\pm 1-2$
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2008	65	70	66	62	63
	2006	58	45	61	61	61
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 5-6$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 2-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q23

As shown in Table 34, in 2008, 43% of USNA men indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male; 37% indicated that the offender was female. Twenty percent indicated that both male and female offenders were involved. There were no differences found for men in gender of offender across class years.

In 2008, 46% of USNA men indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found for men across class years.

Table 34.

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

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Gender of Offender						
Male	2008	43	38	42	43	51
	2006	58	63	57	49	62
Female	2008	37	42	29	38	35
	2006	24	20	28	31	18
Both Male and Female	2008	20	20	28	19	13
	2006	18	17	16	20	20
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 8-11$	$\pm 8-10$	$\pm 9-10$	$\pm 8-11$
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2008	46	54	47	44	34
	2006	44	47	35	48	46
<i>Margins of Error</i>		± 5	$\pm 9-11$	$\pm 9-10$	± 10	$\pm 10-11$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q23

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Table 33, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 94%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated both male and female offenders were involved was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 6%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 2% and 11% vs. 7%, respectively).

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that there were multiple offenders involved was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (65% vs. 58%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (70% vs. 45% and 66% vs. 61%, respectively).

As shown in Table 34, the percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 58%); the percentages of senior and junior men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (38% vs. 63% and 42% vs. 57%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was female was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (37% vs. 24%); the percentages of senior and freshman men were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (42% vs. 20% and 35% vs. 18%, respectively). The percentage of junior men who indicated both male and female offenders were involved was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 16%).

There were no differences found for USNA men either overall or by class year between 2008 and 2006 in involvement of multiple offenders.

USAFA by Class Year. As shown in Table 35, in 2008, 91% of USAFA women indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male; few (1%) indicated that the offender was female. Seven percent indicated that both male and female offenders were involved.

In 2008, 57% of USAFA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. Sophomore (53%) women were less likely to indicate there were multiple offenders involved than women in the other class years.

Table 35.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Characteristics of Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Gender of Offender						
Male	2008	91	90	92	93	91
	2006	93	91	93	92	94
Female	2008	1	0	2	2	2
	2006	<1	0	0	1	0
Both Male and Female	2008	7	10	7	5	7
	2006	7	9	7	7	6
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 0-5$	$\pm 0-3$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 0-2$
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2008	57	60	61	53	57
	2006	61	58	60	56	66
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 6-7$	$\pm 4-5$	± 4	$\pm 2-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q23

As shown in Table 36, in 2008, 55% of USAFA men indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male; 29% indicated that the offender was female. Sixteen percent indicated that both male and female offenders were involved. Senior (41%) men were less likely than men in the other class years to indicate the offender was male.

In 2008, 42% of USAFA men indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Table 36.

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

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Gender of Offender						
Male	2008	55	41	60	60	62
	2006	60	59	69	54	60
Female	2008	29	36	22	27	28
	2006	24	24	18	31	24
Both Male and Female	2008	16	23	18	12	11
	2006	16	18	14	15	16
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 6-10$	$\pm 6-11$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 8-11$
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2008	42	45	51	39	37
	2006	48	46	54	33	57
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 8-11$	$\pm 8-10$	$\pm 9-11$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q23

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Table 35, the percentage of freshman women at USAFA who indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (91% vs. 94%).

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated that there were multiple offenders involved was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (57% vs. 61%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (57% vs. 66%).

As shown in Table 36, the percentage of senior men at USAFA who indicated the offender in their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior was male was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (41% vs. 59%). The percentage of senior men who indicated the offender was female was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (36% vs. 24%).

The percentage of freshman men at USAFA who indicated that there were multiple offenders involved was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (37% vs. 57%).

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

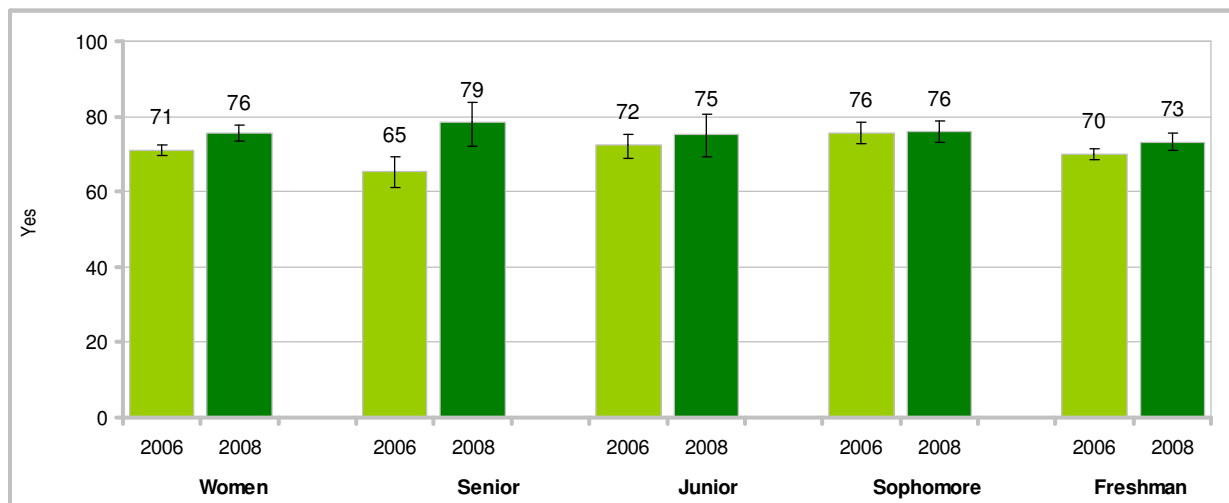
series of questions to establish with whom they discussed or to whom they reported⁴⁰ their experiences. Specifically, students were asked whether they talked about the situation with a family member or friend. They were also asked whether they discussed the situation with any authority or organization (e.g., cadet/midshipman leader, officer/NCO, or special office/program).

Discussing Experiences With Friends and Family

USMA by Class Year. Of students at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 76% of women and 28% of men discussed the situation with family and/or friends (Figure 68 and Figure 69). There were no differences found for USMA women or men across class years.

Figure 68.

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



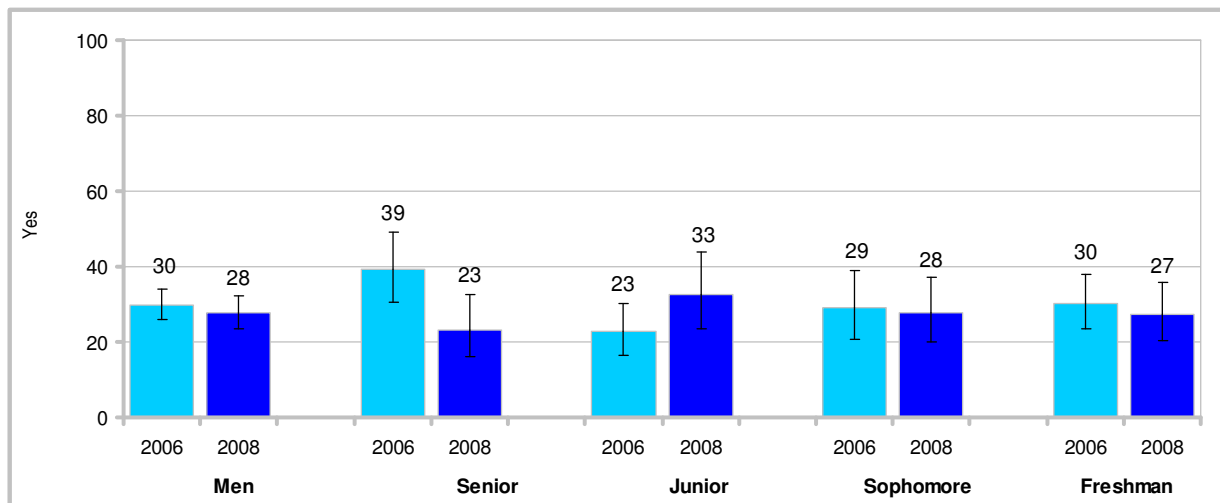
SAGR 2008 Q24

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

⁴⁰ SAGR 2008 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.

Figure 69.

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



SAGR 2008 Q24

Margins of error range from ± 5 to ± 11

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 25% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 75% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 37). Junior (18%) women were less likely to indicate discussing the situation with a family member than women in the other class years.

Table 37.

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, by Class Year and Survey Year

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Parent/family member	2008	25	26	18	27	28
	2006	25	21	24	29	28
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	2008	75	79	74	75	73
	2006	70	65	71	74	68
Margins of Error		$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 4-7$	± 3	$\pm 2-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q24

Of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 6% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 26% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 38). There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Table 38.

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, by Class Year and Survey Year

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Parent/family member	2008	6	4	5	6	7
	2006	6	7	3	6	8
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	2008	26	23	31	27	25
	2006	29	38	22	29	29
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 5-11$	$\pm 7-11$	$\pm 6-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q24

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 68, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with someone was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (76% vs. 71%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (79% vs. 65% and 73% vs. 70%, respectively).

As shown in Figure 69, the percentage of senior men at USMA who discussed the situation with someone was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 39%).

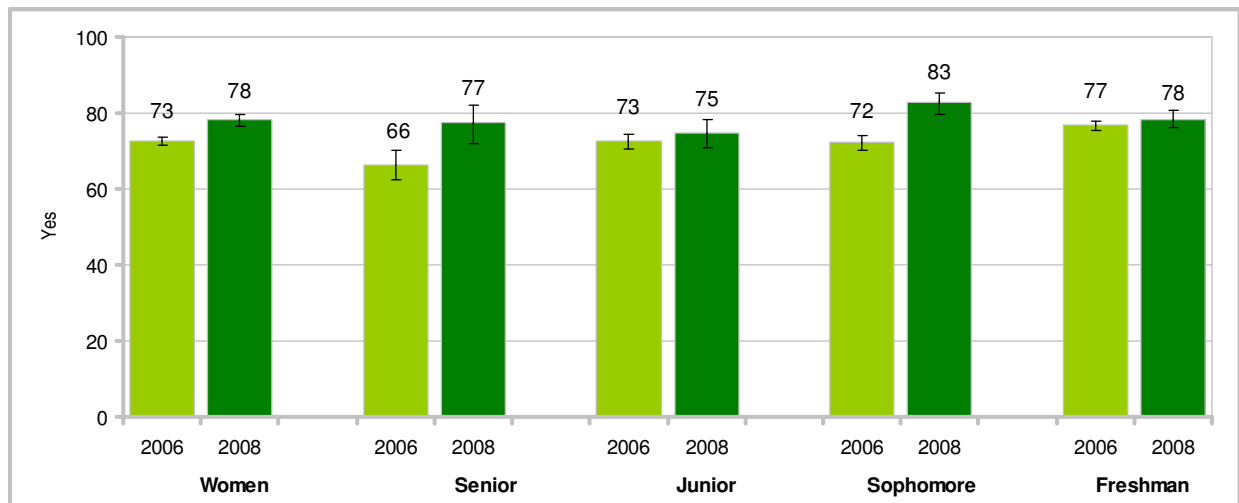
As shown in Table 37, the percentage of junior women at USMA who discussed the situation with a family member was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (18% vs. 24%). The percentage of women overall who discussed the situation with a friend was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (75% vs. 70%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (79% vs. 65% and 73% vs. 68%, respectively).

As shown in Table 38, the percentage of senior men at USMA who discussed the situation with a friend was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 38%).

USNA by Class Year. Of students at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 78% of women and 33% of men discussed the situation with someone (Figure 70 and Figure 71). Sophomore (83%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with someone than women in the other class years. Freshman (21%) men were less likely to indicate discussing the situation with someone.

Figure 70.

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

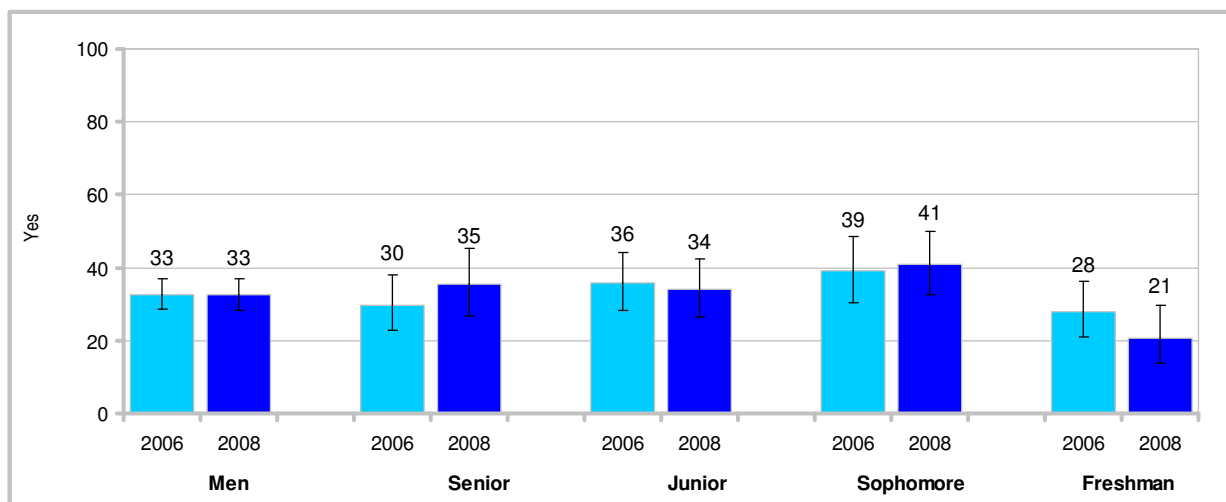


SAGR 2008 Q24

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

Figure 71.

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



SAGR 2008 Q24

Margins of error range from ± 5 to ± 10

Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 25% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 77% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 39). Senior (19%) women were less likely to indicate

discussing the situation with a family member than women in the other class years. Sophomore (81%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with a friend.

Table 39.

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, by Class Year and Survey Year

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Parent/family member	2008	25	19	24	28	27
	2006	23	18	25	23	26
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	2008	77	75	75	81	75
	2006	72	65	72	71	77
Margins of Error		±1-2	±4-6	±2-4	±2-4	±2-3

Note. SAGR 2008 Q24

Of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 6% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 32% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 40). Freshman (18%) men were less likely to indicate discussing the situation with a friend than men in the other class years.

Table 40.

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, by Class Year and Survey Year

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Parent/family member	2008	6	6	8	10	7
	2006	6	6	5	6	8
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	2008	32	34	34	41	18
	2006	32	28	34	39	28
Margins of Error		±3-5	±6-10	±6-9	±7-10	±7-9

Note. SAGR 2008 Q24

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 70, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with someone was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (78% vs. 73%); the percentages of

senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (77% vs. 66% and 83% vs. 72%, respectively).

There were no differences found for USNA men between 2008 and 2006 in percentages who discussed the situation of unwanted gender-related behaviors overall or across class years (Figure 71).

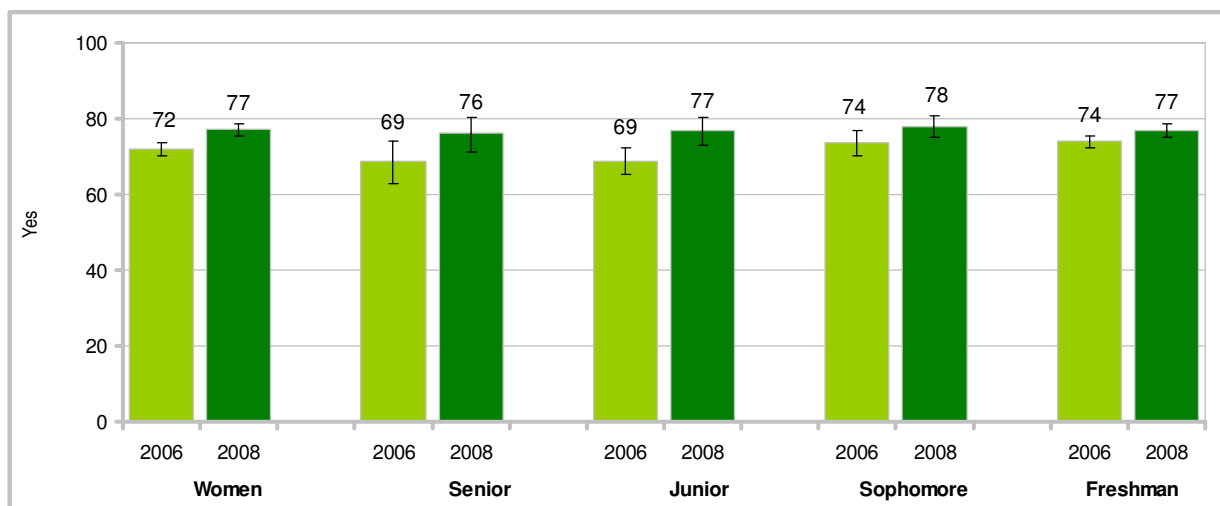
As shown in Table 39, the percentage of sophomore women at USNA who discussed the situation with a family member was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 23%). The percentage of women overall at USNA who discussed the situation with a friend was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (77% vs. 72%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (75% vs. 65% and 81% vs. 71%, respectively).

There were no differences found for USNA men between 2008 and 2006 in percentages who discussed the situation with a family member or a friend overall or across class years (Table 40).

USAFA by Class Year. Of students at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 77% of women and 32% of men indicated they discussed the situation with family and/or friends (Figure 72 and Figure 73). There were no differences found for USAFA women or men across class years.

Figure 72.

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

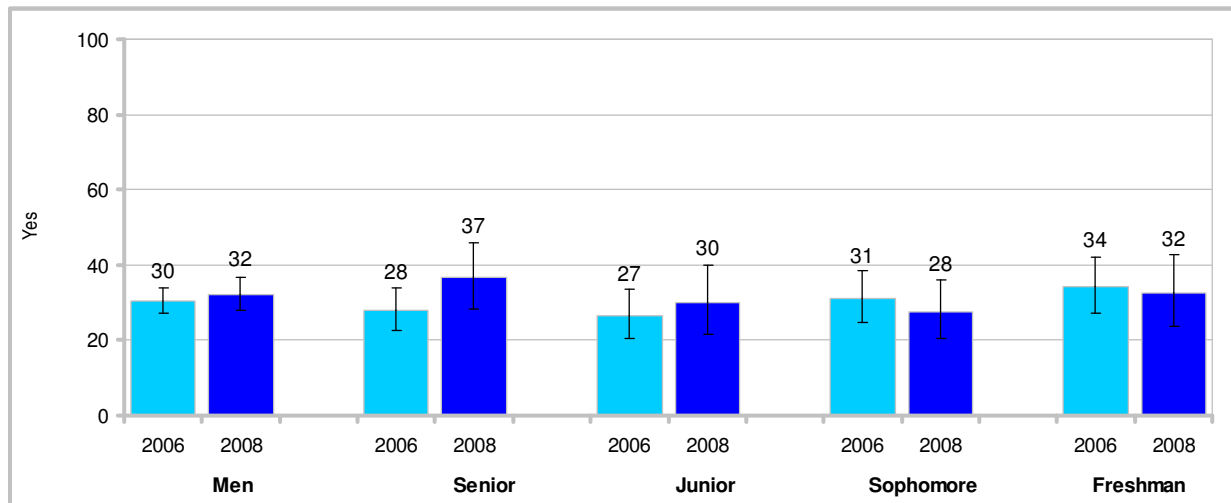


SAGR 2008 Q24

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

Figure 73.

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



SAGR 2008 Q24

Margins of error range from ± 4 to ± 11

Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 21% indicated discussing the situation with a family member and 76% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 41). Junior (17%) women were less likely to indicate discussing the situation with a family member than women in the other class years.

Table 41.

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, by Class Year and Survey Year

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Parent/family member	2008	21	24	17	21	21
	2006	15	7	12	19	19
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	2008	76	75	76	77	75
	2006	71	69	69	71	73
Margins of Error		± 2	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 3-4$	± 2

Note. SAGR 2008 Q24

Of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 6% indicated discussing the situation with a family member, and 31% indicated discussing it with a friend (Table 42). There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Table 42.

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, by Class Year and Survey Year

Person They Discussed the Situation With	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Parent/family member	2008	6	10	6	3	6
	2006	6	8	2	6	6
Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend	2008	31	34	28	26	32
	2006	30	27	26	30	33
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 5-10$	$\pm 4-11$	$\pm 5-9$	$\pm 6-11$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q24

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 72, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with someone was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (77% vs. 72%); this finding was true for all class years.

There were no differences found for USAFA men between 2008 and 2006 in percentages who discussed the situation of unwanted gender-related behaviors overall or across class years (Figure 73).

As shown in Table 41, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who discussed the situation with a family member was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 15%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 7% and 17% vs. 12%, respectively). The percentage of women overall at USNA who discussed the situation with a friend was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (76% vs. 71%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (76% vs. 69% and 77% vs. 71%, respectively).

There were no differences found for USAFA men between 2008 and 2006 in percentages who discussed the situation with a family member or a friend overall or across class years (Table 42).

Discussing Experiences With Authorities

USMA by Class Year. Of students at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 10% of women and 3% of men indicated they discussed the situation with an authority or organization (Figure 74 and Figure 75). Freshman (15%) women

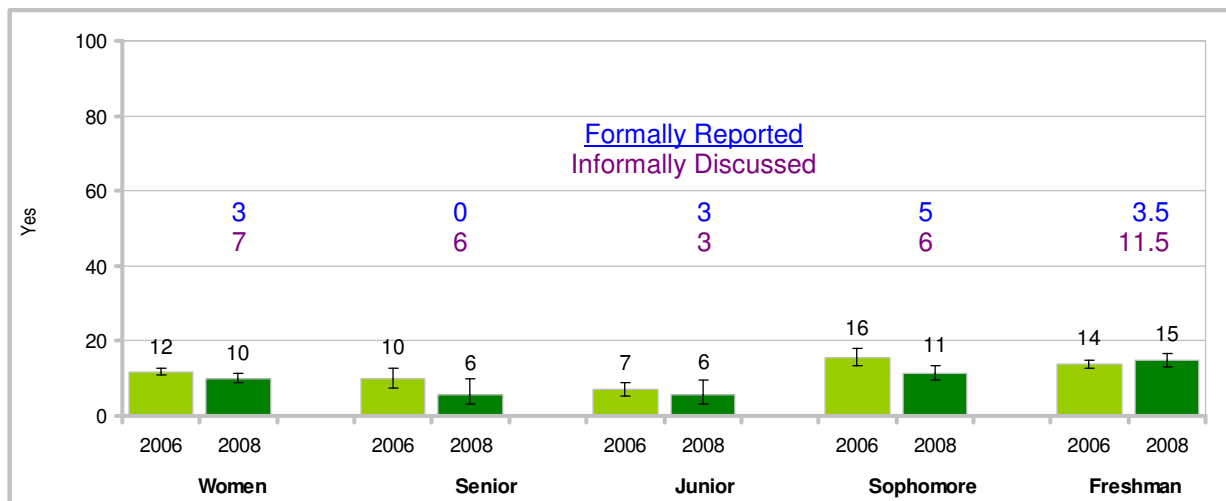
were more likely to indicate they discussed the situation with an authority or organization than women in the other class years, whereas senior and junior (both 6%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

As shown within Figure 74, among the 10% of USMA women overall who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behaviors with an authority or organization in 2008, 3% formally reported the situation and 7% informally discussed it. Sophomore women (5%) were more likely to formally report the situation. Freshman (11.5%) women were more likely to informally discuss the situation, whereas junior (3%) women were less likely.

As shown within Figure 75, among the 3% of USMA men overall who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behaviors with an authority or organization in 2008, 1% formally reported the situation and 2% informally discussed it. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 74.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year

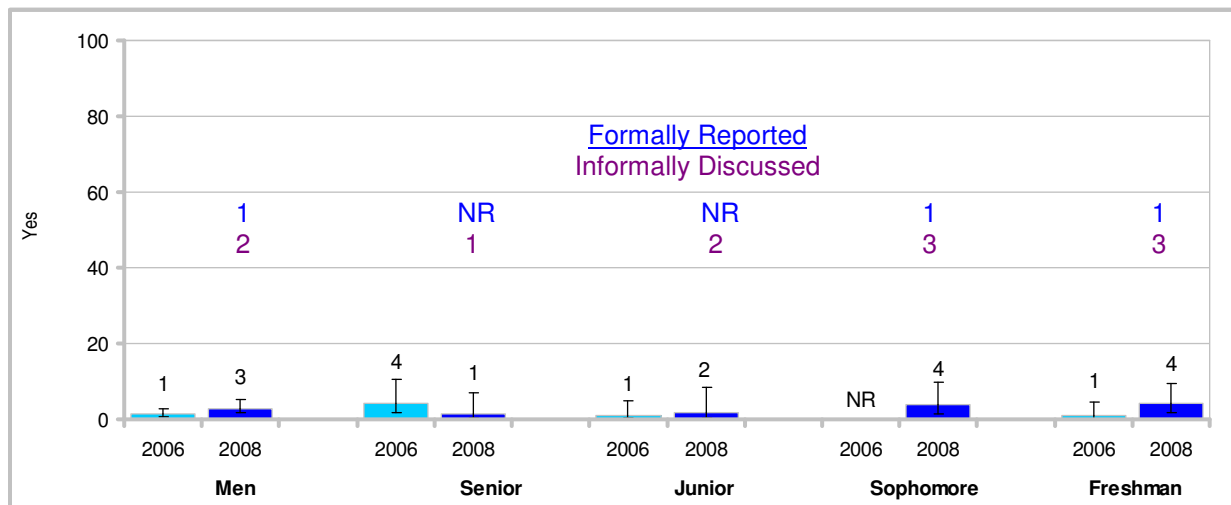


SAGR 2008 Q25

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 5

Figure 75.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q25

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with an authority or organization in 2008, 63% discussed it with a cadet leader, 26% discussed it with their officer/NCO chain-of-command, 28% discussed it with the officer/NCO chain-of-command of the offender, and 29% discussed it with a special office/program (Table 43). Freshman (86%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with a cadet leader than women in the other class years. Freshman (18%) women were less likely to indicate discussing the situation with their officer/NCO chain-of-command. Sophomore (46%) women were more likely to indicate discussing it with the officer/NCO chain-of-command of the offender, whereas freshman (14%) women were less likely. Freshman (14%) women were less likely to indicate discussing the situation with a special office/program. Results for USMA men are not reportable.

Table 43.

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

Authority	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Cadet leader	2008	63	NR	NR	54	86
	2006	83	89	71	89	83
Their officer/NCO chain-of-command	2008	26	NR	NR	31	18
	2006	59	67	57	67	44
Officer/NCO chain-of-command of offender	2008	28	NR	NR	46	14
	2006	40	44	57	39	28
Special Office/Program	2008	29	NR	NR	38	14
	2006	25	22	57	17	17
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 13-15$	± 14	$\pm 7-8$	$\pm 4-5$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q26

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 74, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with an authority or organization was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 12%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 16%).

There were no differences found between 2008 and 2006 for USMA men in percentages who discussed the situation of unwanted gender-related behaviors with an authority or organization overall or across class years (Figure 75).

As shown in Table 43, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with a cadet leader was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 83%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 89%). The percentage of women overall who discussed the situation with their officer/NCO chain-of-command was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 59%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 67% and 18% vs. 44%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who discussed the situation with the officer/NCO chain-of-command of the offender was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 40%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 28%). The percentage of sophomore women who discussed the situation with a special office/program was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (38% vs. 17%). Results are not reportable for USMA men.

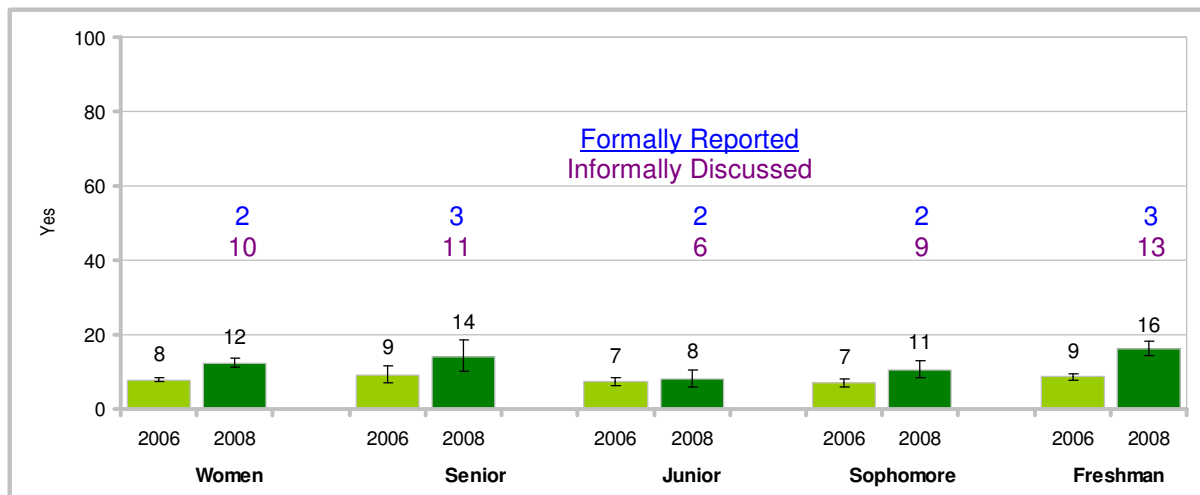
USNA by Class Year. Of students at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 12% of women and 4% of men indicated they discussed the situation with an authority or organization (Figure 76 and Figure 77). Freshman (16%) women were more likely to indicate they discussed the situation with an authority or organization than

women in the other class years, whereas junior (8%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

As shown within Figure 76, among the 12% of USNA women overall who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behaviors with an authority or organization in 2008, 2% formally reported the situation and 10% informally discussed it. Freshman (13%) women were more likely to informally discuss the situation, whereas junior (6%) women were less likely.

As shown within Figure 77, among the 4% of USNA men overall who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behaviors with an authority or organization in 2008, less than 1% formally reported the situation and 4% informally discussed it. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 76.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year

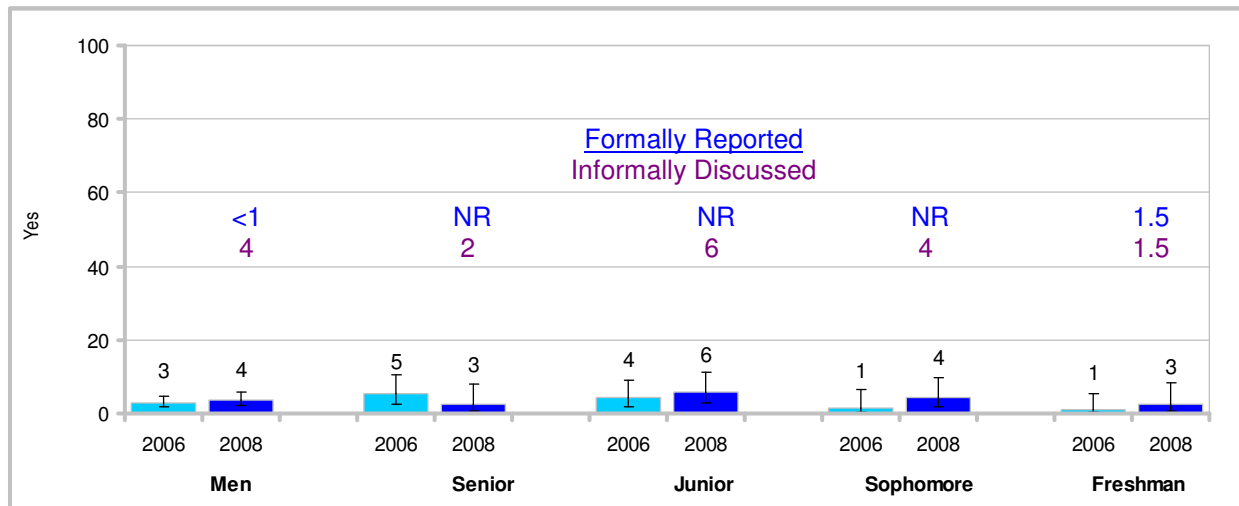


SAGR 2008 Q25

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Figure 77.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q25

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with an authority or organization in 2008, 80% discussed it with a midshipman leader, 22% discussed it with their officer/NCO chain-of-command, 17% discussed it with the officer/NCO chain-of-command of the offender, and 19% discussed it with a special office/program (Table 44). Freshman (89%) women were more likely to indicate they discussed the situation with a midshipman leader than women in the other class years. Freshman (11%) women were less likely to indicate they discussed the situation with their officer/NCO chain-of-command. Junior (44%) women were more likely to indicate they discussed the situation with a special office/program, whereas freshman (7%) women were less likely. Results for USNA men are not reportable.

Table 44.

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

Authority	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Midshipman leader	2008	80	69	78	81	89
	2006	67	62	44	64	87
Their officer/NCO chain-of-command	2008	22	31	22	31	11
	2006	42	37	67	36	33
Officer/NCO chain-of-command of offender	2008	17	23	11	25	11
	2006	12	12	11	18	7
Special Office/Program	2008	19	23	44	19	7
	2006	35	50	56	27	20
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 13-14$	$\pm 7-9$	$\pm 8-9$	$\pm 3-5$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q26

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 76, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with an authority or organization was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 8%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006.

There were no differences found between 2008 and 2006 for USNA men in percentages who discussed the situation of unwanted gender-related behaviors with an authority or organization overall or across class years (Figure 77).

As shown in Table 44, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with a midshipman leader was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 67%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (78% vs. 44% and 81% vs. 64%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who discussed the situation with their officer/NCO chain-of-command was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (22% vs. 42%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (22% vs. 67% and 11% vs. 33%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who discussed the situation with a special office/program was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (19% vs. 35%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 50% and 7% vs. 20%, respectively). Results are not reportable for USNA men.

USAFA by Class Year. Of students at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008, 11% of women and 4% of men indicated they discussed the situation with an authority or organization (Figure 78 and Figure 79). Junior (7%) women were

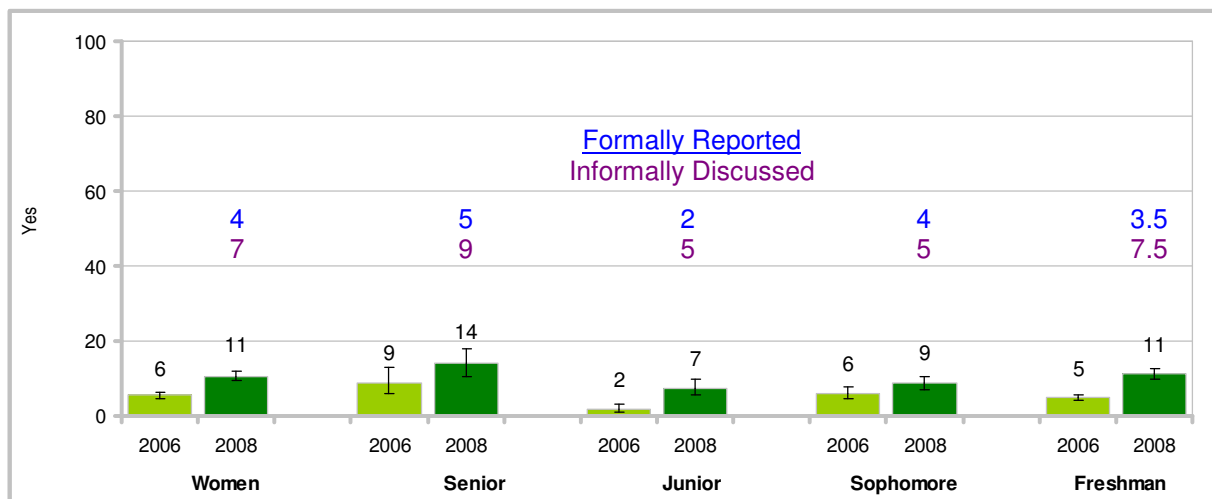
less likely to indicate they discussed the situation with an authority or organization than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

As shown within Figure 78, among the 11% of USAFA women overall who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behaviors with an authority or organization in 2008, 4% formally reported the situation and 7% informally discussed it. Junior women (2%) were less likely to formally report the situation.

As shown within Figure 79, among the 4% of USAFA men overall who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behaviors with an authority or organization in 2008, 1% formally reported the situation and 3% informally discussed it. There were no differences found for men across class years.

Figure 78.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year

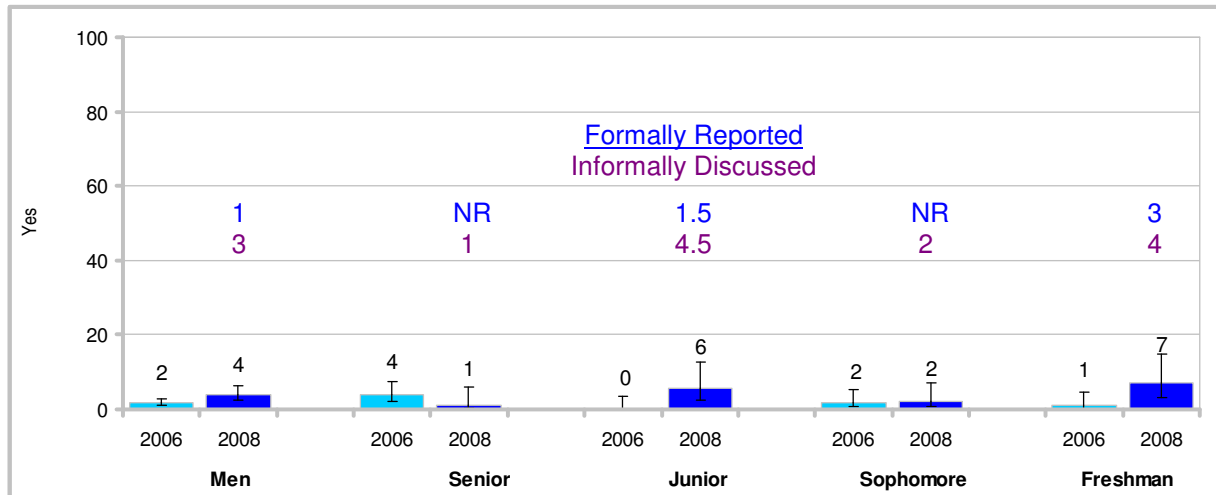


SAGR 2008 Q25

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Figure 79.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q25

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 8

Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with an authority or organization in 2008, 62% discussed it with a cadet leader, 45% discussed it with their officer/NCO chain-of-command, 25% discussed it with the officer/NCO chain-of-command of the offender, and 23% discussed it with a special office/program (Table 45). Freshman (79%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with a cadet leader than women in the other class years, whereas junior (25%) women were less likely. Junior (88%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with their officer/NCO chain-of-command, whereas freshman (32%) women were less likely. Freshman (42%) women were more likely to indicate discussing it with the officer/NCO chain-of-command of the offender, whereas senior (14%) and junior (12%) women were less likely. Senior (36%) women were more likely to indicate discussing the situation with a special office/program, whereas sophomore (9%) women were less likely. Results for USAFA men are not reportable.

Table 45.

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

Authority	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Cadet leader	2008	62	57	25	64	79
	2006	69	NR	NR	57	75
Their officer/NCO chain-of-command	2008	45	43	88	36	32
	2006	67	NR	NR	71	63
Officer/NCO chain-of-command of offender	2008	25	14	12	27	42
	2006	51	NR	NR	57	50
Special Office/Program	2008	23	36	25	9	16
	2006	24	NR	NR	14	25
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 5-9$	$\pm 14-15$	$\pm 15-16$	$\pm 10-16$	$\pm 6-9$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q26

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 78, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with an authority or organization was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 6%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006.⁴¹

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with an authority or organization was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 2%); the percentages of junior and freshman men were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 0% and 7% vs. 1%, respectively) (Figure 79).

As shown in Table 45, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed the situation with their officer/NCO chain-of-command was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (45% vs. 67%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (36% vs. 71% and 32% vs. 63%, respectively). The percentage of women overall at USAFA who discussed the situation with the officer/NCO chain-of-command of the offender was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 51%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 57%). The percentage of freshman women who discussed the situation with a special office/program was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (16% vs. 25%). Results are not reportable for USAFA men.

⁴¹ Note that the percentage of senior women who indicated they discussed the situation with an authority or organization was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 9%). These percentages are not significantly different between the two survey years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Response to Reporting

Students who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior with an authority or organization were asked to identify the actions, if any, authorities took in response to their report. Specifically, they were asked whether any of the following applied: (a) the situation was being corrected; (b) the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior; (c) their complaint was investigated; (d) they were kept informed of the actions taken; (e) they were encouraged to drop their complaint; (f) their complaint was discounted or not taken seriously; (g) action was taken against them; or (h) some other action was taken. Results for men are not reportable. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 46, of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussing it with an authority or organization in 2008, about half indicated that, in response to the discussion, the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior (54%), or the situation was being corrected (49%). Freshman (68%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior. Freshman (62%) women were more likely to indicate the situation was being corrected.

One-fourth or fewer of women indicated their complaint was being investigated (23%), they were encouraged to drop their complaint (23%), they were kept informed of what actions were being taken (21%), their complaint was not taken seriously (19%), or action was being taken against them in response to their discussion of the situation (10%). Sophomore (31%) women were more likely to indicate they were kept informed of what actions were being taken, whereas freshman (14%) women were less likely. Sophomore (31%) women were more likely to indicate their complaint was not taken seriously.

Table 46.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The situation was being corrected	2008	49	NR	NR	38	62
	2006	65	88	71	39	78
Person(s) who bothered you was talked to about the behavior	2008	54	NR	NR	54	68
	2006	71	88	71	50	83
Your complaint was being investigated	2008	23	NR	NR	31	23
	2006	53	50	57	39	67
You were kept informed of what actions were being taken	2008	21	NR	NR	31	14
	2006	53	50	43	44	67
You were encouraged to drop your complaint	2008	23	NR	NR	23	27
	2006	20	12	43	28	6
Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously	2008	19	NR	NR	31	14
	2006	20	12	43	33	0
Action was being taken against you	2008	10	NR	NR	8	10
	2006	8	NR	29	6	6
Margins of Error		±3-7	±14-15	±14	±5-10	±0-8

Note. SAGR 2008 Q27

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 46, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 71%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (68% vs. 83%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the situation was being corrected was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (49% vs. 65%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (62% vs. 78%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their complaint was being investigated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 53%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 67%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they were encouraged to drop their complaint was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 6%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 53%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 44% and 14% vs. 67%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated their complaint was not taken seriously was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 0%).

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 47, of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussing it with an authority or organization in 2008, about half indicated that, in response to the discussion, the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior (59%), or the situation was being corrected (54%). Freshman (68%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior. Freshman (71%) women were more likely to indicate the situation was being corrected.

About one-third of women indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken (37%). Junior (56%) women were more likely to indicate they were kept informed of what actions were being taken, whereas sophomore (13%) women were less likely.

About twenty percent of women indicated their complaint was being investigated (22%). Fewer than 20% indicated their complaint was not taken seriously (14%), they were encouraged to drop their complaint (11%), or action was being taken against them in response to their discussion of the situation (3%). Junior (33%) women were more likely to indicate their complaint was not taken seriously, whereas freshman (7%) women were less likely.

Table 47.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The situation was being corrected	2008	54	NR	NR	40	71
	2006	60	50	89	64	47
Person(s) who bothered you was talked to about the behavior	2008	59	NR	75	47	68
	2006	67	62	78	64	67
Your complaint was being investigated	2008	22	15	33	27	21
	2006	37	25	67	36	27
You were kept informed of what actions were being taken	2008	37	NR	56	13	36
	2006	39	37	56	27	40
You were encouraged to drop your complaint	2008	11	NR	12	20	7
	2006	26	37	33	9	29
Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously	2008	14	NR	33	20	7
	2006	26	50	11	18	27
Action was being taken against you	2008	3	NR	NR	7	4
	2006	7	12	0	20	0
Margins of Error		±3-7	±13-17	±0-17	±7-12	±0-7

Note. SAGR 2008 Q27

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 47, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (59% vs. 67%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (47% vs. 64%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the situation was being corrected was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (71% vs. 47%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (40% vs. 64%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (13% vs. 27%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their complaint was being investigated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (22% vs. 37%); the percentage of junior women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (33% vs. 67%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their complaint was not taken seriously was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 26%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 27%); the percentage of junior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (33% vs. 11%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were encouraged to drop their complaint was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 26%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 29%); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 9%). The percentage of women overall who indicated action was being taken against them in response to their discussion of the situation was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 7%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 20%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 0%).

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 48, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussing it with an authority or organization in 2008, about half indicated that, in response to the discussion, the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior (53%), or the situation was being corrected (44%). Freshman (63%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior, whereas junior (25%) women were less likely.

About one-third of women indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken (37%). Sophomore (55%) women were more likely to indicate they were kept informed of what actions were being taken.

One-fourth or less of women indicated their complaint was being investigated (26%), their complaint was not taken seriously (20%), they were encouraged to drop their complaint (15%), or action was being taken against them in response to their discussion of the situation (6%). Senior (36%) women were more likely to indicate their complaint was not taken seriously, whereas freshman (5%) women were less likely. Freshman (5%) women were less likely to indicate they were encouraged to drop their complaint.

Table 48.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing Situation With an Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The situation was being corrected	2008	44	36	38	45	47
	2006	53	NR	NR	71	75
Person(s) who bothered you was talked to about the behavior	2008	53	50	25	55	63
	2006	66	NR	NR	57	88
Your complaint was being investigated	2008	26	36	25	NR	26
	2006	30	NR	NR	14	63
You were kept informed of what actions were being taken	2008	37	29	25	55	33
	2006	38	NR	NR	43	75
You were encouraged to drop your complaint	2008	15	21	25	18	5
	2006	31	NR	NR	NR	13
Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously	2008	20	36	25	18	5
	2006	22	NR	NR	NR	13
Action was being taken against you	2008	6	14	NR	NR	5
	2006	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error		±6-10	±14-15	±16	±11-16	±4-9

Note. SAGR 2008 Q27

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 48, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated the person who bothered them was talked to about the behavior was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (53% vs. 66%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 88%). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women who indicated the situation was being corrected were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (45% vs. 71% and 47% vs. 75%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (33% vs. 75%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated their complaint was being investigated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 63%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated their complaint was not taken seriously was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 13%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were encouraged to drop their complaint was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 31%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 13%).

Reasons for Not Reporting an Incident

On the 2008 survey, 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: (a) thought the situation was not important enough; (b) did not know how to report; (c) felt uncomfortable making a report; (d) took care of the problem themselves; (e) did not think anything would be done; (f) thought they would not be believed; (g) thought reporting would take too much time and effort; (h) thought they would be labeled a troublemaker; (i) thought reporting would adversely affect their evaluations or chances for leadership positions; (j) feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends; (k) did not want people gossiping about them; (l) feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations; (m) thought it would hurt their reputation and standing; (n) did not want to hurt the offender's career; or (o) had some other reason. This section presents the reasons for not reporting an incident, in order of descending frequency.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 49, of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 83% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 74% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 34% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them. Freshman (89%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (80%) women were less likely. Senior (83%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves, whereas sophomore (67%) and freshman (69%) women were less likely. Sophomore (43%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them, whereas junior (25%) women were less likely.

About one-fourth of USMA women indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort (27%), it would hurt their reputation and standing (25%), felt uncomfortable making a report (25%), or that they would be labeled a troublemaker (24%). Sophomore (34%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort. Sophomore (32%) and freshman (30%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing, whereas senior (17%) and junior (18%) women were less likely. Sophomore (29%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report. Sophomore (30%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker.

Twenty percent of women indicated they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, 19% indicated they did not report because they did not think anything would be done, and 18% indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career. Sophomore (29%) women were more likely to indicate they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, whereas junior (15%) women were less likely.⁴² Freshman (23%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want to hurt the offender's career, whereas senior (11%) women were less likely.

Fewer USMA women chose not to report because they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (8%), thought they would not be believed (5%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (5%), or did not know how to report (1%).

⁴² Note that 15% of senior USMA women also indicated they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Sophomore (2%) women were less likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed.
 Sophomore (3%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report.

Table 49.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
You thought it was not important enough to report	2008	83	83	81	80	89
	2006	80	86	78	78	79
You took care of the problem yourself	2008	74	83	78	67	69
	2006	65	65	71	71	55
You did not want people gossiping about you	2008	34	29	25	43	36
	2006	38	42	27	41	43
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2008	27	26	22	34	27
	2006	30	35	29	25	35
You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2008	25	17	18	32	30
You felt uncomfortable making a report	2008	25	22	24	29	25
	2006	27	25	19	31	33
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	2008	24	20	19	30	26
	2006	30	25	24	31	39
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2008	20	15	15	29	20
	2006	24	25	21	23	28
You did not think anything would be done	2008	19	23	15	21	17
	2006	28	32	25	28	29
You did not want to hurt the offender's career	2008	18	11	15	20	23
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2008	8	8	7	9	9
	2006	11	6	12	9	16
You thought you would not be believed	2008	5	5	6	2	6
	2006	9	14	7	10	6
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2008	5	5	4	6	6
	2006	5	6	3	5	6
You did not know how to report	2008	1	0	0	3	1
	2006	3	4	5	0	3
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 3-8$	$\pm 2-7$	$\pm 0-4$	$\pm 1-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

As shown in Table 50, of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 81% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report and 53% indicated they took care of the problem themselves.

About one-tenth of USMA men indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort (12%), did not think anything would be done (12%), did not want people gossiping about them (10%), would be labeled a troublemaker (9%), or felt uncomfortable making a report (8%). Senior (3%) men were less likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report than men in the other class years.

Fewer USMA men chose not to report because they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing (7%), did not want to hurt the offender's career (7%), feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (6%), thought they would not be believed (3%), thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (2%), did not know how to report (2%), or feared punishment for infractions/violations (1%). Junior (2%) men were less likely to indicate they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing.

Table 50.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
You thought it was not important enough to report	2008	81	89	78	79	79
	2006	84	85	82	84	83
You took care of the problem yourself	2008	53	57	49	51	53
	2006	54	58	58	58	47
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2008	12	11	10	9	15
	2006	15	12	13	13	20
You did not think anything would be done	2008	12	9	14	11	15
	2006	14	18	8	13	18
You did not want people gossiping about you	2008	10	4	5	14	12
	2006	11	11	3	10	17
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	2008	9	7	5	12	9
	2006	10	5	5	9	16
You felt uncomfortable making a report	2008	8	3	8	11	8
	2006	8	6	3	9	11
You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2008	7	4	2	12	7
You did not want to hurt the offender's career	2008	7	7	3	9	6
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2008	6	7	2	7	7
	2006	8	2	5	10	13
You thought you would not be believed	2008	3	4	3	1	5
	2006	4	6	3	3	4
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2008	2	1	2	1	2
	2006	6	NR	7	4	9
You did not know how to report	2008	2	1	2	1	2
	2006	2	NR	1	NR	4
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2008	1	NR	NR	1	2
	2006	3	NR	1	1	6
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-6$	$\pm 6-11$	$\pm 5-11$	$\pm 6-11$	$\pm 5-10$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 49, the percentage of women overall at USMA who did not report the situation because they did not think it was important enough to report was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (83% vs. 80%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006

(89% vs. 79%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the situation themselves was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (74% vs. 65%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (34% vs. 38%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 42% and 36% vs. 43%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 30%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006; the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (34% vs. 25%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 33%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 30%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 39%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 24%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006; the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 23%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought nothing would be done was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (19% vs. 28%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 11%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 16%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 9%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 14% and 2% vs. 10%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not know how to report was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 3%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006; the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 0%).

As shown in Table 50, the percentage of senior men at USMA who indicated they thought nothing would be done was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 18%). The percentage of senior men who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 6%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 6%); the percentage of freshman men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 9%).

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 51, of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 82% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 72% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 43% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them. Sophomore (81%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves, whereas junior (64%) women were less likely. Sophomore (48%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them, whereas junior (37%) women were less likely.

About one-third of USNA women indicated they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing (36%), that they would be labeled a troublemaker (34%), felt uncomfortable making a report (32%), did not think anything would be done (31%), or thought reporting would take too much time and effort (29%). Junior (38%) women were more likely to indicate they thought nothing would be done. Junior (35%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort.

Twenty-seven percent of USNA women indicated they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, 20% indicated they did not report because they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer, and 20% indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career. Freshman (23%) women were less likely to indicate they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends. Freshman (17%) women were less likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer.⁴³

Fewer USNA women chose not to report because they thought they would not be believed (9%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (7%), or did not know how to report (4%). Freshman (11%) women were more likely to indicate they feared punishment for infractions/violations, whereas senior (3%) and junior (4%) women were less likely. Freshman (7%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report, whereas senior (1%) women were less likely.

⁴³ Note that 17% of senior USNA women also indicated they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Table 51.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
You thought it was not important enough to report	2008	82	77	83	82	83
	2006	84	81	80	85	86
You took care of the problem yourself	2008	72	73	64	81	70
	2006	64	65	67	64	62
You did not want people gossiping about you	2008	43	45	37	48	42
	2006	34	28	36	41	31
You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2008	36	34	32	40	37
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	2008	34	36	33	35	32
	2006	27	25	28	30	27
You felt uncomfortable making a report	2008	32	32	32	30	34
	2006	25	26	18	27	28
You did not think anything would be done	2008	31	28	38	30	28
	2006	23	20	25	28	20
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2008	29	27	35	28	27
	2006	28	31	27	28	27
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2008	27	28	31	28	23
	2006	22	14	24	30	20
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2008	20	17	24	23	17
	2006	12	9	13	13	13
You did not want to hurt the offender's career	2008	20	19	21	18	22
You thought you would not be believed	2008	9	8	12	8	8
	2006	7	7	7	7	7
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2008	7	3	4	9	11
	2006	6	1	8	9	5
You did not know how to report	2008	4	1	6	3	7
	2006	4	5	4	2	5
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 2-7$	$\pm 1-5$	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 1-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

As shown in Table 52, of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 85% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report and 56% indicated they took care of the problem themselves.

Eighteen percent of USNA men indicated they did not think anything would be done as a result of reporting, 15% indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, 13% thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing, and 12% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them.

Fewer USNA men chose not to report because they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (9%), feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (9%), did not want to hurt the offender's career (9%), felt uncomfortable making a report (8%), thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (8%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (5%), thought they would not be believed (3%), or did not know how to report (3%).

Table 52.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
You thought it was not important enough to report	2008	85	86	81	89	84
	2006	82	74	80	85	88
You took care of the problem yourself	2008	56	54	64	60	45
	2006	52	51	51	55	53
You did not think anything would be done	2008	18	22	21	17	11
	2006	15	11	18	19	14
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2008	15	15	17	14	11
	2006	17	9	26	13	20
You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2008	13	13	15	14	11
You did not want people gossiping about you	2008	12	15	15	10	10
	2006	12	6	13	15	13
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	2008	9	9	12	7	7
	2006	8	2	17	5	7
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2008	9	9	10	10	4
	2006	10	6	17	9	10
You did not want to hurt the offender's career	2008	9	8	10	10	8
You felt uncomfortable making a report	2008	8	10	9	7	5
	2006	7	4	9	8	7
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2008	8	10	8	7	4
	2006	7	4	10	7	7
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2008	5	4	6	7	3
	2006	1	NR	2	1	2
You thought you would not be believed	2008	3	5	2	2	3
	2006	5	4	6	3	5
You did not know how to report	2008	3	4	5	1	1
	2006	4	2	4	3	5
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 5-10$	$\pm 5-10$	$\pm 6-10$	$\pm 5-11$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 51, the percentage of women overall at USNA who did not report the situation because they did not think it was important enough to report was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (82% vs. 84%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006

(83% vs. 86%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the situation themselves was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (72% vs. 64%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 34%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (34% vs. 27%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (32% vs. 25%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (32% vs. 18% and 34% vs. 28%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought nothing would be done was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 23%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of junior women who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (35% vs. 27%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 22%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 14% and 31% vs. 24%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 12%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 7%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 7%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they feared punishment for infractions/violations was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 5%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 8%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they did not know how to report was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 5%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 5%).

As shown in Table 52, the percentage of senior men at USNA who indicated they thought it was not important enough to report was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (86% vs. 74%). The percentage of junior men who indicated they took care of the problem themselves was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (64% vs. 51%). The percentage of senior men who indicated they thought nothing would be done was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (22% vs. 11%). The percentage of senior men who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 6%). The percentage of senior men who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 2%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they feared punishment for infractions/violations was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 1%); the percentage of sophomore men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 1%).

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 53, of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 83% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 73% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 30% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them. Junior (89%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report than

women in the other class years. Freshman (77%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves, whereas sophomore (68%) women were less likely. Sophomore (35%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them, whereas junior (25%) women were less likely.

About one-fourth of USAFA women indicated they felt uncomfortable making a report (25%), thought reporting would take too much time and effort (23%), it would hurt their reputation and standing (21%), or that they would be labeled a troublemaker (20%). Senior (19%) women were less likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report. Junior (27%) and sophomore (28%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, whereas freshman (14%) women were less likely. Sophomore (25%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing. Sophomore (24%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, whereas freshman (17%) women were less likely.

Nineteen percent of women indicated they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, 19% indicated they did not report because they did not think anything would be done, and 16% indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career. Sophomore (24%) women were more likely to indicate they did not report because they did not think anything would be done.

Fewer USAFA women chose not to report because they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (9%), thought they would not be believed (6%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (6%), or did not know how to report (3%). Sophomore (12%) women were more likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer, whereas freshman (4%) women were less likely. Sophomore (9%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed, whereas junior (2%) women were less likely. Sophomore (9%) women were more likely to indicate they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, whereas senior (1%) women were less likely. Sophomore (6%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report, whereas senior (1%) women were less likely.

Table 53.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
You thought it was not important enough to report	2008	83	81	89	81	84
	2006	83	78	85	77	89
You took care of the problem yourself	2008	73	76	72	68	77
	2006	71	76	70	71	68
You did not want people gossiping about you	2008	30	28	25	35	29
	2006	27	27	19	32	29
You felt uncomfortable making a report	2008	25	19	25	28	25
	2006	20	20	15	24	20
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2008	23	22	27	28	14
	2006	24	24	17	30	23
You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2008	21	21	18	25	20
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	2008	20	21	19	24	17
	2006	18	23	6	25	16
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2008	19	19	17	20	19
	2006	18	20	12	22	17
You did not think anything would be done	2008	19	15	16	24	17
	2006	13	15	12	11	14
You did not want to hurt the offender's career	2008	16	15	16	17	15
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2008	9	9	11	12	4
	2006	7	8	4	9	6
You thought you would not be believed	2008	6	7	2	9	5
	2006	2	3	0	3	3
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2008	6	1	6	9	5
	2006	4	1	3	4	6
You did not know how to report	2008	3	1	2	6	3
	2006	2	1	0	1	5
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 0-5$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 1-3$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

As shown in Table 54, of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2008 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 87% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report and 58% indicated they took care of the problem themselves. Senior (70%) men were more likely to indicate they took care of the

problem themselves than men in the other class years, whereas freshman (45%) men were less likely.

Seventeen percent of USAFA men indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort. About one-tenth of men indicated they did not want people gossiping about them (12%), did not want to hurt the offender's career (11%), or did not think anything would be done (10%). Senior (5%) men were less likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them.

Fewer USAFA men chose not to report because they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing (9%), felt uncomfortable making a report (8%), thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (8%), feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (8%), thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (3%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (3%), thought they would not be believed (3%), or did not know how to report (2%).

Table 54.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
You thought it was not important enough to report	2008	87	86	87	89	85
	2006	86	88	89	83	84
You took care of the problem yourself	2008	58	70	63	54	45
	2006	55	57	50	67	48
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2008	17	11	14	27	17
	2006	15	13	18	15	16
You did not want people gossiping about you	2008	12	5	8	13	22
	2006	9	4	9	12	12
You did not want to hurt the offender's career	2008	11	9	14	11	10
You did not think anything would be done	2008	10	10	8	11	12
	2006	6	7	5	8	6
You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	2008	9	5	6	11	15
You felt uncomfortable making a report	2008	8	5	6	11	12
	2006	7	6	11	8	4
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	2008	8	5	5	11	12
	2006	5	1	6	8	5
You feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2008	8	6	6	10	8
	2006	7	6	5	7	8
You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2008	3	3	3	6	2
	2006	2	1	3	3	1
You feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2008	3	3	2	4	5
	2006	2	0	0	2	4
You thought you would not be believed	2008	3	4	5	NR	3
	2006	1	1	2	3	0
You did not know how to report	2008	2	3	3	NR	2
	2006	1	0	1	3	0
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 0-10$	$\pm 0-11$	$\pm 4-10$	$\pm 0-12$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 53, the percentage of freshman women at USAFA who did not report the situation because they did not think it was important enough to report was lower in 2008 than

in 2006 (84% vs. 89%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the situation themselves was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (77% vs. 68%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (30% vs. 27%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 19%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 20%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 15% and 25% vs. 20%, respectively). The percentage of junior women who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 17%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 23%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 18%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (19% vs. 6%). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 12% and 19% vs. 17%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not think anything would be done was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (19% vs. 13%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 7%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 4%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 6%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 2%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentages of junior and sophomore women who indicated they feared punishment for infractions/violations were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 3% and 9% vs. 4%, respectively). The percentages of junior and sophomore women who indicated they did not know how to report were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 0% and 6% vs. 1%, respectively).

As shown in Table 54, the percentages of senior and junior men at USAFA who indicated they took care of the problem themselves were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (70% vs. 57% and 63% vs. 50%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 67%). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 15%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they did not think anything would be done was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 6%).

Chapter 4: Stalking Behaviors

This chapter includes findings on Academy students' experiences of stalking-related behaviors and whether students who indicated experiencing such behaviors report their experiences to Academy authorities.

Under Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) stalking is a crime. The UCMJ definition of stalking is “a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault, to himself or herself or a member of his or her immediate family.” Thus, to be punishable under the provision, stalking must be intentional, repeated, and cause fear of physical injury. Note that this definition does not limit stalking to association with unwanted gender-related behaviors.

Stalking Behavior Rates

Students were asked whether since June 2007 someone assigned to their Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel, engaged in stalking behaviors (Q15). 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. The 11 behaviors were measured using a three-level response scale that allowed students to indicate if they had experienced the behavior 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.

Students were counted as having experienced stalking if they experienced at least one behavior AND felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault. The following sections describe, for each Academy, experiences of stalking behaviors, by class year and survey year, for women and men.⁴⁴

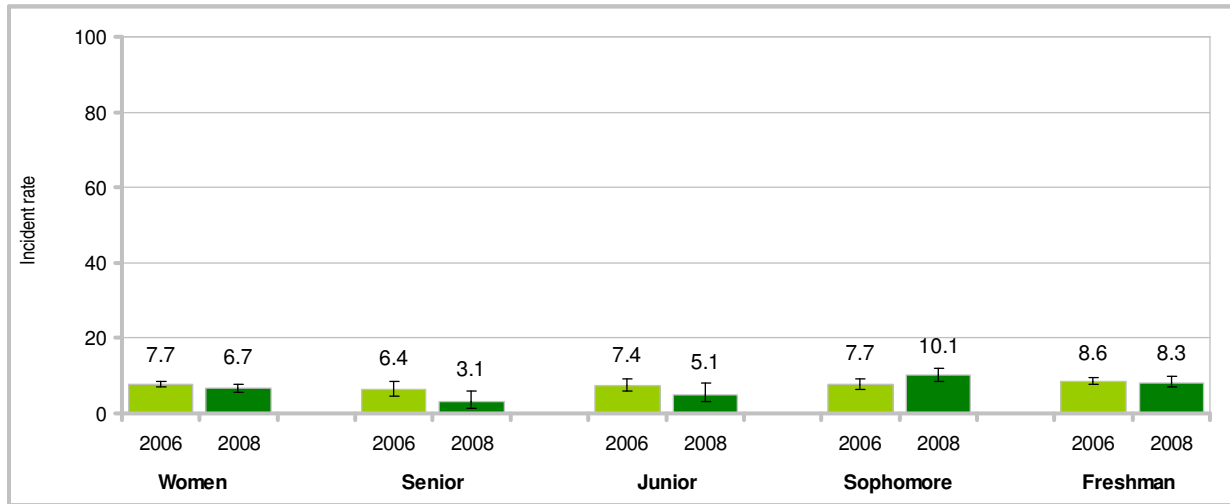
USMA by Class Year

In 2008, 6.7% of women and 1.0% of men at USMA indicated that they experienced stalking behaviors during the current academic year and feared in danger of physical harm or sexual assault (Figure 80 and Figure 81). Sophomore (10.1%) women were more likely to indicate they experienced stalking behaviors than women in the other class years, whereas senior (3.1%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men in experiences of stalking behaviors across class years.

⁴⁴ Stalking was first included in the 2006 survey.

Figure 80.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year

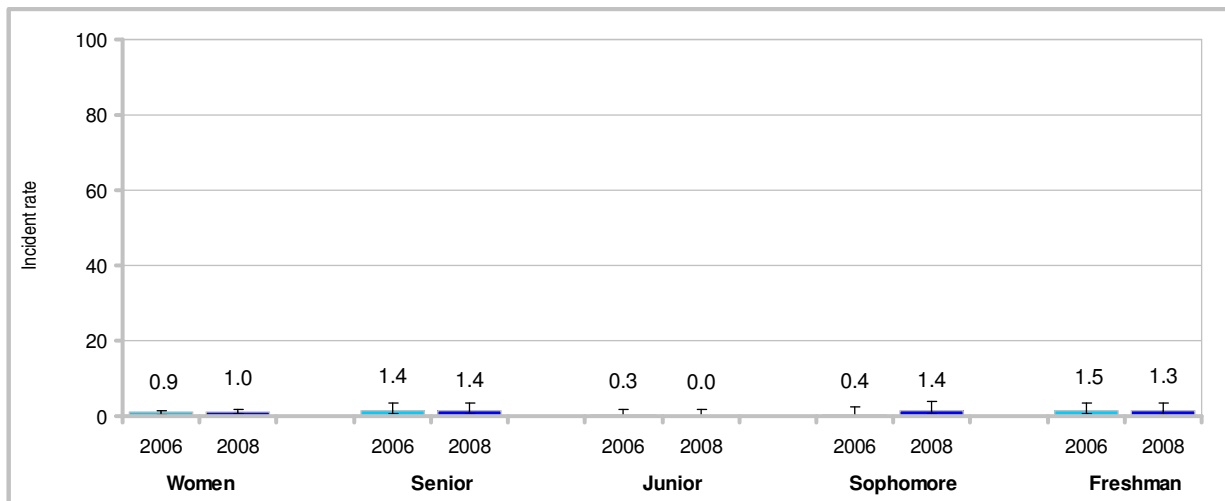


SAGR 2008 Q15

Margins of error range from ± 0.8 to ± 3.2

Figure 81.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q15

Margins of error range from ± 0.1 to ± 2.4

USMA by Survey Year and Class Year

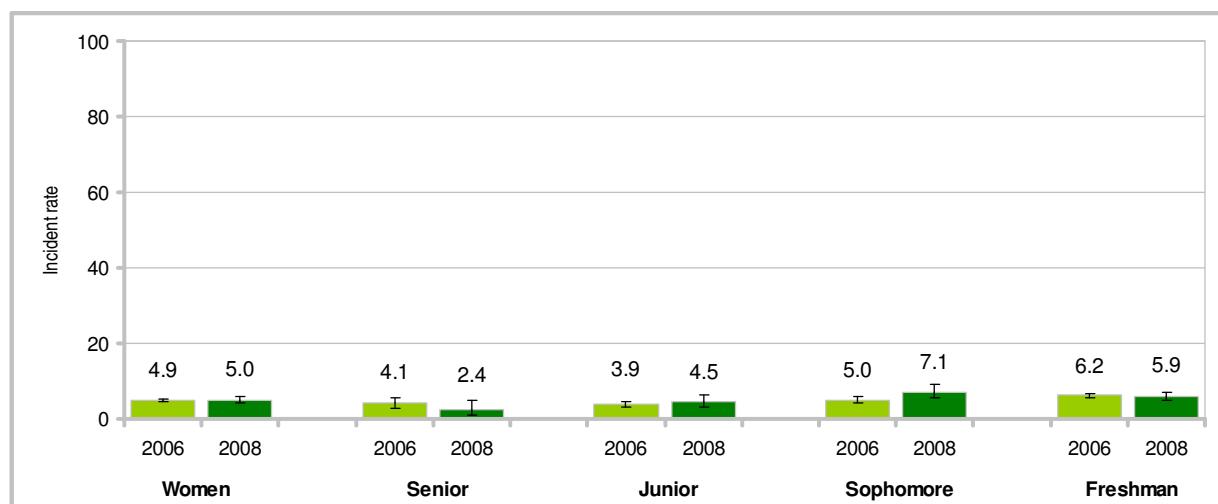
As shown in Figure 80, the percentage of senior women at USMA who indicated experiencing stalking behaviors was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (3.1% vs. 6.4%); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10.1% vs. 7.7%). There were no differences found for men between 2008 and 2006 in percentage who experienced stalking behaviors overall or by class year (Figure 81).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, 5.0% of women and 1.3% of men at USNA indicated that they experienced stalking behaviors during the current academic year and feared in danger of physical harm or sexual assault (Figure 82 and Figure 83). Sophomore (7.1%) women were more likely to indicate they experienced stalking behaviors than women in the other class years, whereas senior (2.4%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men in experiences of stalking behaviors across class years.

Figure 82.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year

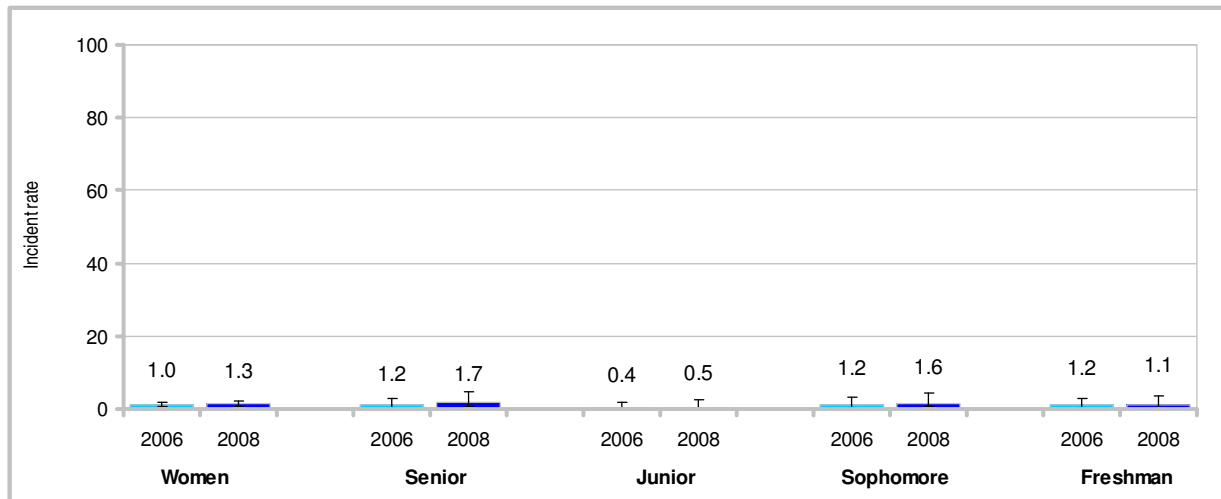


SAGR 2008 Q15

Margins of error range from ± 0.5 to ± 2.5

Figure 83.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q15

Margins of error range from ± 0.7 to ± 2.9

USNA by Survey Year and Class Year

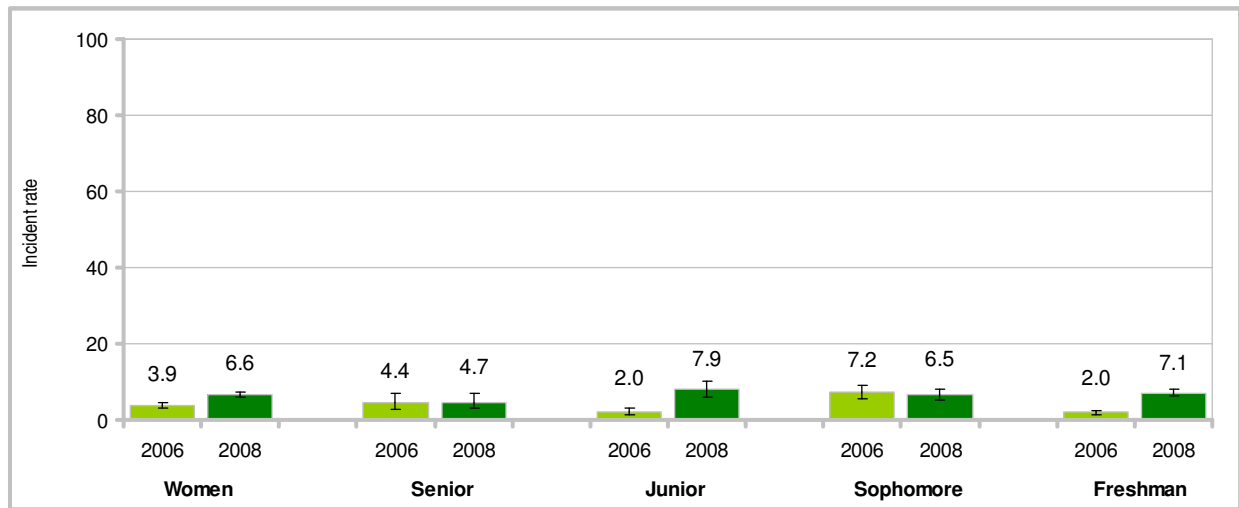
As shown in Figure 82, the percentage of sophomore women at USNA who indicated experiencing stalking behaviors was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7.1% vs. 5.0%). There were no differences found for men between 2008 and 2006 in percentage who experienced stalking behaviors overall or by class year (Figure 83).

USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, 6.6% of women and 0.6% of men at USAFA indicated that they experienced stalking behaviors during the current academic year and feared in danger of physical harm or sexual assault (Figure 84 and Figure 85). There were no differences found for USAFA women or men in experiences of stalking behaviors across class years.

Figure 84.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year

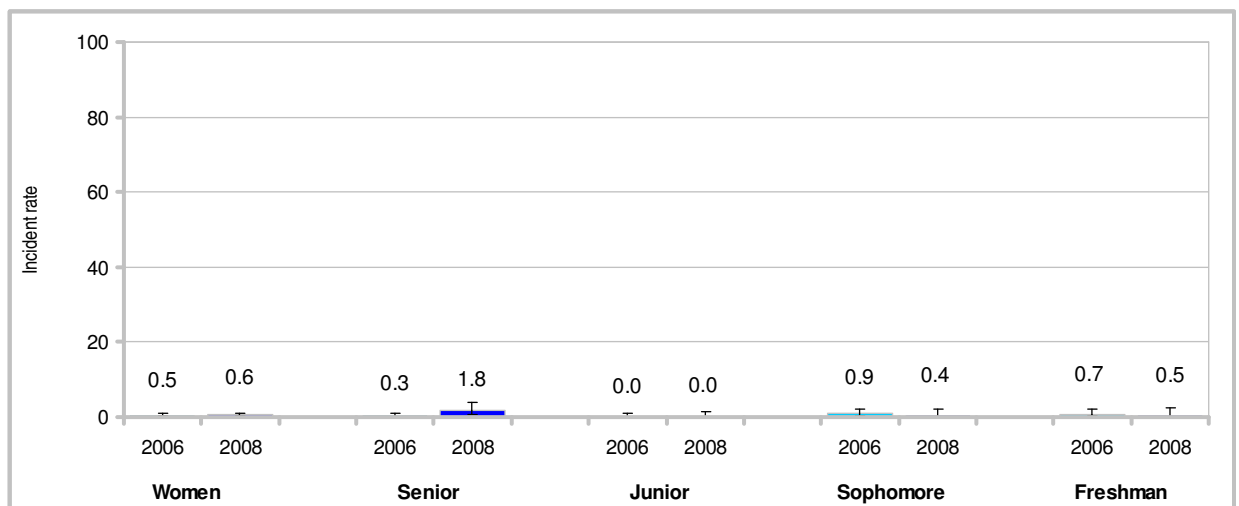


SAGR 2008 Q15

Margins of error range from ± 0.6 to ± 2.7

Figure 85.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q15

Margins of error range from ± 0.1 to ± 2.3

USAFA by Survey Year and Class Year

As shown in Figure 84, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing stalking behaviors was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6.6% vs. 3.9%); the

percentages of junior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7.9% vs. 2.0% and 7.1% vs. 2.0%, respectively). There were no differences found for men between 2008 and 2006 in percentage who experienced stalking behaviors overall or by class year (Figure 85).

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.⁴⁵ Research on civilian colleges indicates that few women who experience stalking report their experience to authorities. The National College Women Sexual Victimization (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 for women at each Academy by class year and survey year. The reasons for not discussing stalking behaviors are not reportable for men.

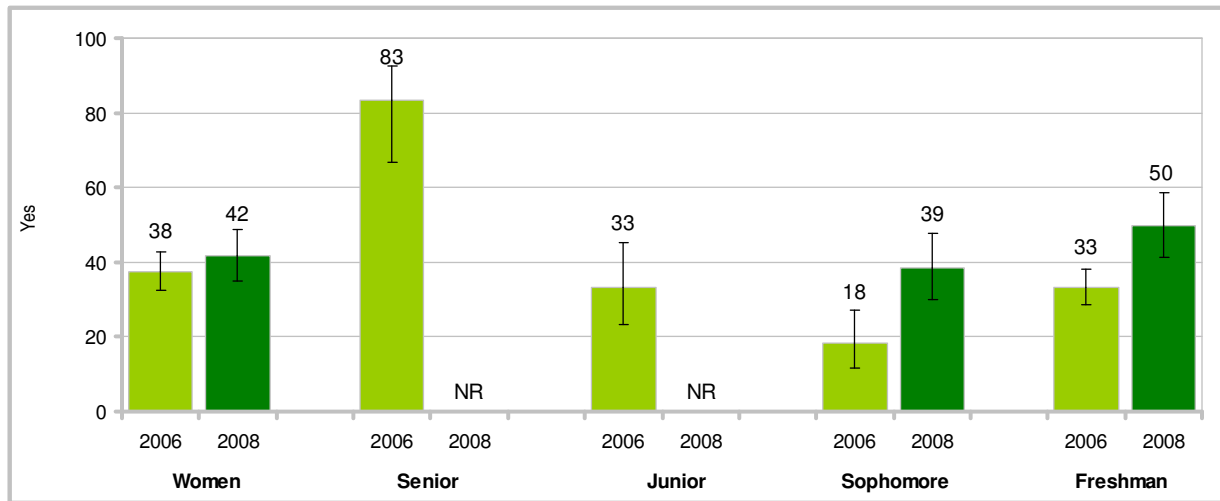
USMA by Class Year

As shown in Figure 86, of the 6.7% of women at USMA in 2008 who indicated experiencing stalking behaviors and feared danger of physical harm or sexual assault, 42% indicated they discussed their experience with someone in their chain-of-command or an Academy official. There were no differences found for women across class years.

⁴⁵ SAGR 2008 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.

Figure 86.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Discussed the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year



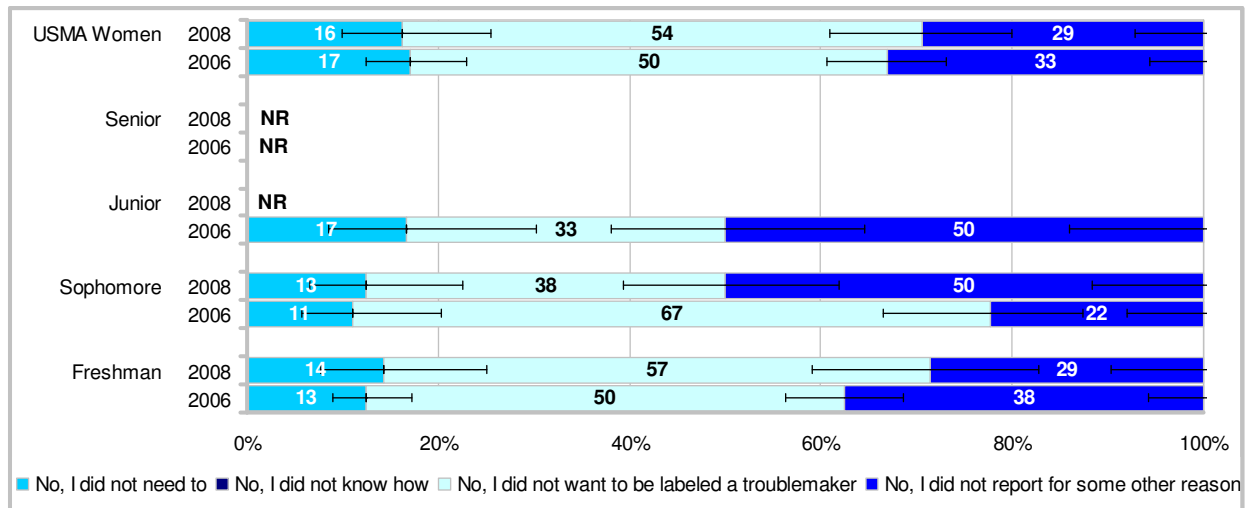
SAGR 2008 Q16

Margins of error range from ± 5 to ± 17

As noted above, 58% of USMA women who experienced stalking behaviors chose not to discuss it with authorities. The most common reason selected for not discussing their experience of stalking behaviors was that they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker (54%) (Figure 87). Sophomore (38%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate they did not discuss their experience for fear of being labeled a troublemaker. Sophomore (50%) women were more likely to indicate some other reason for not discussing the incident.

Figure 87.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Did Not Discuss the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q16

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 86, the percentages of sophomore and freshman women at USMA who discussed their experience of stalking behaviors with someone in their chain-of-command or an Academy official were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (39% vs. 18% and 50% vs. 33%, respectively).

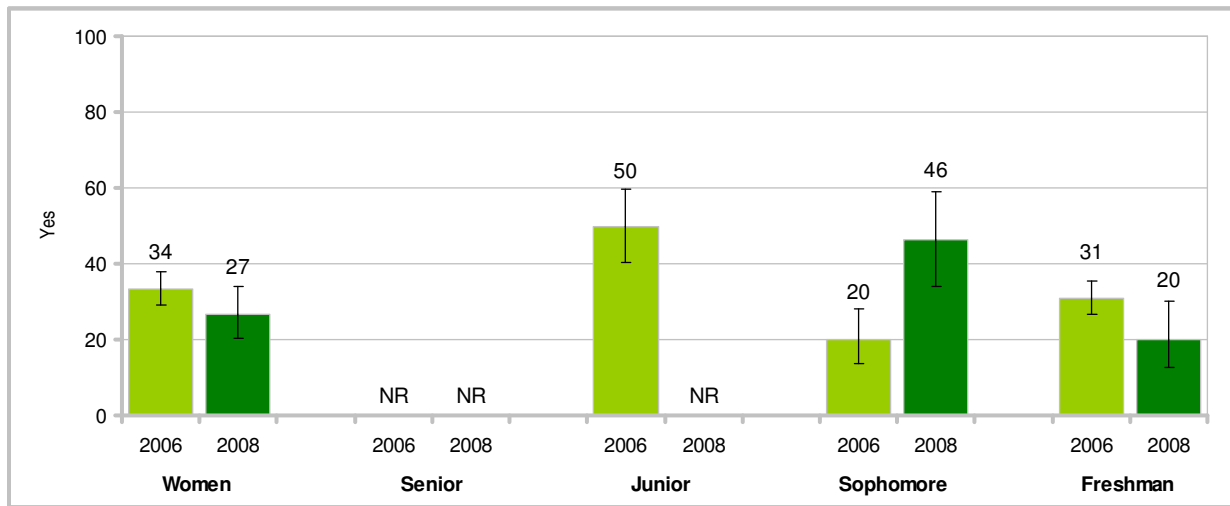
The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they did not report their experience of stalking behaviors because they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (38% vs. 67%) (Figure 87). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they did not report for some other reason was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 22%).

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Figure 88, of the 5.0% of women at USNA in 2008 who indicated experiencing stalking behaviors and feared danger of physical harm or sexual assault, 27% indicated they discussed their experience with someone in their chain-of-command or an Academy official. Sophomore (46%) women were more likely to indicate they discussed their experience than women in the other class years.

Figure 88.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Discussed the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year



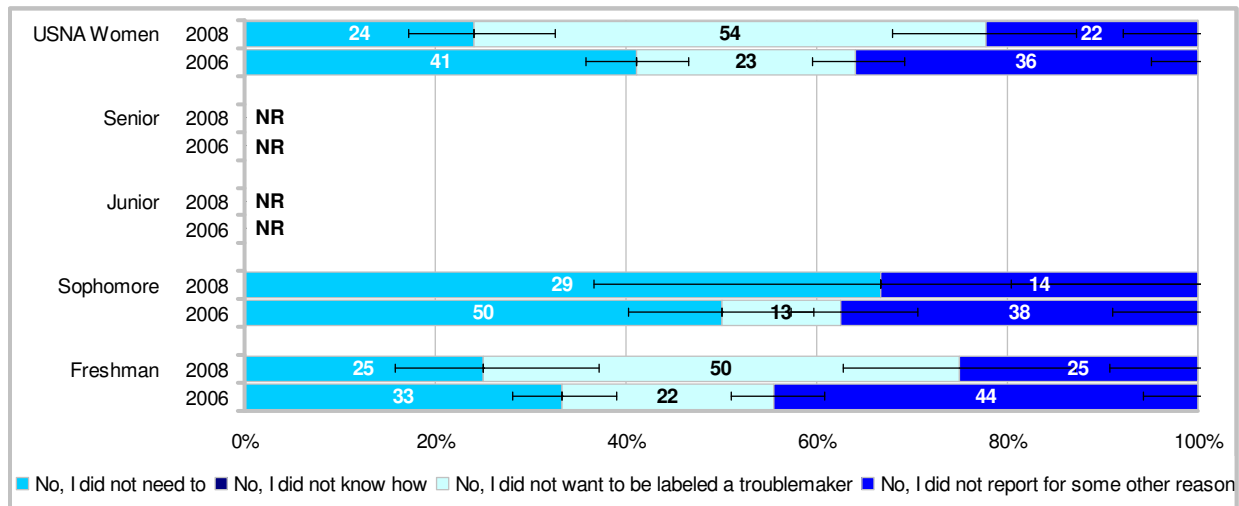
SAGR 2008 Q16

Margins of error range from ± 5 to ± 13

As noted above, 73% of USNA women who experienced stalking behaviors chose not to discuss it with authorities. The most common reason selected for not discussing their experiences of stalking behaviors was that they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker (54%) (Figure 89). There were no differences found in reasons for not discussing the experience across class years.

Figure 89.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Did Not Discuss the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q16

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 18

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 88, the percentage of sophomore women at USNA who discussed their experience of stalking behaviors with someone in their chain-of-command or an Academy official was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 20%). The percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 31%).

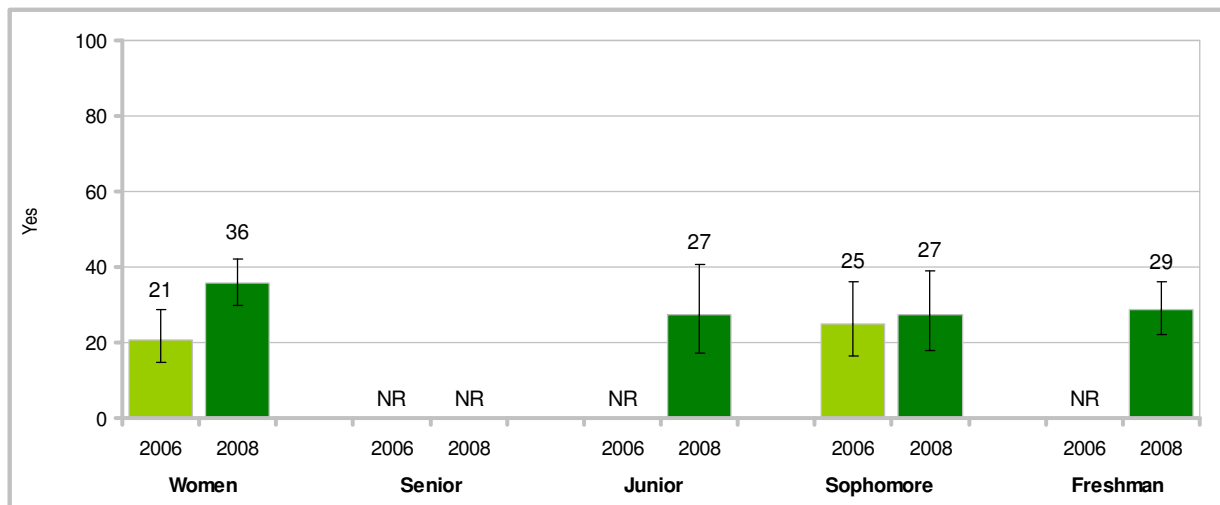
The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not report their experience of stalking behaviors because they did not need to was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 41%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 50%) (Figure 89). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not report their experience of stalking behaviors because they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 23%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 22%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not report for some other reason was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (22% vs. 36%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 38% and 25% vs. 44%, respectively).

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Figure 90, of the 6.6% of women at USAFA in 2008 who indicated experiencing stalking behaviors and feared danger of physical harm or sexual assault, 36% indicated they discussed their experience with someone in their chain-of-command or an Academy official. There were no differences found for women across class years.

Figure 90.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Discussed the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year



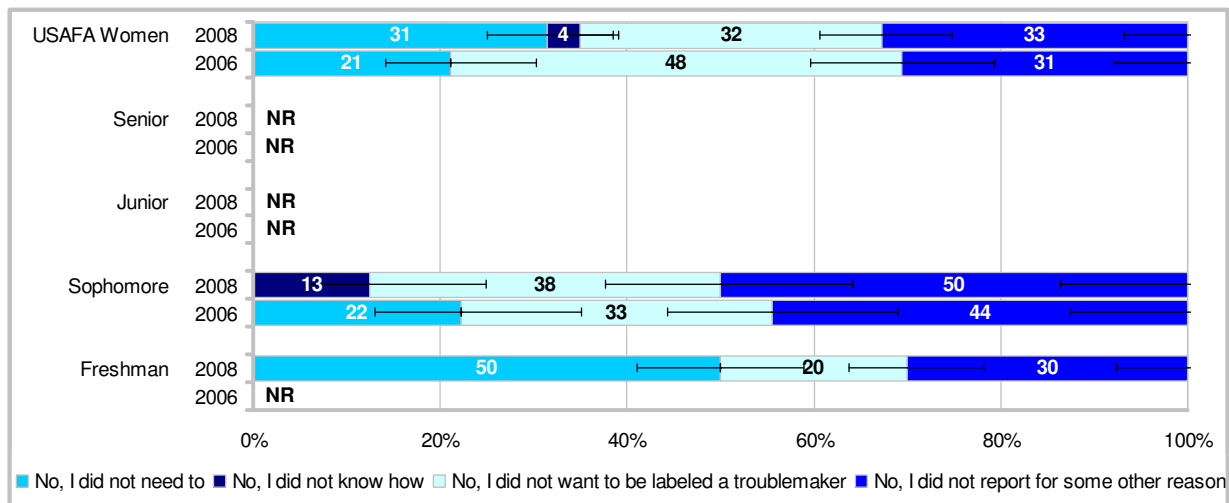
SAGR 2008 Q16

Margins of error range from ± 7 to ± 14

As noted above, 64% of USAFA women who experienced stalking behaviors chose not to discuss it with authorities. Roughly one-third of women who experienced stalking behaviors indicated their reasons for not discussing the incident were that they did not need to (31%), that they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker (32%), or that they had some other reason (33%) (Figure 91). Freshman (20%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate they did not discuss their experience for fear of being labeled a troublemaker. Sophomore (50%) women were more likely to indicate some other reason for not discussing the incident.

Figure 91.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking Behaviors and Did Not Discuss the Experience, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q16

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 90, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who discussed their experience of stalking behaviors with someone in their chain-of-command or an Academy official was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (36% vs. 21%).

The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not report their experience of stalking behaviors because they did not know how was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 0%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (13% vs. 0%) (Figure 91). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not report their experience of stalking behaviors because they did not want to be labeled a troublemaker was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (32% vs. 48%).

Chapter 5: Culture

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 *SAGR 2008* survey contained many questions comparable to those on the 2005 and 2006 surveys. 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 55, USMA women were positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 87% indicating that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. USMA women also indicated this was true for officers directly in charge of their unit (87%) and for NCOs assigned to their unit (82%). There were no differences found for USMA women across class years.

As shown in Table 56, USMA men were also positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 92% indicating that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. USMA men also indicated this was true for officers directly in charge of their unit (91%) and for NCOs assigned to their unit (86%). There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Faculty. When USMA women were asked about the role of faculty in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, they were positive in their assessment of their military (78%) and civilian (70%) faculty. Sixty-seven percent indicated athletic staff make honest efforts. Freshman (73%) women were more likely to indicate athletic staff make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years.

USMA men were also positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, with 85% indicating their military faculty and 75% indicating

civilian faculty make honest efforts. Sixty-five percent indicated athletic staff make honest efforts. There were no differences found for USMA men across 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-three percent of women indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault and 62% indicated cadets not in leadership positions make honest efforts. Senior (69%) women were more likely to indicate that cadets who are not in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years.

USMA men indicated their fellow cadets, those in leadership positions (86%) and those not in leadership positions (77%), make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Senior (84%) men were more likely to indicate that cadets who are not in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than men in the other class years.

Table 55.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Academy senior leadership	2008	87	85	86	88	87
	2006	97	94	97	99	97
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2008	87	89	84	88	86
	2006	89	91	83	90	90
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	2008	82	86	80	79	83
	2006	84	87	82	84	85
Military academic faculty	2008	78	79	74	78	80
	2006	79	85	76	78	75
Civilian academic faculty	2008	70	73	65	70	71
	2006	75	86	72	72	70
Athletic staff	2008	67	65	63	63	73
	2006	75	83	76	73	70
Cadet leaders	2008	73	78	72	70	72
	2006	75	76	77	72	75
Cadets not in leadership positions	2008	62	69	61	60	60
	2006	57	66	62	58	44
Margins of Error		±1-2	±3-4	±2-4	±1-3	±1-2

Note. SAGR 2008 Q8

Table 56.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Academy senior leadership	2008	92	88	92	93	94
	2006	97	96	99	98	96
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2008	91	92	92	92	90
	2006	96	94	98	96	94
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	2008	86	84	84	88	88
	2006	94	92	97	94	92
Military academic faculty	2008	85	85	85	88	83
	2006	87	90	92	83	85
Civilian academic faculty	2008	75	76	74	79	73
	2006	81	84	88	76	77
Athletic staff	2008	65	64	67	66	62
	2006	79	83	84	77	72
Cadet leaders	2008	86	88	88	84	85
	2006	88	91	94	85	84
Cadets not in leadership positions	2008	77	84	80	73	75
	2006	75	80	83	71	68
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-5$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q8

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

Military Leadership. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (87% vs. 97%); this finding was true for all class years (Table 55). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (87% vs. 89%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (86% vs. 90%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the NCOs assigned to their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (82% vs. 84%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (79% vs. 84% and 83% vs. 85%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (92% vs. 97%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Table 56). The percentage of men overall who

indicated that the officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (91% vs. 96%); the percentages of junior and sophomore men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (92% vs. 98% and 92% vs. 96%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the NCOs assigned to their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (86% vs. 94%); this finding was true for all class years.

Faculty. The percentage of senior women at USMA who indicated that their military academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (79% vs. 85%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 75%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that their civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (70% vs. 75%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (73% vs. 86% and 65% vs. 72%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (67% vs. 75%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006; the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (73% vs. 70%).

The percentages of senior and junior men at USMA who indicated that their military academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (85% vs. 90% and 85% vs. 92%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated that their civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (75% vs. 81%); the percentages of senior and junior men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (76% vs. 84% and 74% vs. 88%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (65% vs. 79%); this finding was true for all class years.

Cadets. The percentage of freshman women at USMA who indicated that cadets in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (72% vs. 75%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that cadets who were not in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (62% vs. 57%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (60% vs. 44%).

The percentage of junior men at USMA who indicated that cadets in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 94%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated that cadets who were not in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (75% vs. 68%).

USNA by Class Year

Military Leadership. As shown in Table 57, USNA women were positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 71% 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 (82%) and for NCOs assigned to their unit (78%). Senior (81%) women were more likely to indicate that their Academy's senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (65%) and freshman (64%) women were less likely. Sophomore (85%) women were more likely to indicate that their officers make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Junior (71%) women were less likely to indicate that their NCOs make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

As shown in Table 58, USNA men were also positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 78% 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 (84%). Senior (84%) men were more likely to indicate that their Academy's senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than men in the other class years.

Faculty. When USNA women were asked about the role of faculty in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, most indicated their military (67%) and civilian (59%) faculty and athletic staff (55%) make honest efforts. Senior (76%) women were more likely to indicate that military academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years. Senior (66%) women were more likely to indicate that civilian academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Junior (50%) women were less likely to indicate that athletic staff make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

USNA men were also positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault with most indicating their military (72%) and civilian (63%) faculty and athletic staff (55%) 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 57% indicated midshipmen not in leadership positions were making honest efforts. Senior (82%) women were more likely to indicate that midshipman leaders make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault than women in the other class years, whereas junior (69%) and freshman (67%) women were less likely. Senior (65%) women were more likely to indicate that midshipmen who were not in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault, whereas freshman (53%) women were less likely.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Note that 53% of junior USNA women also indicated that midshipmen who were not in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

Most USNA men indicated their fellow midshipmen, those in leadership positions (85%) and those not in leadership positions (72%), make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. There were no differences found among USNA men across class years.

Table 57.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Midshipmen and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Midshipmen and Leadership Positions	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Academy senior leadership	2008	71	81	74	65	64
	2006	94	94	93	94	97
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2008	82	84	79	85	79
	2006	88	84	88	88	89
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	2008	78	81	71	80	77
	2006	85	84	86	86	85
Military academic faculty	2008	67	76	65	63	65
	2006	72	70	71	70	76
Civilian academic faculty	2008	59	66	56	56	57
	2006	66	71	64	64	68
Athletic staff	2008	55	55	50	58	57
	2006	63	62	63	64	64
Midshipman leaders	2008	73	82	69	74	67
	2006	73	71	71	78	70
Midshipmen not in leadership positions	2008	57	65	53	56	53
	2006	54	57	55	53	54
Margins of Error		±1-2	±2-4	±2	±2	±1-2

Note. SAGR 2008 Q8

Table 58.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Midshipmen and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Midshipmen and Leadership Positions	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Academy senior leadership	2008	78	84	79	74	75
	2006	94	89	92	97	97
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2008	88	84	86	90	90
	2006	92	88	91	93	97
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	2008	84	80	84	85	86
	2006	89	88	88	90	92
Military academic faculty	2008	72	72	70	69	75
	2006	76	73	76	77	78
Civilian academic faculty	2008	63	63	63	63	62
	2006	70	69	70	71	70
Athletic staff	2008	55	50	60	58	52
	2006	69	67	69	69	69
Midshipman leaders	2008	85	83	84	84	87
	2006	85	82	81	87	87
Midshipmen not in leadership positions	2008	72	71	71	73	70
	2006	69	72	69	72	62
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q8

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

Military Leadership. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (71% vs. 94%); this finding was true for all class years (Table 57). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (82% vs. 88%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the NCOs assigned to their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (78% vs. 85%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (78% vs. 94%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Table 58). The percentage of men overall who

indicated that the officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 92%); the percentage of freshman men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 97%). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the NCOs assigned to their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (84% vs. 89%); the percentages of senior and freshman men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 88% and 86% vs. 92%, respectively).

Faculty. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that their military academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (67% vs. 72%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006; the percentage of senior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (76% vs. 70%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that their civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (59% vs. 66%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (55% vs. 63%); this finding was true for all class years.

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated that their military academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (72% vs. 76%); the percentage of sophomore men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (69% vs. 77%). The percentage of men overall who indicated that their civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 70%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 71% and 62% vs. 70%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (55% vs. 69%); this finding was true for all class years.

Midshipmen. The percentage of senior women at USNA who indicated that midshipmen in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (82% vs. 71%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (74% vs. 78%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that midshipmen who were not in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (57% vs. 54%); the percentage of senior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (65% vs. 57%).

There were no differences found for USNA men overall or by class year between 2008 and 2006.

USAFA by Class Year

Military Leadership. As shown in Table 59, USAFA women were positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 92% 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 (91%) and for NCOs assigned to their unit (90%). Senior (95%) women were more likely to indicate that their officers make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (88%) women were less likely. Senior (94%) women were more likely to indicate that their NCOs make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (87%) women were less likely.

As shown in Table 60, USAFA men were also positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 92% 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 and for NCOs assigned to their unit (both 92%). Senior (95%) men were more likely to indicate that their NCOs make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than men in the other class years.

Faculty. When USAFA women were asked about the role of faculty in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, most indicated their military (80%) and civilian (76%) faculty and athletic staff (66%) make honest efforts. Senior (88%) women were more likely to indicate that military academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (72%) women were less likely. Senior (84%) women were more likely to indicate that civilian academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (65%) women were less likely. Senior (72%) and freshman (70%) women were more likely to indicate that athletic staff make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (58%) women were less likely.

USAFA men were also positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, with most indicating their military (84%) and civilian (77%) faculty and athletic staff (65%) make honest efforts. Senior (91%) men were more likely to indicate that military academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than men in the other class years, whereas sophomore (78%) men were less likely. Senior (89%) men were more likely to indicate that civilian academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (68%) men were less likely. Senior (72%) men were more likely to indicate that athletic staff make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

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-one percent of women indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault and 71% indicated cadets not in leadership positions were making honest efforts. Senior (88%) women were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (75%) women were less likely. Senior (81%) women were more likely to indicate that cadets who were not in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (62%) and freshman (66%) women were less likely.

Most USAFA men indicated their fellow cadets, those in leadership positions (88%) and those not in leadership positions (80%), make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Senior (94%) and junior (93%) men were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault than men in the other class years, whereas freshman (80%) men were less likely. Senior (88%) and junior (89%) men were more likely to indicate that cadets who were not in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (66%) men were less likely.

Table 59.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Academy senior leadership	2008	92	94	91	91	91
	2006	95	96	95	97	94
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2008	91	95	89	88	90
	2006	93	92	92	93	93
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	2008	90	94	88	87	89
	2006	93	91	93	93	94
Military academic faculty	2008	80	88	81	72	81
	2006	86	84	88	88	82
Civilian academic faculty	2008	76	84	78	65	78
	2006	83	82	87	89	76
Athletic staff	2008	66	72	64	58	70
	2006	76	79	75	80	72
Cadet leaders	2008	81	88	83	75	79
	2006	83	86	82	84	80
Cadets not in leadership positions	2008	71	81	74	62	66
	2006	68	74	70	66	62
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 1-2$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q8

Table 60.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Academy senior leadership	2008	92	95	92	93	89
	2006	96	98	98	95	95
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2008	92	93	93	90	91
	2006	96	96	97	95	97
Non-commissioned officers assigned to your unit	2008	92	95	92	90	91
	2006	96	96	96	94	96
Military academic faculty	2008	84	91	86	78	79
	2006	92	94	95	90	89
Civilian academic faculty	2008	77	89	81	72	68
	2006	89	92	94	88	83
Athletic staff	2008	65	72	69	61	59
	2006	83	86	87	84	75
Cadet leaders	2008	88	94	93	85	80
	2006	91	93	92	89	89
Cadets not in leadership positions	2008	80	88	89	80	66
	2006	82	88	85	79	78
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 3-5$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q8

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

Military Leadership. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (92% vs. 95%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Table 59). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (91% vs. 93%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 93% and 90% vs. 93%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the NCOs assigned to their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 93%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (92% vs. 96%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman men

were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Table 60). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (92% vs. 96%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of men overall who indicated that the NCOs assigned to their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (92% vs. 96%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006.

Faculty. The percentage of senior women at USAFA who indicated that their military academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 86%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (81% vs. 88% and 72% vs. 88%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated that their civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (76% vs. 83%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (78% vs. 87% and 65% vs. 89%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (78% vs. 76%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (66% vs. 76%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated that their military academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (84% vs. 92%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of men overall who indicated that their civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (77% vs. 89%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of men overall who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (65% vs. 83%); this finding was true for all class years.

Cadets. The percentage of sophomore women at USAFA who indicated that cadets in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (75% vs. 84%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that cadets who were not in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (71% vs. 68%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (81% vs. 74% and 66% vs. 62%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated that cadets in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 91%); the percentage of freshman men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 89%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated that cadets who were not in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (66% vs. 78%).

Student Leaders Creating a Culture of Non-Tolerance for Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

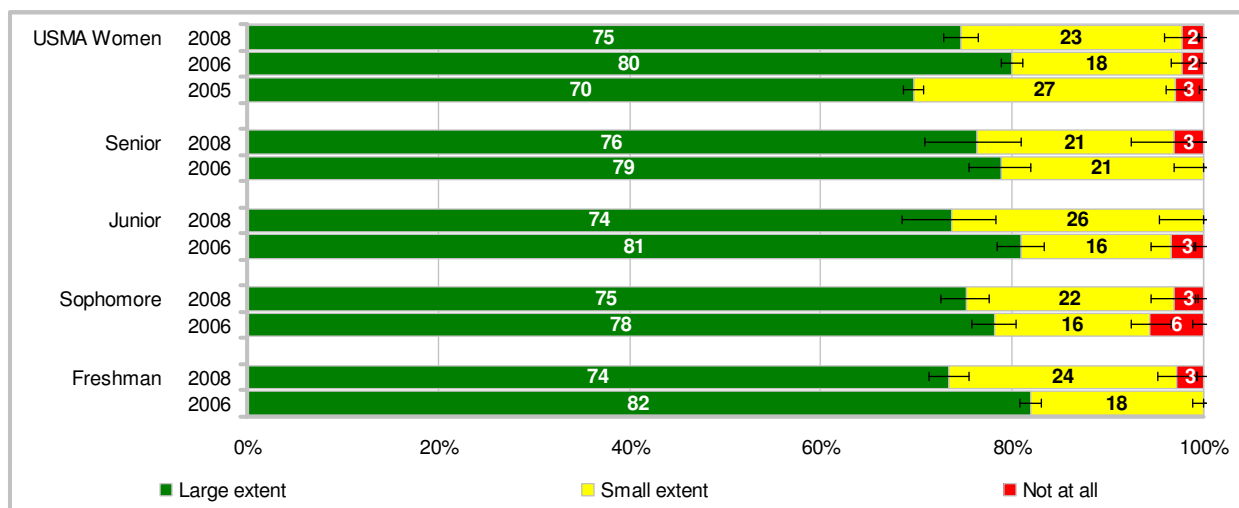
Cadet/midshipman leaders are selected to provide guidance to other students and to serve as models of exemplary behavior. They are the representatives of the Academy's leadership with whom other students interact on a routine basis, and their actions (including non-verbal communication, such as gestures) 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 2008, 75% of USMA women (Figure 92) and 88% of men (Figure 93) indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. Two percent of both women and men indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. There were no differences found for USMA women or men across class years.

Figure 92.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year

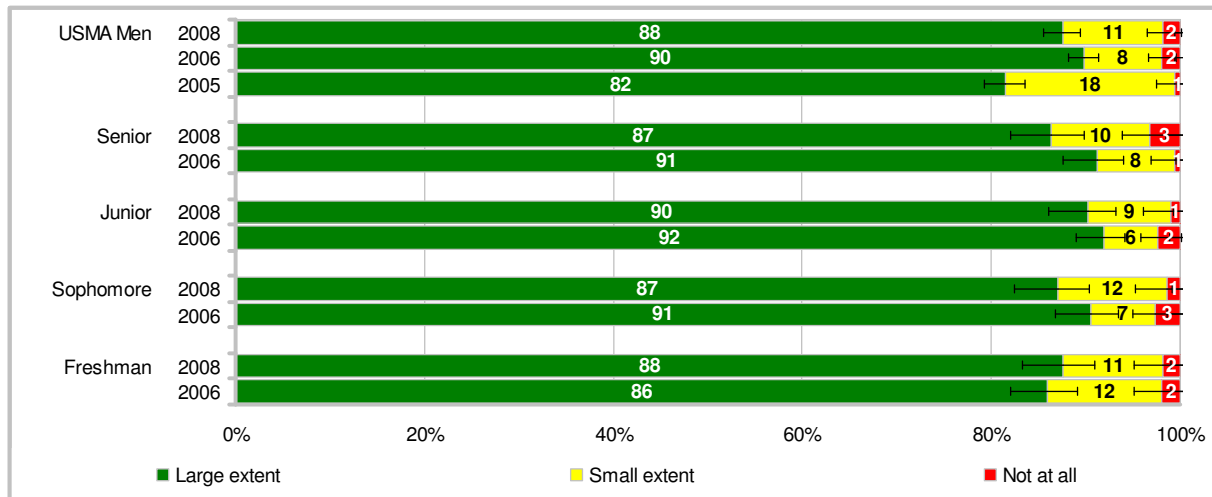


SAGR 2008 Q9b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 93.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q9b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

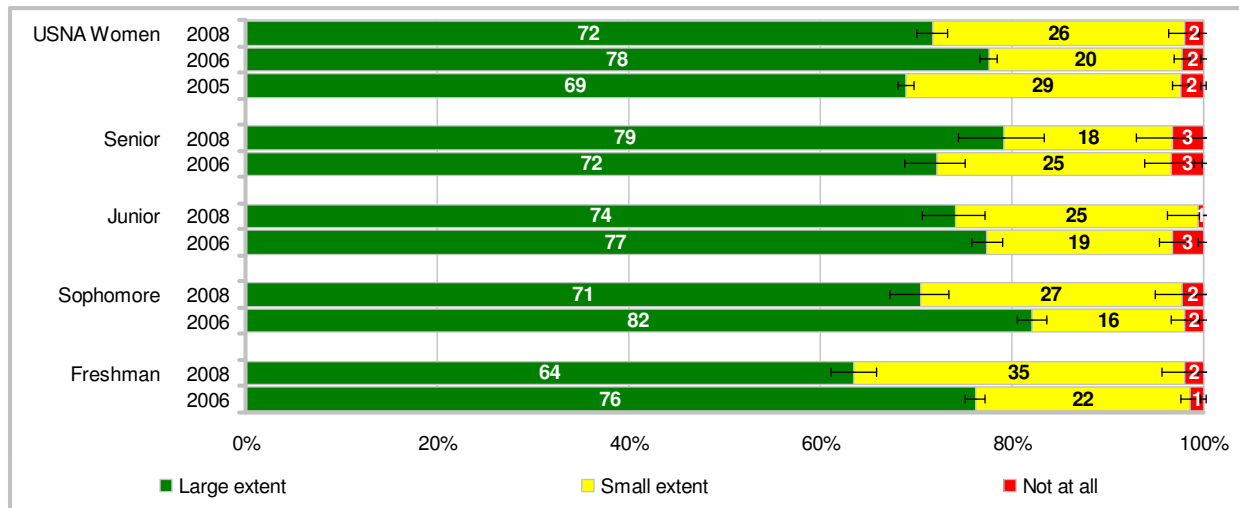
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (75% vs. 80%), but higher than in 2005 (75% vs. 70%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (74% vs. 81% and 74% vs. 82%, respectively) (Figure 92). The percentages of senior and freshman women who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (both 3% vs. 0%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 3%, and 3% vs. 6%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (88% vs. 82%). The percentage of senior men who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 1%) (Figure 93).

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 72% percent of USNA women (Figure 94) and 83% of men (Figure 95) indicated, to a large extent, that midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. Two percent of women and 1% of men indicated that midshipman leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. Senior (79%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (64%) women were less likely. Junior (1%) women were less 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. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 94.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year

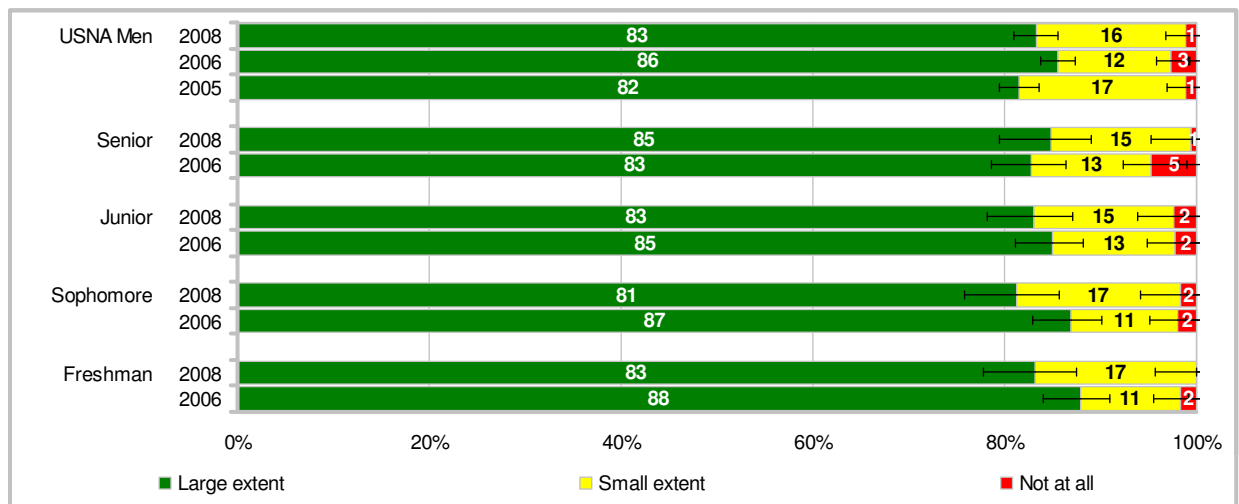


SAGR 2008 Q9b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Figure 95.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q9b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated, to a large extent, that midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (72% vs. 78%), but higher than in 2005 (72% vs. 69%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006

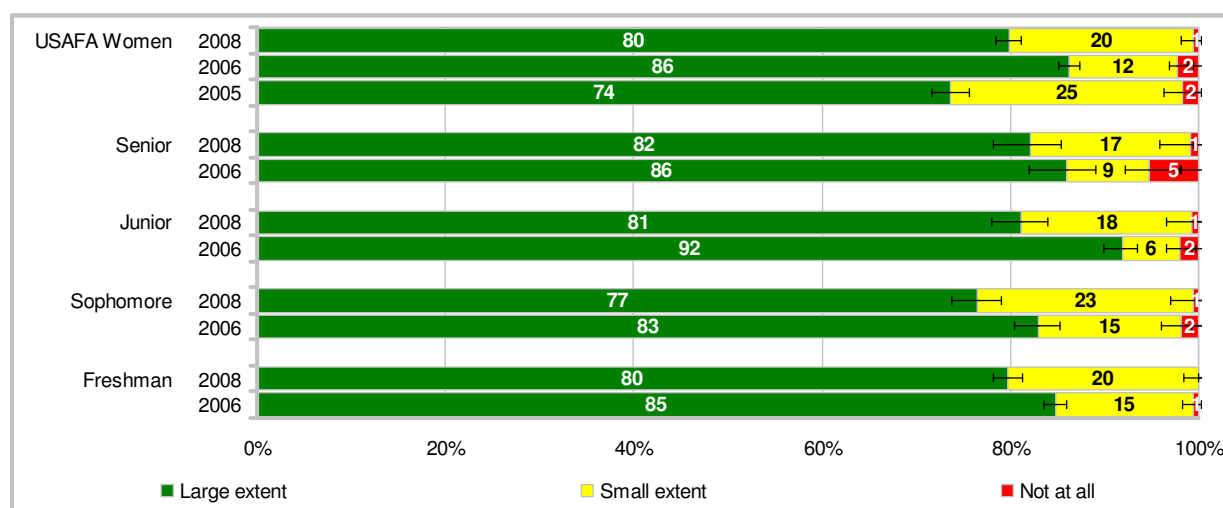
(71% vs. 82% and 64% vs. 76%, respectively); the percentage of senior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (79% vs. 72%) (Figure 94). The percentage of junior women who indicated that midshipman leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 3%).

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated that midshipman leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 3%); the percentages of senior and freshmen men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 5% and 0% vs. 2%, respectively) (Figure 95).

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 80% of USAFA women (Figure 96) and 88% of men (Figure 97) indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. One percent of both women and men indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated. Sophomore (77%) women were less 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. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 96.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year

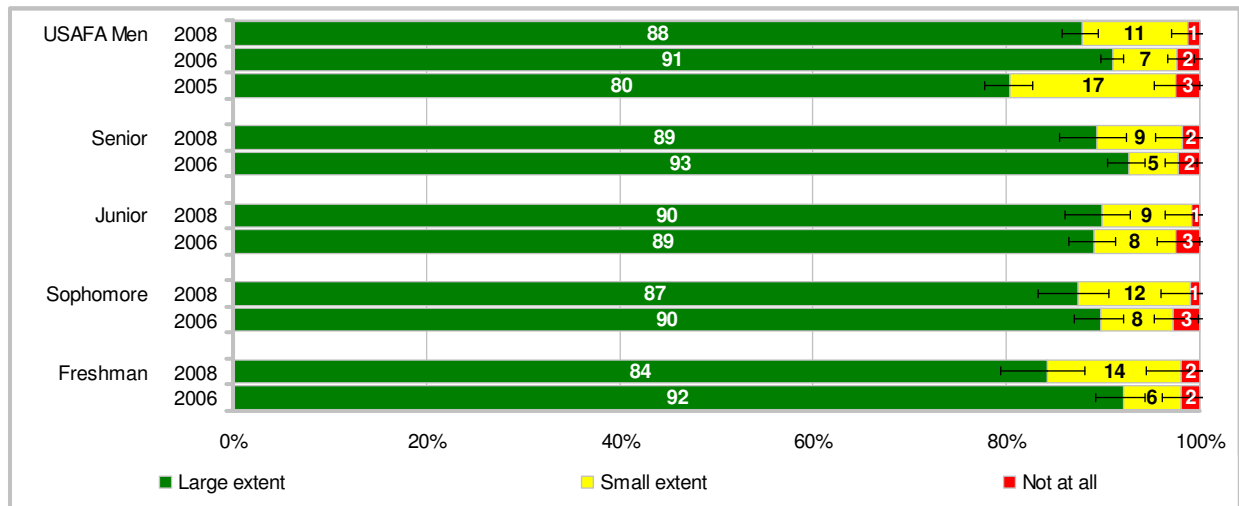


SAGR 2008 Q9b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 4

Figure 97.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Assault Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q9b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 86%), but higher than in 2005 (80% vs. 74%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 96). The percentage of senior women who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 5%).

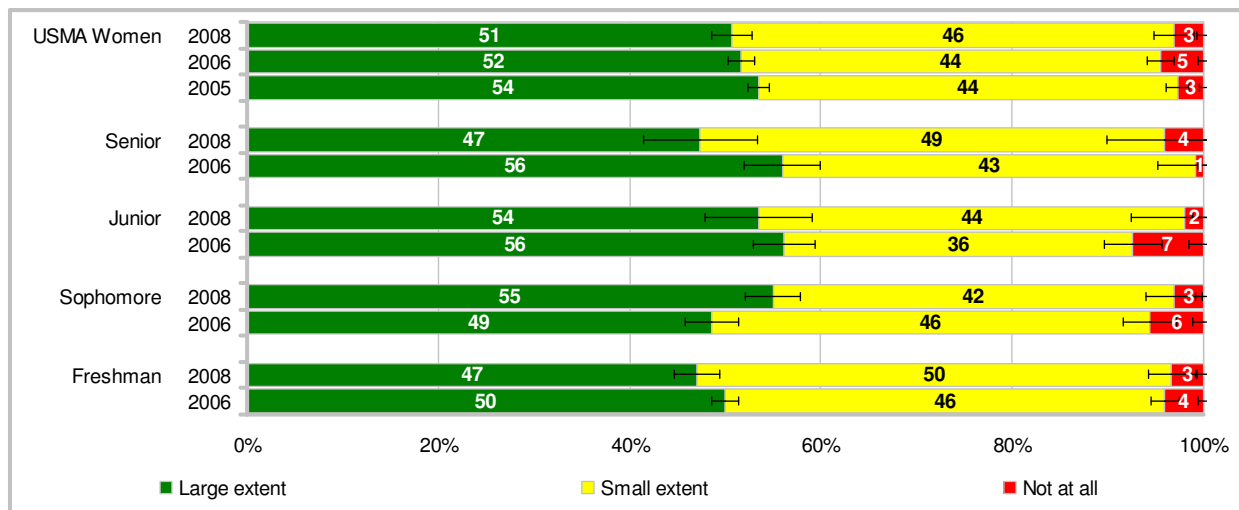
The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 91%), but higher than in 2005 (88% vs. 80%); the percentage of freshman men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (84% vs. 92%) (Figure 97). The percentages of junior and sophomore men who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (both 1% vs. 3%).

Non-Tolerance of Sexual Harassment

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 51% of USMA women (Figure 98) and 72% of men (Figure 99) indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. Three percent of women and 1% of men indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. Sophomore (55%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (47%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 98.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year

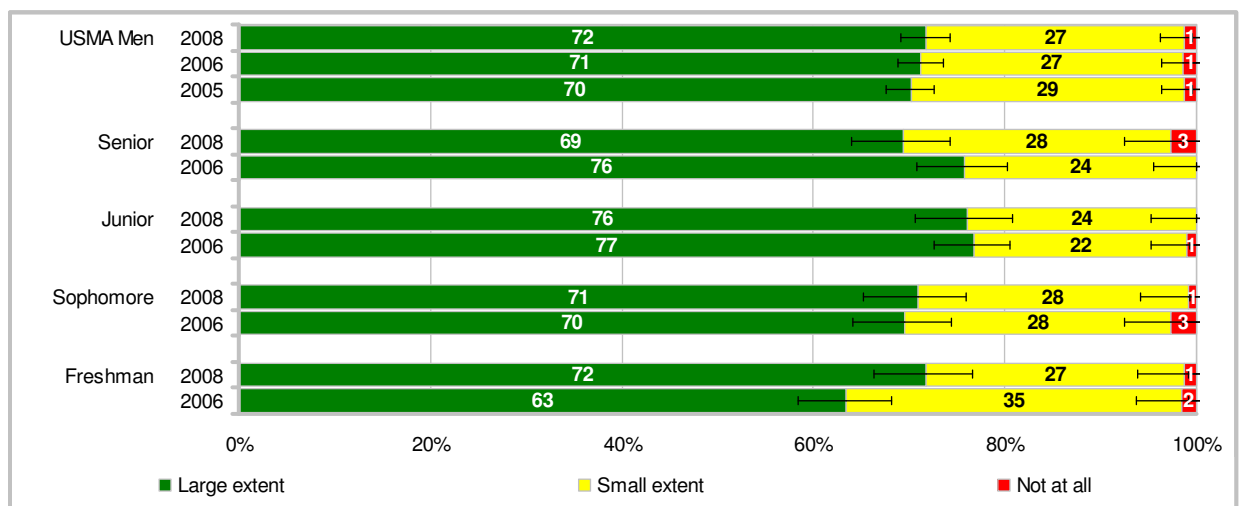


SAGR 2008 Q9a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 99.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q9a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (51% vs. 54%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (47% vs. 56% and 47% vs. 50%, respectively); the

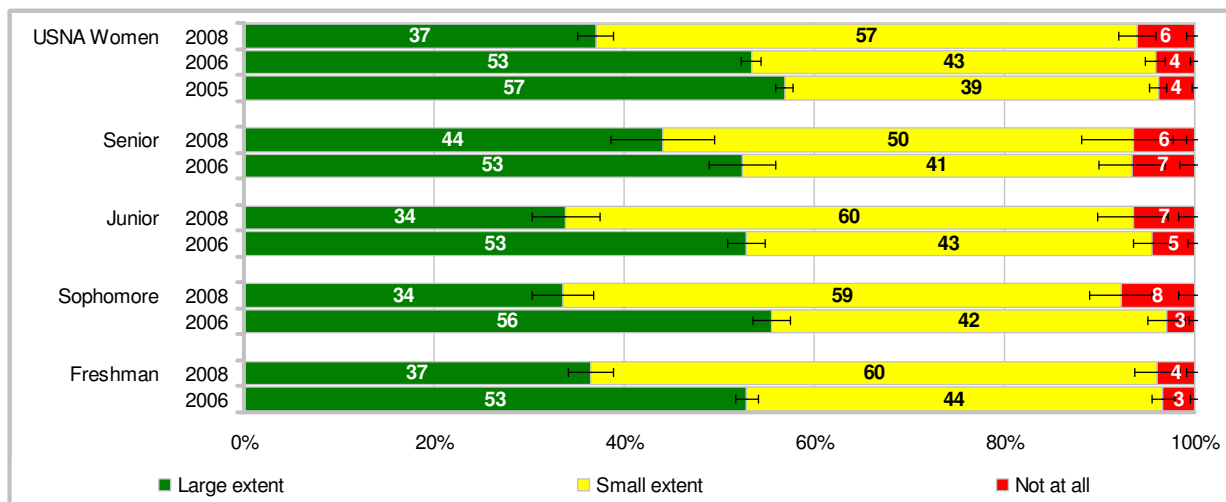
percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (55% vs. 49%) (Figure 98). The percentage of women overall who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 5%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 7%, and 3% vs. 6%, respectively); the percentage of senior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 1%).

The percentage of freshman men at USMA who indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (72% vs. 63%) (Figure 99). The percentage of senior men who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 0%).

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 37% of USNA women (Figure 100) and 58% of men (Figure 101) indicated, to a large extent, that midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. Six percent of women and 2% of men indicated that midshipman leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. Senior (44%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated than women in the other class years. Freshman (4%) women were less likely to indicate that midshipman leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 100.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year

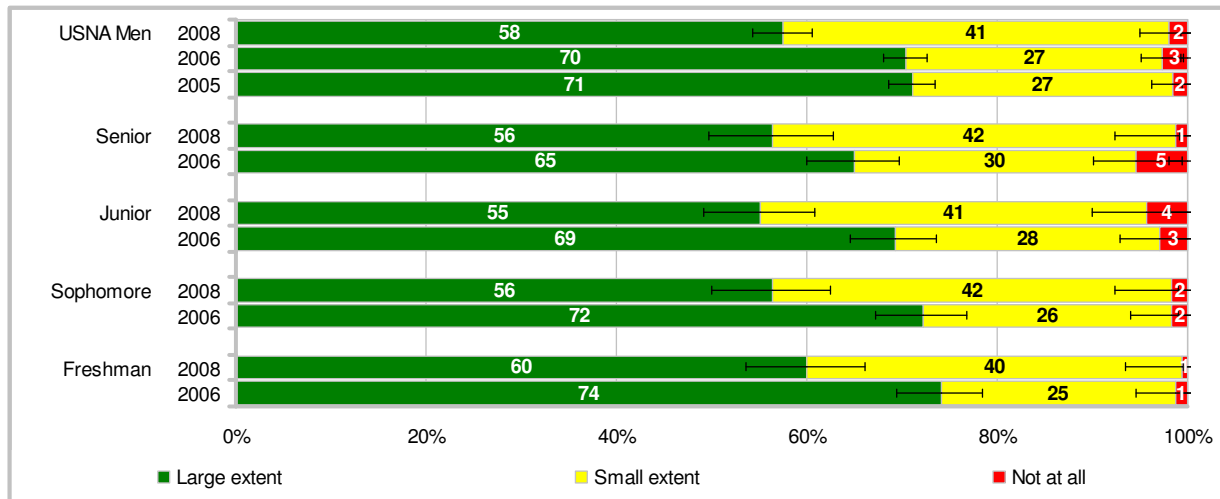


SAGR 2008 Q9a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 101.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Midshipman Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q9a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

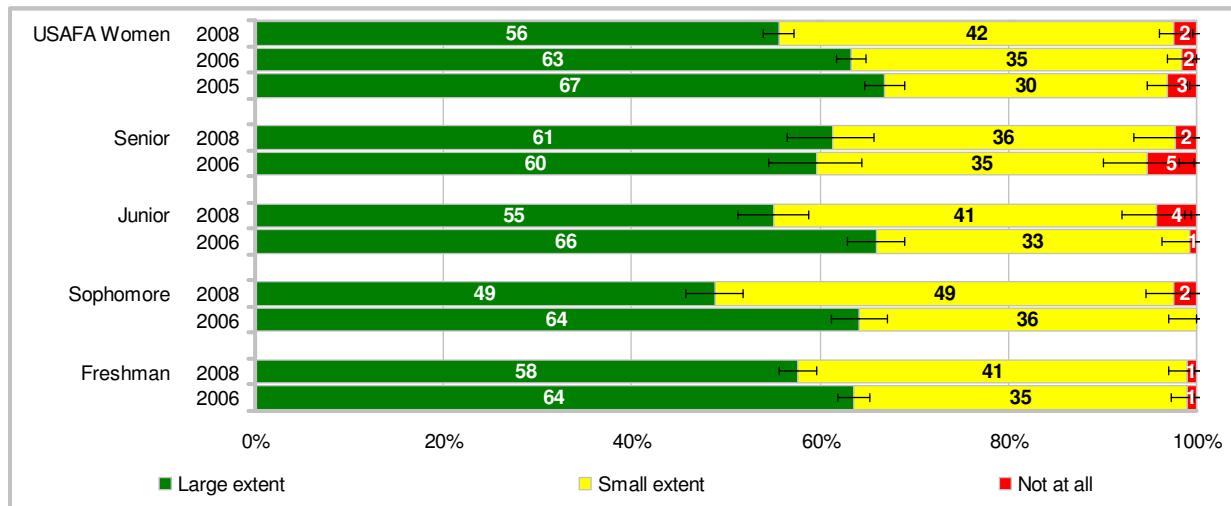
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated, to a large extent, that midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (37% vs. 53%) and 2005 (37% vs. 57%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 100). The percentage of women overall who indicated that midshipman leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 4%) and 2005 (6% vs. 4%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 3%).

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated, to a large extent, that midshipman leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (58% vs. 70%) and 2005 (58% vs. 71%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 101). The percentage of senior men who indicated that midshipman leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 5%).

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 56% of USAFA women (Figure 102) and 71% of men (Figure 103) indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. Two percent of women and 1% of men indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated. Senior (61%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (49%) women were less likely. Junior (4%) women were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated, whereas freshman (1%) women were less likely. Junior (78%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated.

Figure 102.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year

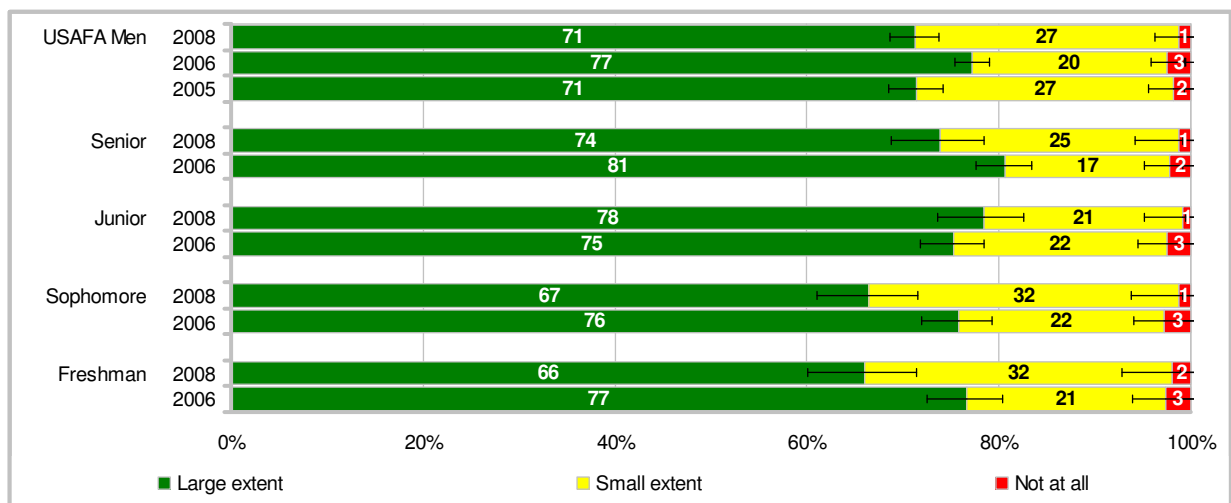


SAGR 2008 Q9a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 103.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadet Leaders Create a Culture in Which Sexual Harassment Is Not Tolerated, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q9a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (56% vs. 63%) and 2005 (56% vs. 67%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006

(Figure 102). The percentage of senior women who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 5%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 1%, and 2% vs. 0%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated, to a large extent, that cadet leaders create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (71% vs. 77%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 103). The percentage of men overall who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 3%); the percentage of junior men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 3%).⁴⁷

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 likely than sexual harassment to lead to major disciplinary action. For these reasons, students might be less willing either to report incidents they regard as insignificant or to allow personal loyalties to influence their decisions to report incidents. Students were asked the extent to which personal loyalties to others at the Academy would affect other students' willingness to report sexual assault and 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. Students who indicated in the questions in this section no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

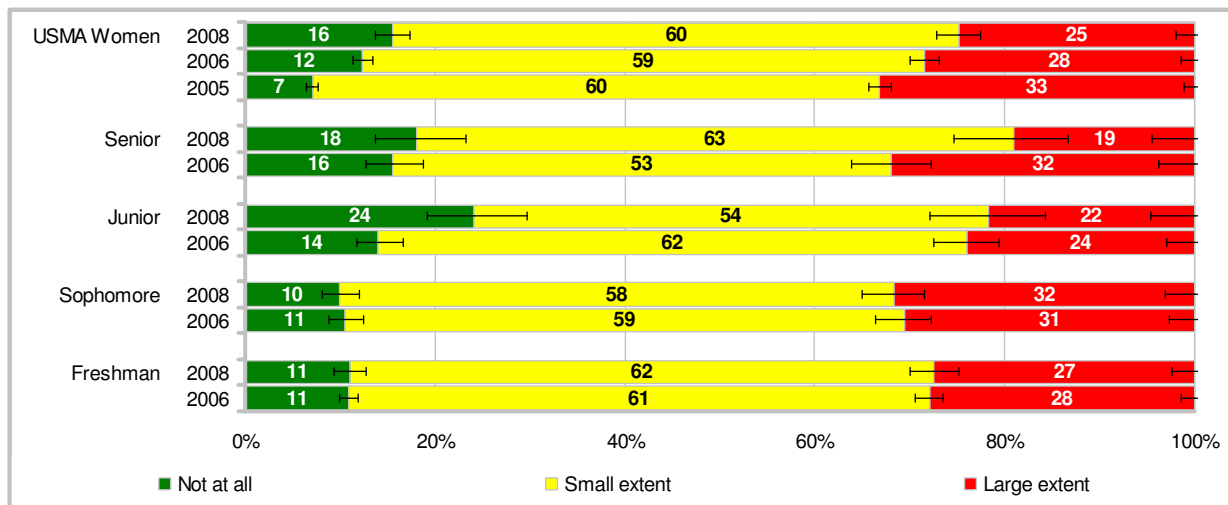
Personal Loyalties Affecting Reporting of Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 25% of USMA women (Figure 104) and 15% of men (Figure 105) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault. Sixteen percent of women and 32% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault. Sophomore (32%) 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, whereas senior (19%) women were less likely. Junior (24%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (10%) and freshman (11%) women were less likely. Freshman (25%) men were less likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault.

⁴⁷ Note that the percentage of sophomore men at USAFA who indicated that cadet leaders do not create a culture in which sexual harassment is not tolerated was also 1% in 2008 and 3% in 2006. This percentage is not significantly different between the two survey years due to a higher margin of error for sophomore men responding to this question.

Figure 104.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

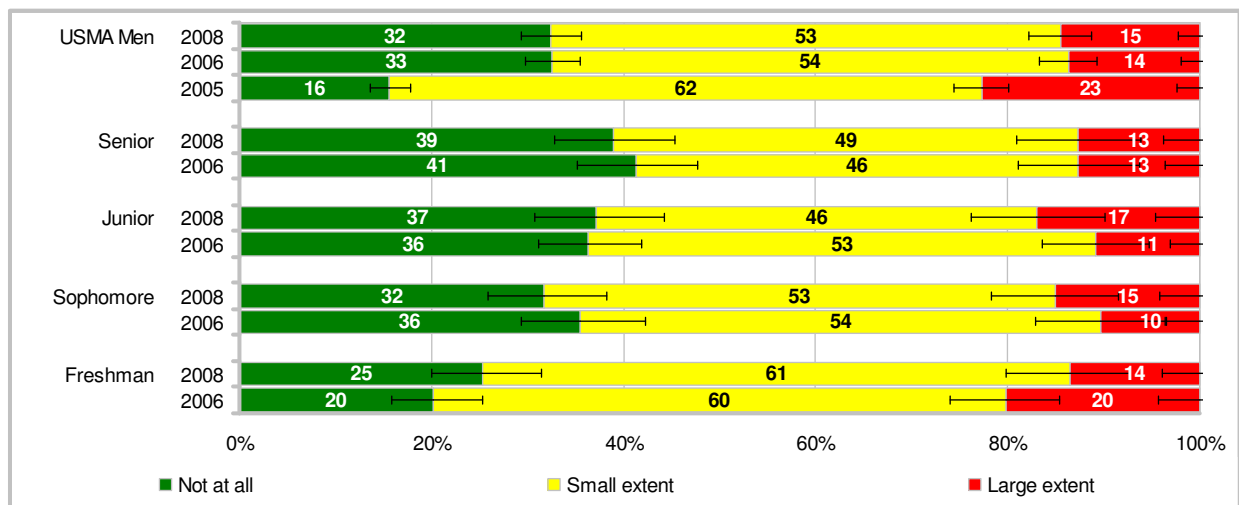


SAGR 2008 Q10b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 105.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10b

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 8

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 28%) and 2005 (25% vs. 33%); the percentage of senior women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (19% vs. 32%) (Figure 104). The

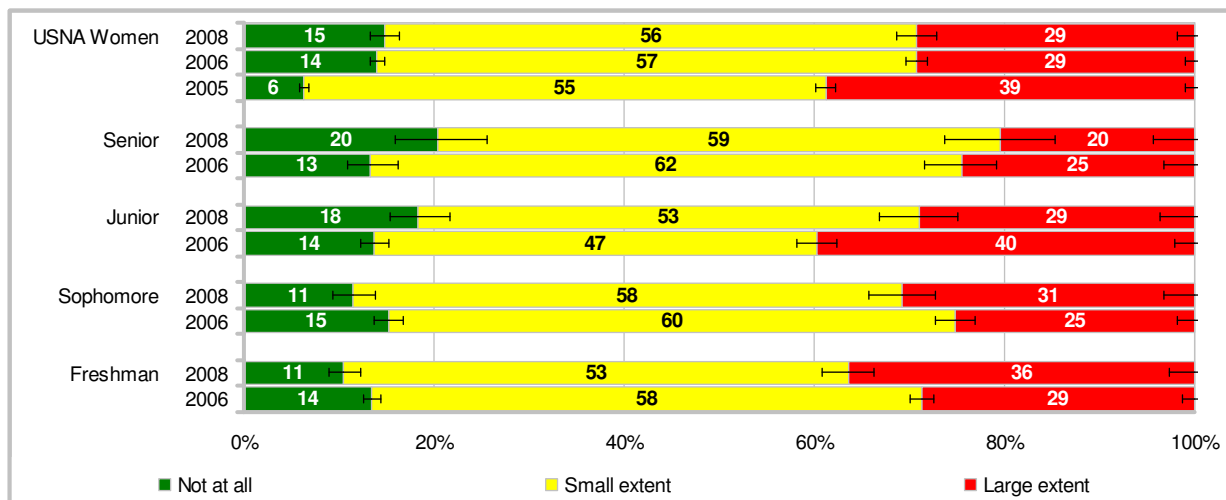
percentage of women overall who indicated that students do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (16% vs. 12%) and 2005 (16% vs. 7%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 14%).

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (15% vs. 23%); the percentage of freshman men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 20%) (Figure 105). The percentage of men overall who indicated that students do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (32% vs. 16%).

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 29% of USNA women (Figure 106) and 17% of men (Figure 107) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault. Fifteen percent of women and 28% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault. Freshman (36%) 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, whereas senior (20%) women were less likely. Senior (20%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, whereas sophomore and freshman (both 11%) women were less likely. Sophomore (25%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent. Senior (38%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault.

Figure 106.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

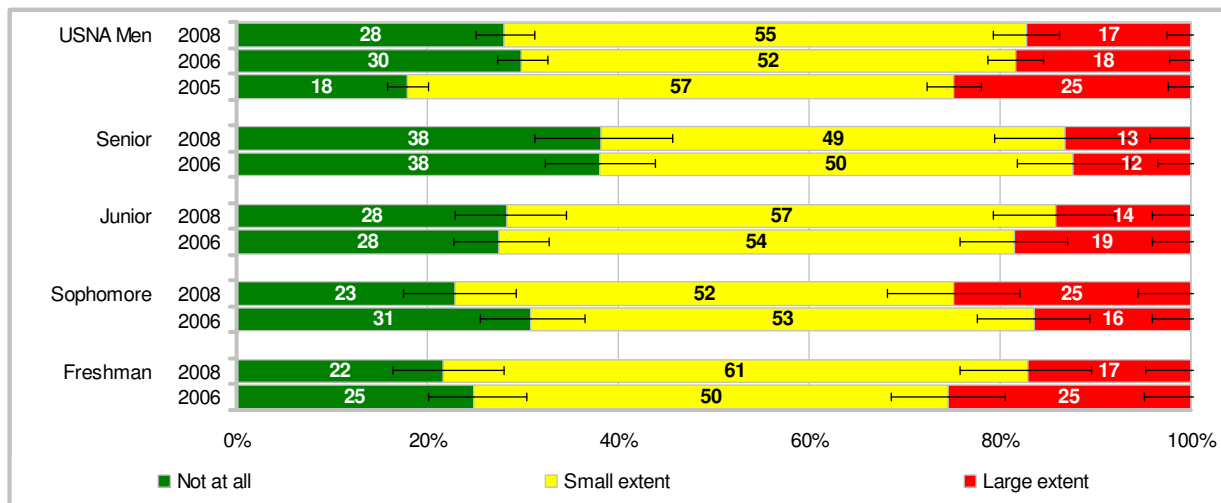


SAGR 2008 Q10b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 107.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10b

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 8

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (29% vs. 39%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 40%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 25% and 36% vs. 29%, respectively) (Figure 106). The percentage of women overall who indicated that students do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (15% vs. 6%). The percentages of senior and junior women were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 13% and 18% vs. 14%, respectively); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 15% and 11% vs. 14%, respectively).

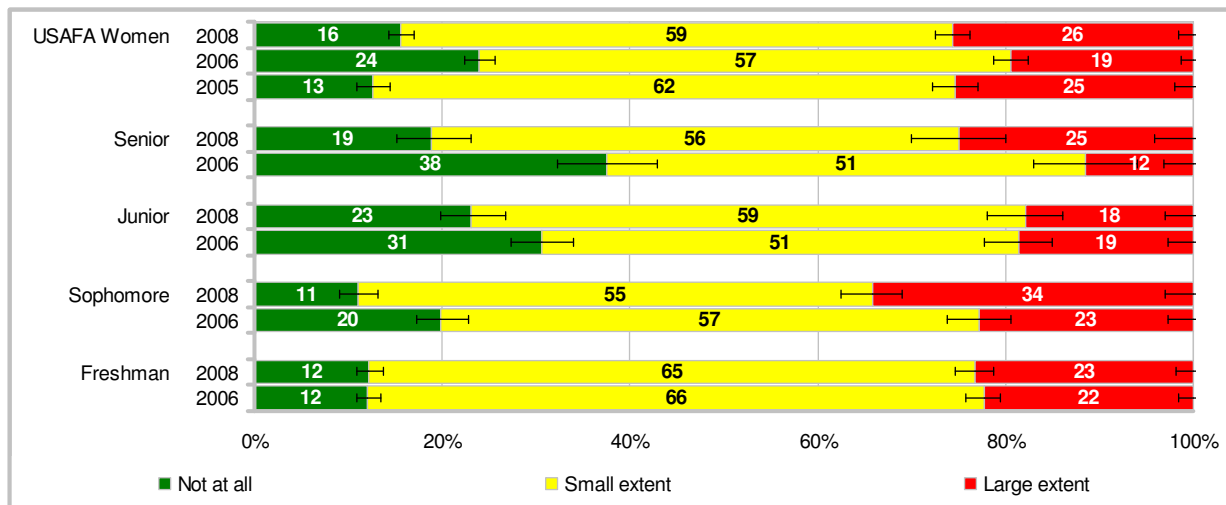
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (17% vs. 25%). The percentage of freshman men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 25%); the percentage of sophomore men was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 16%) (Figure 107). The percentage of men overall who indicated that students do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (28% vs. 18%).

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 26% of USAFA women (Figure 108) and 15% of men (Figure 109) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault. Sixteen percent of women and 26% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault. Sophomore (34%) 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, whereas junior (18%) women were less likely. Junior (23%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect

reporting of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (11%) and freshman (12%) women were less likely. Freshman (21%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, whereas junior (9%) men were less likely. Senior and junior (both 35%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (20%) and freshman (16%) men were less likely.

Figure 108.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

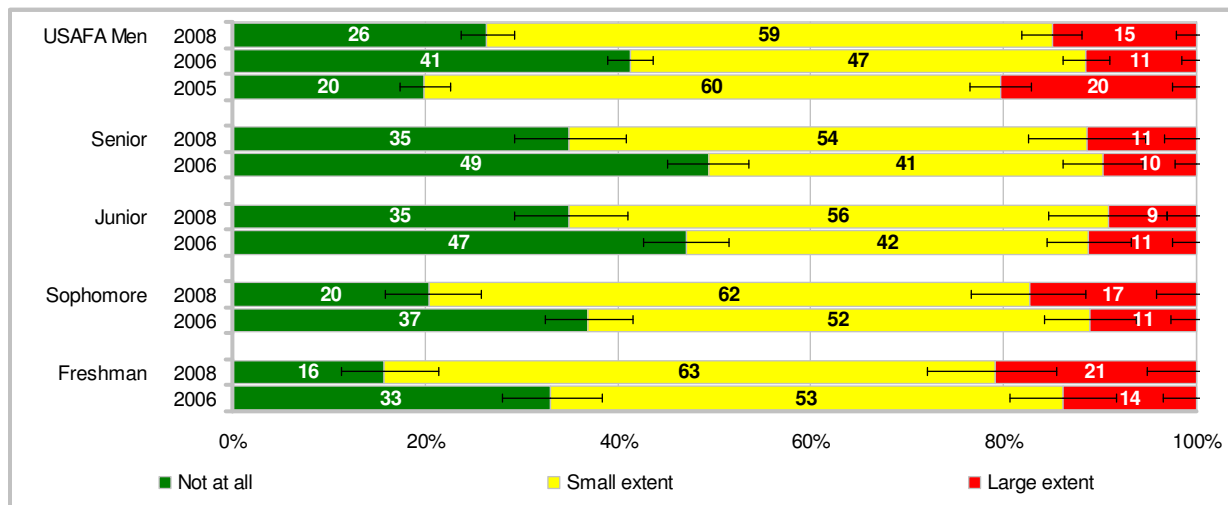


SAGR 2008 Q10b

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

Figure 109.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10b

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 19%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 12% and 34% vs. 23%, respectively) (Figure 108). The percentage of women overall who indicated that students do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (16% vs. 24%), but higher than in 2005 (16% vs. 13%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, to a large extent, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 11%), but lower than in 2005 (15% vs. 20%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 11% and 21% vs. 14%, respectively) (Figure 109). The percentage of men overall who indicated that students do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 41%), but higher than in 2005 (26% vs. 20%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

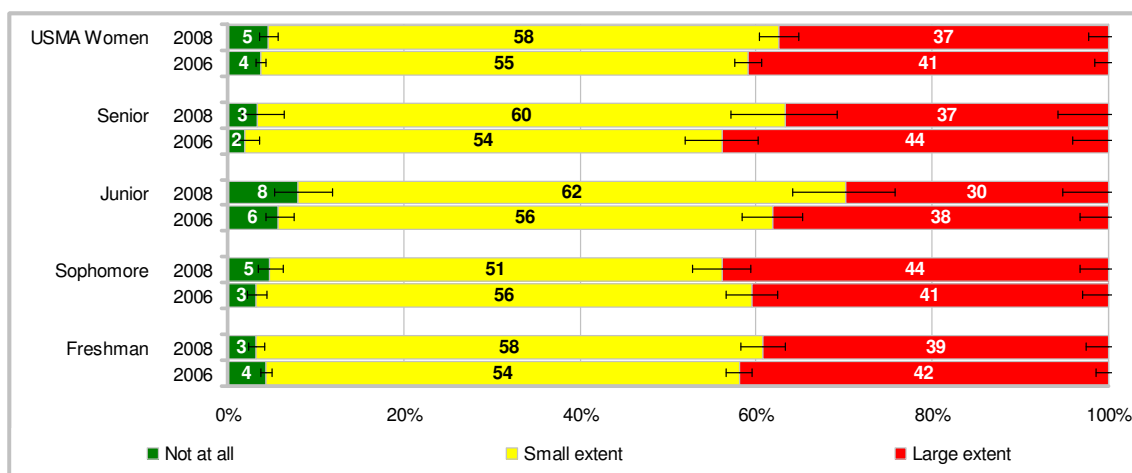
Personal Loyalties Affecting Reporting of Sexual Harassment

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 37% of USMA women (Figure 110) and 24% of men (Figure 111) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment. Five percent of women and 15% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment. Sophomore (44%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent, than

women in the other class years, whereas junior (30%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 110.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

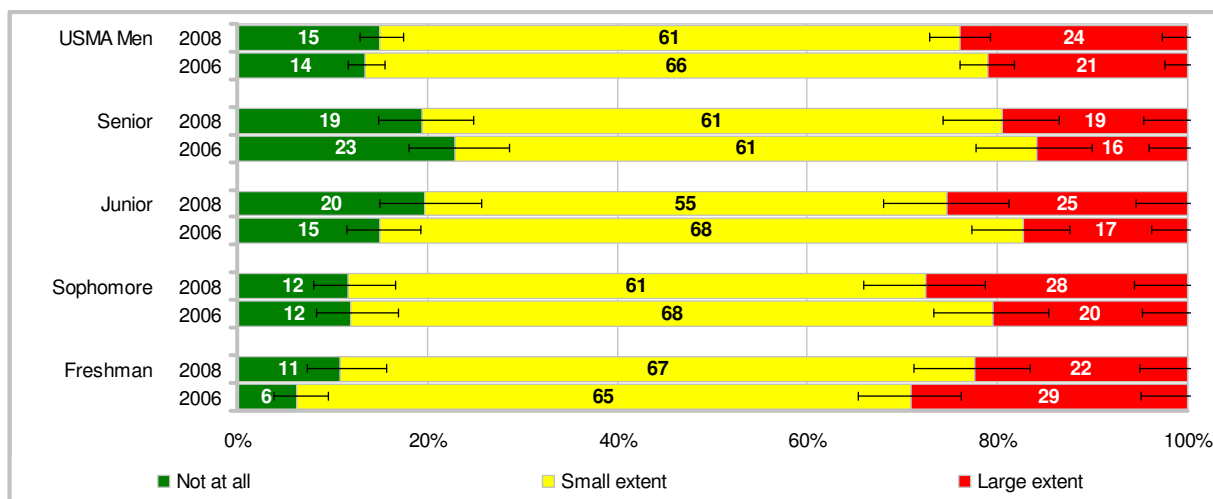


SAGR 2008 Q10a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 111.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10a

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 7

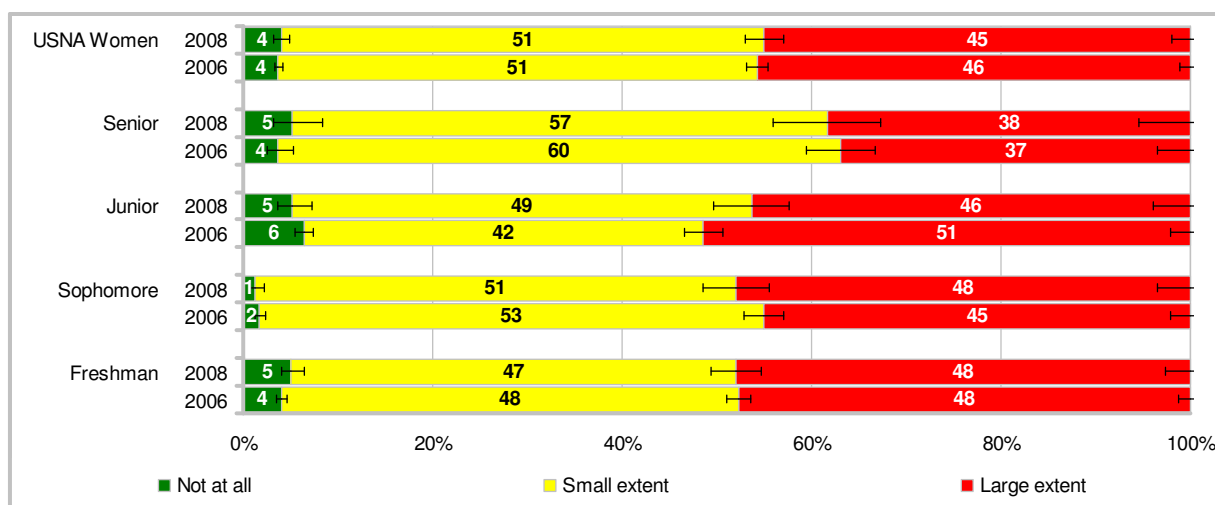
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (37% vs. 41%); the percentage of junior women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (30% vs. 38%) (Figure 110).

The percentage of junior men at USMA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 17%) (Figure 111).

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 45% of USNA women (Figure 112) and 30% of men (Figure 113) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment. Four percent of women and 8% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment. Senior (38%) women were less likely to indicate that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent, than women in the other class years. Sophomore (1%) women were less likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment. Sophomore (38%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent.

Figure 112.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

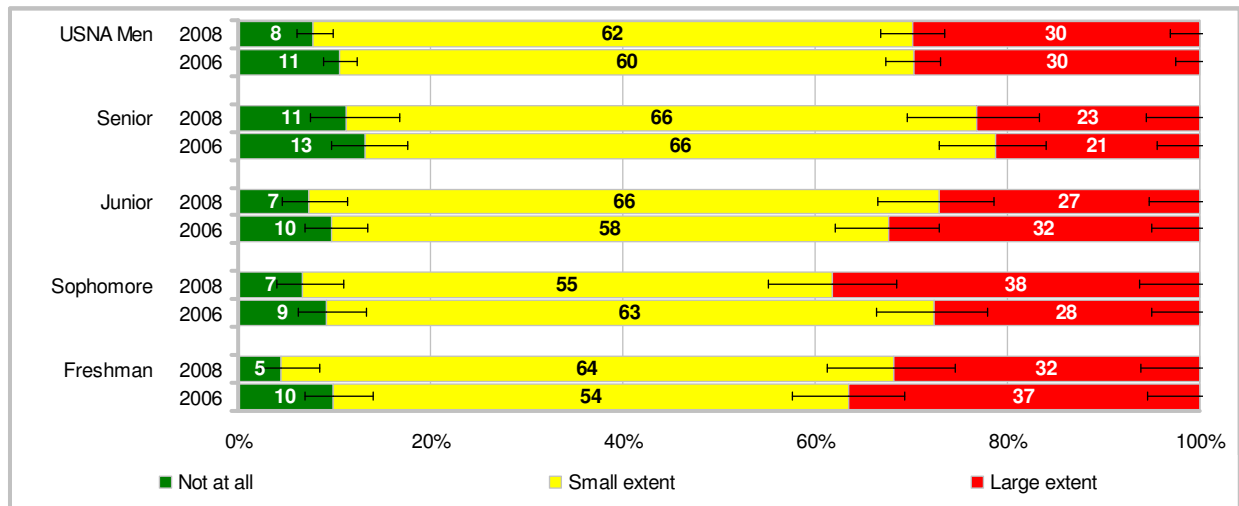


SAGR 2008 Q10a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 113.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10a

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 8

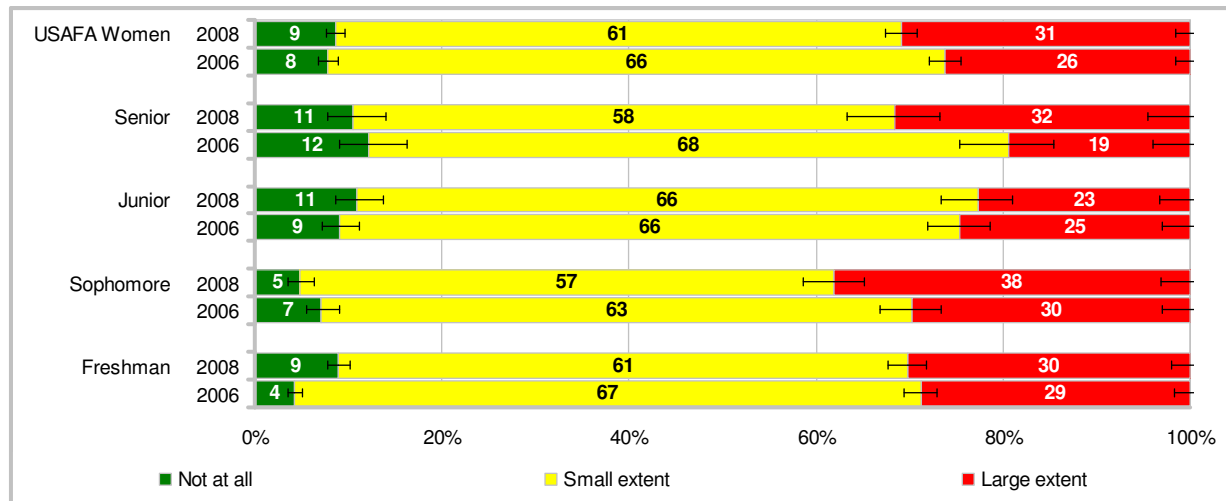
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of junior women at USNA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 51%) (Figure 112).

The percentage of sophomore men at USNA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (38% vs. 28%) (Figure 113). The percentage of men overall who indicated that students do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 11%); the percentage of freshman men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 10%).

USAF A by Class Year. In 2008, 31% of USAFA women (Figure 114) and 20% of men (Figure 115) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment. Nine percent of women and 14% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment. Sophomore (38%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent, than women in the other class years, whereas junior (23%) women were less likely. Sophomore (5%) women were less likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment. Senior (19%) and junior (21%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, whereas freshman (5%) men were less likely.

Figure 114.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

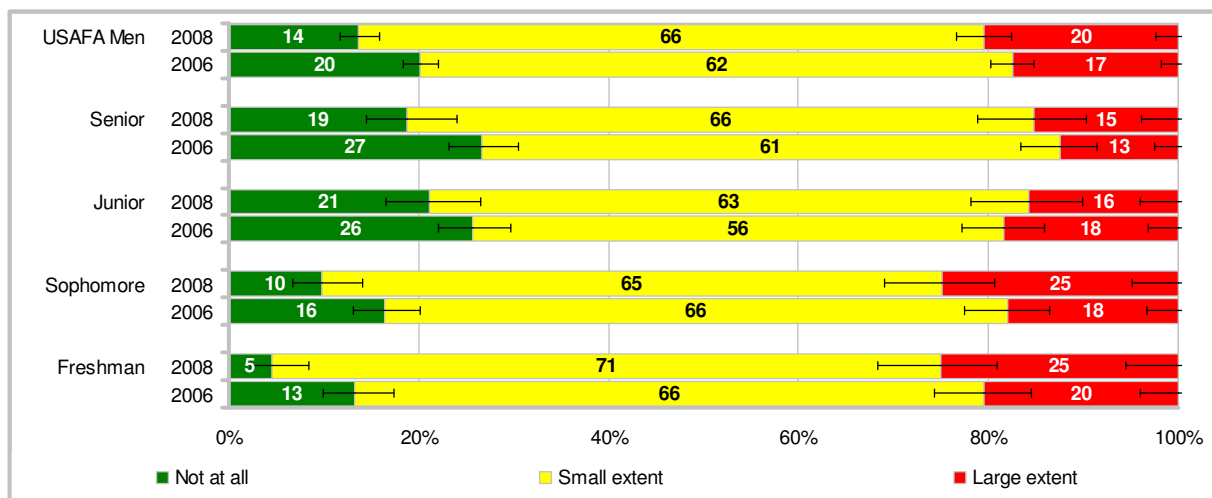


SAGR 2008 Q10a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 115.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Allow Personal Loyalties to Affect Reporting of Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10a

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 26%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (32% vs. 19% and 38% vs. 30%,

respectively) (Figure 114). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated that students do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 7%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 4%).

The percentage of sophomore men at USAFA who indicated that students allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment, to a large extent, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 18%) (Figure 115). The percentage of men overall who indicated that students do not allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 20%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006.

Organizational Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

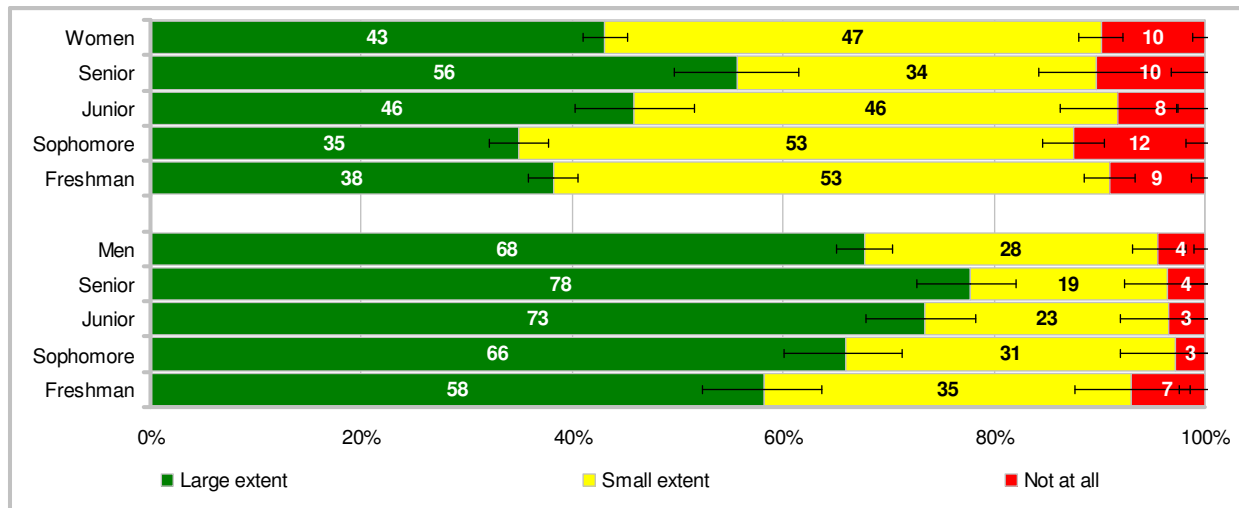
DoD, each of the Services, and each of the Academies encourages students who have experienced sexual assault and/or sexual harassment to report their experiences to the proper authorities. However, there can be barriers to reporting, such as discomfort discussing such experiences with the appropriate authorities or fear of punishment for infractions associated with the incident. Students were asked the extent to which they feel comfortable reporting sexual assault and sexual harassment 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. Students who indicated no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

Comfort Reporting Sexual Assault to Academy Staff

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 43% of USMA women and 68% of men (Figure 116) indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sexual assault to USMA staff members. Ten percent of women and 4% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual assault to USMA staff members. Senior (56%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual assault, whereas sophomore (35%) and freshman (38%) women were less likely. Senior (78%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual assault, whereas freshman (58%) men were less likely.

Figure 116.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Assault, by Class Year



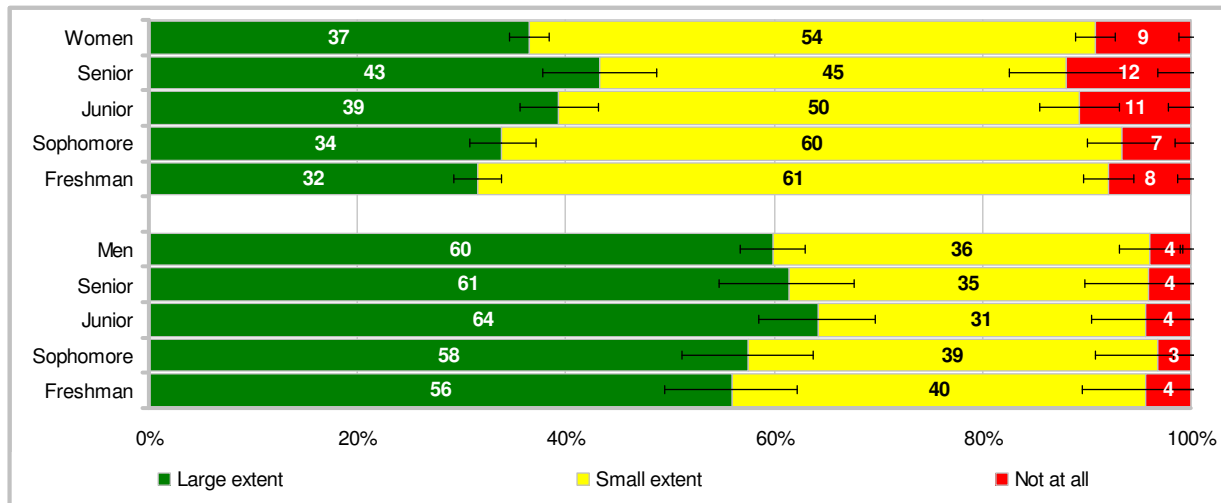
SAGR 2008 Q12a

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 37% of USNA women and 60% of men (Figure 117) indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sexual assault to USNA staff members. Nine percent of women and 4% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual assault to USNA staff members. Senior (43%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual assault, whereas freshman (32%) women were less likely. Sophomore (7%) women were less likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual assault. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 117.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Assault, by Class Year



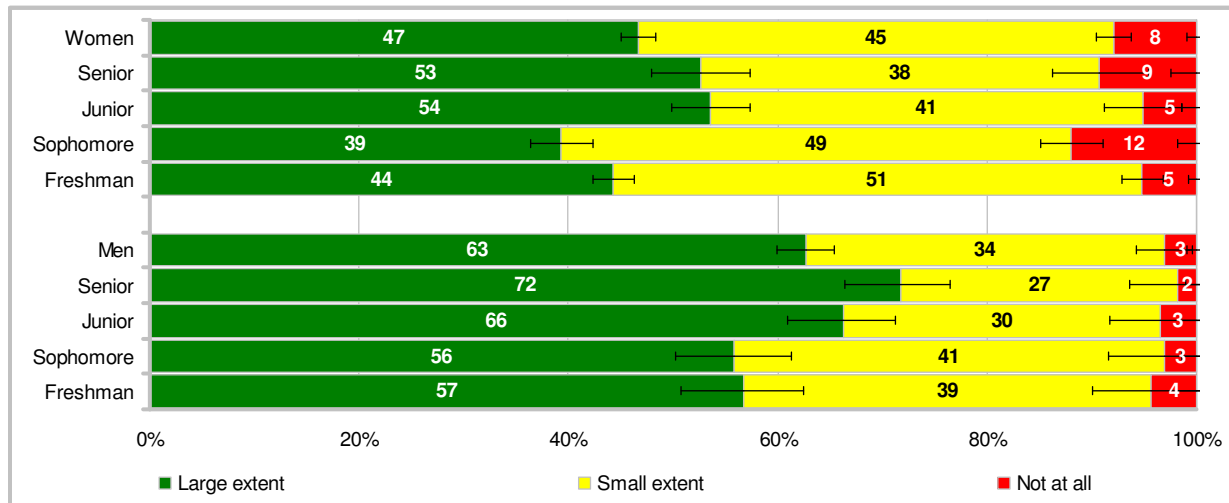
SAGR 2008 Q12a

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 47% of USAFA women and 63% of men (Figure 118) indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sexual assault to USAFA staff members. Eight percent of women and 3% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual assault to USAFA staff members. Senior (53%) and junior (54%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual assault, whereas sophomore (39%) women were less likely. Sophomore (12%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual assault, whereas junior and freshman (both 5%) women were less likely. Senior (72%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual assault, whereas sophomore (56%) men were less likely.

Figure 118.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q12a

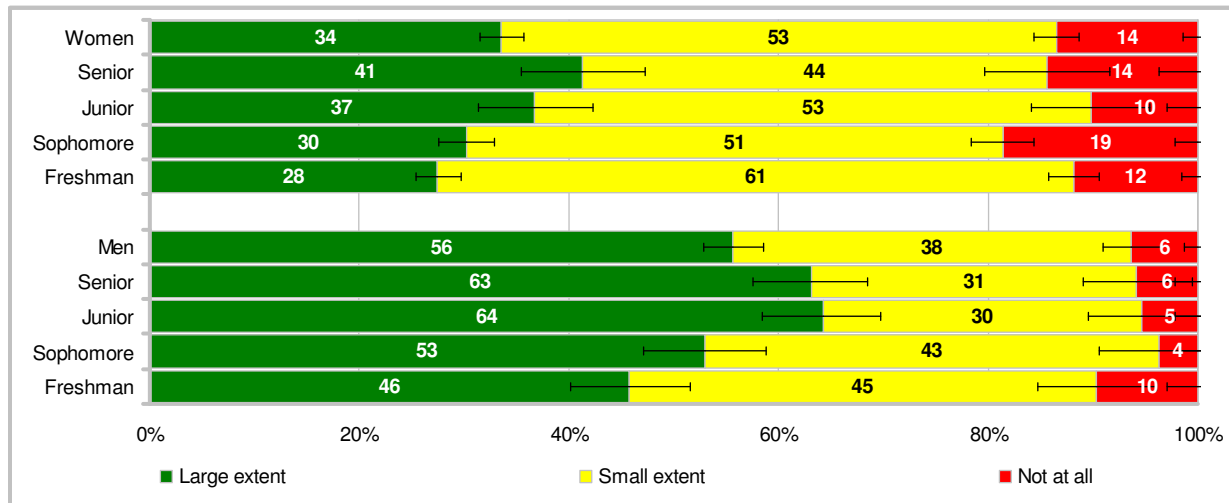
Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Comfort Reporting Sexual Harassment to Academy Staff

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 34% of USMA women and 56% of men (Figure 119) indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sexual harassment to USMA staff members. Fourteen percent of women and 6% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment to USMA staff members. Senior (41%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual harassment, whereas freshman (28%) women were less likely. Sophomore (19%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment. Senior (63%) and junior (64%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual harassment, whereas freshman (46%) men were less likely.

Figure 119.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Harassment, by Class Year



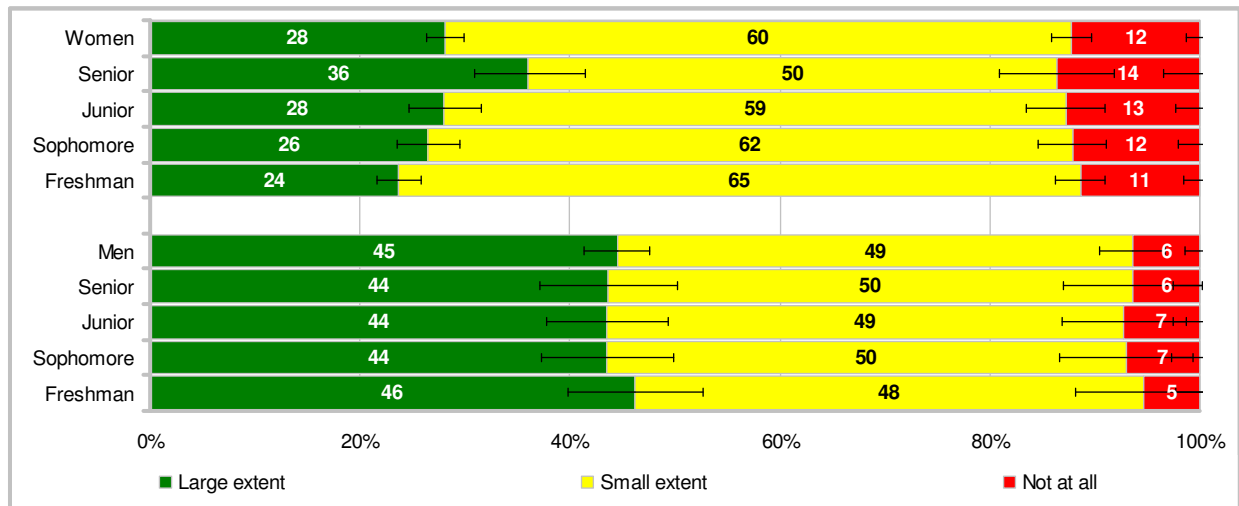
SAGR 2008 Q12b

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 28% of USNA women and 45% of men (Figure 120) indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sexual harassment to USNA staff members. Twelve percent of women and 6% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment to USNA staff members. Senior (36%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual harassment, whereas freshman (24%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 120.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Harassment, by Class Year



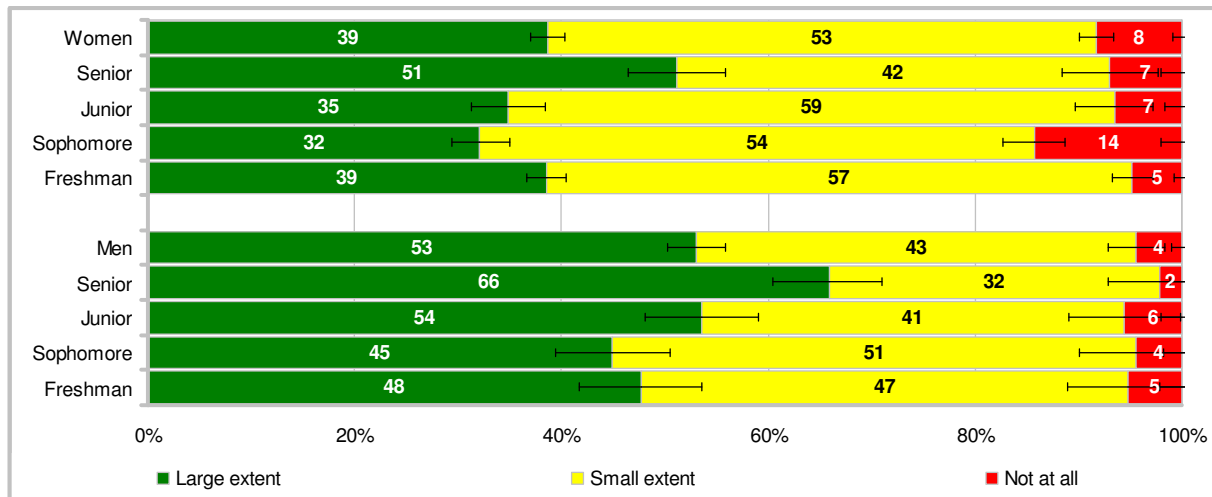
SAGR 2008 Q12b

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 39% of USAFA women and 53% of men (Figure 121) indicated they feel comfortable, to a large extent, reporting sexual harassment to USAFA staff members. Eight percent of women and 4% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment to USAFA staff members. Senior (51%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual harassment, whereas junior (35%) and sophomore (32%) women were less likely. Sophomore (14%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy do not feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment, whereas freshman (5%) women were less likely. Senior (66%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate comfort, to a large extent, with reporting sexual harassment, whereas sophomore (45%) men were less likely.

Figure 121.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Comfort Reporting Sexual Harassment, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q12b

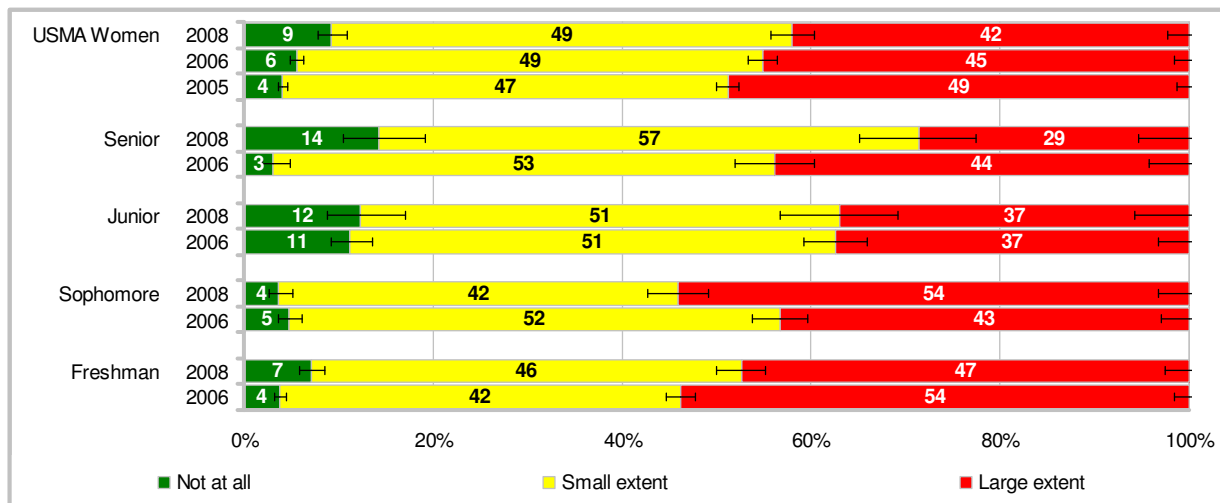
Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Collateral Misconduct

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 42% of USMA women (Figure 122) and 27% of men (Figure 123) 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. Nine percent of women and 20% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking. Sophomore (54%) and freshman (47%) 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, whereas senior (29%) women were less likely. Senior (14%) 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, whereas sophomore (4%) women were less likely. Freshman (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. Senior (27%) 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, whereas freshman (13%) men were less likely.

Figure 122.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year

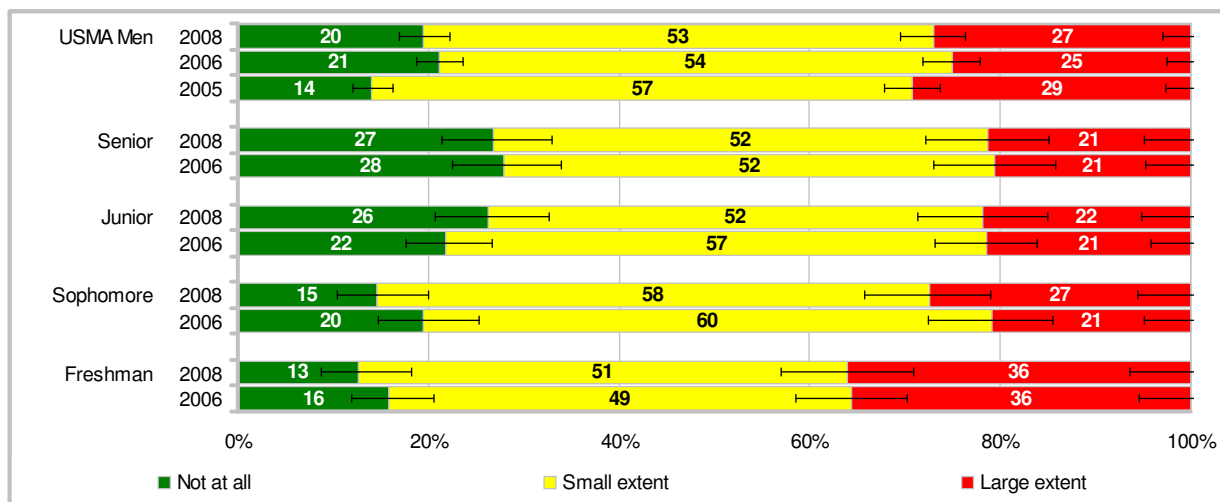


SAGR 2008 Q10c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 123.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10c

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 8

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who 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, was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (42% vs. 45%) and 2005 (42% vs. 49%); the

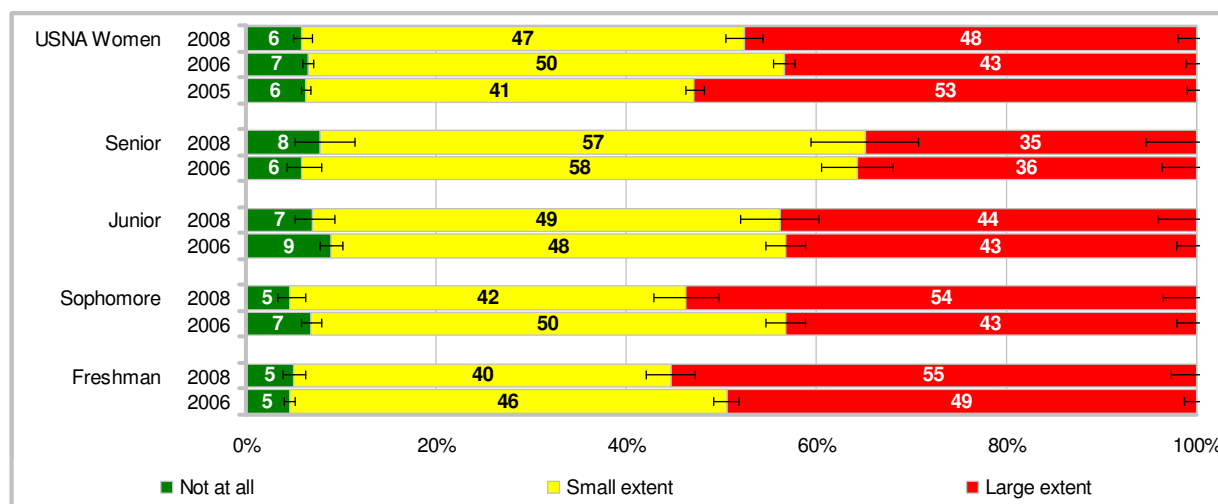
percentages of senior and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (29% vs. 44% and 47% vs. 54%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 43%) (Figure 122). The percentage of women overall who indicated that students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 6%) and 2005 (9% vs. 4%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 3% and 7% vs. 4%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall who indicated that students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (20% vs. 14%) (Figure 123).

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 48% of USNA women (Figure 124) and 30% of men (Figure 125) 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. Six percent of women and 15% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking. Sophomore (54%) and freshman (55%) 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, whereas senior (35%) women were less likely. Junior (23%) men were less 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. Freshman (9%) men were less 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 124.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year

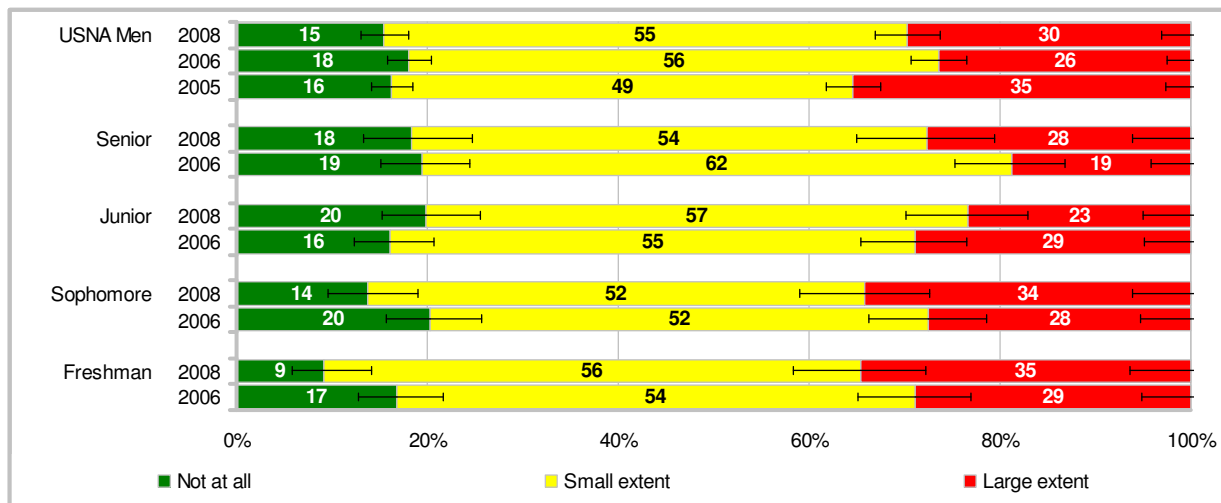


SAGR 2008 Q10c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 125.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10c

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 8

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who 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, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (48% vs. 43%), but lower than in 2005 (48% vs. 53%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 43% and 55% vs. 49%, respectively) (Figure 124). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated that students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 7%).

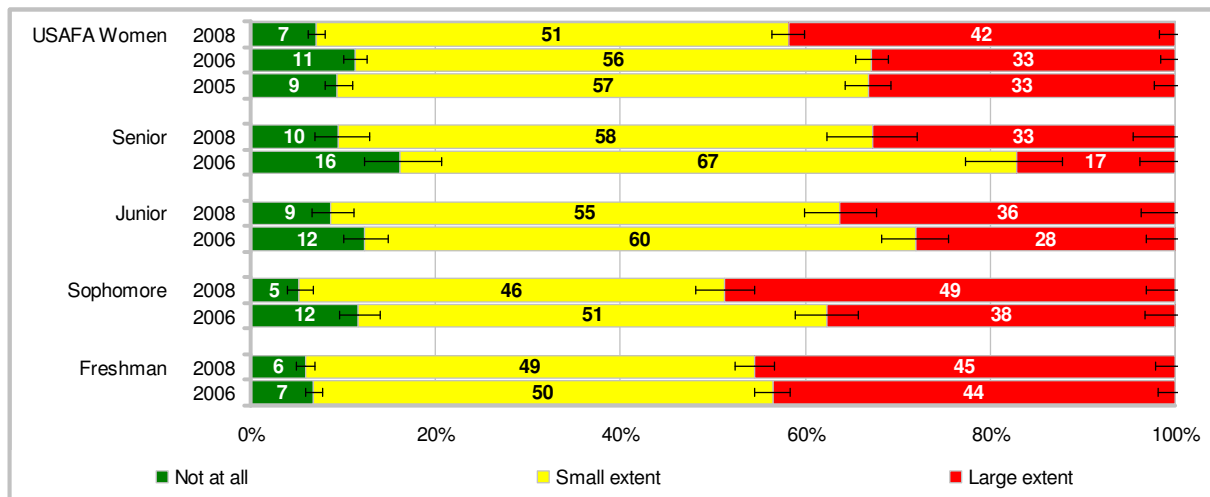
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking, was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (30% vs. 35%); the percentage of senior men was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 19%) (Figure 125). The percentage of freshman men who indicated that students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 17%).

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 42% of USAFA women (Figure 126) and 28% of men (Figure 127) 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. Seven percent of women and 19% of men indicated that students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking. Sophomore (49%) and freshman (45%) 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, whereas senior (33%) and junior (36%) women were less likely. Sophomore (5%) women were less likely to indicate students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions. Sophomore (35%) 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, whereas senior (20%) men were less likely. Freshman (10%) men were less 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 126.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year

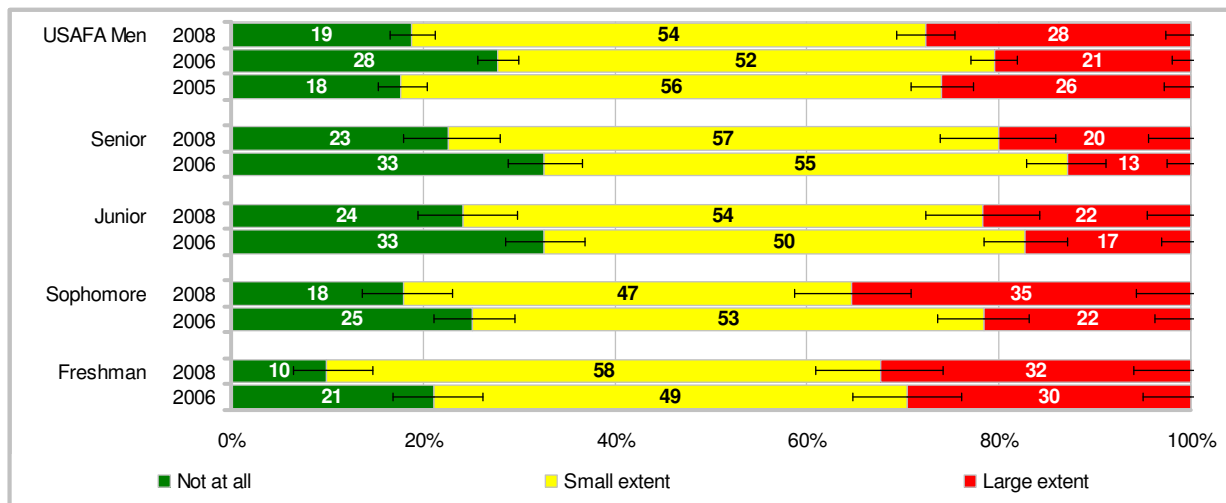


SAGR 2008 Q10c

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

Figure 127.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Do Not Report Sexual Assault Out of Concern They or Others Will Be Punished for Infractions, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10c

Margins of error range from ± 3 to ± 7

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who 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, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (42% vs. 33%) and 2005 (42% vs. 33%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all higher in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 126). The percentage of women overall who indicated that students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 11%) and 2005 (7% vs. 9%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who 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, was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (28% vs. 21%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 13% and 35% vs. 22%, respectively) (Figure 127). The percentage of men overall who indicated that students at their Academy do not avoid reporting sexual assault out of concern they or others would be punished for infractions was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (19% vs. 28%); this finding was true for all class years.

Reporting Students Who Engage in Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

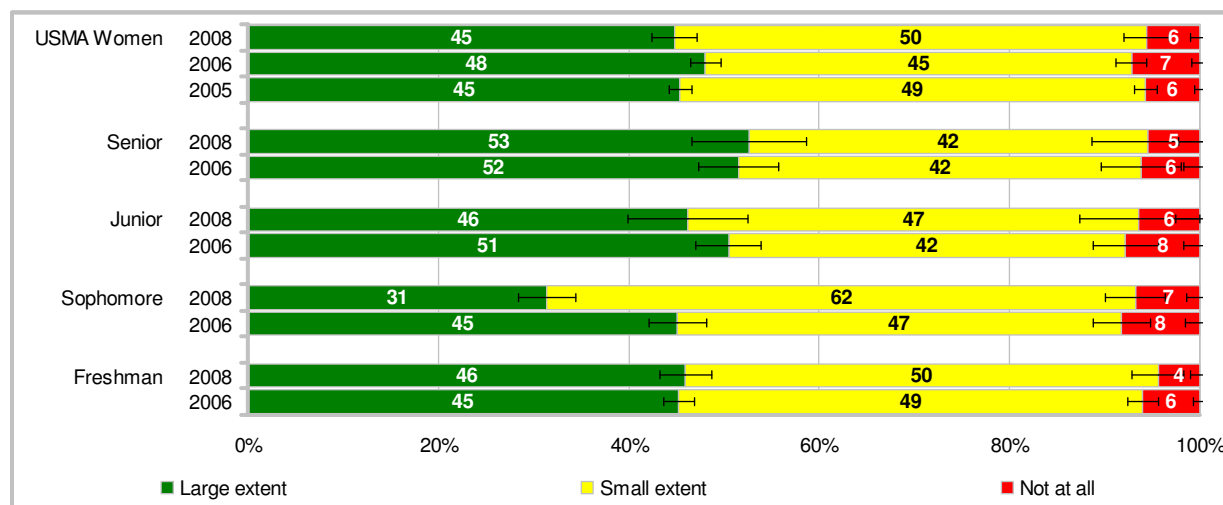
Reporting Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault

As discussed in Chapter 2, unwanted sexual contact, 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.

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 45% of USMA women (Figure 128) and 71% of men (Figure 129) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. Six 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. Senior (53%) 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, whereas sophomore (31%) women were less likely. Senior (78%) 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.

Figure 128.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

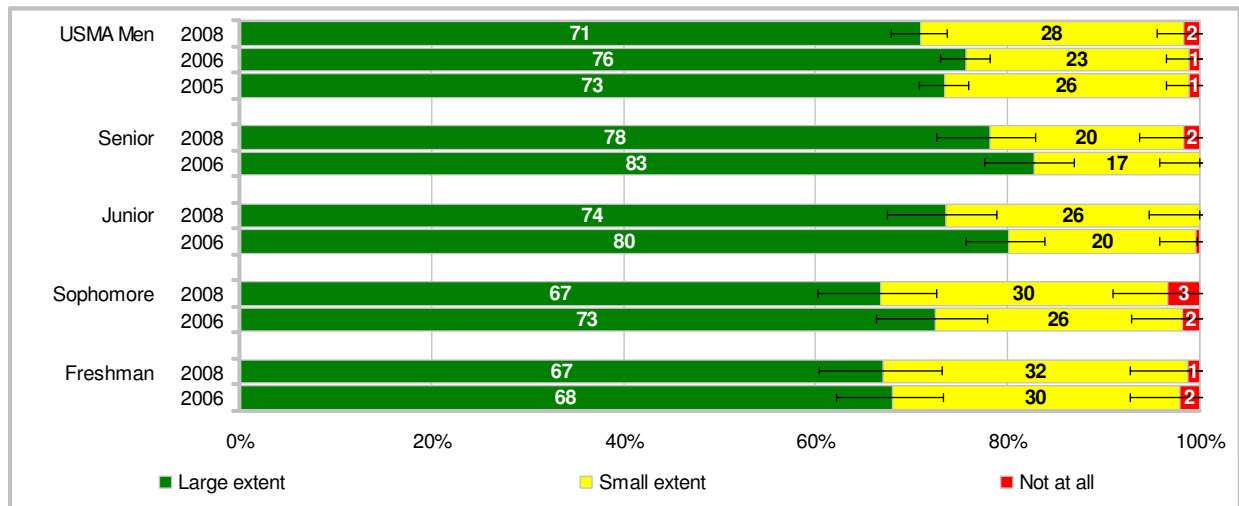


SAGR 2008 Q11c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 129.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q11c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

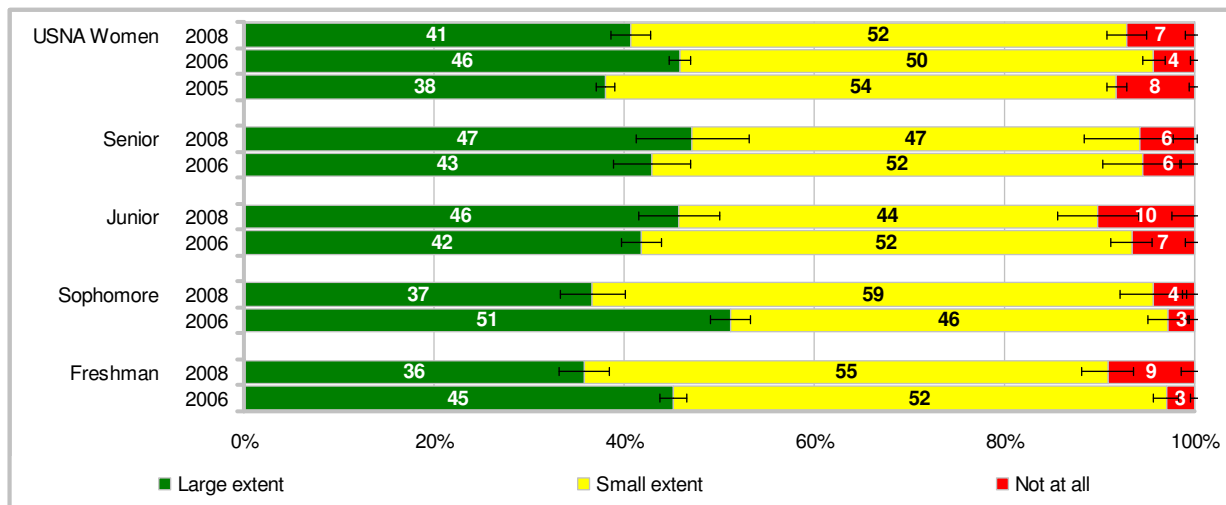
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who commit sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (45% vs. 48%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 45%) (Figure 128). The percentage of freshman women who indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 6%).

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who commit sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (71% vs. 76%) (Figure 129). The percentage of senior men who indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 0%).

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 41% of USNA women (Figure 130) and 67% of men (Figure 131) 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 3% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. Sophomore (37%) and freshman (36%) women were less 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. Junior (10%) women were more likely to indicate students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault, whereas sophomore (4%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 130.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

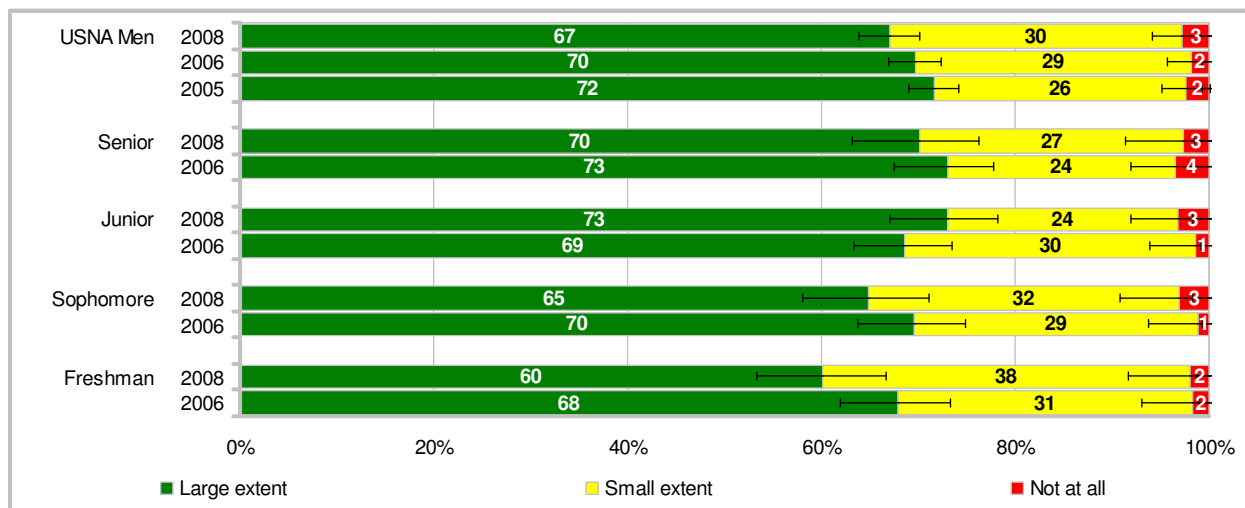


SAGR 2008 Q11c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 131.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q11c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who commit sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (41% vs. 46%), but higher than in 2005 (41% vs. 38%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008

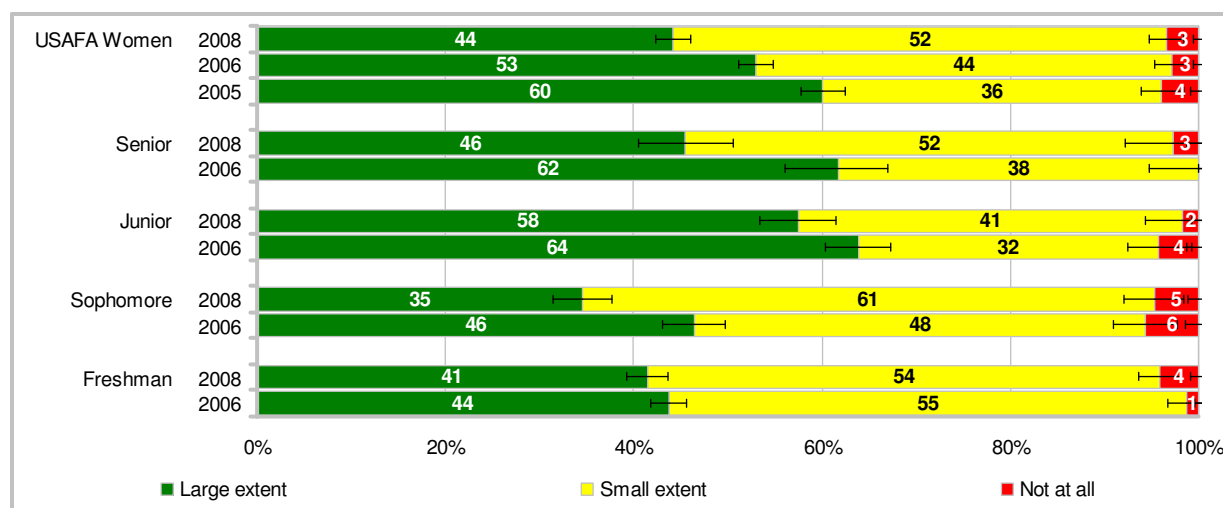
than in 2006 (37% vs. 51% and 36% vs. 45%, respectively) (Figure 130). The percentage of women overall who indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 4%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 7% and 9% vs. 3%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who commit sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (67% vs. 72%) (Figure 131).

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 44% of USAFA women (Figure 132) and 66% of men (Figure 133) 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 1% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. Junior (58%) 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, whereas sophomore (35%) women were less likely. Junior (2%) women were less likely to indicate students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 132.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

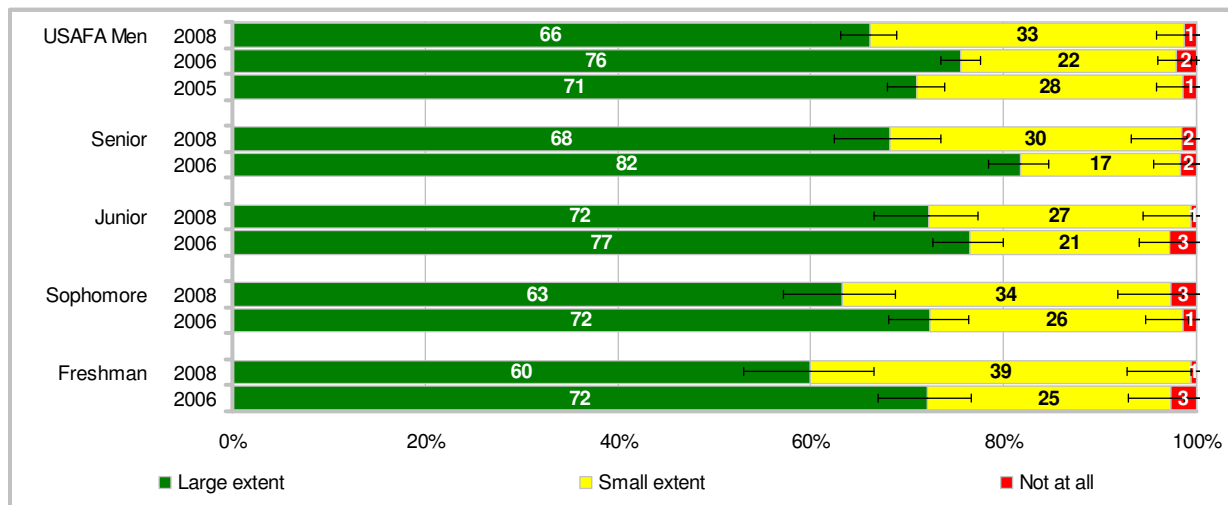


SAGR 2008 Q11c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 133.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Commit Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q11c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who commit sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (44% vs. 53%) and 2005 (44% vs. 60%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 132). The percentages of senior and freshman women who indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 0% and 4% vs. 1%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 4%).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who commit sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (66% vs. 76%) and 2005 (66% vs. 71%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 133). The percentage of junior men who indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who commit sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 3%).

Reporting Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment

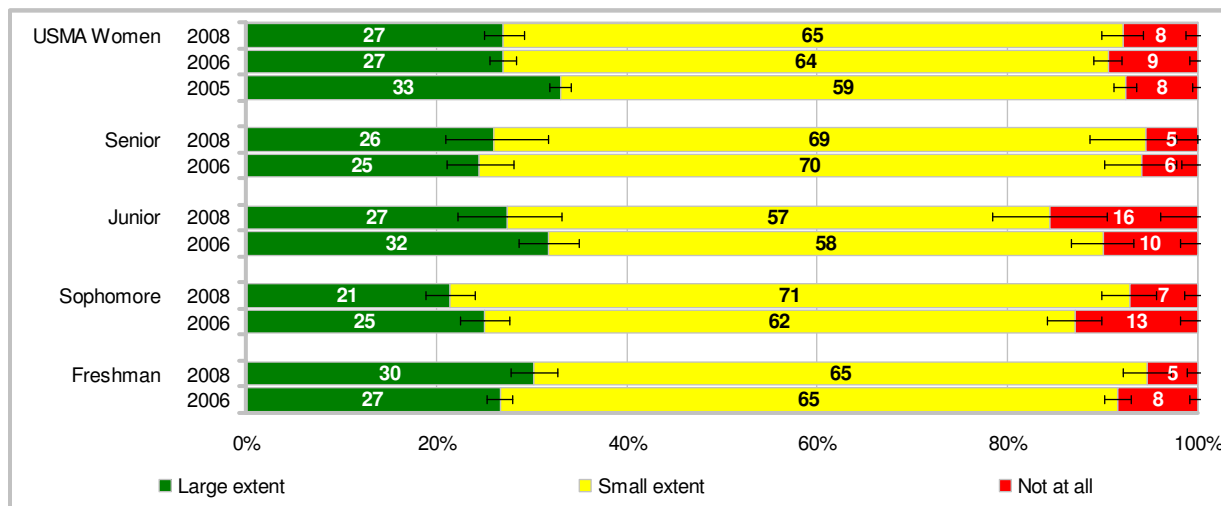
As survey results in Chapter 3 indicate, sexual harassment often involves multiple inappropriate behaviors by one or more persons over time, rather than a single incident. Students were asked the extent to which their counterparts would be willing to report repeat offenders to Academy authorities. In 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. Students who indicated in the questions in this section no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 27% of USMA women (Figure 134) and 53% of men (Figure 135) 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. Eight percent of women and 3% 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. Freshman (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 than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (21%) women were less likely. Junior (16%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, whereas freshman (5%) women were less likely. Junior (1%) men were less likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment.

Figure 134.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

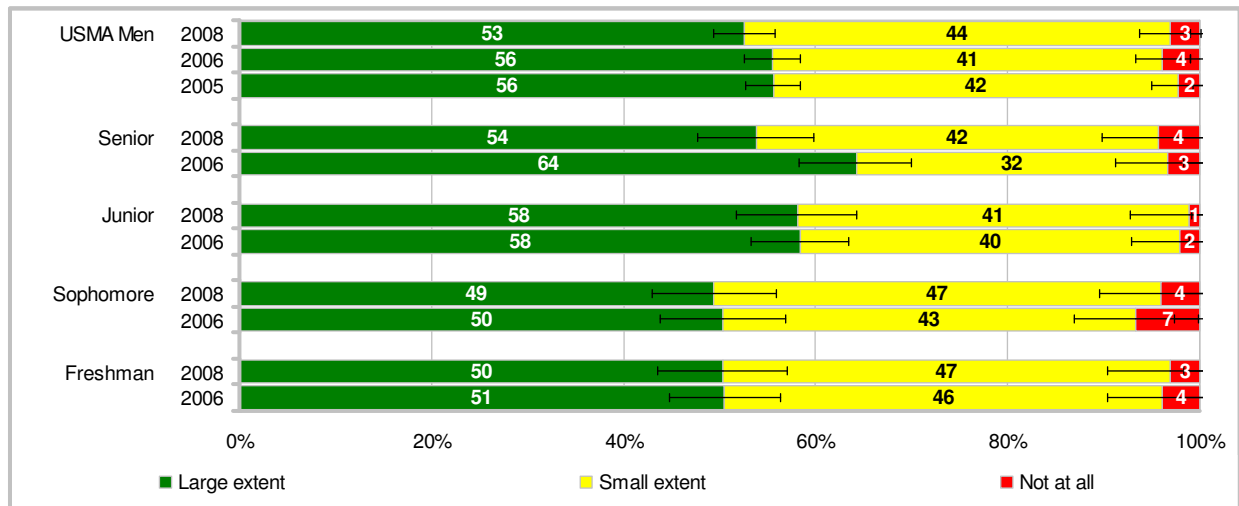


SAGR 2008 Q11b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 135.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q11b

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

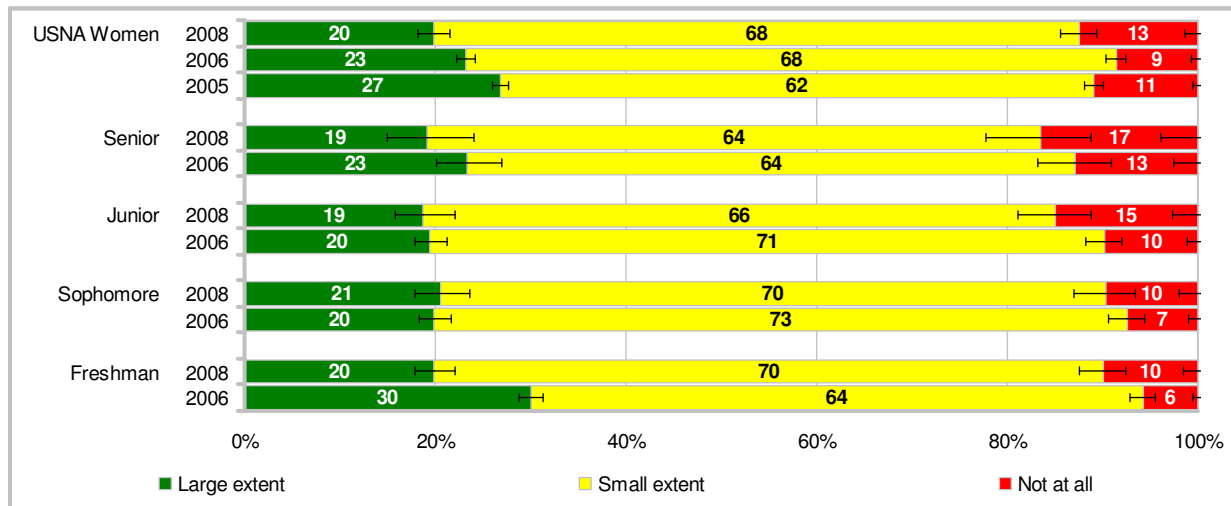
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (27% vs. 33%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (30% vs. 27%) (Figure 134). The percentage of junior women who indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (16% vs. 10%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 13% and 5% vs. 8%, respectively).

The percentage of senior men at USMA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (54% vs. 64%) (Figure 135).

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 20% of USNA women (Figure 136) and 43% of men (Figure 137) 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. Thirteen percent of women and 5% 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. Sophomore and freshman (both 10%) women were less likely to indicate that 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. Sophomore (10%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, whereas freshman (1%) men were less likely.

Figure 136.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

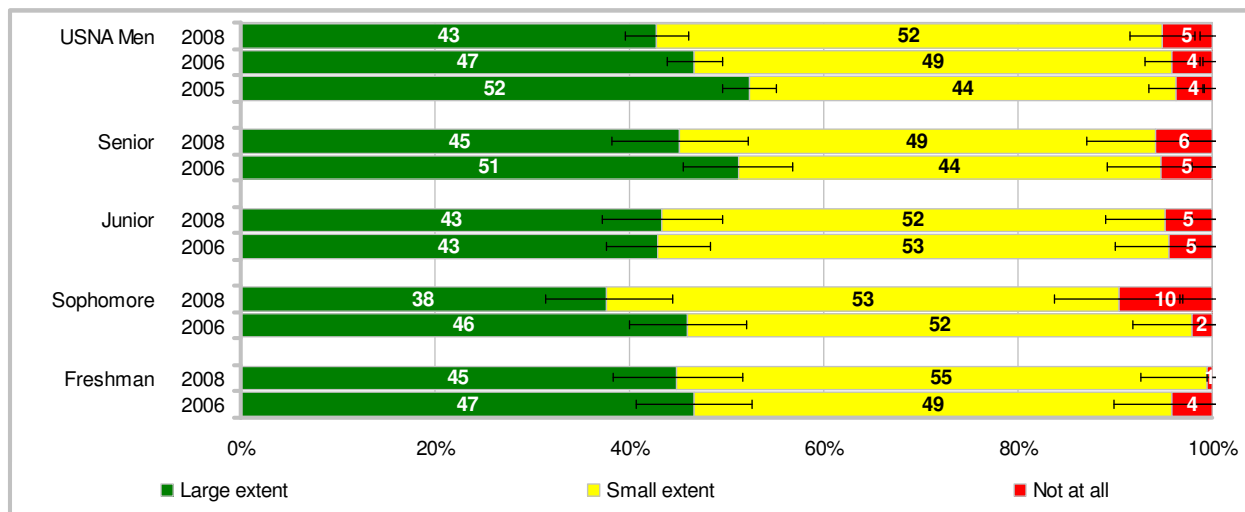


SAGR 2008 Q11b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 137.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q11b

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 8

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 23%) and 2005 (20% vs. 27%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than

in 2006 (20% vs. 30%) (Figure 136). The percentage of women overall who indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (13% vs. 9%), and 2005 (13% vs. 11%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 10% and 10% vs. 6%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (43% vs. 52%) (Figure 137). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 2%); the percentage of freshman men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 4%).

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 27% of USAFA women (Figure 138) and 45% of men (Figure 139) 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. Sophomore (21%) women were less 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 than women in the other class years. Junior (6%) women were less likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment. Sophomore (8%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, whereas senior (1%) men were less likely.

Figure 138.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

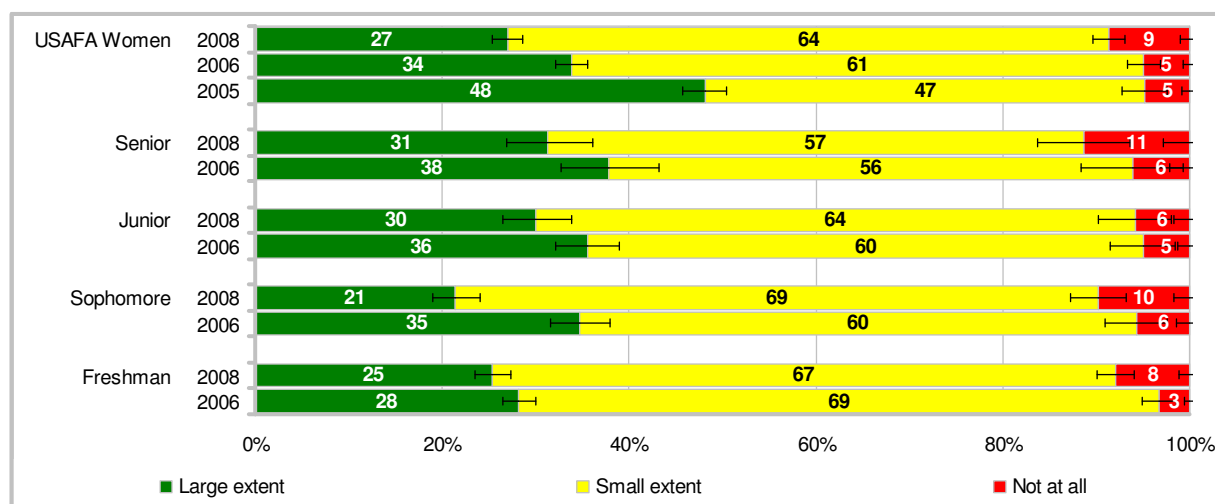
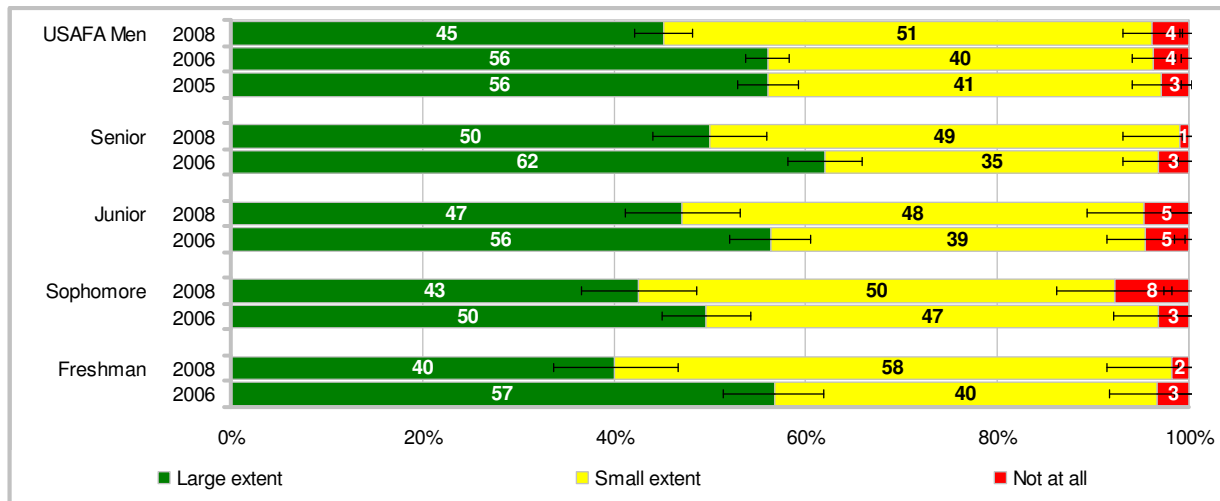


Figure 139.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Report Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q11b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 34%) and 2005 (27% vs. 48%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 138). The percentage of women overall who indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 5%) and 2005 (also 9% vs. 5%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (45% vs. 56%) and 2005 (also 45% vs. 56%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 139). The percentage of senior men who indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to report other students who engage in sexual harassment after being confronted was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 3%); the percentage of sophomore men was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 3%).

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, willingness to stop making inappropriate comments when asked, and students' personal feelings of responsibility toward stopping sexual harassment and assault. For the

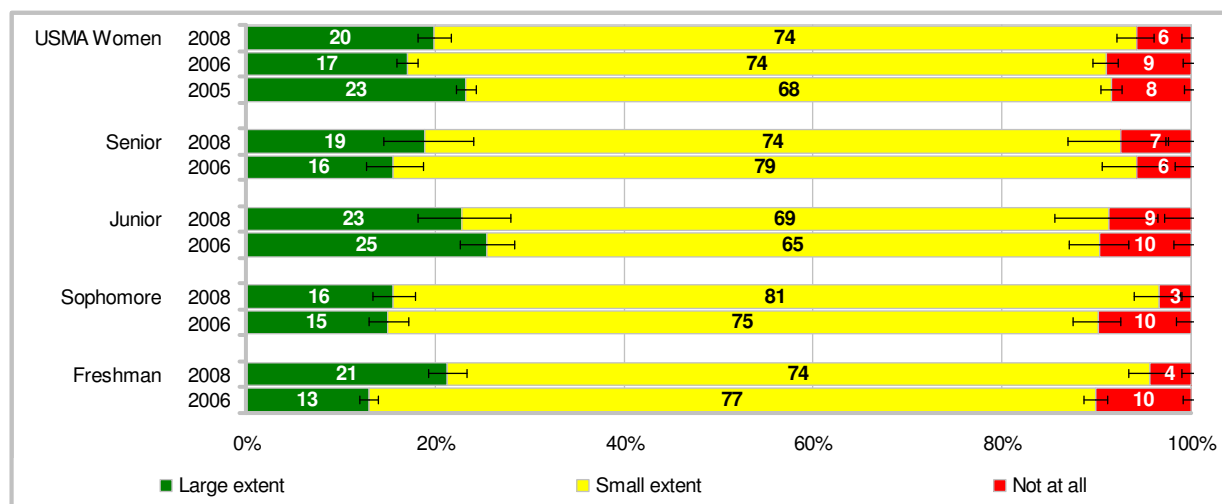
purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent. Small extent represents the combination of moderate extent and small extent. Students who indicated no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

Willingness to Confront Other Students Who Harass

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 20% of USMA women (Figure 140) and 38% of men (Figure 141) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. Six 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. Sophomore (16%) women were less 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. Sophomore (3%) women were less likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. There were no differences found for men at USMA across class years.

Figure 140.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

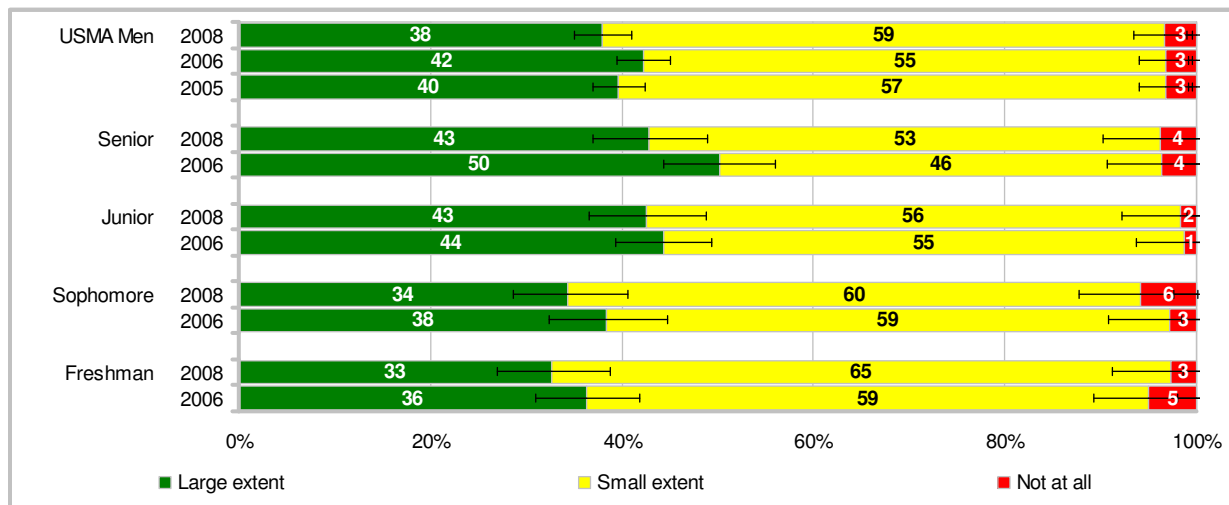


SAGR 2008 Q11a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 141.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q11a

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 17%), but lower than in 2005 (20% vs. 23%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 13%) (Figure 140). The percentage of women overall who indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 9%) and 2005 (6% vs. 8%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 10% and 4% vs. 10%, respectively).

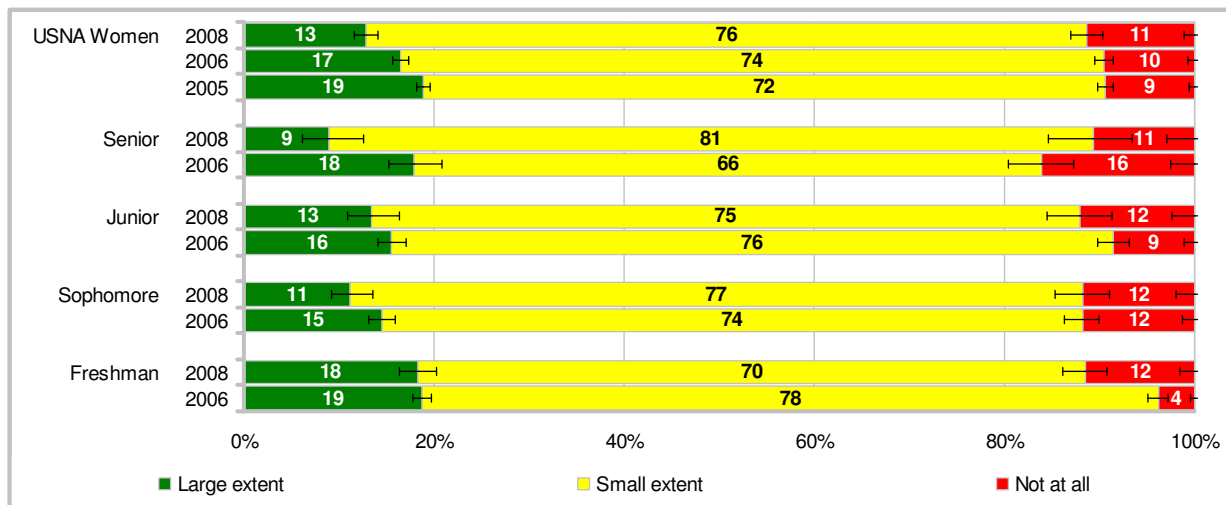
The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (38% vs. 42%) (Figure 141).

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 13% of USNA women (Figure 142) and 27% of men (Figure 143) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. Eleven percent of women and 4% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. Freshman (18%) 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, whereas senior (9%) women were less likely.

Freshman (1%) men were less likely to indicate students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment.

Figure 142.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

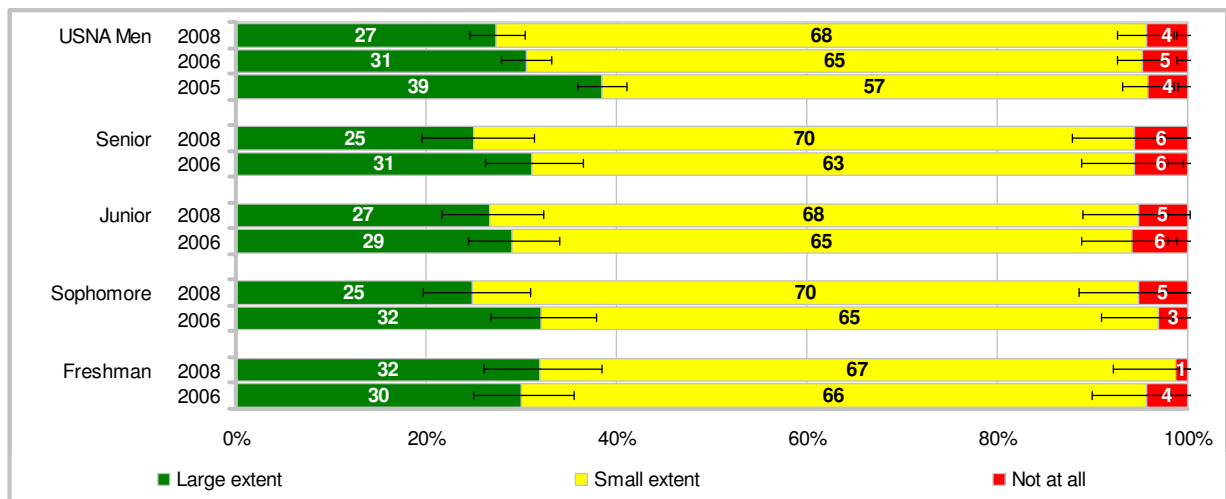


SAGR 2008 Q11a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Figure 143.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q11a

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (13% vs. 17%) and 2005 (13% vs. 19%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006

(9% vs. 18% and 11% vs. 15%, respectively) (Figure 142). The percentage of women overall who indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (11% vs. 9%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 9% and 12% vs. 4%, respectively); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 16%).

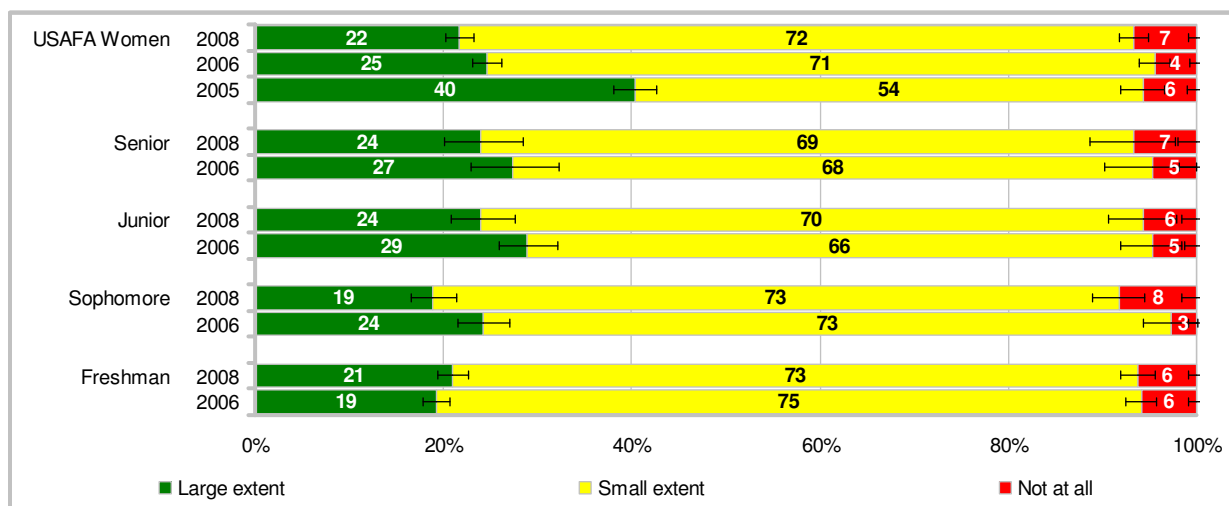
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (27% vs. 39%) (Figure 143). The percentage of freshman men who indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront students who engage in sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 4%).

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 22% of USAFA women (Figure 144) and 34% of men (Figure 145) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. Seven percent of women and 4% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment. There were no differences found for USAFA women across class years.

Senior (42%) and junior (41%) 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, whereas sophomore (26%) and freshman (27%) men were less likely.

Figure 144.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

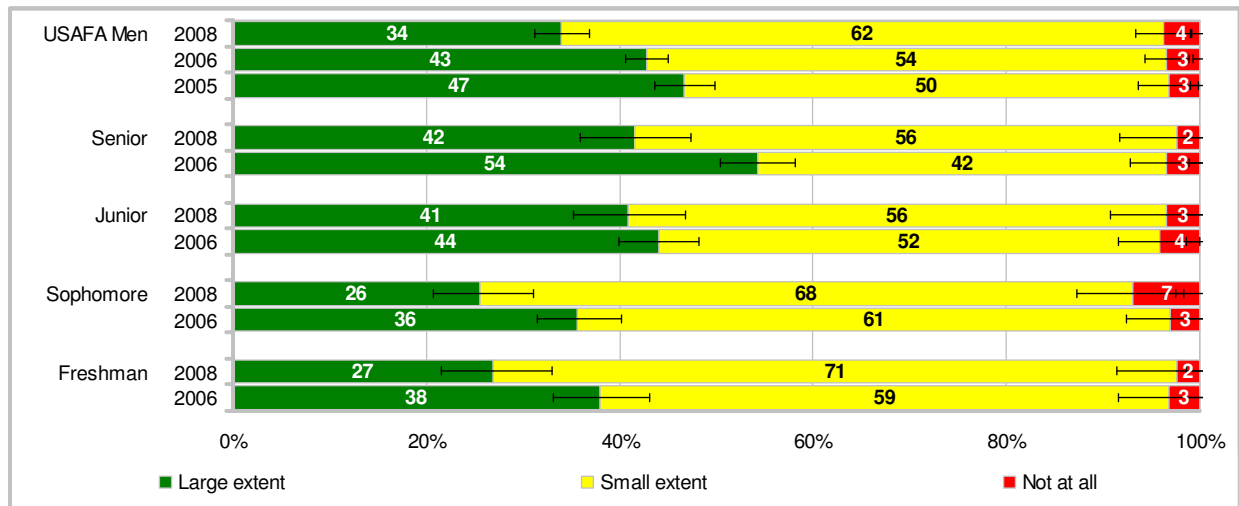


SAGR 2008 Q11a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 145.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Students Are Willing To Confront Other Students Who Engage in Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q11a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (22% vs. 25%) and 2005 (22% vs. 40%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 29% and 19% vs. 24%, respectively) (Figure 144). The percentage of women overall who indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront other students who engage in sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 4%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (8% vs. 3%).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated students at their Academy are willing, to a large extent, to confront students who engage in sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (34% vs. 43%) and 2005 (34% vs. 47%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 145). The percentage of sophomore men at USAFA who indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to confront students who engage in sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 3%).

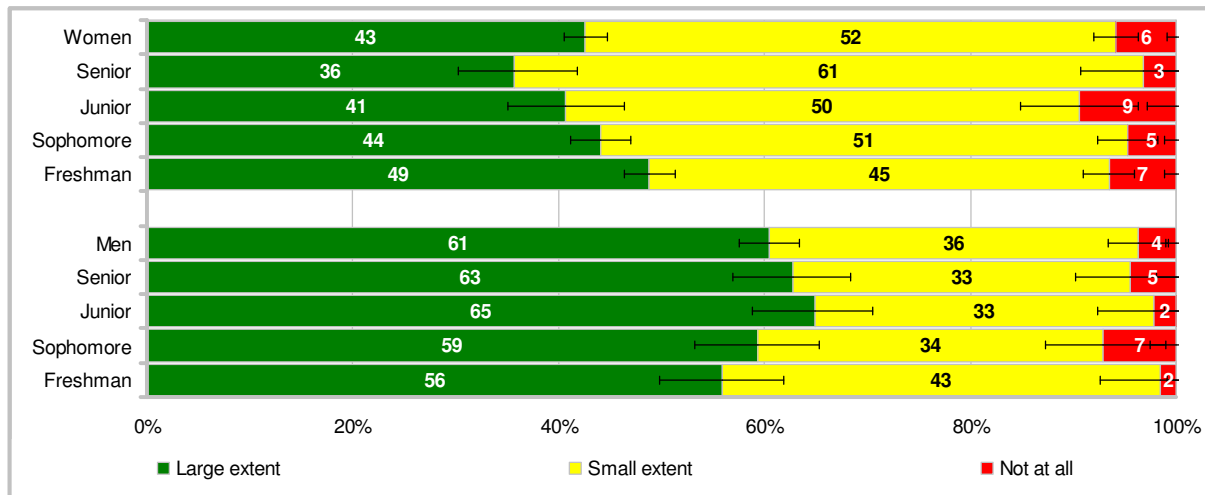
Willingness to Stop Making Comments When Asked

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 43% of USMA women and 61% of men (Figure 146) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. Six percent of women and 4% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. Freshman (49%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked than women in the other class years, whereas senior (36%) women were less likely. Senior (3%) women were less likely to

indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. Sophomore (7%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked, whereas freshman (2%) men were less likely.⁴⁸

Figure 146.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Would Stop Making Gender-Related Comments When Asked, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q11d

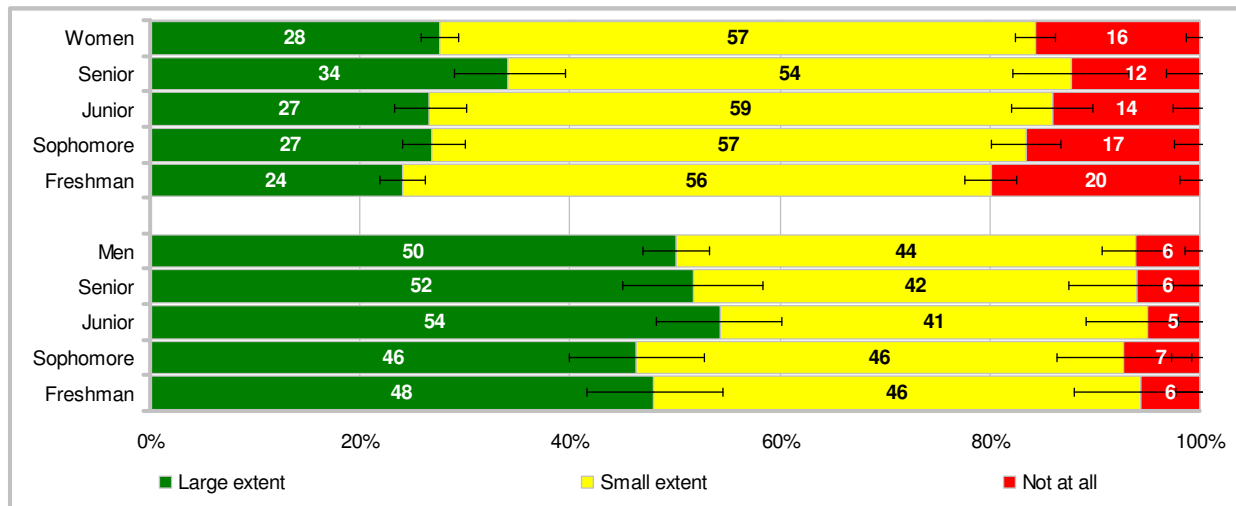
Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 28% of USNA women and 50% of men (Figure 147) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. Sixteen percent of women and 6% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. Senior (34%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (24%) women were less likely. Freshman (20%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

⁴⁸ Note that 2% of junior USMA men also indicated that students at their Academy are not at all willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior men responding to this question.

Figure 147.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Would Stop Making Gender-Related Comments When Asked, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q11d

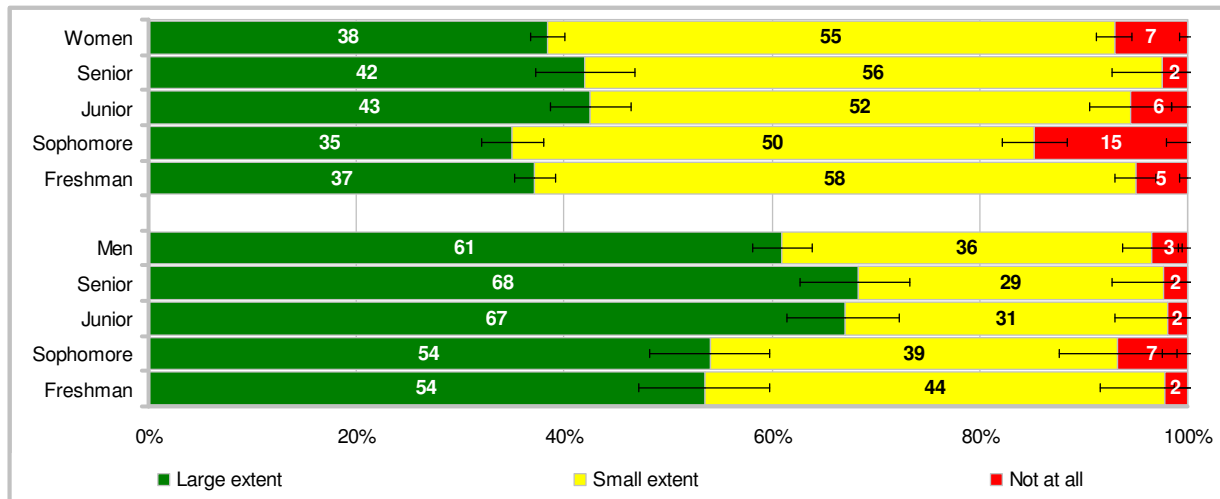
Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 38% of USAFA women and 61% of men (Figure 148) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. Seven percent of women and 3% of men indicated students at their Academy are not at all willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. Sophomore (35%) women were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked than women in the other class years. Sophomore (15%) women were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked, whereas senior (2%) and freshman (5%) women were less likely. Senior (68%) and junior (67%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked, whereas freshman (54%) men were less likely.⁴⁹ Sophomore (7%) men were more likely to indicate that students at their Academy are not at all willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked.

⁴⁹ Note that 54% of sophomore USAFA men also indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy are willing to stop making gender-related comments when asked. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for sophomore men responding to this question.

Figure 148.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Would Stop Making Gender-Related Comments When Asked, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q11d

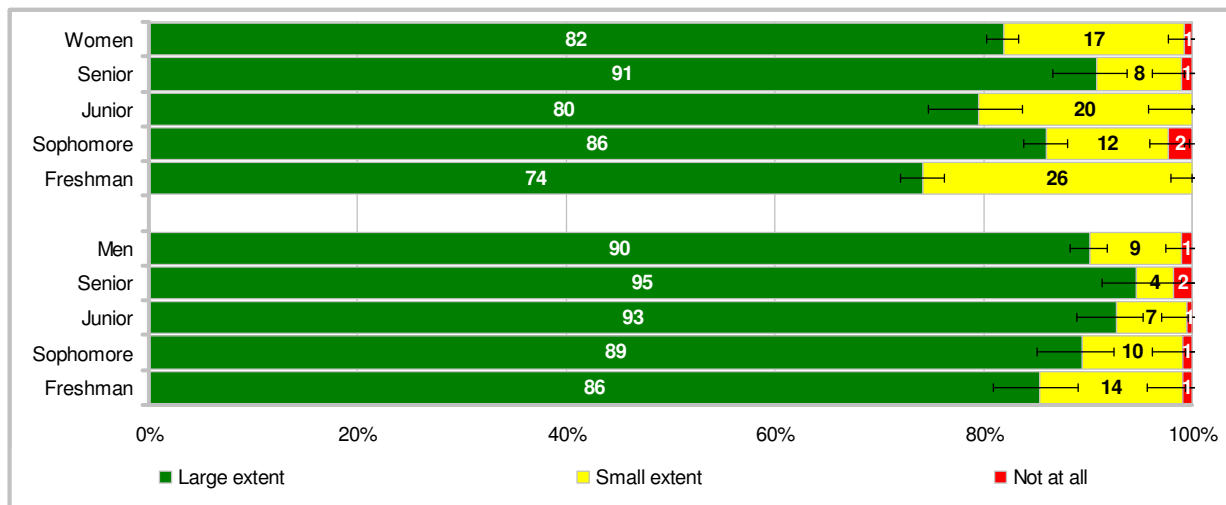
Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Bystander Willingness to Stop Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 82% of USMA women and 90% of men (Figure 149) indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault. One percent of both women and men indicated that they would not feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault. Senior (91%) and sophomore (86%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (74%) women were less likely. Sophomore (2%) women were more likely to indicate that they would not feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault. Senior (95%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault, whereas freshman (86%) men were less likely.

Figure 149.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year



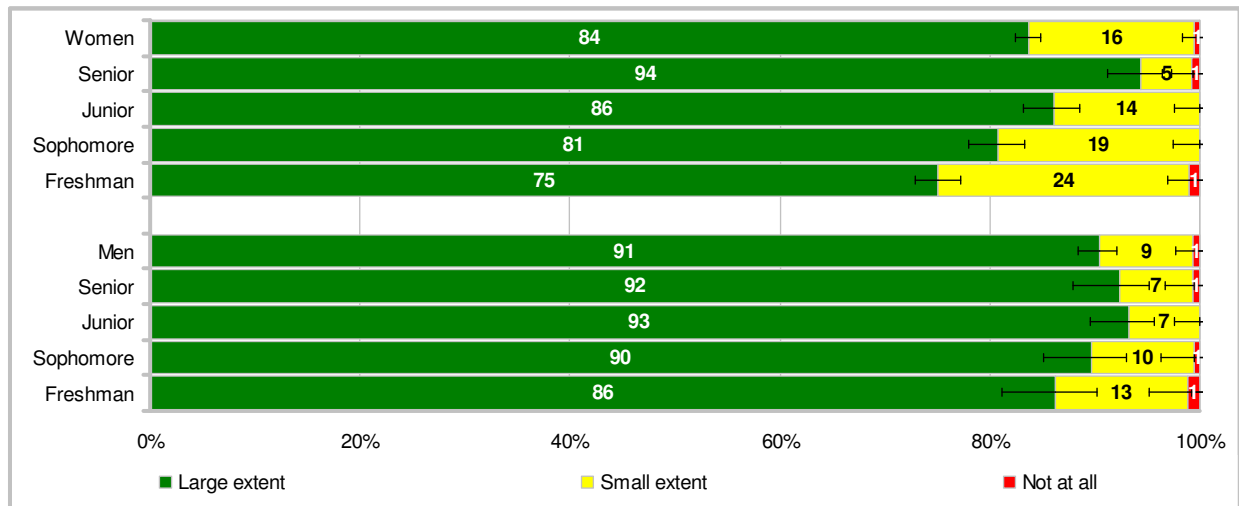
SAGR 2008 Q12c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 84% of USNA women and 91% of men (Figure 150) indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault. One percent of women and men indicated that they would not feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault. Senior (94%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (81%) and freshman (75%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 150.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year



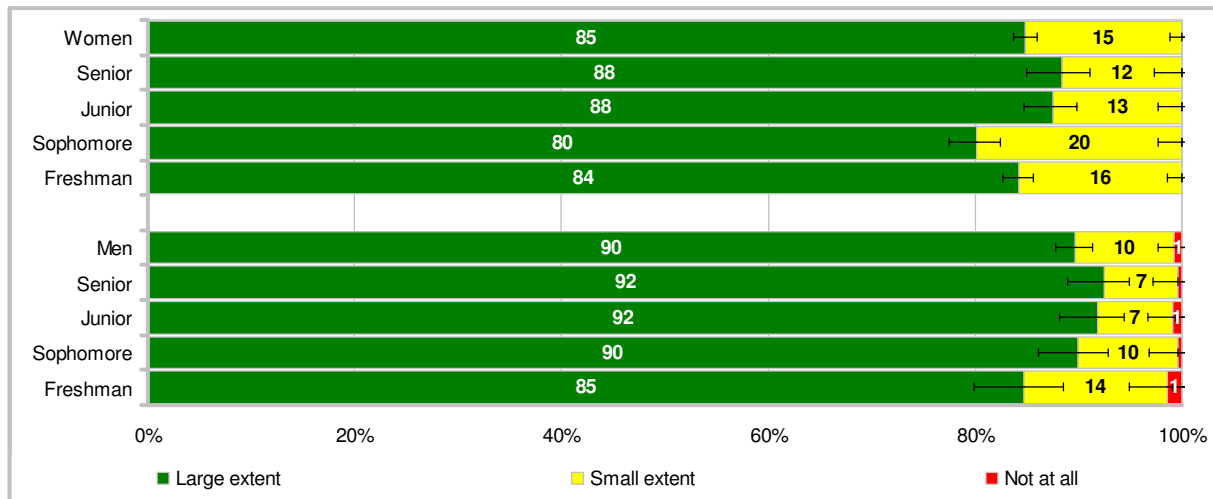
SAGR 2008 Q12c

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 85% of USAFA women and 90% of men (Figure 151) indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault. No women and 1% of men indicated that they would not feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault. Senior (88%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (80%) women were less likely. Freshman (85%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual assault.

Figure 151.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q12c

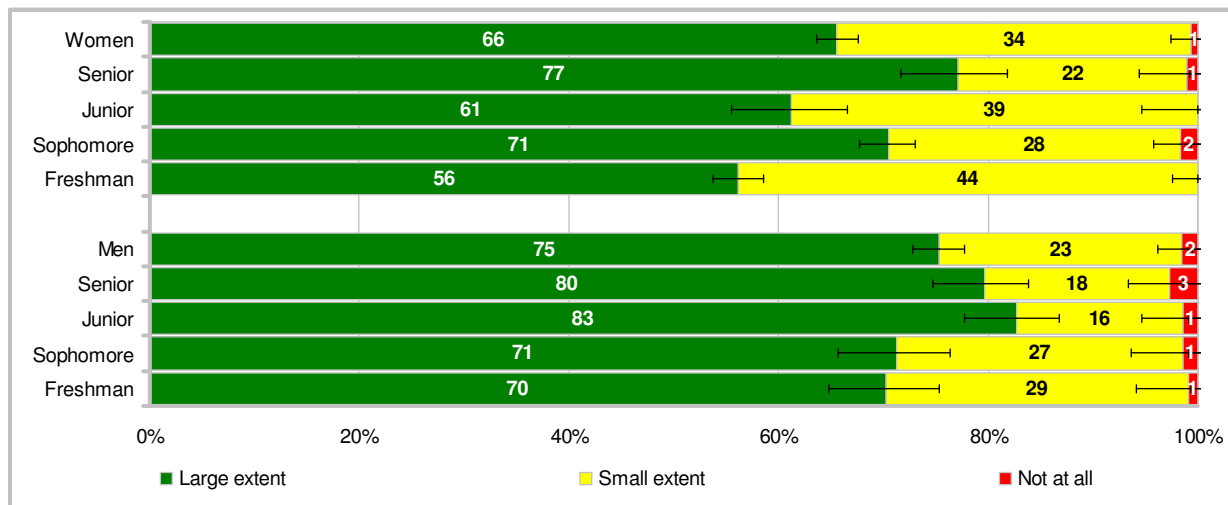
Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Bystander Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment

USMA by Class Year. In 2008, 66% of USMA women and 75% of men (Figure 152) indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment. One percent of women and 2% of men indicated that they would not feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment. Senior (77%) and sophomore (71%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (56%) women were less likely. Sophomore (2%) women were more likely to indicate that they would not feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment. Junior (83%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment.

Figure 152.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Harassment, by Class Year



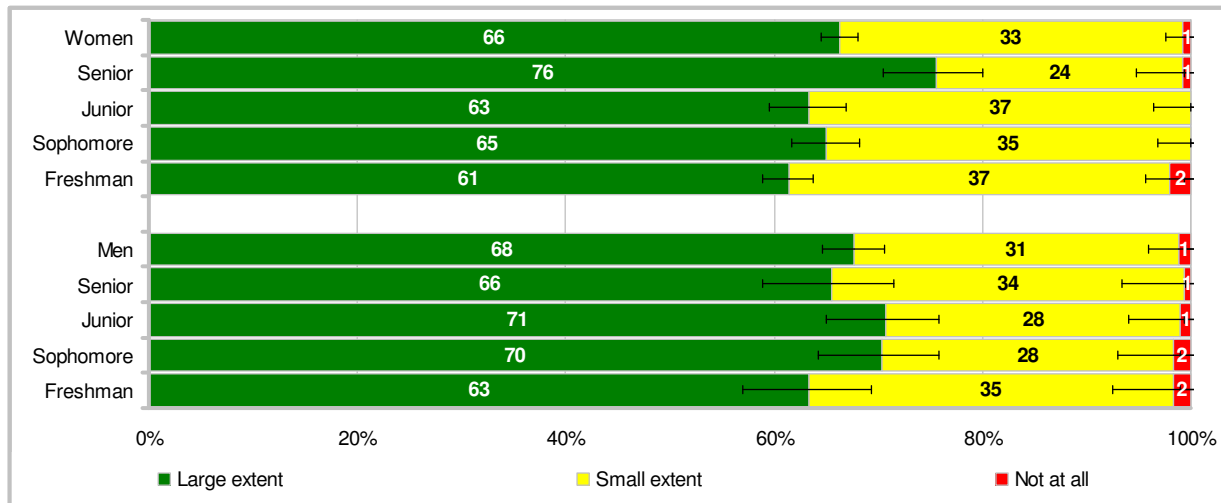
SAGR 2008 Q12d

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

USNA by Class Year. In 2008, 66% of USNA women and 68% of men (Figure 153) indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment. One percent of both women and men indicated that they would not feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment. Senior (76%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (61%) women were less likely. Freshman (2%) women were more likely to indicate that they would not feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 153.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Harassment, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q12d

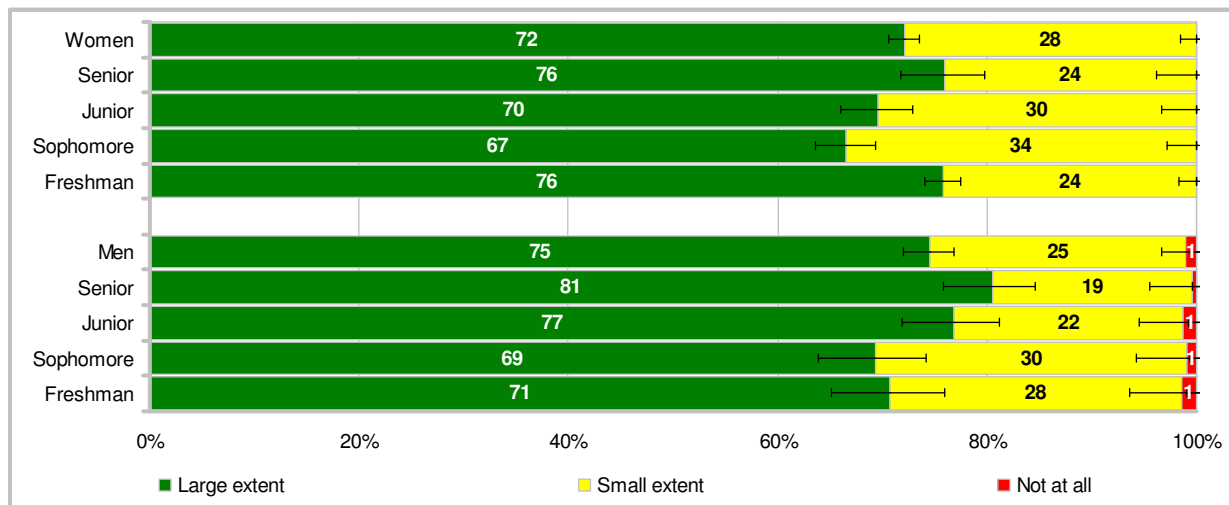
Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

USAFA by Class Year. In 2008, 72% of USAFA women and 75% of men (Figure 154) indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment. No women and 1% of men indicated that they would not feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment. Freshman (76%) women were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (67%) women were less likely.⁵⁰ Senior (81%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment.

⁵⁰ Note that 76% of senior USAFA women also indicated, to a large extent, that they would feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of sexual harassment. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Figure 154.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Step in to Stop Sexual Harassment, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q12d

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Perceptions of Impunity

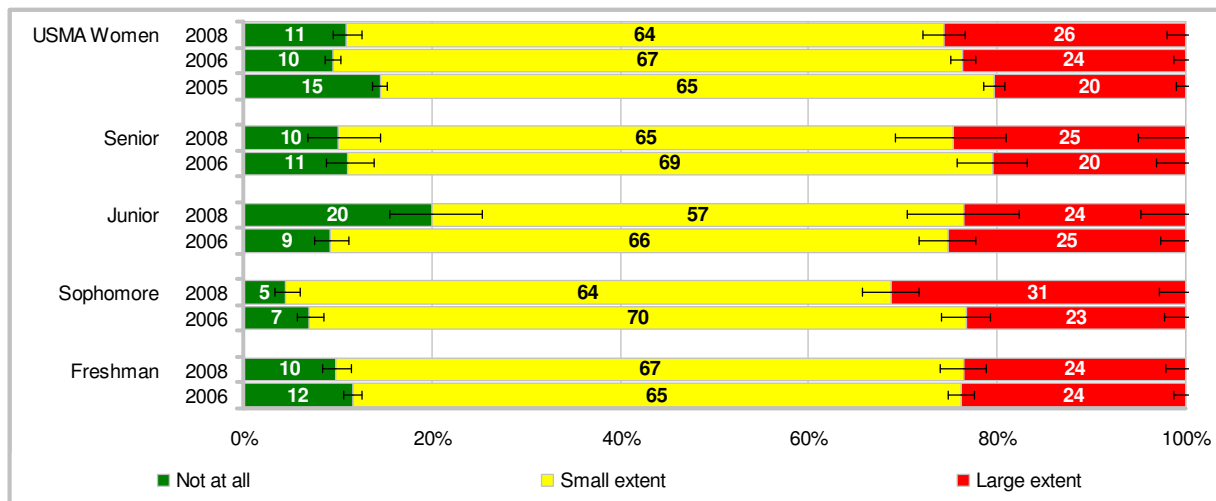
In addition to their views of students' handling of specific instances of sexual harassment and assault as discussed in the previous sections, students at each Academy were asked the extent to which Academy personnel who engaged in sexual harassment did so with impunity (i.e., got away with it). For 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. Students who indicated no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, 11% of USMA women (Figure 155) and 28% of men (Figure 156) indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it. Twenty-six percent of women and 11% of men indicated that, to a large extent, people at their Academy who sexually harass others get away with it. Junior (20%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that people at their Academy do not get away with sexual harassment, whereas sophomore (5%) women were less likely. Sophomore (31%) women were more likely to indicate that, to a large extent, people at their Academy get away with sexual harassment. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 155.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year

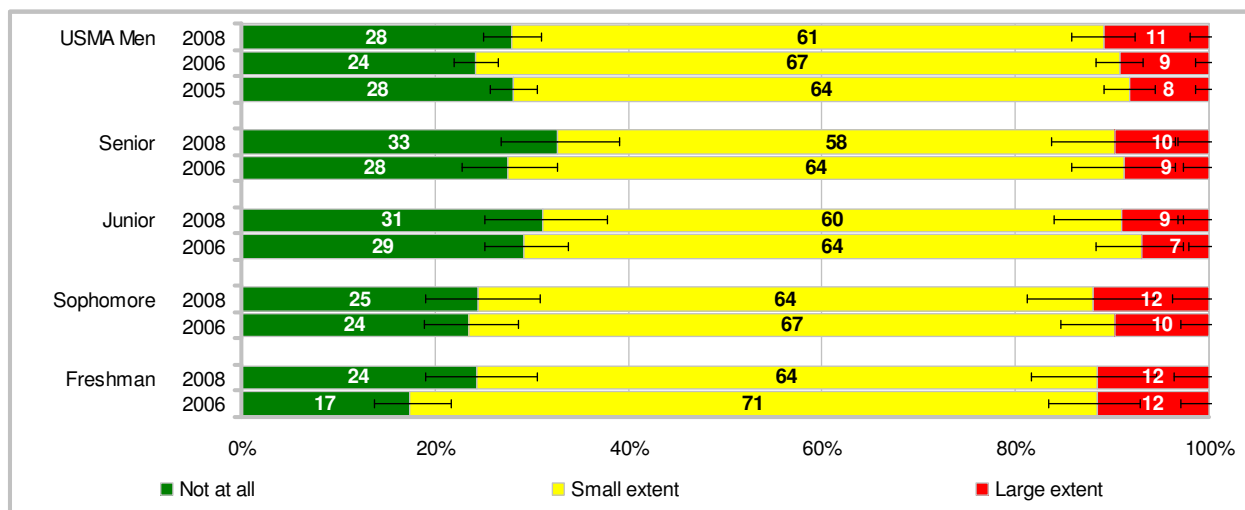


SAGR 2008 Q10d

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 156.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10d

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (11% vs.

15%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 7%); the percentage of junior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 9%) (Figure 155). The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that, to a large extent, people at their Academy who sexually harass others get away with it was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (26% vs. 20%); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (31% vs. 23%).

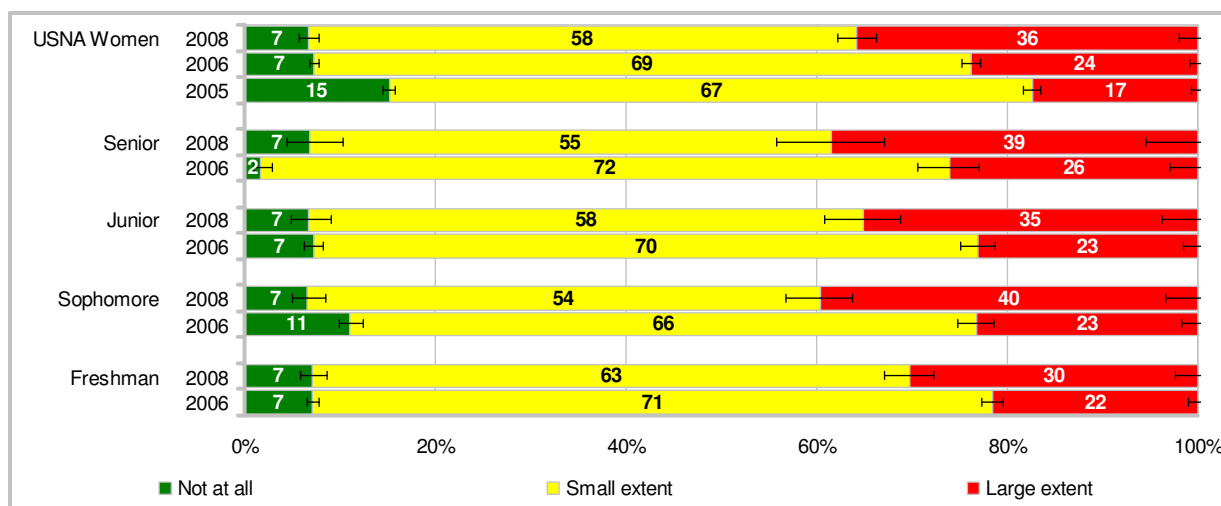
The percentage of freshman men at USMA who indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 17%) (Figure 156). The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated that, to a large extent, people at their Academy who sexually harass others get away with it was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (11% vs. 8%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, 7% of USNA women (Figure 157) and 15% of men (Figure 157) indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it. Thirty-six percent of women and 14% of men indicated that, to a large extent, people at their Academy who sexually harass others get away with it. Freshman (30%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate that, to a large extent, people at their Academy get away with sexual harassment. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 157.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year

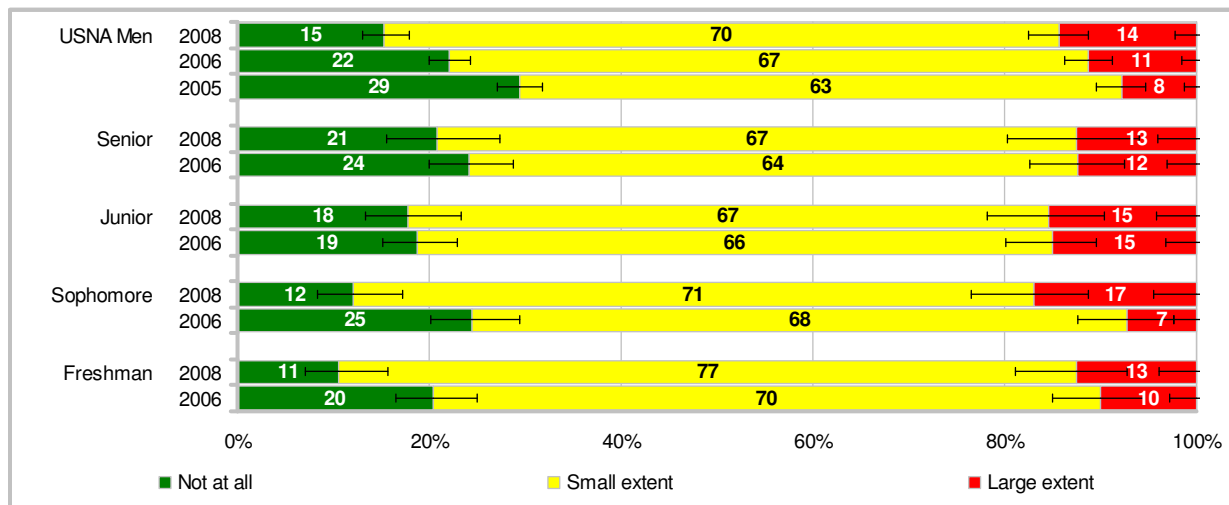


SAGR 2008 Q10d

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 158.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10d

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 8

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (7% vs. 15%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 11%); the percentage of senior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 2%) (Figure 157). The percentage of women overall who indicated that, to a large extent, people at their Academy who sexually harass others get away with it was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (36% vs. 24%) and 2005 (36% vs. 17%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (15% vs. 22%) and 2005 (15% vs. 29%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 25% and 11% vs. 20%, respectively) (Figure 158). The percentage of men overall who indicated that, to a large extent, people at their Academy who sexually harass others get away with it was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (14% vs. 11%) and 2005 (14% vs. 8%); the percentage of sophomore men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 7%).

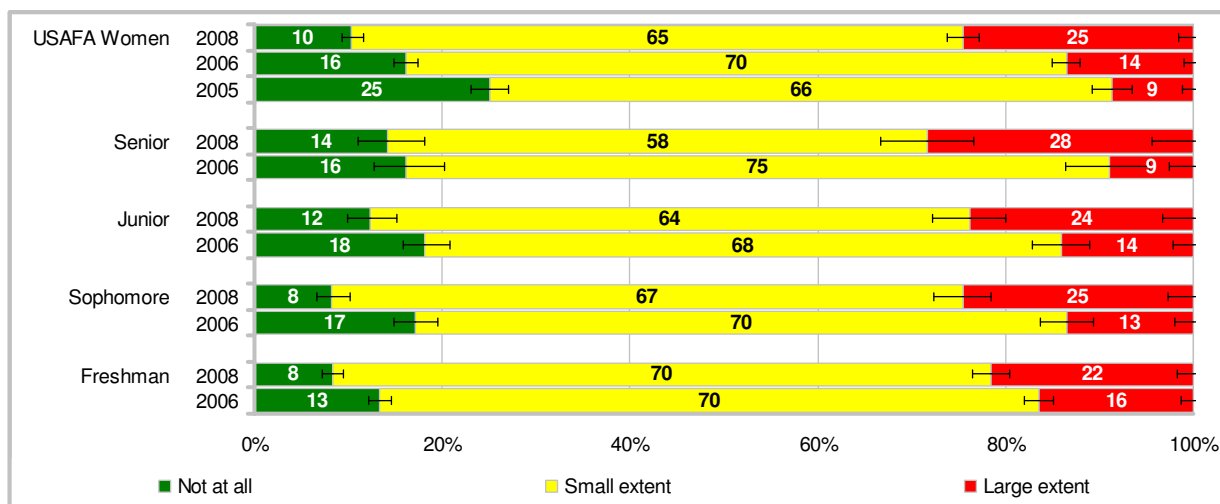
USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, 10% of USAFA women (Figure 159) and 24% of men (Figure 160) indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it. Twenty-five percent of women and 10% of men indicated that, to a large extent, people at their Academy who sexually harass others get away with it. Sophomore and freshman (both 8%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate that people at their Academy do not get away with sexual harassment. Freshman (22%) women were less likely to indicate that, to a

large extent, people at their Academy get away with sexual harassment. Junior (31%) men were more likely to indicate that people at their Academy do not get away with sexual harassment, whereas freshman (16%) men were less likely.

Figure 159.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year

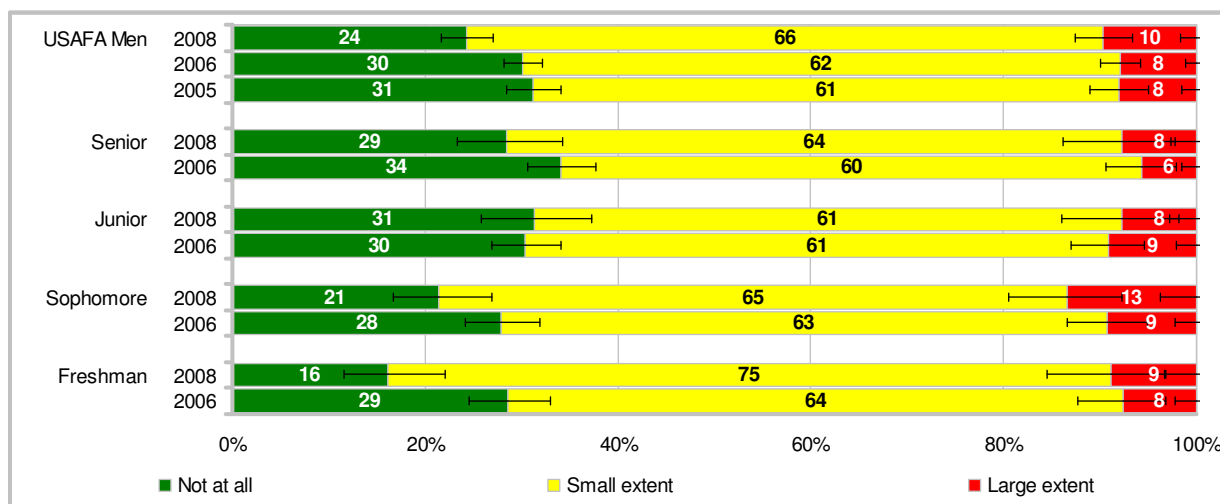


SAGR 2008 Q10d

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

Figure 160.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated People Who Sexually Harass Others Get Away With It, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q10d

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 16%) and 2005 (10% vs. 25%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 159). The percentage of women overall who indicated that, to a large extent, people at their Academy who sexually harass others get away with it was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (25% vs. 14%) and 2005 (25% vs. 9%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated that people at their Academy who sexually harass others do not get away with it was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 30%) and 2005 (24% vs. 31%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 28% and 16% vs. 29%, respectively) (Figure 160).

Perceptions of Inadvertent Offenses

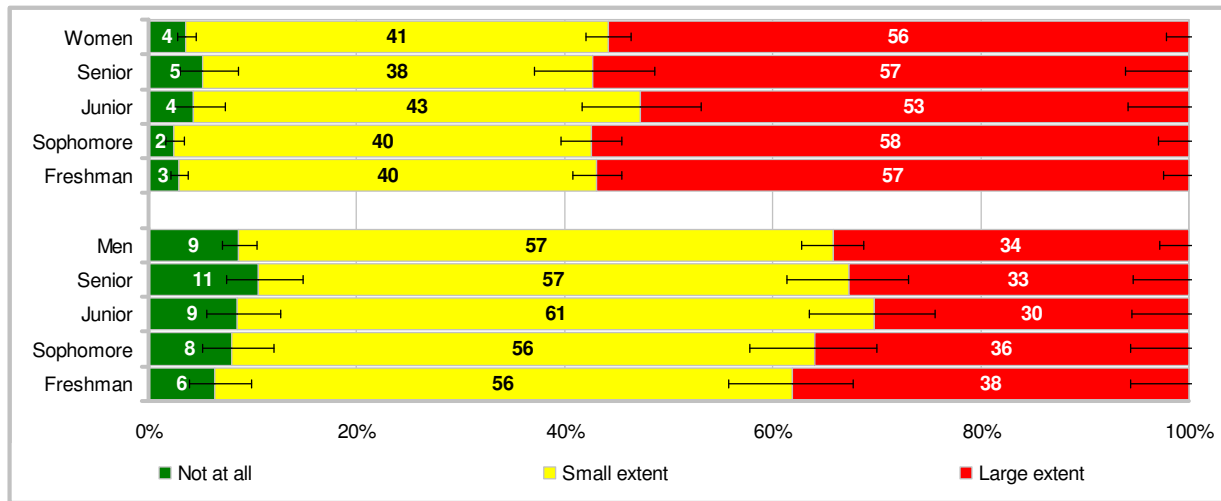
In some instances students might be unaware that their comments are considered offensive to others. Students at each Academy were asked the extent to which Academy students make gender-related remarks without realizing others find them offensive. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent. Small extent represents the combination of moderate extent and small extent. Students who indicated no basis to judge are excluded from the analyses.

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, 56% of USMA women and 34% of men (Figure 161) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy make gender-related remarks without realizing others find them offensive. There were no differences found for USMA women or men across class years.

Figure 161.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Make Inadvertent Gender-Related Comments, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q10e

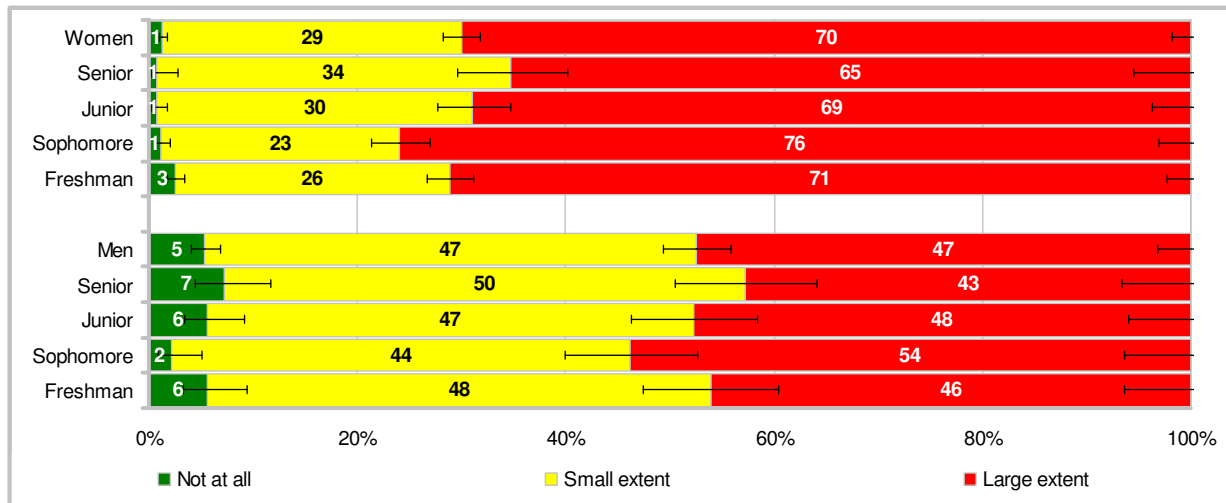
Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, 70% of USNA women and 47% of men (Figure 162) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy make gender-related remarks without realizing others find them offensive. Sophomore (76%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy make gender-related remarks without realizing others find them offensive. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 162.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Make Inadvertent Gender-Related Comments, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q10e

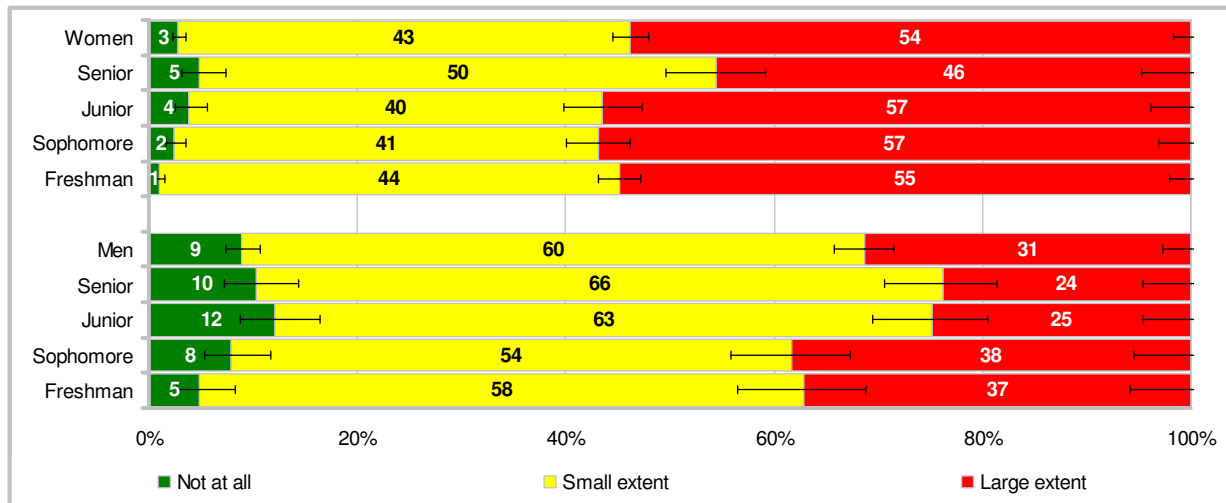
Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, 54% of USAFA women and 31% of men (Figure 163) indicated, to a large extent, that students at their Academy make gender-related remarks without realizing others find them offensive. Senior (46%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy make gender-related remarks without realizing others find them offensive. Sophomore (38%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that students at their Academy make gender-related remarks without realizing others find them offensive, whereas senior (24%) and junior (25%) men were less likely.

Figure 163.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Students Make Inadvertent Gender-Related Comments, by Class Year



SAGR 2008 Q10e

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Chapter 6: Training

This chapter examines the training in sexual assault and sexual harassment 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. 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 *SAGR 2008* survey contained many training questions comparable to those on the 2005 and 2006 surveys, the chapter also includes trend analysis of responses by survey year.

Availability of Sexual Assault Training

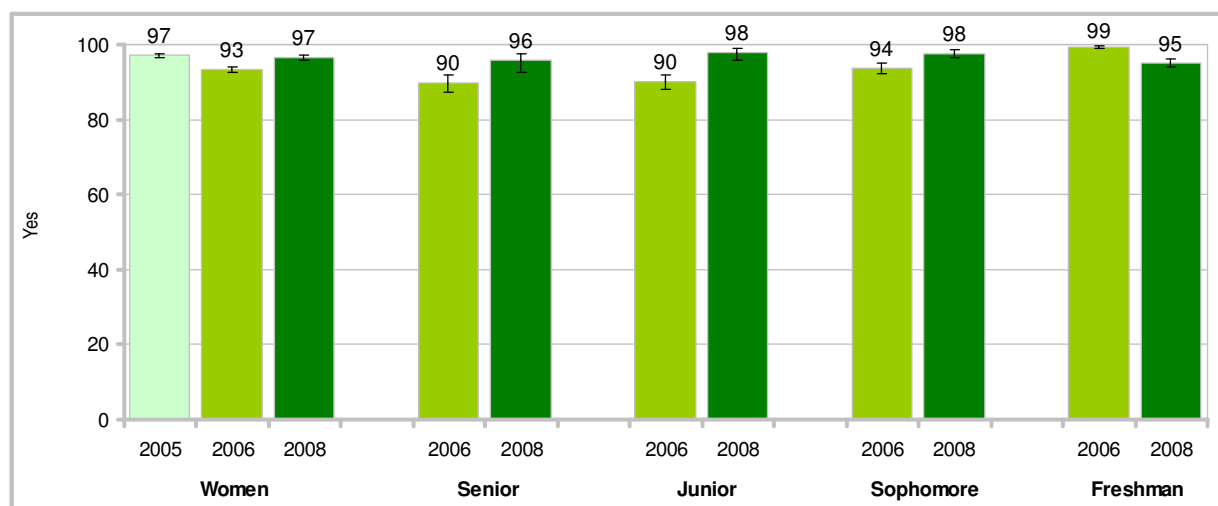
Students at each Academy were asked about the effectiveness of the training they received since June 2007 in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault. Based on the responses, the percentages of students who received sexual assault training were derived.

USMA by Class Year

Overall, 97% of women and 98% of men at USMA indicated receiving training in sexual assault in 2008 (Figure 164 and Figure 165). Freshman (95%) women were less likely to indicate they received sexual assault training than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 164.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year

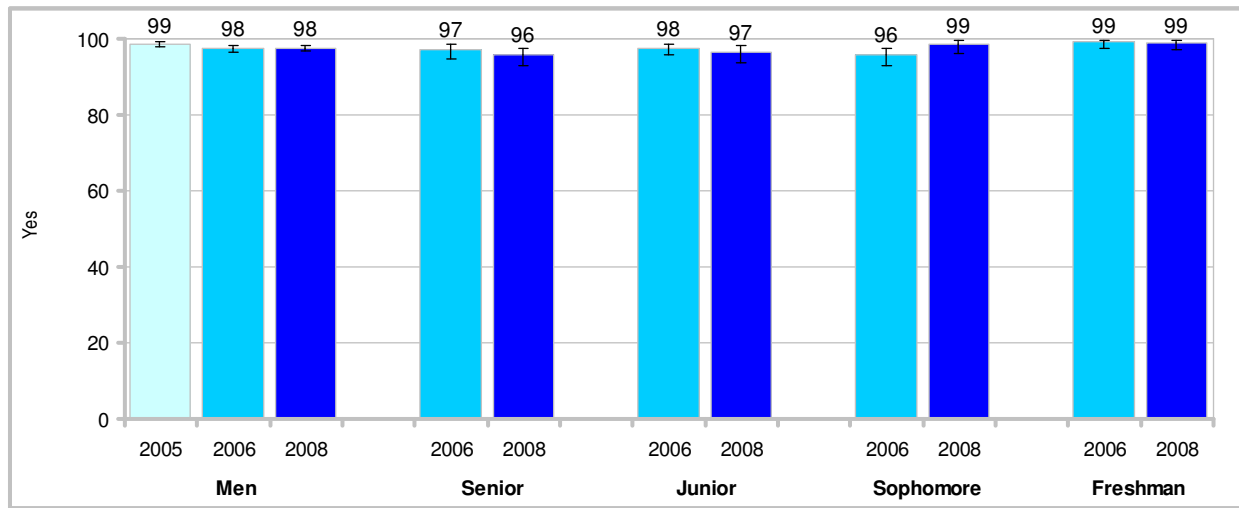


SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 4

Figure 165.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

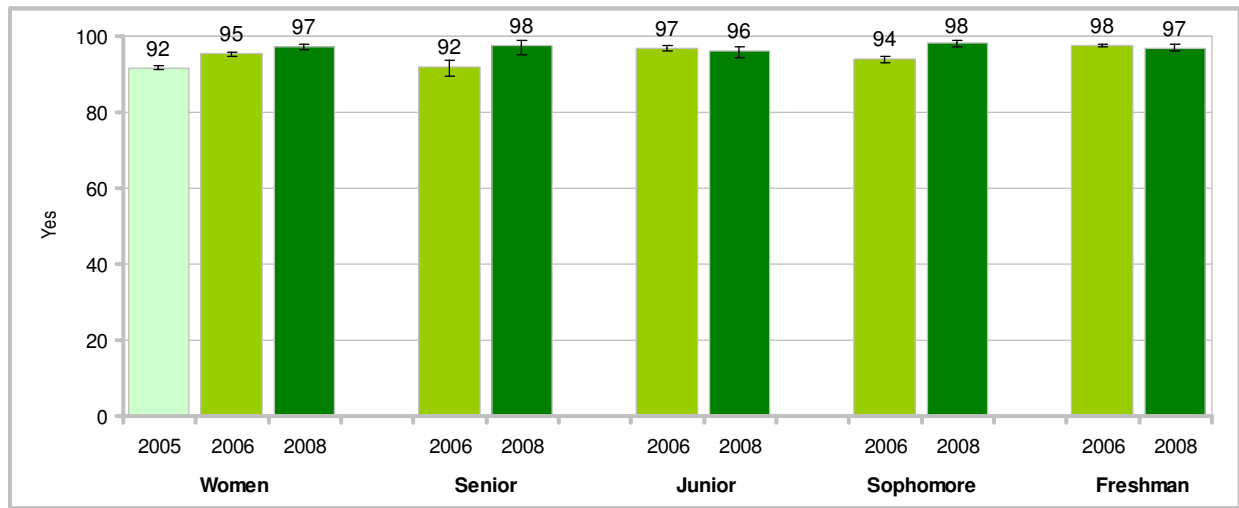
The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated receiving sexual assault training was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 93%) (Figure 164). The percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were also all higher in 2008 than in 2006; the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 99%). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated receiving sexual assault training was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (99% vs. 96%) (Figure 165).

USNA by Class Year

Overall, 97% of women and 98% of men at USNA indicated receiving training in sexual assault in 2008 (Figure 166 and Figure 167). There were no differences found for USNA women or men across class years.

Figure 166.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year

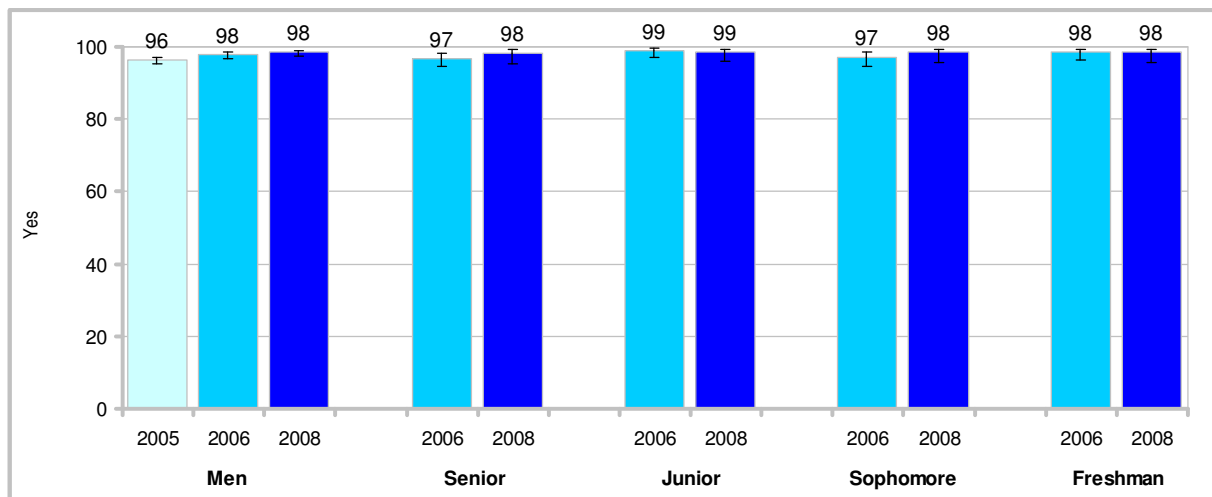


SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

Figure 167.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated receiving sexual assault training was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 95%) and 2005 (97% vs. 92%) (Figure 166);

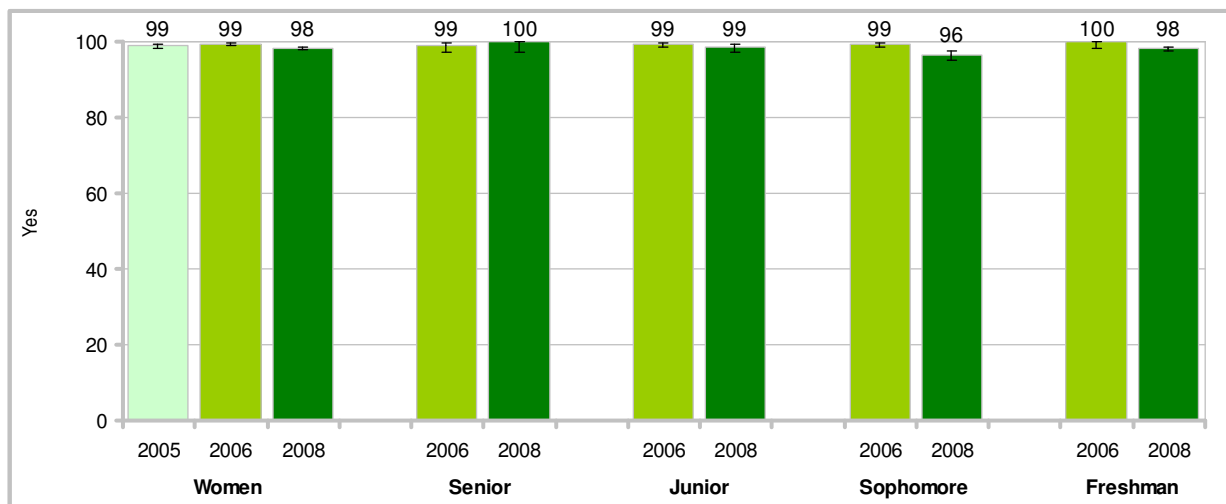
the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (98% vs. 92% and 98% vs. 94%, respectively). There were no differences found for USNA men between 2008 and 2006 overall or by class years (Figure 167).

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 98% of women and 99% of men at USAFA indicated receiving training in sexual assault in 2008 (Figure 168 and Figure 169). Senior (100%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (96%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 168.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year

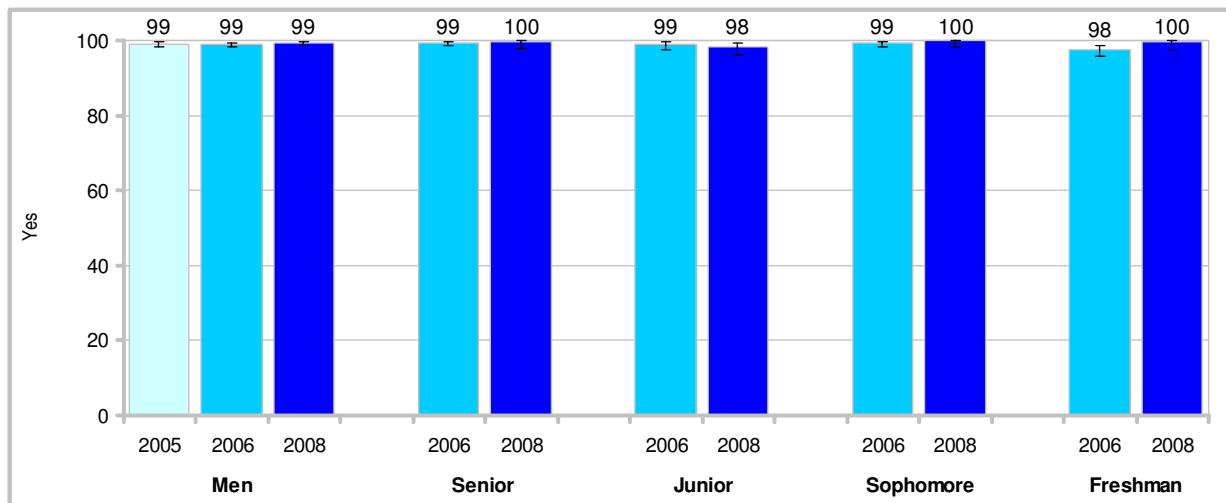


SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 2

Figure 169.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentages of sophomore and freshman women at USAFA who indicated receiving sexual assault training were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (96% vs. 99% and 98% vs. 100%, respectively) (Figure 168). The percentage of freshman men was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (100% vs. 98%) (Figure 169).

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

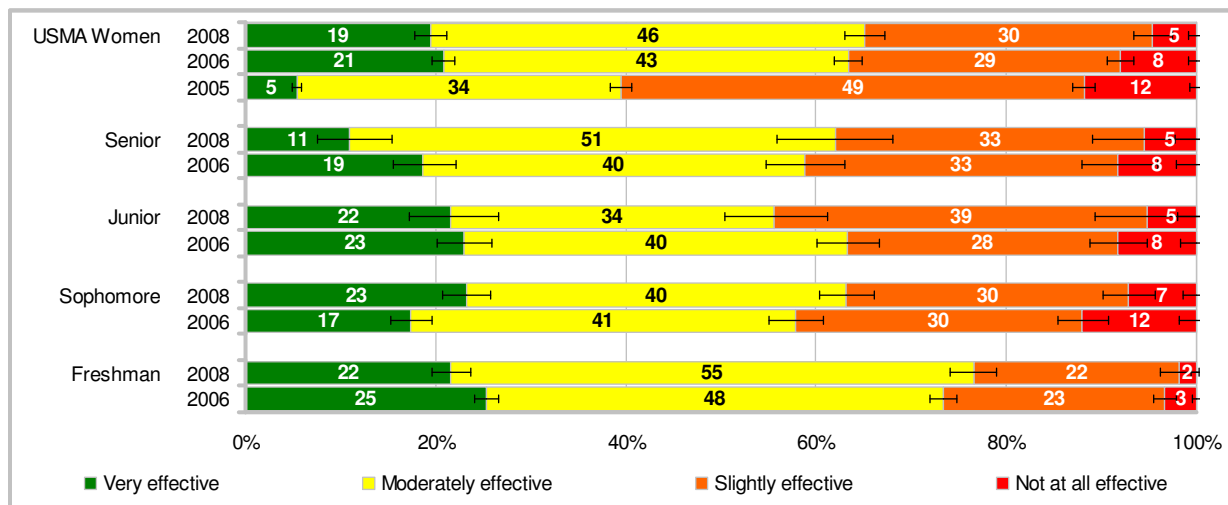
Students at each Academy were asked whether the training they received in sexual assault since June 2007 was effective in reducing/preventing the incidence of sexual assault at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was very effective, moderately effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective in achieving this result.

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, 19% of women (Figure 170) and 31% of men at USMA (Figure 171) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Five percent of women and 7% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Sophomore (23%) women were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than women in the other class years, whereas senior (11%) women were less likely. Sophomore (7%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas freshman (2%) women were less likely. Freshman (4%) men were less likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults.

Figure 170.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year

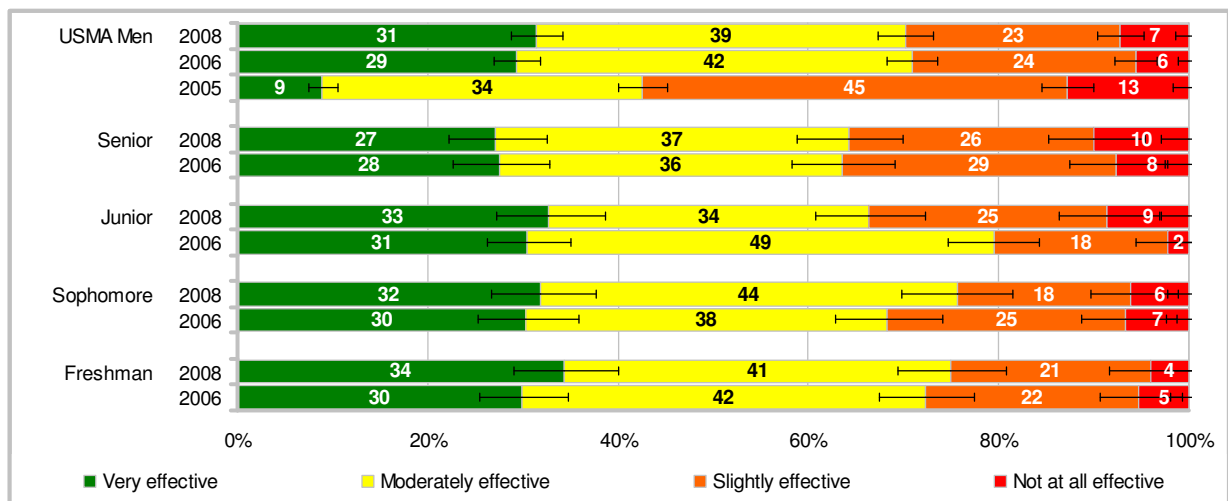


SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 171.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (19%

vs. 5%) (Figure 170). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (23% vs. 17%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 19% and 22% vs. 25%, respectively). The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 8%) and 2005 (5% vs. 12%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 12%).

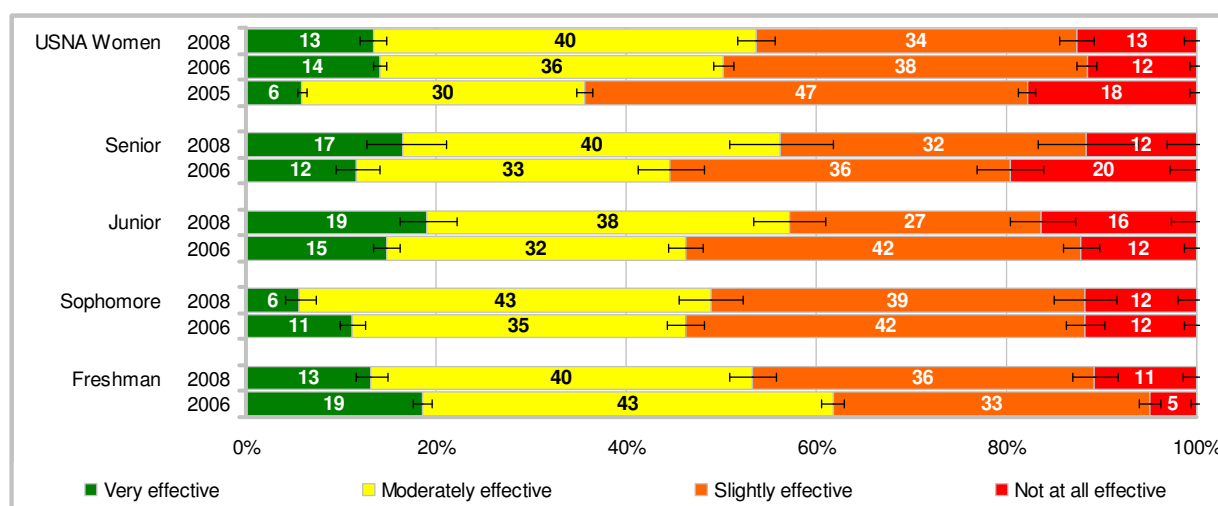
The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (31% vs. 9%) (Figure 171). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (7% vs. 13%); the percentage of junior men was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 2%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, 13% of women (Figure 172) and 19% of men at USNA (Figure 173) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Thirteen percent of women and 11% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Junior (19%) women were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (6%) women were less likely. Junior (16%) women and men (15%) were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective.

Figure 172.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year

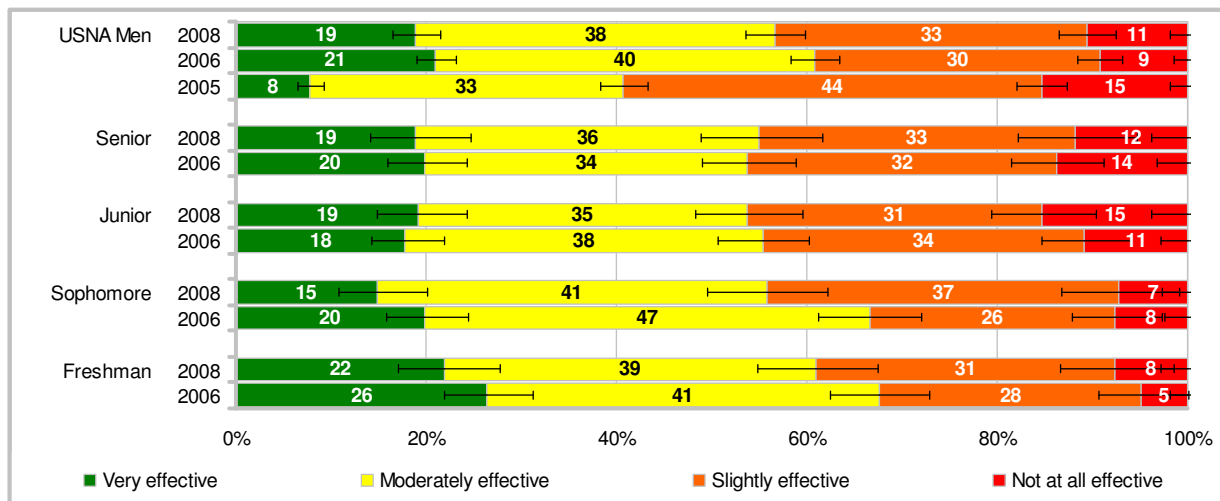


SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 173.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (13% vs. 6%) (Figure 172). The percentages of senior and junior women who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 12% and 19% vs. 15%, respectively); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 11% and 13% vs. 19%, respectively). The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (13% vs. 18%). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (16% vs. 12% and 11% vs. 5%, respectively); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 20%).

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (19% vs. 8%) (Figure 173). The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (11% vs. 15%).

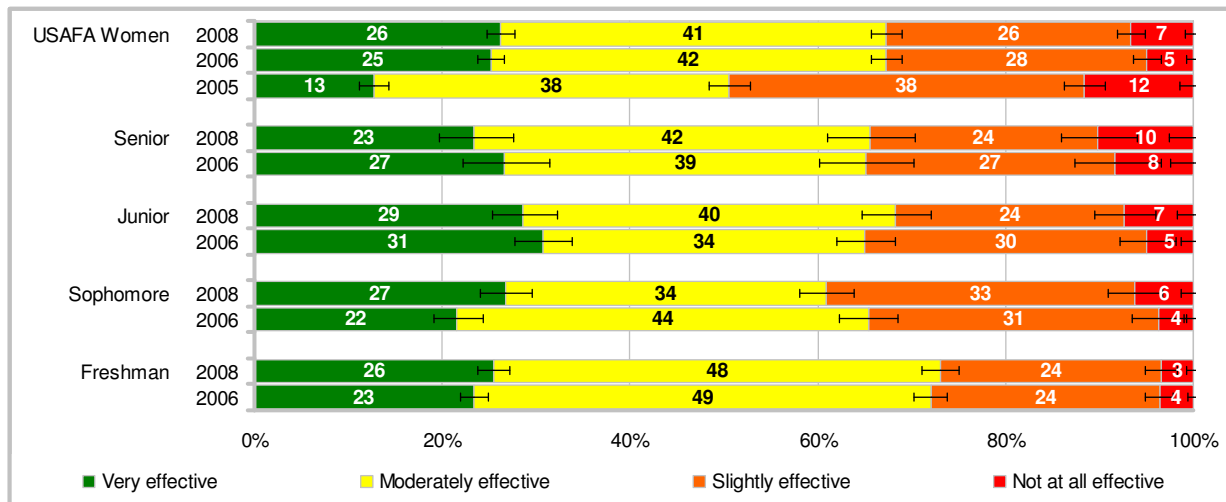
USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, 26% of women (Figure 174) and 26% of men at USAFA (Figure 175) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Seven percent of women and 6% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual

assaults. Senior (10%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (3%) women were less likely. Junior (34%) USAFA men were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults, whereas freshman (21%) men were less likely.

Figure 174.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year

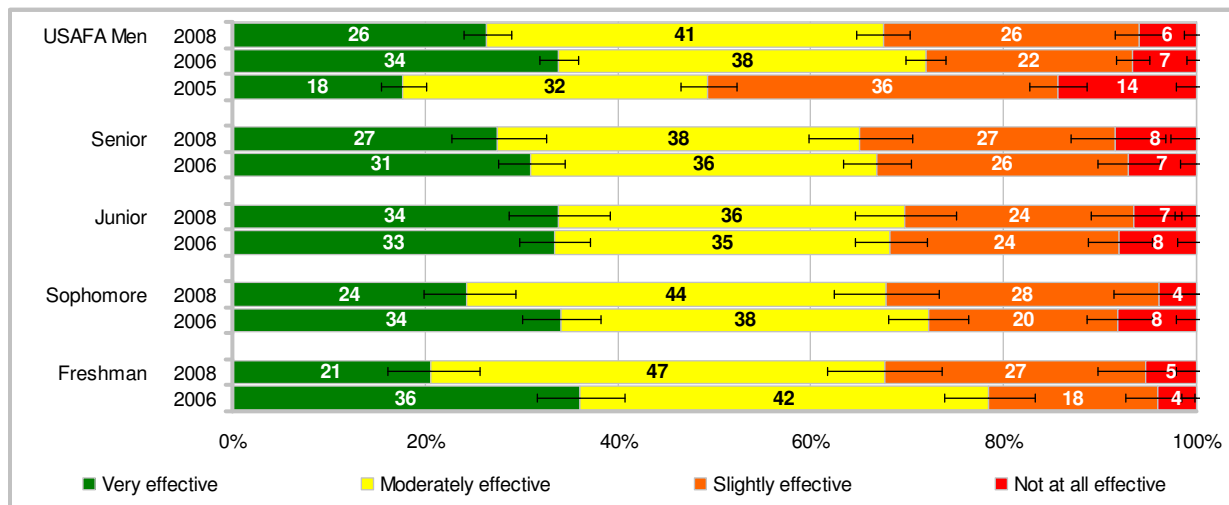


SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 175.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5b

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (26% vs. 13%) (Figure 174). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (27% vs. 22%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 5%), but lower than in 2005 (7% vs. 12%). The percentages of junior and sophomore women who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (7% vs. 5% and 6% vs. 4%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (26% vs. 34%), but higher than in 2005 (26% vs. 18%) (Figure 175). The percentages of sophomore and freshman men who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (24% vs. 34% and 21% vs. 36%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (6% vs. 14%); the percentage of sophomore men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 8%).

Availability of Sexual Harassment Training

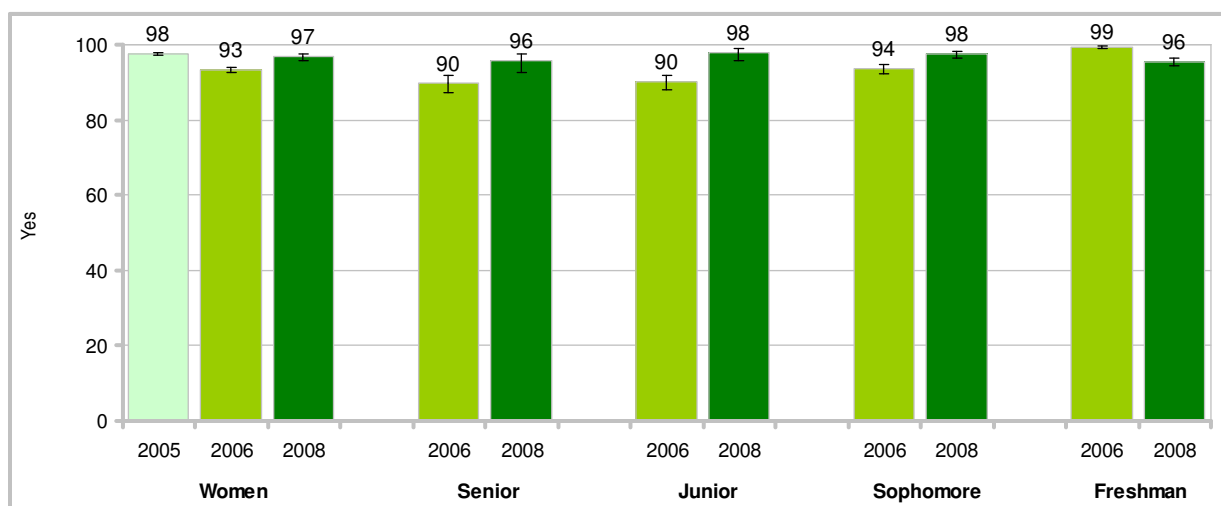
Students at each Academy were asked about the effectiveness of the training they received since June 2007 in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Based on the responses, the percentages of students who received sexual harassment training were derived.

USMA by Class Year

Overall, 97% of women and 98% of men at USMA indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in 2008 (Figure 176 and Figure 177). There were no differences found for USNA women or men across class years.

Figure 176.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year

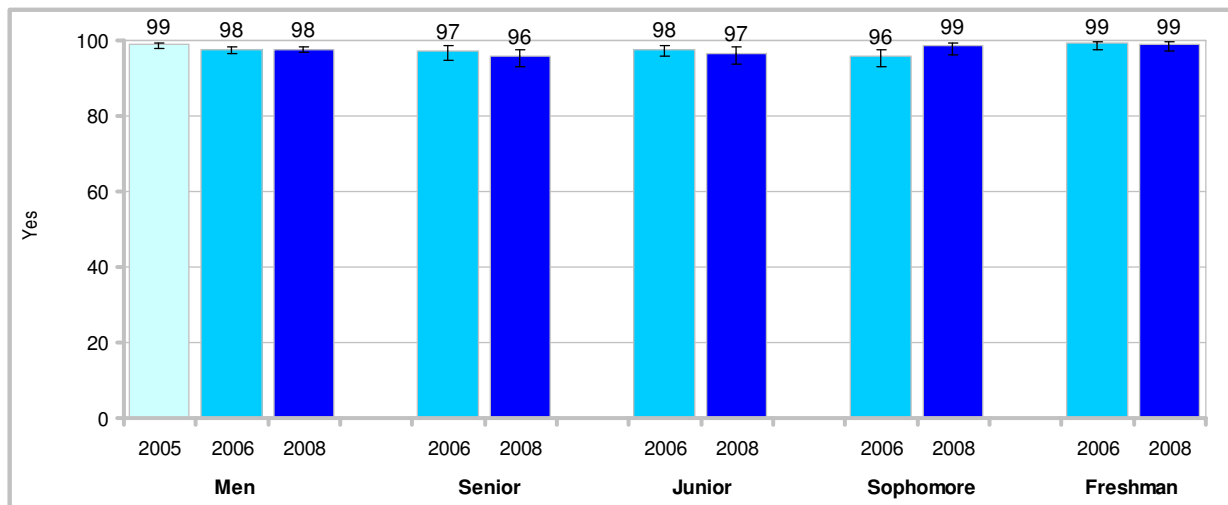


SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 4

Figure 177.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

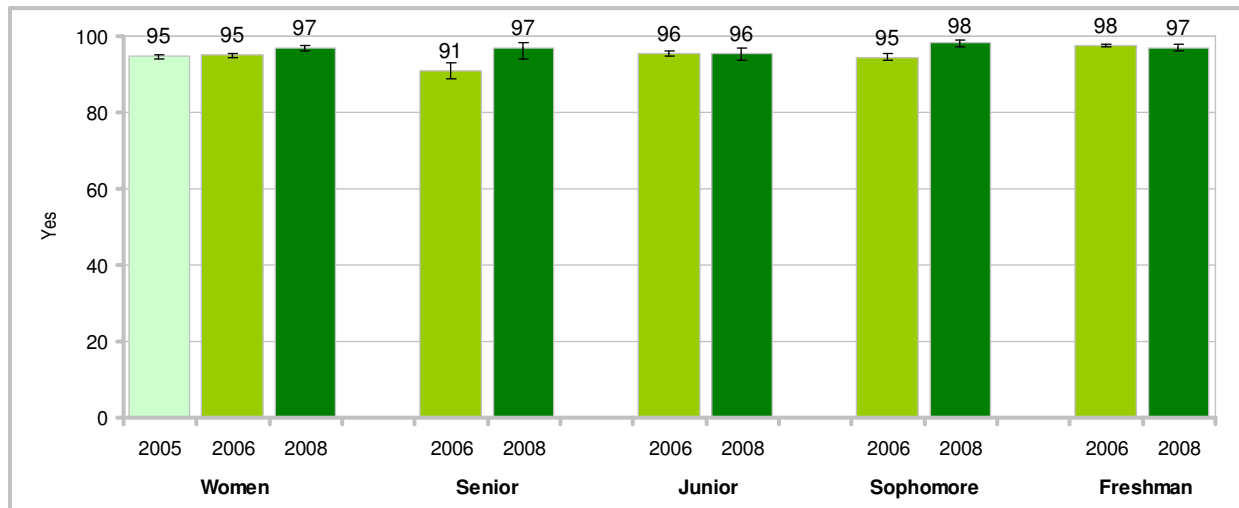
The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated receiving sexual harassment training was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 93%) (Figure 176). The percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were also all higher in 2008 than in 2006; the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (96% vs. 99%). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated receiving sexual harassment training was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (99% vs. 96%) (Figure 177).

USNA by Class Year

Overall, 97% of women and 99% of men at USNA indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in 2008 (Figure 178 and Figure 179). Sophomore (98%) women were more likely to indicate they received training in sexual harassment than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 178.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year

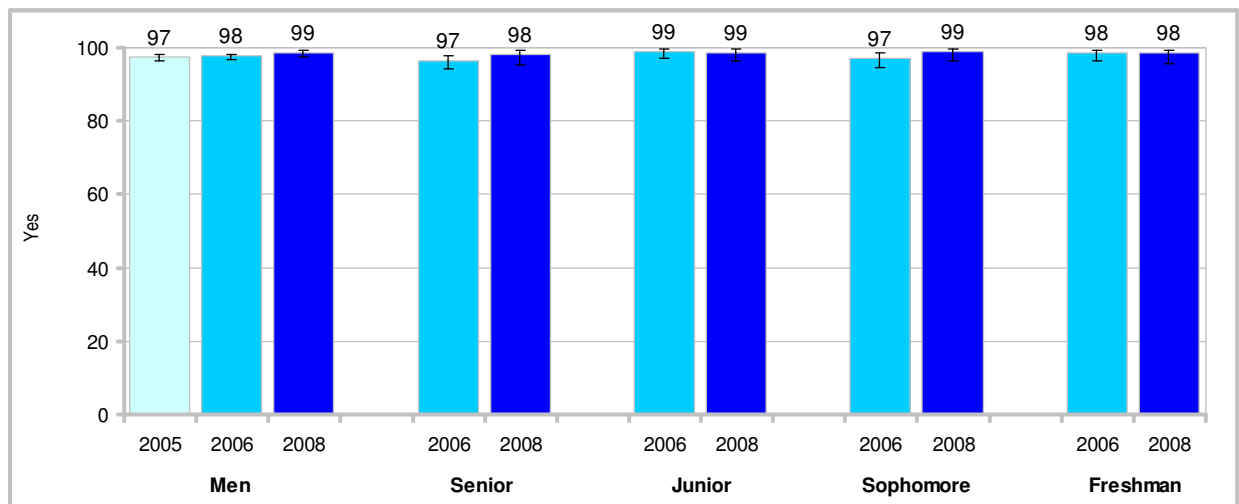


SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

Figure 179.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated receiving sexual harassment training was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 95%) and 2005 (97% vs. 95%) (Figure 178).

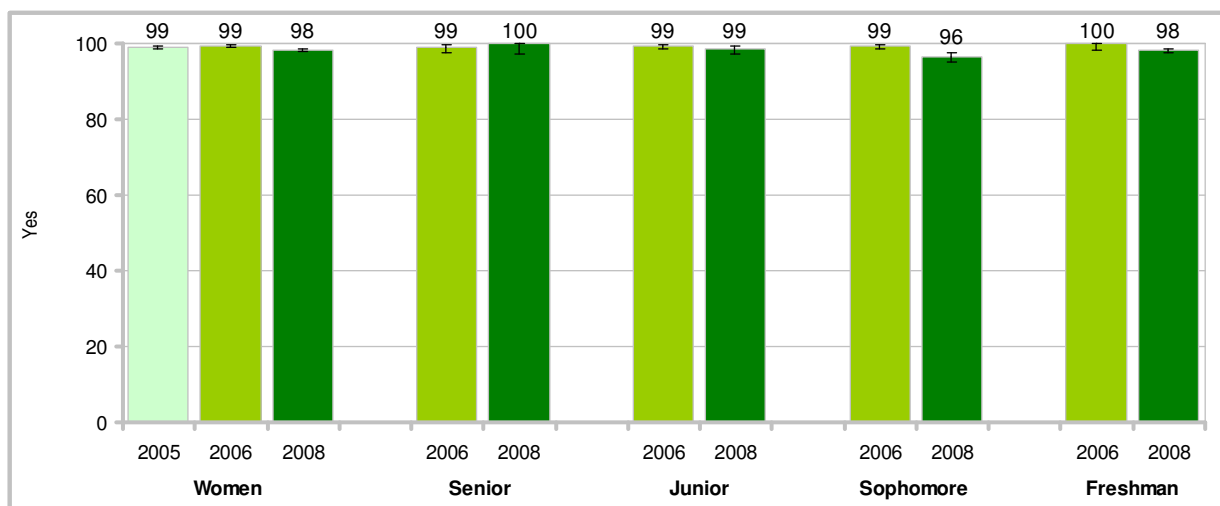
The percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 91% and 98% vs. 95%, respectively). The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated receiving sexual harassment training was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (99% vs. 97%) (Figure 179).

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 98% of women and 99% of men at USAFA indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in 2008 (Figure 180 and Figure 181). Senior (100%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual harassment training than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (96%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 180.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year

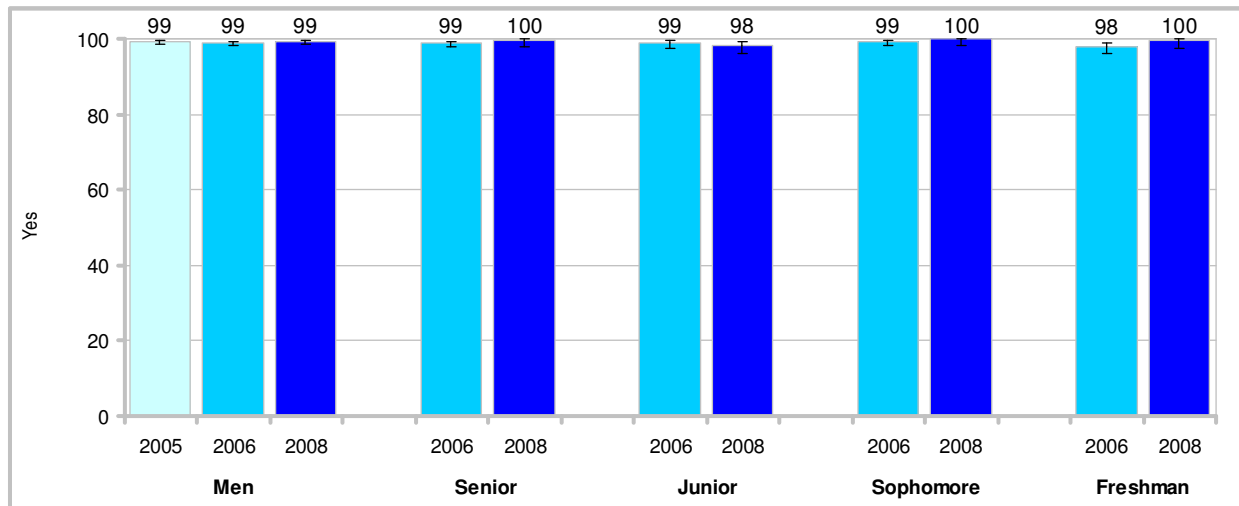


SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 2

Figure 181.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 3

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentages of sophomore and freshman women at USAFA who indicated receiving sexual harassment training were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (96% vs. 99% and 98% vs. 100%, respectively) (Figure 180). There were no differences found for USAFA men between 2008 and 2006 overall or by class years (Figure 181).

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training

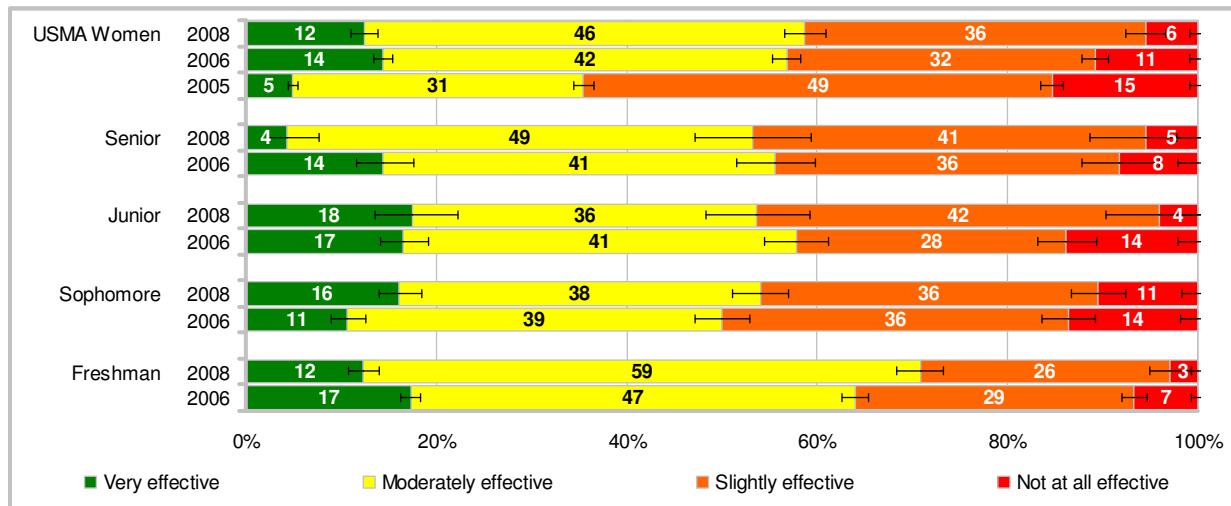
Students at each Academy were asked whether the training they received in sexual harassment since June 2007 was effective in reducing/preventing the incidence of sexual harassment at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was very effective, moderately effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective in achieving this result.

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, 12% of women (Figure 182) and 24% of men at USMA (Figure 183) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Six percent of women and 7% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Junior (18%) and sophomore (16%) women were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas senior (4%) women were less likely. Sophomore (11%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment, whereas freshman (3%) women were less likely. Freshman (3%) men were less likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment.

Figure 182.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

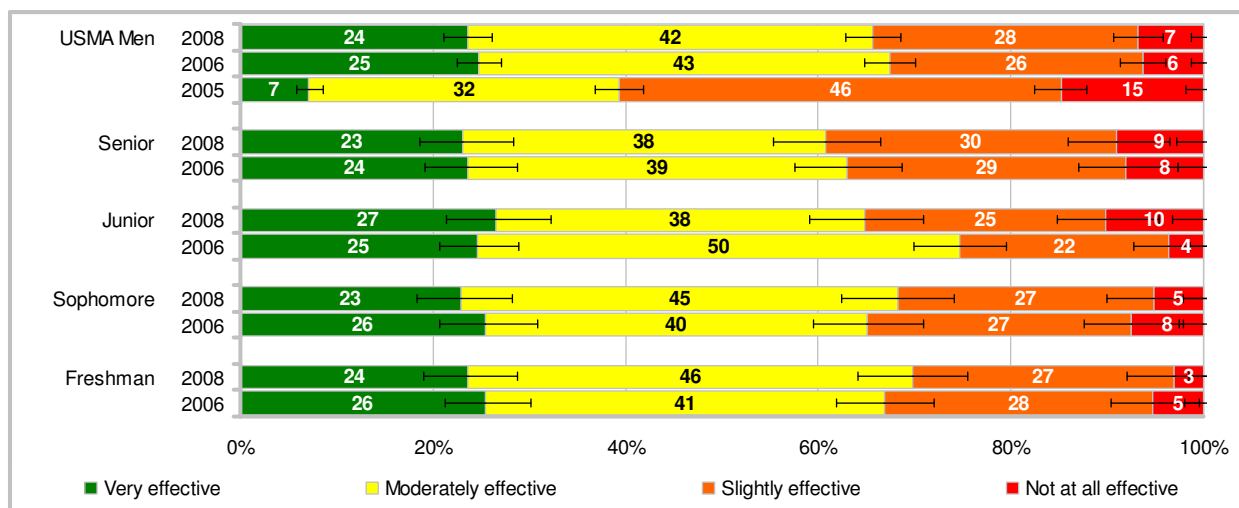


SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 183.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in

2006 (12% vs. 14%), but higher than in 2005 (12% vs. 5%) (Figure 182). The percentages of senior and freshman women who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 14% and 12% vs. 17%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (16% vs. 11%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 11%) and 2005 (6% vs. 15%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were also all lower in 2008 than in 2006.

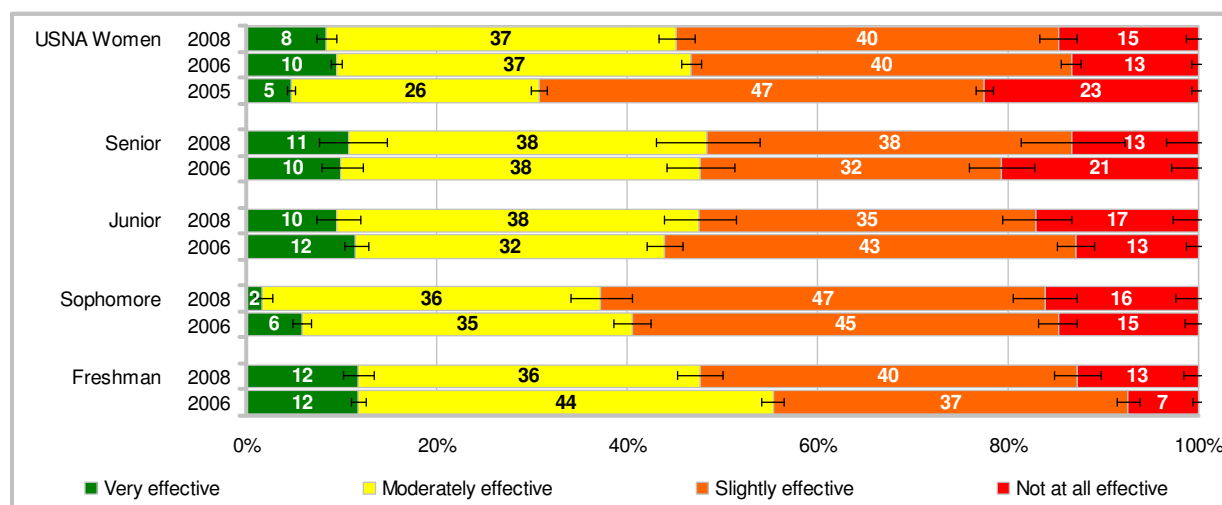
The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (24% vs. 7%) (Figure 183). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (7% vs. 15%); the percentage of junior men was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 4%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, 8% of women (Figure 184) and 12% of men at USNA (Figure 185) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Fifteen percent of women and 12% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Freshman (12%) women were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (2%) women were less likely. Junior (18%) men were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment, whereas freshman (8%) men were less likely.

Figure 184.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

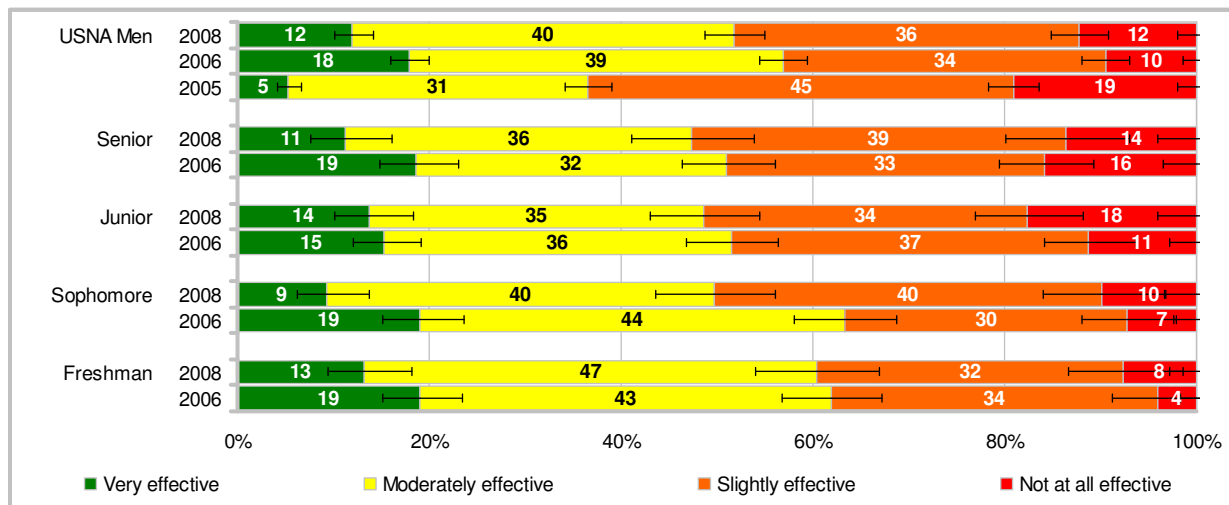


SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 185.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (8% vs. 5%) (Figure 184). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 6%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (15% vs. 23%). The percentages of junior and freshman women who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 13% and 13% vs. 7%, respectively); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (13% vs. 21%).

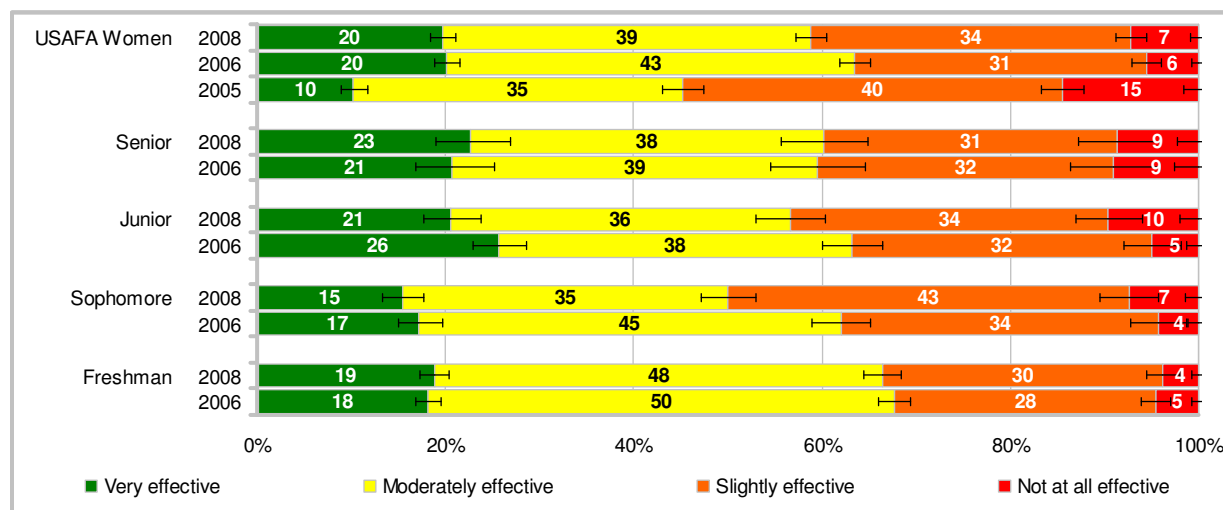
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 18%), but higher than in 2005 (12% vs. 5%) (Figure 185). The percentages of senior and sophomore men who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 19% and 9% vs. 19%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (12% vs. 10%), but lower than in 2005 (12% vs. 19%). The percentage of junior men who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (18% vs. 11%).

USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, 20% of women (Figure 186) and 20% of men at USAFA (Figure 187) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Seven percent of women and 6% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Sophomore (15%) women were less likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment than women in the other class years. Freshman (4%) women were less likely to indicate the training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Junior (28%) men were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment, whereas freshman (12%) men were less likely.

Figure 186.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year

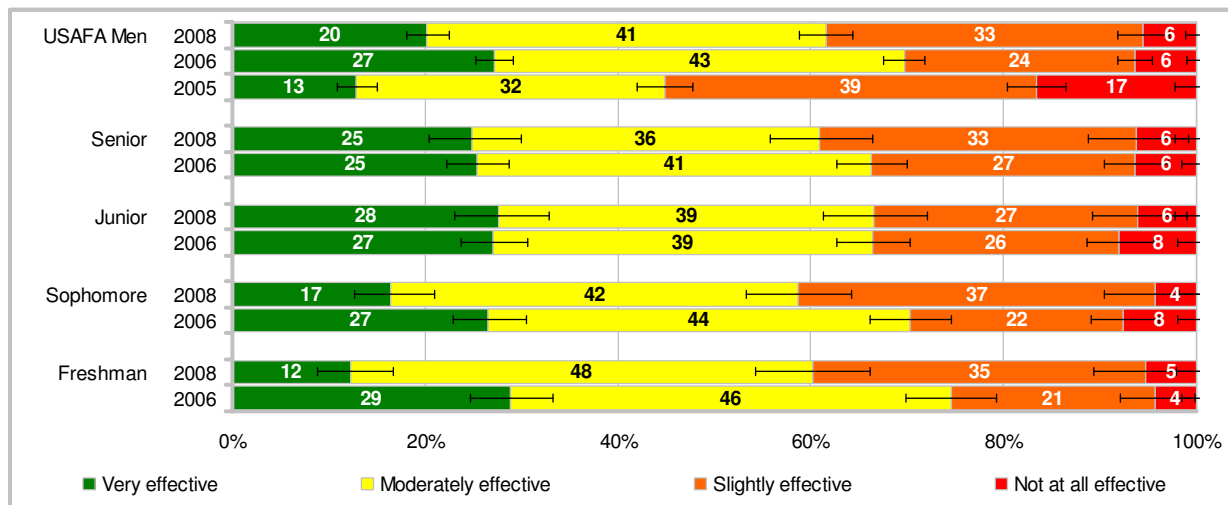


SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 187.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q5a

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (20% vs. 10%) (Figure 186). The percentage of junior women who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (21% vs. 26%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (7% vs. 15%). The percentages of junior and sophomore women who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 5% and 7% vs. 4%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (20% vs. 27%), but higher than in 2005 (20% vs. 13%) (Figure 187). The percentages of sophomore and freshman men who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (17% vs. 27% and 12% vs. 29%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (6% vs. 17%). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 8%).

Understanding Prevention and Response Procedures

Students were also 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, and services an Academy can provide). This section summarizes the responses of students at each Academy by gender, class year, and survey year.

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, the majority of women (62-98%) (Table 61) at USMA indicated they understand aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (100%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (96%) women were less likely. Senior (98%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report sexual harassment, whereas freshman (93%) women were less likely. Freshman (97%) women were less likely to indicate they know how to report sexual assault.⁵¹ Freshman (92%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas senior (81%) women were less likely. Senior (81%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas freshman (46%) women were less likely. Senior (99%) and junior (98%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (95%) and freshman (94%) women were less likely. Senior (98%) and junior (94%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault, whereas freshman (81%) women were less likely. Senior (98%), junior (97%), and sophomore (97%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault, whereas freshman (87%) women were less likely. Senior (91%) women were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (77%) women were less likely. Senior (91%) women were more likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (74%) and freshman (75%) women were less likely. Senior (89%) women were more likely to indicate they know the role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault, whereas freshman (79%) women were less likely. Senior (97%) and junior (96%) 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 freshman (80%) women were less likely.

⁵¹ Note that 97% of sophomore USMA women also indicated they know how to report sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for sophomore women responding to this question.

Table 61.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2008	98	100	99	98	96
	2006	98	100	98	99	95
How to report sexual harassment	2008	96	98	97	95	93
	2006	97	97	98	97	97
How to report sexual assault	2008	98	99	99	97	97
	2006	99	99	99	98	98
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2008	87	81	88	86	92
	2006	75	75	78	66	80
How to report stalking	2008	62	81	64	62	46
	2006	65	73	70	63	57
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2008	96	99	98	95	94
	2006	98	99	98	97	98
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2008	90	98	94	91	81
	2006	93	98	95	94	85
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2008	94	98	97	97	87
	2006	93	97	95	91	91
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault	2008	84	91	85	77	82
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	79	91	78	74	75
The role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	83	89	84	81	79
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2008	90	97	96	90	80
	2006	91	94	94	91	87
Margins of Error		±1-2	±0-4	±1-4	±1-3	±1-2

Note. SAGR 2008 Q4

In 2008, the majority of men (70-98%) (Table 62) at USMA indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Freshman (89%) men were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault than men in the other class years, whereas senior (78%) men were less likely. Senior (78%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas freshman (64%) men were less likely. Sophomore (99%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of

sexual assault, whereas freshman (94%) men were less likely.⁵² Senior (90%) men were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault. Senior (92%) men were more likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault. Senior (94%) men were more likely to indicate they know where to go for additional information on sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response procedures.

⁵² Note that 99% of junior USMA men also indicated they know how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior men responding to this question.

Table 62.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2008	98	99	99	98	98
	2006	97	100	97	96	97
How to report sexual harassment	2008	96	98	98	94	95
	2006	97	97	99	96	97
How to report sexual assault	2008	97	98	98	95	96
	2006	98	99	99	97	98
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2008	84	78	85	84	89
	2006	75	75	73	67	83
How to report stalking	2008	70	78	71	69	64
	2006	73	80	76	73	66
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2008	97	98	99	99	94
	2006	98	97	99	98	97
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2008	91	94	92	91	88
	2006	93	95	95	95	89
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2008	93	95	95	93	91
	2006	96	99	95	96	93
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault	2008	83	90	82	81	81
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	87	92	88	84	85
The role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	89	92	89	88	87
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2008	90	94	89	88	90
	2006	93	96	96	95	88
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 0-6$	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-5$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentages of sophomore and freshman women at USMA who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 97% and 93% vs. 97%, respectively) (Table 61). The percentage of women overall who indicated they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (87% vs. 75%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of

women overall who indicated they know how to report stalking was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (62% vs. 65%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 57%); the percentage of senior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (81% vs. 73%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (96% vs. 98%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 97% and 94% vs. 98%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 93%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (91% vs. 94% and 81% vs. 85%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 91%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (87% vs. 91%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response procedures was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 87%).

The percentage of junior men at USMA who indicated they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (99% vs. 97%) (Table 62). The percentage of men overall who indicated they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (84% vs. 75%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (91% vs. 93%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (93% vs. 96%); the percentage of senior men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 99%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response procedures was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 93%); the percentages of junior and sophomore men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (89% vs. 96% and 88% vs. 95%, respectively).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, the majority of women (63-98%) (Table 63) at USNA indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (100%) and sophomore (99%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (95%) women were less likely. Senior (97%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (90%) women were less likely.⁵³ Senior (99%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report sexual assault, whereas freshman (92%) women were less likely. Senior (93%), junior (94%), and sophomore (92%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas freshman (69%) women were less likely. Senior (76%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking,

⁵³ Note that 90% of junior USNA women also indicated they know how to report sexual harassment. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

whereas sophomore (57%) women were less likely. Senior (98%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (93%) women were less likely. Senior (98%) and junior (93%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault, whereas freshman (79%) women were less likely. Senior (99%) and sophomore (96%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault, whereas freshman (84%) women were less likely. Senior (87%) women were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault, whereas freshman (56%) women were less likely. Senior (83%) women were more likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault, whereas freshman (62%) women were less likely. Senior (83%) women were more likely to indicate they know the role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (70%) and freshman (69%) women were less likely. Senior (98%) women were more likely to indicate they know where to go for additional information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response procedures, whereas freshman (81%) women were less likely.

Table 63.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2008	98	100	98	99	95
	2006	95	98	95	97	90
How to report sexual harassment	2008	92	97	90	91	90
	2006	90	92	93	92	83
How to report sexual assault	2008	95	99	93	95	92
	2006	93	94	95	96	89
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2008	87	93	94	92	69
	2006	38	36	40	33	42
How to report stalking	2008	63	76	60	57	61
	2006	66	65	69	71	59
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2008	95	98	96	93	95
	2006	97	98	95	98	97
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2008	90	98	93	91	79
	2006	87	93	88	87	80
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2008	93	99	93	96	84
	2006	90	92	92	90	87
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault	2008	72	87	72	74	56
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	71	83	72	67	62
The role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	74	83	75	70	69
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2008	89	98	91	89	81
	2006	83	83	85	83	81
Margins of Error		±1-2	±1-4	±1-2	±1-3	±1-2

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

In 2008, the majority of men (70-97%) (Table 64) at USNA indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (99%) men were more likely to indicate they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than men in the other class years. Sophomore (88%) men were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas freshman (64%) men were less likely. Senior (76%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking. Senior (97%) men were more likely to

indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault, whereas freshman (85%) men were less likely. Freshman (61%) men were less likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault. Freshman (65%) men were less likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault. Senior (92%) men were more likely to indicate they know where to go for additional information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response procedures, whereas freshman (81%) were less likely.

Table 64.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2008	97	99	97	97	95
	2006	97	96	97	96	97
How to report sexual harassment	2008	95	95	94	97	95
	2006	96	97	97	97	91
How to report sexual assault	2008	96	95	97	98	95
	2006	97	98	97	98	93
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2008	77	79	77	88	64
	2006	40	32	43	38	46
How to report stalking	2008	70	76	67	69	66
	2006	77	82	81	76	70
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2008	97	97	98	97	95
	2006	97	98	100	98	94
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2008	91	97	90	91	85
	2006	90	89	96	90	84
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2008	92	94	93	93	91
	2006	94	94	96	94	92
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault	2008	70	76	72	71	61
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	73	78	73	77	65
The role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	76	80	76	76	71
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2008	87	92	83	89	81
	2006	89	87	91	89	87
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 2-6$	$\pm 0-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (98% vs. 95%); this finding was true for all class years (Table 63). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (92% vs. 90%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in

2006 (97% vs. 92% and 90% vs. 83%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 93%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 93%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (99% vs. 94% and 92% vs. 89%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (93% vs. 95%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (87% vs. 38%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated they know how to report stalking was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 66%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (60% vs. 69% and 57% vs. 71%, respectively); the percentage of senior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (76% vs. 65%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 97%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (93% vs. 98% and 95% vs. 97%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 87%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (93% vs. 90%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (99% vs. 92% and 96% vs. 90%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (84% vs. 87%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response procedures was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (89% vs. 83%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006.

The percentage of senior men at USNA who indicated they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (99% vs. 96%) (Table 64). The percentage of junior men who indicated they know how to report sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (94% vs. 97%). The percentage of senior men who indicated they know how to report sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 98%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (77% vs. 40%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of men overall who indicated they know how to report stalking was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (70% vs. 77%); the percentages of junior and sophomore men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (67% vs. 81% and 69% vs. 76%, respectively). The percentage of junior men who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (98% vs. 100%). The percentage of senior men who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 89%); the percentage of junior men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 96%). The percentage of senior men who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response procedures was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (92% vs. 87%); the percentages of junior and freshman men were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (83% vs. 91% and 81% vs. 87%, respectively).

USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, the majority of women (61-99%) (Table 65) at USAFA indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (98%) and junior (100%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (92%) women were less likely. Senior (98%) and junior (95%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report sexual harassment, whereas sophomore (89%) and freshman (91%) women were less likely. Junior (99%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report sexual assault, whereas freshman (97%) women were less likely.⁵⁴ Junior (99%) and sophomore (97%) women were more likely to indicate they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas freshman (90%) women were less likely. Senior (79%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas sophomore (56%) and freshman (52%) women were less likely. Senior (99%) and junior (97%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault, whereas freshman (88%) women were less likely. Senior and junior (both 100%) women were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault, whereas sophomore (98%) and freshman (99%) women were less likely. Senior and junior (both 95%) women were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault, whereas freshman (84%) women were less likely. Junior (90%) women were more likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault, whereas freshman (83%) women were less likely. Senior (93%), junior (92%), and sophomore (89%) women were more likely to indicate they know the role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault, whereas freshman (77%) women were less likely. Senior (97%) and junior (98%) women were more likely to indicate they know where to go for additional information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response procedures, whereas sophomore and freshman (both 91%) women were less likely.

⁵⁴ Note that 97% of sophomore USAFA women also indicated they know how to report sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for sophomore women responding to this question.

Table 65.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2008	97	98	100	97	92
	2006	98	98	99	98	95
How to report sexual harassment	2008	93	98	95	89	91
	2006	95	99	97	96	89
How to report sexual assault	2008	98	98	99	97	97
	2006	97	99	98	97	94
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2008	94	93	99	97	90
	2006	80	84	82	74	79
How to report stalking	2008	61	79	63	56	52
	2006	68	80	74	64	60
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2008	99	98	99	99	99
	2006	99	100	99	99	97
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2008	94	99	97	95	88
	2006	93	96	95	95	88
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2008	99	100	100	98	99
	2006	97	99	98	96	95
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault	2008	90	95	95	89	84
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	87	89	90	88	83
The role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	87	93	92	89	77
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2008	94	97	98	91	91
	2006	92	98	94	92	86
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 0-5$	$\pm 0-5$	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 1-4$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

In 2008, the majority of men (61-97%) (Table 66) at USAFA indicated they understand all aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (99%) men were more likely to indicate they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than men in the other class years. Senior (97%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to report sexual harassment. Senior (77%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to report stalking, whereas sophomore (54%) and freshman (50%) men were less likely. Senior (100%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to

avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault, whereas freshman (94%) men were less likely. Senior (98%) and junior (97%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault, whereas freshman (84%) men were less likely. Senior and junior (both 98%) men were more likely to indicate they know how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault, whereas freshman (90%) men were less likely. Senior (94%) men were more likely to indicate they know the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault, whereas freshman (80%) men were less likely. Senior (94%) men were more likely to indicate they know the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault, whereas freshman (83%) men were less likely. Freshman (83%) men were less likely to indicate they know the role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault. Senior (98%) and junior (97%) men were more likely to indicate they know where to go for additional information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response procedures, whereas freshman (85%) men were less likely.

Table 66.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Understanding Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Procedures, by Class Year and Survey Year

Students understand ...	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2008	96	99	96	96	93
	2006	96	99	98	97	93
How to report sexual harassment	2008	94	97	95	93	92
	2006	96	98	97	96	92
How to report sexual assault	2008	97	98	99	98	95
	2006	97	99	98	96	96
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2008	95	96	97	96	93
	2006	77	78	78	72	80
How to report stalking	2008	61	77	66	54	50
	2006	71	78	79	73	57
How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	2008	97	100	99	97	94
	2006	99	100	99	99	98
How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2008	93	98	97	93	84
	2006	94	97	97	94	89
How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault	2008	96	98	98	97	90
	2006	97	99	99	97	94
The services your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to an unrestricted report of sexual assault	2008	89	94	90	91	80
General responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies for unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	90	94	93	92	83
The role of the chain-of-command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assault	2008	89	93	92	89	83
Where to go if you need additional information on the areas above	2008	92	98	97	89	85
	2006	91	96	95	93	84
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 0-6$	$\pm 2-6$	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 2-5$

Note. SAGR 2008 Q28

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of freshman women at USAFA who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (92% vs. 95%) (Table 65). The percentage women overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (93% vs. 95%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 97% and 89% vs.

96%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (91% vs. 89%). The percentage freshman women who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 94%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (94% vs. 80%); this finding was true for all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated they know how to report stalking was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (61% vs. 68%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of senior women who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (98% vs. 100%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (99% vs. 97%). The percentages of senior and junior women who indicated they understand how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (99% vs. 96% and 97% vs. 95%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (99% vs. 97%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand where to go for additional information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response procedures was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (94% vs. 92%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (98% vs. 94% and 91% vs. 86%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated they know the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 77%); this finding was true for all class years (Table 66). The percentage of men overall who indicated they know how to report stalking was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (61% vs. 71%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006. The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 99%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (97% vs. 99% and 94% vs. 98%, respectively).

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 and comparisons of student perceptions of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities.

This chapter reports results for each Academy by class year. Because the *SAGR 2008* survey contained questions comparable to those on the 2005 and 2006 surveys, the chapter also includes trend analysis of responses by survey year.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault

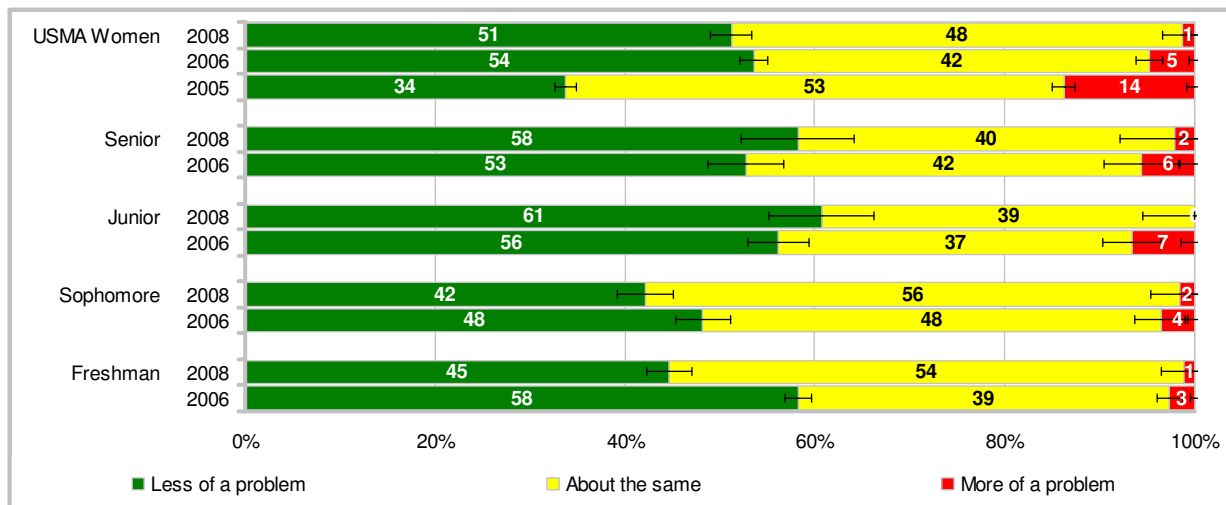
On the *SAGR 2008* survey, students were asked whether, in their opinion, sexual assault at their Academy had become more or less of a problem since they became a student. Unlike survey questions discussed in earlier chapters, the question covered a student's overall experience at the Academy rather than events since June 2007. Depending on a student's class year, students had varying timeframes upon which to reflect (i.e., seniors were judging over a longer time period and freshmen were judging over a shorter time period).

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, 51% of women and 66% of men indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at USMA since they enrolled at the Academy (Figure 188 and Figure 189). Few women and men (both 1%) indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem. Senior (58%) and junior (61%) women were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become less of a problem than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (42%) and freshman (45%) women were less likely. Senior (73%) and junior (76%) men were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become less of a problem, whereas freshman (52%) men were less likely.

Figure 188.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year

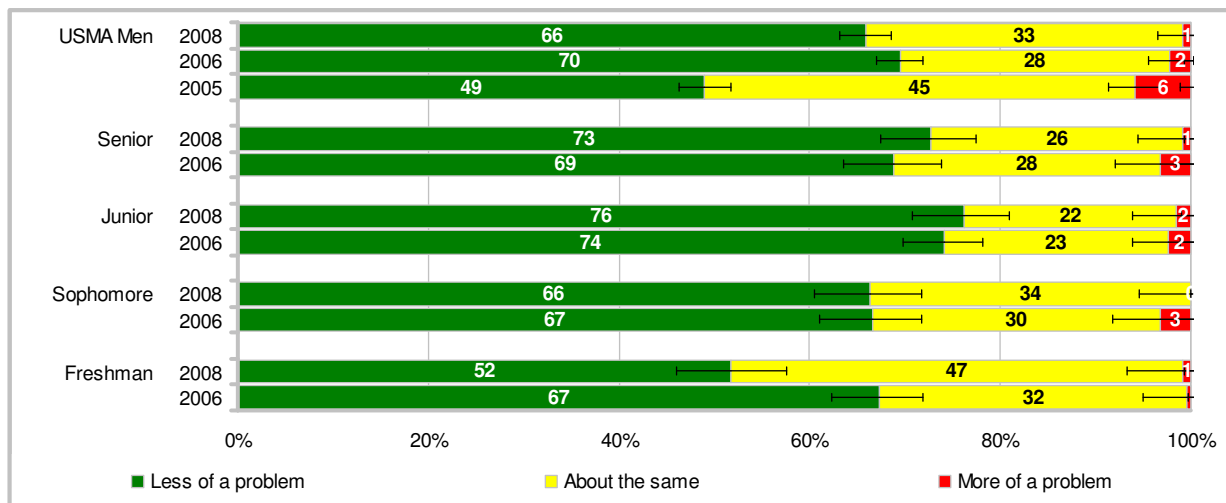


SAGR 2008 Q51

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 189.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q51

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was higher in 2008 than in 2005

(51% vs. 34%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (42% vs. 48% and 45% vs. 58%, respectively) (Figure 188). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 5%) and 2005 (1% vs. 14%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

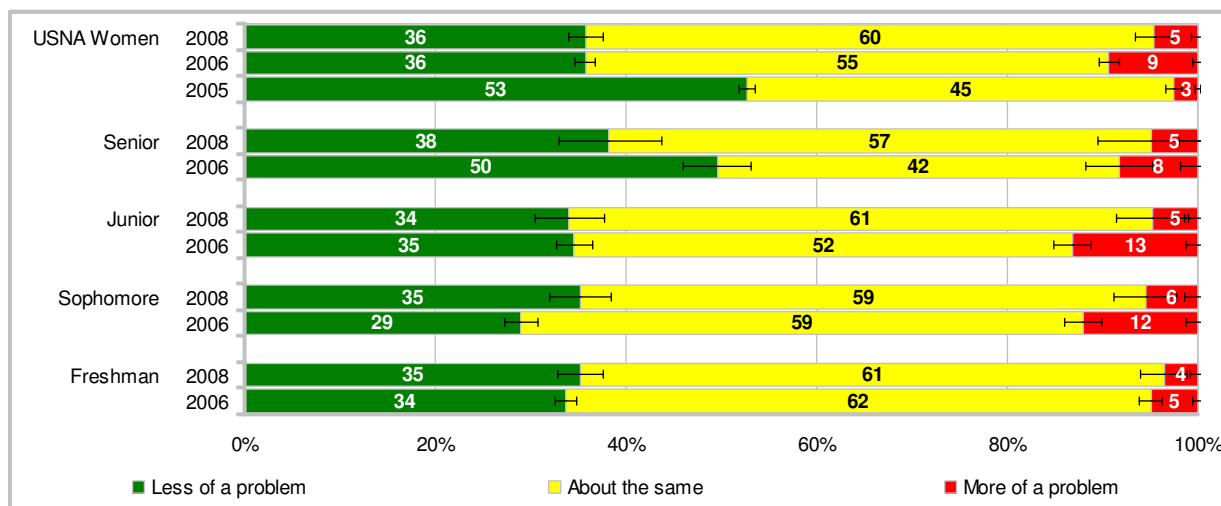
The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (66% vs. 49%); the percentage of freshman men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (52% vs. 67%) (Figure 189). The percentage of men overall who indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (1% vs. 6%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 3% and 0% vs. 3%, respectively).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, 36% of women and 52% of men indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at USNA since they enrolled at the Academy (Figure 190 and Figure 191). Few women (5%) and men (3%) indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem. Senior (7%) men were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become more of a problem than men in the other class years.

Figure 190.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year

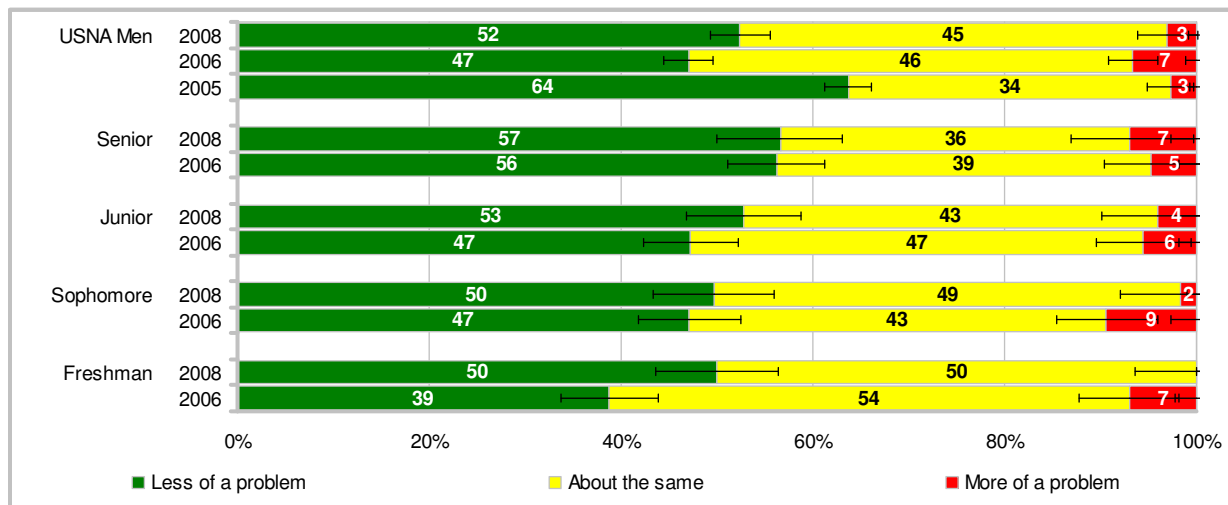


SAGR 2008 Q51

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 191.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q51

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (36% vs. 53%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (38% vs. 50%); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (35% vs. 29%) (Figure 190). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 9%), but higher than in 2005 (5% vs. 3%); the percentages of women in all class years were all lower in 2008 than in 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (52% vs. 47%), but lower than in 2005 (52% vs. 64%); the percentage of freshman men was also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 39%) (Figure 191). The percentage of men overall who indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 7%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 9% and 0% vs. 7%, respectively).

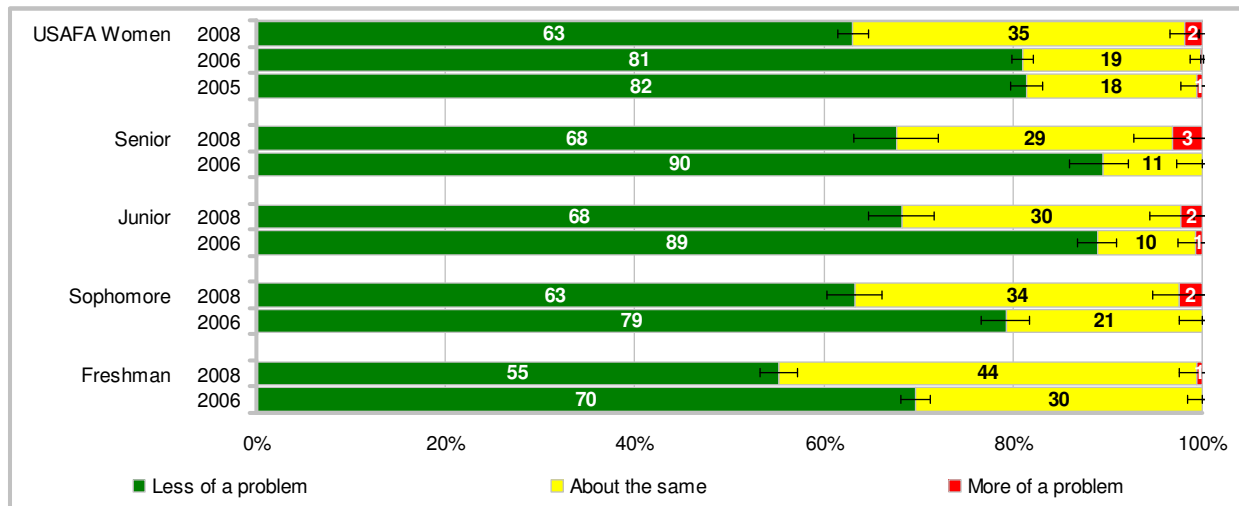
USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, 63% of women and 80% of men indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at USAFA since they enrolled at the Academy (Figure 192 and Figure 193). Few women (2%) and men (1%) indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem. Junior (68%) women were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become less of a problem than

women in the other class years,⁵⁵ whereas freshman (55%) women were less likely. Senior (91%) and junior (88%) men were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become less of a problem, whereas freshman (66%) men were less likely.

Figure 192.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year



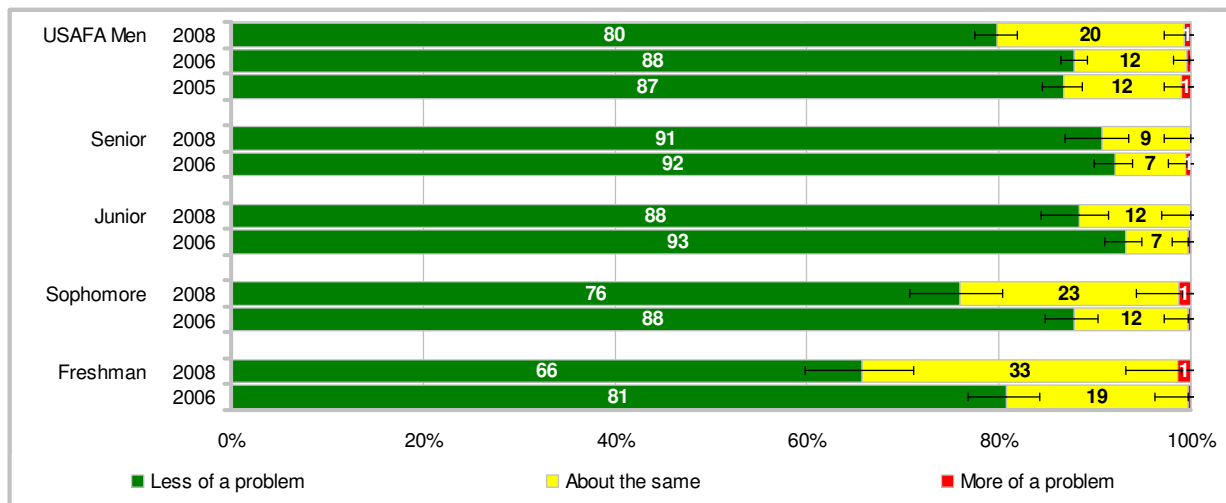
SAGR 2008 Q51

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

⁵⁵ Note that 68% of senior USAFA women also indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at USAFA since they enrolled at the Academy. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Figure 193.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q51

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (63% vs. 81%) and 2005 (63% vs. 82%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 192). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual assault has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (2% vs. 0%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated sexual assault has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (80% vs. 88%) and 2005 (80% vs. 87%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 193).

Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment

On the *SAGR 2008* survey, students were asked whether sexual harassment at their Academy has become more or less of a problem since they became a student. Seniors were judging over a longer time period and freshmen were judging over a shorter time period than students in the other class years.

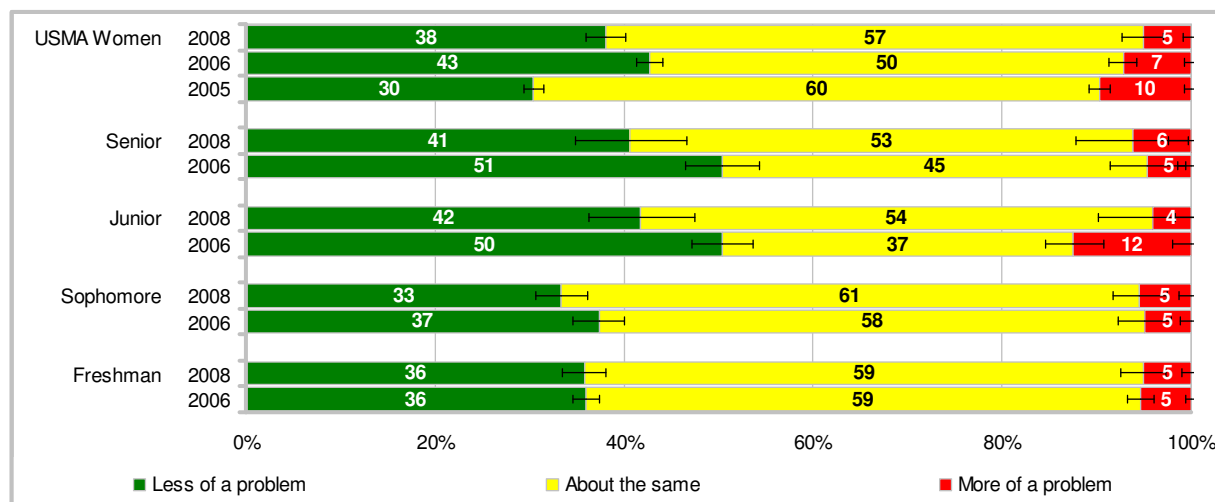
USMA by Class Year

In 2008, 38% of women and 58% of men indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at USMA since they enrolled at the Academy (Figure 194 and Figure 195). Few women (5%) and men (2%) indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem.

Sophomore (33%) women were less likely to indicate sexual harassment has become less of a problem than women in the other class years. Senior (67%) and junior (68%) men were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become less of a problem, whereas freshman (46%) men were less likely.

Figure 194.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year

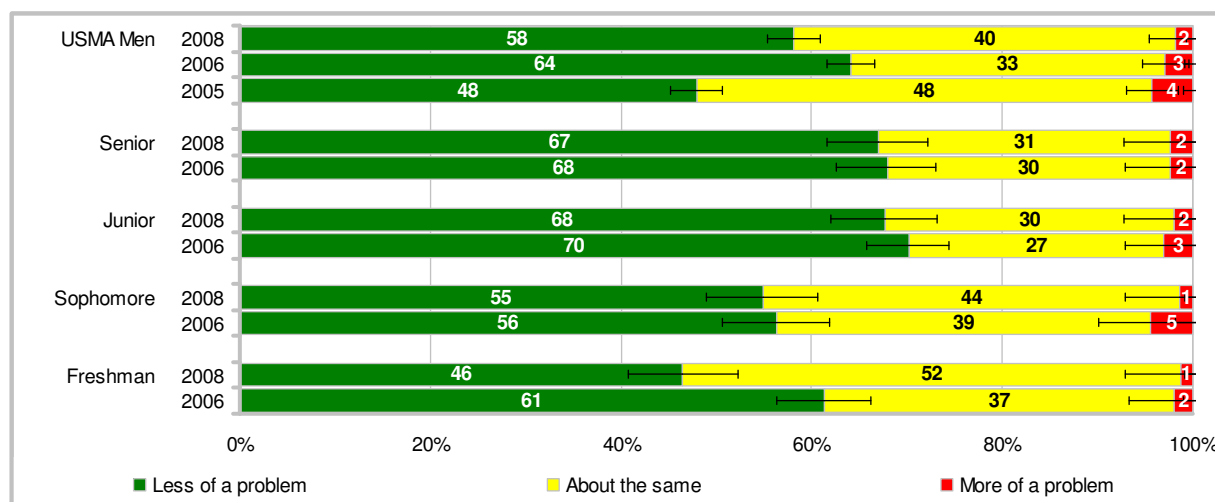


SAGR 2008 Q50

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 195.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q50

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (38% vs. 43%), but higher than in 2005 (38% vs. 30%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 194). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 7%) and 2005 (5% vs. 10%); the percentage of junior women was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (4% vs. 12%).

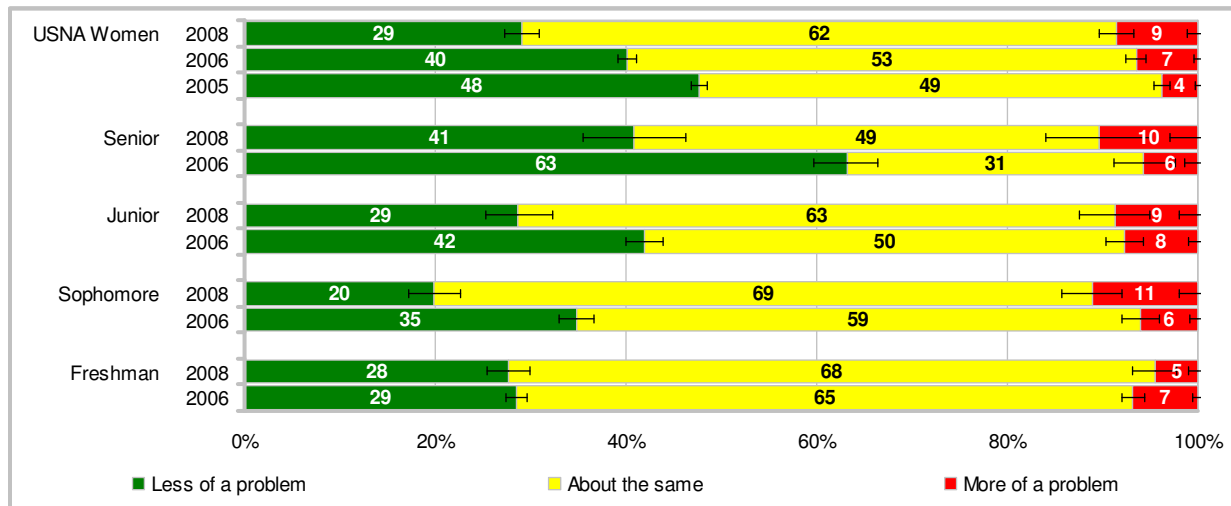
The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (58% vs. 64%), but higher than in 2005 (58% vs. 48%); the percentage of freshman men was also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (46% vs. 61%) (Figure 195). The percentage of men overall who indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (2% vs. 4%); the percentage of sophomore men was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 5%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, 29% of women and 43% of men indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at USNA since they enrolled at the Academy (Figure 196 and Figure 197). Few women (9%) and men (5%) indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem. Senior (41%) women were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become less of a problem than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (20%) women were less likely. Freshman (5%) women were less likely to indicate sexual harassment has become more of a problem. Senior (50%) men were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become less of a problem. Freshman (2%) men were less likely to indicate sexual harassment has become more of a problem.

Figure 196.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year

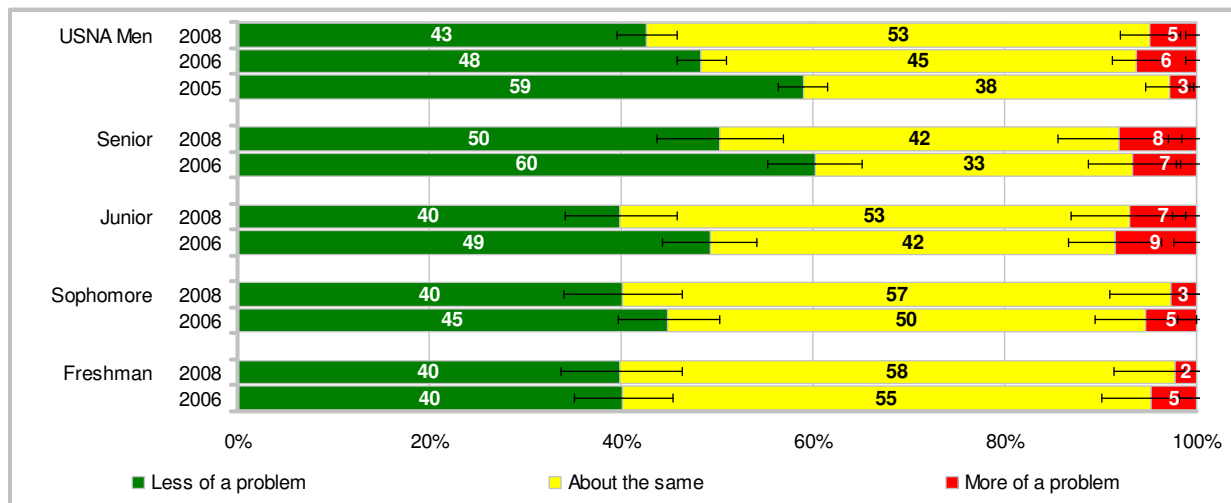


SAGR 2008 Q50

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 197.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q50

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006

(29% vs. 40%) and 2005 (29% vs. 48%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 196). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (9% vs. 7%) and 2005 (9% vs. 4%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 6% and 11% vs. 6%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 7%).

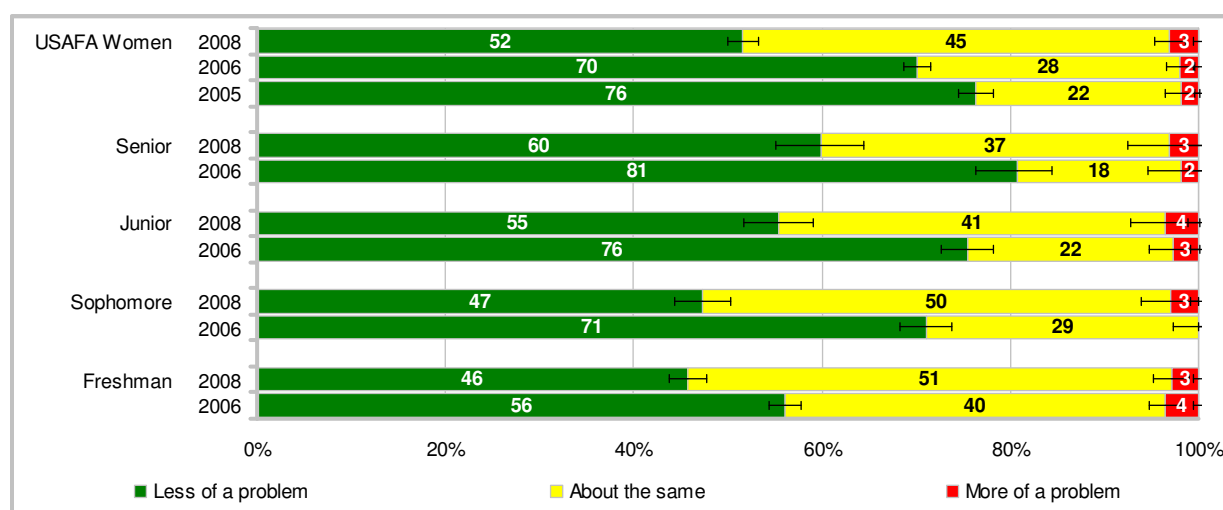
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (43% vs. 48%) and 2005 (43% vs. 59%); the percentages of senior and junior men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (50% vs. 60% and 40% vs. 49%, respectively) (Figure 197). The percentage of men overall who indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (5% vs. 3%).

USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, 52% of women and 70% of men indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at USAFA since they enrolled at the Academy (Figure 198 and Figure 199). Few women (3%) and men (2%) indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem. Senior (60%) women were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become less of a problem than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (47%) and freshman (46%) women were less likely. Senior (78%) and junior (82%) men were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become less of a problem, whereas sophomore (63%) freshman (57%) men were less likely.

Figure 198.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year

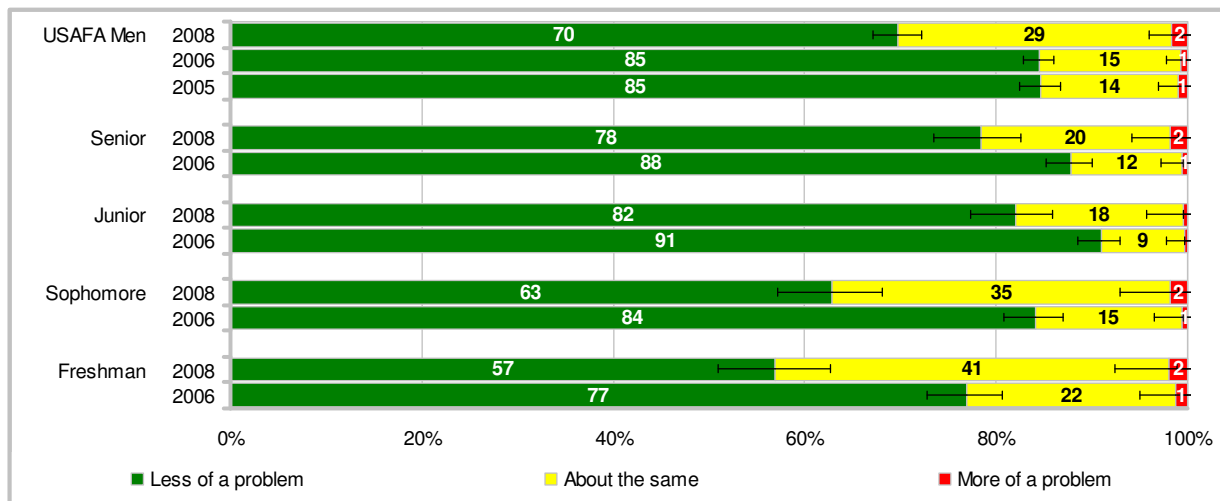


SAGR 2008 Q50

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Figure 199.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem Since Becoming a Student, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q50

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (52% vs. 70%) and 2005 (52% vs. 76%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 198). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated sexual harassment has become more of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 0%).

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated sexual harassment has become less of a problem at their Academy since becoming a student was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (70% vs. 85%) and 2005 (70% vs. 85%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 199).

Comparison of Sexual Assault at Civilian Colleges/Universities

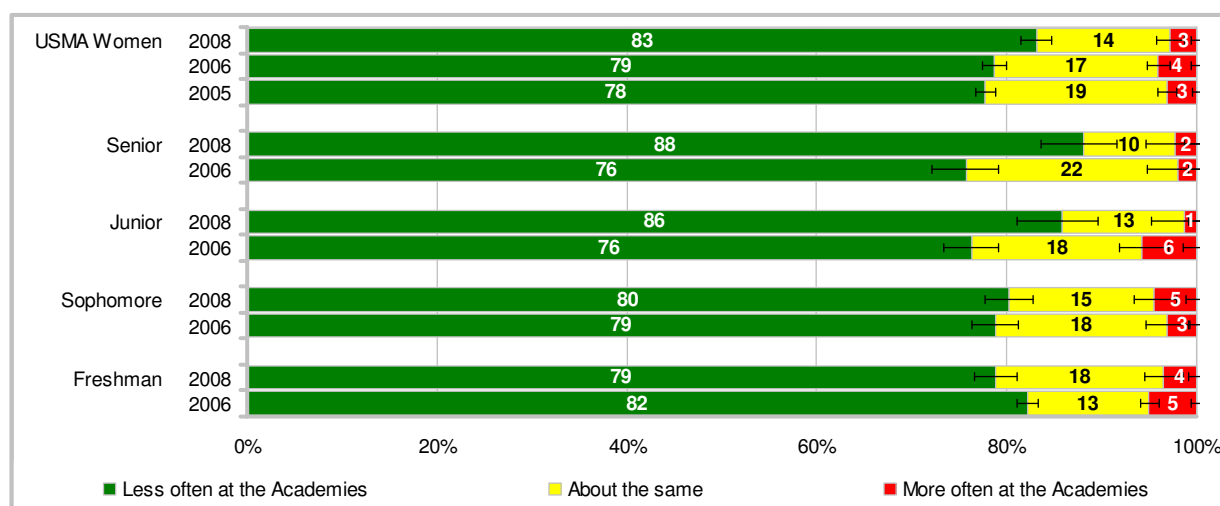
On the *SAGR 2008* survey, students were asked their opinions of how often sexual assault occurs at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities. Academy students' responses in this section reflect their perceptions of the climate at civilian colleges. Focus group testing of this item indicates students' 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. Students who indicated don't know are excluded from the analyses.

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, 83% percent of USMA women and 93% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 200 and Figure 201). Few women (3%) and men (2%) indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Senior (88%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (79%) women were less likely. Sophomore (5%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies, whereas junior (1%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 200.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year

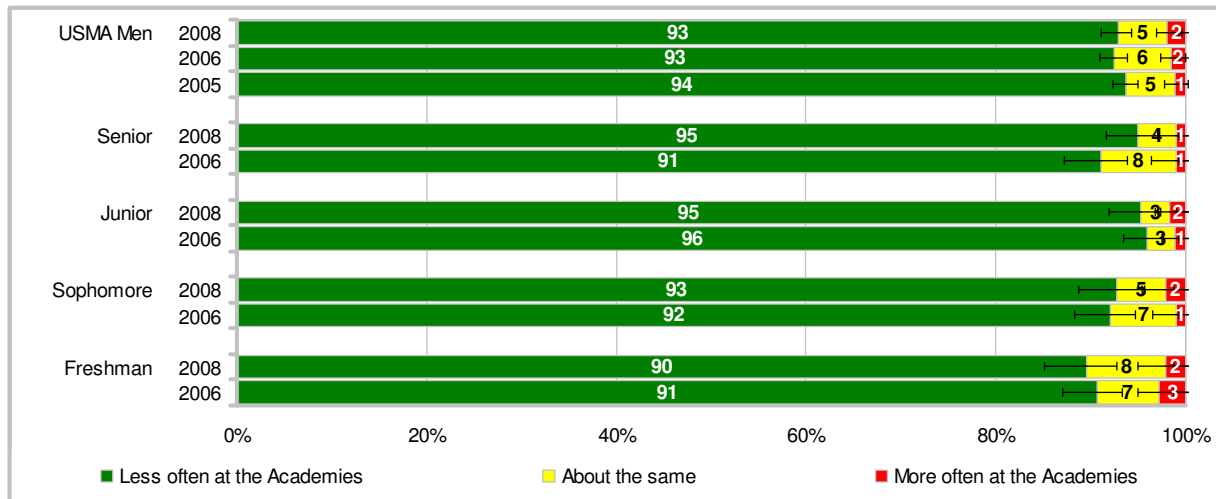


SAGR 2008 Q54

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Figure 201.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q54

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (83% vs. 79%) and 2005 (83% vs. 78%) (Figure 200). The percentages of senior and junior women who indicated sexual assault occurs less often were also higher in 2008 than in 2006 (88% vs. 76% and 86% vs. 76%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (79% vs. 82%). The percentage of junior women who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (1% vs. 6%).

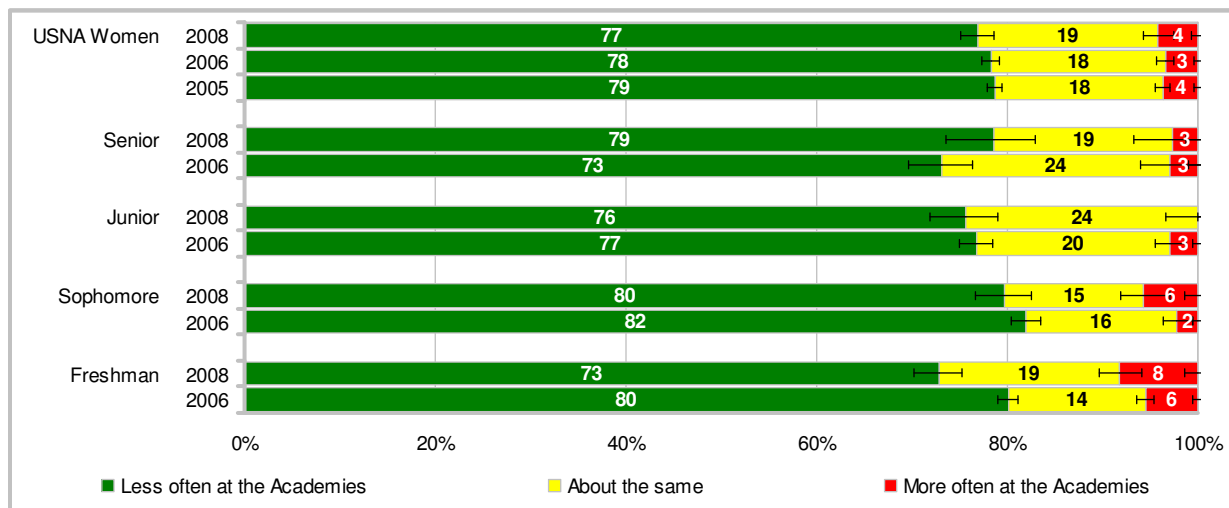
There were no differences found between 2008 and 2006 for USMA men overall or by class year in perceptions of sexual assault at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities (Figure 201).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, 77% percent of USNA women and 92% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 202 and Figure 203). Few women (4%) and men (1%) indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Freshman (73%) women were less likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than women in the other class years. Freshman (8%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies. There were no differences found for USNA men across class years.

Figure 202.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year

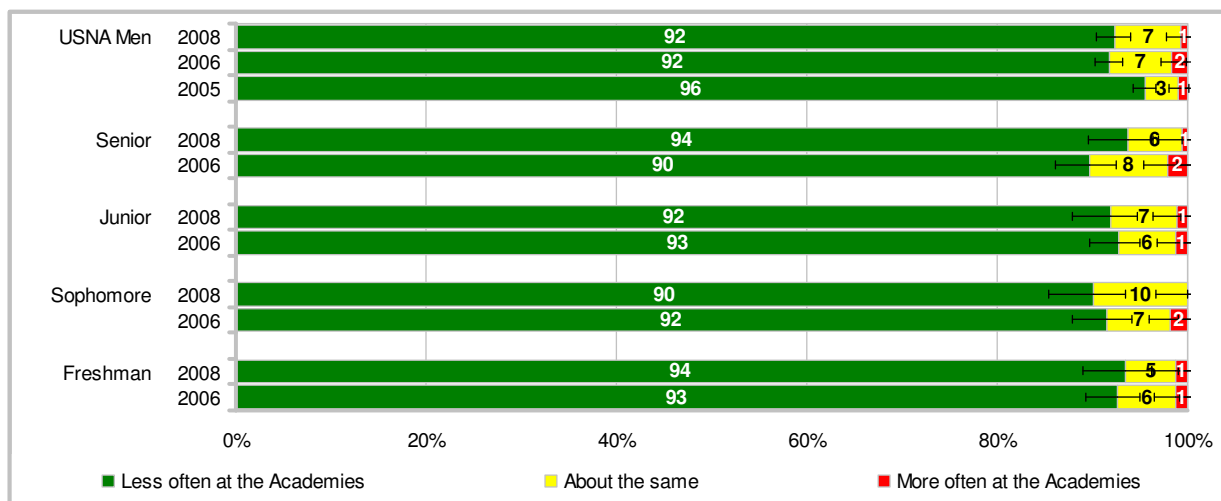


SAGR 2008 Q54

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 203.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q54

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of freshman women at USNA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (73% vs. 80%) (Figure 202). The percentage of junior women who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 3%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were higher in 2008 than in 2006 (6% vs. 2% and 8% vs. 6%, respectively).

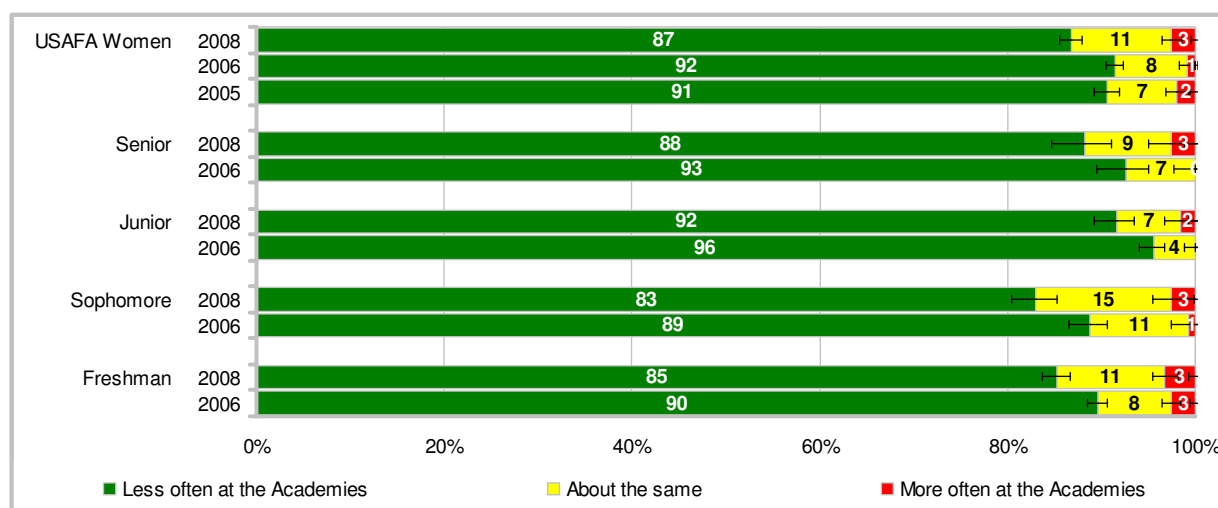
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (92% vs. 96%) (Figure 203). The percentage of sophomore men at USNA who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (0% vs. 2%)

USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, 87% percent of USAFA women and 95% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 204 and Figure 205). Few women (3%) and men (1%) indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Junior (92%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (83%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men across class years.

Figure 204.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year

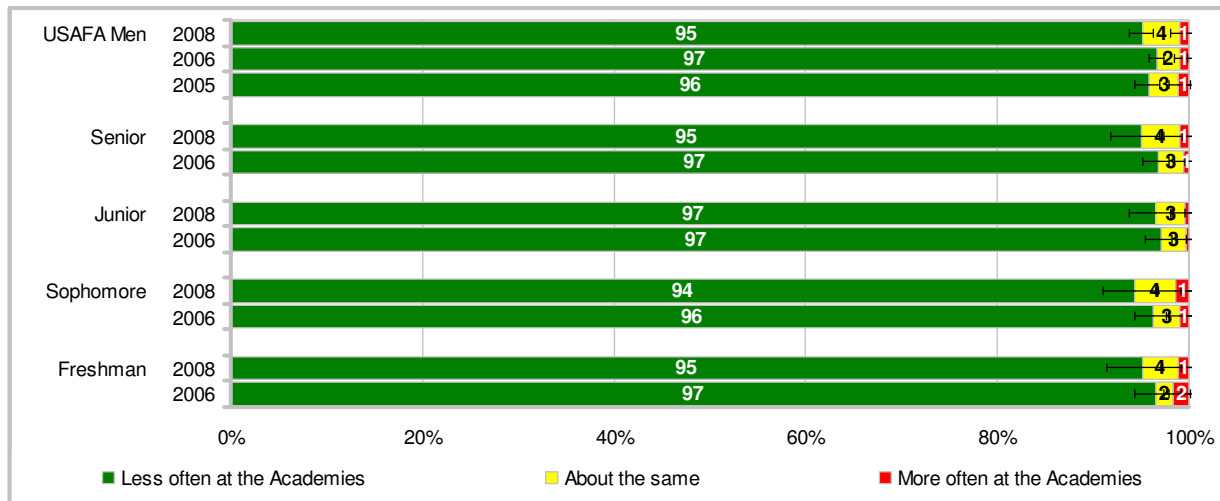


SAGR 2008 Q54

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 4

Figure 205.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q54

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 4

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (87% vs. 92%) and 2005 (87% vs. 91%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 204). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (3% vs. 1%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (95% vs. 97%) (Figure 205).

Comparison of Sexual Harassment at Civilian Colleges/Universities

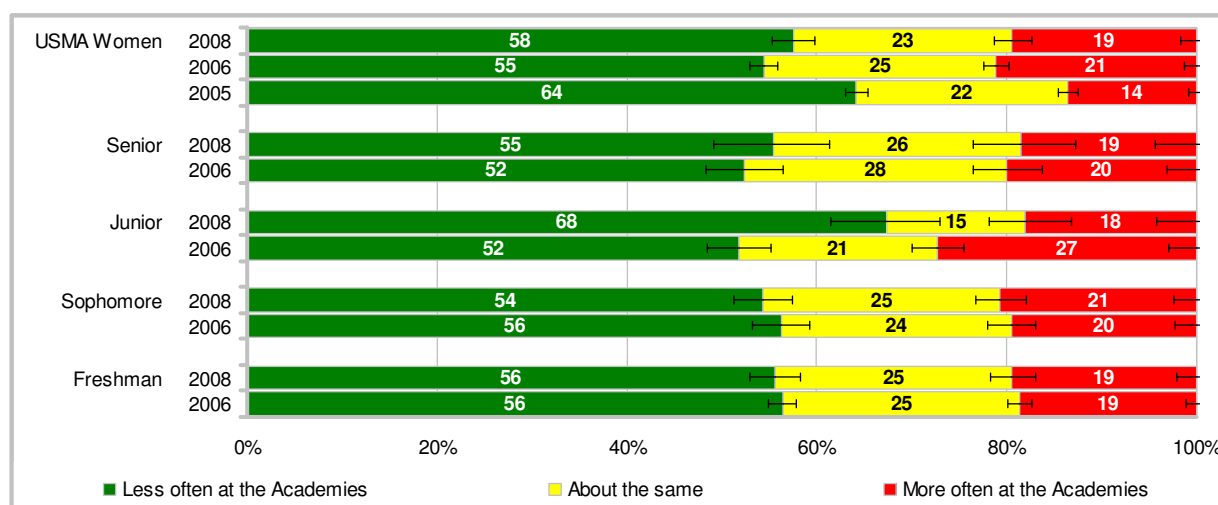
On the *SAGR 2008* survey, students were asked their opinions of how often sexual harassment occurs at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities. Student responses to this section reflect their perceptions of the climate at civilian colleges. For the purposes of this report, response categories 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. Students who indicated don't know are excluded from the analyses.

USMA by Class Year

In 2008, 58% percent of USMA women and 84% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 206 and Figure 207). Few women (19%) and men (5%) indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Junior (68%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA men across class years.

Figure 206.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year

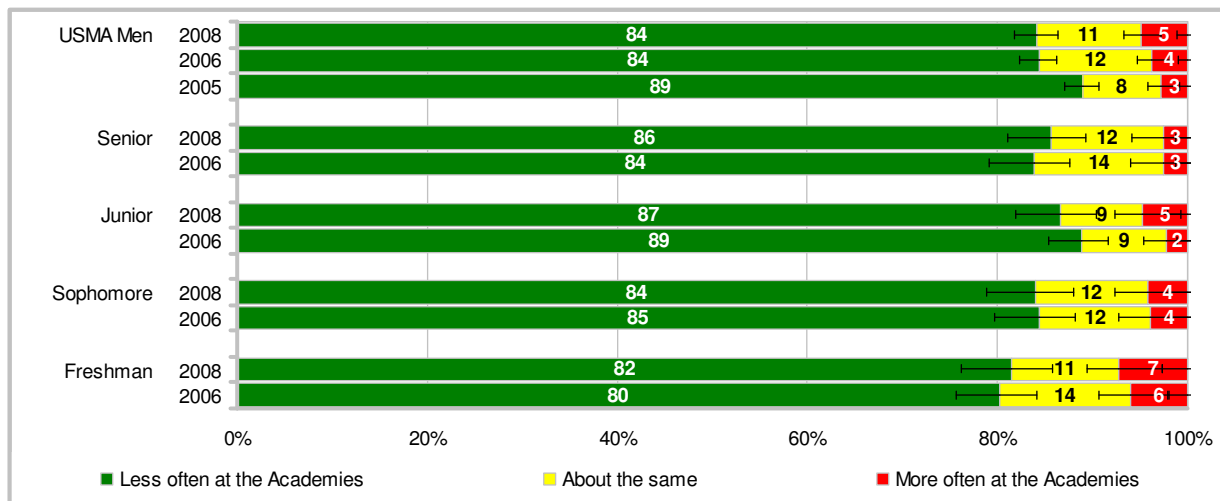


SAGR 2008 Q53

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 7

Figure 207.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q53

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 6

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (58% vs. 55%), but lower than in 2005 (58% vs. 64%) (Figure 206); the percentage of junior women was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (68% vs. 52%). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (19% vs. 14%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (18% vs. 27%).

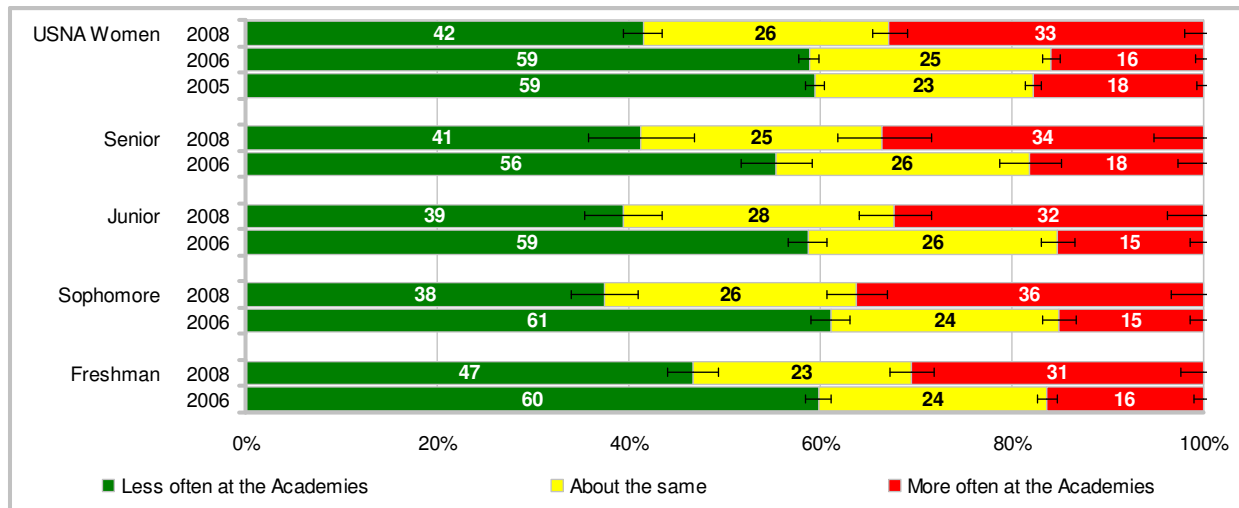
The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2005 (84% vs. 89%) (Figure 207). The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2008 than in 2005 (5% vs. 3%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2008, 42% percent of USNA women and 75% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 208 and Figure 209). Fewer women (33%) and men (10%) indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Freshman (47%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than women in the other class years. Sophomore (67%) men were less likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than men in the other class years. Senior (4%) men were less likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies.

Figure 208.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year

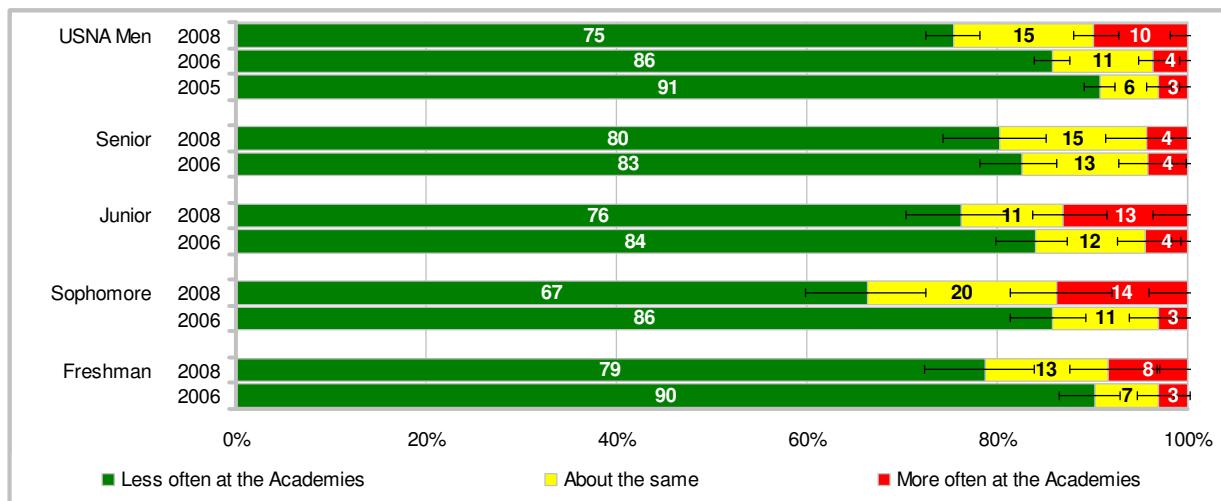


SAGR 2008 Q53

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 6

Figure 209.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q53

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 7

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (42% vs. 59%) and 2005 (42% vs. 59%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 208). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (33% vs. 16%) and 2005 (33% vs. 18%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

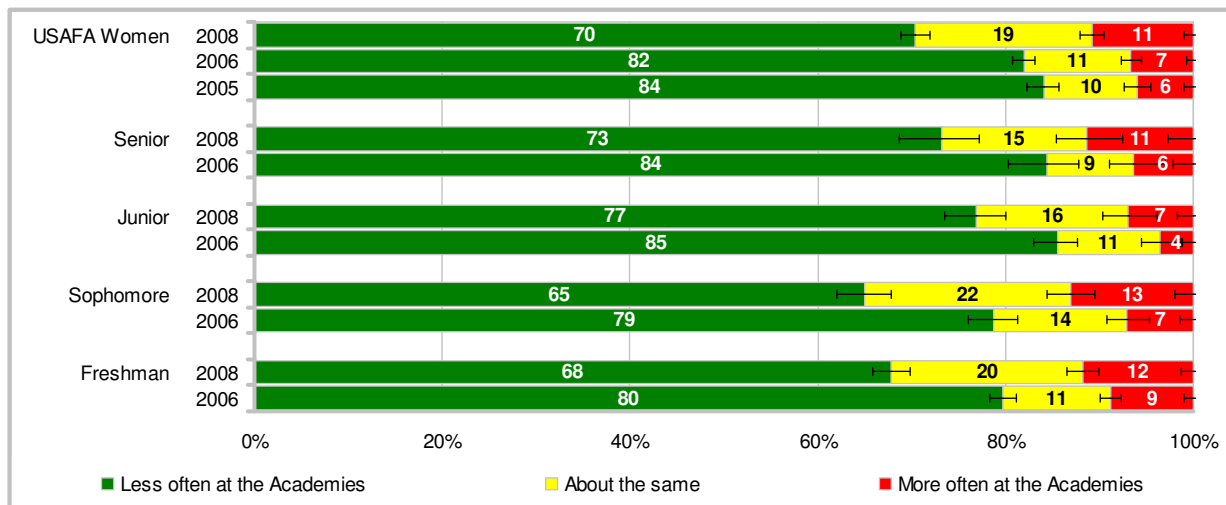
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (75% vs. 86%) and 2005 (75% vs. 91%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (Figure 209). The percentage of men overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (10% vs. 4%) and 2005 (10% vs. 3%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also higher in 2008 than in 2006.

USAFA by Class Year

In 2008, 70% percent of USAFA women and 90% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 210 and Figure 211). Few women (11%) and men (2%) indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Junior (77%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (65%) women were less likely. Junior (7%) women were less likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies. Senior (93%) men were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies.

Figure 210.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year

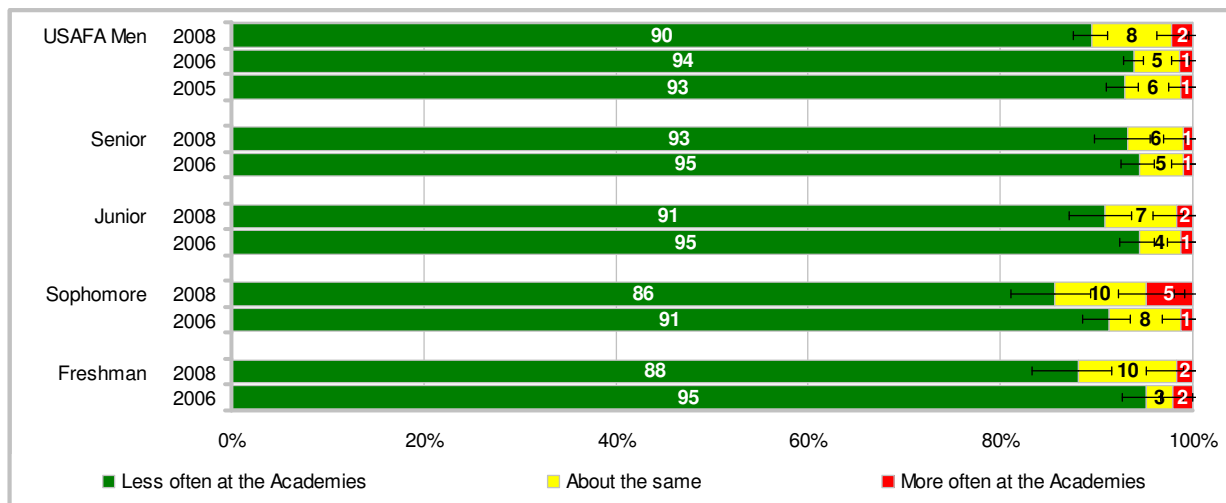


SAGR 2008 Q53

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

Figure 211.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2008 Q53

Margins of error range from ± 1 to ± 5

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (70% vs. 82%) and 2005 (70% vs. 84%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006 (Figure 210). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (11% vs. 7%) and 2005 (11% vs. 6%); this finding was true for all class years between 2008 and 2006.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2006 (90% vs. 94%) and 2005 (90% vs. 93%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also lower in 2008 than in 2006 (86% vs. 91% and 88% vs. 95%, respectively) (Figure 211). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2008 than in 2006 (5% vs. 1%).

References

- Arvey, R. D., & Cavanaugh, M. A. (1995). Using surveys to assess the prevalence of sexual harassment: Some methodological problems. *Journal of Social Issues, 51*, 39-52.
- Department of Defense (2005). *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*. DoD Directive 6495.01, October 5, 2005.
- Department of Defense (2006). *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*. DoD Instruction 6495.02, June 23, 2006.
- DMDC. (2008). *2008 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey: Statistical methodology report* (Report No. 2008-024). Arlington, VA: Author.
- Fisher, B. S., Cullen, F. T., & Turner, M. G. (2000). *The sexual victimization of college women*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Fitzgerald, L. F., Gelfand, M. J., & Drasgow, F. (1995). Measuring sexual harassment: Theoretical and psychometric advances. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology, 17*, 425-445.
- Fitzgerald, L. F., Magley, V. J., Drasgow, F., & Waldo, C.R. (1999). Measuring sexual harassment in the military: The Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ-DoD). *Military Psychology, 11*, 243-263.
- Fitzgerald, L. F., Shullman, S. L., Bally, N., Richards, M., Swecker, J, Gold, Y., Ormerod, M., & Weitzman, L. (1988). The incidence and dimensions of sexual harassment in academia and the workplace. *Journal of Vocational Behavior, 32*, 152-175.
- John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, H.R. 5122 (2006).
- National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-163, 119 Stat. 3136 (2006).
- Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense. (2005). *Report on the Service Academy Sexual Assault and Leadership Survey*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 22, 2005, from <http://www.dodig.osd.mil/Inspections/ipo/reports>.
- Ormerod, A. J., Lawson, A. K., Sims, C. S., Lytell, M. C., Wadlington, P. L., Yaeger, D. W., Wright, C. V., Reed, M. E., Lee, W. C., Drasgow, F., Fitzgerald, L. F., & Cohorn C. A. (2003). *2002 Status of the Armed Forces Surveys - Workplace and Gender Relations: Report of scales and measures* (Report No. 2002-031). Arlington, VA: DMDC.
- Research Triangle Institute, Inc. (2004). SUDAAN© PROC DESCRIPT. Cary, NC: Author.
- Stark, S., Chernyshenko, O. S., Lancaster, A. R., Drasgow, F., & Fitzgerald, L. F. (2002). Toward standardized measurement of sexual harassment: Shortening the SEQ-DoD using item response theory. *Military Psychology, 14*, 49-72.

**APPENDIX: 2008 SERVICE ACADEMY
GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY**



RCS: DD-P&R(AR) 2198
Exp: 04/30/10
DMDC Survey No. 08-0010

2008 Service Academy 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



- 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



PRIVACY NOTICE

This survey is anonymous, does not collect or use personally identifiable information, and data are not retrievable by personal identifier. You are advised not to put information on your form or in comments that would identify you.

AUTHORITY: The authority to solicit the information requested in this survey is contained in U.S. Code 10 as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. The United States Coast Guard Academy is surveyed under U.S. Code 14 Section 1.

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) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials can track sexual assault/harassment trends over time. 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. Briefings and reports on results from these surveys will be posted on the following Web site:
<http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys/>

ROUTINE USES: None.

DISCLOSURE: Providing information on this survey is voluntary. 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
☒ United States Coast Guard Academy

2. Are you. . . ?

- ☒ Male ☒ Female

3. What is your Class year?

- ☒ 2008 ☒ 2010
☒ 2009 ☒ 2011

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4. Do you understand the following? Mark one answer in each row.

	Not sure	No	Yes
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 an unrestricted report of sexual assault...	☒	☒	☒
j. The general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to unrestricted reports of sexual assaults...	☒	☒	☒
k. The role of the chain of command in handling unrestricted reports of sexual assaults	☒	☒	☒
l. Where to go if you need additional information on the areas listed above	☒	☒	☒

5. In your opinion, how effective was the training you received since June 2007 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?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

6. In your opinion, how effective are each of the following types of sexual assault and sexual harassment training methods? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Don't know	Not at all effective	Slightly effective	Moderately effective	Very effective
a. Small group discussions among students.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Small group discussions with faculty/staff	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Presentations by experts (legal, counseling, researchers, etc.).....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Presentations by victims	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Presentations by Academy staff	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Plays, dramatizations, role playing presentations.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Training in basic character	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What would make your training more effective?

Please print.

ACADEMY CULTURE

7. 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. First Class students (seniors) get lesser punishment than students from the lower three classes?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Achievements by men get more recognition than achievements by women?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Better qualified men get passed over for leadership positions because it would look better for equal opportunity for a woman to have the position?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8. At your Academy, do you think the persons below make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. Cadet/midshipman leaders	☐	☐	☐
b. Cadets/midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	☐	☐	☐
c. Commissioned officers/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	☐	☐	☐
d. Non-commissioned officers/chief petty officers directly in charge of 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)	☐	☐	☐

9. 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. <u>Sexual harassment</u> is not tolerated?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. <u>Sexual assault</u> is not tolerated?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

10. 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 <u>sexual harassment</u> ? ..	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of <u>sexual assault</u> ?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Do <u>not report</u> sexual assault out of concern they or others will be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Who <u>sexually harass</u> others get away with it?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Make gender-related remarks without realizing others find them offensive?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

- ◆ 11. 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 <u>sexual harassment</u> , including inappropriate comments and actions?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Report other students who continue to engage in <u>sexual harassment</u> after having been previously confronted?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Report other students who commit <u>sexual assault</u> ?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Stop making gender-related comments when asked?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

12. To what extent. . . *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Would you feel comfortable reporting <u>sexual assault</u> to Academy staff?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Would you feel comfortable reporting <u>sexual harassment</u> to Academy staff?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Would you feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of <u>sexual assault</u> ?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Would you feel responsible to step in and stop a situation of <u>sexual harassment</u> ?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Would you point out to someone that they have "crossed the line" with gender-related comments?...	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

13. To what extent do the following policies help make students feel safe from sexual assault? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Dormitory policies regarding locked/closed doors	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Dormitory policies regarding mixed genders in rooms during study time	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Policies on alcohol use.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. 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 dormitory/ living and sleeping area	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. On Academy grounds, not in dormitory/living and sleeping area ...	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Off Academy grounds, not at an Academy-sponsored event.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

UNWANTED ATTENTION

15. Since June 2007, 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 <u>not</u> 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. Showed up at places where you were even though he/she had no reason to be there (e.g., athletic practices)	☐	☐	☐
d. Left unwanted items for you to find (e.g., gifts or other items)	☐	☐	☐
e. Stood outside or hung around your dorm room or classroom even though he/she had no reason to be there.....	☐	☐	☐
f. Vandalized or tampered with your belongings.....	☐	☐	☐
g. Took personal items that belonged to you	☐	☐	☐
h. Took your picture or videotaped you without your consent	☐	☐	☐
i. Sent you unsolicited personal messages (e.g., e-mails, instant messages, notes, or letters).....	☐	☐	☐
j. Made unsolicited personal phone calls to you	☐	☐	☐
k. Other	☐	☐	☐

Please print.

16. Did you discuss/report your experience(s) to someone in your chain of command or to 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)

Please print.

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

17. 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 2007 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)?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

17. Continued.

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
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?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
p. Implied better leadership positions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
q. Attempted to have sex with you without your consent or against your will, but was not successful?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
r. Had sex with you without your consent or against your will?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
s. Other unwanted gender-related behavior?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Please print.

18. 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 29

GENDER-RELATED SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

19. Think about the situation(s) you experienced since June 2007 that involved the behaviors you marked in Question 17a-p. Now pick the one situation that had the greatest effect on you. Which of the following categories best describe(s) the behavior(s) in the situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item below that describes the situation.

	Yes	No
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)	☐	☐
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., bribed or threatened you in exchange for sexual favors/cooperation)	☐	☐
e. Other	☐	☐

Please print.

20. 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

21. Where and when did this situation occur? Mark one answer in each row.

	All of it	Most of it	Some of it	None of it
a. During the academic day	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. During meals in the dining hall	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. During evening study period	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. During the weekend	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. On Academy grounds, in dormitory/ living and sleeping area	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. On Academy grounds, not in dormitory/living and sleeping area	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Off Academy grounds	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Over the Internet/chat rooms/instant or text messages	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. During summer experience/training/ duty	☐	☐	☐	☐

22. Who was the offender(s) in this situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
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/DHS affiliated person, not affiliated with the Academy	☐	☐
h. Non-DoD/DHS affiliated person	☐	☐
i. Unknown person	☐	☐

23. 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

24. Did you talk about this situation with a . . Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Parent/family member?	☐	☐
b. Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?	☐	☐

25. Did you discuss this situation with any authority or organization?

- ☒ Yes, I formally reported my experience
☒ Yes, I informally discussed my experience
☒ No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 28

26. Did you discuss this situation with/to the following authorities or organizations? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. A cadet/midshipman leader	☒	☒
b. Your officer/NCO/chief petty officer chain of command member	☒	☒
c. Officer/NCO/chief petty officer chain of command member of the person who did it	☒	☒
d. Special office/program responsible for handling these kinds of complaints	☒	☒
e. Other	☒	☒

Please print.

27. What actions were taken in response to your discussion? Mark one answer in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. The situation was 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 taken against you	☒	☒	☒
h. Some other action was taken	☒	☒	☒

Please print.

If you formally or informally reported the situation, GO TO QUESTION 29

28. 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. You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	☒	☒
n. You did not want to hurt the offender's career	☒	☒
o. Other	☒	☒

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

29. Since June 2007, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone. . .

- Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?
- Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?
- Made you have sexual intercourse?
- Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?
- Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

- ☒ Yes
☒ No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 48

- ◆ 30. Since June 2007, how many separate incidents of sexual touching, attempted or completed intercourse, oral or anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object did you experience? To indicate nine or more, enter "9".

Incidents

31. Think about the situation(s) you experienced since June 2007 that involved the behaviors in Question 29. 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.....	☐	☐

32. Where did the incident take place? Mark one.

- ☐ On Academy grounds, in dormitory/living and sleeping area
☐ On Academy grounds, not in dormitory/living and sleeping area
☐ Off Academy grounds, at an Academy-sponsored event
☐ Off Academy grounds, not at an Academy-sponsored event

33. Did this incident occur during summer experience/training/duty?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

34. 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	☐	☐

34. Continued.

	No	Yes
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/DHS affiliated person, not affiliated with the Academy	☐	☐
h. Non-DoD/DHS affiliated person	☐	☐
i. Unknown person.....	☐	☐

35. 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

36. Were alcohol or drugs involved in this situation?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 38

37. 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.)?	☐	☐

38. 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)?	☐	☐

39. 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?	☐	☐

40. Did you talk about this situation with a . . . Mark
"Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Parent/family member?	☐	☐
b. Boyfriend/girlfriend, roommate, or friend?	☐	☐

41. Did you seek professional help/treatment or use
other support services following the incident?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

*If you sought care, please describe who you
contacted and your impression of the care you
received.*

Please print.

42. Did you discuss this situation with any authority
or organization? Mark one.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 47

43. When you discussed 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?	☐	☐	☐

44. Did you report this situation to any
authority or organization? Mark one.

- ☐ Yes, I made a restricted report ⇒ GO TO
QUESTION 46
☐ Yes, I made an unrestricted report
☐ Yes, but I am not sure whether it was
unrestricted or restricted reporting

*Please describe your experience. For example,
with whom did you discuss the situation (e.g.,
faculty member, chaplain, etc.).*

Please print.

45. 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 print.

If you made an unrestricted report of the
situation to an authority or organization, GO TO
QUESTION 48.

46. Why did you choose to make a restricted report?
Please enter your reason(s) in the space provided.

Please print.

If you reported your experience to an authority or organization, GO TO QUESTION 48.

47. What were your reasons for not reporting the 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 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	☐	☐
l. You feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	☐	☐
m. Shame/embarrassment.....	☐	☐
n. You thought you would be blamed for the assault.....	☐	☐
o. You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing.....	☐	☐
p. You did not want to hurt the offender's career.....	☐	☐
q. Other	☐	☐

Please print.

OTHER EXPERIENCES

48. Have you used Academy resources, such as the SARC or counseling center, to help you cope with sexual assault incidents you experienced prior to your admission to the Academy?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

49. How often since June 2007 have any of the following happened to you where someone... Mark one answer in each row.

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
a. Said you weren't "masculine enough" or "feminine enough"?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Made negative comments about men who were "too feminine" or women who were "too masculine"?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Pressured you to conform to how society expects men and women to act?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Pressured you to behave in a sexist way to another student when you did not want to?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

HOW ARE WE DOING?

50. In your opinion, has sexual harassment 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 could the problem be reduced?

Please print.

- ☐ Less of a problem
- ☐ About the same
- ☐ More of a problem

No basis to judge
Not at all
Small extent
Moderate extent
Large extent
Very large extent

a. Sexual harassment? 

b. Sexual assault?

- ☐ Much less often at the Academies
- ☐ Less often at the Academies
- ☐ About the same
- ☐ More often at the Academies
- ☐ Much more often at the Academies
- ☐ Don't know

- ☐ Much less often at the Academies
- ☐ Less often at the Academies
- ☐ About the same
- ☐ More often at the Academies
- ☐ Much more often at the Academies
- ☐ Don't know

55. 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.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue lines, resembling notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Handwriting practice lines (ruler) with 20 horizontal blue lines.

