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2010 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

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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.

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2010 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

Executive Summary

Background

This report provides results of the *2010 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (*2010 SAGR*) conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). This survey is the sixth 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 U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA), and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA). The survey results include 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 perceptions of program effectiveness in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment.

In March and April 2010, a DMDC research team administered the *2010 SAGR* survey instrument to students at USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA. The final sample consisted of 7,580 female and male students. The overall weighted response rate was 80%.

This report includes a description of the *2010 SAGR* 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, USAFA, and USCGA. Within the summary for each Academy, the results are also provided by class year. When *2010 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2005, 2006, and 2008 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 *2010 SAGR* survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., 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. Students were asked questions related to personal experiences of unwanted sexual contact between June 2009 and the time they took the survey. Students who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were then asked to provide details on their experience. The measure of unwanted sexual contact was developed for the 2006

survey. Trend data on unwanted sexual contact is available for comparison of the 2010 results to 2006 and 2008 results.

Measurement of Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. The survey measurements of unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., sexual harassment and sexist behavior) in *2010 SAGR* are consistent with the methodology used in 2005, 2006, and 2008. 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 2009. 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 2010 are compared to results from 2005, 2006, and 2008.

Measurement of Stalking-Related Behaviors. The 2010 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." The measure of stalking was developed for the 2006 survey. Trend data on unwanted sexual contact is available for comparison of the 2010 results to 2006 and 2008 results.

U.S. Military Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact. The survey found that 9.1% of women and 1.2% of men at USMA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010. The percentage of women was lower in 2010 than in 2006.[1] Of the 9.1% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 25% indicated they experienced unwanted sexual touching only. Thirty-nine percent indicated the incident included attempted sex (with or without sexual touching) and 34% indicated they experienced completed sex (with or without sexual touching and/or attempted sex).[2]

Unwanted Sexual Contact		
2006	**2008**	**2010**
Women: 10.5% Men: 1.0%	Women: 8.6% Men: 0.6%	Women: 9.1% Men: 1.2%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of the 9.1% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly all (98%) identified the offender as male, and most (94%) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet. Fifty-one percent indicated alcohol and/or

[1]Only statistically significant differences at the .05 level of significance are noted. Estimates are statistically significant when their confidence intervals do not overlap. Because the results of comparisons are based on a weighted, representative sample, the reader can infer that results generalize to the population.
[2]Details of unwanted sexual contact for men are not reportable due to the small number of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact.

drugs were involved and 49% indicated physical force was used. Fourteen percent indicated they reported the incident to any military authority or organization. The main reasons women did not report the incident were they took care of the situation themselves (76%), did not want people gossiping about them (71%), or felt uncomfortable reporting (70%).

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Fifty-one percent of women and 9% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2010. The percentage of women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (60%) and 2005 (62%). The percentage of men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2005 (12%). Eighty-four percent of women and 45% of men indicated experiencing crude/ offensive behavior, 57% of women and 12% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention, and 20% of women and 3% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Ninety-four percent of women and 35% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of the 51% of women and 9% of men at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010, the majority of women (94%) and men (79%) identified the offender as an Academy student. Ten percent of women and 2% of men discussed the situation with any military authority or organization.

Stalking. Few women (5.6%) or men (0.4%) 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, 16.5% of women and 3.4% of men at USNA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010. The percentage of women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006. Of the 16.5% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 39% indicated they experienced unwanted sexual touching only. Twenty-six percent indicated the incident included attempted sex (with or without sexual touching) and 30% indicated they experienced completed sex (with or without sexual touching and/or attempted sex).[3]

Unwanted Sexual Contact		
2006	**2008**	**2010**
Women: 8.2% Men: 1.4%	Women: 8.3% Men: 2.4%	Women: 16.5% Men: 3.4%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of the 16.5% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly all (99%) identified the offender as male, and most (90%) indicated the offender was a fellow midshipman. Sixty-five percent indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 36% indicated physical force was used. Eight percent indicated they reported the incident to any military authority or organization. The main reasons women did not report the incident were they did not want people gossiping about them (71%), took care of the situation themselves (67%), or thought it was not important enough to report (64%).

[3]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 Behaviors. Sixty-three percent of women and 17% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2010. The percentage of women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (56%), 2006 (52%), and 2005 (59%). The percentage of men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (14%), 2006 (12%), and 2005 (14%). Ninety-one percent of women and 54% of men indicated experiencing crude/ offensive behavior, 62% of women and 22% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention, and 21% of women and 6% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Ninety-six percent of women and 49% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of the 63% of women and 17% of men at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010, the majority of women (96%) and men (78%) identified the offender as an Academy student. Nine percent of women and 3% of men discussed the situation with any military authority or organization.

Stalking. Few women (5.4%) or men (0.7%) 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, 11.9% of women and 1.1% of men at USAFA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010. The percentage of women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006. Of the 11.9% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 24% indicated they experienced unwanted sexual touching only. Thirty-three percent indicated the incident included attempted sex (with or without sexual touching) and 39% indicated they experienced completed sex (with or without sexual touching and/or attempted sex).[4]

Unwanted Sexual Contact		
2006	**2008**	**2010**
Women: 9.5% Men: 1.2%	Women: 9.7% Men: 1.4%	Women: 11.9% Men: 1.1%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of the 11.9% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, all (100%) identified the offender as male, and most (91%) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet. Forty-eight percent indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 49% indicated physical force was used. Sixteen percent indicated they reported the incident to any military authority or organization. The main reasons women did not report the incident were they took care of the situation themselves (69%), thought it was not important enough to report (67%), or did not want people gossiping about them (67%).

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Fifty-three percent of women and 10% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2010. The percentage of women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (48%) and 2005 (49%). The percentage of men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in

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

2005 (16%). Eighty-four percent of women and 47% of men indicated experiencing crude/ offensive behavior, 57% of women and 13% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention, and 20% of women and 3% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Eighty-nine percent of women and 39% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of the 53% of women and 10% of men at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010, the majority of women (93%) and men (74%) identified the offender as an Academy student. Six percent of women and 1% of men discussed the situation with any military authority or organization.

Stalking. Few women (5.5%) or men (0.4%) 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. Coast Guard Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact. Overall, 7.8% of women and 2.9% of men at USCGA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010. The percentage of women was higher in 2010 than in 2008. Of the 7.8% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 35% indicated they experienced unwanted sexual touching only. Seventeen percent indicated the incident included attempted sex (with or without sexual touching) and 41% indicated they experienced completed sex (with or without sexual touching and/or attempted sex).[5]

Unwanted Sexual Contact	
2008	**2010**
Women: 5.6% Men: 2.4%	Women: 7.8% Men: 2.9%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of the 7.8% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, most (93%) identified the offender as male, and most (76%) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet. Fifty percent indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 62% indicated physical force was used. Nineteen percent indicated they reported the incident to any military authority or organization. The main reasons women did not report the incident were they felt uncomfortable reporting (85%), did not want people gossiping about them (78%), or thought it would hurt their reputation and standing (71%).

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Thirty-nine percent of women and 17% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2010. The percentage of women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (44%). The percentage of men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (14%). Seventy-eight percent of women and 59% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior, 36% of women and 20% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention, and 10% of women and 6% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Eighty percent of women and 49% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Of the 39% of women and 17% of men at USCGA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010, the majority

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

of women (91%) and men (74%) identified the offender as an Academy student. Four percent of women and 3% of men discussed the situation with any military authority or organization.

Stalking. Few women (2.9%) or men (0.8%) 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).

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2010 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) continues to work hard to reduce sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Service Academies. Each of the Academies have implemented and expanded 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 sexual assault and sexual harassment as the Academies strive to provide a safe educational and leadership development environment for their students. This report discusses findings from the recent *2010 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (*2010 SAGR*), a source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment at the Academies. This introductory chapter provides background on why this survey was conducted, a summary of recent 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.

Similar to the previous surveys in this assessment cycle, *2010 SAGR* is designed to track sexual assault and sexual harassment issues at the Service Academies. U.S. Code 10, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, codified an assessment cycle at the Academies that consists of alternating surveys and focus groups. This requirement applies to the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA). The first assessment in this series was conducted in 2004 by the DoD Inspector General (IG).[6] Responsibility for subsequent assessments was transferred to the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in 2005. Although not covered by the requirement of U.S. Code 10, U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) leadership requested they be included, beginning in 2008, in order to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment.[7]

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 that 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 that 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

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

[6]Details are reported in Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (2005). Due to methodological differences, trend analysis of the 2004 results were not conducted.
[7]USCGA is the only Federal Military Academy within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (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.[8] 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. Victims' 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.

Uniform Code of Military Justice Provisions for Sexual Assault

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

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[8]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.

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

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

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.[9] In the *2010 SAGR*, unwanted sexual contact is measured with a single item (Q19) (Table 1) that includes a comprehensive behavioral list was first used in the 2006 survey. Trend analysis for 2006, 2008, and 2010 is provided based on this item. Further details on the measurement characteristics of unwanted sexual contact are reported by DMDC (2010).

[9]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."

Table 1.
Question Measuring Unwanted Sexual Contact

Question	Question Text
Unwanted Sexual Contact Single-Item Measure	Since June 2009, 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 Gender-Related Experiences

Unwanted gender-related experiences include two types of behaviors, sexist behavior and sexual harassment. 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 Measuring Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors

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

[a]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 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 *2010 SAGR* including the statistical design, survey administration, and analytical procedures. A copy of the *2010 SAGR* survey is provided in the Appendix.

Statistical Design

The total sample consisted of 7,580 students drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC by USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA. 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 7,578 students. Surveys were completed by 6,062 students[10] yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents of 80%. The entire population of female students was selected for the survey.[11] For male students at USMA, USNA, and USAFA, a single-stage, nonproportional stratified random sampling[12] procedure was employed to ensure adequate sample sizes for the reporting categories. At USCGA, all male students were selected for the survey.[13]

Data were weighted to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2010. 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 USMA, USNA, and USAFA, 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.

[10]"Completed" is defined as answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all participants, at least one sub-item in Q12a-s, and a valid response to Q19.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]Because of the relatively small number of male students at USCGA, all eligible male students are included in the sample to produce reliable results.

Table 3.
2010 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Respondents	Weighted Response Rates (%)
DoD Overall	13,313	5,390	81
Men	10,857	3,349	81
Women	2,456	2,041	83
USMA	4,380	1,728	87
Men	3,736	1,173	88
Women	644	555	86
USNA	4,442	1,914	78
Men	3,538	1,156	77
Women	904	758	84
USAFA	4,491	1,748	78
Men	3,583	1,020	78
Women	908	728	80
USCGA	957	672	70
Men	697	451	65
Women	260	221	85

- 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 *2010 SAGR* 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).[14]

Sample surveys are usually subject to both sampling error and survey nonresponse. We account for both sources of error when estimating the variance of population parameters (e.g., percentages and means), and therefore show variability in estimates even for population subgroups where a census was conducted. These variance estimates are used to construct margins of error (i.e., confidence interval half-widths) of percentages and means 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 2010. A team from DMDC administered the anonymous 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,[15] 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

[14]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.
[15]Survey booklets contained no printed identifying or tracking information.

class year, respondents were classified by self-report. Definitions for reporting categories follow:

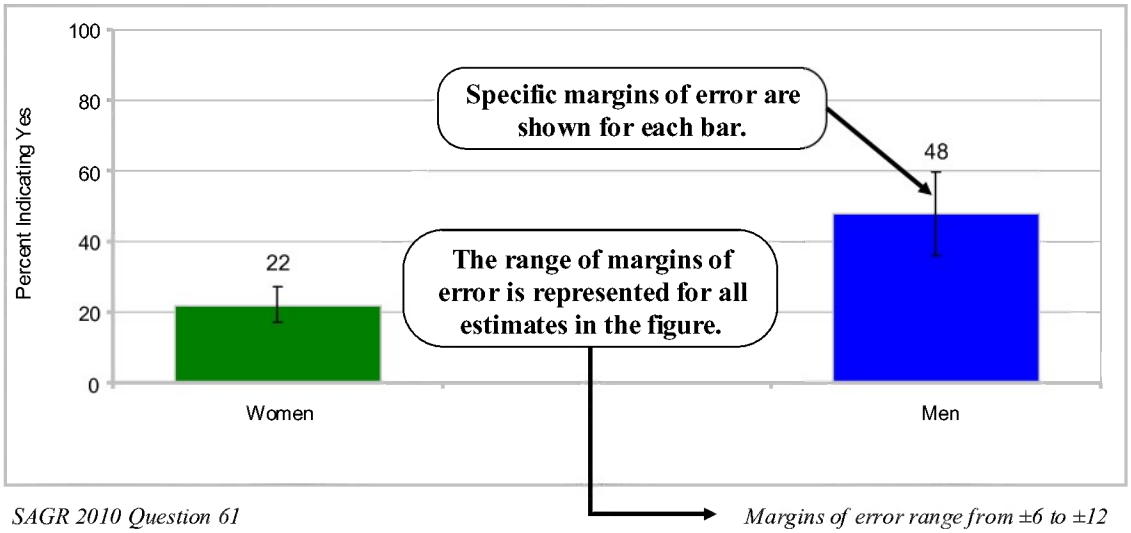
- *Academy*—The categories include USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA.
- *Class Year*—The categories include Seniors (Class of 2010), Juniors (Class of 2011), Sophomores (Class of 2012), and Freshmen (Class of 2013).
- *Gender*—This category is self-explanatory.
- *Survey Year*—This category is self-explanatory.

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.[16] 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. 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.

[16]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). 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).

Figure 1.
Explanation of Margins of Error in Figures



Organization of the Report

The remaining chapters of this report describe the results of the *2010 SAGR* survey and, where appropriate, compare those findings with the results of the 2005, 2006, and 2008 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. 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 about the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities, feeling of safety from sexual assault at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities, possible actions if they were to experience sexual assault, contributors to sexual assault, and willingness to become involved in preventing or reacting to an incident of sexual assault.

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 each Academy's unwanted sexual contact incident rates as assessed in the *2010 SAGR* survey, by class year for women and men. Unwanted sexual contact is measured with a single-item designed to be consistent with the definition in the amended Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice described above.

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 that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to consider the "one situation" occurring since June 2009 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:

- What behaviors were experienced?
- Who were the offenders?
- Were drugs and/or alcohol involved?
- Was force, harassment, or stalking involved?
- Was the experience reported and, if not, why?

Results are reported for each Academy by class year. Trend analysis of the unwanted sexual contact incident rates are provided for 2008 and 2006. For the "one situation," trend analysis is provided for 2010 questions comparable to those on the 2008 and 2006 surveys.

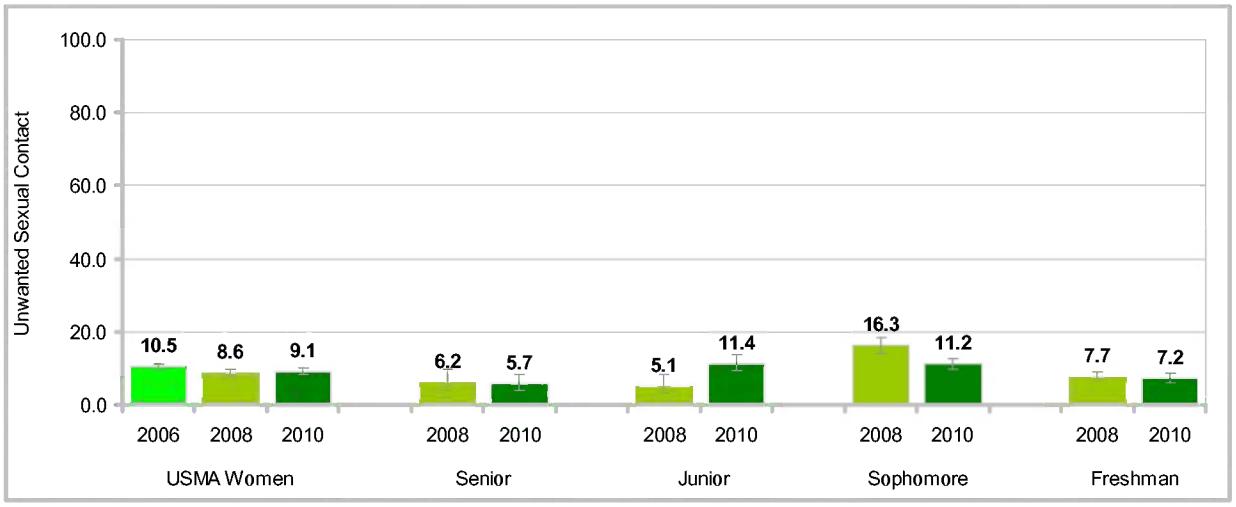
Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate

The measure of unwanted sexual contact is consistent with the definition in Article 120 of the UCMJ. Students were asked (Q19) 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.

USMA by Class Year[17]

Overall, 9.1% of women (Figure 2) and 1.2% of men (Figure 3) at USMA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2010. Junior (11.4%) and sophomore (11.2%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than women in the other class years, whereas senior (5.7%) and freshman (7.2%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

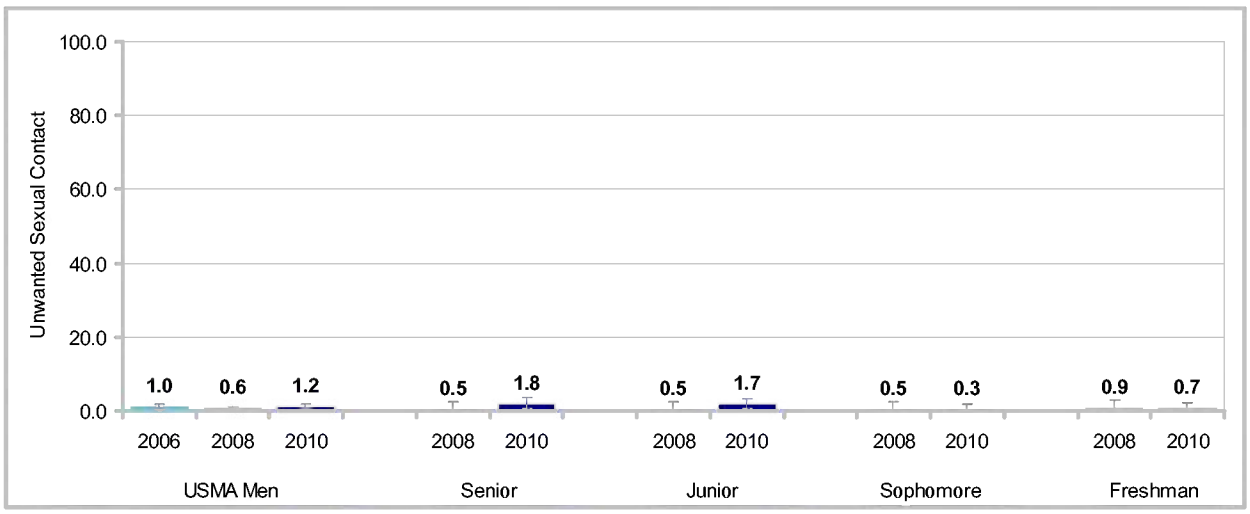
Figure 2.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q19 *Margins of error range from ±0.9 to ±3.7*

[17]As used in this report, class refers to the Academies' four-class system, under which seniors are the graduating class of 2010, and freshmen are the incoming class of 2013. 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, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q19 *Margins of error range from ±0.7 to ±2.2*

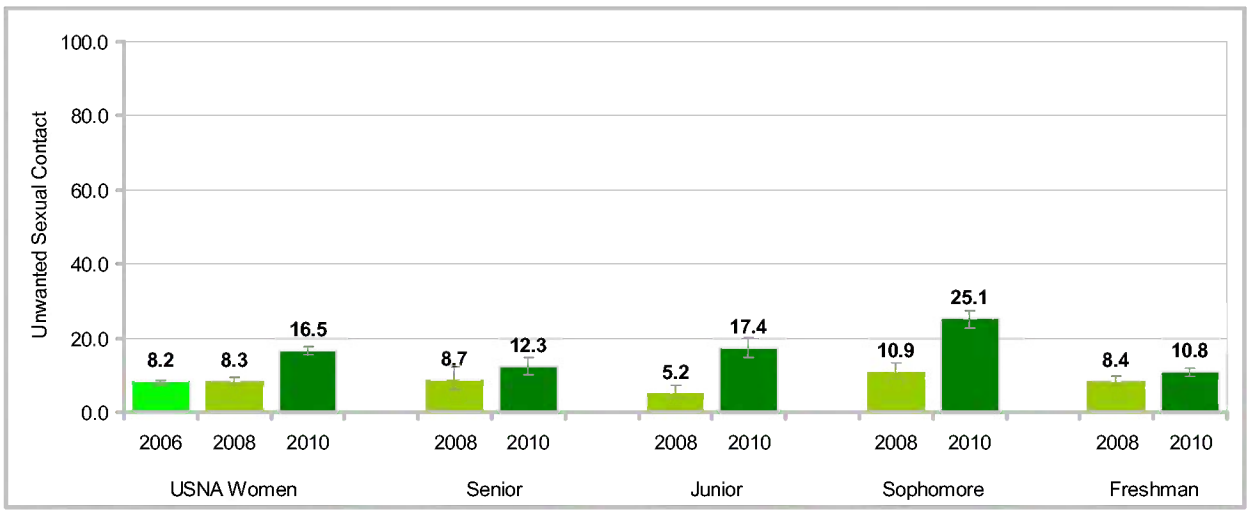
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 2, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (9.1% vs. 10.5%). The percentage of junior women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11.4% vs. 5.1%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (11.2% vs. 16.3%). There were no differences found for USMA men by survey year (Figure 3).

USNA by Class Year

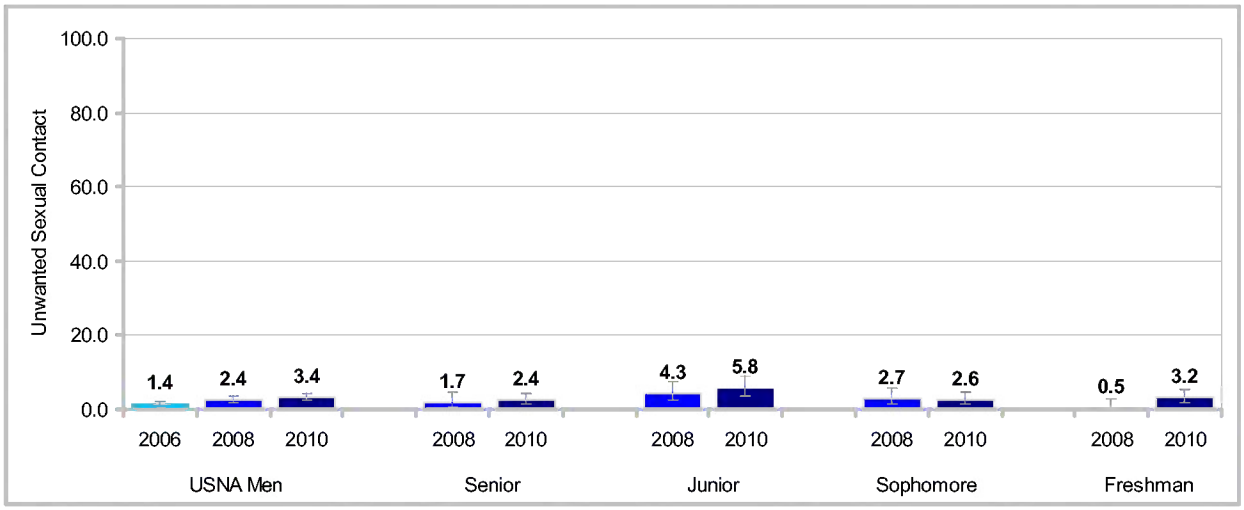
Overall, 16.5% of women (Figure 4) and 3.4% of men (Figure 5) at USNA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2010. Sophomore (25.1%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than women in the other class years, whereas senior (12.3%) and freshman (10.8%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

Figure 4.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q19 *Margins of error range from ±0.5 to ±3.7*

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



SAGR 2010 Q19 *Margins of error range from ±0.8 to ±3.2*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

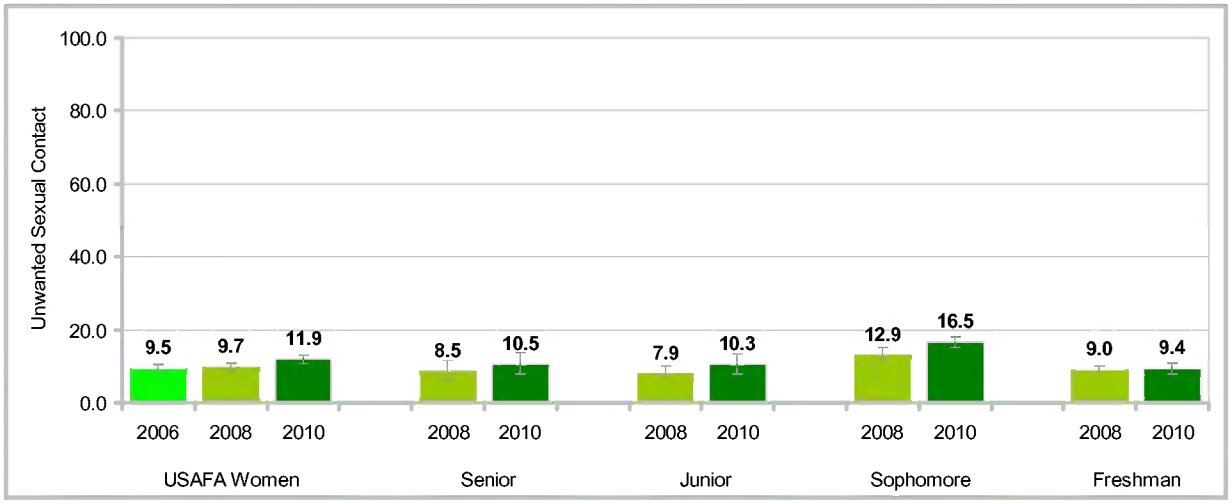
As shown in Figure 4, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (16.5% vs.

8.3% and 8.2%, respectively); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of freshman men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3.2% vs. 0.5%) (Figure 5).

USAFA by Class Year

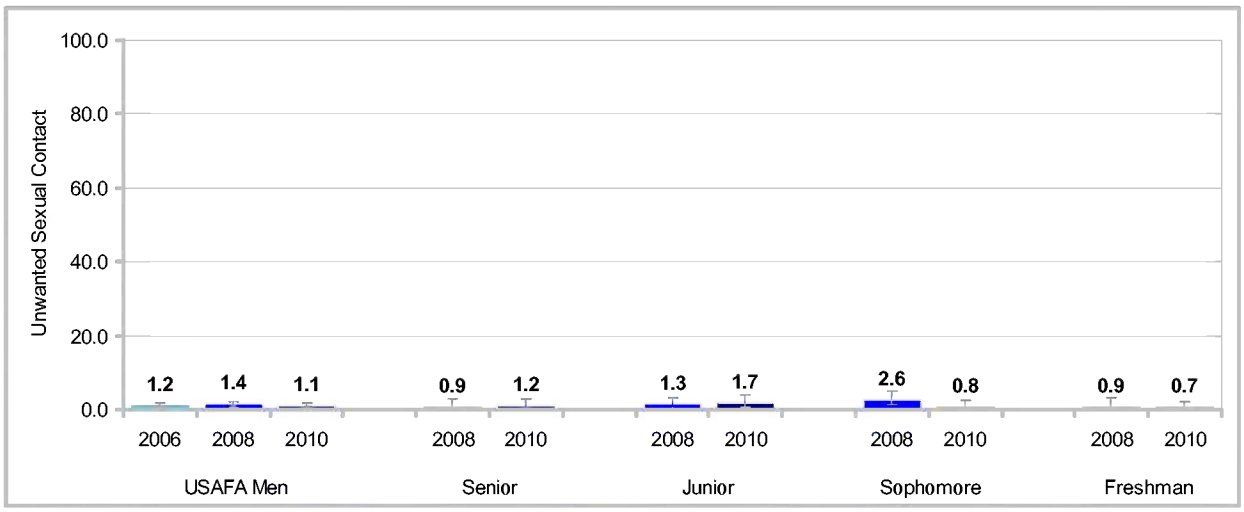
Overall, 11.9% of women (Figure 6) and 1.1% of men (Figure 7) at USAFA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2010. Sophomore (16.5%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (9.4%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

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



SAGR 2010 Q19 *Margins of error range from ±1.1 to ±3.2*

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



SAGR 2010 Q19 *Margins of error range from ±0.6 to ±2.5*

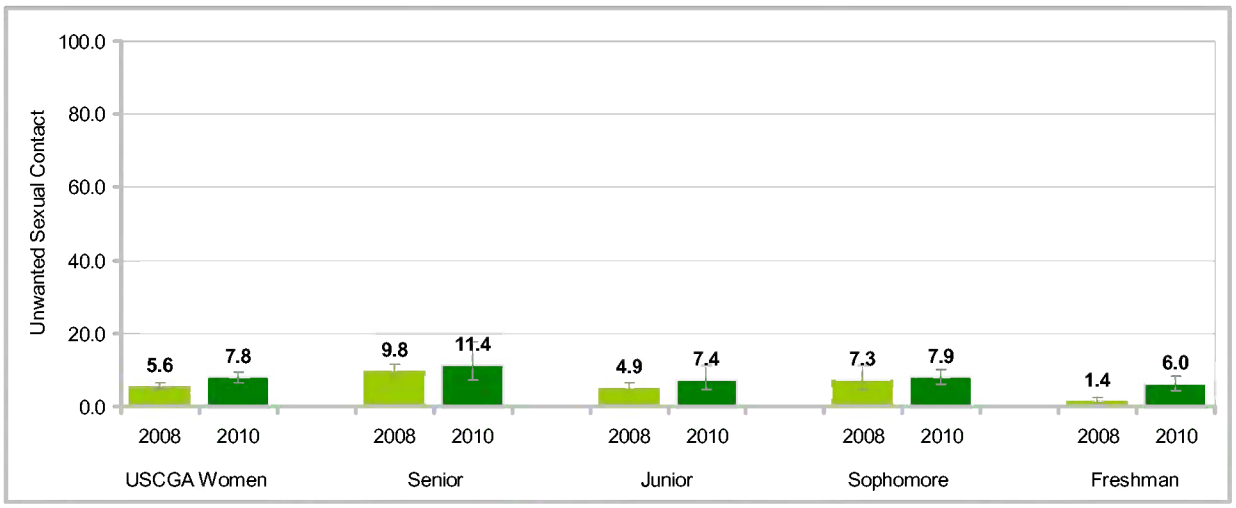
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 6, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (11.9% vs. 9.7% and 9.5%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (16.5% vs. 12.9%). There were no differences found for USAFA men by survey year (Figure 7).

USCGA by Class Year

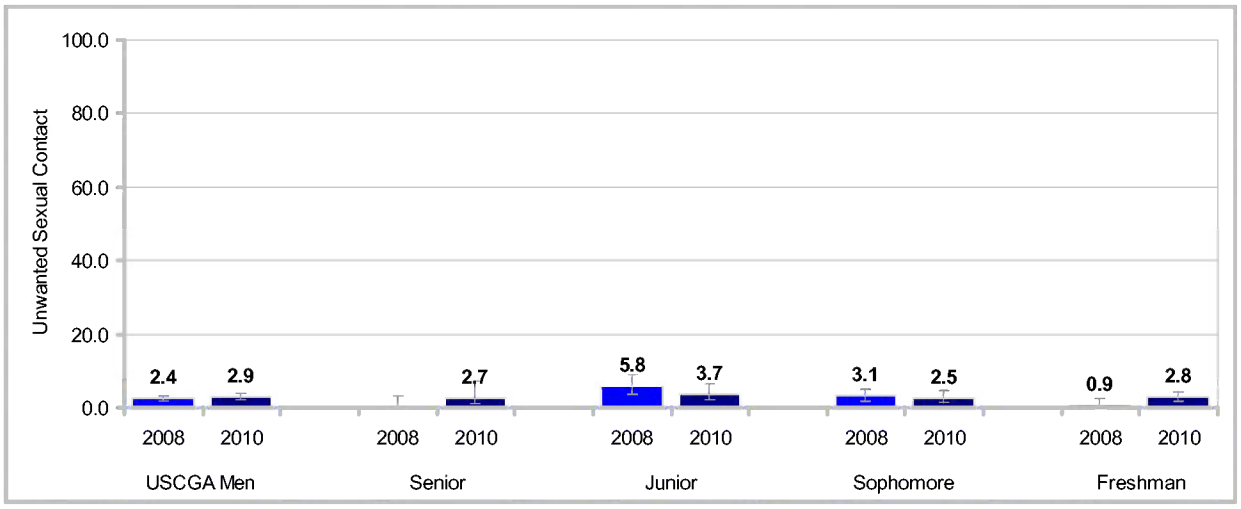
Overall, 7.8% of women (Figure 8) and 2.9% of men (Figure 9) at USCGA indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2010. There were no differences found for USCGA women or men by class year.

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



SAGR 2010 Q19 *Margins of error range from ±1.0 to ±6.4*

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



SAGR 2010 Q19 *Margins of error range from ±0.1 to ±4.6*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 8, the percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7.8% vs. 5.6%); the

percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6.0% vs. 1.4%).[18] The percentage of freshman men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (2.8% vs. 0.9%) (Figure 9).

Combinations of Behaviors Experienced

Because multiple behaviors are often experienced during a single incident, combinations of behaviors experienced were determined by responses to Q21. Respondents were counted in unwanted sexual touching (single category) if they indicated experiencing sexual touching without experiencing attempted or completed sex (i.e., sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object). Respondents were counted in attempted 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 sex). Respondents were counted in completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) if they indicated experiencing completed sex. Results for specific combinations of behaviors experienced are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

Of the 9.1% of USMA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 25% experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact; 39% indicated experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching); 34% indicated experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); and 2% did not specify the behaviors they experienced (Table 4). Freshman (36%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching only and less likely (27%) to indicate experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching) than women in the other class years. Sophomore (6%) women were more likely to not specify the behaviors they experienced.

[18] Note that 2008 was the first year USCGA participated in the survey.

Table 4.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2010	25	17	25	18	36
	2008	29	NR	NR	29	21
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2010	39	33	44	47	27
	2008	38	NR	NR	43	21
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2010	34	50	31	29	36
	2008	29	NR	NR	24	57
Unknown	2010	2	NR	0	6	0
	2008	5	NR	NR	5	0
Margins of Error		*±2-7*	*±19-21*	*±0-11*	*±6-8*	*±0-10*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q21

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of freshman women at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching only was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 21%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (18% vs. 29%) (Table 4). The percentage of freshman women who indicated experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 57%).

USNA by Class Year

Of the 16.5% of USNA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 39% experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact; 26% indicated experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching); 30% indicated experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); and 5% not specify the behaviors they experienced (Table 5). Senior (52%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching only than women in the other class years. Freshman (35%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching). Sophomore (36%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), whereas senior (19%) and freshman (17%) women were less likely. Sophomore (2%) women were less likely to not specify the behaviors they experienced.

Table 5.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2010	39	52	38	34	39
	2008	34	36	NR	35	47
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2010	26	19	24	28	35
	2008	26	18	25	30	29
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2010	30	19	34	36	17
	2008	39	45	75	35	18
Unknown	2010	5	10	3	2	9
	2008	2	NR	NR	0	6
Margins of Error		*±2-7*	*±8-20*	*±5-17*	*±0-11*	*±4-9*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q21

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (30% vs. 39%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 45% and 34% vs. 75%, respectively) (Table 5). The percentage of women overall who not specify the behaviors they experienced was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 2%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 0%).

USAFA by Class Year

Of the 11.9% of USAFA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 24% experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact; 33% indicated experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching); 39% indicated experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); and 4% not specify the behaviors they experienced (Table 6). Freshman (25%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) than women in the other class years. Freshman (10%) women were more likely to not specify the behaviors they experienced.

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

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2010	24	29	20	21	30
	2008	24	18	27	18	37
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2010	33	36	33	29	35
	2008	36	9	36	50	42
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2010	39	36	47	45	25
	2008	38	73	36	27	21
Unknown	2010	4	NR	NR	5	10
	2008	2	NR	NR	5	0
Margins of Error		*±2-6*	*±15-17*	*±14-15*	*±3-9*	*±0-9*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q21

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of senior women at USAFA who indicated experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching) was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 9%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (29% vs. 50%) (Table 6). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (45% vs. 27%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 73%). The percentage of women overall who not specify the behaviors they experienced was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 2%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 0%).

USCGA by Class Year

Of the 7.8% of USCGA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 35% experienced unwanted sexual touching only as their experience of unwanted sexual contact; 17% indicated experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching); 41% indicated experiencing completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); and 7% not specify the behaviors they experienced (Table 7). Sophomore (20%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual touching only than women in the other class years. Sophomore (40%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching).

Table 7.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors, by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2010	35	NR	NR	20	NR
	2008	23	17	NR	NR	NR
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2010	17	NR	NR	40	NR
	2008	47	33	NR	NR	NR
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2010	41	NR	NR	40	NR
	2008	30	50	NR	NR	NR
Unknown	2010	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	0	0	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error		*±0-10*	*±0-9*	--	*±13-14*	--

Note. SAGR 2010 Q21

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching only was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (35% vs. 23%) (Table 7). The percentage of women overall who indicated experiencing attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching) was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (17% vs. 47%). The percentage of women overall who not specify the behaviors they experienced was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 0%).

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, a person not assigned to their Academy, or unknown; and whether multiple offenders were involved. This section summarizes the responses of women at each Academy. Results are not reportable for men.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 8, in 2010 the majority of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender was a fellow male cadet who acted alone. Most (94%) USMA women indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student, although 4% indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy and 4% indicated the offender

was not affiliated with DoD/DHS.[19] Freshman (100%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender was a fellow Academy student only, whereas senior (83%) women were less likely. Junior and freshman women (both 0%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy. Sophomore and freshman women (both 0%) were less likely to indicate the offender was not affiliated with DoD/DHS.

Ninety-eight percent of women indicated the offender in their situation was male; 2% of women indicated the offender was female. Twenty-six percent of USMA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found for USMA women in gender of offender or involvement of multiple offenders by class year.

Table 8.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Affiliation of Offender						
Fellow Academy student	2010	94	83	94	94	100
	2008	94	NR	NR	85	100
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	4	17	0	6	0
	2008	4	NR	NR	10	0
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	4	17	6	0	0
	2008	2	NR	NR	5	0
Unknown person	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Margins of Error		*±0-4*	*±0-20*	*±0-8*	*±0-7*	*±0*

[19]Column totals for affiliation of offender can sum to more than 100% because some respondents indicated multiple offenders of different affiliations.

Table 8 (continued).

Gender of Offender						
Male	2010	98	NR	94	100	100
	2008	100	NR	NR	100	100
Margins of Error		*±0-3*	--	*±8*	*±0*	*±0*
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2010	26	17	25	25	30
	2008	12	NR	NR	10	29
Margins of Error		*±4-5*	*±20*	*±10*	*±6-7*	*±9-10*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q22 and Q24

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 8, the percentage of sophomore women at USMA who indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (94% vs. 85%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 5%).

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated the offender was male was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 100%). The percentage of women overall who indicated there were multiple offenders was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (26% vs. 12%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (25% vs. 10%).

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 9, in 2010 the majority of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender was a fellow male midshipman who acted alone. Most (90%) USNA women indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student only, although 3% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, 1% indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff, 5% indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy, 7% indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS, and 6% indicated the offender was unknown.[20] Freshman (95%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender was a fellow Academy student only. Freshman (0%) women were less likely to indicate the offender was Academy military faculty or staff. Sophomore (2%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff. Senior and freshman women (both 0%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy.

Ninety-nine percent of women indicated the offender in their situation was male; 1% of women indicated both male and female offenders were involved. Twenty-three percent of USNA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. Sophomore (28%) women

[20]Column totals for affiliation of offender can sum to more than 100% because some respondents indicated multiple offenders of different affiliations.

were more likely to indicate that there were multiple offenders involved, whereas junior (14%) women were less likely.

Table 9.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Affiliation of Offender						
Fellow Academy student	2010	90	85	89	92	95
	2008	93	NR	NR	85	94
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	3	5	4	2	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	1	0	0	2	0
	2008	2	NR	NR	5	0
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	5	0	7	8	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	7	10	7	6	5
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown person	2010	6	5	4	8	9
	2008	5	NR	NR	10	6
Margins of Error		*±0-4*	*±0-10*	*±0-7*	*±0-9*	*±0-6*
Gender of Offender						
Male	2010	99	100	100	98	100
	2008	98	NR	88	100	100
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±0*	*±0-16*	*±0-3*	*±0*
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2010	23	15	14	28	27
	2008	5	NR	38	0	0
Margins of Error		*±4*	*±20*	*±7-17*	*±0-5*	*±0-6*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q22 and Q24

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 9, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 0%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not

affiliated with the Academy was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 0%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 0% and 8% vs. 0%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 0%); the percentages of women in all class years were also higher in 2010 than in 2008.

The percentage of junior women at USNA who indicated the offender was male was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (100% vs. 88%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 100%). The percentage of women overall who indicated there were multiple offenders was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (23% vs. 5%). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (28% vs. 0% and 27% vs. 0%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 38%).

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 10, in 2010 the majority of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender was a fellow male cadet who acted alone. Most (91%) USAFA women indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student, although 1% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, 3% indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy, 7% indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS, and 10% indicated the offender was unknown.[21] Senior (79%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender was a fellow Academy student only. Sophomore (3%) women were less likely to indicate the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, whereas freshman (0%) women were less likely. Sophomore and freshman women (both 0%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy. Sophomore (5%) women were less likely to indicate the offender was unknown.

One hundred percent of women indicated the offender in their situation was male. Seventeen percent of USAFA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found for USAFA women in gender of offender or involvement of multiple offenders by class year.

[21]Column totals for affiliation of offender can sum to more than 100% because some respondents indicated multiple offenders of different affiliations.

Table 10.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Affiliation of Offender						
Fellow Academy student	2010	91	79	93	95	94
	2008	84	91	70	86	89
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	1	NR	NR	3	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	2	9	NR	0	0
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	3	14	NR	0	0
	2008	5	NR	10	5	5
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	7	7	7	5	6
	2008	5	NR	10	9	0
Unknown person	2010	10	14	20	5	6
	2008	2	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error		*±0-5*	*±0-15*	*±0-15*	*±0-7*	*±0-6*
Gender of Offender						
Male	2010	100	NR	NR	100	100
	2008	100	NR	NR	100	100
Margins of Error		*±0*	--	--	*±0*	*±0*
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2010	17	14	13	22	17
	2008	17	27	9	9	26
Margins of Error		*±4-5*	*±13-17*	*±12-13*	*±5-7*	*±7-8*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q22 and Q24

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 10, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (91% vs. 84%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (93% vs. 70% and 95% vs. 86%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 0%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 2%). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women who indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy were

lower in 2010 than in 2008 (both 0% vs. 5%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 0%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was unknown was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 2%); this finding was true for women in all class years.

The percentage of sophomore women at USAFA who indicated there were multiple offenders was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (22% vs. 9%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (17% vs. 26%).

USCGA by Class Year

As shown in Table 11, in 2010 the majority of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the offender was a fellow cadet who acted alone. Seventy-six percent of USCGA women indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student, although 7% indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff, 6% indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy, and 12% indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS. Sophomore (40%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender was a fellow Academy student. Sophomore (20%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy. Sophomore (40%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was not affiliated with DoD/DHS.

Ninety-three percent of women indicated the offender in their situation was male; 7% indicated the offender was female. Seven percent of USCGA women indicated that there were multiple offenders involved. There were no differences found for USCGA women in gender of offender or involvement of multiple offenders by class year.

Table 11.
Percentage of USCGA 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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Affiliation of Offender						
Fellow Academy student	2010	76	NR	NR	40	NR
	2008	77	67	NR	NR	NR
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	6	NR	NR	20	NR
	2008	23	33	NR	NR	NR
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	12	NR	NR	40	NR
	2008	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Unknown person	2010	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error		*±0-9*	*±9*	--	*±13-14*	--
Gender of Offender						
Male	2010	93	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	100	100	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error		*±0-8*	*±0*	-	--	--
Multiple Offenders						
Yes	2010	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	7	17	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error		*±4-8*	*±8*	-	--	--

Note. SAGR 2010 Q22 and Q24

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 11, the percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 0%). The percentage women overall who indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 23%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (12% vs. 0%).

The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated the offender was male was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (93% vs. 100%).

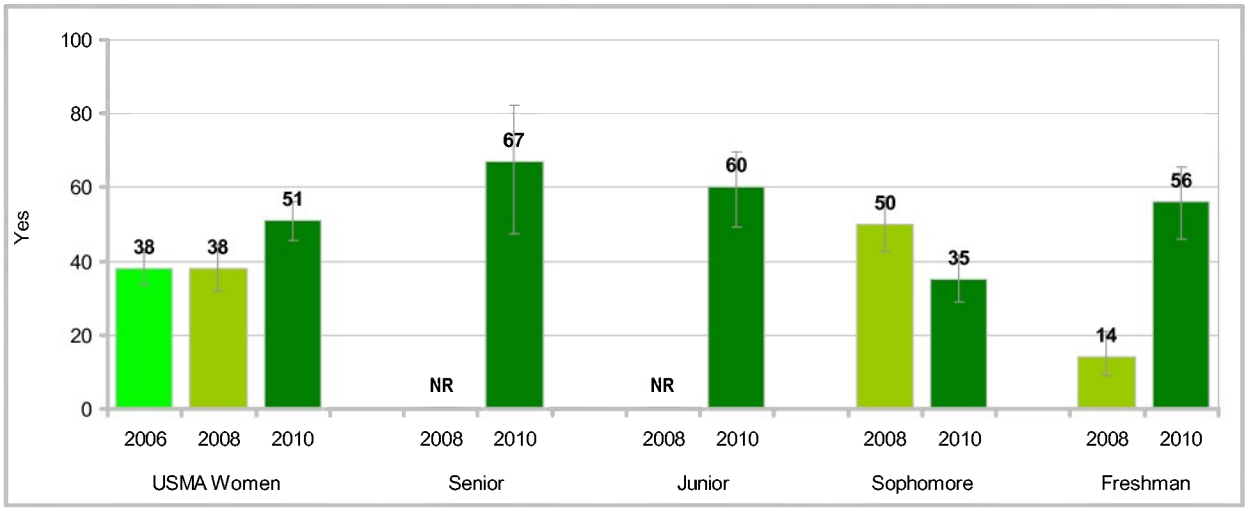
Alcohol/Drug Involvement

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.). They were also asked whether they or the offender had been drinking or using drugs before or after the assault. This section presents first an overall rate of alcohol or drug involvement in the unwanted sexual contact, then a summary of the details of the involvement.[22] Results are not reportable for men.

Any Involvement of Alcohol or Drugs

USMA by Class Year. Overall, 51% 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 2010 (Figure 10). Sophomore (35%) 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 10.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



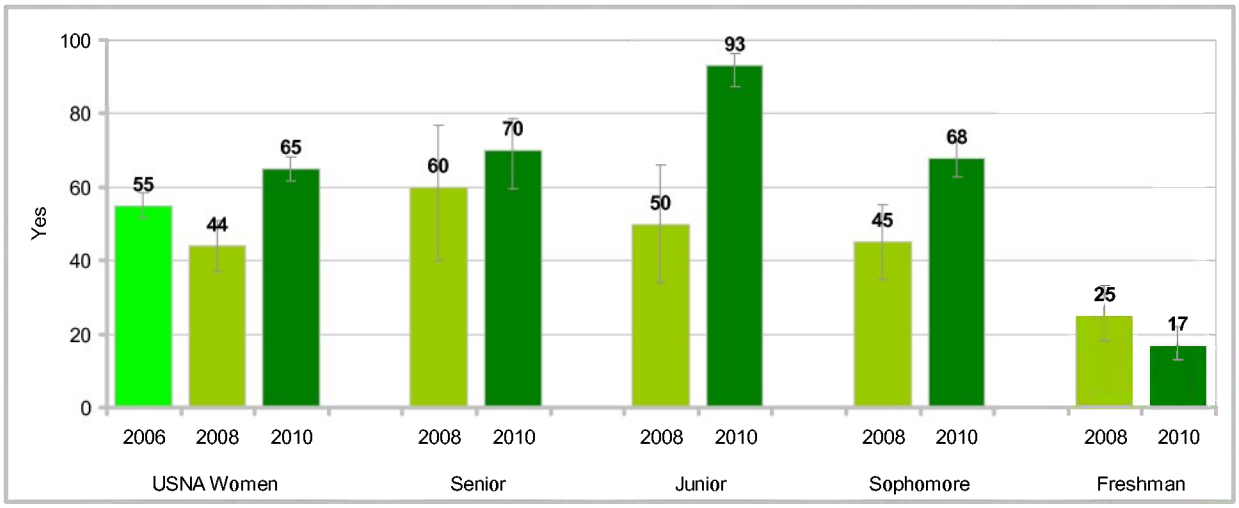
SAGR 2010 Q25-Q27 *Margins of error range from ±5 to ±20*

[22]In 2010, the overall rate of drug or alcohol involvement presented in this section is based on any affirmative response to Q25, Q26, or Q27. Although the questions of drug or alcohol involvement were worded differently in the 2006 and 2008 surveys, the overall rates are comparable and trends are presented. The differences in questions asked in 2010, however, do not allow for comparisons with previous surveys on details of the involvement of drugs or alcohol. Only 2010 results are presented for the details.

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 10, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (51% vs. 38% and 38%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (56% vs. 14%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (35% vs. 50%).

USNA by Class Year. Overall, 65% 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 2010 (Figure 11). Junior (93%) 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 (17%) women were less likely.

Figure 11.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

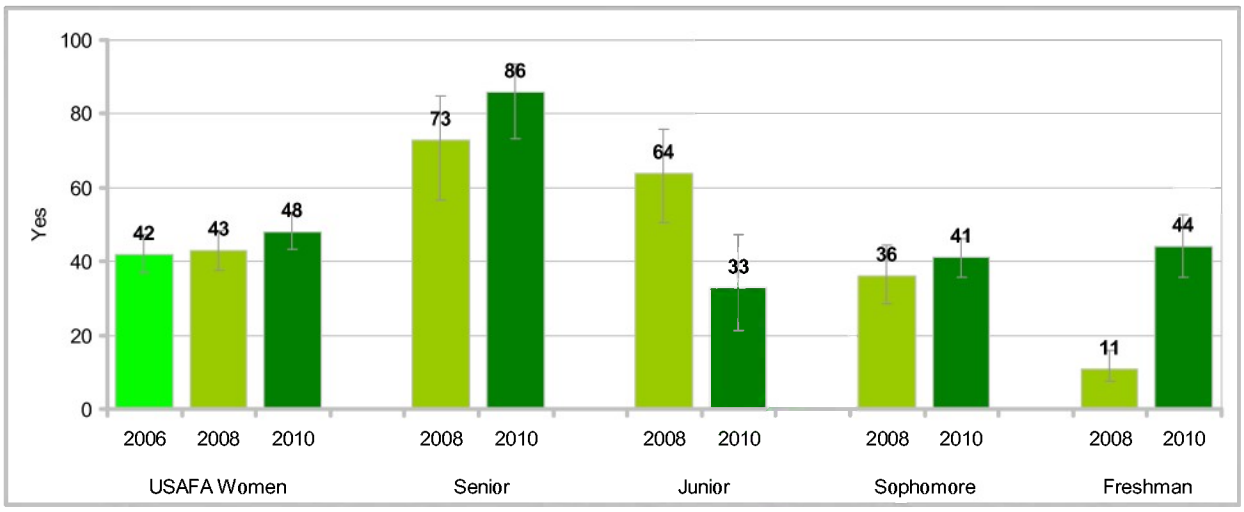


SAGR 2010 Q25-Q27 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±20*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 11, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (65% vs. 44% and 55%, respectively); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (93% vs. 50% and 68% vs. 45%, respectively).

USAFA by Class Year. Overall, 48% of USAFA women indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs either by them or the offender in 2010 (Figure 12). Senior (86%) 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 junior (33%) and sophomore (41%) women were less likely.

Figure 12.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

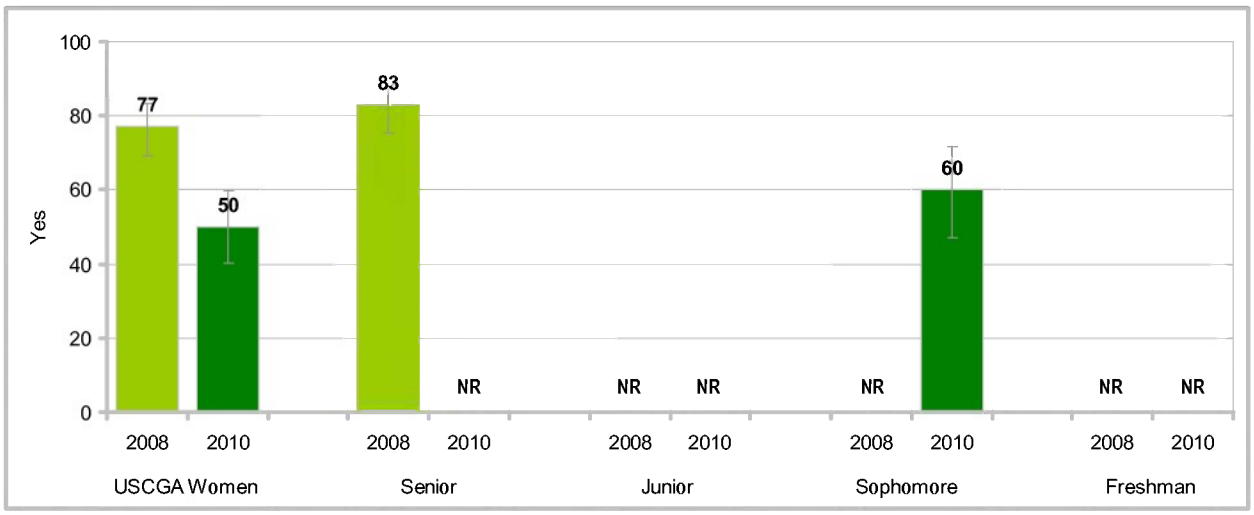


SAGR 2010 Q25-Q27 *Margins of error range from ±5 to ±17*

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 12, the percentage of junior women at USAFA who indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (33% vs. 64%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (44% vs. 11%).

USCGA by Class Year. Overall, 50% of USCGA women indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs either by them or the offender in 2010 (Figure 13). There were no differences found for USCGA women by class year.

Figure 13.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q25-Q27 *Margins of error range from ±8 to ±14*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year. As shown in Figure 13, the percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated their experience of unwanted sexual contact included the use of alcohol and/or drugs was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (50% vs. 77%). There were no differences found for USCGA women by survey year.

Specific Alcohol or Drug Involvement

USMA by Class Year. Of the 9.1% of USMA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 15% indicated the offender had been drinking before the assault, 2% indicated they had been drinking, and 34% indicated both they and the offender had been drinking (Table 12). Sophomore (24%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate that both they and the offender had been drinking before the assault. Four percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated that the offender used drugs to knock them out.

Table 12.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The offender had been drinking	15	17	13	12	22
I had been drinking	2	NR	7	0	0
Both of us had been drinking	34	50	40	24	33
The offender used drugs to knock me out	4	NR	6	0	10
Margins of Error	*±3-6*	*±19-20*	*±8-11*	*±0-7*	*±0-11*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q25 and Q26

USNA by Class Year. Of the 16.5% of USNA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 16% indicated the offender had been drinking before the assault, 7% indicated they had been drinking, and 41% indicated both they and the offender had been drinking (Table 13). Sophomore (22%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that the offender had been drinking before the assault, whereas freshman (9%) women were less likely. Senior (0%) women were less likely to indicate they had been drinking before the assault. Senior (55%) and junior (68%) women were more likely to indicate both they and the offender had been drinking before the assault, whereas freshman (0%) women were less likely. Two percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated that the offender used drugs to knock them out. Sophomore (4%) women were more likely to indicate the offender used drugs to knock them out.

Table 13.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The offender had been drinking	16	15	14	22	9
I had been drinking	7	0	11	8	9
Both of us had been drinking	41	55	68	38	0
The offender used drugs to knock me out	2	0	0	4	0
Margins of Error	*±3-4*	*±0-11*	*±0-9*	*±3-6*	*±0-4*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q25 and Q26

USAFA by Class Year. Of the 11.9% of USAFA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 10% indicated the offender had been drinking before the assault, 5% indicated they had been drinking, and 31% indicated both they and the offender had

been drinking (Table 14). Senior (64%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate both they and the offender had been drinking before the assault, whereas junior (13%) and freshman (22%) women were less likely. One percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated that the offender used drugs to knock them out. Sophomore (3%) women were more likely to indicate the offender used drugs to knock them out.

Table 14.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The offender had been drinking	10	7	13	8	11
I had been drinking	5	7	7	3	6
Both of us had been drinking	31	64	13	30	22
The offender used drugs to knock me out	1	NR	NR	3	0
Margins of Error	*±1-5*	*±12-15*	*±12-13*	*±3-6*	*±0-8*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q25 and Q26

USCGA by Class Year. Of the 7.8% of USCGA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 19% indicated the offender had been drinking before the assault, none indicated they had been drinking, and 31% indicated both they and the offender had been drinking (Table 15). None of the women who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated that the offender used drugs to knock them out. There were no differences found for USCGA women by class year.

Table 15.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The offender had been drinking	19	NR	NR	20	NR
I had been drinking	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Both of us had been drinking	31	NR	NR	40	NR
The offender used drugs to knock me out	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error	*±0-10*	--	--	*±13-14*	--

Note. SAGR 2010 Q25 and Q26

Use of Threats/Force

Students who experience unwanted sexual contact may encounter the use of threats or force either prior to or during the unwanted sexual contact. On the *2010 SAGR* 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 2010 more USMA women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (49%) in the unwanted sexual contact situation than threats to ruin their reputation (12%) or threats to harm them (6%). Freshman (0%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent. Sophomore (12%) women were more likely to indicate the offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent, whereas freshman (0%) women were less likely.

Table 16.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	12	17	13	18	0
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	6	NR	6	12	0
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	49	50	50	47	44
Margins of Error	*±3-6*	*±19-20*	*±8-11*	*±6-7*	*±0-11*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q28

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 17, in 2010 more USNA women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (36%) in the unwanted sexual contact situation than threats to ruin their reputation (5%) or threats to harm them (2%). Senior (0%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent. Senior and freshman (both 0%) women were less likely to indicate the offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent. Sophomore (48%) women were more likely to indicate the offender used some degree of physical force, whereas freshman (26%) women were less likely.

Table 17.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	5	0	7	4	9
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	2	0	4	4	0
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	36	30	29	48	26
Margins of Error	*±2-4*	*±0-11*	*±5-9*	*±3-6*	*±0-6*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q28

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 18, in 2010 more USAFA women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (49%) in the unwanted sexual contact situation than threats to ruin their reputation (10%) or threats to harm them (6%). Sophomore (16%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent. Freshman (0%) women were less likely to indicate the offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent. Junior (67%) women were more likely to indicate the offender used some degree of physical force.

Table 18.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	10	7	7	16	6
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	6	7	7	8	0
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	49	43	67	46	44
Margins of Error	*±3-5*	*±12-15*	*±12-15*	*±4-6*	*±0-9*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q28

USCGA by Class Year

As shown in Table 19, in 2010 more USCGA women indicated that the offender used some degree of physical force (62%) in the unwanted sexual contact situation than threats to ruin their reputation or threats to harm them (both 0%). There were no differences found for USCGA women by class year.

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

Specific Behaviors	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Did the offender threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did the offender threaten to harm you if you did not consent?	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did the offender use some degree of physical force?	62	NR	NR	60	NR
Margins of Error	*±0-10*	--	--	*±14*	--

Note. SAGR 2010 Q28

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 *2010 SAGR* 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 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 2010, of the 9.1% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 27% indicated they were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience; fewer (4%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Figure 14). Ten percent indicated they were both stalked and harassed before the situation. Sophomore (38%) women were more likely to indicate the offender sexually harassed them before their experience than women in the other class years,

whereas freshman (11%) women were less likely. Sophomore (13%) women were more likely to indicate the offender stalked them, whereas junior and freshman (both 0%) women were less likely. Sophomore (19%) women were more likely to indicate the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them, whereas freshman (0%) women were less likely. Freshman (89%) women were more likely to indicate the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them, whereas sophomore (31%) women were less likely.

Figure 14.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q29 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±20*

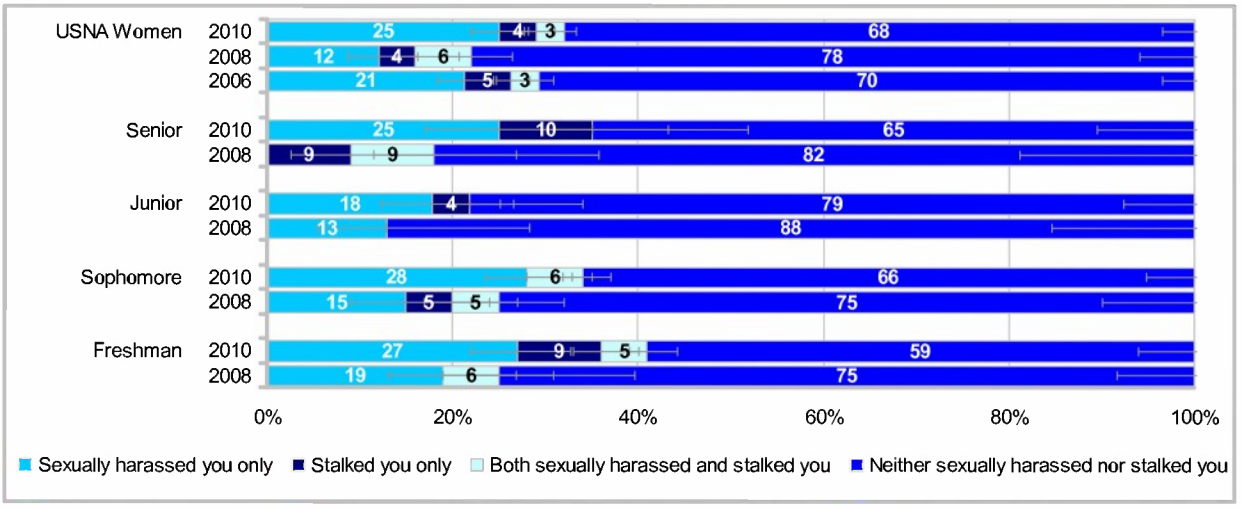
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 14, the percentage of sophomore women at USMA who indicated the offender sexually harassed them before their unwanted sexual contact experience was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (38% vs. 15%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 36%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender stalked them before their experience was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 9%), but higher than in 2006 (4% vs. 2%). The percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 14%); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 5%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them before their experience was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 10%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them before their experience was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (89% vs. 50%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 70%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2010, of the 16.5% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 25% indicated they were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience; fewer (4%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Figure 15). Three percent indicated they were both stalked and harassed before the situation. Freshman (9%) women were more likely to indicate the offender stalked them before their experience than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (0%) women were less likely.[23] Sophomore (6%) women were more likely to indicate the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them, whereas senior and junior (both 0%) women were less likely. Junior (79%) women were more likely to indicate the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them, whereas freshman (59%) women were less likely.

Figure 15.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q29 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±19*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 15, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated the offender sexually harassed them before their unwanted sexual contact experience was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (25% vs. 12%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (28% vs. 15%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the offender stalked them before their experience was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 0%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 5%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them before

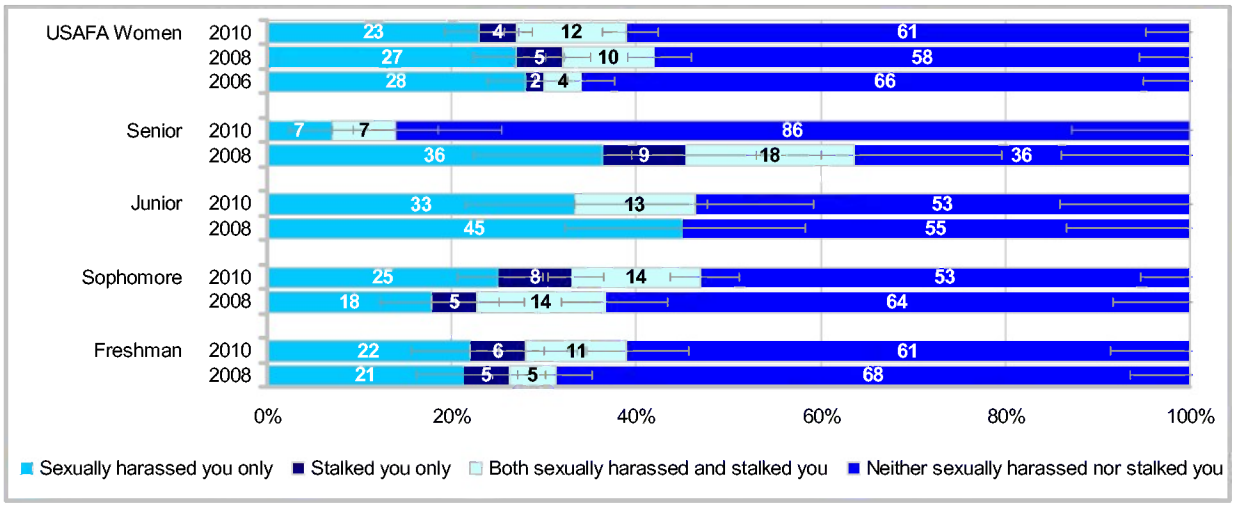
[23]Note that 10% of senior USNA women also indicated the offender stalked them before their experience. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

their experience was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (68% vs. 78%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (59% vs. 75%).

USAFA by Class Year

In 2010, of the 11.9% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 23% indicated they were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience; fewer (4%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Figure 16). Twelve percent indicated they were both stalked and harassed before the situation. Senior (7%) women were less likely to indicate the offender sexually harassed them before their experience than women in the other class years. Sophomore (8%) women were more likely to indicate the offender stalked them. Senior (86%) women were more likely to indicate the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them, whereas sophomore (53%) women were less likely.[24]

Figure 16.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q29 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±17*

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 16, the percentage of senior women at USAFA who indicated the offender sexually harassed them before their unwanted sexual contact experience was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 36%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender stalked them before their experience was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (4% vs. 2%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them

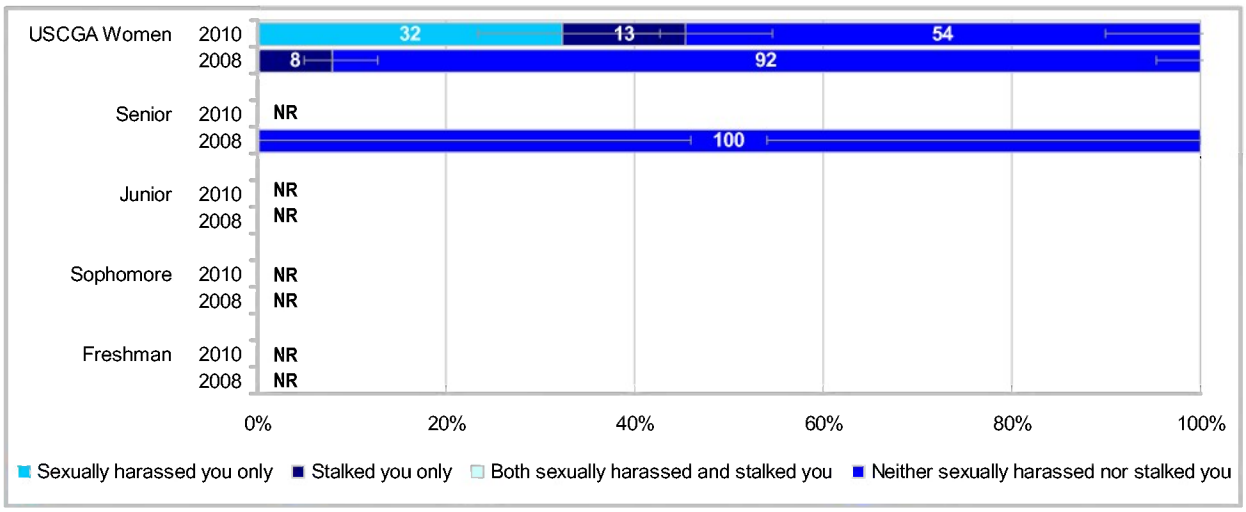
[24]Note that 53% of junior USAFA women also indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

before their experience was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (12% vs. 4%). The percentage of senior women who indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them before their experience was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (86% vs. 36%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (53% vs. 64%).

USCGA by Class Year

In 2010, of the 7.8% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 32% indicated they were sexually harassed by the offender before their experience; fewer (13%) indicated they were stalked by the offender (Figure 17). None indicated they were both stalked and harassed before the situation. There were no differences found for USCGA women by class year.

Figure 17.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment or Stalking Prior to Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q29 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±11*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 17, the percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated the offender sexually harassed them before their unwanted sexual contact experience was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (32% vs. 0%).

Reporting of Situation

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they reported the situation to any military authority or organization. If they indicated they reported the situation, they were asked to specify they type

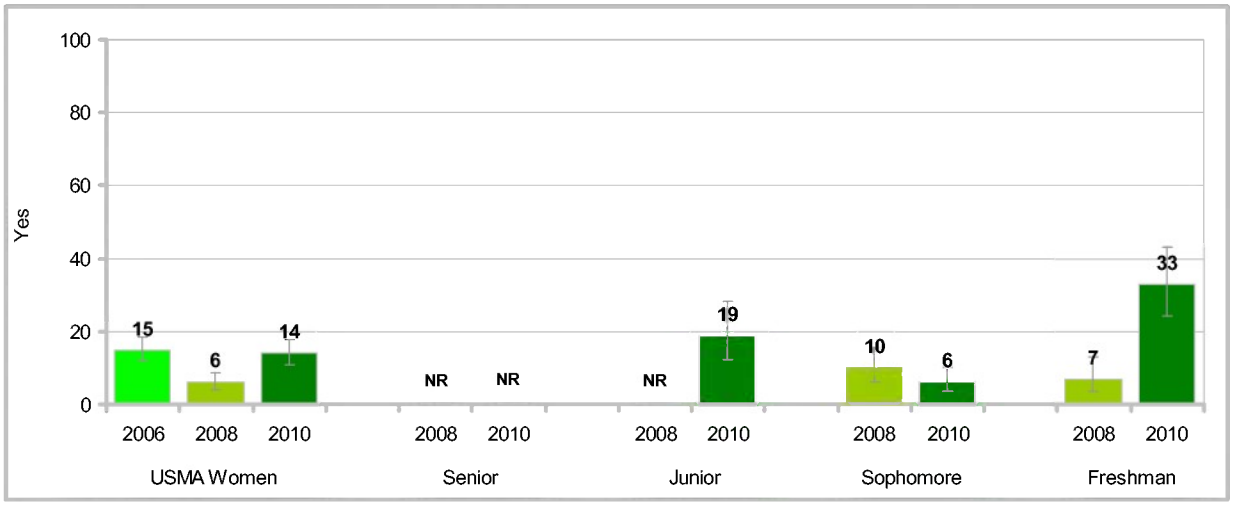
of report they made: restricted, unrestricted, or restricted report that was converted to unrestricted. This section summarizes the responses of women at each Academy for each question. Results are not reportable for men.

Note that trends from 2006 and 2008 are provided for reporting the situation to any military authority or organization. Caution should be used when considering these comparisons due to slight differences in the way the questions were phrased in the three survey years. In 2006, Q27 asked "Did you discuss/report this situation with/to any authority/organization?" In 2008, Q25 asked "Did you discuss this situation with any authority or organization?" Q31 in 2010 asked "Did you report this situation to any military authority or organization?" The 2010 question is more limited by asking if the respondent "reported" the situation versus "discussed/reported" or "discussed" as in the previous years and focused attention on any "military" authority or organization. The results for 2010 are possibly influenced by these changes compared to previous years.

USMA by Class Year

In 2010, 14% of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact reported the situation to any military authority or organization (Figure 18). Freshman (33%) women were more likely to report the situation than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (6%) women were less likely.[25]

Figure 18.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to Any Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q31 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±11*

[25]Not shown in the figure due to small number of women reporting is the type of report they made. Of the 14% of USMA women who indicated they reported their unwanted sexual contact experience, 29% of them made an unrestricted report, 43% made a restricted report, and 29% made a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report. Results of type of report by class year are not reportable due to the small number of women who reported their experience.

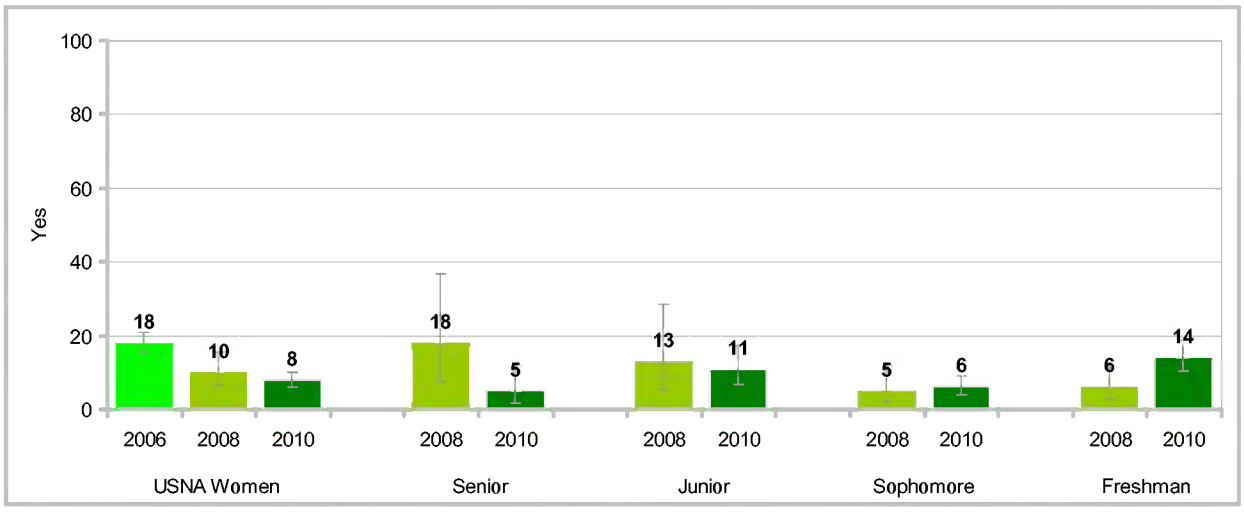
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 18, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that they reported the situation to any military authority or organization was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 6%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (33% vs. 7%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2010, 8% of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact reported the situation to any military authority or organization (Figure 19). Freshman (14%) women were more likely to report the situation than women in the other class years.[26]

Figure 19.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to Any Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q31 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±19*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

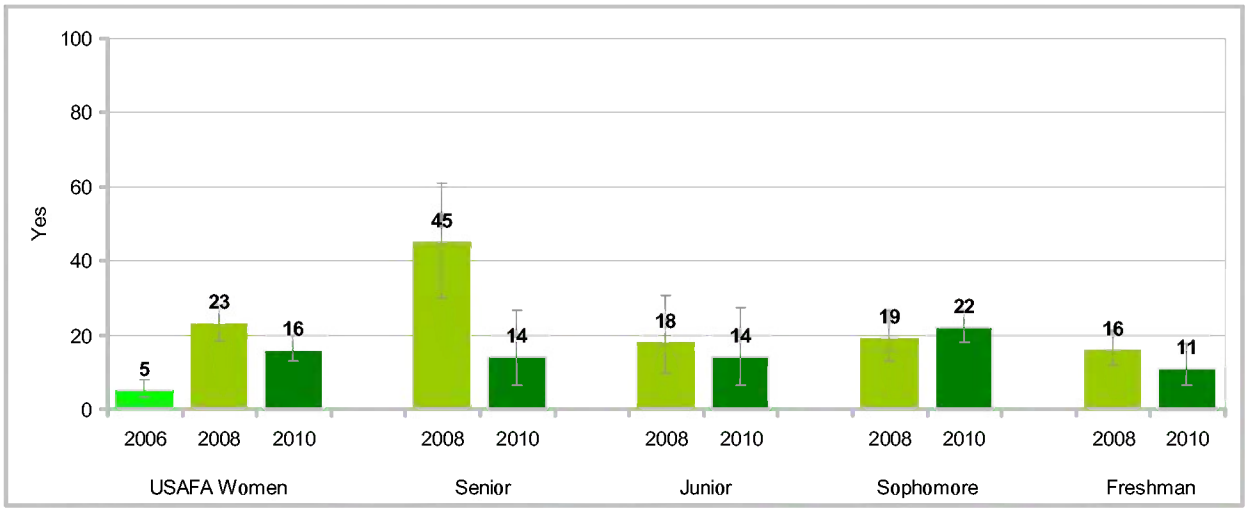
As shown in Figure 19, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that they reported the situation to any military authority or organization was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (8% vs. 18%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 6%).

[26]Not shown in the figure due to small number of women reporting is the type of report they made. Of the 8% of USNA women who indicated they reported their unwanted sexual contact experience, 39% of them made an unrestricted report, 37% made a restricted report, and 25% made a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report. Results of type of report by class year are not reportable due to the small number of women who reported their experience.

USAFA by Class Year

In 2010, 16% of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact reported the situation to any military authority or organization (Figure 20). There were no differences found for USAFA women by class year.[27]

Figure 20.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to Any Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q31 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±17*

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

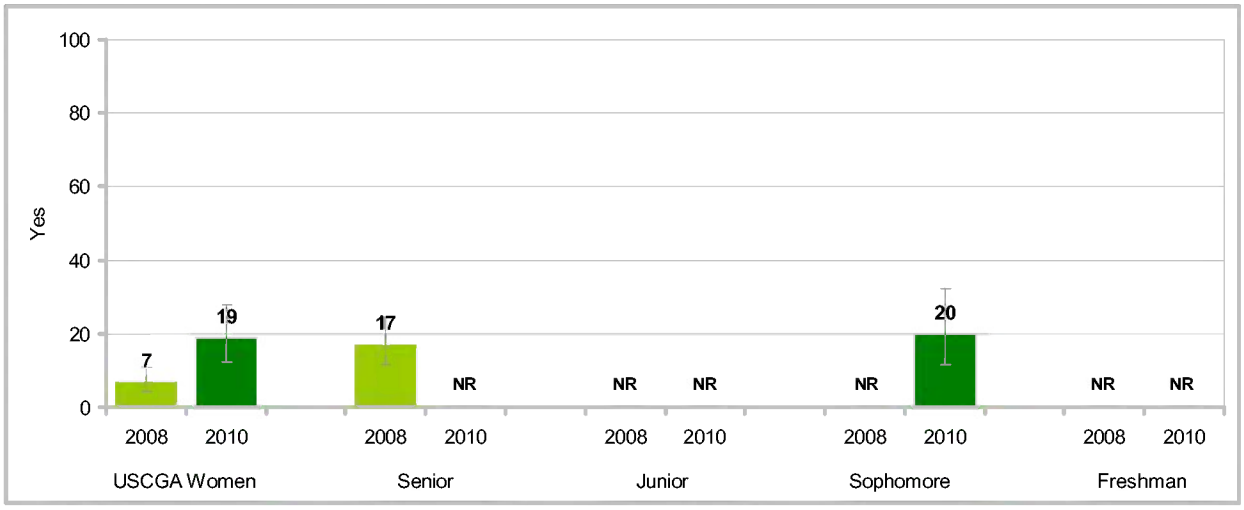
As shown in Figure 20, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated that they reported the situation to any military authority or organization was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (16% vs. 23%), but higher than in 2006 (16% vs. 5%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 45%).

[27]Not shown in the figure due to small number of women reporting is the type of report they made. Of the 16% of USAFA women who indicated they reported their unwanted sexual contact experience, 7% of them made an unrestricted report, 80% made a restricted report, and 13% made a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report. Results of type of report by class year are not reportable due to the small number of women who reported their experience.

USCGA by Class Year

In 2010, 19% of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact reported the situation to any military authority or organization (Figure 21). There were no differences found for USCGA women by class year.[28]

Figure 21.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to Any Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q31 *Margins of error range from ±4 to ±13*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 21, the percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated that they reported the situation to any military authority or organization was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 7%).

Reasons for Not Reporting an Incident

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact but did not report it to any military 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 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

[28]Results of type of report overall or by class year for USCGA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact are not reportable due to the small number of women who reported their experience.

an incident of unwanted sexual contact do not distinguish among the types of behaviors experienced.

USMA by Class Year

There were many reasons why USMA women chose not to report their unwanted sexual contact experience (Table 20). The three most commonly selected reasons in 2010 were that they took care of the situation themselves (76%), they did not want people gossiping (71%), or they felt uncomfortable making a report (70%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (9%).

Freshman (40%) women were less likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves than women in the other class years. Junior (54%) women were less likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping. Sophomore (75%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want anyone to know, whereas junior (31%) women were less likely. Freshman women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report (80%), thought reporting would take too much time and effort (80%), feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (80%), thought they would be blamed for the assault (60%), thought evaluations of chances for leadership positions would suffer (60%), or feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking (40%). Sophomore (50%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, whereas senior (17%) and junior (23%) women were less likely. Freshman (60%) women were more likely to indicate they did not think their report would be kept confidential, whereas senior (17%) women were less likely. Senior (17%) and junior (15%) women were less likely to indicate they did not think anything would be done. Freshman (80%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed, whereas sophomore (15%) women were less likely. Freshman (80%) women were more likely to indicate they knew what other victims went through when they made their report, whereas junior (15%) women were less likely. Sophomore (19%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report.

Table 20.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Took care of it myself	2010	76	NR	77	75	40
	2008	78	NR	NR	78	62
Did not want people gossiping	2010	71	83	54	69	NR
	2008	56	NR	NR	44	62
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	70	67	62	69	NR
	2008	59	NR	NR	44	54
Felt shame/embarrassment	2010	65	50	62	63	NR
	2008	50	NR	NR	39	62
Did not want anyone to know	2010	62	67	31	75	NR
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	61	50	54	56	NR
	2008	56	NR	NR	50	54
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	56	67	46	50	80
	2008	59	NR	NR	61	62
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	51	50	46	56	60
	2008	47	NR	NR	56	46
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	46	33	38	50	80
	2008	47	NR	NR	50	46
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	2010	44	33	38	38	80
	2008	50	NR	NR	50	54
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2010	44	33	46	38	60
	2008	26	NR	NR	11	23
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	43	17	23	50	NR
	2008	38	NR	NR	28	54
Did not think my report would be kept confidential	2010	38	17	31	44	60
Did not think anything would be done	2010	36	17	15	38	NR
	2008	17	NR	NR	17	15
Thought would not be believed	2010	31	17	15	31	80
	2008	15	NR	NR	6	23
Knew what other victims went through when they reported the situation	2010	26	NR	15	31	80

Table 20 (continued).

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	21	NR	15	25	60
	2008	23	NR	NR	28	31
Feared I or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	2010	19	NR	15	25	40
	2008	31	NR	NR	28	31
Did not know how to report	2010	9	NR	8	19	NR
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
Margins of Error		*±0-8*	*±0-20*	*±0-12*	*±0-8*	*±0-14*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q33

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 20, the percentage of freshman women at USMA who indicated that they took care of the situation themselves was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (40% vs. 62%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (71% vs. 56%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (69% vs. 44%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they felt uncomfortable making a report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (70% vs. 59%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (69% vs. 44%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they felt shame/embarrassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (65% vs. 50%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (63% vs. 39%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they thought it was not important enough to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (80% vs. 62%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (50% vs. 61%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (80% vs. 46%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (80% vs. 54%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (38% vs. 50%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would be blamed for the assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (44% vs. 26%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (38% vs. 11% and 60% vs. 23%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (50% vs. 28%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not think anything would be done was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 17%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (38% vs. 17%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 15%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 6% and 80% vs. 23%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (60% 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 lower in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 31%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not know how to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 0%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (8% vs. 0% and 19% vs. 0%, respectively).

USNA by Class Year

There were many reasons why USNA women chose not to report their unwanted sexual contact experience (Table 21). The three most commonly selected reasons in 2010 were that they did not want people gossiping (71%), they took care of the situation themselves (67%), or they thought it was not important enough to report (64%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (12%).

Sophomore (76%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping than women in the other class years. Freshman women were more likely to indicate they took care of the situation themselves (95%) or thought it was not important enough to report (84%). Sophomore (70%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want anyone to know, whereas freshman (47%) women were less likely. Sophomore (63%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing, whereas junior (44%) women were less likely. Sophomore (54%) women were more likely to indicate they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, whereas junior (36%) women were less likely. Sophomore women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker or thought they would be blamed for the assault (both 48%). Junior (52%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, whereas sophomore (30%) women were less likely. Sophomore (37%) women were more likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances leadership positions would suffer.[29] Sophomore (35%) women were more likely to indicate they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking, whereas senior (16%) women were less likely. Senior (16%) women were less likely to indicate they did not think anything would be done. Sophomore (33%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed. Freshman (21%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report.

[29]Note that 37% of freshman USNA women also indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for freshman women responding to this question.

Table 21.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Did not want people gossiping	2010	71	63	68	76	68
	2008	66	NR	57	74	73
Took care of it myself	2010	67	58	64	63	95
	2008	64	NR	86	53	80
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	64	53	68	59	84
	2008	55	38	29	58	80
Did not want anyone to know	2010	61	63	56	70	47
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	59	63	56	57	63
	2008	63	NR	71	63	67
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	56	53	44	63	58
	2008	60	63	71	63	47
Felt shame/embarrassment	2010	56	63	48	61	53
	2008	67	NR	71	74	67
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	2010	48	47	36	54	42
	2008	32	13	43	37	33
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	43	32	40	48	42
	2008	43	38	43	58	27
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2010	40	32	36	48	37
	2008	37	38	43	42	27
Knew what other victims went through when they reported the situation	2010	39	47	32	41	37
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	38	32	52	30	37
	2008	30	13	43	37	27
Did not think my report would be kept confidential	2010	32	32	28	35	26
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	31	21	24	37	37
	2008	24	13	29	32	20
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	28	26	24	26	32
	2008	42	38	14	42	60
Feared I or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	2010	27	16	28	35	21
	2008	19	NR	NR	32	27

Table 21 (continued).

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Did not think anything would be done	2010	26	16	28	28	32
	2008	22	13	28	21	27
Thought would not be believed	2010	24	16	20	33	21
	2008	12	NR	43	11	7
Did not know how to report	2010	12	5	8	11	21
	2008	2	NR	NR	5	0
Margins of Error		*±3-8*	*±8-23*	*±7-19*	*±4-11*	*±0-10*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q33

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 21, the percentage of freshman women at USNA who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of it themselves was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (95% vs. 80%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (64% vs. 86%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not think it was important enough to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (64% vs. 55%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (68% vs. 29%). The percentage of junior women who indicated they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (44% vs. 71%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they felt shame/embarrassment was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (56% vs. 67%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (48% vs. 32%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (47% vs. 13% and 54% vs. 37%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (42% vs. 27%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (38% vs. 30%); the percentage of senior women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (32% vs. 13%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 24%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (37% vs. 20%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (28% vs. 42%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (26% vs. 42% and 32% vs. 60%, respectively). 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 2010 than in 2008 (27% vs. 19%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (24% vs. 12%). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (33% vs. 11% and 21% vs. 7%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (20% vs. 43%).

The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not know how to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (12% vs. 2%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 5% and 21% vs. 0%, respectively).

USAFA by Class Year

There were many reasons why USAFA women chose not to report their unwanted sexual contact experience (Table 22). The three most commonly selected reasons in 2010 were that they took care of the situation by themselves (69%), they thought it was not important enough to report (67%), or they did not want people gossiping (67%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (3%). Freshman (81%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the situation themselves than women in the other class years. Senior (82%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping; sophomore (59%) women were less likely. Freshman (56%) women were more likely to indicate they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, whereas sophomore (28%) women were less likely. Freshman (56%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort. Senior (55%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be blamed for the assault, whereas sophomore (21%) women were less likely. Freshman (19%) women were less likely to indicate they did not want to hurt the offender's career. Freshman (13%) women were less likely to indicate they did not think their report would be kept confidential. Junior (8%) women were less likely to indicate they thought evaluations or chances for promotion would suffer. Sophomore women were less likely to indicate they did not think anything would be done (7%) or they did not know how to report (0%).

Table 22.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Took care of it myself	2010	69	64	58	69	81
	2008	76	NR	56	88	69
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	67	64	67	66	75
	2008	54	33	56	41	81
Did not want people gossiping	2010	67	82	67	59	69
	2008	66	83	78	65	50
Did not want anyone to know	2010	60	64	75	59	50
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	56	64	50	62	50
	2008	71	NR	89	59	56
Felt shame/embarrassment	2010	51	64	58	48	44
	2008	65	NR	67	59	50
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	46	55	50	41	44
	2008	55	83	56	65	25
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	2010	43	55	50	28	56
	2008	40	83	67	29	19
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	39	36	33	34	56
	2008	40	67	44	35	25
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2010	30	55	33	21	25
	2008	40	83	33	29	31
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	30	27	33	38	19
	2008	28	NR	33	41	0
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	29	18	33	28	38
	2008	36	NR	44	47	13
Did not think my report would be kept confidential	2010	22	27	25	24	13
Knew what other victims went through when they reported the situation	2010	21	18	17	28	19
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	20	18	8	24	25
	2008	26	NR	22	24	13
Feared I or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	2010	17	27	NR	21	19
	2008	21	33	33	12	12

Table 22 (continued).

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Did not think anything would be done	2010	13	9	25	7	19
	2008	23	NR	11	18	25
Thought would not be believed	2010	8	9	NR	10	13
	2008	21	NR	22	24	6
Did not know how to report	2010	3	NR	8	0	6
	2008	2	17	NR	0	0
Margins of Error		*±3-7*	*±15-23*	*±14-16*	*±0-10*	*±0-10*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q33

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 22, the percentage of freshman women at USAFA who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of it themselves was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (81% vs. 69%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (69% vs. 88%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought it was not important enough to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (67% vs. 54%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (64% vs. 33% and 66% vs. 41%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they did not want people gossiping was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (69% vs. 50%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (56% vs. 71%); the percentage of junior women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (50% vs. 89%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they felt shame/embarrassment was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (51% vs. 65%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (46% vs. 55%). The percentages of senior and sophomore women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (55% vs. 83% and 41% vs. 65%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (44% vs. 25%). The percentage of senior women who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (55% vs. 83%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (56% vs. 19%). The percentage of senior women who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 67%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (56% vs. 25%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would be blamed for the assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (30% vs. 40%); the percentage of senior women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (55% vs. 83%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 0%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (38% vs. 13%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (28% vs. 47%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (25% vs. 13%). The percentage of

sophomore women who indicated they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/ violations, such as underage drinking, was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (21% vs. 12%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought nothing would be done was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 23%); the percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 18%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (8% vs. 21%). The percentage of sophomore women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 24%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 6%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they did not know how to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 0%).

USCGA by Class Year

There were many reasons why USCGA women chose not to report their unwanted sexual contact experience (Table 23). The three most commonly selected reasons in 2010 were that they felt uncomfortable making a report (85%), they did not want people gossiping (78%), or they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing (71%). The least common reason given was that they did not know how to report (7%). Reasons for not reporting an experience of unwanted sexual contact are not reportable for USCGA women by class year.

Table 23.
Percentage of USCGA 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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	85	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	67	80	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people gossiping	2010	78	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	65	100	NR	NR	NR
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	71	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	41	60	NR	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	63	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	33	20	NR	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	2010	62	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	49	80	NR	NR	NR

Table 23 (continued).

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Took care of it myself	2010	61	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	42	20	NR	NR	NR
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	60	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	59	60	NR	NR	NR
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	2010	57	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	49	60	NR	NR	NR
Did not want anyone to know	2010	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	48	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	51	40	NR	NR	NR
Thought would not be believed	2010	47	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	33	40	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	60	40	NR	NR	NR
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2010	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	32	60	NR	NR	NR
Knew what other victims went through when they reported the situation	2010	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think my report would be kept confidential	2010	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	31	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	32	40	NR	NR	NR
Did not think anything would be done	2010	23	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
Feared I or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	2010	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	41	60	NR	NR	NR
Did not know how to report	2010	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	8	20	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error		*±5-12*	*±0-10*	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2010 Q33

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 23, the percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated that they did not report the situation because they felt uncomfortable making a report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (85% vs. 67%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (78% vs. 65%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing was higher

in 2010 than in 2008 (71% vs. 41%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (63% vs. 33%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they took care of it themselves was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (61% vs. 42%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (47% vs. 33%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (40% vs. 60%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking, was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (15% vs. 41%).

Stability of the Reporting Decision

On the *2010 SAGR* survey all women who experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked whether they would make the same decision in retrospect regarding their decision to report or not to report. Results are not reportable for men.

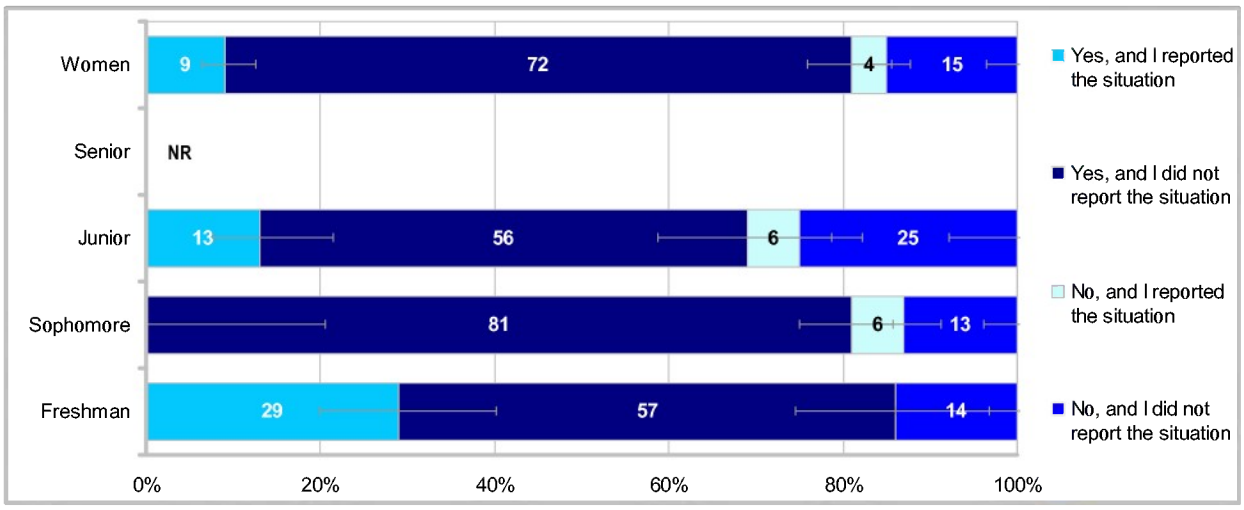
USMA by Class Year

As noted in the previous sections, 9.1% of women at USMA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year. Of those women, 14% indicated they reported the experience to a military authority or organization. The majority (86%) did not report, citing a variety of reasons for not reporting the incident. As shown in Figure 22, 81% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact would make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over (9% who indicated they reported the situation and would make the same decision again; 72% who indicated they did not report the situation and would make the same decision again). Of the 14% of women who indicated they reported the situation, approximately one-third would not have reported it if they could do it over (4%).[30] Of the 86% of women who did not report the situation, approximately one-fifth would have reported the situation if they could do it over (15%).

Freshman (29%) women who reported the situation we more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would report it again if they could do it over, whereas sophomore (0%) women were less likely. Sophomore (81%) women who did not report the situation were more likely to indicate they would not report it again if they could do it over, whereas junior (56%) and freshman (57%) women were less likely. Junior (25%) women who did not report the situation were more likely to indicate they would report it if they could do it over.

[30]Note that the percentages do not always add up to the percentages shown in previous figures due to rounding and the small number of students comprising the percentages. For example, 14% of USMA women indicated they reported the unwanted sexual contact, but the figures in this section only sum to 13% for those women who indicated they had reported it.

Figure 22.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Whether They Would Make the Same Decision to Report Unwanted Sexual Contact to Any Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q34 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±12*

USNA by Class Year

As noted in the previous sections, 16.5% of women at USNA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year. Of those women, 8% indicated they reported the experience to a military authority or organization. The majority (92%) did not report, citing a variety of reasons for not reporting the incident. As shown in Figure 23, 86% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact would make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over (5% who indicated they reported the situation and would make the same decision again; 81% who indicated they did not report the situation and would make the same decision again). Of the 8% of women who indicated they reported the situation, approximately one-fourth would not have reported it if they could do it over (2%).[31] Of the 92% of women who did not report the situation, approximately one-sixth would have reported the situation if they could do it over (13%).

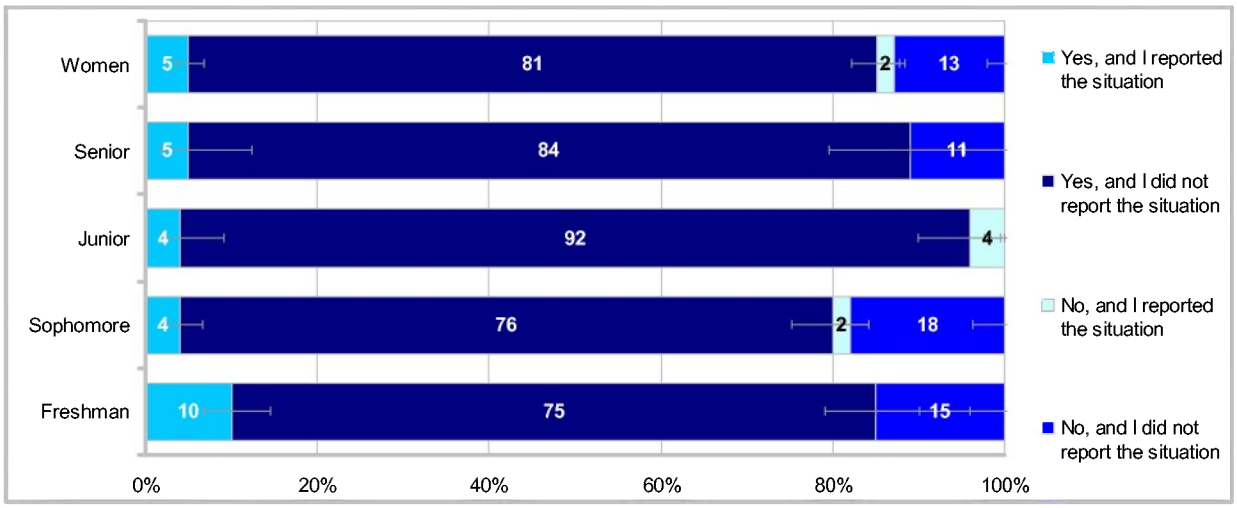
Freshman (10%) women who reported the situation were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that they would report it again if they could do it over. Junior (92%) women who did not report the situation were more likely to indicate they would not report it again if they could do it over, whereas sophomore (76%) women were less likely.[32] Senior and freshman (both 0%) women who reported the situation were less likely to indicate that they

[31]Note that the percentages do not always add up to the percentages shown in previous figures due to rounding and the small number of students comprising the percentages. For example, 8% of USNA women indicated they reported the unwanted sexual contact, but the figures in this section only sum to 7% for those women who indicated they had reported it.

[32]Note that 75% of freshman USNA women also indicated they would not report the situation again if they could do it over. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for freshman women responding to this question.

would not report it if they could do it over. Sophomore (18%) women who did not report the situation were more likely to indicate they would report it if they could do it over, whereas junior (0%) women were less likely.

Figure 23.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Whether They Would Make the Same Decision to Report Unwanted Sexual Contact to Any Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q34 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±10*

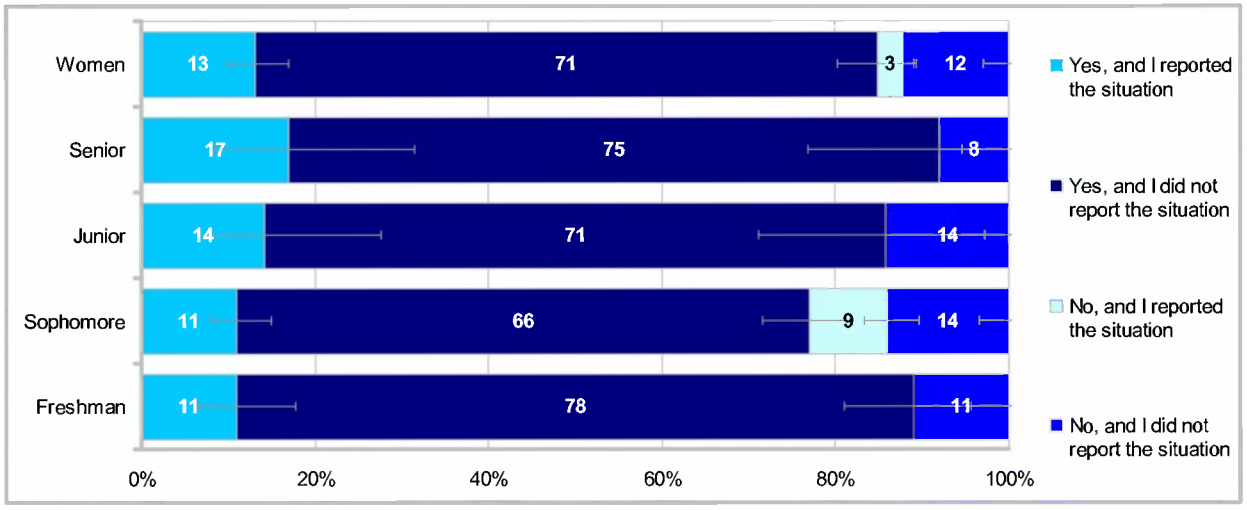
USAFA by Class Year

As noted in the previous sections, 11.9% of women at USAFA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year. Of those women, 16% indicated they reported the experience to a military authority or organization. The majority (84%) did not report, citing a variety of reasons for not reporting the incident. As shown in Figure 24, 84% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact would make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over (13% who indicated they reported the situation and would make the same decision again; 71% who indicated they did not report the situation and would make the same decision again). Of the 16% of women who indicated they reported the situation, approximately one-fifth would not have reported it if they could do it over (3%).[33] Of the 84% of women who did not report the situation, approximately one-sixth would have reported the situation if they could do it over (12%).

Sophomore (9%) women who reported the situation were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that they would not report it if they could do it over.

[33]Note that the percentages do not always add up to the percentages shown in previous figures due to rounding and the small number of students comprising the percentages. For example, 22% of USAFA sophomore women indicated they reported the unwanted sexual contact, but the figures in this section only sum to 20% for those women who indicated they had reported it.

Figure 24.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Whether They Would Make the Same Decision to Report Unwanted Sexual Contact to Any Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q34 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±16*

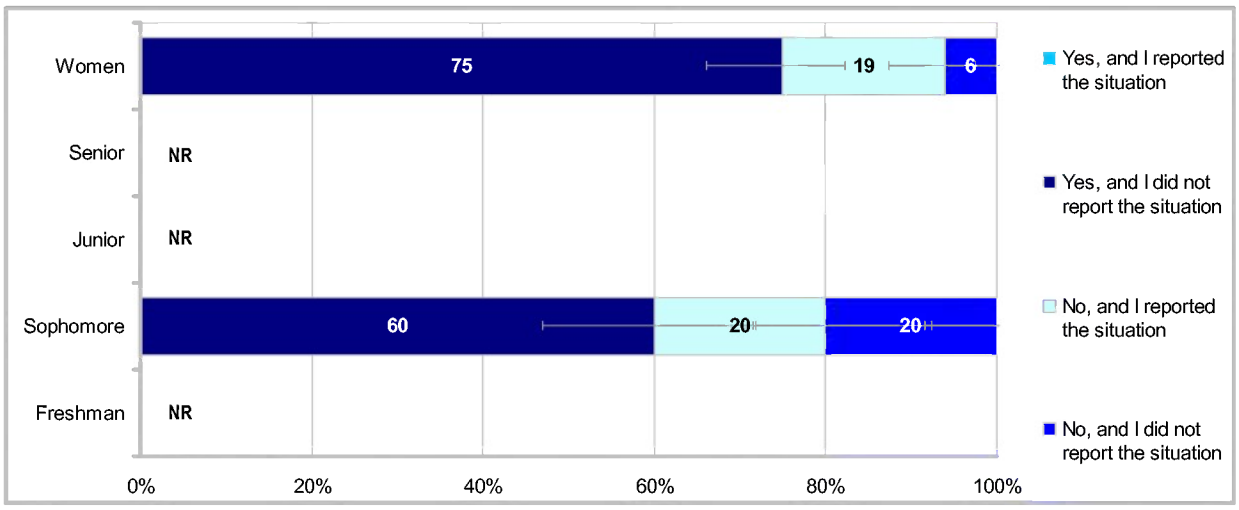
USCGA by Class Year

As noted in the previous sections, 7.8% of women at USCGA indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year. Of those women, 19% indicated they reported the experience to a military authority or organization. The majority (81%) did not report, citing a variety of reasons for not reporting the incident. As shown in Figure 25, 75% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact would make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over (75% who indicated they did not report the situation and would make the same decision again). Of the 19% of women who indicated they reported the situation, all indicated they would not have reported it if they could do it over. Of the 81% of women who did not report the situation, approximately one-twelfth would have reported the situation if they could do it over (6%).

Sophomore (60%) women who did not report the situation were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not report it again if they could do it over. Sophomore (20%) women who did not report the situation were more likely to indicate they would report it if they could do it over.

Figure 25.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Whether They Would Make the Same Decision to Report Unwanted Sexual Contact to Any Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q34

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±14

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). Unwanted gender-related behaviors might be less severe than unwanted sexual contact because they are primarily verbal rather than physical in nature, but a living/working environment characterized by unwanted gender-related behaviors might still be 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 (Q12). As measured in this survey, sexual harassment is comprised of specific types of unwanted gender-related behaviors, defined by both the U.S. legal system and DoD as behaviors that might lead to a hostile or offensive work environment, or represent *quid pro quo* harassment. Three component measures of sexual harassment are derived from Q12. The component measures and corresponding items are as follows: crude/offensive behavior (Q12a, c, e, f), unwanted sexual attention (Q12h, j, m, n), and sexual coercion (Q12k, l, o, p). Specific survey item language is shown in Table 2 in Chapter 1. Items are derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ), the most frequently used survey of such behaviors in DoD, 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 at Urbana-Champaign and DMDC (Nye et al., 2006).

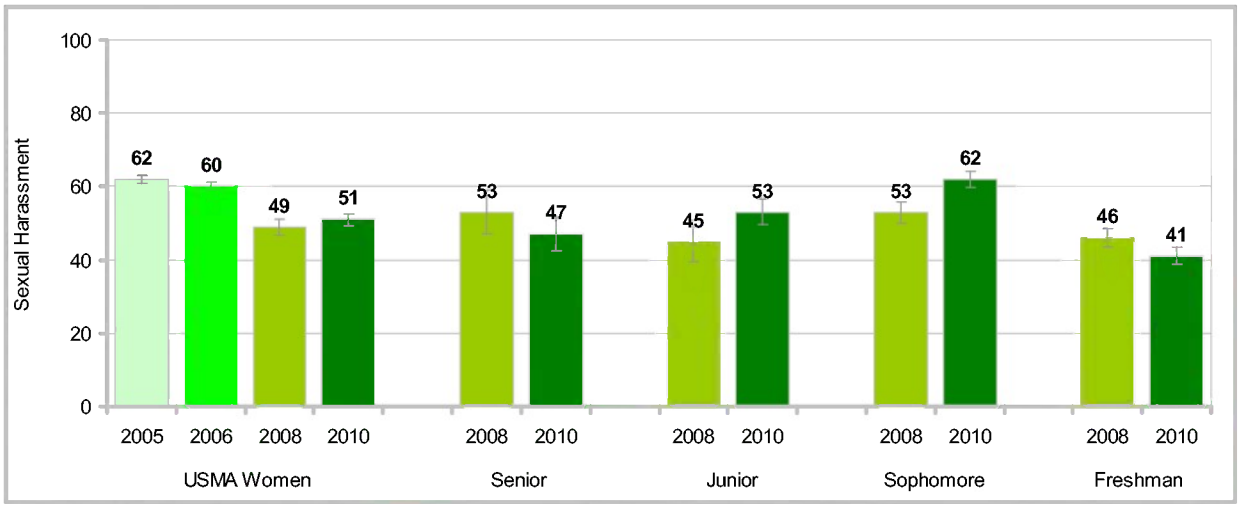
Incident rates of sexual harassment were derived using a two-step process. In order to be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, respondents must have indicated they experienced one of the following types of unwanted gender-related behaviors: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, or sexual coercion since June 2009 (Q12), AND they must have indicated that they considered at least one of the behaviors experienced to have been sexual

harassment (Q13). 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

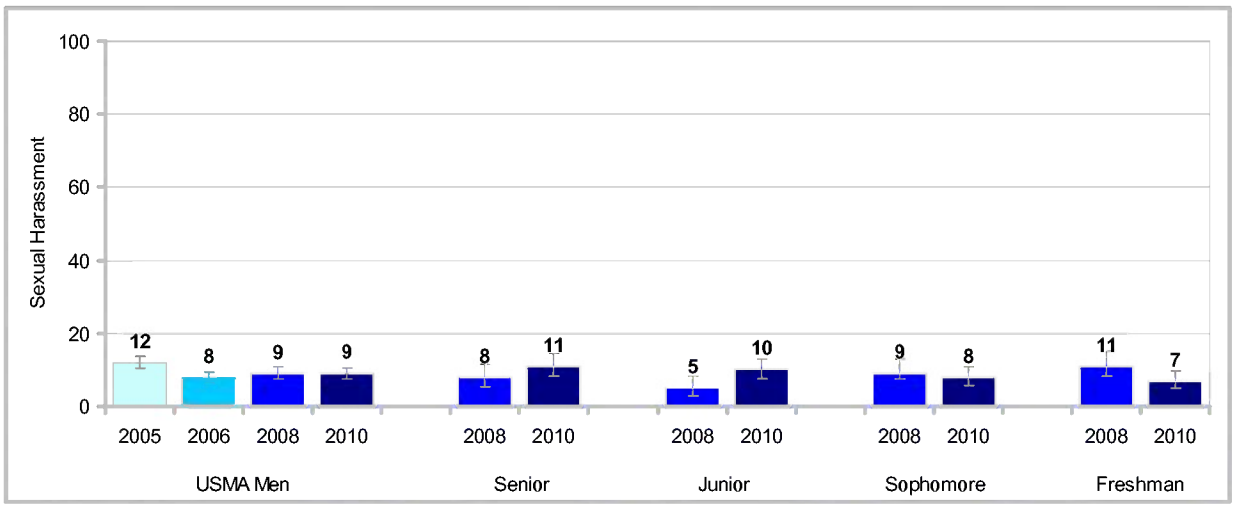
Overall, 51% of USMA women and 9% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2010 (Figure 26 and Figure 27). Sophomore (62%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (41%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

Figure 26.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q13 *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 2010 Q13 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

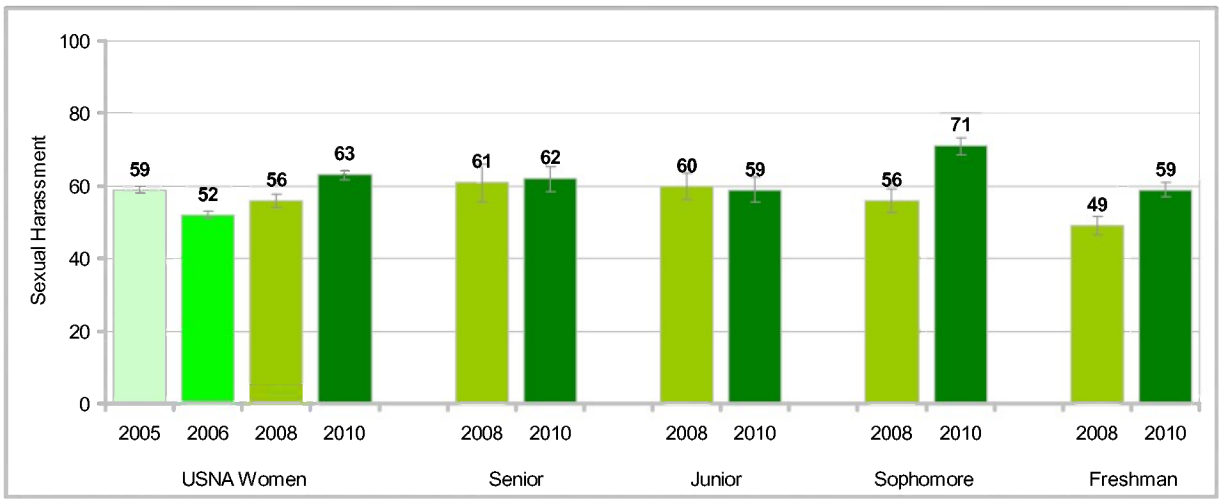
The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2006 and 2005 (51% vs. 60% and 62%, respectively) (Figure 26). The percentages of junior and sophomore women were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (53% vs. 45% and 62% vs. 53%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (41% vs. 46%). The percentage of men overall was lower in 2010 than in 2005 (9% vs. 12%) (Figure 27). The percentage of junior men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 5%).

USNA by Class Year

Overall, 63% of USNA women and 17% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2010 (Figure 28 and Figure 29). Sophomore women (71%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (59%) women were less likely.[34] There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

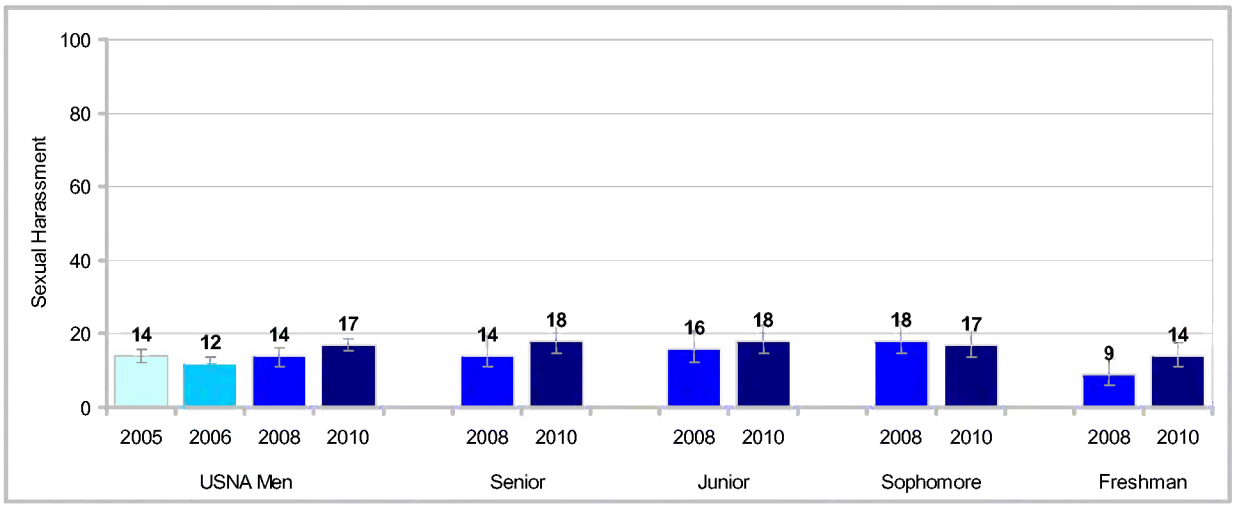
[34]Note that 59% of junior USNA women also indicated experiencing sexual harassment. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

Figure 28.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q13 *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 2010 Q13 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

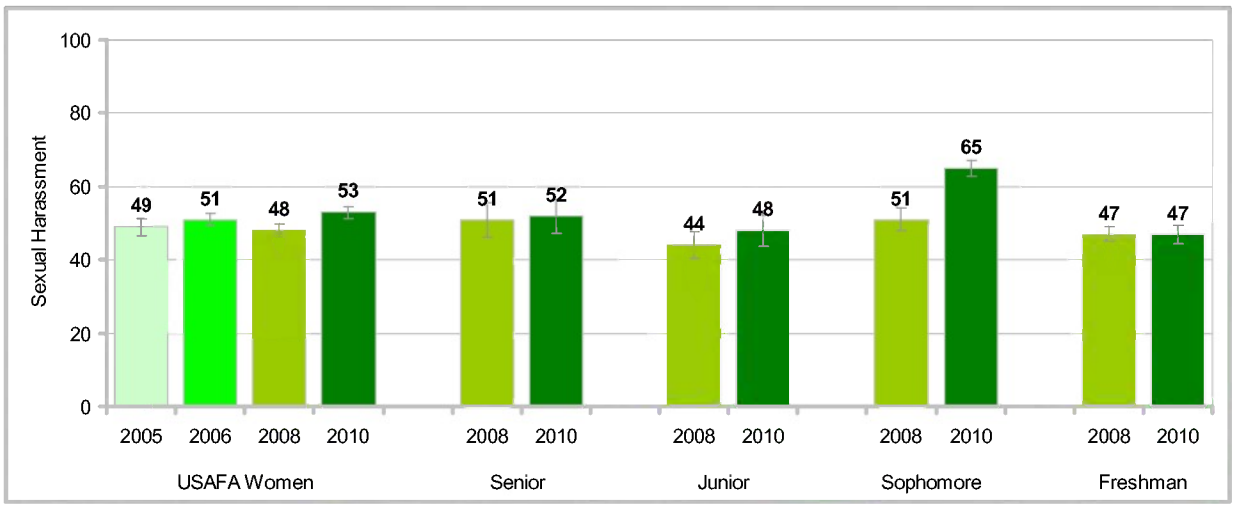
The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (63% vs. 56%, 52%, and 59%, respectively) (Figure 28). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women were higher in

2010 than in 2008 (71% vs. 56% and 59% vs. 49%, respectively). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (17% vs. 14%, 12%, and 14%, respectively) (Figure 29). The percentage of freshman men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 9%).

USAFA by Class Year

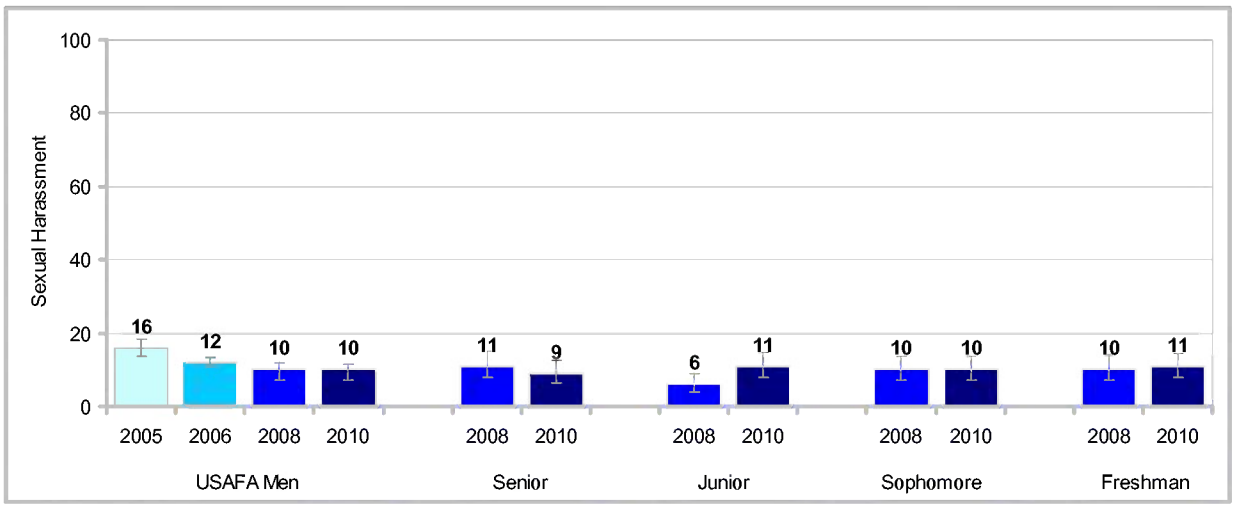
Overall, 53% of USAFA women and 10% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2010 (Figure 30 and Figure 31). Sophomore (65%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas junior (48%) and freshman (47%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

Figure 30.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q13 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

Figure 31.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q13 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

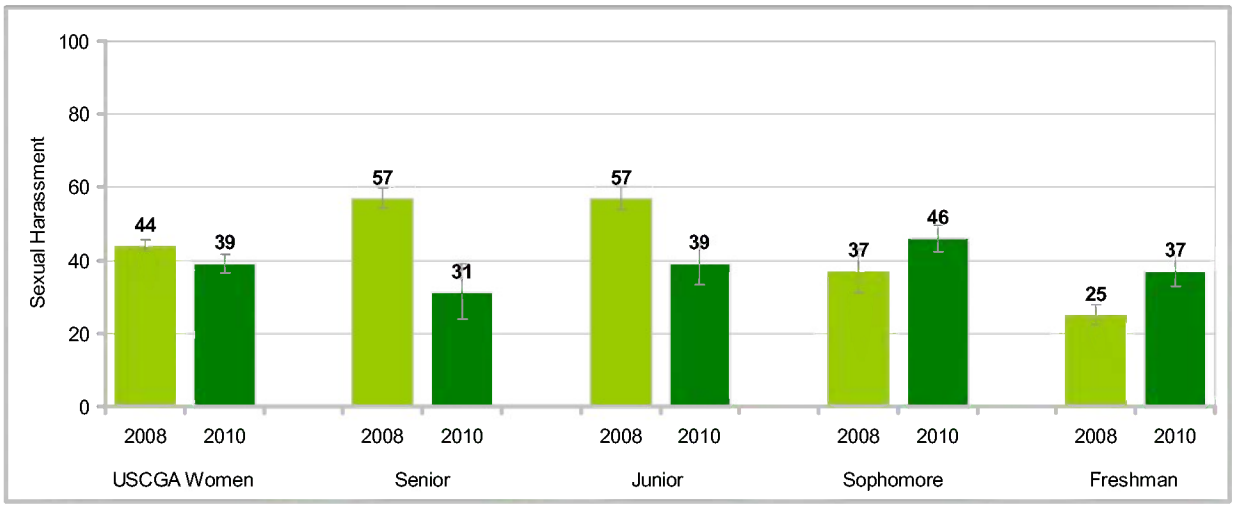
USAFA Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2005 (53% vs. 48% and 49%, respectively) (Figure 30). The percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (65% vs. 51%). The percentage of men overall was lower in 2010 than in 2005 (10% vs. 16%) (Figure 31). The percentage of junior men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 6%).

USCGA by Class Year

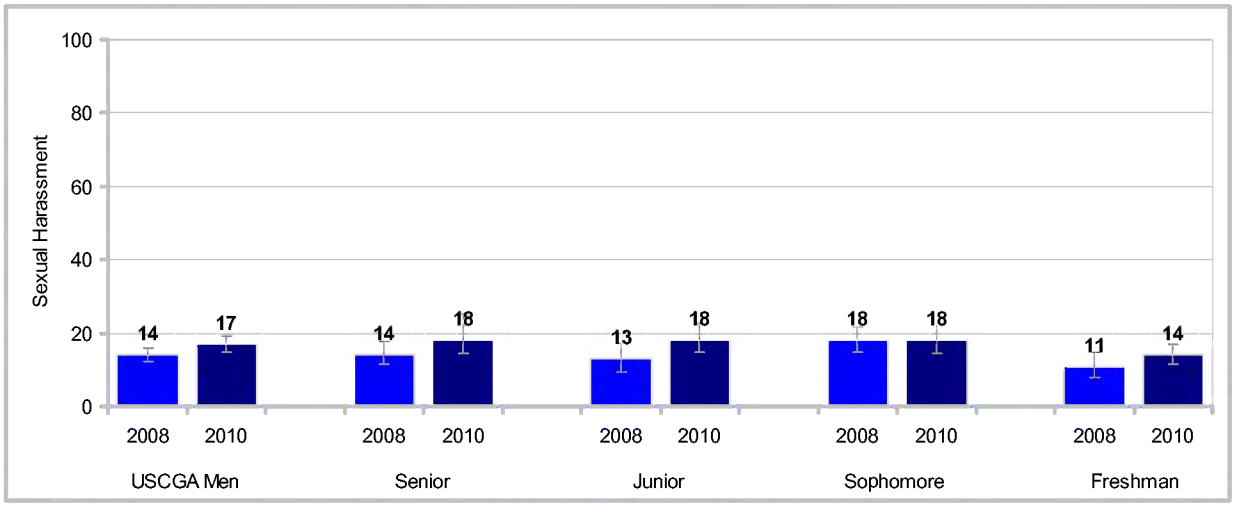
Overall, 39% of USCGA women and 17% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2010 (Figure 32 and Figure 33). Sophomore (46%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USCGA men by class year.

Figure 32.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q13 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

Figure 33.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q13 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±8*

USCGA Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated experiencing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (39% vs. 44%) (Figure 32). The percentages of

senior and junior women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 57% and 39% vs. 57%, respectively). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (46% vs. 37% and 37% vs. 25%, respectively). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (17% vs. 14%) (Figure 33).

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:[35]

- Crude/offensive behavior—verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing;
- Unwanted sexual attention—attempts to establish a sexual relationship;[36]
- Sexual coercion—classic *quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

Unlike the sexual harassment rate, calculating the rates for crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion is a single-step process. Component 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 2009.[37] 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, 84% of USMA women and 45% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2010 (Figure 34 and Figure 35). Sophomore (87%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than women in the other class years, whereas junior (80%) women were less likely.[38] There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

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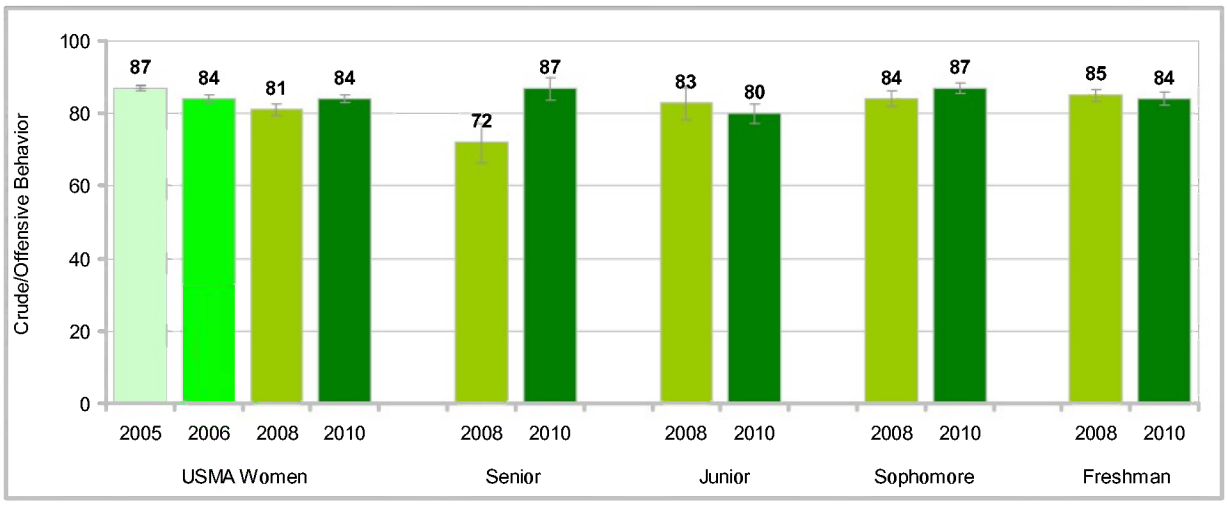
[35]See Table 2 in Chapter 1 for the specific questions that comprise each component.

[36]The SEQ was modified in 2006 to replace the item "Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you" (due to its similarity to unwanted sexual contact) with the following item: "Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way." Psychometric analysis indicated that the replacement item functions the same as the item that was removed and maintains the reliability of the measure.

[37]The calculation of the component incident rates does not require the respondents to label specific behaviors as sexual harassment.

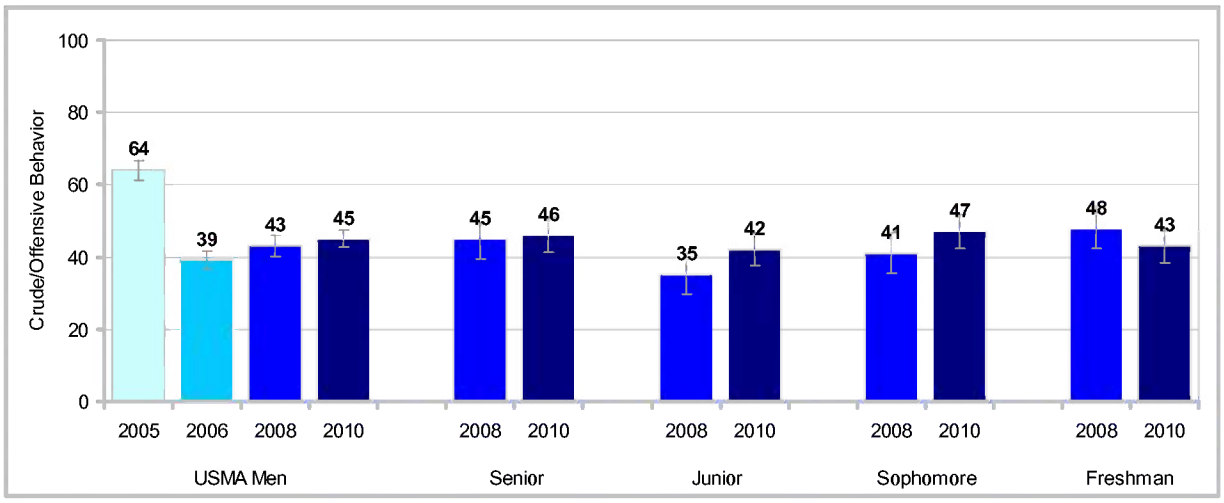
[38]Note that 87% of senior USMA women also indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Figure 34.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

Figure 35.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±6*

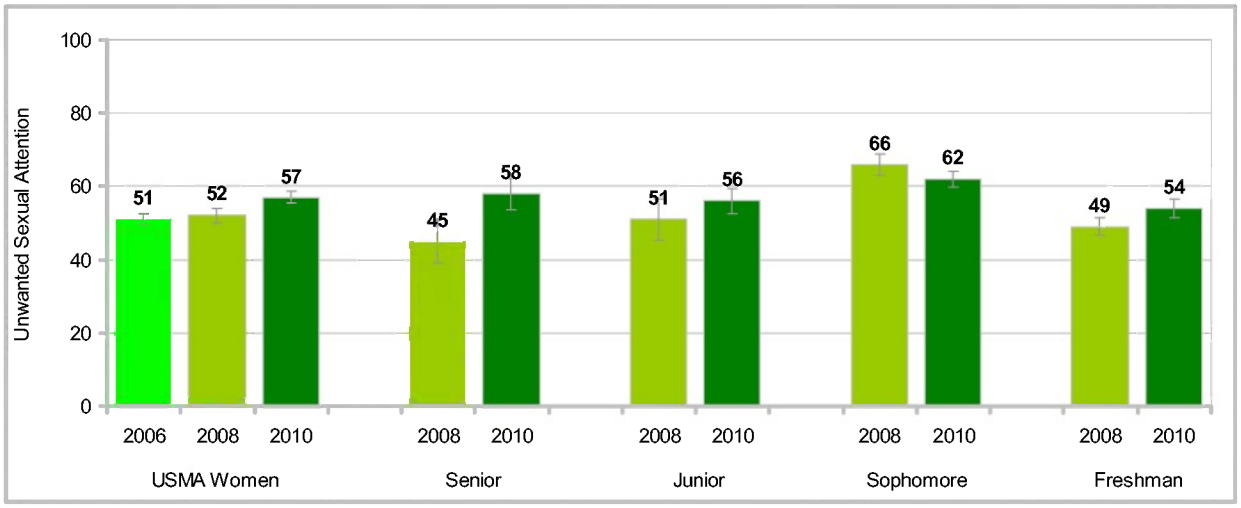
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (84% vs. 81%), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (84% vs. 87%) (Figure 34). The percentages of senior and sophomore women were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (87% vs. 72% and 87% vs. 84%,

respectively). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (45% vs. 39%), but lower than in 2005 (45% vs. 64%) (Figure 35).

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USMA[39]

USMA by Class Year. Overall, 57% of USMA women and 12% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2010 (Figure 36 and Figure 37). Sophomore (62%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (54%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

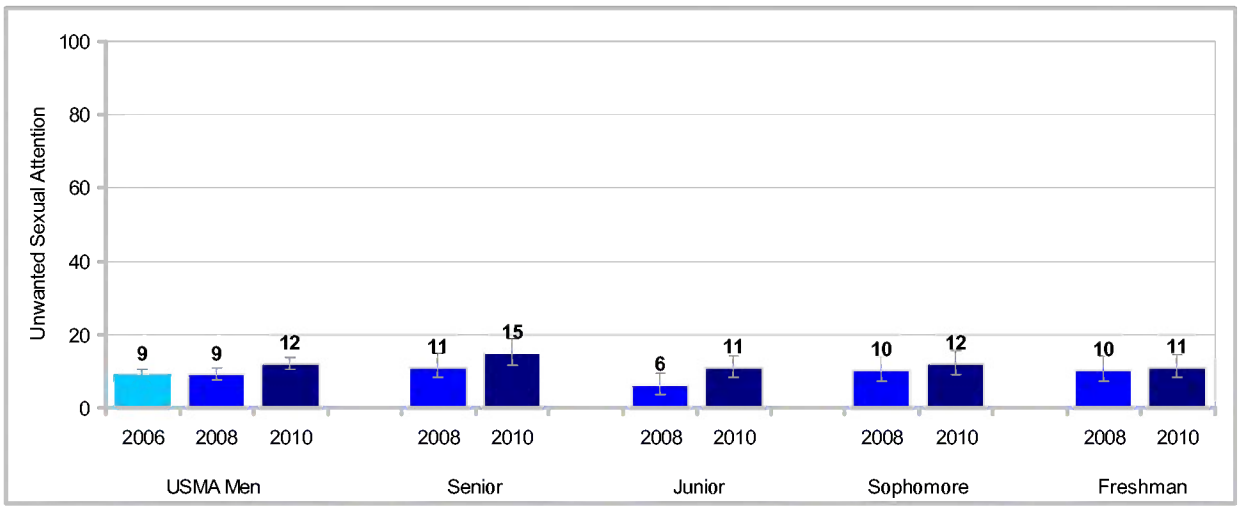
Figure 36.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±7*

[39]Results for unwanted sexual attention in 2005 are not comparable due to differences in wording of the questions.

Figure 37.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



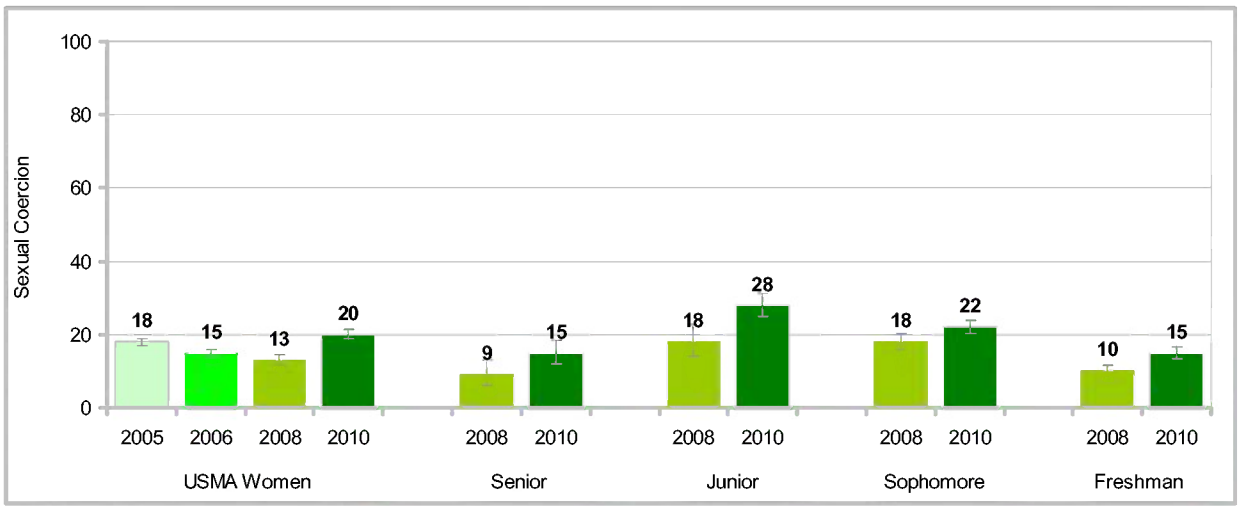
SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (57% vs. 52% and 51%, respectively) (Figure 36). The percentages of senior and freshman women were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (58% vs. 45% and 54% vs. 49%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (62% vs. 66%). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (12% vs. 9% and 9%, respectively) (Figure 36). The percentage of junior men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 6%).

Sexual Coercion at USMA

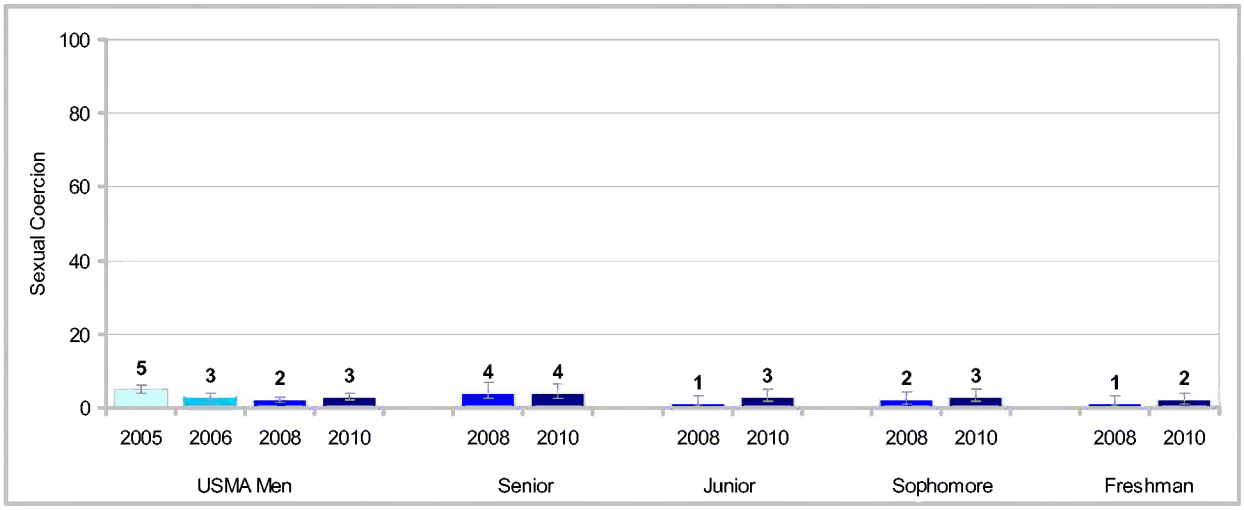
USMA by Class Year. Overall, 20% of USMA women and 3% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2010 (Figure 38 and Figure 39). Junior (28%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion than women in the other class years, whereas senior and freshman (both 15%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

Figure 38.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

Figure 39.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



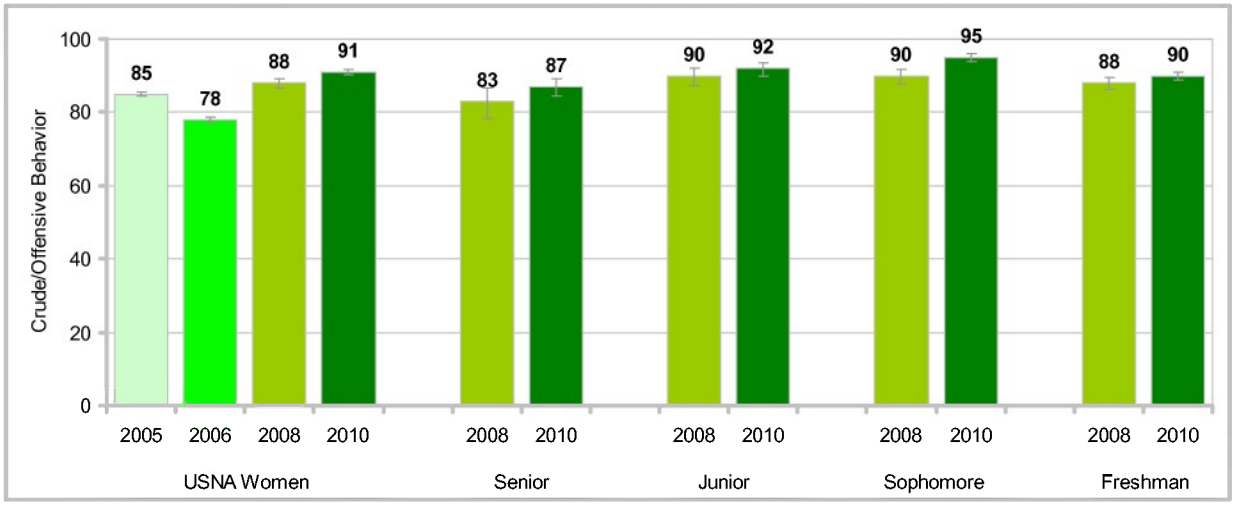
SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3*

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (20% vs. 13%, 15%, and 18%, respectively) (Figure 38). This finding was true for women in all class years. There were no differences found for USMA men by survey year.

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USNA

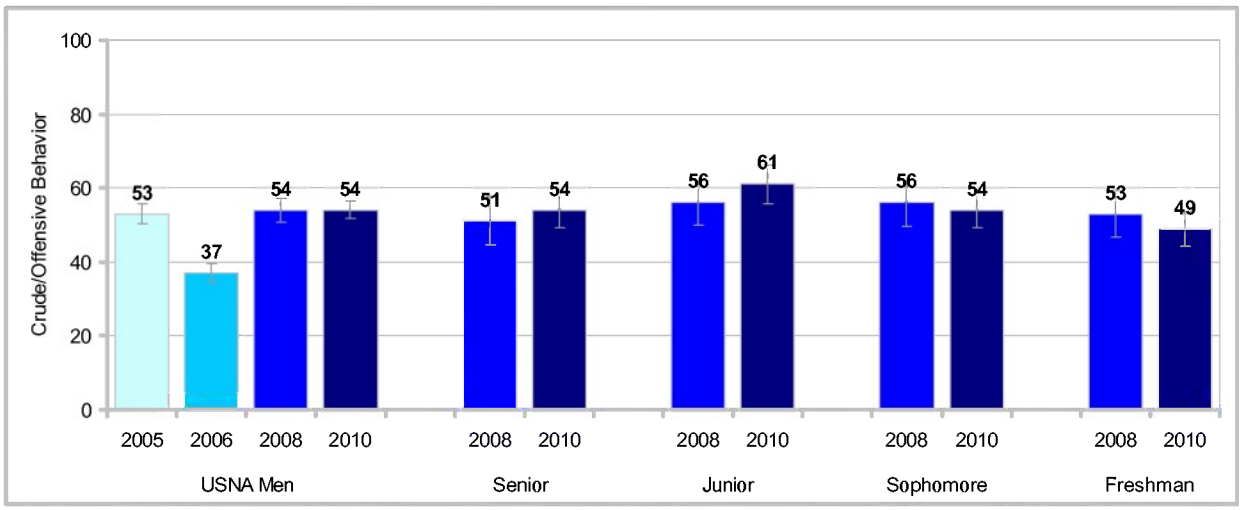
USNA by Class Year. Overall, 91% of USNA women and 54% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2010 (Figure 40 and Figure 41). Sophomore (95%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than women in the other class years, whereas senior (87%) women were less likely. Junior (61%) men were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than men in the other class years.

Figure 40.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

Figure 41.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±7*

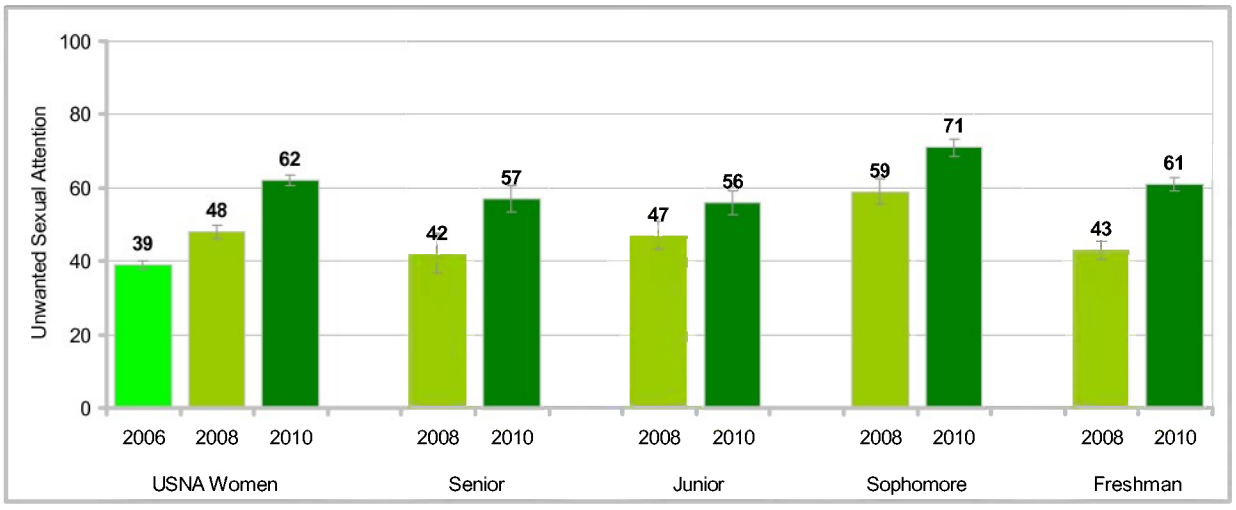
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (91% vs. 88%, 78%, and 85%, respectively) (Figure 40). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (95% vs. 90% and 90% vs. 88%, respectively). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (54% vs. 37%) (Figure 41).

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USNA[40]

USNA by Class Year. Overall, 62% of USNA women and 22% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2010 (Figure 42 and Figure 43). Sophomore (71%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention than women in the other class years, whereas senior (57%) and junior (56%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

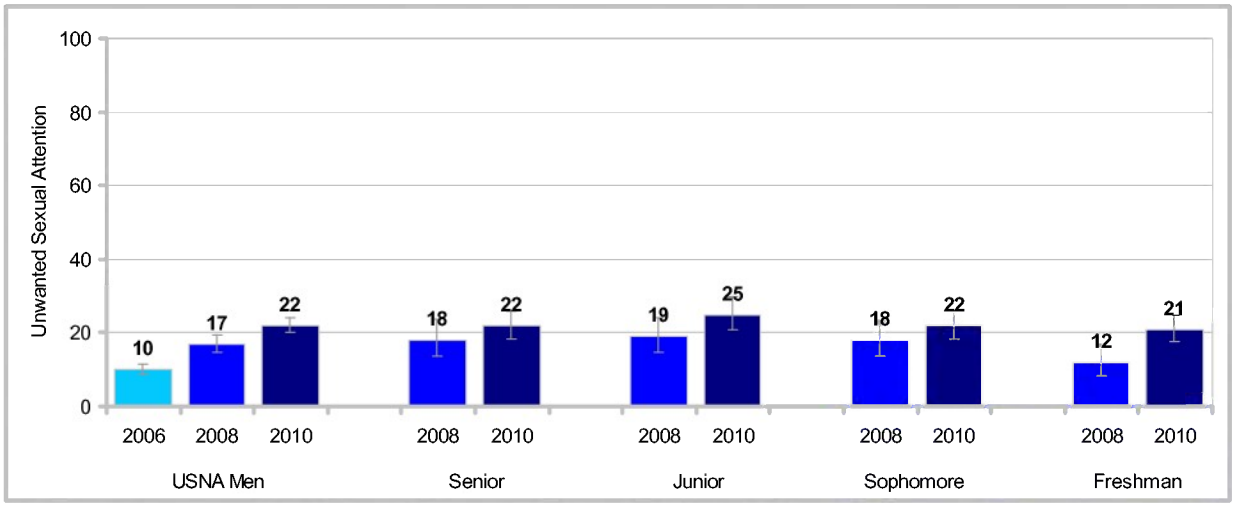
[40]Results for unwanted sexual attention in 2005 are not comparable due to differences in wording of the questions.

Figure 42.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

Figure 43.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

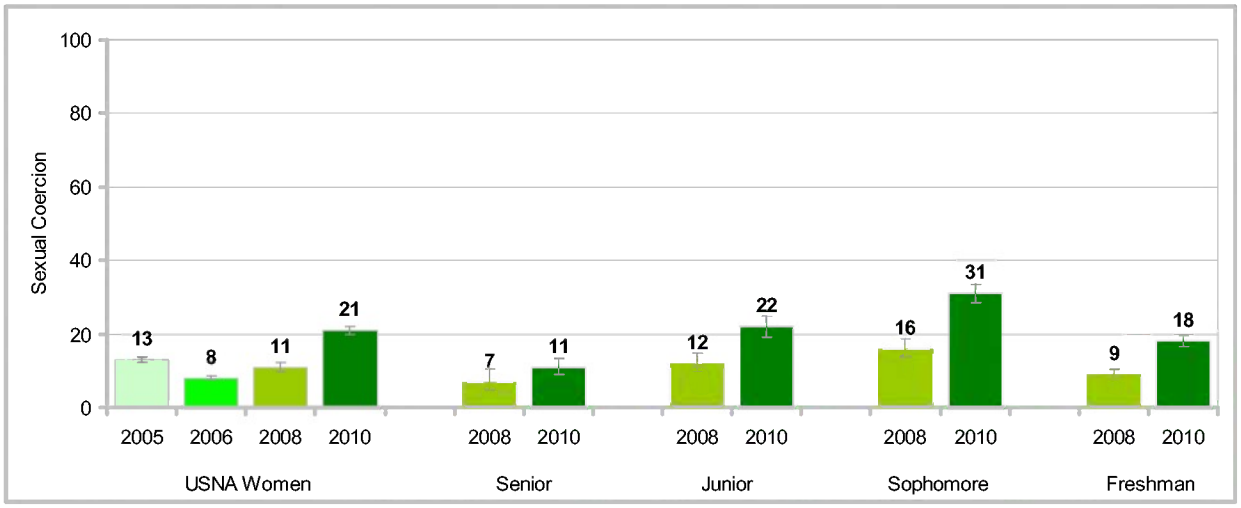
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (62% vs. 48% and 39%, respectively) (Figure 42). This finding was true for women in all class years. The percentage of men overall who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was

higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (22% vs. 17% and 10%, respectively) (Figure 43). The percentage of freshman men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (21% vs. 12%).

Sexual Coercion at USNA

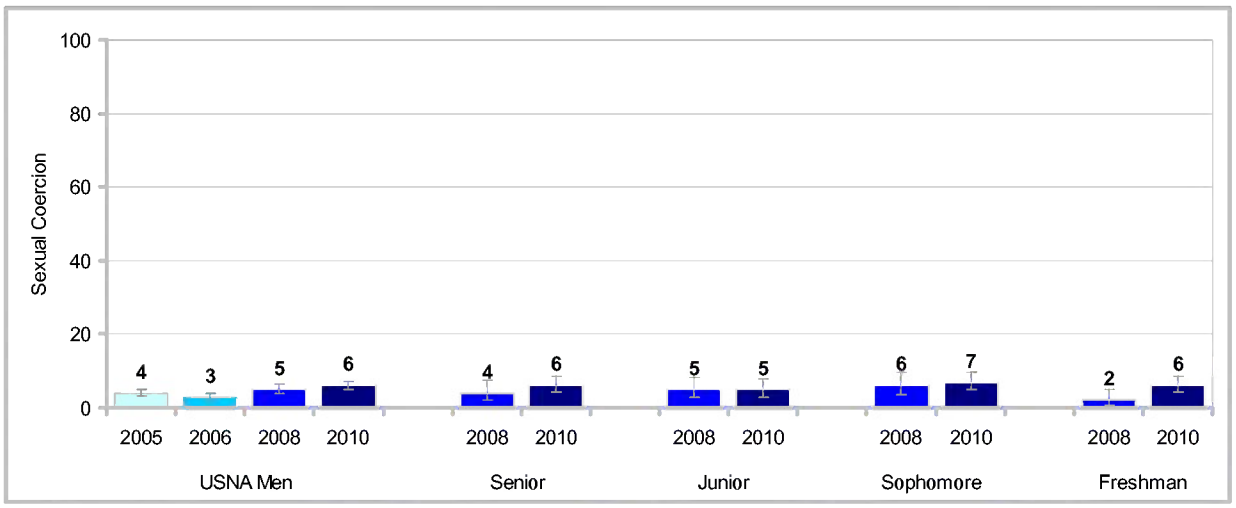
USNA by Class Year. Overall, 21% of USNA women and 6% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2010 (Figure 44 and Figure 45). Sophomore (31%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion than women in the other class years, whereas senior (11%) and freshman (18%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

Figure 44.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

Figure 45.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



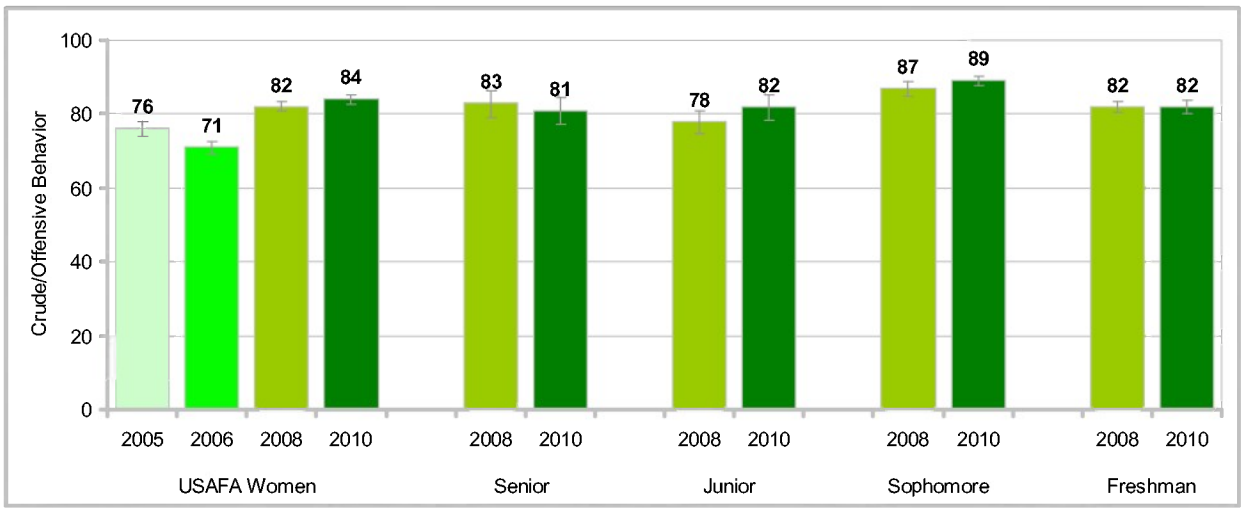
SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (21% vs. 11%, 8%, and 13%, respectively) (Figure 44). This finding was true for women in all class years. The percentage of men overall USNA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2010 than in 2006 and 2005 (6% vs. 3% and 4%, respectively) (Figure 45). There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USAFA

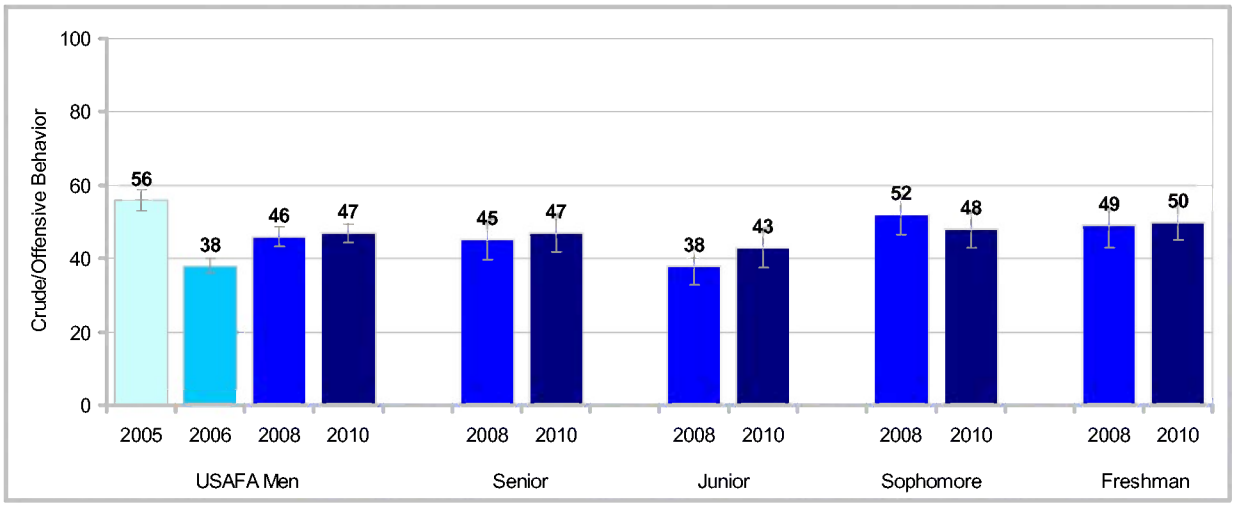
USAFA by Class Year. Overall, 84% of USAFA women and 47% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2010 (Figure 46 and Figure 47). Sophomore (89%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

Figure 46.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12

Figure 47.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±6*

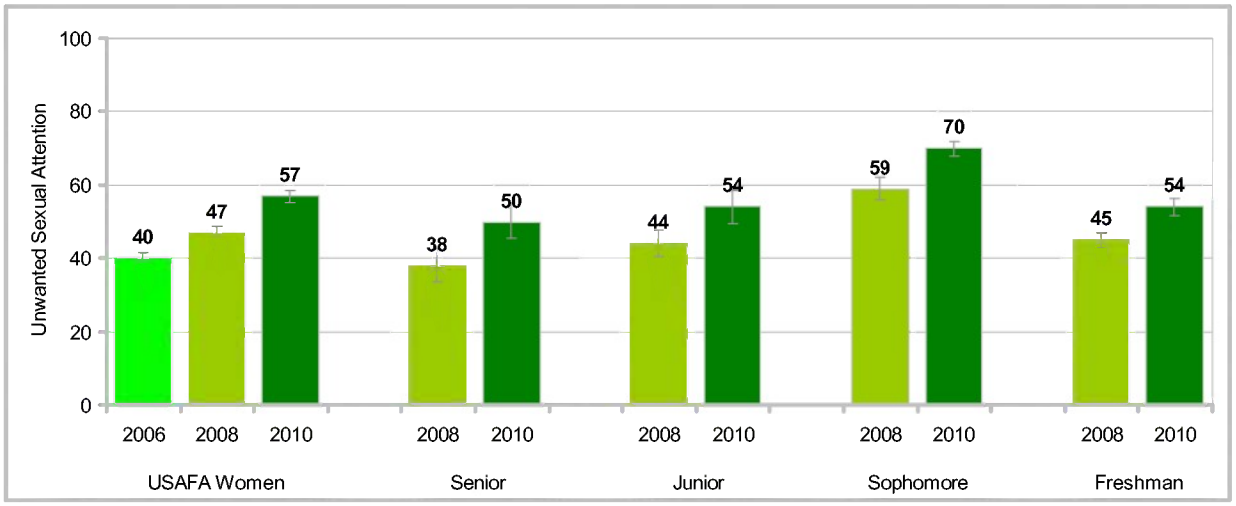
USAFA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (84% vs. 82%, 71%, and 76%, respectively) (Figure 46). The percentage of men overall

was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (47% vs. 38%), but lower than in 2005 (47% vs. 56%) (Figure 47).

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USAFA[41]

USAFA by Class Year. Overall, 57% of USAFA women and 13% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2010 (Figure 48 and Figure 49). Sophomore (70%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention than women in the other class years, whereas senior (50%) and freshman (54%) women were less likely.[42] There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

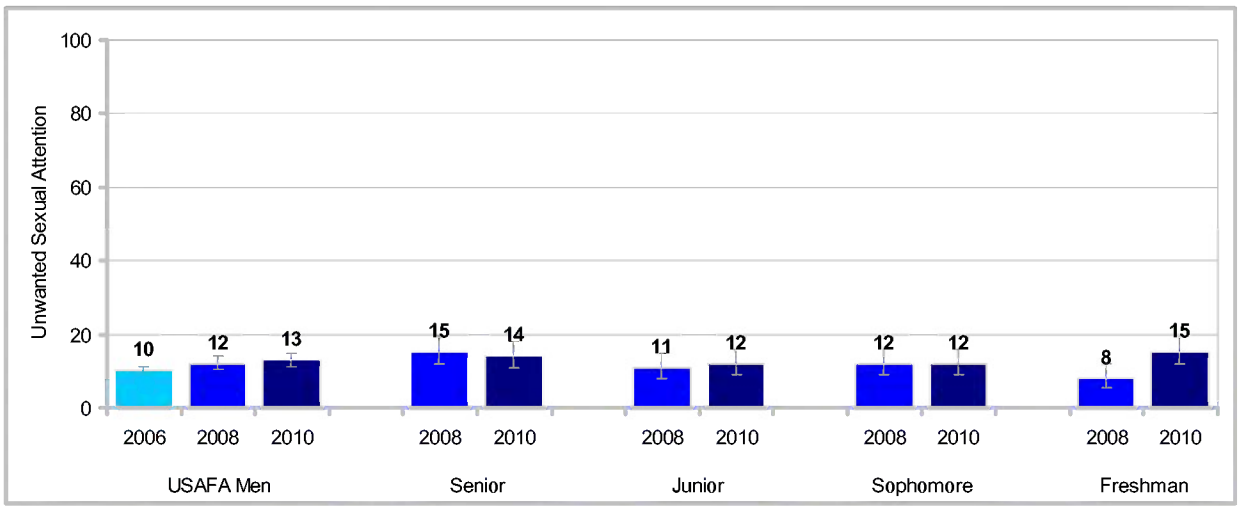
Figure 48.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

[41]Results for unwanted sexual attention in 2005 are not comparable due to differences in wording of the questions.
[42]Note that 54% of junior USAFA women also indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention. 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.

Figure 49.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



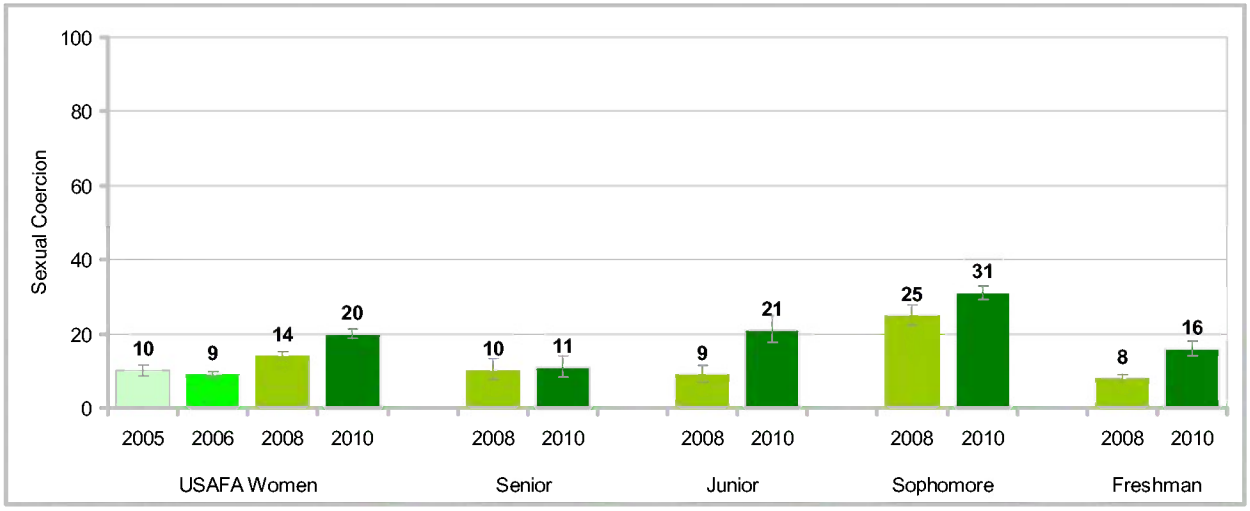
SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

USAFA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (57% vs. 47% and 40%, respectively) (Figure 48). This finding was true for women in all class years. The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (13% vs. 10%) (Figure 49). The percentage of freshman men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (15% vs. 8%).

Sexual Coercion at USAFA

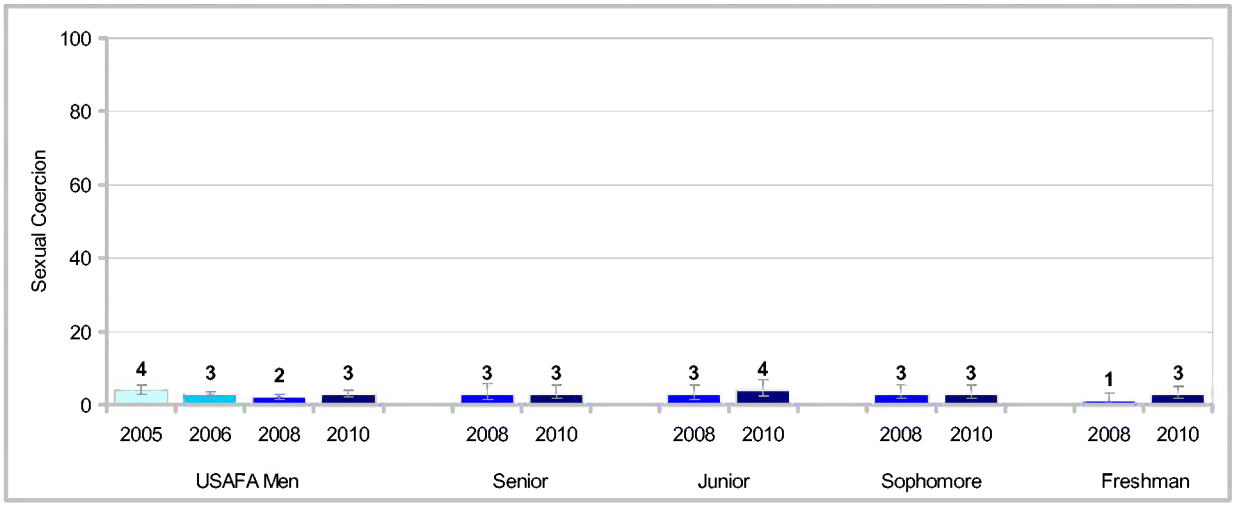
USAFA by Class Year. Overall, 20% of USAFA women and 3% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2010 (Figure 50 and Figure 51). Sophomore (31%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion than women in the other class years, whereas senior (11%) and freshman (16%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

Figure 50.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

Figure 51.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3*

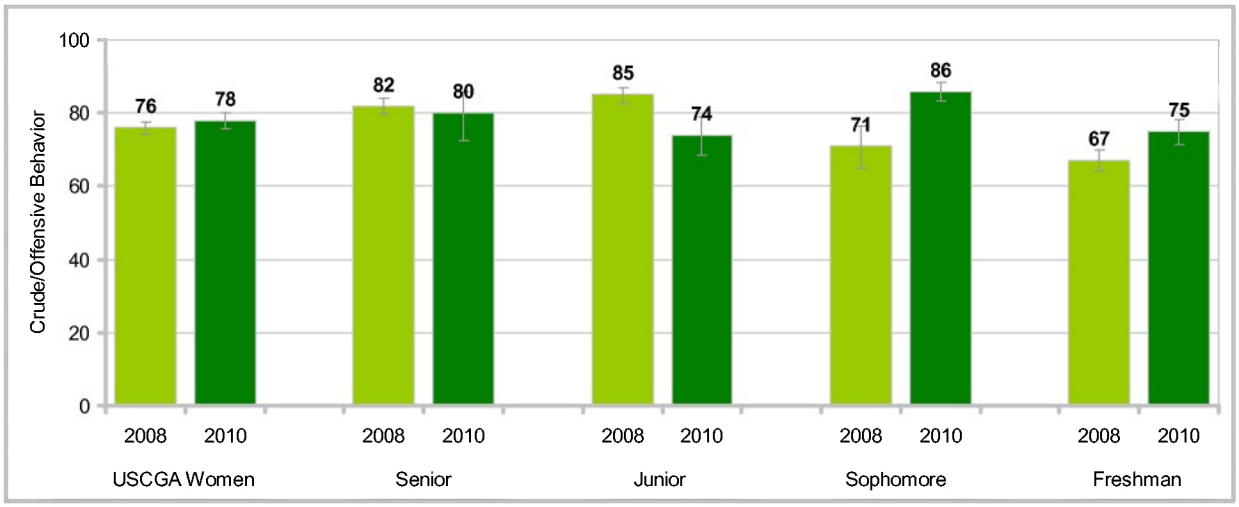
USAFA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (20% vs. 14%, 9%, and 10%, respectively) (Figure 50). The percentages of junior, sophomore, and

freshman women were all higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of freshman men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 1%) (Figure 51).

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USCGA

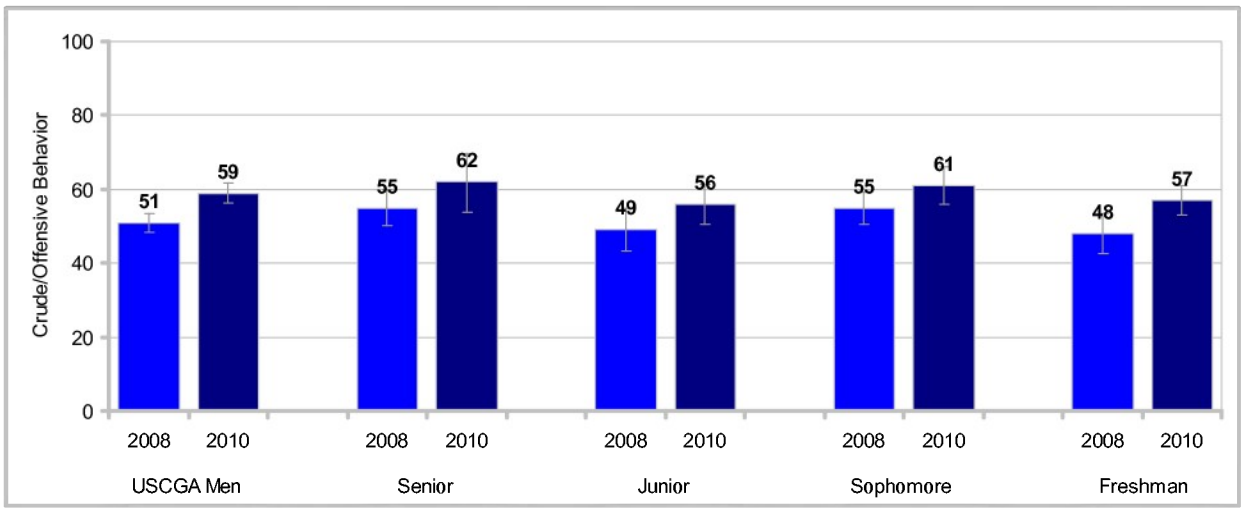
USCGA by Class Year. Overall, 78% of USCGA women and 59% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2010 (Figure 52 and Figure 53). Sophomore (86%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USCGA men by class year.

Figure 52.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±8*

Figure 53.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



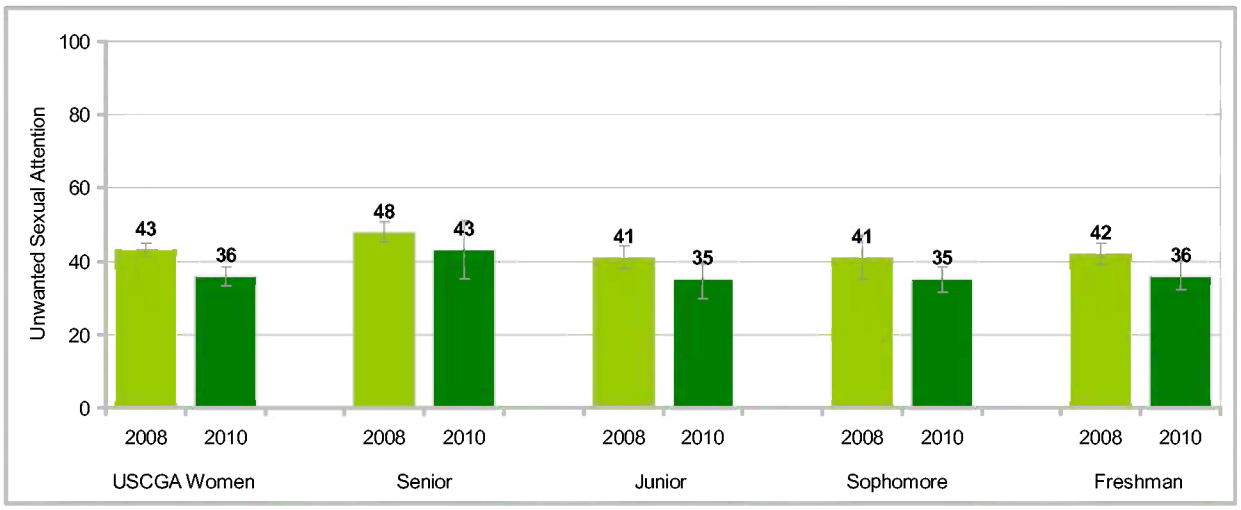
SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±9*

USCGA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentages of sophomore and freshman women at USCGA who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (86% vs. 71% and 75% vs. 67%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (74% vs. 85%) (Figure 52). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (59% vs. 51%); the percentage of freshman men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (57% vs. 48%) (Figure 53).

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USCGA

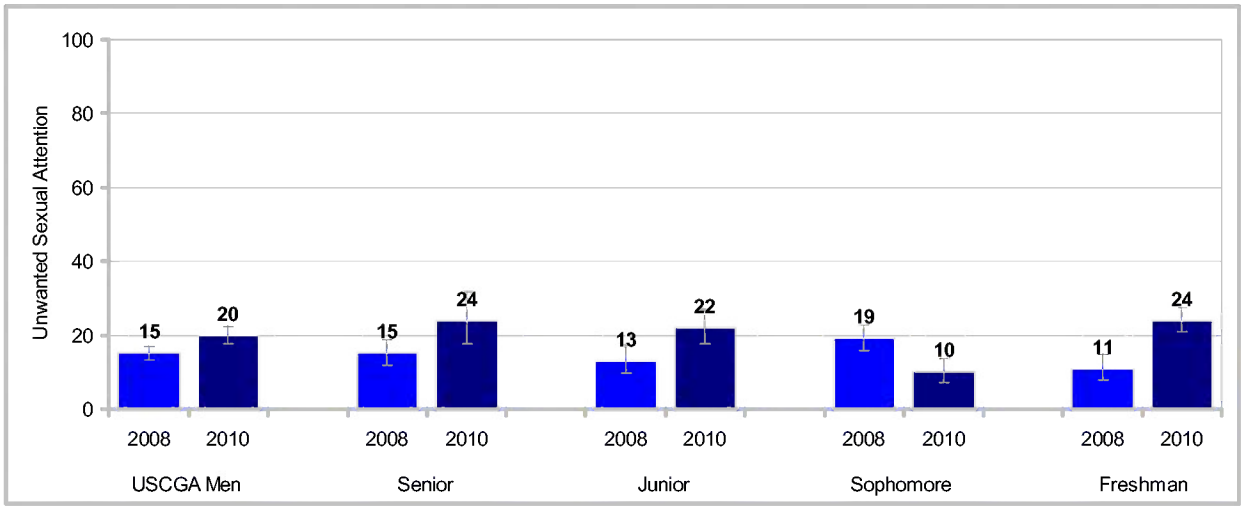
USCGA by Class Year. Overall, 36% of USCGA women and 20% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2010 (Figure 54 and Figure 55). There were no differences found for USCGA women by class year. Sophomore (10%) men were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention than men in the other class years.

Figure 54.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

Figure 55.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±8*

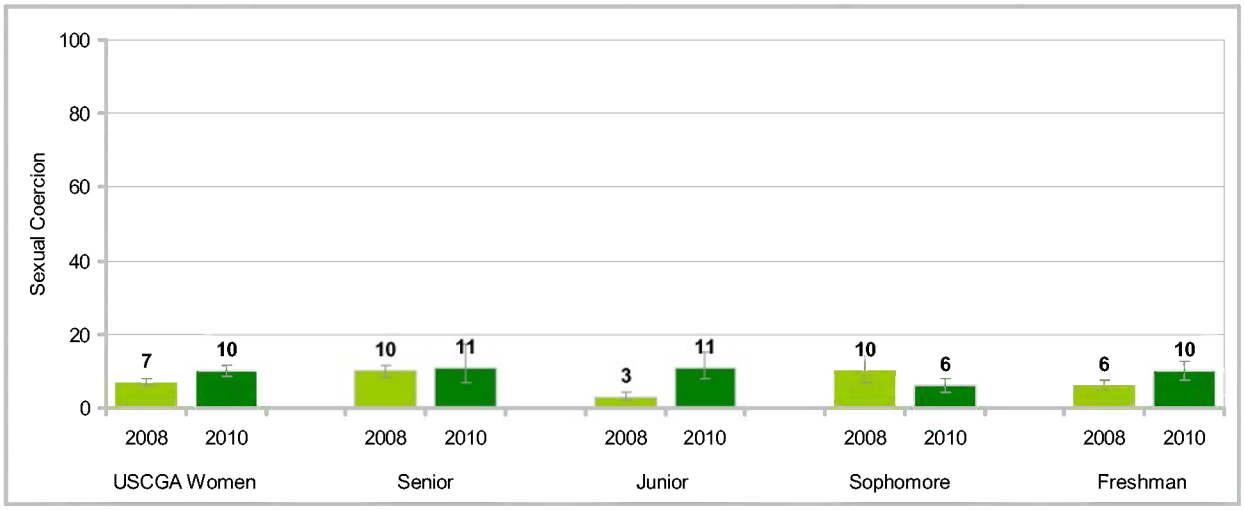
USCGA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 43%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 42%) (Figure 54). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (20% vs. 15%)

(Figure 55). The percentages of senior, junior, and freshman men were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008; the percentage of sophomore men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 19%).

Sexual Coercion at USCGA

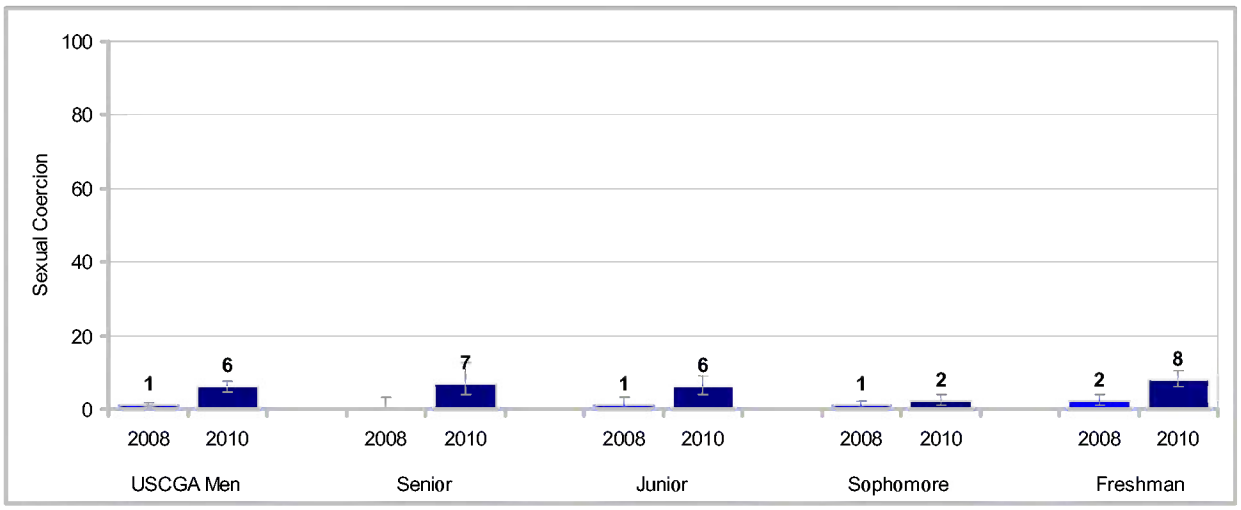
USCGA by Class Year. Overall, 10% of USCGA women and 6% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2010 (Figure 56 and Figure 57). Sophomore (6%) women were less likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion than women in the other class years. Freshman (8%) men were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, whereas sophomore (2%) men were less likely.

Figure 56.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±7*

Figure 57.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USCGA Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 7%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 3% and 10% vs. 6%, respectively) (Figure 56). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 1%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman men were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 57).

Sexist Behavior

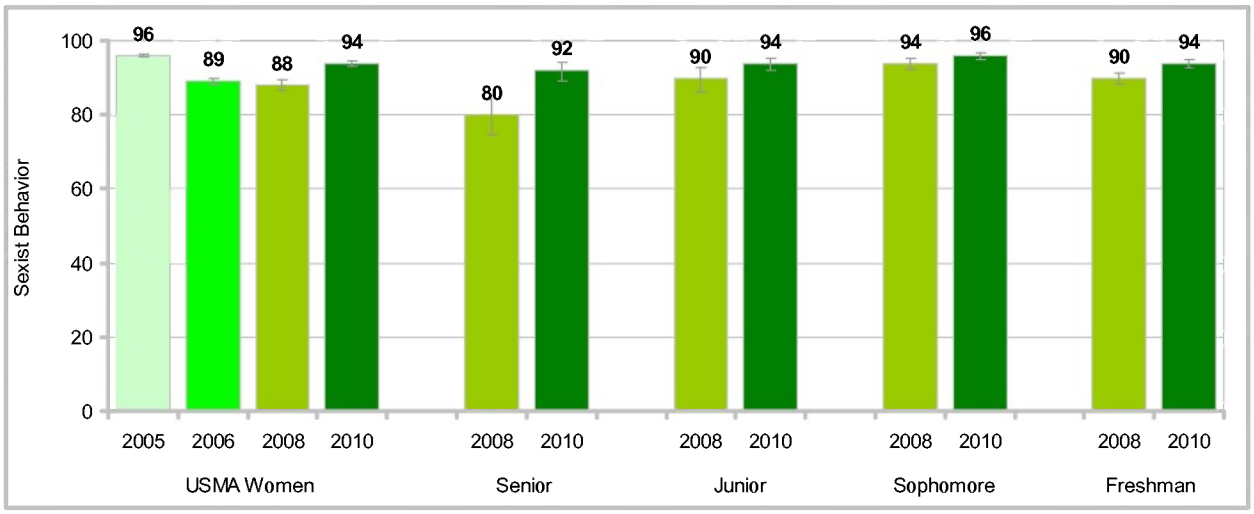
Unlike behaviors associated with sexual harassment, sexist behavior involves unwanted actions that refer to an individual's gender. Sexist behavior is defined as verbal and/or nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the respondent (Fitzgerald et al., 1988). These gender-related behaviors can contribute to a negative environment.

Students were asked whether, since June 2009, they had experienced insulting, offensive, or condescending remarks or actions (including being ignored) due to their gender. Calculating the rate for sexist behavior is a single-step process (i.e., students who responded once or twice, sometimes, often, or very often are counted). Sexist behavior incident rate indicates whether the individual reported experiencing at least one of the behaviors at least once since June 2009. 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

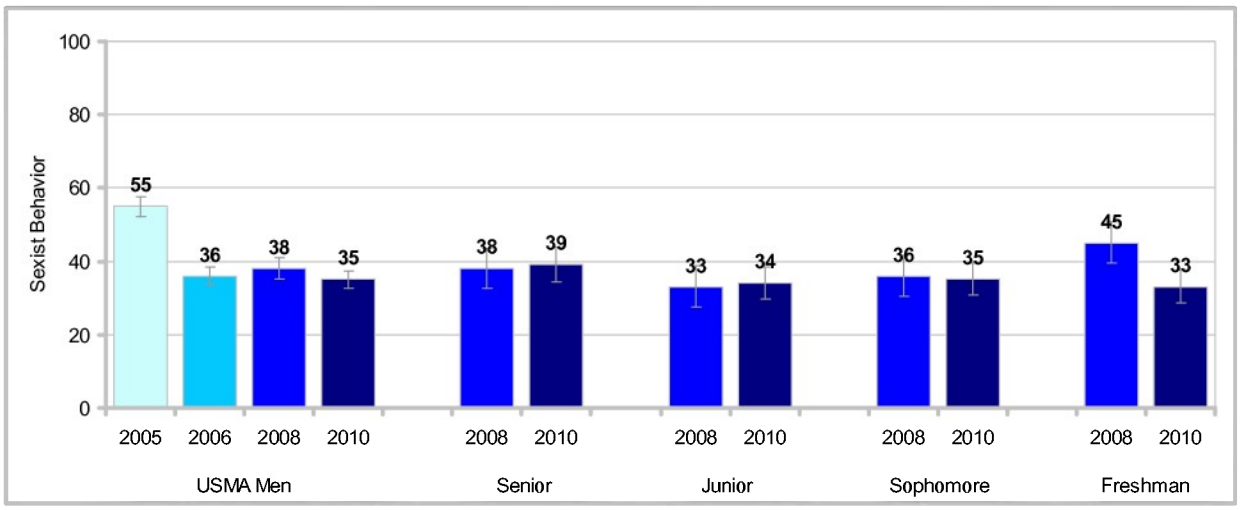
Overall, 94% of USMA women and 35% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2010 (Figure 58 and Figure 59). Sophomore (96%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than women in the other class years. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

Figure 58.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

Figure 59.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±6*

USMA Survey Year by Class Year

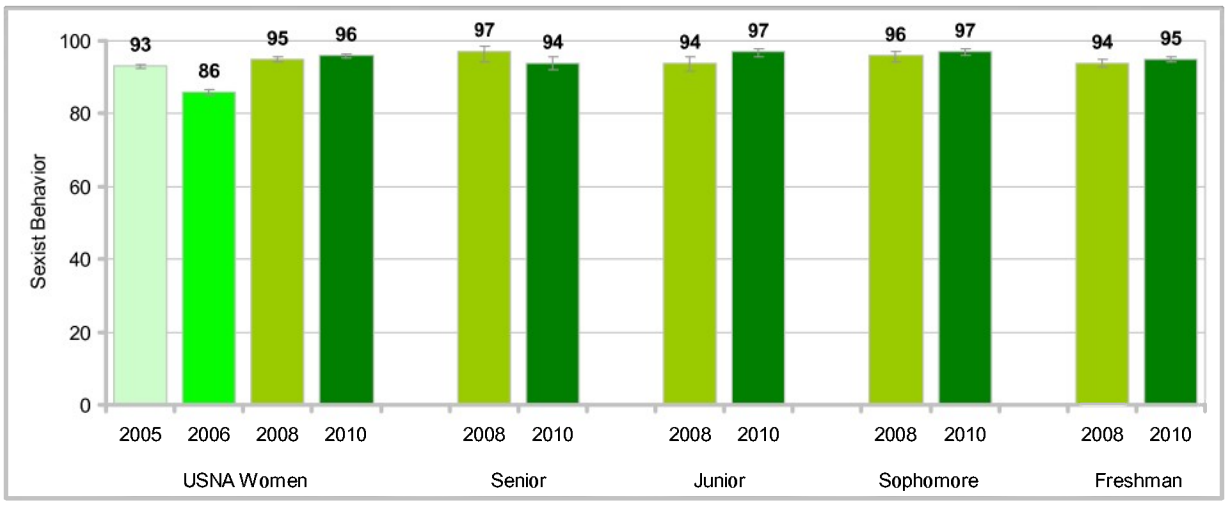
The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (94% vs. 88% and 89%, respectively), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (94% vs. 96%) (Figure 58). The percentages of women in all class years were higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of men overall was lower in 2010 than in 2005 (35% vs. 55%); the percentage of freshman men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (33% vs. 45%) (Figure 59).

USNA by Class Year

Overall, 96% of USNA women and 49% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2010 (Figure 60 and Figure 61). Sophomore (97%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than women in the other class years, whereas senior (94%) women were less likely.[43] Freshman (43%) men were less likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior.

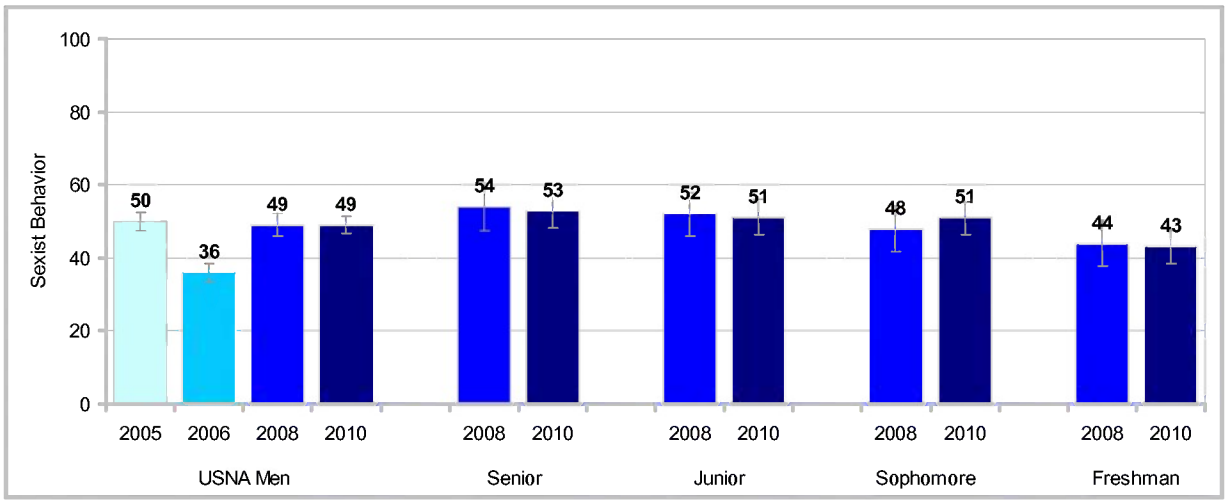
[43]Note that 97% of junior USNA women also indicated experiencing sexist behavior. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

Figure 60.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3*

Figure 61.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±7*

USNA Survey Year by Class Year

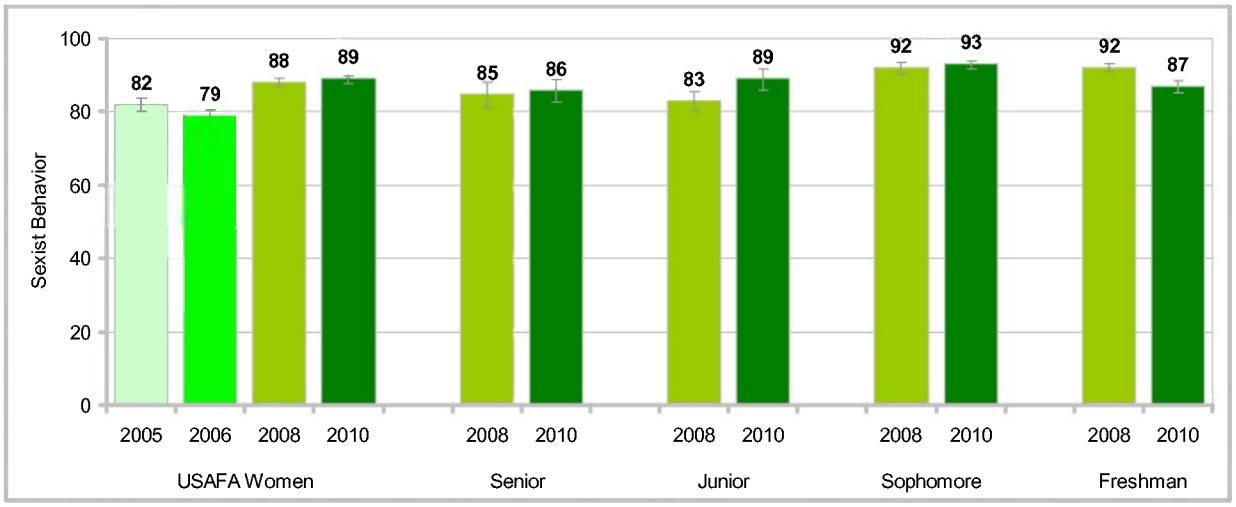
The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2010 than in 2006 and 2005 (96% vs. 86% and 93%, respectively) (Figure 60). The percentage of junior women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (97% vs. 94%); the percentage

of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (94% vs. 97%). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (49% vs. 36%) (Figure 61).

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 89% of USAFA women and 39% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2010 (Figure 62 and Figure 63). Sophomore (93%) women were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (87%) women were less likely.[44] There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

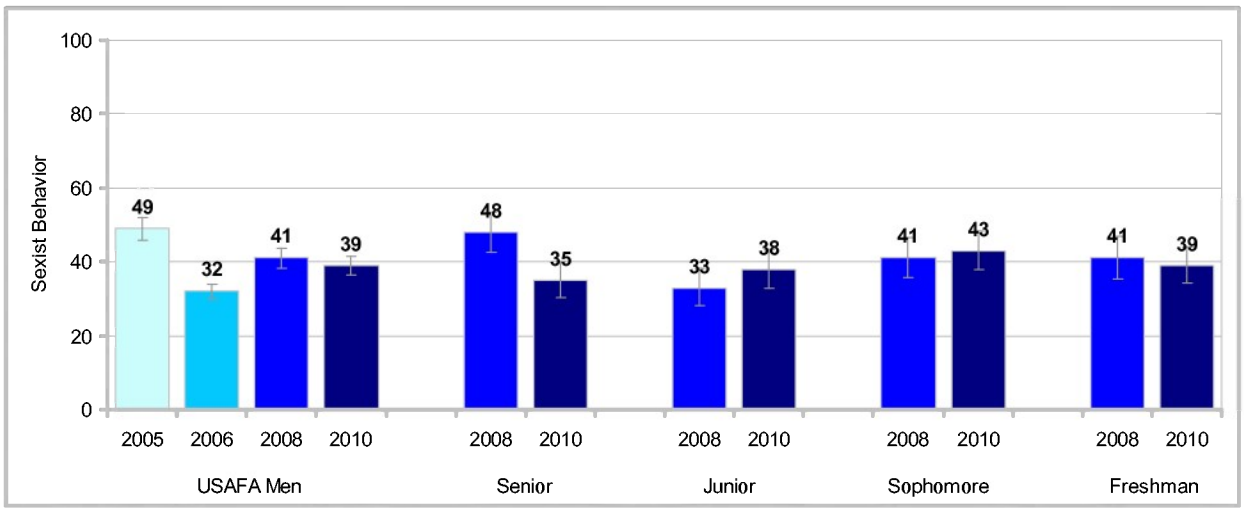
Figure 62.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±4*

[44]Note that 86% of senior USAFA women also indicated experiencing sexist behavior. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Figure 63.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±6*

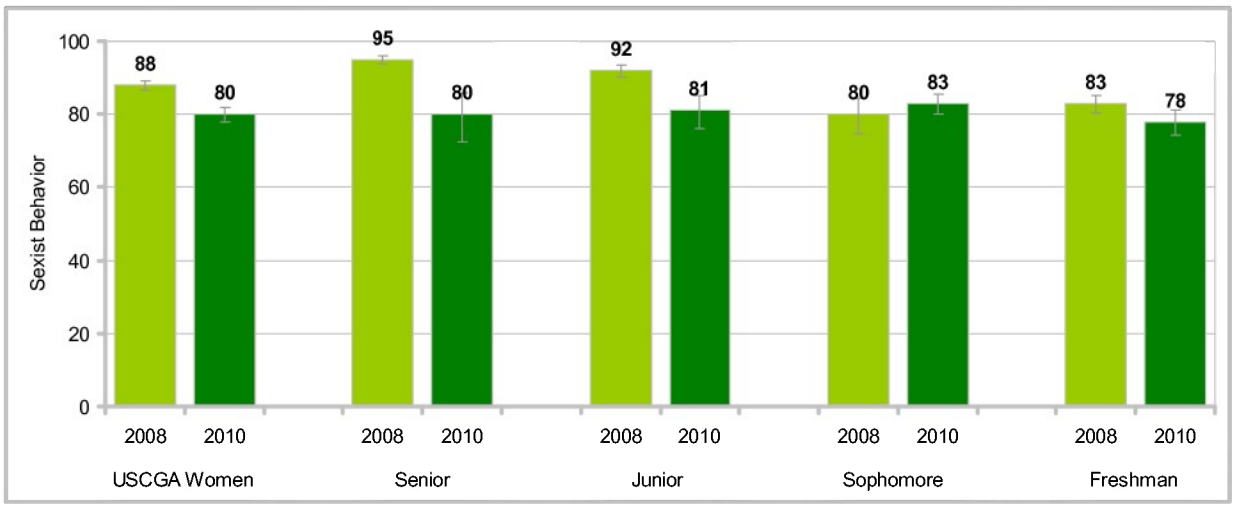
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2010 than in 2006 and 2005 (89% vs. 79% and 82%, respectively) (Figure 62). The percentage of junior women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (89% vs. 83%). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (39% vs. 32%), but lower than in 2005 (39% vs. 49%) (Figure 63). The percentage of senior men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (35% vs. 48%).

USCGA by Class Year

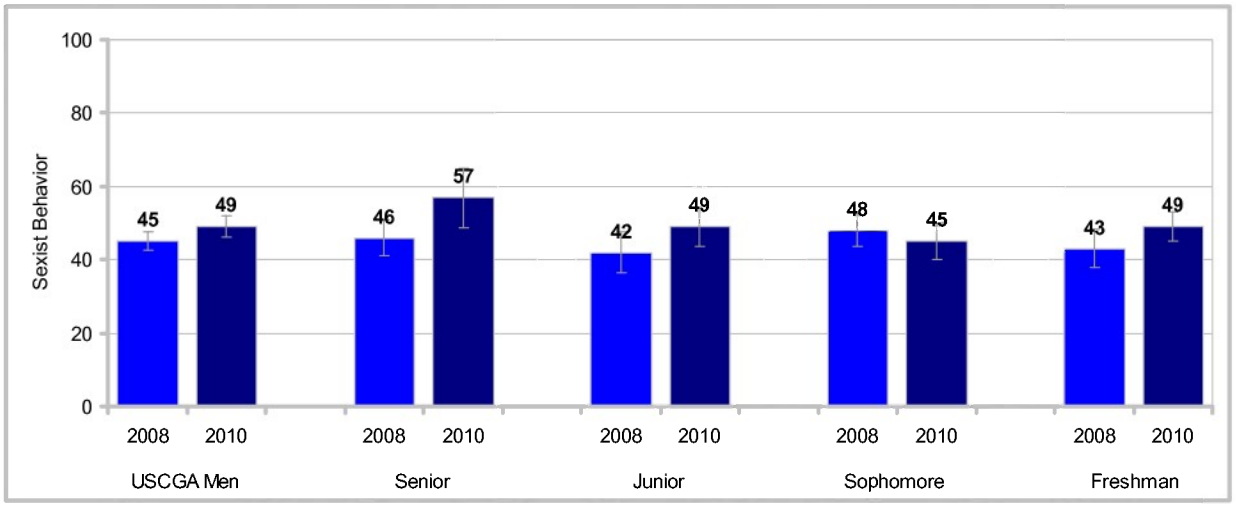
Overall, 80% of USCGA women and 49% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2010 (Figure 64 and Figure 65). There were no differences found for USCGA women or men by class year.

Figure 64.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±8*

Figure 65.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q12 *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±9*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (80% vs. 88%) (Figure 64). The percentages of senior, junior,

and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (49% vs. 45%); the percentage of senior men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (57% vs. 46%) (Figure 65).

Organizational Affiliation 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 and sexist behavior. 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). Respondents were asked whether the offender was a fellow Academy student, a member of the faculty or staff, a person not assigned to their Academy, or unknown.

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 24, in 2010 the majority of USMA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behaviors indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student (94%), although 7% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff (2%), a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy (2%), a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS (3%), or unknown (3%).[45] Sophomore (100%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender was a fellow Academy student, whereas senior (88%) women were less likely. Senior (13%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, whereas sophomore (5%) and freshman (4%) women were less likely. Junior (4%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff, whereas sophomore (1%) women were less likely. Sophomore (4%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy, whereas freshman (1%) women were less likely. Freshman (1%) women were less likely to indicate the offender was not affiliated with DoD/DHS. Sophomore and freshman (both 4%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was unknown, whereas junior (2%) women were less likely.[46]

As shown in Table 25, in 2010 the majority of USMA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behaviors indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student (79%), although 6% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff (3%), a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy (2%), a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS (5%), or unknown (3%). There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

[45]Column totals for affiliation of offender can sum to more than 100% because some respondents indicated multiple offenders of different affiliations.

[46]Note that 2% of senior USMA women also indicated the offender was unknown. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Table 24.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

Affiliation of the Offender	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Fellow Academy student	2010	94	88	95	100	93
	2008	94	97	92	94	95
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	7	13	8	5	4
	2008	6	7	8	5	3
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	2	2	4	1	2
	2008	1	0	0	2	1
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	2	2	2	4	1
	2008	2	0	1	4	1
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	3	4	3	2	1
	2008	1	0	0	1	1
Unknown person	2010	3	2	2	4	4
	2008	4	4	4	4	3
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-5*	*±0-5*	*±0-2*	*±1-2*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q15

Table 25.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

Affiliation of the Offender	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Fellow Academy student	2010	79	84	78	80	74
	2008	79	78	81	78	81
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	6	9	6	5	4
	2008	5	11	5	2	3
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	3	4	3	4	2
	2008	1	1	0	1	1
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	2	3	3	2	1
	2008	1	1	0	4	0
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	5	6	5	6	2
	2008	2	4	0	2	1
Unknown person	2010	3	3	4	3	2
	2008	3	3	3	5	2
Margins of Error		*±2-5*	*±4-10*	*±0-10*	*±4-9*	*±0-8*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q15

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 24, the percentage of sophomore women at USMA who indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (100% vs. 94%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (88% vs. 97% and 93% vs. 95%, respectively). The percentage of senior women who indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 7%). The percentages of senior and junior women who indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 0% and 4% vs. 0%, respectively). The percentage of senior women who indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 0%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 1%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 0% and 3% vs. 0%, respectively).

As shown in Table 25, the percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 1%); the percentage of junior men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 0%). The percentage of junior men who indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 0%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 2%); the percentage of junior men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 0%).

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 26, in 2010 the majority of USNA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behaviors indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student (96%), although 6% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff (2%), a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy (2%), a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS (3%), or unknown (6%).[47] Senior (9%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, whereas freshman (3%) women were less likely. Sophomore (3%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff, whereas freshman (1%) women were less likely.[48] Freshman (3%) women were less likely to indicate the offender was unknown.

As shown in Table 27, in 2010 the majority of USNA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behaviors indicated the was a fellow Academy student (78%), although 9% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff (4%), a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy (3%), a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS (7%), or unknown (6%). Senior (16%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate the offender was Academy military faculty or staff.

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[47]Column totals for affiliation of offender can sum to more than 100% because some respondents indicated multiple offenders of different affiliations.

[48]Note that 1% of senior and junior USNA women also indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff. These percentages were not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of errors for senior and junior women responding to this question.

Table 26.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

Affiliation of the Offender	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Fellow Academy student	2010	96	96	96	97	97
	2008	97	99	95	97	97
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	6	9	6	6	3
	2008	6	8	7	4	4
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	2	1	1	3	1
	2008	2	3	2	2	2
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	2	4	1	3	1
	2008	1	0	1	2	0
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	3	3	2	3	3
	2008	1	1	1	1	0
Unknown person	2010	6	5	7	7	3
	2008	4	5	2	6	4
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-5*	*±2-3*	*±2*	*±0-2*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q15

Table 27.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

Affiliation of the Offender	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Fellow Academy student	2010	78	73	82	82	74
	2008	82	88	82	87	72
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	9	16	7	8	6
	2008	5	8	7	3	4
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	4	4	2	7	4
	2008	2	4	2	2	1
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	3	3	2	2	3
	2008	1	0	0	2	0
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	7	7	6	8	6
	2008	3	4	1	3	2
Unknown person	2010	6	4	8	5	6
	2008	4	4	3	5	2
Margins of Error		*±2-4*	*±0-8*	*±0-8*	*±3-8*	*±0-10*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q15

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 26, the percentage of senior women at USNA who indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (96% vs. 99%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 4%). The percentage of senior women who indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 0%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 1%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was unknown was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 4%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 2%).

As shown in Table 27, the percentage of senior men at USNA who indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (73% vs. 88%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 5%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (16% vs. 8% and 8% vs. 3%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 2%); the percentage of sophomore men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 2%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 1%); the percentages of senior and freshman men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (both 3% vs. 0%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 3%); the percentages of junior and sophomore men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 1% and 8% vs. 3%, respectively). The percentage of junior men who indicated the offender was unknown was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (8% vs. 3%).

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 28, in 2010 the majority of USAFA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behaviors indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student (93%), although 7% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff (3%), a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy (2%), a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS (4%), or unknown (7%).[49] Freshman (3%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender was Academy military faculty or staff. As shown in Table 29, in 2010 the majority of USAFA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behaviors indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student (74%), although 4% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff (2%), a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy (1%), a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS (6%), or unknown (5%). There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

[49]Column totals for affiliation of offender can sum to more than 100% because some respondents indicated multiple offenders of different affiliations.

Table 28.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

Affiliation of the Offender	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Fellow Academy student	2010	93	94	92	94	92
	2008	96	97	96	94	98
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	7	8	9	7	3
	2008	3	6	5	1	1
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	3	4	2	2	2
	2008	2	2	4	1	1
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	2	2	2	1	2
	2008	1	3	2	1	1
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	4	6	2	4	3
	2008	1	3	1	1	1
Unknown person	2010	7	5	8	6	6
	2008	3	4	5	1	2
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±2-4*	*±2-4*	*±1-2*	*±1-2*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q15

Table 29.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

Affiliation of the Offender	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Fellow Academy student	2010	74	74	68	75	78
	2008	86	87	94	83	84
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	4	3	6	3	3
	2008	4	6	4	4	3
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	2	2	3	1	3
	2008	1	4	3	0	0
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	1	0	2	1	0
	2008	2	2	3	0	1
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	6	6	5	8	6
	2008	3	4	4	2	1
Unknown person	2010	5	6	7	5	2
	2008	5	5	6	5	4
Margins of Error		*±2-4*	*±0-8*	*±5-9*	*±0-8*	*±0-9*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q15

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 28, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (93% vs. 96%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (92% vs. 96% and 92% vs. 98%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 3%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 1%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 1% and 3% vs. 1%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was unknown was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 3%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 1% and 6% vs. 2%, respectively). As shown in Table 29, the percentage of freshman men who indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 0%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 3%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (8% vs. 2% and 6% vs. 1%, respectively).

USCGA by Class Year

As shown in Table 8, in 2010 the majority of USCGA women who experienced unwanted gender-related behaviors indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student (91%), although 3% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff (3%), a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy (5%), a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS (4%), or unknown (6%).[50] Sophomore (0%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate the offender was Academy military faculty or staff. Senior (0%) women were less likely to indicate the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff. Sophomore (9%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy, whereas freshman (0%) women were less likely. Sophomore (7%) women were more likely to indicate the offender was not affiliated with DoD/DHS, whereas junior (0%) women were less likely. As shown in Table 31, in 2010 the majority of USCGA men who experienced unwanted gender-related behaviors indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student (74%), although 5% indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff (2%), a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy (4%), a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS (6%), or unknown (5%). Freshman (0%) men were less likely than men in the other class years to indicate the offender was Academy military faculty or staff. Sophomore (1%) men were less likely to indicate the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff. Sophomore (9%) men were more likely to indicate the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy, whereas junior (0%) and freshman (1%) men were less likely. Junior (2%) men were less likely to indicate the offender was not affiliated with DoD/DHS. Junior (2%) men were less likely to indicate the offender was unknown.

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[50]Column totals for affiliation of offender can sum to more than 100% because some respondents indicated multiple offenders of different affiliations.

Table 30.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

Affiliation of the Offender	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Fellow Academy student	2010	91	88	87	89	98
	2008	91	85	92	94	95
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	3	4	5	0	4
	2008	6	12	4	0	5
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	3	0	5	2	4
	2008	4	6	6	6	0
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	5	12	3	9	0
	2008	7	17	4	9	0
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	4	4	0	7	4
	2008	2	0	2	6	0
Unknown person	2010	6	4	8	6	8
	2008	6	2	10	13	3
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-8*	*±0-6*	*±0-6*	*±0-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q15

Table 31.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year and Survey Year

Affiliation of the Offender	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Fellow Academy student	2010	74	76	77	74	70
	2008	83	84	86	80	87
Academy military faculty or staff	2010	5	7	5	6	1
	2008	4	10	2	2	2
Academy civilian faculty or staff	2010	2	2	3	0	4
	2008	5	8	7	2	2
DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	2010	4	5	0	9	1
	2008	1	0	2	2	0
Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	2010	6	10	2	4	7
	2008	2	2	2	0	2
Unknown person	2010	5	10	2	4	4
	2008	3	4	0	3	2
Margins of Error		*±2-4*	*±0-11*	*±0-8*	*±0-7*	*±0-7*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q15

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 30, the percentage of freshman women at USCGA who indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 95%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (87% vs. 92% and 89% vs. 94%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 6%); the percentage of senior women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 12%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 0%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 6% and 2% vs. 6%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 7%). The percentage of women overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 2%). The percentages of senior and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (both 4% vs. 0%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 2%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated the offender was unknown was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (8% vs. 3%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 13%).

As shown in Table 31, the percentage of men overall at USCGA who indicated the offender was a fellow Academy student was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (74% vs. 83%); the percentages of junior and freshman men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (77% vs. 86% and 70% vs. 87%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated the offender was Academy military faculty or staff was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 2%). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 5%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 8% and 0% vs. 2%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 1%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 0% and 9% vs. 2%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated the offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 2%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of junior men who indicated the offender was unknown was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 0%).

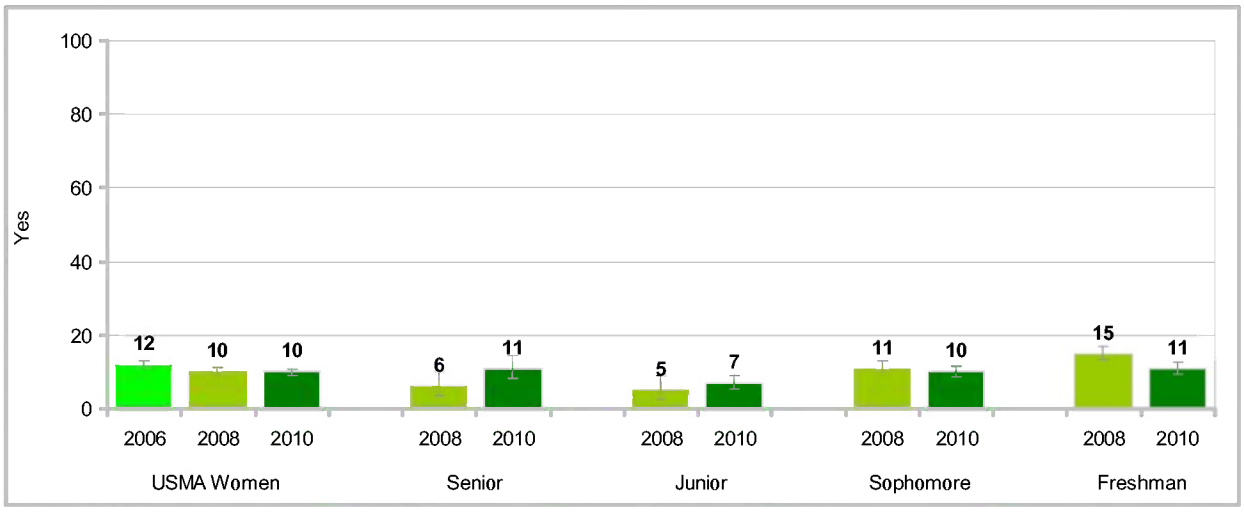
Discussing/Reporting Experiences

Academy students have many options regarding how and where to seek support in dealing with their experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors. To assess if and where students receive support following such experiences, students were asked a series of questions to establish whether they discussed or reported[51] their experiences with any military authority or organization.

USMA by Class Year

Of students at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010, 10% of women and 2% of men indicated they discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization (Figure 66 and Figure 67). Junior (7%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate they discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization. Sophomore (0%) men were less likely to indicate they discussed/ reported the situation with/to any authority or organization.

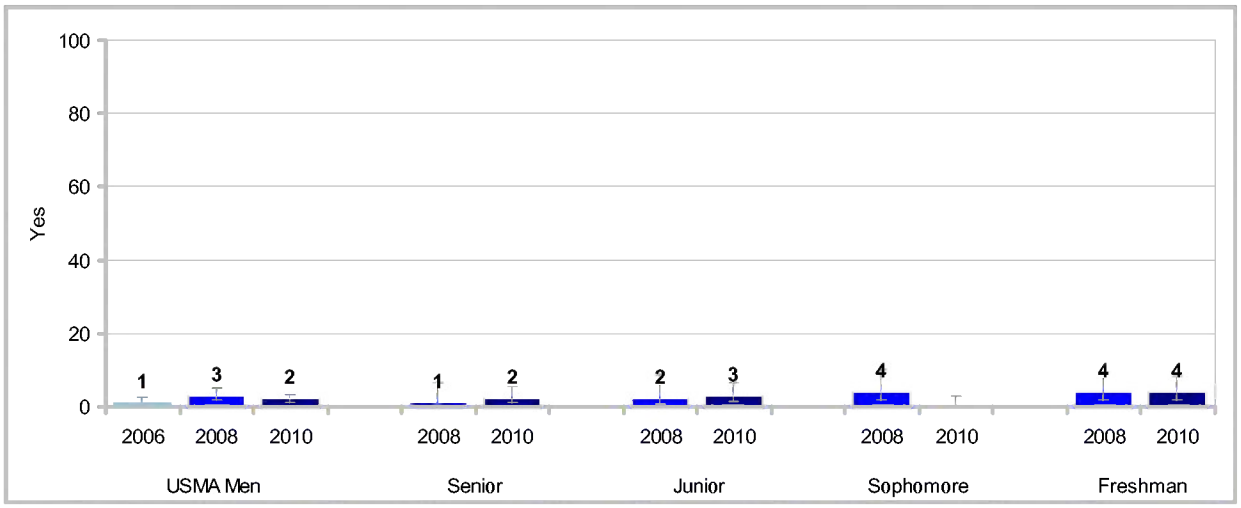
Figure 66.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q16 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

[51] *2010 SAGR* 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 67.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q16 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±7*

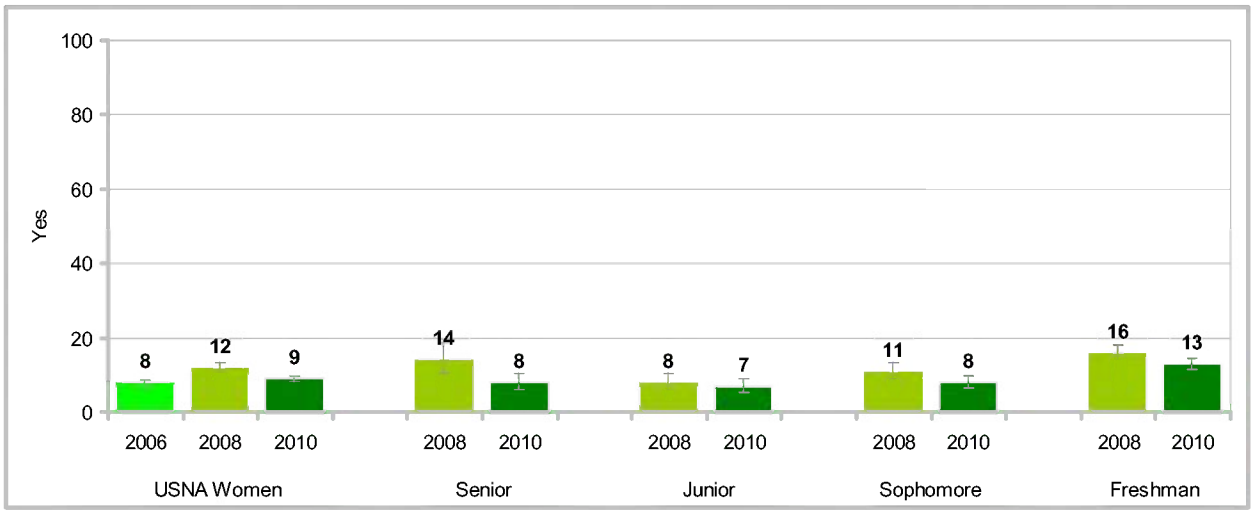
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 66, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (10% vs. 12%). The percentage of senior women who discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 6%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 15%). The percentage of sophomore men who discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 4%) (Figure 67).

USNA by Class Year

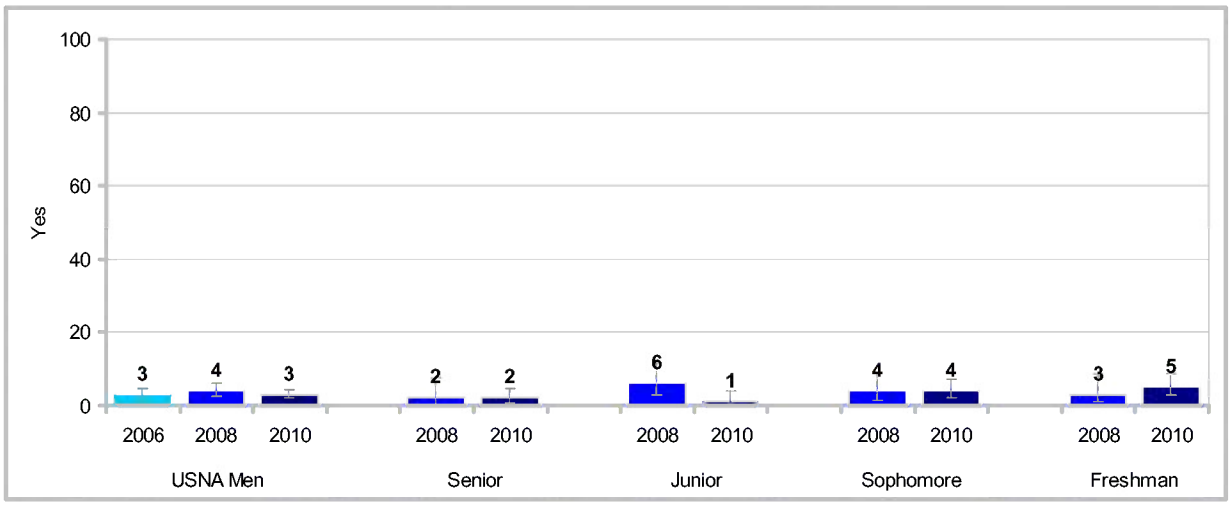
Of students at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010, 9% of women and 3% of men indicated they discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization (Figure 68 and Figure 69). Freshman (13%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization, whereas junior (7%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

Figure 68.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q16 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

Figure 69.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q16 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

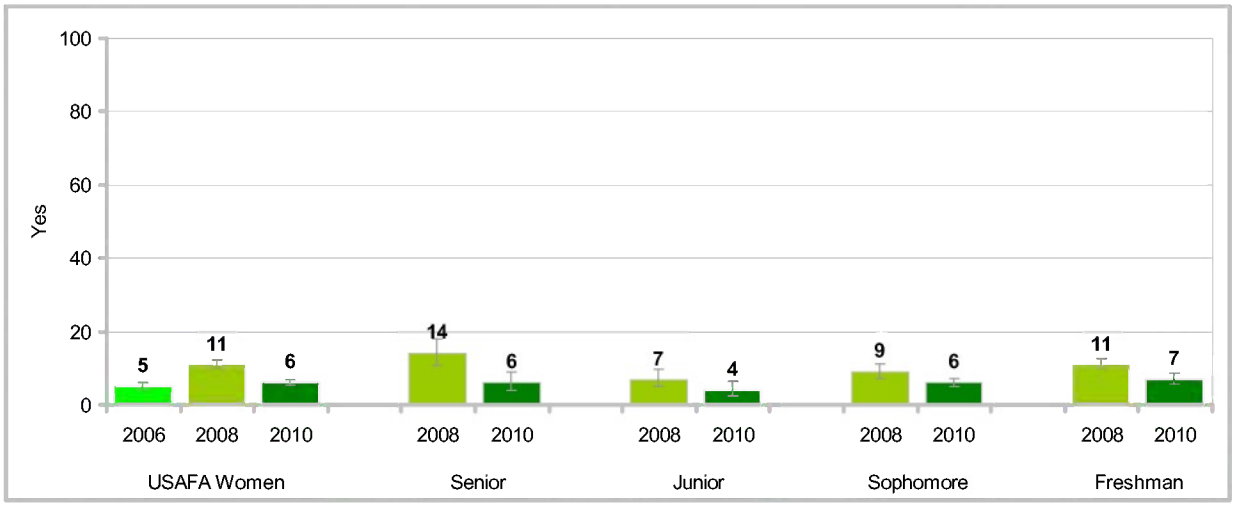
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 68, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 12%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of junior men at USNA who discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (1% vs. 6%) (Figure 69).

USAFA by Class Year

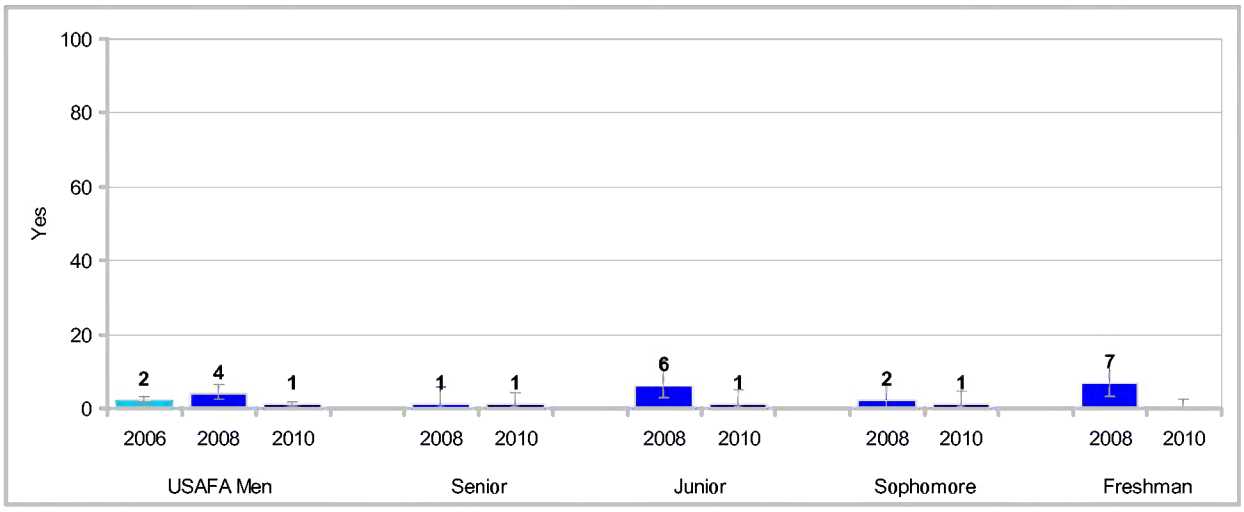
Of students at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010, 6% of women and 1% of men indicated they discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization (Figure 70 and Figure 71). There were no differences found for USAFA women or men by class year.

Figure 70.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q16 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

Figure 71.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q16 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±8*

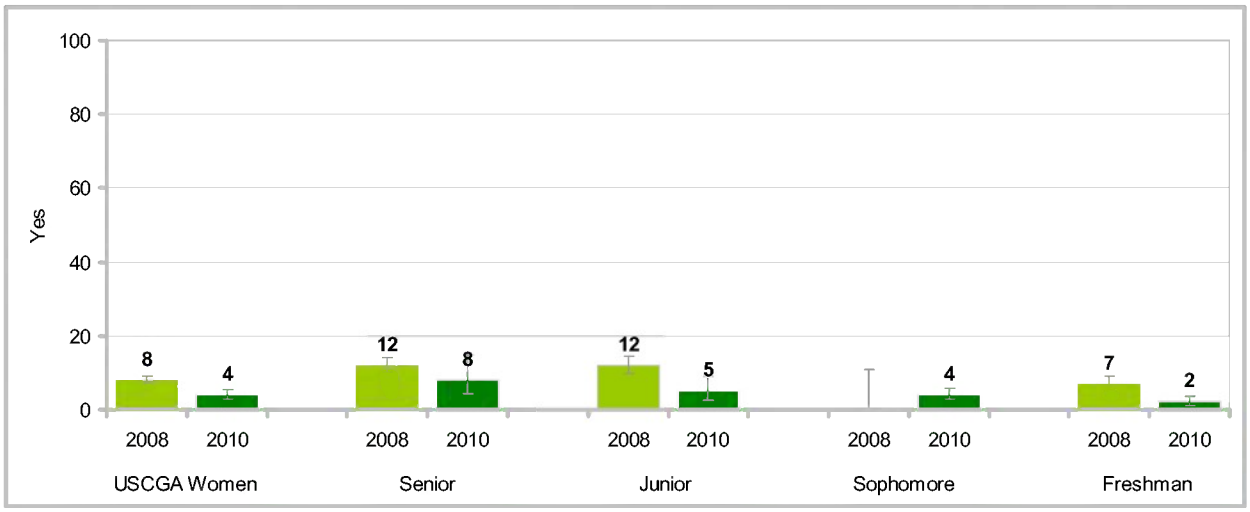
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 70, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 11%); the percentages of women in all class years were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of men overall at USAFA who discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (1% vs. 4%); the percentage of freshman men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 7%) (Figure 71).

USCGA by Class Year

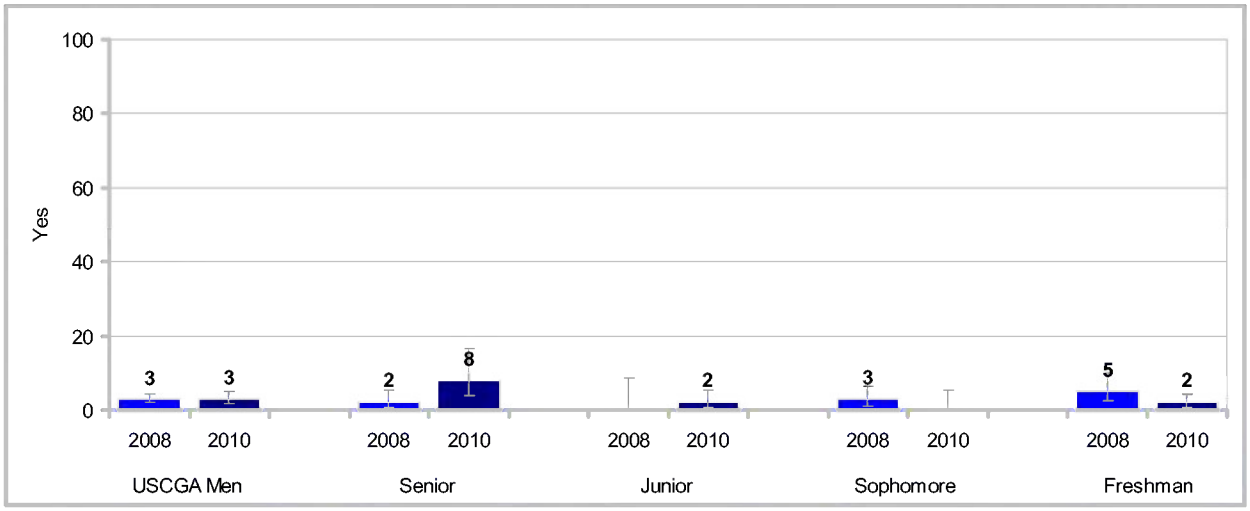
Of students at USCGA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010, 4% of women and 3% of men indicated they discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization (Figure 72 and Figure 73). Freshman (2%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate they discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization. Sophomore (0%) men were less likely to indicate they discussed/ reported the situation with/to any authority or organization.

Figure 72.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q16 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±7*

Figure 73.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q16 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±9*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Figure 72, the percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 8%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 12% and 2% vs. 7%, respectively). The percentage of junior men at USCGA who discussed/reported the situation with/to any authority or organization was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 0%); the percentage of sophomore men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 3%) (Figure 73).

Response to Reporting

Students who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior with any authority or organization were asked to identify the actions, if any, authorities took in response to their report. Results for men are not reportable. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

USMA by Class Year

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussing/reporting it in 2010, 63% indicated that the situation was corrected (Table 32). Half (49%) indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken. Fewer women indicated their situation was being investigated (39%) or their situation was discounted or not taken seriously (35%). Junior (56%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate their situation was being investigated, whereas freshman (27%) women were less likely.

One-third of women indicated they were encouraged to "tough it out" (32%). Senior (18%) women were less likely to indicate they were encouraged to "tough it out." One-fourth of women indicated they were ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation (24%). Sophomore (43%) women were more likely to indicate they were ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation, whereas freshman (7%) women were less likely. Few (6%) women indicated action was taken again them. Sophomore (14%) women were more likely to indicate action was taken against them, whereas freshman (0%) women were less likely.

Table 32.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The situation was corrected	2010	63	64	56	64	67
	2008	48	NR	NR	38	59
My situation was/is being investigated	2010	39	45	56	36	27
	2008	23	NR	NR	31	23
I was kept informed of what actions were being taken	2010	49	55	56	43	47
	2008	21	NR	NR	31	14
I was encouraged to "tough it out"	2010	32	18	33	36	40
My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2010	35	36	33	43	27
	2008	18	NR	NR	31	14
Action was taken against me	2010	6	NR	11	14	0
	2008	9	NR	NR	8	9
I was ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation	2010	24	27	22	43	7
Margins of Error		*±3-7*	*±14-15*	*±14*	*±5-10*	*±0-8*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q17

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 32, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated the situation was corrected was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (63% vs. 48%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (64% vs. 38%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their situation was being investigated was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (39% vs. 23%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (49% vs. 21%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (43% vs. 31% and 47% vs. 14%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated their situation was discounted or not taken seriously was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (35% vs. 18%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (43% vs. 31% and 27% vs. 14%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated action was taken against them was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 9%).

USNA by Class Year

Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussing/reporting it in 2010, 50% indicated that the situation was corrected (Table 33). Freshman (68%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the

situation was corrected, whereas senior (31%) and junior (30%) women were less likely. Nearly half of women indicated they were encouraged to "tough it out" (44%). Freshman (52%) women were more likely to indicate they were encouraged to "tough it out," whereas sophomore (33%) women were less likely.

About one-third of women indicated their situation was being investigated (34%), they were kept informed of what actions were being taken (35%), their situation was discounted or not taken seriously (35%), or they were ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation (38%). Freshman (48%) women were more likely to indicate their situation was being investigated, whereas senior (8%) women were less likely. Freshman (44%) women were more likely to indicate they were kept informed of what actions were being taken, whereas junior (20%) women were less likely. Sophomore (20%) women were less likely to indicate their situation was discounted or not taken seriously. Freshman (48%) women were more likely to indicate they were ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation, whereas sophomore (20%) women were less likely. Few women indicated action was taken against them (6%). Freshman (16%) women were more likely to indicate action was taken against them, whereas sophomore (0%) women were less likely.

Table 33.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The situation was corrected	2010	50	31	30	53	68
	2008	53	NR	44	40	71
My situation was/is being investigated	2010	34	8	30	40	48
	2008	22	15	33	27	21
I was kept informed of what actions were being taken	2010	35	38	20	27	44
	2008	37	46	56	13	36
I was encouraged to "tough it out"	2010	44	38	50	33	52
My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2010	35	46	40	20	36
	2008	14	8	33	20	7
Action was taken against me	2010	6	NR	NR	0	16
	2008	3	NR	NR	7	4
I was ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation	2010	38	38	40	20	48
Margins of Error		*±3-7*	*±13-17*	*±0-17*	*±7-12*	*±0-7*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q17

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 33, the percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated their situation was being investigated was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (34% vs. 22%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (48% vs. 21%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (27% vs. 13%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (20% vs. 56%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their situation was discounted or not taken seriously was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (35% vs. 14%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (46% vs. 8% and 36% vs. 7%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated action was taken against them was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (16% vs. 4%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 7%).

USAFA by Class Year

Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussing/reporting it in 2010, 48% indicated that the situation was corrected (Table 34). Freshman (62%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate the situation was corrected, whereas senior (14%) women were less likely. Fewer women indicated they were encouraged to "tough it out" (38%). Senior (57%) women were more likely to indicate they were encouraged to "tough it out," whereas freshman (23%) women were less likely.

Less than one-third of women indicated their situation was being investigated (18%), they were kept informed of what actions were being taken (29%), their situation was discounted or not taken seriously (11%), or they were ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation (22%). Freshman (31%) women were more likely to indicate their situation was being investigated. Senior (43%) women were more likely to indicate they were ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation. Few women indicated action was taken against them (8%). Freshman (15%) women were more likely to indicate action was taken against them.

Table 34.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The situation was corrected	2010	48	14	NR	50	62
	2008	44	36	38	45	47
My situation was/is being investigated	2010	18	NR	NR	25	31
	2008	26	36	25	NR	26
I was kept informed of what actions were being taken	2010	29	29	NR	25	38
	2008	37	29	25	55	32
I was encouraged to "tough it out"	2010	38	57	NR	50	23
My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2010	11	14	NR	8	15
	2008	20	36	25	18	5
Action was taken against me	2010	8	NR	NR	8	15
	2008	6	14	NR	NR	5
I was ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation	2010	22	43	NR	25	15
Margins of Error		*±6-10*	*±14-15*	*±16*	*±11-16*	*±4-9*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q17

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 34, the percentage of freshman women at USAFA who indicated the situation was corrected was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (62% vs. 47%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 36%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their situation was being investigated was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (18% vs. 26%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (25% vs. 55%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their situation was discounted or not taken seriously was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 20%). The percentage of senior women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 36%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (15% vs. 5%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated action was taken against them was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (15% vs. 5%).

USCGA by Class Year

Of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors and discussing/reporting it in 2010, 56% indicated that they were kept informed of what actions were being taken (Table 35). Fewer indicated the situation was corrected (41%) or they were encouraged to "tough it out" (43%). Less than one-third of women indicated their situation was

being investigated (28%) or their situation was discounted or not taken seriously (16%). No women indicated action was being taken against them or they were ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation. There were no differences found for USCGA women by class year.

Table 35.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With Any Authority or Organization, by Responses to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The situation was corrected	2010	41	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	19	0	0	NR	NR
My situation was/is being investigated	2010	28	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	31	33	33	NR	NR
I was kept informed of what actions were being taken	2010	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	31	17	33	NR	NR
I was encouraged to "tough it out"	2010	43	NR	NR	NR	NR
My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2010	16	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	6	17	0	NR	NR
Action was taken against me	2010	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2008	13	0	33	NR	NR
I was ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation	2010	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error		*±16*	*±0-9*	*±0-10*	--	--

Note. SAGR 2010 Q17

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 35, the percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated the situation was corrected was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (41% vs. 19%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were kept informed of what actions were being taken was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (56% vs. 31%). The percentage of women overall who indicated action was taken against them was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 13%).

Reasons for Not Reporting an Incident

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students who did not discuss/report their experiences of unwanted gender-related behavior with/to any authority or organization were asked why they did not discuss/report it. This section presents the reasons for not reporting an incident, in order of descending frequency.

USMA by Class Year

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 85% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 68% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 40% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them (Table 36). Sophomore (91%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report than women in the other class years, whereas senior (81%) women were less likely. Senior (73%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves, whereas freshman (62%) women were less likely. Sophomore (54%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them, whereas freshman (31%) women were less likely.

About one-fourth of USMA women indicated they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing (31%), would take too much time and effort (30%), that they would be labeled a troublemaker (28%), felt uncomfortable making a report (26%), or feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (25%). Sophomore (41%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing, whereas senior (24%) and freshman (28%) women were less likely. Sophomore (36%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, whereas freshman (22%) women were less likely. Sophomore (32%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker. Sophomore (31%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report, whereas freshman (21%) women were less likely. Sophomore (34%) women were more likely to indicate they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, whereas senior and freshman (both 19%) women were less likely.

Twenty-two percent of women 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 (28%) women were more likely to indicate they did not think anything would be done, whereas senior (17%) and freshman (19%) women were less likely. Sophomore (23%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want to hurt the offender's career.

Fewer USMA women chose not to report because they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (11%), thought they would not be believed (7%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (7%), or did not know how to report (5%). Sophomore (16%) women were more likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer, whereas senior (6%) women were less likely. Senior (4%) women were less likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed. Sophomore (11%) women were more likely to indicate they feared punishment for infractions/violations, whereas senior (2%) women were less likely. Sophomore (7%) women were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report, whereas senior (2%) women were less likely.

Table 36.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	85	81	84	91	85
	2008	83	83	81	80	89
Took care of the problem myself	2010	68	73	71	65	62
	2008	74	83	78	67	69
Did not want people gossiping about me	2010	40	37	38	54	31
	2008	34	29	25	43	36
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	31	24	31	41	28
	2008	25	17	18	32	30
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	30	31	31	36	22
	2008	27	26	22	34	27
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	28	27	26	32	26
	2008	24	20	19	30	26
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	26	22	29	31	21
	2008	25	22	24	29	25
Feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2010	25	19	23	34	19
	2008	20	15	15	29	20
Did not think anything would be done	2010	22	17	25	28	19
	2008	19	23	15	21	17
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	18	16	15	23	16
	2008	18	11	15	20	23
Thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	11	6	10	16	12
	2008	8	8	7	9	9
Thought I would not be believed	2010	7	4	8	8	8
	2008	5	5	6	2	6
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2010	7	2	6	11	5
	2008	5	5	4	6	6
Did not know how to report	2010	5	2	6	7	5
	2008	1	0	0	3	1
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±0-8*	*±0-7*	*±2-4*	*±1-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q18

Of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 79% indicated they thought it was not

important enough to report and 52% indicated they took care of the problem themselves (Table 37). Sophomore (60%) men were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves than men in the other class years.

Twenty-one percent of USMA men indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, 15% did not want people gossiping about them, 14% did not think anything would be done, 13% thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing, 10% felt uncomfortable making a report, and 10% feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends.

Fewer USMA men chose not to report because they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (9%), did not want to hurt the offender's career (6%), thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (4%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (4%), did not know how to report (3%), or thought they would not be believed (2%). Junior (0%) men were less likely to indicate they did not know how to report. Freshman (0%) men were less likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed.

Table 37.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	79	74	81	80	80
	2008	81	89	78	79	79
Took care of the problem myself	2010	52	43	50	60	51
	2008	53	57	49	51	53
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	21	21	23	20	21
	2008	12	11	10	9	15
Did not want people gossiping about me	2010	15	15	11	13	19
	2008	10	4	5	14	12
Did not think anything would be done	2010	14	16	9	11	20
	2008	12	9	14	11	15
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	13	14	10	12	14
	2008	7	4	2	12	7
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	10	9	6	8	14
	2008	8	3	8	11	8

Table 37 (continued).

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2010	10	7	10	8	13
	2008	6	7	2	7	7
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	9	9	7	10	10
	2008	9	7	5	12	9
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	6	6	6	7	7
	2008	7	7	3	9	6
Thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	4	3	7	3	3
	2008	2	1	2	1	2
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2010	4	3	8	3	2
	2008	1	0	NR	1	2
Did not know how to report	2010	3	3	0	3	7
	2008	2	1	2	1	2
Thought I would not be believed	2010	2	3	3	2	0
	2008	3	4	3	1	5
Margins of Error		*±2-6*	*±0-11*	*±0-11*	*±4-10*	*±0-10*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q18

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 36, the percentage of sophomore women at USMA who did not report the situation because they did not think it was important enough to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (91% vs. 80%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (85% vs. 89%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the problem themselves was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (68% vs. 74%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (40% vs. 34%). The percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (38% vs. 25% and 54% vs. 43%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 36%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 25%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 18% and 41% vs. 32%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (30% vs. 27%). The percentage of junior women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 22%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (22% vs. 27%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (28% vs. 24%); the percentage of junior women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (26% vs. 19%). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they were

uncomfortable making a report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (21% vs. 25%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (25% vs. 20%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (23% vs. 15% and 34% vs. 29%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought nothing would be done was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (22% vs. 19%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (25% vs. 15% and 28% vs. 21%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (16% vs. 23%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 8%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (16% vs. 9% and 12% vs. 9%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 5%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (8% vs. 2%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared punishment for infractions was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 5%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 6%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not know how to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 1%); this finding was true for women in all class years.

As shown in Table 37, the percentage of senior men at USMA who did not report the situation because they did not think it was important enough to report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (74% vs. 89%). The percentage of senior men who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the problem themselves was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (43% vs. 57%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (21% vs. 12%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of men overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (15% vs. 10%); the percentage of senior men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (15% vs. 4%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 7%); the percentages of senior and junior men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 4% and 10% vs. 2%, respectively). The percentage of senior men who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 3%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 6%); the percentage of junior men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 2%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 2%); the percentage of junior men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 2%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they feared punishment for infractions was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 1%); the percentage of senior men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 0%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated they did not know how to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 2%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated they thought they would not be believed was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 5%).

USNA by Class Year

Of USNA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 79% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 76% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 48% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them (Table 38). 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 senior (73%) and junior (75%) women were less likely. Senior (81%) and junior (80%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves, whereas sophomore (71%) and freshman (72%) women were less likely. Sophomore (58%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them, whereas senior (41%) women were less likely.

About one-third of USNA women indicated they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing (35%), thought reporting would take too much time and effort (33%), felt uncomfortable making a report (31%), did not think anything would be done (30%), thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (29%), or feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (28%). Sophomore (42%) were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing, whereas senior (26%) women were less likely. Sophomore (38%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, whereas senior (26%) women were less likely. Sophomore (40%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report, whereas senior (22%) and junior (25%) women were less likely. Sophomore (41%) women were more likely to indicate they thought nothing would be done, whereas freshman (22%) women were less likely. Sophomore (36%) and freshman (34%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, whereas senior (21%) and junior (24%) women were less likely. Freshman (32%) women were more likely to indicate they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, whereas senior (20%) women were less likely.

Nineteen percent of USNA women indicated they did not report because they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer and 16% indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career. Sophomore (26%) women were more likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer, whereas senior (12%) and freshman (15%) women were less likely. Sophomore (18%) and freshman (21%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want to hurt the offender's career, whereas senior (13%) and junior (11%) women were less likely.

Fewer USNA women chose not to report because they feared punishment for infractions/violations (11%), thought they would not be believed (9%), or did not know how to report (5%). Sophomore (18%) women were more likely to indicate they feared punishment for infractions/violations, whereas senior (5%) and freshman (9%) women were less likely.[52] Sophomore (15%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed, whereas senior (4%) women were less likely. Freshman (7%) women were more likely to

[52]Note that 8% of junior USNA women also indicated they feared punishment for infractions/violations. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of errors for junior women responding to this question.

indicate they did not know how to report, whereas senior and junior (both 3%) women were less likely.

Table 38.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	79	73	75	81	89
	2008	82	77	83	82	83
Took care of the problem myself	2010	76	81	80	71	72
	2008	72	73	64	81	70
Did not want people gossiping about me	2010	48	41	44	58	47
	2008	43	45	37	48	42
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	35	26	34	42	36
	2008	36	34	32	40	37
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	33	26	34	38	31
	2008	29	27	35	28	27
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	31	22	25	40	32
	2008	32	32	32	30	34
Did not think anything would be done	2010	30	29	27	41	22
	2008	31	28	38	30	28
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	29	21	24	36	34
	2008	34	36	33	35	32
Feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2010	28	20	27	29	32
	2008	27	28	31	28	23
Thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	19	12	19	26	15
	2008	20	17	24	23	17
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	16	13	11	18	21
	2008	20	19	21	18	22
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2010	11	5	8	18	9
	2008	7	3	4	9	11
Thought you would not be believed	2010	9	4	7	15	7
	2008	9	8	12	8	8
Did not know how to report	2010	5	3	3	6	7
	2008	4	1	6	3	7
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±2-7*	*±2-5*	*±2-4*	*±2-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q18

Of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 76% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report and 58% indicated they took care of the problem themselves (Table 39). Sophomore (88%) men were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report than men in the other class years.

Twenty percent of USNA men indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort, 17% indicated they did not think anything would be done as a result of reporting, 13% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them, and 12% thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing. Senior (14%) men were less likely to indicate they thought reporting would take too much time and effort. Sophomore (19%) men were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them.

Fewer USNA men chose not to report because they did not want to hurt the offender's career (10%), feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (9%), thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (9%), felt uncomfortable making a report (9%), thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (7%), feared punishment for infractions/ violations (4%), thought they would not be believed (3%), or did not know how to report (3%). Sophomore (14%) men were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report.

Table 39.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	76	70	74	88	69
	2008	85	86	81	89	84
Took care of the problem myself	2010	58	60	60	58	54
	2008	56	54	64	60	45
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	20	14	19	26	21
	2008	15	15	17	14	11
Did not think anything would be done	2010	17	21	16	15	16
	2008	18	22	21	17	11
Did not want people gossiping about you	2010	13	11	10	19	12
	2008	12	15	15	10	10
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	12	15	11	13	9
	2008	13	13	15	14	11
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	10	9	10	9	12
	2008	9	8	10	10	8
Feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2010	9	11	9	9	8
	2008	9	9	10	10	4
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	9	8	8	10	8
	2008	9	9	12	7	7
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	9	6	5	14	10
	2008	8	10	9	7	5
Thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	7	6	5	8	7
	2008	8	10	8	7	4
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2010	4	3	4	6	3
	2008	5	4	6	7	3
Thought I would not be believed	2010	3	1	4	3	5
	2008	3	5	2	2	3
Did not know how to report	2010	3	2	4	3	5
	2008	3	4	5	1	1
Margins of Error		*±2-5*	*±3-10*	*±4-10*	*±4-10*	*±4-11*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q18

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 38, 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 2010 than in 2008 (79% vs. 82%). The percentage of junior women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (75% vs. 83%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (89% vs. 83%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the problem themselves was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (76% vs. 72%). The percentages of senior and junior women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (81% vs. 73% and 80% vs. 64%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (71% vs. 81%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (48% vs. 43%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of senior women who indicated they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (26% vs. 34%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (33% vs. 29%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (38% vs. 28% and 31% vs. 27%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (40% vs. 30%); the percentages of senior and junior women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (22% vs. 32% and 25% vs. 32%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they thought nothing would be done was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (41% vs. 30%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (27% vs. 38% and 22% vs. 28%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (29% vs. 34%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (21% vs. 36% and 24% vs. 33%, respectively). The percentage of senior women who indicated they feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (20% vs. 28%); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (32% vs. 23%). The percentage of junior women who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 24%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (16% vs. 20%); the percentages of senior and junior women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 19% and 11% vs. 21%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they feared punishment for infractions was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 7%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (8% vs. 4% and 18% vs. 9%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they thought they would not be believed was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (15% vs. 8%); the percentages of senior and junior women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 8% and 7% vs. 12%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they did not know how to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 3%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 6%).

As shown in Table 39, the percentage of men overall at USNA who did not report the situation because they did not think it was important enough to report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (76% vs. 85%); the percentages of senior and freshman men were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (70% vs. 86% and 69% vs. 84%, respectively. The percentage of men overall who

indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (20% vs. 15%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (26% vs. 14% and 21% vs. 11%, respectively). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 10%). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 7%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated they did not know how to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 1%).

USAFA by Class Year

Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010 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 36% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them (Table 40). Freshman (86%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report than women in the other class years, whereas junior (79%) women were less likely. Senior (82%) women were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves, whereas sophomore (68%) and freshman (69%) women were less likely. Sophomore (42%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them.

About one-fourth of USAFA women indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort (28%), felt uncomfortable making a report (25%), or thought it would hurt their reputation and standing (23%). Sophomore (33%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report, whereas freshman (20%) women were less likely. Sophomore (33%) women were more likely to indicate they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing, whereas senior (17%) and freshman (16%) women were less likely.

Twenty-one percent of women indicated they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, 20% indicated they did not report because they did not think anything would be done, 19% indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, and 19% indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career. Sophomore (26%) women were more likely to indicate they did not report because they did not think anything would be done, whereas junior (14%) women were less likely. Sophomore (25%) women were more likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker, whereas senior (12%) and freshman (15%) women were less likely. Sophomore (24%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want to hurt the offender's career, whereas senior (13%) women were less likely.

Fewer USAFA women chose not to report because they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (9%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (7%), thought they would not be believed (4%), or did not know how to report (2%). Sophomore (15%) women were more likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer, whereas senior and freshman (both 6%) 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 (3%) women were less likely. Senior and freshman (both 2%) women were less likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed.

Table 40.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	83	82	79	85	86
	2008	83	81	89	81	84
Took care of the problem myself	2010	73	82	78	68	69
	2008	73	76	72	68	77
Did not want people gossiping about me	2010	36	31	35	42	32
	2008	30	28	25	35	29
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	28	26	28	30	28
	2008	23	22	27	28	14
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	25	27	21	33	20
	2008	25	19	25	28	25
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	23	17	24	33	16
	2008	21	21	18	25	20
Feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2010	21	23	19	23	20
	2008	19	19	17	20	19
Did not think anything would be done	2010	20	20	14	26	18
	2008	19	15	16	24	17
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	19	12	21	25	15
	2008	20	21	19	24	17
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	19	13	19	24	17
	2008	16	15	16	17	15
Thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	9	6	8	15	6
	2008	9	9	11	12	4
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2010	7	3	6	9	7
	2008	6	1	6	9	5
Thought I would not be believed	2010	4	2	6	5	2
	2008	6	7	2	9	5
Did not know how to report	2010	2	2	1	1	3
	2008	3	1	2	6	3
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±3-6*	*±2-6*	*±1-4*	*±1-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q18

Of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 78% indicated they thought it was not

important enough to report and 61% indicated they took care of the problem themselves (Table 41).

Nineteen 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 (10%) or did not think anything would be done (9%). Senior (4%) men were less likely to indicate they did not think anything would be done.

Fewer USAFA men chose not to report because they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (8%), thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing (7%), felt uncomfortable making a report (7%), did not want to hurt the offender's career (6%), thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (5%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (3%), thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (2%), thought they would not be believed (2%), or did not know how to report (1%). Senior (2%) men were less likely to indicate they did not did not want to hurt the offender's career.

Table 41.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	78	80	70	79	81
	2008	87	86	87	89	85
Took care of the problem myself	2010	61	63	62	60	61
	2008	58	70	63	54	45
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	19	15	17	20	23
	2008	17	11	14	25	17
Did not want people gossiping about me	2010	10	7	9	11	10
	2008	12	5	8	13	22
Did not think anything would be done	2010	9	4	10	12	9
	2008	10	10	8	11	12
Feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2010	8	9	7	8	6
	2008	8	6	6	10	8
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	7	5	8	6	10
	2008	9	5	6	11	15

Table 41 (continued).

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	7	5	11	6	8
	2008	8	5	6	11	12
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	6	2	11	5	6
	2008	11	9	14	11	10
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	5	5	6	4	5
	2008	8	5	5	11	12
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2010	3	1	2	4	2
	2008	3	3	2	4	5
Thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	2	1	2	3	1
	2008	3	3	3	6	2
Thought I would not be believed	2010	2	3	2	1	1
	2008	3	4	5	0	3
Did not know how to report	2010	1	0	1	1	2
	2008	2	3	3	0	2
Margins of Error		*±2-5*	*±0-10*	*±5-11*	*±0-10*	*±4-12*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q18

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 40, the percentage of sophomore women at USAFA who did not report the situation because they did not think it was important enough to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (85% vs. 81%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (79% vs. 89%). The percentage of junior women who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the problem themselves was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (78% vs. 72%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (69% vs. 77%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 30%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (35% vs. 25% and 42% vs. 25%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (28% vs. 23%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (28% vs. 14%). The percentages of senior and sophomore women who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (27% vs. 19% and 33% vs. 28%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (20% vs. 25%). The percentages of junior and sophomore women who indicated they thought reporting would hurt their reputation and standing were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (24% vs. 18% and 33% vs. 25%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (16% vs. 20%). The percentage of senior women who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (12% vs. 21%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want

to hurt the offender's career was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 16%); the percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (24% vs. 17%). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (15% vs. 12% and 6% vs. 4%, respectively). The percentage of freshman women who indicated they feared punishment for infractions was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 5%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they thought they would not be believed was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 6%). The percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were also all lower in 2010 than in 2008; the percentage of junior women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 2%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they did not know how to report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (1% vs. 6%).

As shown in Table 41, the percentage of men overall at USAFA who did not report the situation because they did not think it was important enough to report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (78% vs. 87%); the percentages of junior and sophomore men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (70% vs. 87% and 79% vs. 89%, respectively). The percentage of freshman men who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the problem themselves was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (61% vs. 45%). The percentage of freshman men who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 22%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 11%); the percentage of senior men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 9%). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 11%). The percentage of senior men who indicated they did not know how to report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 3%).

USCGA by Class Year

Of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 82% indicated they thought it was not important enough to report, 70% indicated they took care of the problem themselves, and 36% indicated they did not want people gossiping about them (Table 42). Freshman (88%) women were more likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report than women in the other class years. Freshman (63%) women were less likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves. Senior (50%) women were more likely to indicate they did not want people gossiping about them, whereas junior (26%) women were less likely.

About one-fourth of USCGA women indicated they did not report their experience because they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing (27%), they felt uncomfortable making a report (26%), thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (26%), or thought reporting would take too much time and effort (24%). Sophomore (31%) women were more likely to indicate they felt uncomfortable making a report. Sophomore (20%) women were less likely to indicate they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker.

Twenty-one percent of women indicated they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends, 20% indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career, 17% indicated they did not report because they did not think anything would be done. Junior (29%) women were

more likely to indicate they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends. Senior (9%) women were less likely to indicate they did not want to hurt the offender's career. Junior (26%) women were more likely to indicate they did not report because they did not think anything would be done, whereas sophomore (4%) women were less likely.

Fewer USCGA women chose not to report because they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (8%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (7%), thought they would not be believed (6%), or did not know how to report (4%). Junior (17%) women were more likely to indicate they thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer. Sophomore (10%) women were more likely to indicate they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, whereas junior (0%) women were less likely. Sophomore (2%) women were less likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed. Sophomore (0%) women were less likely to indicate they did not know how to report.

Table 42.
Percentage of USCGA 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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	82	77	83	78	88
	2008	82	80	79	84	84
Took care of the problem myself	2010	70	77	74	69	63
	2008	68	80	70	69	55
Did not want people gossiping about me	2010	36	50	26	37	35
	2008	32	41	35	25	25
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	27	32	23	27	27
	2008	24	28	21	22	24
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	26	27	23	31	22
	2008	31	35	28	25	33
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	26	36	26	20	27
	2008	26	24	30	31	20
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	24	32	23	22	22
	2008	23	20	26	28	22
Feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2010	21	23	29	18	18
	2008	24	28	26	28	16
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	20	9	26	24	18
	2008	20	28	9	25	18
Did not think anything would be done	2010	17	23	26	4	20
	2008	18	13	23	16	20
Thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	8	5	17	6	6
	2008	8	4	9	13	6
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2010	7	9	0	10	8
	2008	7	13	2	6	6
Thought I would not be believed	2010	6	9	9	2	6
	2008	8	7	5	13	10
Did not know how to report	2010	4	5	6	0	6
	2008	3	4	0	3	4
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±2-11*	*±0-8*	*±0-7*	*±2-5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q18

Of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors in 2010 and did not discuss it with an authority or organization, 79% indicated they thought it was not

important enough to report and 62% indicated they took care of the problem themselves (Table 43). Freshman (70%) men were less likely to indicate they thought it was not important enough to report than men in the other class years. Junior (73%) men were more likely to indicate they took care of the problem themselves.

Twenty-one percent of USCGA 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 (11%) or thought it would hurt their reputation and standing (10%). Senior (3%) men were less likely to indicate they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing.

Fewer USCGA men chose not to report because they did not think anything would be done (9%), thought they would be labeled a troublemaker (9%), felt uncomfortable making a report (8%), did not want to hurt the offender's career (8%), feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends (7%), feared punishment for infractions/violations (4%), thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer (3%), thought they would not be believed (2%), or did not know how to report (1%). Freshman (4%) men were less likely to indicate they did not think anything would be done. Junior (0%) men were less likely to indicate they thought they would not be believed. Freshman (5%) men were more likely to indicate they did not know how to report, whereas junior and sophomore (both 0%) men were less likely.

Table 43.
Percentage of USCGA 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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Thought it was not important enough to report	2010	79	81	82	84	70
	2008	78	71	73	87	79
Took care of the problem myself	2010	62	61	73	57	55
	2008	59	65	49	61	59
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	21	19	21	23	19
	2008	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people gossiping about me	2010	11	11	13	10	11
	2008	11	8	16	13	8
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2010	10	3	13	15	9
	2008	10	8	11	13	8
Did not think anything would be done	2010	9	14	7	11	4
	2008	15	10	22	11	18
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	9	6	9	11	8
	2008	11	8	14	9	13
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	8	8	9	8	8
	2008	11	4	19	13	8
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2010	8	8	5	13	7
	2008	9	8	8	11	8
Feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2010	7	3	9	7	8
	2008	9	4	16	9	8
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (e.g., underage drinking)	2010	4	3	4	7	4
	2008	3	2	0	6	0
Thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2010	3	NR	4	5	3
	2008	2	4	3	0	3
Thought I would not be believed	2010	2	3	0	5	1
	2008	2	2	0	2	3
Did not know how to report	2010	1	NR	0	0	5
	2008	4	2	0	4	10
Margins of Error		*±1-5*	*±4-13*	*±0-10*	*±0-8*	*±0-10*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q18

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

As shown in Table 42, the percentage of freshman women at USCGA who indicated that they did not report the situation because they took care of the problem themselves was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (63% vs. 55%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they did not want people gossiping about them was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 32%). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (37% vs. 25% and 35% vs. 25%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (26% vs. 35%). The percentage of women overall who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (26% vs. 31%); the percentage of freshman women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (22% vs. 33%). The percentages of senior and freshman women who indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (36% vs. 24% and 27% vs. 20%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (20% vs. 31%). The percentage of senior women who indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (32% vs. 20%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated they feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (18% vs. 28%). The percentage of junior women who indicated they did not want to hurt the offender's career was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (26% vs. 9%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 28%). The percentage of senior women who indicated they did not think anything would be done was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (23% vs. 13%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 16%). The percentage of junior women who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (17% vs. 9%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 13%). The percentage of junior women who indicated they feared punishment for infractions was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 2%). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women who indicated they thought they would not be believed were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 13% and 6% vs. 10%, respectively). The percentage of junior women who indicated they did not know how to report was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 0%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 3%).

As shown in Table 43, the percentage of freshman men at USCGA who indicated that they did not report the situation because they did not think it was important enough to report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (70% vs. 79%). The percentage of junior men who indicated they took care of the problem themselves was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (73% vs. 49%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they did not think anything would be done was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 15%); the percentages of junior and freshman men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 22% and 4% vs. 18%, respectively). The percentage of junior men who indicated they were uncomfortable making a report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 19%). The percentages of junior and freshman men who indicated they feared punishment for infractions were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (both 4% vs. 0%). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated they thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 0%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they did not know how to report was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (1% vs. 4%); the percentage of sophomore men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 4%).

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 120a 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 unreasonable fear of physical injury. Note that this definition does not limit stalking to association with sexual harassment or sexual assault.

Stalking Behavior Rates

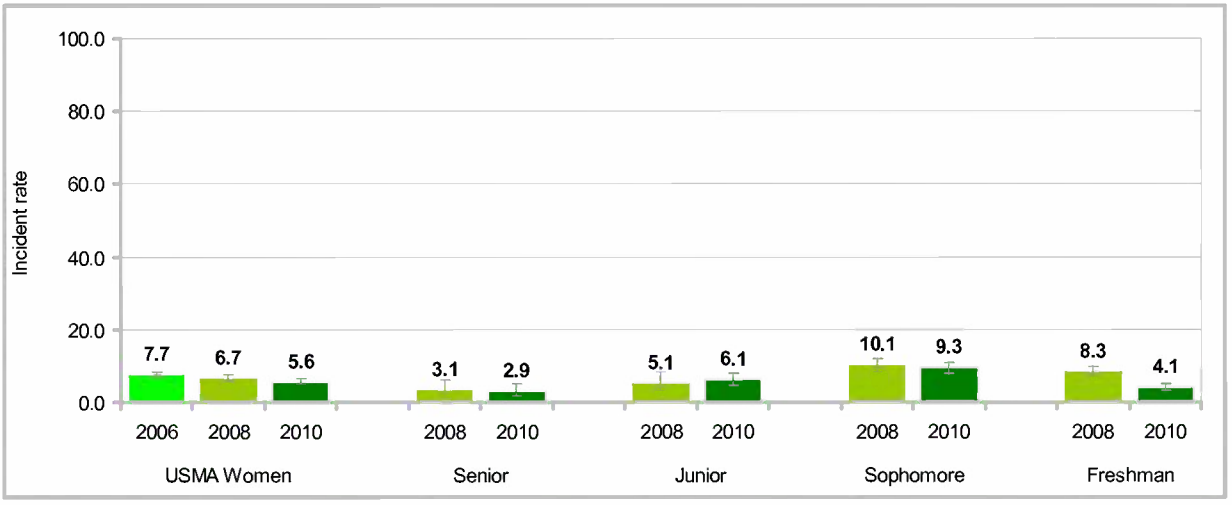
Students were asked whether they had experienced any stalking behaviors since June 2009 by someone assigned to their Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel. The question included behaviorally worded examples of stalking. These behaviors were based on a review of the literature on stalking and examples provided by female students in focus groups held at each Academy. The 11 behaviors were measured using a five-level response scale that allowed students to indicate if they had experienced the behavior "very often" to "never." To meet the UCMJ criteria for being consider stalking, students who indicated they had experienced one or more of the 11 behaviors were then asked if they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience (Q11). Those who indicated "yes" were included in the stalking incident rate. The following sections describe, for each Academy, experiences of stalking behaviors, by class year and survey year, for women and men.[53]

USMA by Class Year

In 2010, 5.6% of women and 0.4% of men at USMA indicated that they experienced stalking behaviors during the current academic year and felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault (Figure 74 and Figure 75). Sophomore (9.3%) women were more likely to indicate they experienced stalking than women in the other class years, whereas senior (2.9%) and freshman (4.1%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

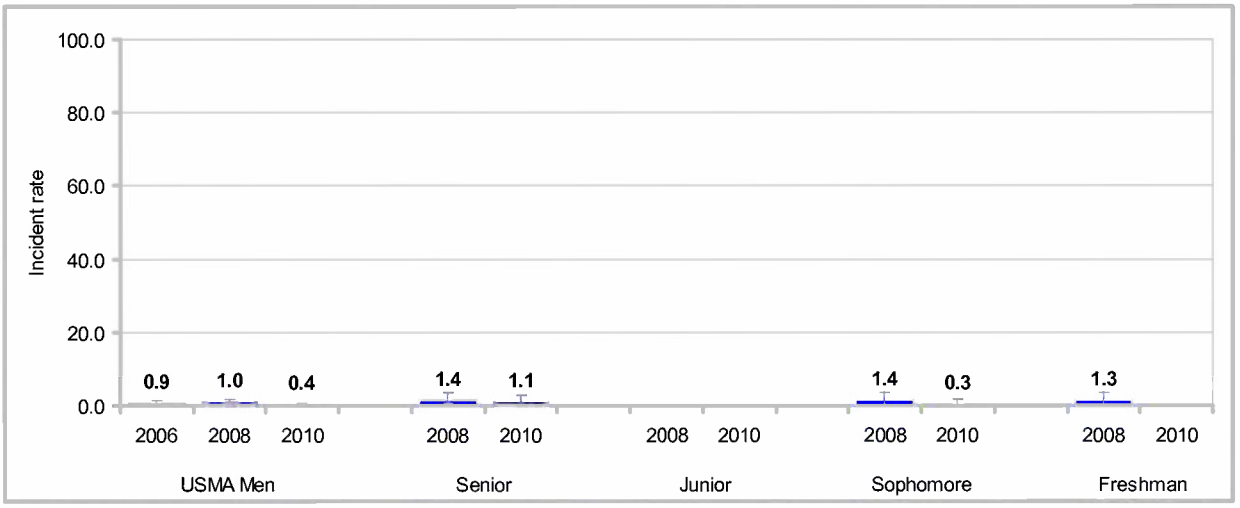
[53]Stalking was first included in the 2006 survey. The behavioral questions in 2006 and 2008 were the same as those in 2010. The questions asking if the student felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault were changed in 2010, but the incident rates are comparable between 2010 and 2008 and 2006.

Figure 74.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q9/Q11 *Margins of error range from ±0.8 to ±3.2*

Figure 75.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q9/Q11 *Margins of error range from ±0.1 to ±2.4*

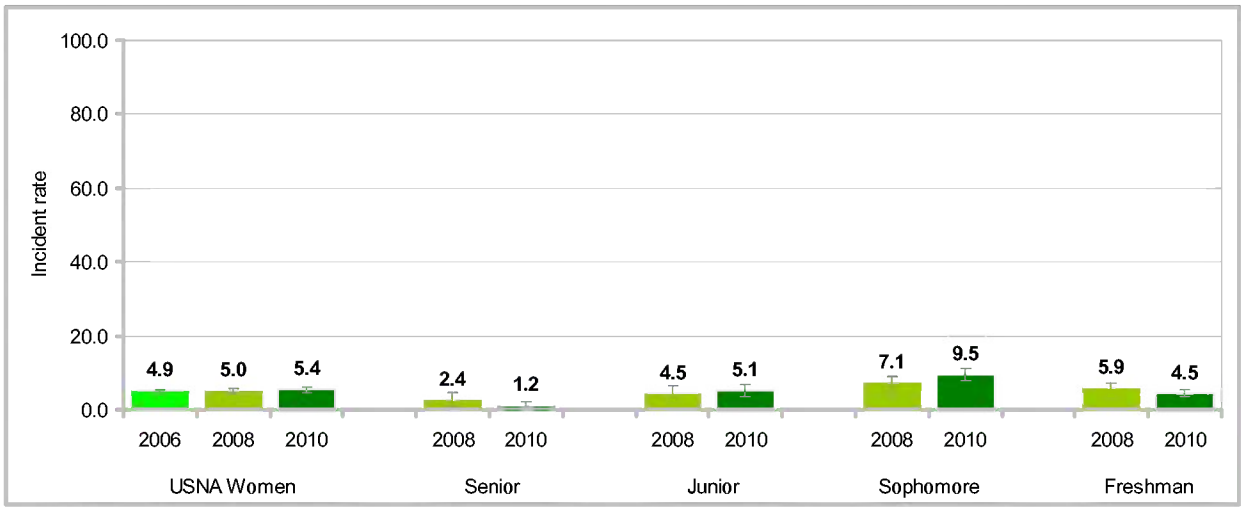
USMA by Survey Year and Class Year

As shown in Figure 74, the percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated experiencing stalking was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (5.6% vs. 7.7%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (4.1% vs. 8.3%). There were no differences found for USMA men by survey year (Figure 75).

USNA by Class Year

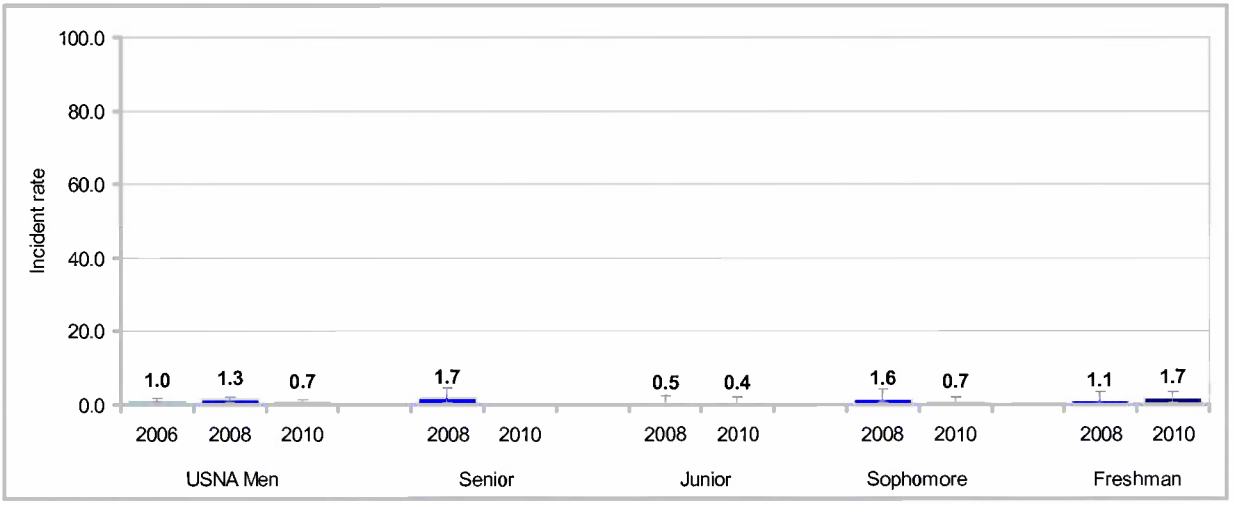
In 2010, 5.4% of women and 0.7% of men at USNA indicated that they experienced stalking behaviors during the current academic year and felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault (Figure 76 and Figure 77). Sophomore (9.5%) women were more likely to indicate they experienced stalking than women in the other class years, whereas senior (1.2%) women were less likely. Senior (0%) men were less likely to indicate they experienced stalking.

Figure 76.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q9/Q11 *Margins of error range from ±0.4 to ±2.5*

Figure 77.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q9/Q11 *Margins of error range from ±0.1 to ±2.9*

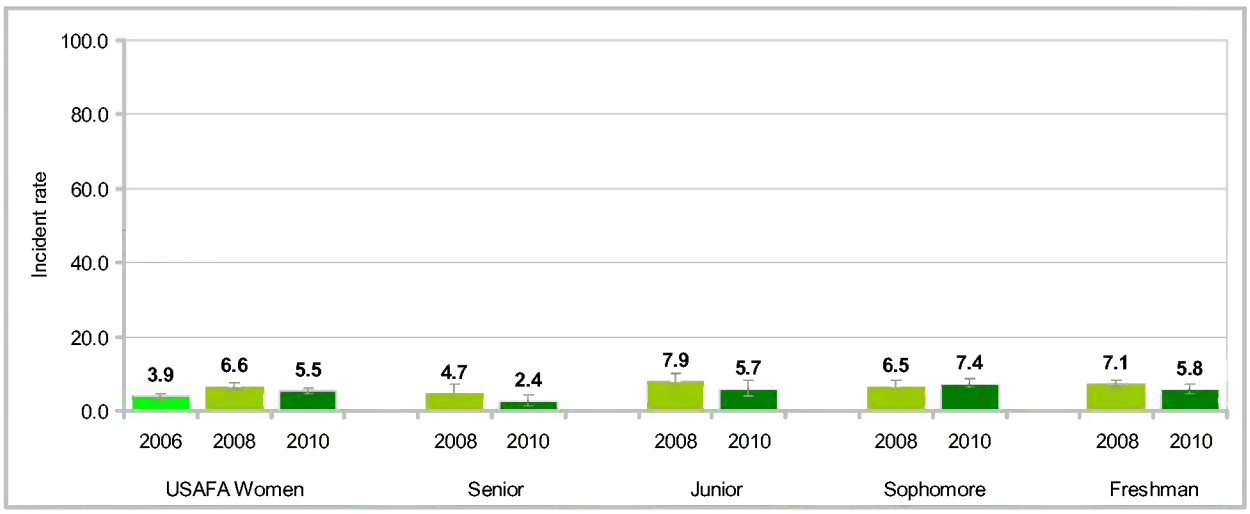
USNA by Survey Year and Class Year

As shown in Figure 76, the percentage of sophomore women at USNA who indicated experiencing stalking was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (9.5% vs. 7.1%). There were no differences found for USNA men by survey year (Figure 77).

USAFA by Class Year

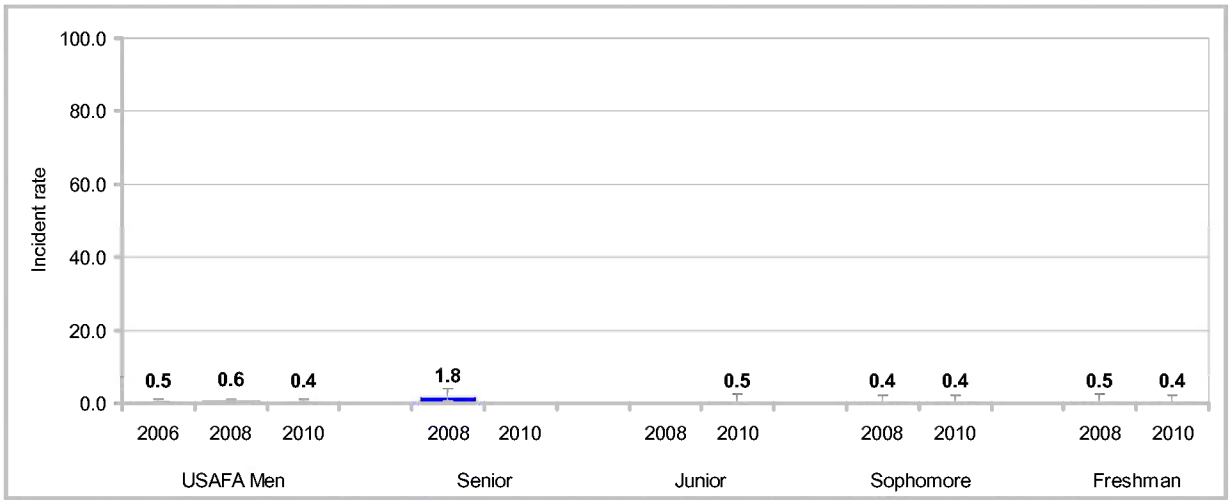
In 2010, 5.5% of women and 0.4% of men at USAFA indicated that they experienced stalking behaviors during the current academic year and felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault (Figure 78 and Figure 79). Sophomore (7.4%) women were more likely to indicate they experienced stalking than women in the other class years, whereas senior (2.4%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

Figure 78.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q9/Q11 *Margins of error range from ±0.8 to ±2.6*

Figure 79.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q9/Q11 *Margins of error range from ±0.1 to ±2.3*

USAFA by Survey Year and Class Year

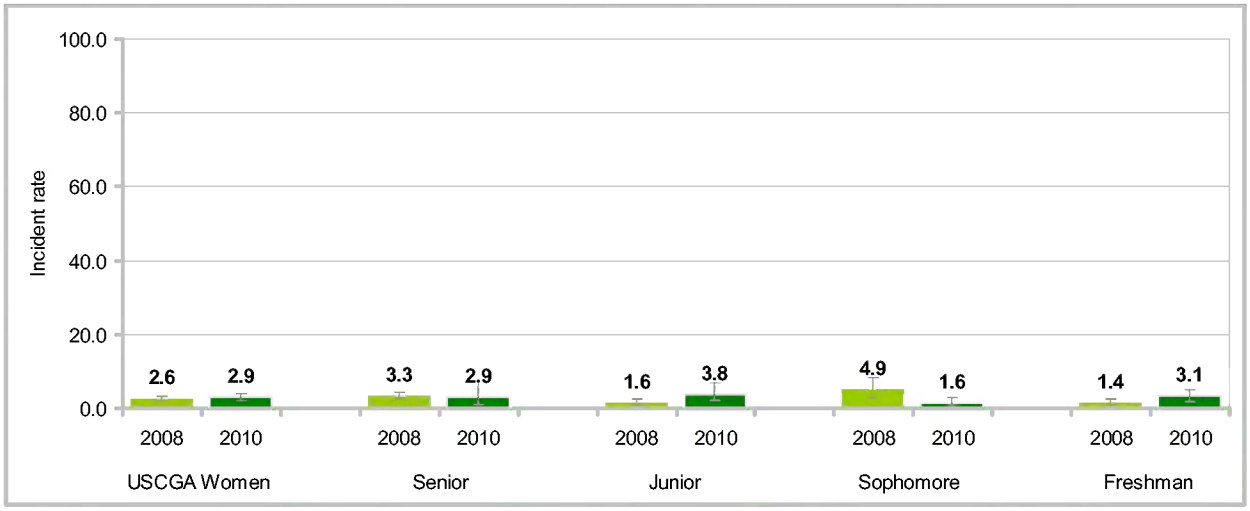
As shown in Figure 78, the percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated experiencing stalking was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (5.5% vs. 6.6%), but higher than in 2006

(5.5% vs. 3.9%). The percentage of senior men who indicated experiencing stalking was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (0% vs. 1.8%) (Figure 79).

USCGA by Class Year

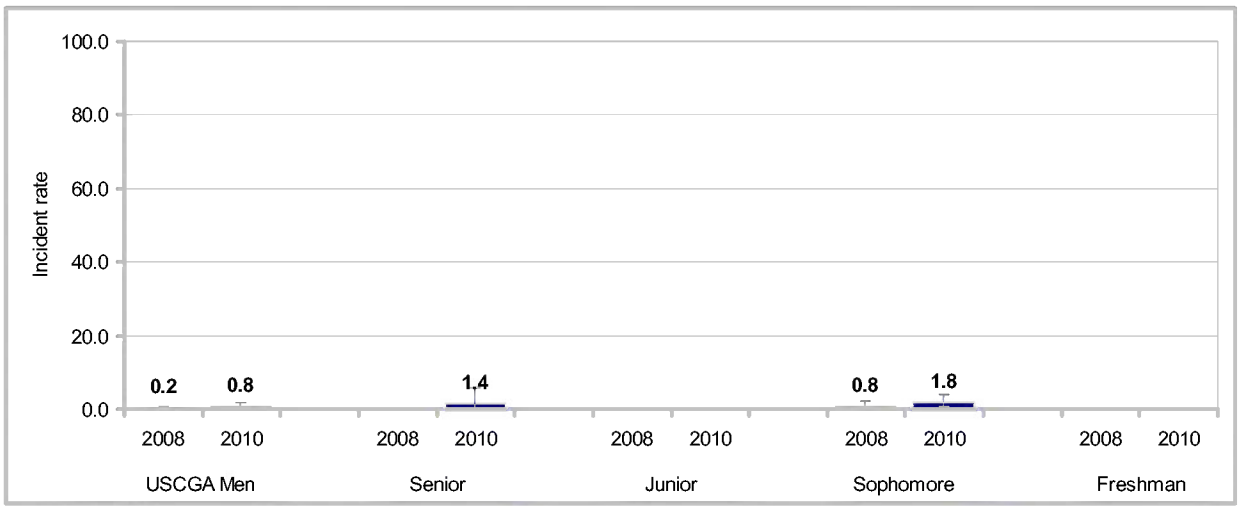
In 2010, 2.9% of women and 0.8% of men at USCGA indicated that they experienced stalking behaviors during the current academic year and felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault (Figure 80 and Figure 81). There were no differences found for USCGA women by class year. Junior and freshman (both 0%) men were less likely to indicate they experienced stalking than men in the other class years.

Figure 80.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q9/Q11 *Margins of error range from ±0.8 to ±4.6*

Figure 81.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q9/Q11 *Margins of error range from ±0.1 to ±4.4*

USCGA by Survey Year and Class Year

As shown in Figure 80, the percentage of freshman women at USCGA who indicated experiencing stalking was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3.1% vs. 1.4%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (1.6% vs. 4.9%). There were no differences found for USCGA men by survey year (Figure 81).

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 *2010 SAGR* survey contained many questions comparable to those on the 2005, 2006, and 2008 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 and non-commissioned officers (NCOs)/chief petty officers (CPOs) in charge of their units, military and civilian faculty, athletic staff, student leaders, and other students. Academy senior leaders included the Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/Deputy Commandant, and Deans.

USMA by Class Year

Military Leadership. As shown in Table 44, USMA women were positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 82% 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 (81%) and NCOs (78%) directly in charge of their unit. Sophomore (85%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate Academy senior leadership makes make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (78%) women were less likely. Senior (85%) women were more likely to indicate commissioned officers make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (78%) women were less likely. Sophomore (74%) women were less likely to indicate NCOs make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

As shown in Table 45, USMA men were also 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 men also indicated this was true for officers (88%) and NCOs (85%) directly in charge of their unit. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

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 (68%) and civilian (60%) faculty and athletic staff (58%). Fifty-eight percent indicated athletic staff make honest efforts. Freshman (66%) women were more likely to indicate civilian faculty make

honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (54%) women were less likely. Freshman (68%) women were more likely to indicate athletic staff make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (49%) women were less likely.

USMA men were also positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, with 77% indicating their military faculty and 67% indicating civilian faculty make honest efforts. Fifty-seven percent indicated athletic staff make honest efforts. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

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 appointed leadership positions. Sixty-four percent of women indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault and 51% indicated cadets not in leadership positions make honest efforts. Senior (71%) and junior (68%) women were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (55%) women were less likely. Freshman (56%) women were more likely to indicate that cadets who are not in appointed leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (43%) women were less likely.[54]

USMA men were also more positive in their assessment of the prevention efforts of cadets in leadership positions than those of cadets who were not serving in appointed leadership positions. Eighty-one percent of men indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault and 69% indicated cadets not in leadership positions make honest efforts. Junior (74%) men were more likely to indicate that cadets who are not in appointed leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

[54]Note that 56% of senior USMA women also indicated that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault. 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.

Table 44.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Academy senior leadership	2010	82	84	83	85	78
	2008	87	85	86	88	87
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	81	85	81	78	81
	2008	87	89	84	88	86
Non-commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	78	80	79	74	79
	2008	82	86	80	79	83
Military academic faculty	2010	68	69	66	67	70
	2008	78	79	74	78	80
Civilian academic faculty	2010	60	54	59	62	66
	2008	70	73	65	70	71
Athletic staff	2010	58	49	57	56	68
	2008	67	65	63	63	73
Cadet leaders	2010	64	71	68	55	64
	2008	73	78	72	70	72
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	2010	51	56	51	43	56
	2008	62	69	61	60	60
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±3-6*	*±2-6*	*±2-3*	*±2-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q8

Table 45.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Academy senior leadership	2010	87	87	89	87	87
	2008	92	88	92	93	94
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	88	87	89	89	90
	2008	91	92	92	92	90
Non-commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	85	84	87	85	85
	2008	86	84	84	88	88
Military academic faculty	2010	77	75	80	75	78
	2008	85	85	85	88	83
Civilian academic faculty	2010	67	65	69	63	71
	2008	75	76	74	79	73
Athletic staff	2010	57	53	60	55	62
	2008	65	64	67	66	62
Cadet leaders	2010	81	84	82	80	80
	2008	86	88	88	84	85
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	2010	69	70	74	65	67
	2008	77	84	80	73	75
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±2-6*	*±2-6*	*±2-6*	*±2-6*

Note. SAGR 2010 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 2010 than in 2008 (82% vs. 87%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (85% vs. 88% and 78% vs. 87%, respectively) (Table 44). 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 2010 than in 2008 (81% vs. 87%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also all lower in 2010 than in 2008 (78% vs. 88% and 81% vs. 86%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the NCOs directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (78% vs. 82%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were also all lower in 2010 than in 2008.

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 2010 than in 2008 (87% vs. 92%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men

were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (87% vs. 93% and 87% vs. 94%, respectively) (Table 45). 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 2010 than in 2008 (88% vs. 91%); the percentage of senior men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (87% vs. 92%).

Faculty. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that their military academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (68% vs. 78%); this finding was true of women in all class years. 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 2010 than in 2008 (60% vs. 70%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were also all lower in 2010 than in 2008. 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 2010 than in 2008 (58% vs. 67%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were also all lower in 2010 than in 2008.

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated that their military academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (77% vs. 85%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (75% vs. 85% and 75% vs. 88%, 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 2010 than in 2008 (67% vs. 75%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (65% vs. 76% and 63% vs. 79%, 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 2010 than in 2008 (57% vs. 65%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (53% vs. 64% and 55% vs. 66%, respectively).

Cadets. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated that cadets in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (64% vs. 73%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were also all lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (51% vs. 62%); this finding was true of women in all class years.

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated that cadets in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (81% vs. 86%); the percentage of junior men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of men overall who indicated that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (69% vs. 77%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman men were also all lower in 2010 than in 2008.

USNA by Class Year

Military Leadership. As shown in Table 46, USNA women were positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 81% indicating that their Academy's senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. USNA women also indicated this was true for officers and senior/chief petty officers (both 79%) directly in charge of their unit. Senior (85%) and freshman (87%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that their Academy's senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior (76%) and sophomore (77%) women were less likely. Freshman (82%) women were more likely to indicate that their officers make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

As shown in Table 47, USNA men were also positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 86% 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 (84%) and senior/chief petty officers (83%) directly in charge of their unit. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

Faculty. When USNA women were asked about the role of faculty in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, they were positive in their assessment of their military (62%) and civilian (56%) faculty and athletic staff (53%). Freshman (65%) women were more likely to indicate that military academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Senior (62%) women were more likely to indicate that civilian academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (52%) women were less likely. Freshman (57%) women were more likely to indicate that athletic staff make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior (48%) women were less likely.

USNA men were also positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault with 66% indicating their military faculty and 58% indicating civilian faculty make honest efforts. Fifty-one percent indicated athletic staff make honest efforts. There were no differences found for 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 appointed leadership positions. Sixty-nine percent of women indicated midshipman leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, and 50% indicated midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions were making honest efforts. Freshman (73%) women were more likely to indicate that midshipman leaders make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault, whereas senior (65%) and sophomore (67%) women were less likely.

USNA men were also more positive in their assessment of the prevention efforts of midshipmen in leadership positions than midshipmen who were not serving in appointed leadership positions. Seventy-eight percent of men indicated midshipman leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, and 69% indicated midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions were making honest efforts. Senior (77%) men were more likely

to indicate that midshipman who were not serving in appointed leadership positions make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault.

Table 46.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Academy senior leadership	2010	81	85	76	77	87
	2008	71	81	74	65	64
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	79	76	78	80	82
	2008	82	84	79	85	79
Senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	79	79	77	79	79
	2008	78	81	71	80	77
Military academic faculty	2010	62	62	59	63	65
	2008	67	76	65	63	65
Civilian academic faculty	2010	56	62	56	52	56
	2008	59	66	56	56	57
Athletic staff	2010	53	54	48	53	57
	2008	55	55	50	58	57
Midshipman leaders	2010	69	65	70	67	73
	2008	73	82	69	74	67
Midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	2010	50	49	50	49	52
	2008	57	65	53	56	53
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±2-6*	*±2-4*	*±2-4*	*±1-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q8

Table 47.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Academy senior leadership	2010	86	85	85	85	88
	2008	78	84	79	74	75
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	84	85	82	85	86
	2008	88	84	86	90	90
Senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	83	83	79	82	85
	2008	84	80	84	85	86
Military academic faculty	2010	66	63	63	67	70
	2008	72	72	70	69	75
Civilian academic faculty	2010	58	58	55	59	61
	2008	63	63	63	63	62
Athletic staff	2010	51	49	45	54	54
	2008	55	50	60	58	52
Midshipman leaders	2010	78	82	77	79	74
	2008	85	83	84	84	87
Midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	2010	69	77	64	71	65
	2008	72	71	71	73	70
Margins of Error		*±2-3*	*±2-7*	*±3-6*	*±2-7*	*±3-7*

Note. SAGR 2010 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 higher in 2010 than in 2008 (81% vs. 71%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (77% vs. 65% and 87% vs. 64%, respectively) (Table 46). 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 2010 than in 2008 (79% vs. 82%). The percentages of senior and sophomore women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (76% vs. 84% and 80% vs. 85%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (82% vs. 79%). The percentage of junior women who indicated that the senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (77% vs. 71%).

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 higher in 2010 than in 2008 (86% vs. 78%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men

were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (85% vs. 74% and 88% vs. 75%, respectively) (Table 47). 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 2010 than in 2008 (84% vs. 88%); the percentage of sophomore men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (85% vs. 90%).

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 2010 than in 2008 (62% vs. 67%); the percentages of senior and junior, women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (62% vs. 76% and 59% vs. 75%, 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 2010 than in 2008 (56% vs. 59%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (53% vs. 58%).

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 2010 than in 2008 (66% vs. 72%); the percentage of senior men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (63% vs. 72%). 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 2010 than in 2008 (58% vs. 63%); the percentage of junior men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (55% vs. 63%). 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 2010 than in 2008 (51% vs. 55%); the percentage of junior men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (45% vs. 60%).

Midshipmen. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated that midshipmen in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (69% vs. 73%). The percentages of senior and sophomore women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (65% vs. 82% and 67% vs. 74%, respectively); the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (73% vs. 67%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that midshipmen who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (50% vs. 57%); the percentages of senior and sophomore women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (49% vs. 65% and 49% vs. 56%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated that midshipmen in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (78% vs. 85%); the percentages of junior and freshman men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (77% vs. 84% and 74% vs. 87%, respectively).

USAFA by Class Year

Military Leadership. As shown in Table 48, USAFA women were positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 87% 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 and NCOs (both 83%) directly in charge of their unit. Freshman (89%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that their Academy's senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (82%) women were less likely.[55] Sophomore (79%) women were less likely to indicate that their officers make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

As shown in Table 49, 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 (91%) and NCOs (92%) directly in charge of their unit. Senior (96%) men were more likely to indicate that their Academy's senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Senior (95%) men were more likely to indicate that their NCOs make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Faculty. When USAFA women were asked about the role of faculty in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, they were positive in their assessment of their military (71%) and civilian (67%) faculty and athletic staff (59%). Sophomore (66%) women were less likely to indicate that military academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Senior (71%) women were more likely to indicate that civilian academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (61%) women were less likely. Junior (66%) and freshman (65%) women were more likely to indicate that athletic staff make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (53%) and sophomore (52%) women were less likely.

USAFA men were also positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, with 78% indicating their military faculty and 74% indicating civilian faculty make honest efforts. Sixty-four percent indicated athletic staff make honest efforts. Junior (85%) men were more likely to indicate that military academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Senior (80%) and junior (79%) men were more likely to indicate that civilian academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (67%) men were less likely. Junior (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 appointed leadership positions. Seventy-two percent of women indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault and 62% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions were making honest efforts. Senior (79%) and junior (78%) women were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (63%) women were less likely. Senior and junior (both 69%)

[55]Note that 90% of junior USAFA women indicated that Academy senior leadership make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

women were more likely to indicate that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (52%) women were less likely.

USAFA men were also more positive in their assessment of the prevention efforts of cadets in leadership positions than those of cadets who were not serving in appointed leadership positions. Eighty-five percent of men indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault and 78% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions were making honest efforts. Senior (91%) men were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (81%) men were less likely.[56] Senior (90%) and junior (84%) men were more likely to indicate that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (67%) men were less likely.

Table 48.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Academy senior leadership	2010	87	88	90	82	89
	2008	92	94	91	91	91
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	83	84	86	79	86
	2008	91	95	89	88	90
Non-commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	83	81	85	81	83
	2008	90	94	88	87	89
Military academic faculty	2010	71	72	74	66	72
	2008	80	88	81	72	81
Civilian academic faculty	2010	67	71	70	61	66
	2008	76	84	78	65	78
Athletic staff	2010	59	53	66	52	65
	2008	66	72	64	58	70
Cadet leaders	2010	72	79	78	63	71
	2008	81	88	83	75	79
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	2010	62	69	69	52	61
	2008	71	81	74	62	66
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±2-5*	*±2-5*	*±2-4*	*±2-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q8

[56]Note that 81% of sophomore USAFA women also indicated that cadets in leadership positions make honest efforts to stop harassment and assault. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for sophomore women responding to this question.

Table 49.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Academy senior leadership	2010	92	96	92	92	89
	2008	92	95	92	93	89
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	91	94	93	90	89
	2008	92	93	93	90	91
Non-commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	92	95	92	89	91
	2008	92	95	92	90	91
Military academic faculty	2010	78	82	85	74	74
	2008	84	91	86	78	79
Civilian academic faculty	2010	74	80	79	67	70
	2008	77	89	81	72	68
Athletic staff	2010	64	64	72	59	62
	2008	65	72	69	61	59
Cadet leaders	2010	85	91	89	81	81
	2008	88	94	93	85	80
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	2010	78	90	84	73	67
	2008	80	88	89	80	66
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±2-6*	*±2-6*	*±3-6*	*±3-6*

Note. SAGR 2010 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 2010 than in 2008 (87% vs. 92%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Table 48). 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 2010 than in 2008 (83% vs. 91%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated that the NCOs directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (83% vs. 90%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008.

There were no differences found for USAFA men by survey year (Table 49).

Faculty. The percentage of women 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 2010 than in 2008 (71% vs. 80%); this finding was true for women in all class years. 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 2010 than in 2008 (67% vs. 76%); this finding was true for women in all class years. 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 2010 than in 2008 (59% vs. 66%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008.

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 2010 than in 2008 (78% vs. 84%); the percentage of senior men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (82% vs. 91%). The percentage of senior men who indicated that their civilian academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (80% vs. 89%). The percentage of senior men who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (64% vs. 72%).

Cadets. The percentage of women 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 2010 than in 2008 (72% vs. 81%); this finding was true for women in all class years. The percentage of women overall who indicated that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (62% vs. 71%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008.

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 2010 than in 2008 (85% vs. 88%). The percentage of sophomore men who indicated that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (73% vs. 80%).

USCGA by Class Year

Military Leadership. As shown in Table 50, USCGA 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 and senior/chief petty officers (both 89%) directly in charge of their unit. Sophomore (98%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that their Academy senior leadership make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior (85%) women were less likely. Sophomore (94%) women were more likely to indicate that their officers make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Sophomore (92%) women were more likely to indicate that their senior/chief petty officers make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

As shown in Table 51, USCGA men were also positive in their assessment of the military leadership at their Academy, with 96% 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 (93%) and senior/chief petty officers (92%) directly in charge of their unit. Junior (89%) men were less likely to indicate that their commissioned officers make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Faculty. When USCGA women were asked about the role of faculty in stopping sexual harassment and sexual assault, they were positive in their assessment of their military (84%) and civilian (74%) faculty and athletic staff (78%). Sophomore (94%) women were more likely to indicate that military academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (71%) women were less likely. Sophomore and freshman (both 79%) women were more likely to indicate that civilian academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (59%) women were less likely. Sophomore (83%) and freshman (84%) women were more likely to indicate that athletic staff make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior (62%) women were less likely.

USCGA men were also positive in their assessment of faculty efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, with most indicating their military (87%) and civilian (76%) faculty and athletic staff (80%) make honest efforts. Freshman (72%) men were less likely to indicate that civilian academic faculty make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Cadets. USCGA 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 appointed leadership positions. Eighty-six percent of women indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault and 79% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions were making honest efforts. Freshman (91%) women were more likely to indicate that cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

USCGA men were also more positive in their assessment of the prevention efforts of cadets in leadership positions than those of cadets who were not serving in appointed leadership positions. Ninety-one percent of men indicated cadet leaders make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault and 87% indicated cadets not in appointed leadership positions were making honest efforts. Senior (96%) men were more likely to indicate that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore (81%) men were less likely.

Table 50.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Academy senior leadership	2010	92	91	85	98	91
	2008	93	100	89	93	90
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	89	85	87	94	88
	2008	84	93	82	78	81
Senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	89	85	87	92	90
	2008	74	89	72	65	70
Military academic faculty	2010	84	71	80	94	87
	2008	76	87	75	73	71
Civilian academic faculty	2010	74	59	74	79	79
	2008	67	79	67	68	57
Athletic staff	2010	78	62	76	83	84
	2008	74	85	72	68	71
Cadet leaders	2010	86	82	83	84	91
	2008	87	92	87	78	88
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	2010	79	79	78	81	78
	2008	79	89	75	73	77
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-9*	*±3-6*	*±2-7*	*±2-4*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q8

Table 51.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Cadet and Leadership Positions	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Academy senior leadership	2010	96	95	95	97	95
	2008	95	97	93	95	94
Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	93	96	89	94	95
	2008	91	95	92	90	86
Senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	2010	92	93	90	92	94
	2008	85	87	87	84	82
Military academic faculty	2010	87	89	83	87	88
	2008	87	91	84	87	85
Civilian academic faculty	2010	76	82	77	75	72
	2008	77	82	82	76	68
Athletic staff	2010	80	79	80	83	76
	2008	76	71	79	77	78
Cadet leaders	2010	91	95	90	91	91
	2008	91	94	89	90	89
Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	2010	87	96	88	81	85
	2008	83	86	84	83	81
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±2-8*	*±2-6*	*±2-5*	*±2-6*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q8

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

Military Leadership. The percentage of sophomore women at USCGA who indicated that their Academy's senior leadership make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 93%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (91% vs. 100%) (Table 50). 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 higher in 2010 than in 2008 (89% vs. 84%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008; the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (85% vs. 93%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (89% vs. 74%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008.

The percentages of sophomore and freshman men who indicated that the officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (94% vs. 90% and 95% vs. 86%, respectively) (Table

51). The percentage of men overall who indicated that the senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of their unit make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (92% vs. 85%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008.

Faculty. The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated that their military academic faculty make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (84% vs. 76%). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (94% vs. 73% and 87% vs. 71%, respectively); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (71% vs. 87%). 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 higher in 2010 than in 2008 (74% vs. 76%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008; the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (59% vs. 79%). The percentage of women overall who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (78% vs. 74%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (83% vs. 68% and 84% vs. 71%, respectively); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (62% vs. 85%).

The percentage of men overall who indicated that the athletic staff make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (80% vs. 76%); the percentage of sophomore men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (83% vs. 77%).

Cadets. The percentage of sophomore women at USCGA who indicated that cadets in leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (84% vs. 78%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (82% vs. 92%). The percentage of sophomore women who indicated that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (81% vs. 73%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (79% vs. 89%).

The percentage of men overall at USCGA who indicated that cadets who were not in appointed leadership positions make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (87% vs. 83%); the percentage of senior men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (96% vs. 86%).

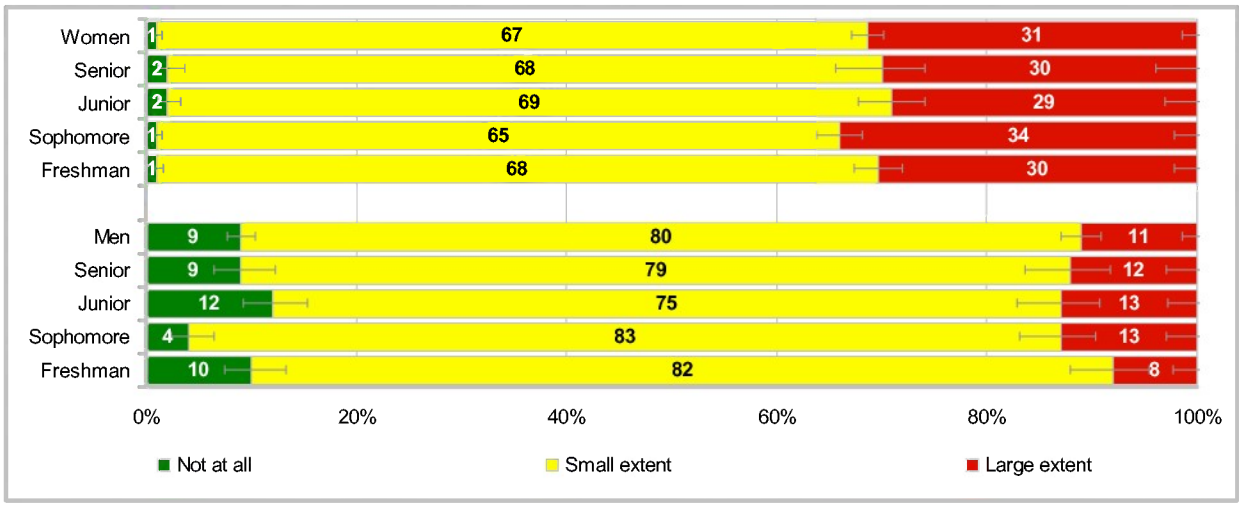
Extent of Not Reporting Sexual Assault

Military authorities have made it clear through communications, policies, and programs that sexual assault will not be tolerated in any circumstances. When an offense occurs, authorities generally want to understand the details, provide for care of the victim, and punish the offender. The Service Academies have made considerable efforts to create a culture where cadets/midshipmen who have experienced unwanted sexual contact can feel free to come forward to seek help and/or stop an offender from further conduct. Nevertheless, as noted in chapter 2, proportionately few victims report their experience. On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students were asked the extent to which they believe incidents of sexual assault are not reported. For the purposes of this report, response categories were collapsed. Large extent represents the combination of very large extent and large extent. Small extent represents the combination of moderate extent and small extent.

USMA by Class Year

In 2010, 31% of USMA women and 11% of men indicated, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy (Figure 82). One percent of women and 9% of men indicated that they disagreed that incidents of sexual assault are not reported. Sophomore (34%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy. Freshman (8%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy. Sophomore (4%) men were less likely to indicate they disagreed that incidents of sexual assault are not reported.

Figure 82.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated the Extent to Which Sexual Assault is Not Reported, by Class Year

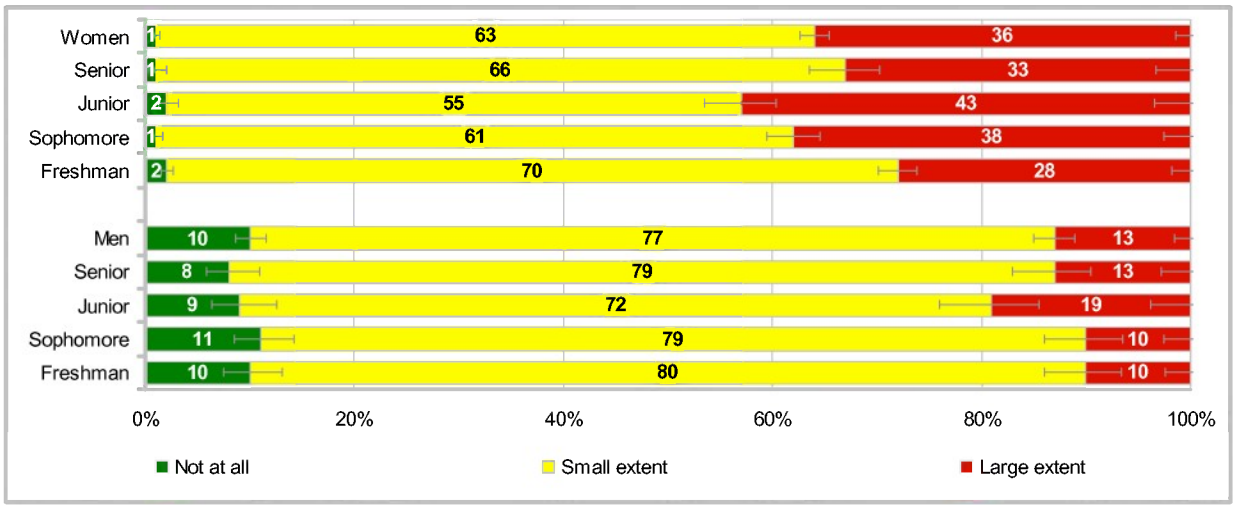


SAGR 2010 Q7a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year

In 2010, 36% of USNA women and 13% of men indicated, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy (Figure 83). One percent of women and 10% of men indicated that they disagreed that incidents of sexual assault are not reported. Junior (43%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy, whereas freshman (28%) women were less likely. Junior (19%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy.

Figure 83.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated the Extent to Which Sexual Assault is Not Reported, by Class Year

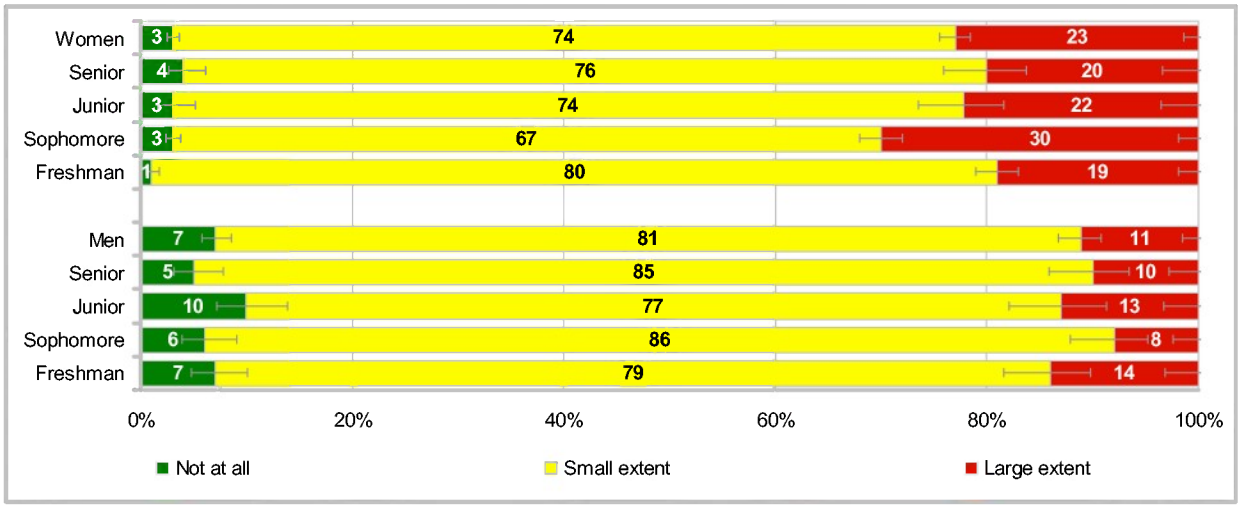


SAGR 2010 Q7a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year

In 2010, 23% of USAFA women and 11% of men indicated, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy (Figure 84). Three percent of women and 7% of men indicated that they disagreed that incidents of sexual assault are not reported. Sophomore (30%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy, whereas freshman (19%) women were less likely. Freshman (1%) women were less likely to indicate they disagreed that incidents of sexual assault are not reported. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

Figure 84.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated the Extent to Which Sexual Assault is Not Reported, by Class Year

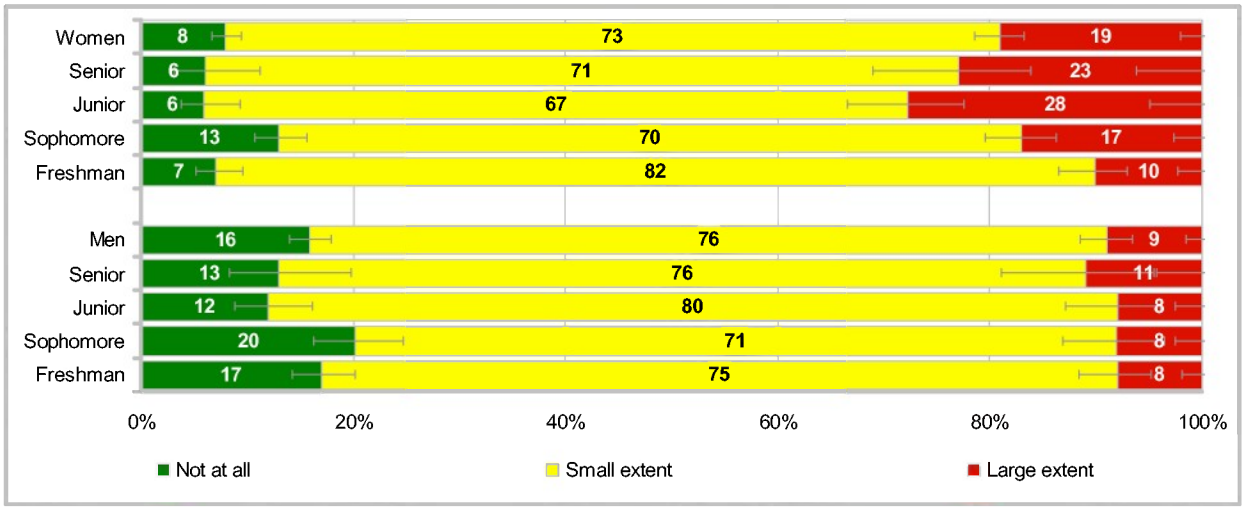


SAGR 2010 Q7a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USCGA by Class Year

In 2010, 19% of USCGA women and 9% of men indicated, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy (Figure 85). Eight percent of women and 16% of men indicated that they disagreed that incidents of sexual assault are not reported. Junior (28%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that incidents of sexual assault are not reported at their Academy, whereas freshman (10%) women were less likely. Sophomore (13%) women were more likely to indicate they disagreed that incidents of sexual assault are not reported. There were no differences found for USCGA men by class year.

Figure 85.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated the Extent to Which Sexual Assault is Not Reported, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7a *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±8*

Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault

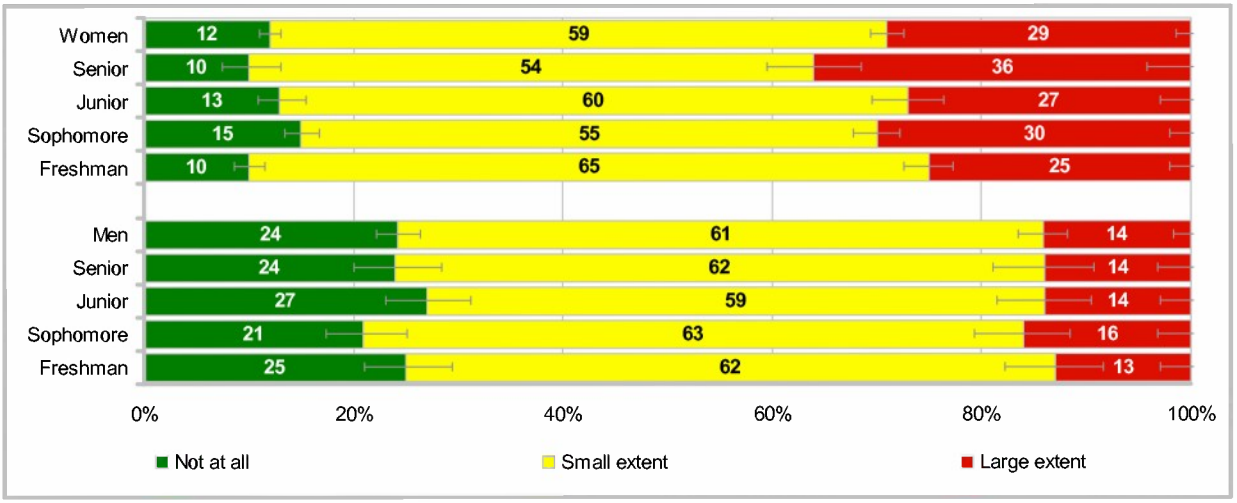
Victims of unwanted sexual contact who did not report their experience were asked for their reasons and results were reported in chapter 2. To understand non-reporting from a broader cultural perspective, all students regardless of any experiences of unwanted sexual contact were asked their perceptions about various factors that might influence one's decision to report. These perceptions fall into the broad categories of deterrents to reporting. The list of deterrents to reporting was developed based on focus group discussions with students and Academy sexual assault experts. 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.

High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault

Cases of sexual assault often receive considerable attention, especially when well-known individuals are involved. Students talk about these cases and observe the actions taken. They form opinions about the roles each person plays and the actions taken by Academy officials. Opinions developed in such situations might influence a student's decision to come forward if he or she experiences unwanted sexual contact.

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 29% of USMA women and 14% of men indicated, to a large extent, that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting (Figure 86). Twelve percent of women and 24% of men indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault do not deter other victims from reporting. Senior (36%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (25%) women were less likely. Sophomore (15%) women were more likely to indicate that high-profile cases of sexual assault do not deter other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (10%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

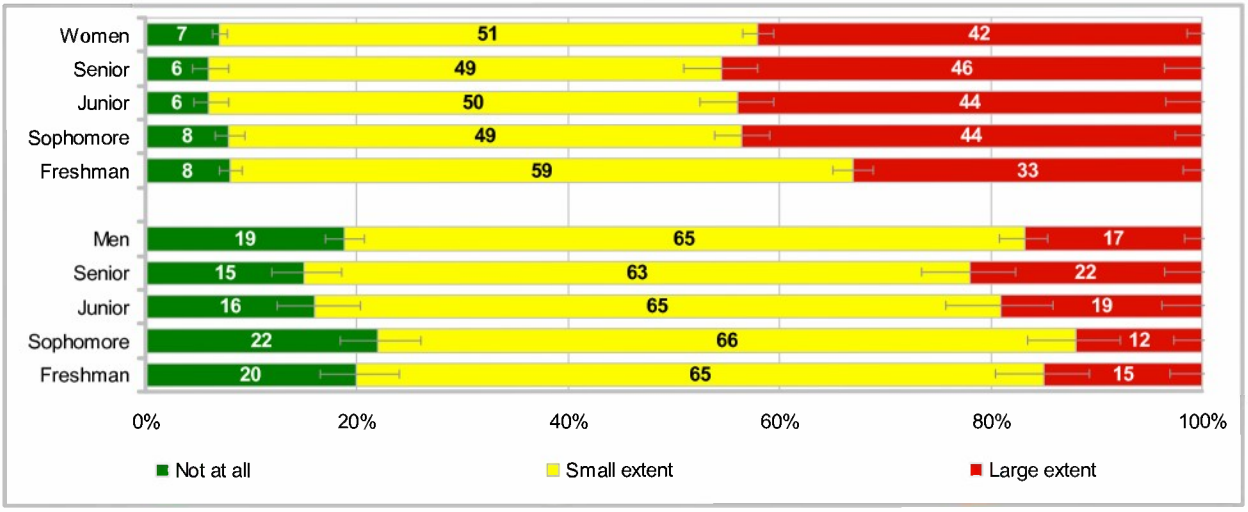
Figure 86.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7b *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 42% of USNA women and 17% of men indicated, to a large extent, that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting (Figure 87). Seven percent of women and 19% of men indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault do not deter other victims from reporting. Senior (46%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (33%) women were less likely. Senior (22%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting, whereas sophomore (12%) men were less likely.

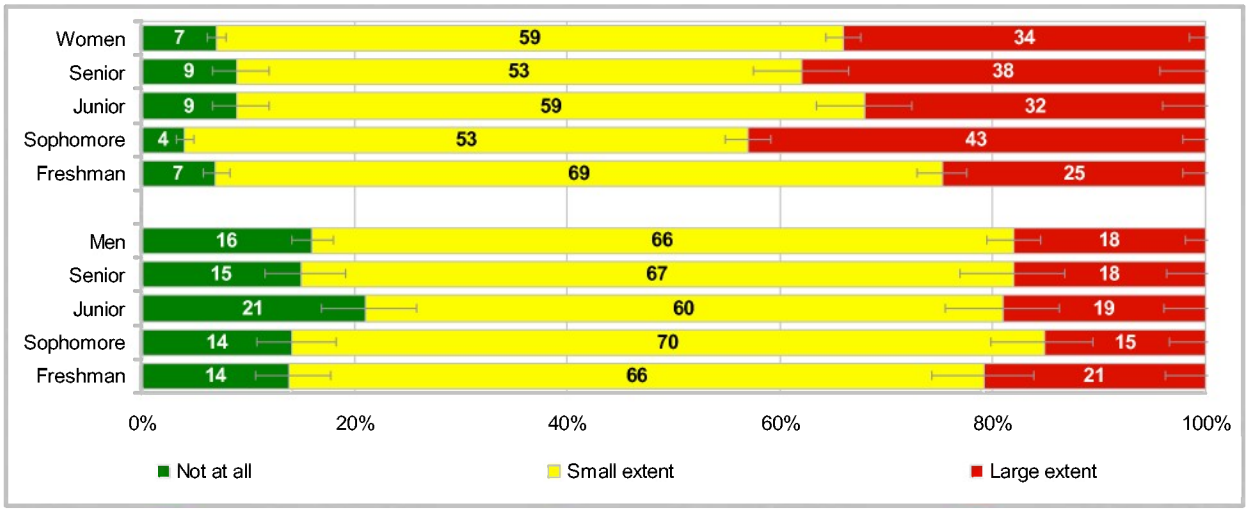
Figure 87.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 34% of USAFA women and 18% of men indicated, to a large extent, that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting (Figure 88). Seven percent of women and 16% of men indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault do not deter other victims from reporting. Sophomore (43%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (25%) women were less likely. Sophomore (4%) women were less likely to indicate that high-profile cases of sexual assault do not deter other victims from reporting. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

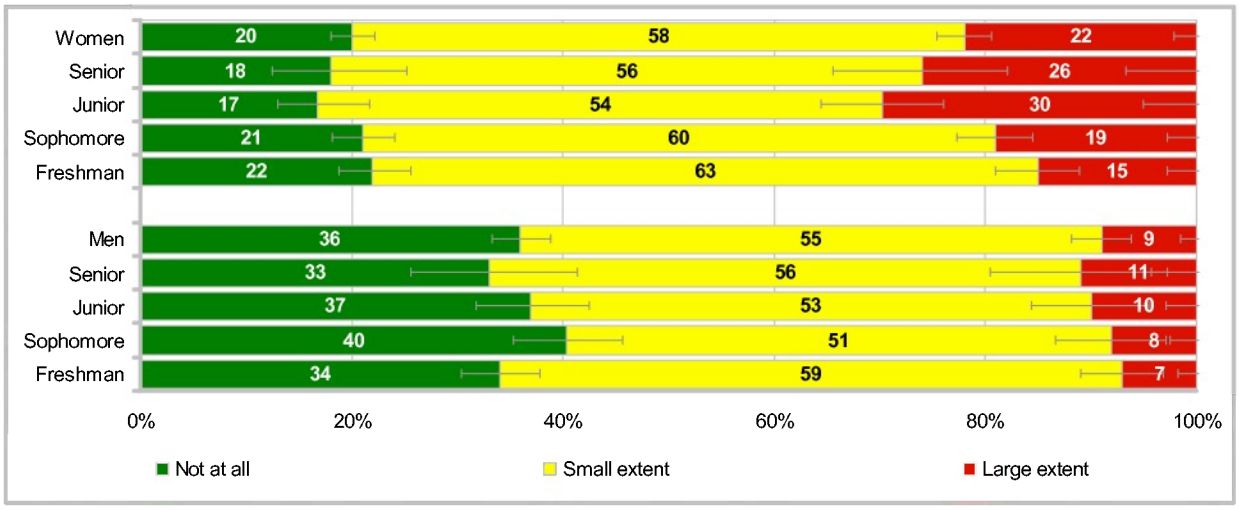
Figure 88.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 22% of USCGA women and 9% of men indicated, to a large extent, that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting (Figure 89). Twenty percent of women and 36% of men indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault do not deter other victims from reporting. Junior (30%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (15%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USCGA men by class year.

Figure 89.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



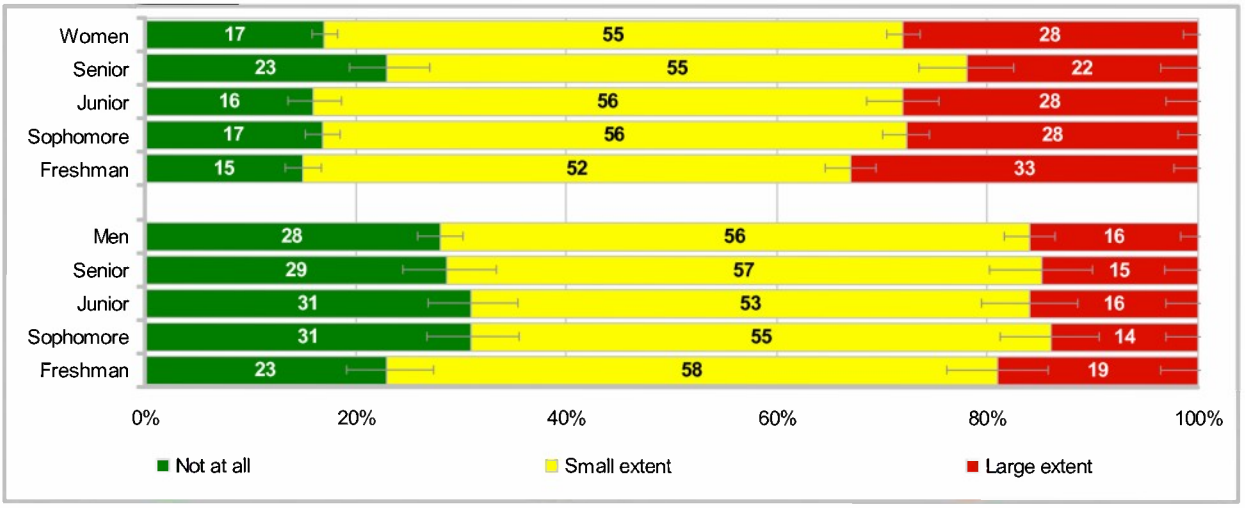
SAGR 2010 Q7b *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases

Experiences of sexual assault are extremely personal; however, due to their affiliation with the Service Academies, cadets and midshipmen who experience unwanted sexual contact and the consequent legal proceedings are often exposed to intense media scrutiny. This can make an already emotionally trying experience even more difficult for the victim. The knowledge that reporting an experience often results in media scrutiny might deter some students from coming forward.

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 28% of USMA women and 16% of men indicated, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting (Figure 90). Seventeen percent of women and 28% of men indicated that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting. Freshman (33%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting, whereas senior (22%) women were less likely. Senior (23%) women were more likely to indicate that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (15%) women were less likely. Freshman (23%) men were less likely to indicate that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting.

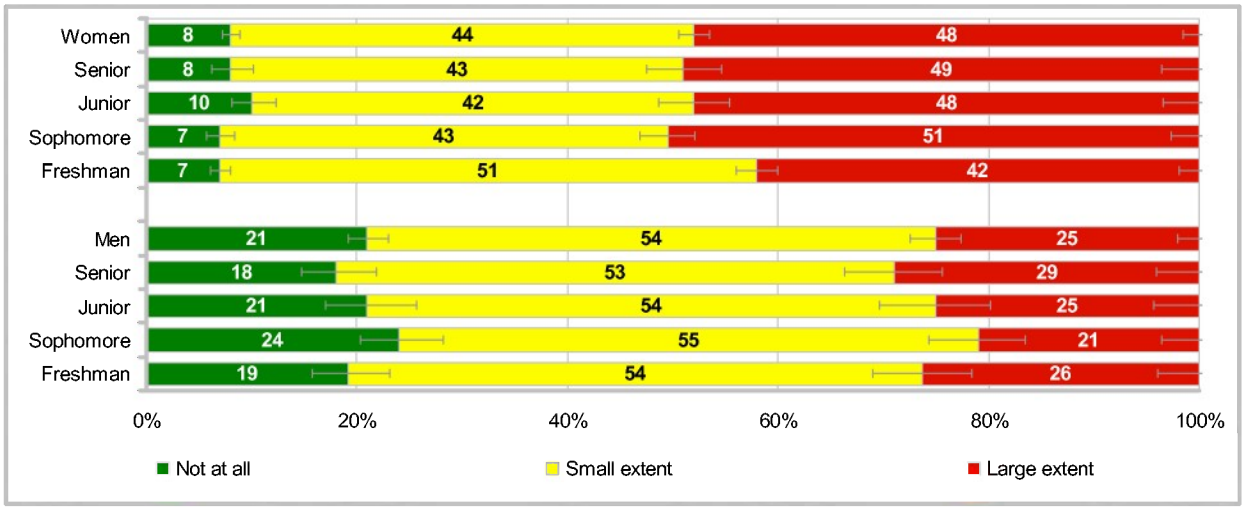
Figure 90.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7c *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 48% of USNA women and 25% of men indicated, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting (Figure 91). Eight percent of women and 21% of men indicated that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting. Sophomore (51%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (42%) women were less likely. Junior (10%) women were more likely to indicate that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

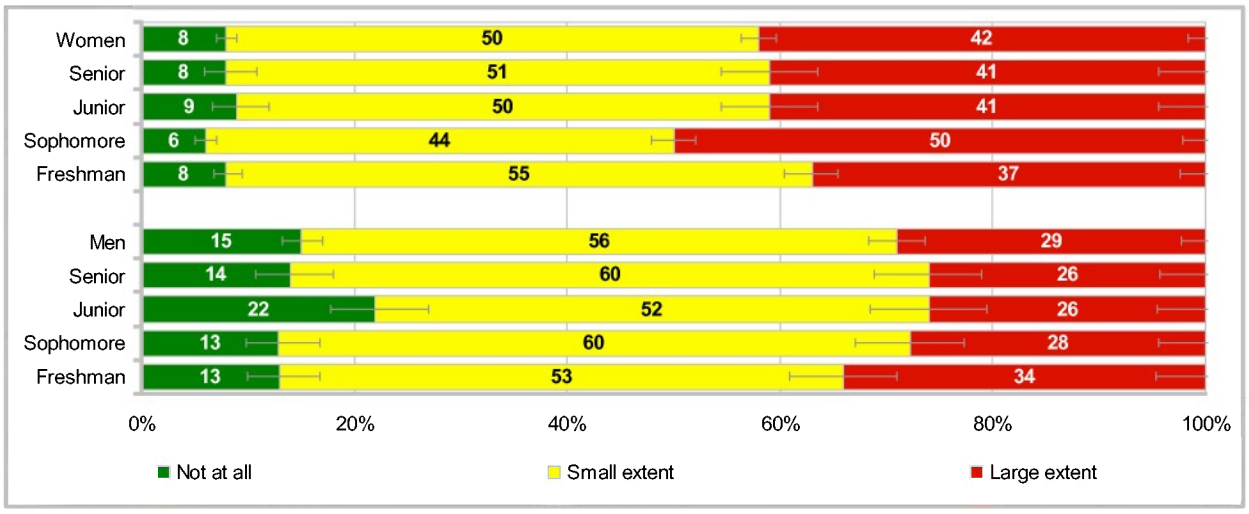
Figure 91.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7c *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 42% of USAFA women and 29% of men indicated, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting (Figure 92). Eight percent of women and 15% of men indicated that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting. Sophomore (50%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (37%) women were less likely. Freshman (34%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting. Junior (22%) men were more likely to indicate that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting.

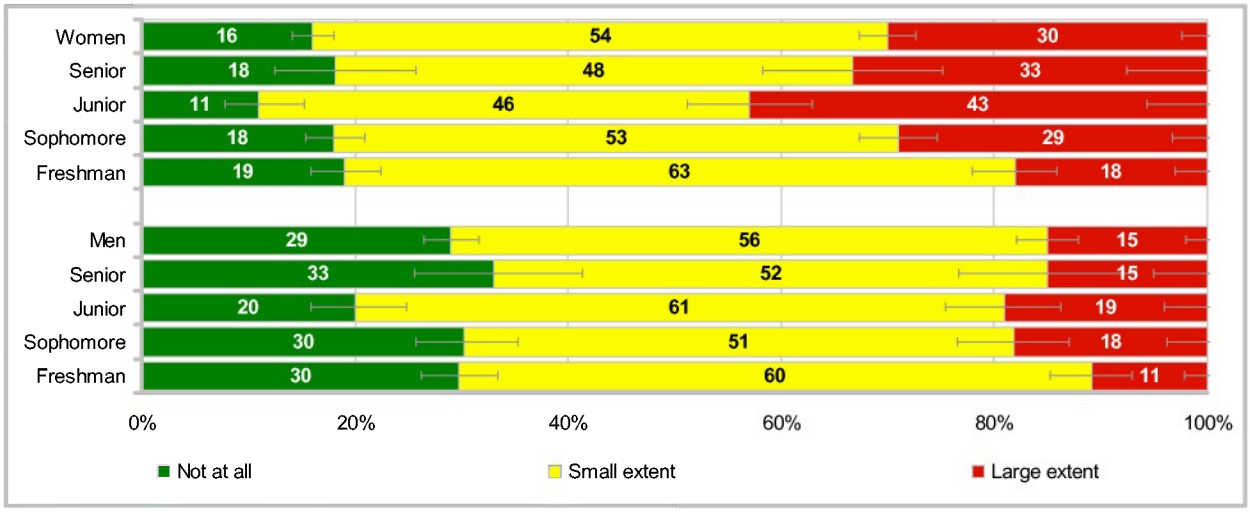
Figure 92.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7c *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 30% of USCGA women and 15% of men indicated, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting (Figure 93). Sixteen percent of women and 29% of men indicated that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting. Junior (43%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (18%) women were less likely. Junior (11%) women were less likely to indicate that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting. Freshman (11%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting. Junior (20%) men were less likely to indicate that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does not deter other victims from reporting.

Figure 93.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



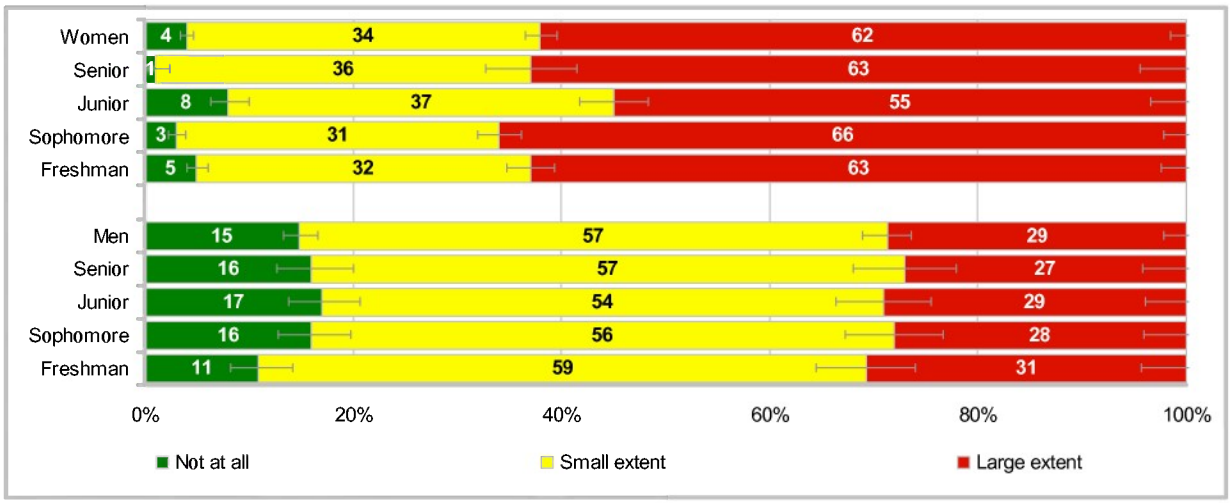
SAGR 2010 Q7c *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±9*

Negative Reaction From Academy Peers

It is difficult for many victims of sexual assault to come forward to report their experience. One concern they have is that they will face negative reactions from their peers that can create a hostile social atmosphere. For students at the Service Academies, the fear of negative reactions from their peers holds stronger consequences than just the negative social atmosphere peer reactions can create for most victims of sexual assault. A secondary reason for which Academy students are concerned about negative peer response is that their academic standings and class rankings are influenced by the ratings of their peers. Hence, victims of sexual assault at the academies have to be concerned not only with the social reaction to their reporting but also any professional consequences that might be caused by this as well. This section documents student perceptions that concern over peer reactions could be a deterrent to reporting.

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 62% of USMA women and 29% of men indicated, to a large extent, that potential negative reaction from Academy peers deters other victims from reporting (Figure 94). Four percent of women and 15% of men indicated that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting. Sophomore (66%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that potential negative reaction from Academy peers deters other victims from reporting, whereas junior (55%) women were less likely. Junior (8%) women were more likely to indicate that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting, whereas senior (1%) women were less likely. Freshman (11%) men were less likely to indicate that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting.

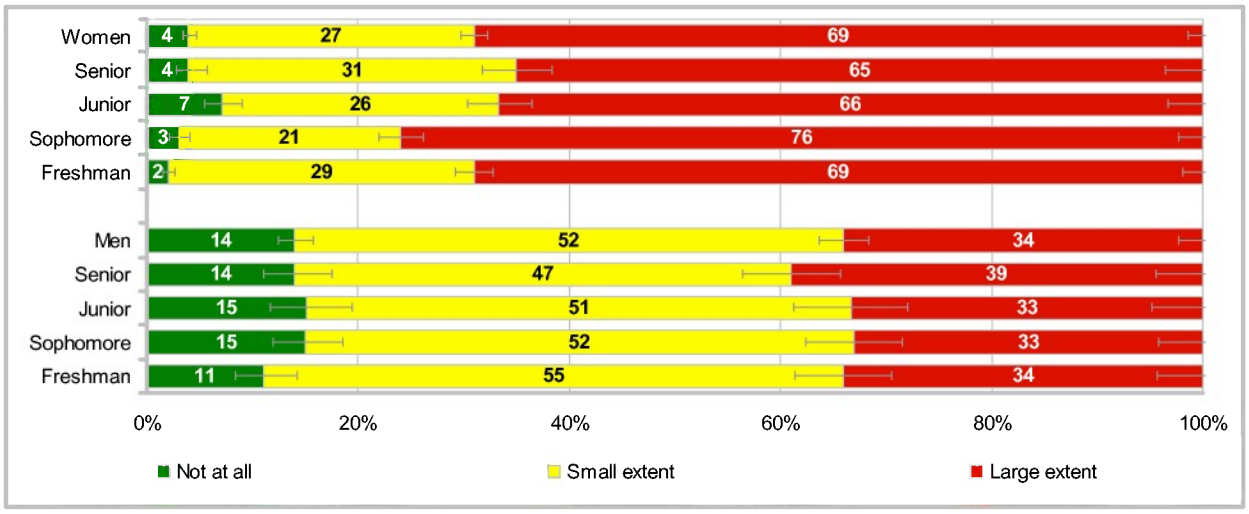
Figure 94.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7d *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 69% of USNA women and 34% of men indicated, to a large extent, that potential negative reaction from Academy peers deters other victims from reporting (Figure 95). Four percent of women and 14% of men indicated that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting. Sophomore (76%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that potential negative reaction from Academy peers deters other victims from reporting, whereas senior (65%) women were less likely. Junior (7%) women were more likely to indicate that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (2%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

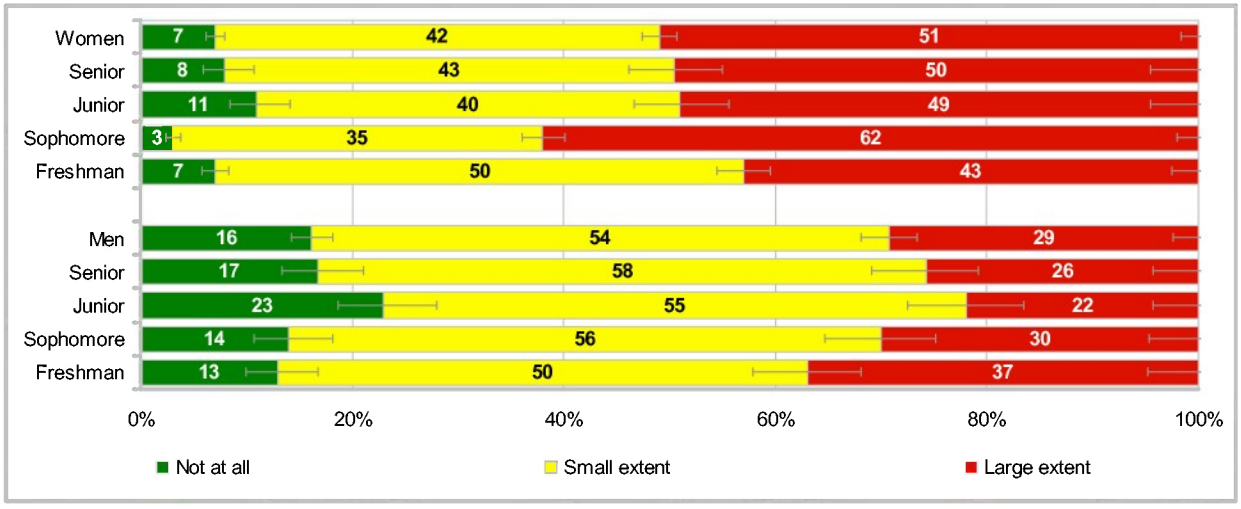
Figure 95.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7d *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 51% of USAFA women and 29% of men indicated, to a large extent, that potential negative reaction from Academy peers deters other victims from reporting (Figure 96). Seven percent of women and 16% of men indicated that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting. Sophomore (62%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that potential negative reaction from Academy peers deters other victims from reporting, whereas freshman (43%) women were less likely. Junior (11%) women were more likely to indicate that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting, whereas sophomore (3%) women were less likely. Freshman (37%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that potential negative reaction from Academy peers deters other victims from reporting, whereas junior (22%) men were less likely. Junior (23%) men were more likely to indicate that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting.

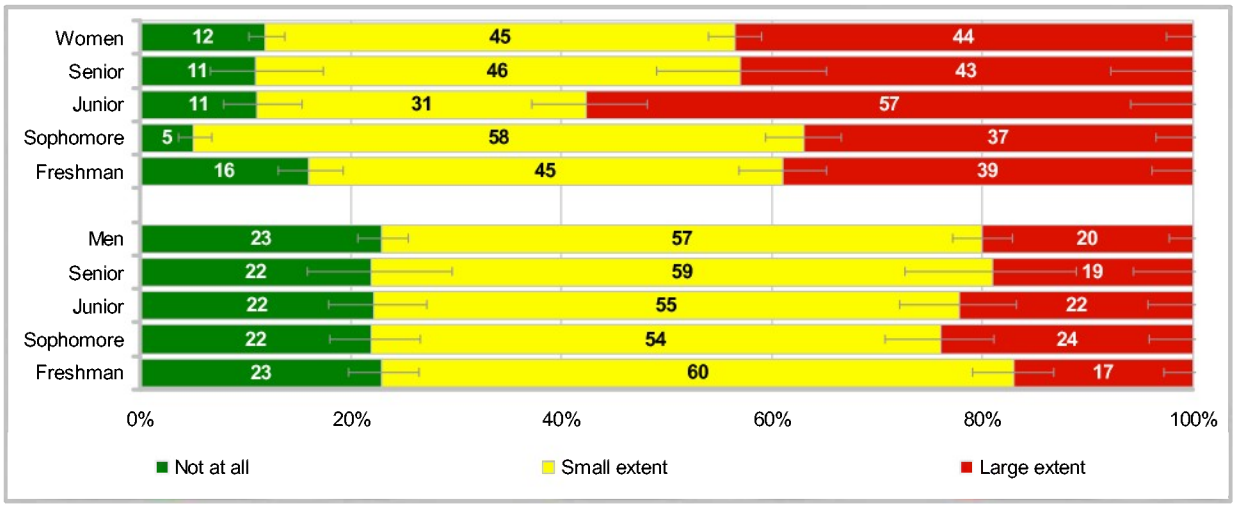
Figure 96.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7d *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 44% of USCGA women and 20% of men indicated, to a large extent, that potential negative reaction from Academy peers deters other victims from reporting (Figure 97). Twelve percent of women and 23% of men indicated that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting. Junior (57%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that potential negative reaction from Academy peers deters other victims from reporting, whereas sophomore (37%) and freshman (39%) women were less likely. Freshman (16%) women were more likely to indicate that potential negative reaction from Academy peers does not deter other victims from reporting, whereas sophomore (5%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USCGA men by class year.

Figure 97.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Victims From Reporting, by Class Year



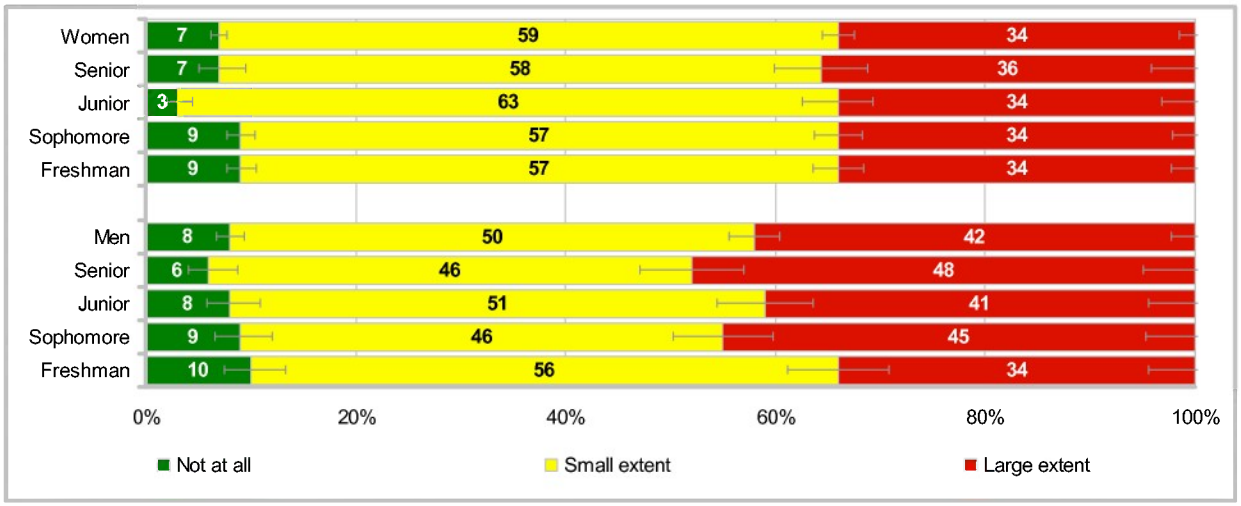
SAGR 2010 Q7d *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

Women Falsely Reporting

One deterrent to victim's coming forward to report their experience can be a concern that they will not be believed that they have been victimized. One rape myth associated with female victims is that women "cry rape" to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision (e.g., falsely report they have been sexually assaulted). To the extent that a victim believes that her report will be perceived by her peers in this manner, this can act as a deterrent to reporting. This section documents student perceptions that this rape myth could be a deterrent to reporting.

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 34% of USMA women and 42% of men indicated, to a large extent, that some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision (Figure 98). Seven percent of women and 8% of men indicated that women do not falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. Sophomore and freshman (both 9%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that women do not falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas junior (3%) women were less likely. Senior (48%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas freshman (34%) men were less likely.

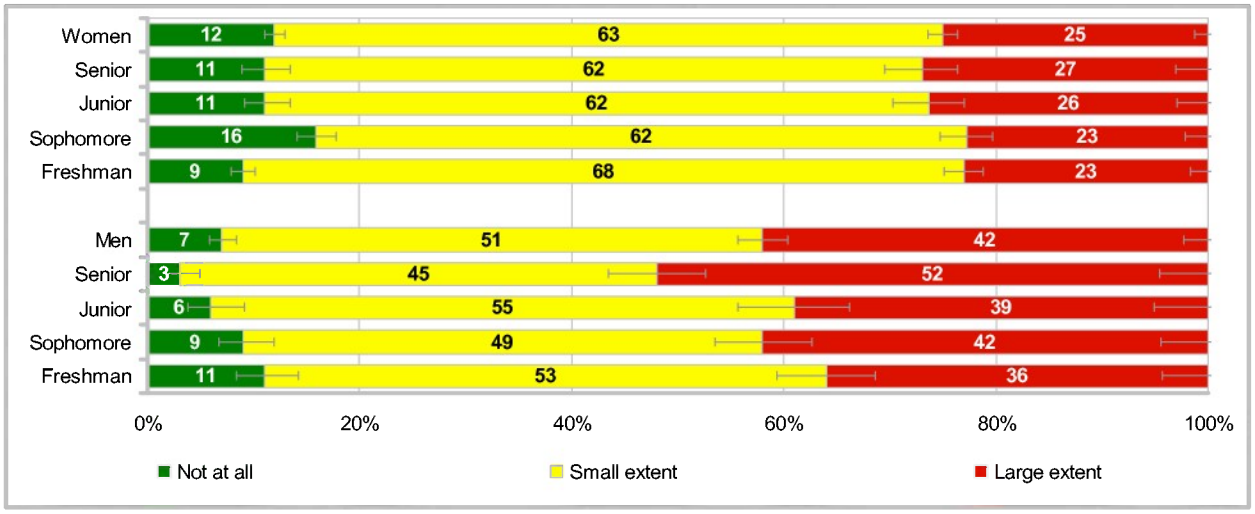
Figure 98.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7e *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 25% of USNA women and 42% of men indicated, to a large extent, that some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision (Figure 99). Twelve percent of women and 7% of men indicated that women do not falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. Sophomore (16%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that women do not falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas freshman (9%) women were less likely. Senior (52%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas freshman (36%) men were less likely. Freshman (11%) men were more likely to indicate that women do not falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas senior (3%) men were less likely.

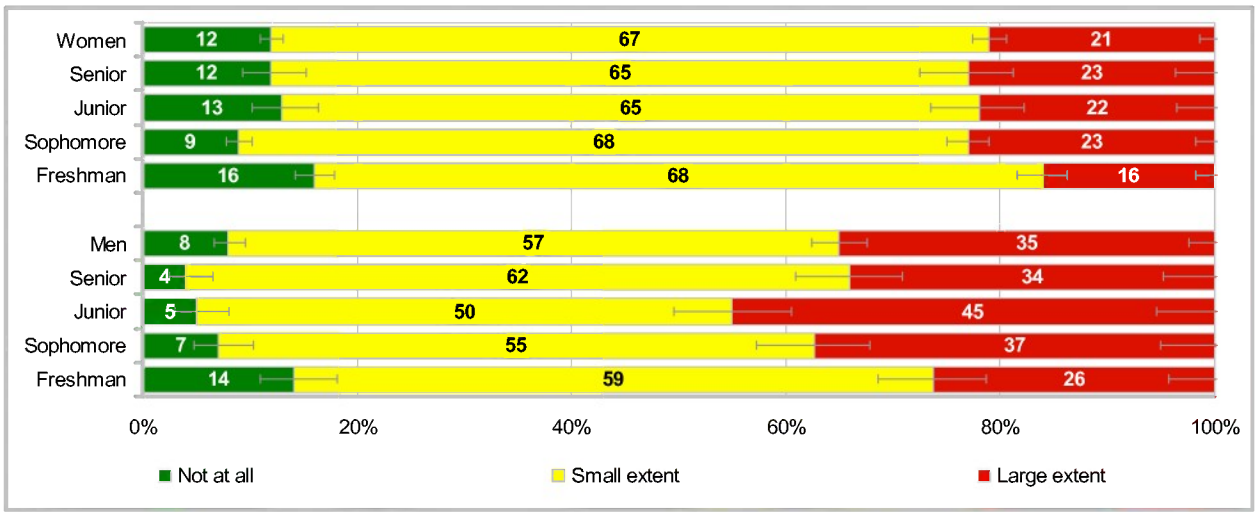
Figure 99.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7e *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 21% of USAFA women and 35% of men indicated, to a large extent, that some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision (Figure 100). Twelve percent of women and 8% of men indicated that women do not falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. Freshman (16%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. Freshman (16%) women were more likely to indicate that women do not falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas sophomore (9%) women were less likely. Junior (45%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas freshman (26%) men were less likely. Freshman (14%) men were more likely to indicate that women do not falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision, whereas senior (4%) men were less likely.

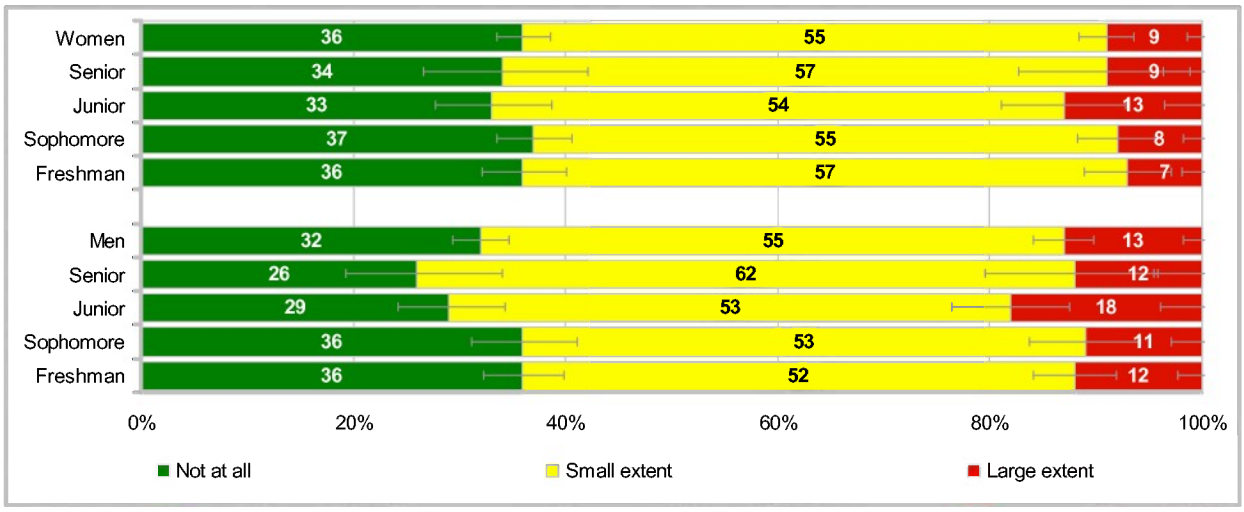
Figure 100.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7e *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 9% of USCGA women and 13% of men indicated, to a large extent, that some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision (Figure 101). Thirty-six percent of women and 32% of men indicated that women do not falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. There were no differences found for USCGA women or men by class year.

Figure 101.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year



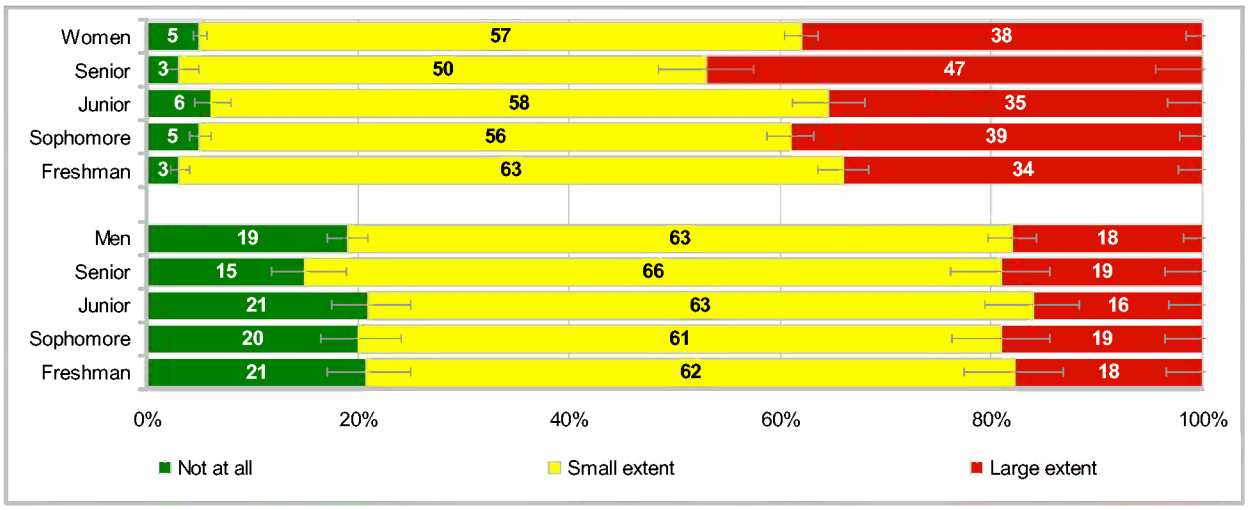
SAGR 2010 Q7e *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

Victim Blaming

Victim blaming is the perception that an individual contributed to or "invited" an assault to occur as a result of his or her dress, behavior, etc. Students were asked whether victim blaming was a deterrent to reporting. To the extent that students believe victim blaming occurs, this belief will act as a greater or lesser deterrent to reporting. This section documents student perceptions that victim blaming could be a deterrent to reporting.

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 38% of USMA women and 18% of men indicated, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy (Figure 102). Five percent of women and 19% of men indicated that victim blaming does not occur at their Academy. Senior (47%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy, whereas freshman (34%) women were less likely. Junior (6%) women were more likely to indicate that victim blaming does not occur at their Academy, whereas senior and freshman (both 3%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

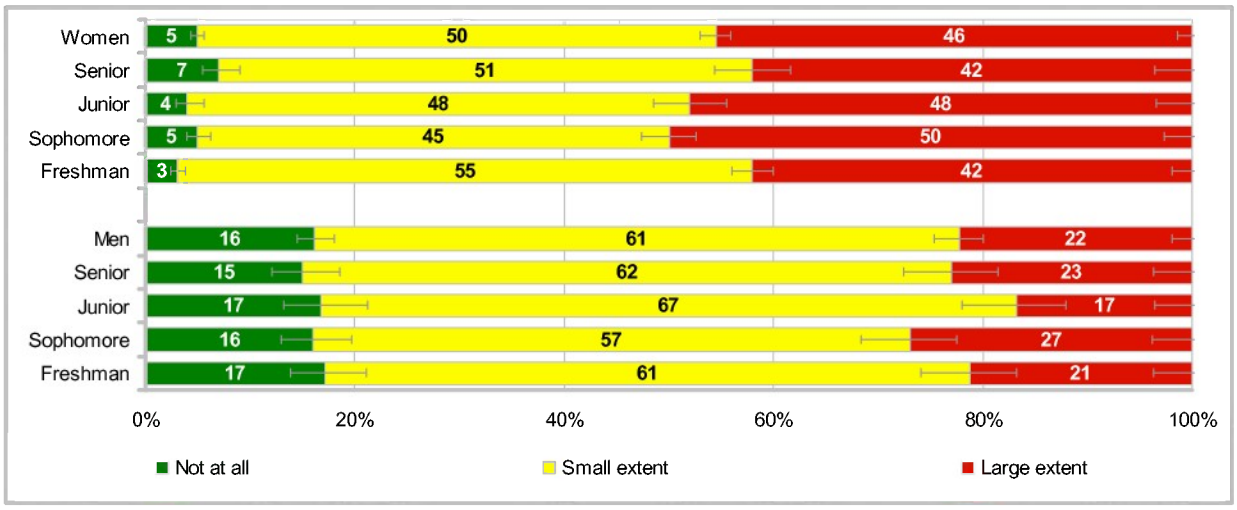
Figure 102.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7f *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 46% of USNA women and 22% of men indicated, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy (Figure 103). Five percent of women and 16% of men indicated that victim blaming does not occur at their Academy. Sophomore (50%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy, whereas freshman (42%) women were less likely. Senior (7%) women were more likely to indicate that victim blaming does not occur at their Academy, whereas freshman (3%) women were less likely. Junior (17%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy.

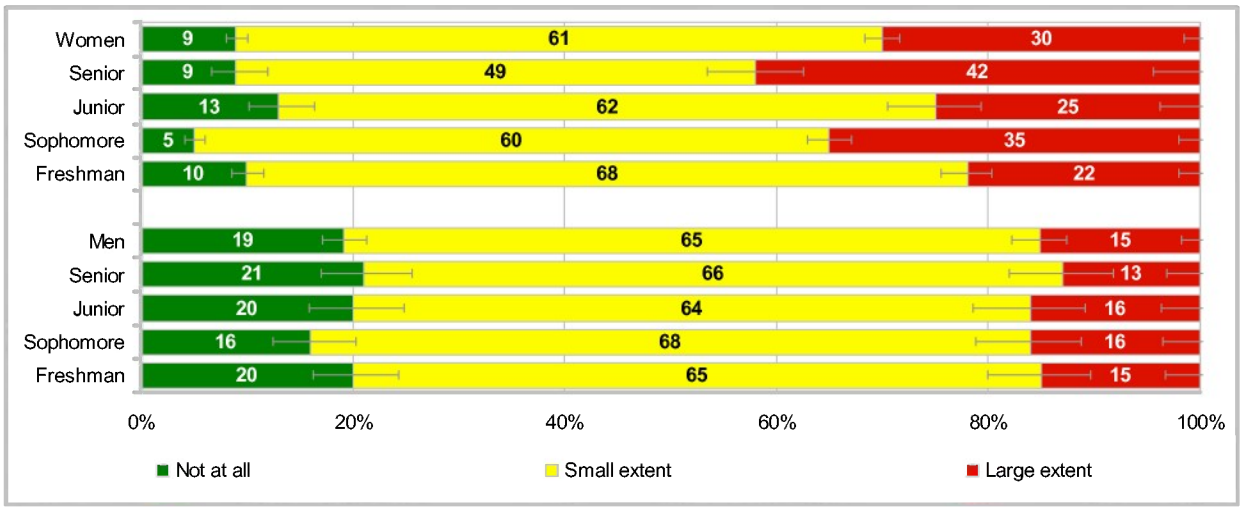
Figure 103.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7f *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 30% of USAFA women and 15% of men indicated, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy (Figure 104). Nine percent of women and 19% of men indicated that victim blaming does not occur at their Academy. Senior (42%) and sophomore (35%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy, whereas junior (25%) and freshman (22%) women were less likely. Junior (13%) women were more likely to indicate that victim blaming does not occur at their Academy, whereas sophomore (5%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

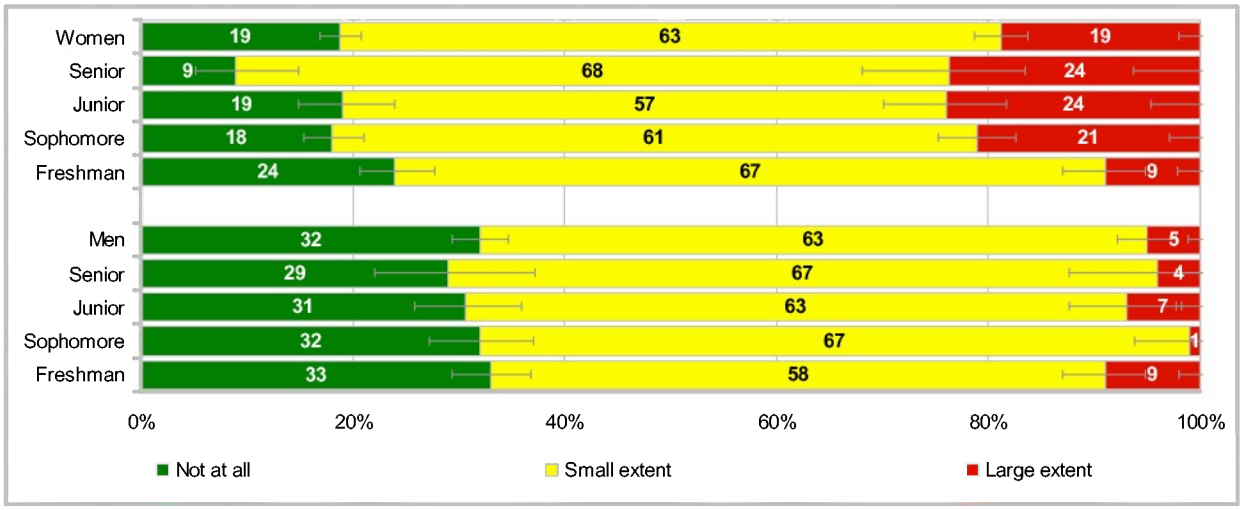
Figure 104.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7f *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 19% of USCGA women and 5% of men indicated, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy (Figure 105). Nineteen percent of women and 32% of men indicated that victim blaming does not occur at their Academy. Junior (24%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy, whereas freshman (9%) women were less likely.[57] Freshman (24%) women were more likely to indicate that victim blaming does not occur at their Academy, whereas senior (9%) women were less likely. Freshman (9%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy, whereas sophomore (1%) were less likely.

Figure 105.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7f *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

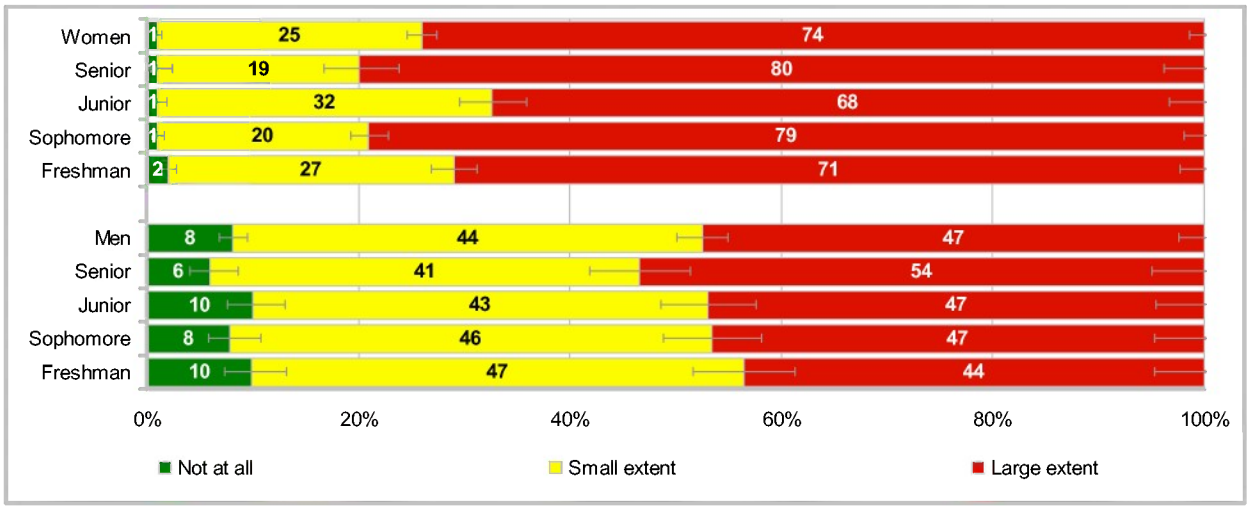
[57]Note that 24% of senior USCGA women also indicated, to a large extent, that victim blaming occurs at their Academy. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Impact of Victim's Reputation on Credibility

Often sexual assault cases lack witnesses or physical evidence that can confirm an assault occurred. When victims of sexual assault make the decision to report their experience, one factor they make take into account is whether they will be believed if it is their word against the offenders. The reputation of a student who reports a sexual assault has a strong influence on his or her credibility, as does the reputation of the offender. This is important because it could lead victims of sexual assault who are not generally liked by their peers or who have reported sexual assault or harassment in the past to be less credible in the eyes of their peers. This section documents student perceptions that reputation could be a deterrent to reporting.

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 74% of USMA women and 47% of men indicated, to a large extent, that a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted (Figure 106). One percent of women and 8% of men indicated that a victim's reputation does not affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. Senior (80%) and sophomore (79%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas junior (68%) and freshman (71%) women were less likely. Senior (54%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted.

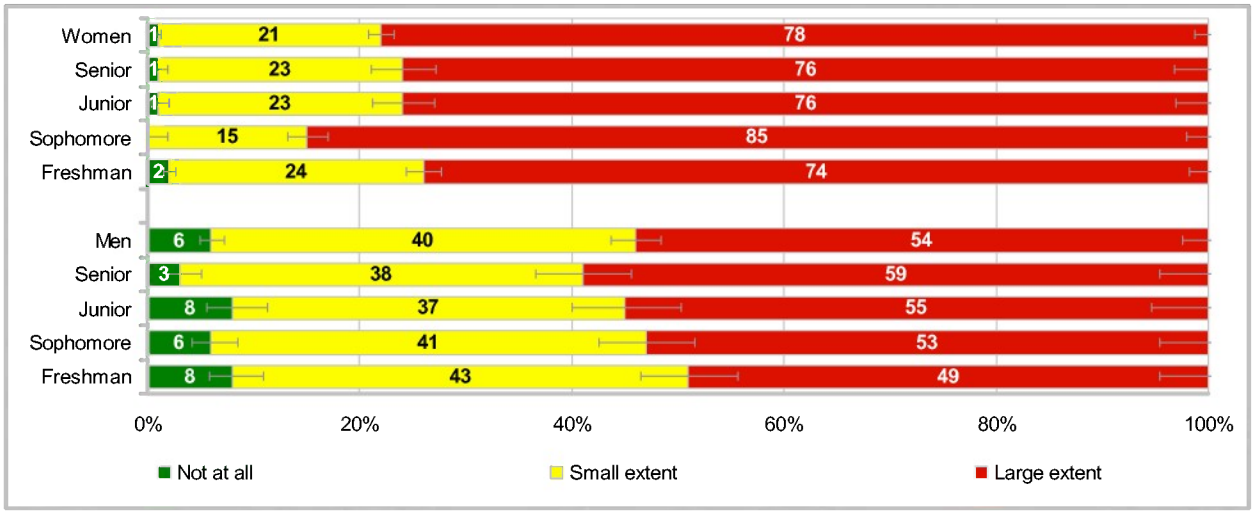
Figure 106.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7g *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 78% of USNA women and 54% of men indicated, to a large extent, that a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted (Figure 107). One percent of women and 6% of men indicated that a victim's reputation does not affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. Sophomore (85%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas freshman (74%) women were less likely. Freshman (2%) women were more likely to indicate that a victim's reputation does not affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas sophomore (0%) women were less likely. Senior (3%) men were less likely to indicate that a victim's reputation does not affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted.

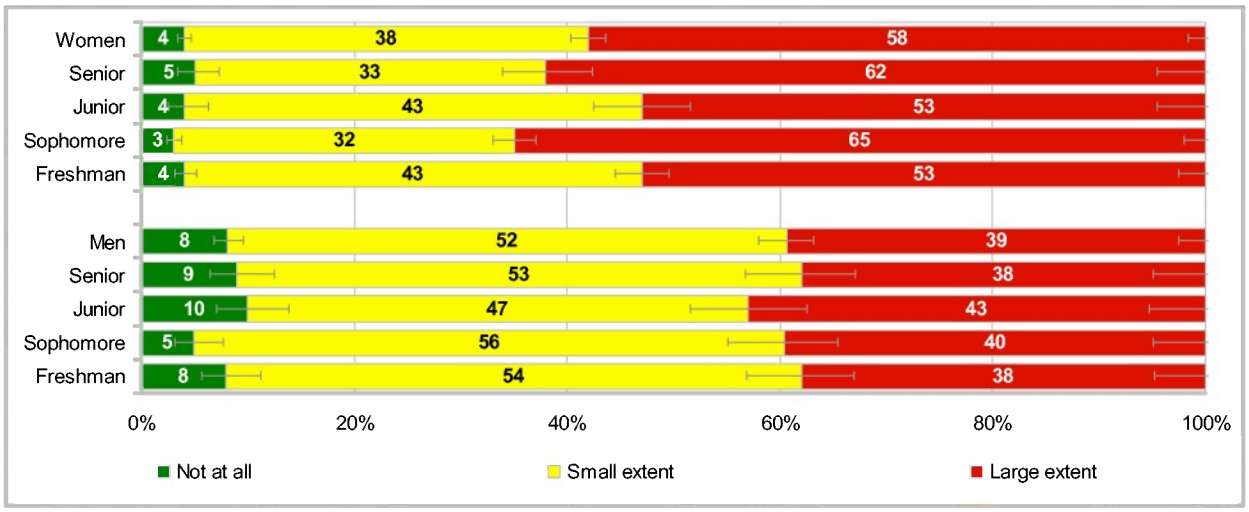
Figure 107.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7g *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 58% of USAFA women and 39% of men indicated, to a large extent, that a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted (Figure 108). Four percent of women and 8% of men indicated that a victim's reputation does not affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. Sophomore (65%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas junior and freshman (both 53%) women were less likely. Sophomore (3%) women were less likely to indicate that a victim's reputation does not affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. Sophomore (5%) men were less likely to indicate that a victim's reputation does not affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted.

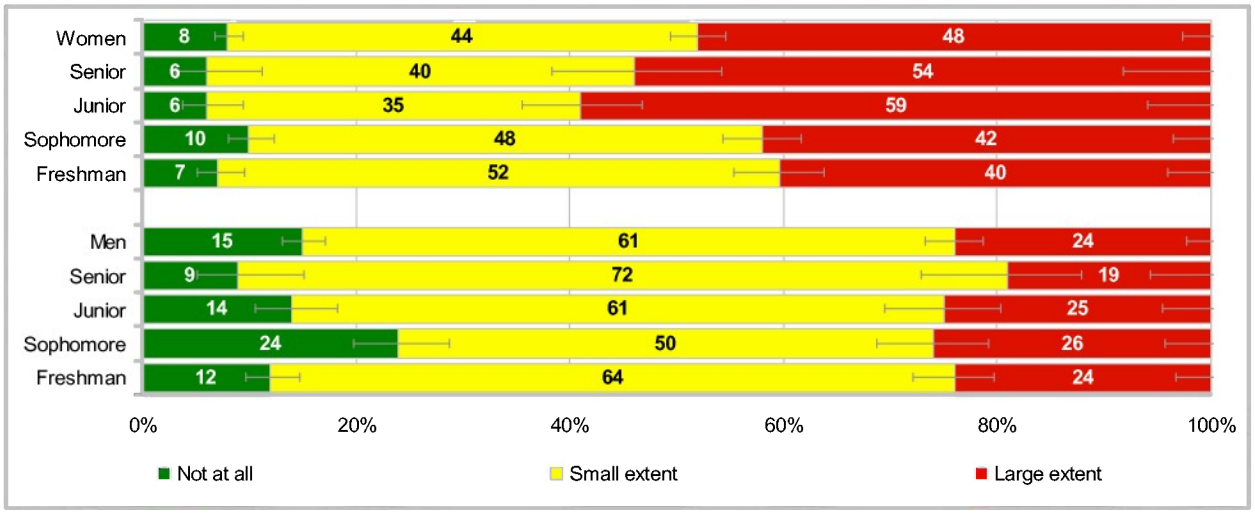
Figure 108.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7g *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 48% of USCGA women and 24% of men indicated, to a large extent, that a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted (Figure 109). Eight percent of women and 15% of men indicated that a victim's reputation does not affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. Junior (59%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas sophomore (42%) and freshman (40%) women were less likely. Sophomore (24%) men were more likely to indicate that a victim's reputation does not affect whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted, whereas senior (9%) men were less likely.

Figure 109.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated Whether Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q7g *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

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 2010* survey contained many training questions comparable to those on the 2005, 2006, and 2008 surveys, the chapter also includes trend analysis of responses by survey year.

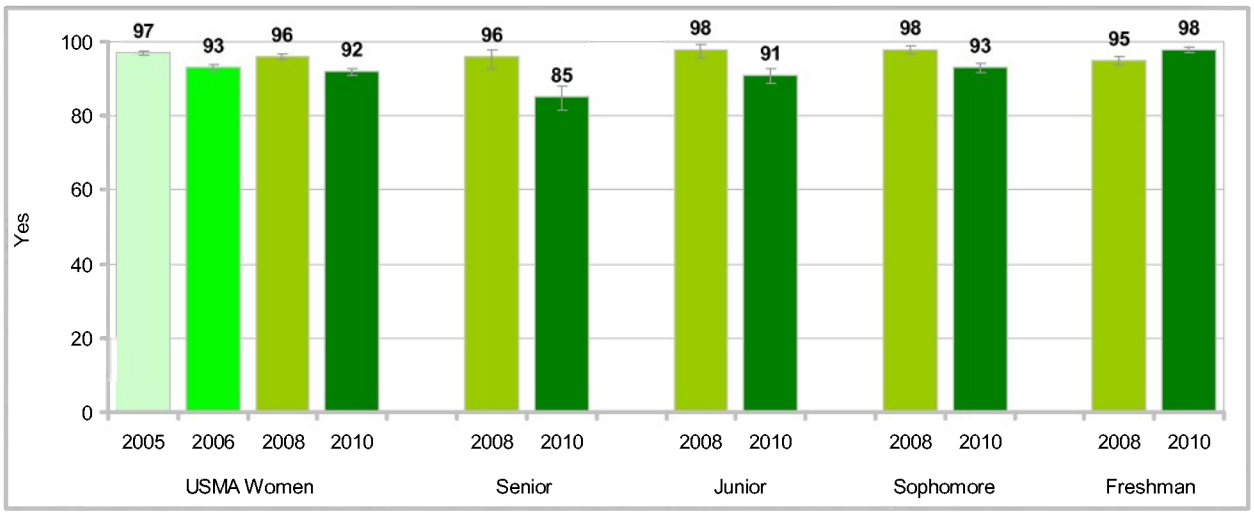
Availability of Sexual Assault Training

Students at each Academy were asked about the effectiveness of the training they received since June 2009 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

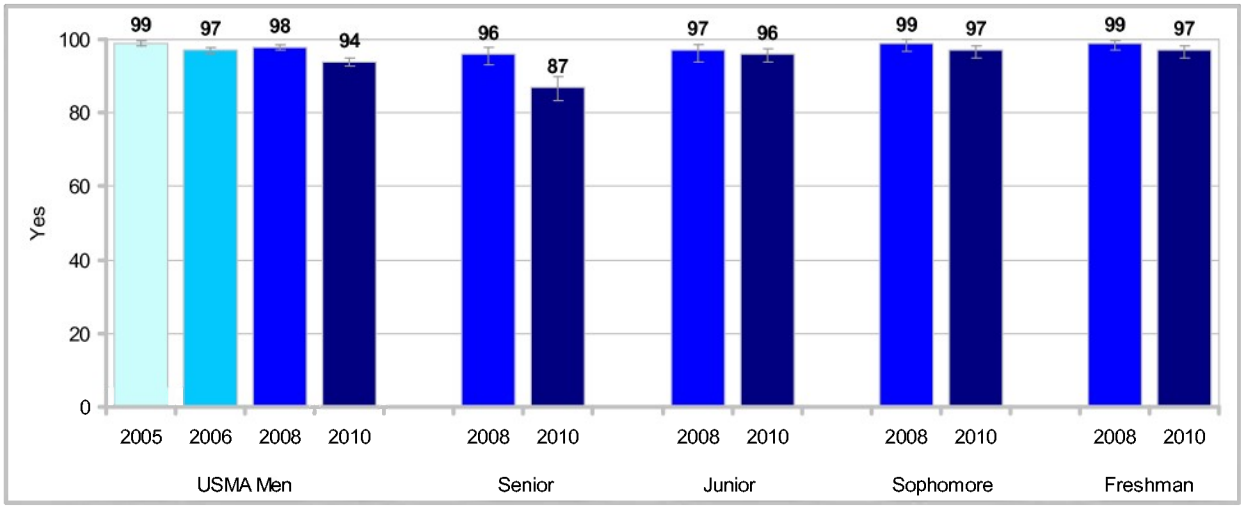
Overall, 92% of women and 94% of men at USMA indicated receiving training in sexual assault in 2010 (Figure 110 and Figure 111). Freshman (98%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training than women in the other class years, whereas senior (85%) women were less likely. Sophomore and freshman (both 97%) men were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training, whereas senior (87%) men were less likely.

Figure 110.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

Figure 111.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

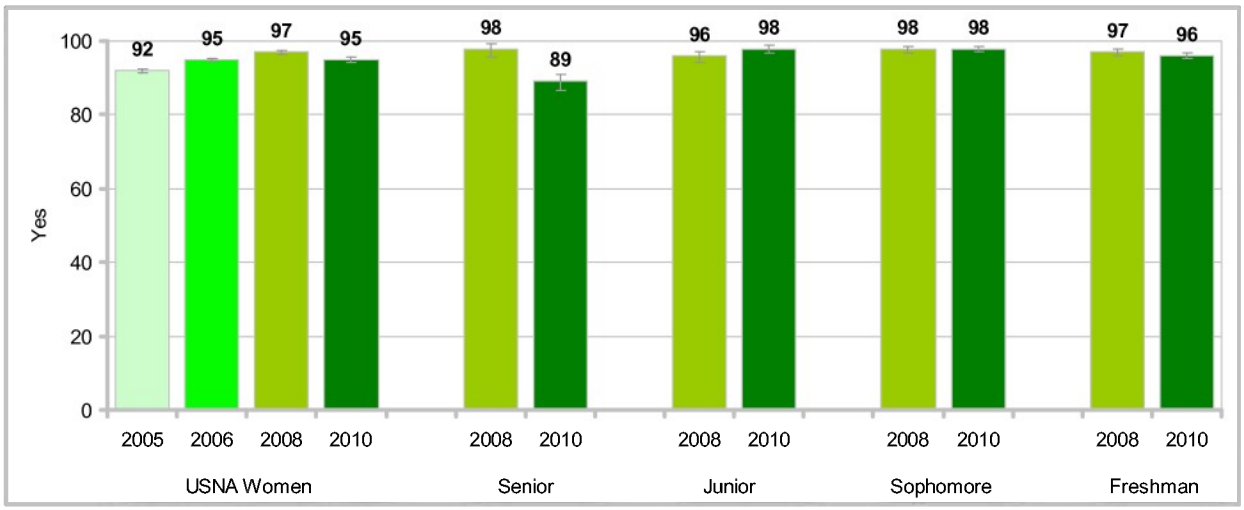
The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated receiving sexual assault training was lower in 2010 than in 2008 and 2005 (92% vs. 96% and 97%, respectively) (Figure

110). The percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were also all lower in 2010 than in 2008; the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 95%). The percentage of men overall who indicated receiving sexual assault training was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (94% vs. 98%, 97%, and 99%, respectively) (Figure 111). The percentage of senior men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (87% vs. 96%).

USNA by Class Year

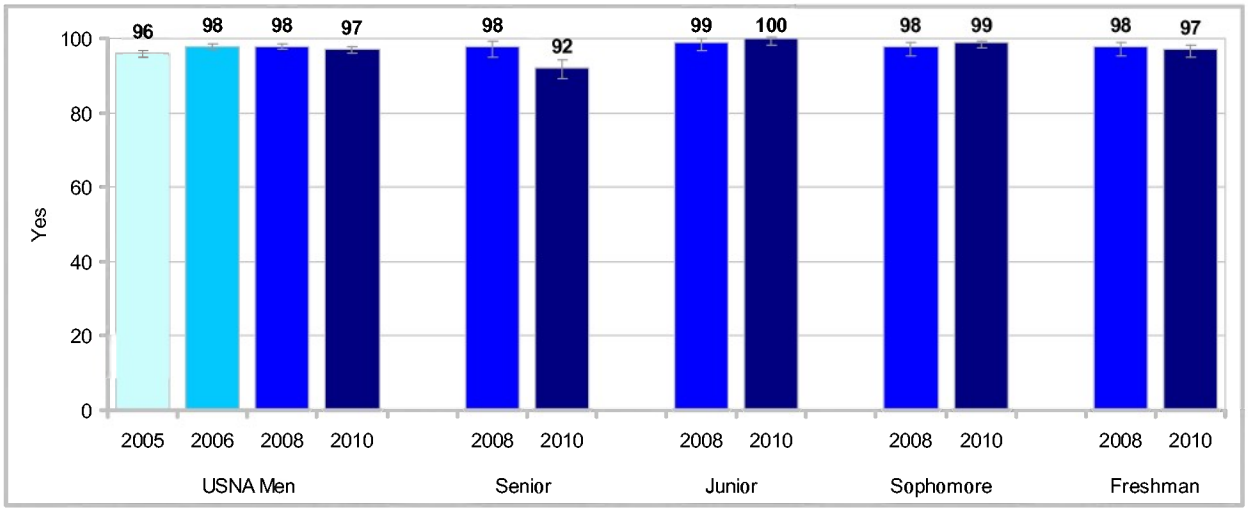
Overall, 95% of women and 97% of men at USNA indicated receiving training in sexual assault in 2010 (Figure 112 and Figure 113). Junior and sophomore (both 98%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training than women in the other class years, whereas senior (89%) women were less likely. Junior (100%) and sophomore (99%) men were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training, whereas senior (92%) men were less likely.

Figure 112.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3*

Figure 113.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3*

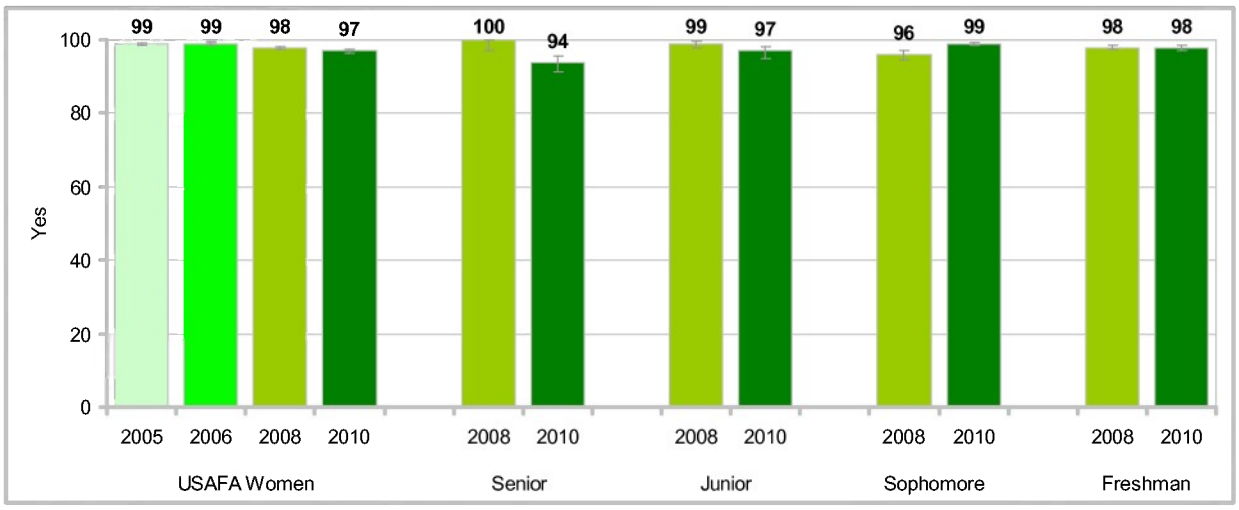
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated receiving sexual assault training was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (95% vs. 97%), but higher than in 2005 (95% vs. 92%) (Figure 112). The percentage of junior women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 96%); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (89% vs. 98%). The percentage of senior men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (92% vs. 98%) (Figure 113).

USAFA by Class Year

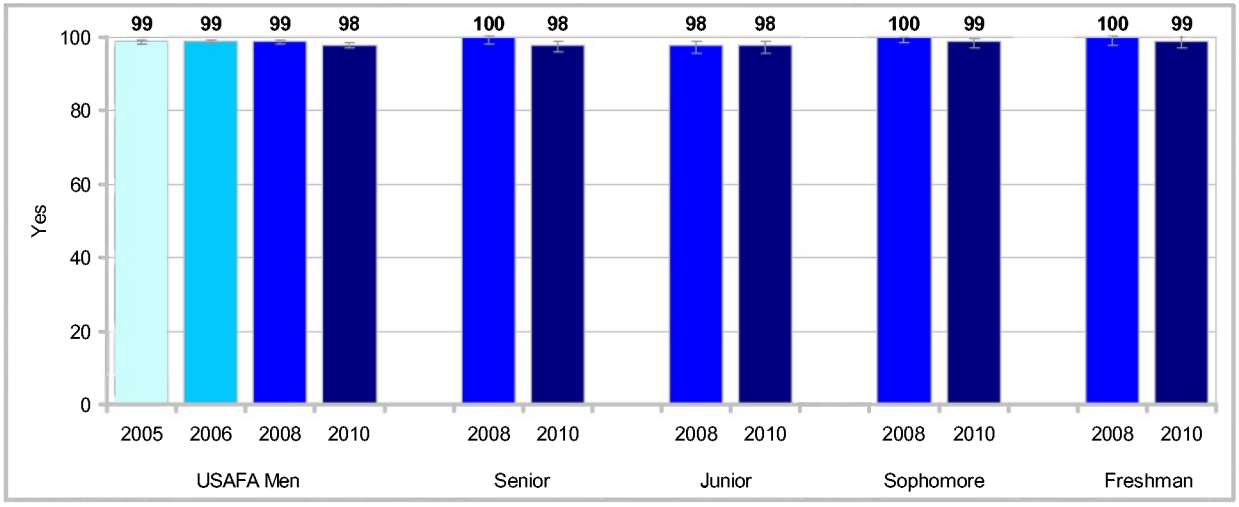
Overall, 97% of women and 98% of men at USAFA indicated receiving training in sexual assault in 2010 (Figure 114 and Figure 115). Sophomore (99%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training than women in the other class years, whereas senior (94%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

Figure 114.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3*

Figure 115.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3*

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

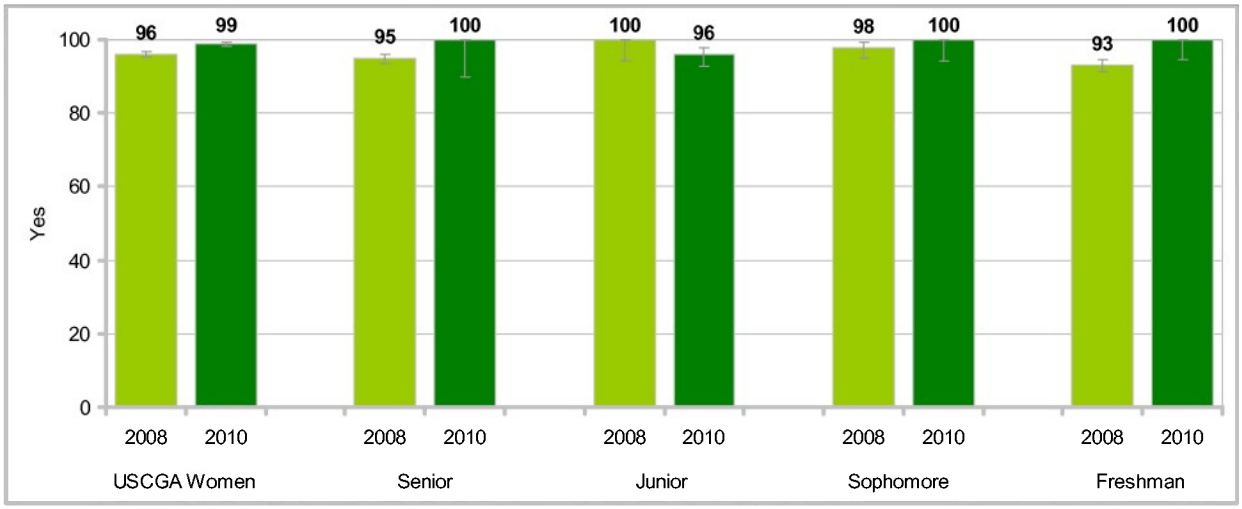
The percentage of sophomore women at USAFA who indicated receiving sexual assault training was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (99% vs. 96%) (Figure 114); the percentages of senior

and junior women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (94% vs. 100% and 97% vs. 99%, respectively). The percentage of senior men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 100%) (Figure 115).

USCGA by Class Year

Overall, 99% of women and 98% of men at USCGA indicated receiving training in sexual assault in 2010 (Figure 116 and Figure 117). Senior, sophomore, and freshman (all 100%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training than women in the other class years, whereas junior (96%) women were less likely. Senior (100%) men were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training.

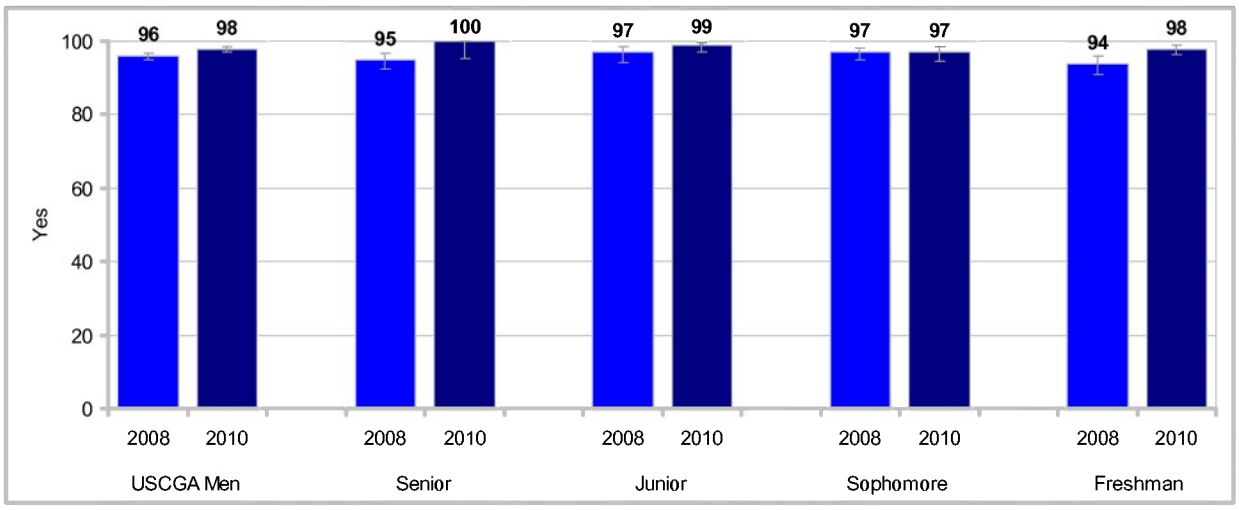
Figure 116.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4

Figure 117.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated receiving sexual assault training was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (99% vs. 96%) (Figure 116). The percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008; the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (96% vs. 100%). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 96%) (Figure 117). The percentages of senior and freshman men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (100% vs. 95% and 98% vs. 94%, respectively).

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

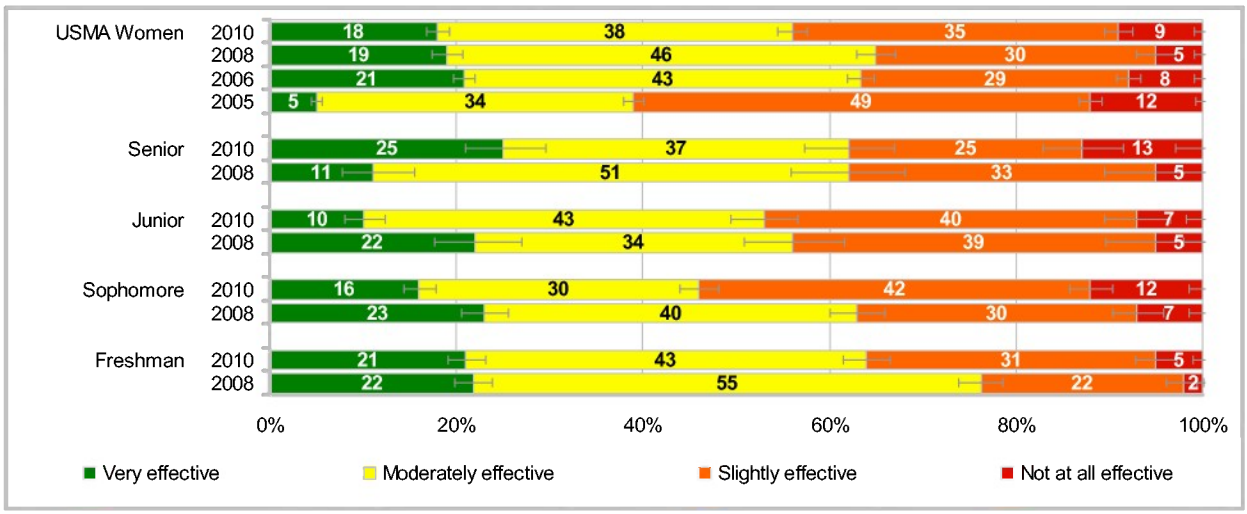
Students at each Academy were asked whether the training they received in sexual assault since June 2009 was effective in reducing/preventing the incidence of sexual assault at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was very effective, moderately effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective in achieving this result.

USMA by Class Year

In 2010, 18% of women (Figure 118) and 22% of men at USMA (Figure 119) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Nine percent of women and 7% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Senior (25%) and freshman (21%) women were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than women in the other class years, whereas junior (10%) women were less likely. Sophomore (12%) women were more likely to

indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas freshman (5%) women were less likely.[58] Senior (16%) men were less likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults.

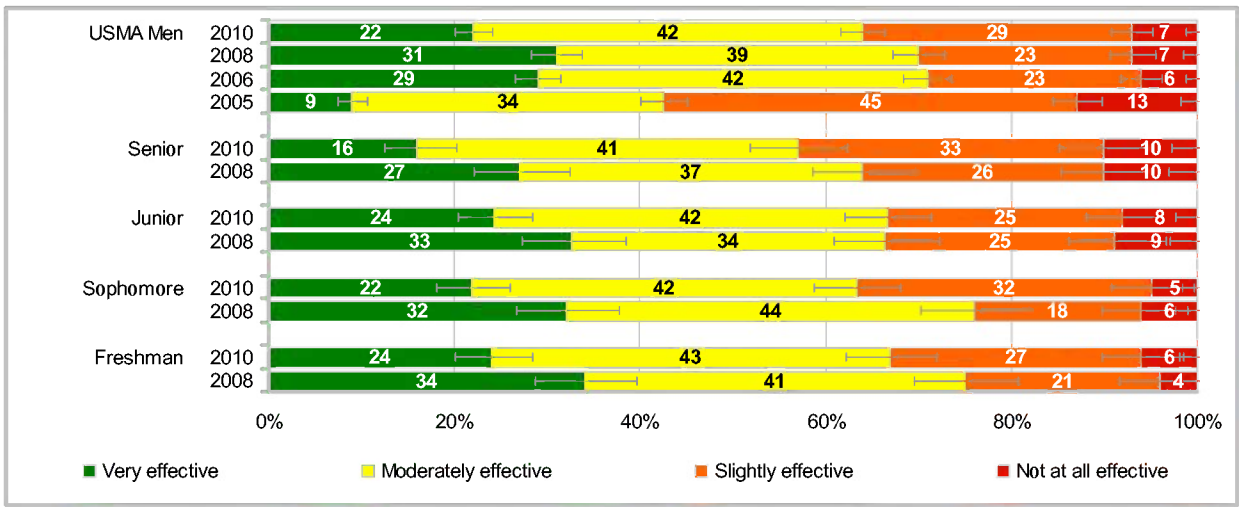
Figure 118.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±7*

[58]Note that 13% of senior USMA women also indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assault. 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.

Figure 119.
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 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

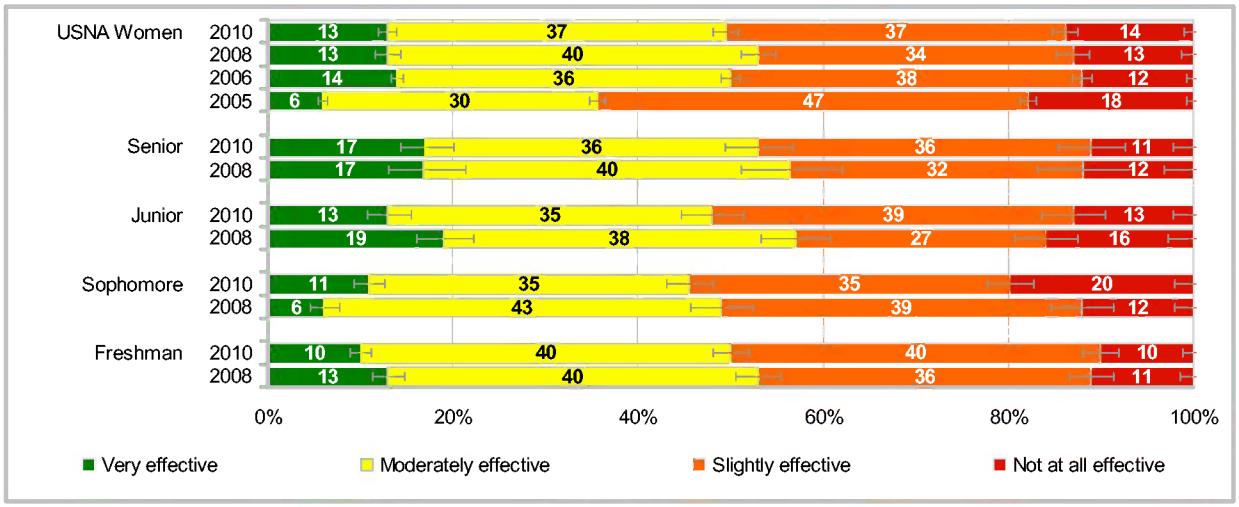
The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (18% vs. 21%), but higher in 2010 than in 2005 (18% vs. 5%) (Figure 118). The percentage of senior women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (25% vs. 11%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 22% and 16% vs. 23%, 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 higher in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 5%), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (9% vs. 12%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all higher in 2010 than in 2008.

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (22% vs. 31% and 29%, respectively), but higher in 2010 than in 2005 (22% vs. 9%); the percentages of men in all class years were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 119). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2010 than in 2005 (7% vs. 13%).

USNA by Class Year

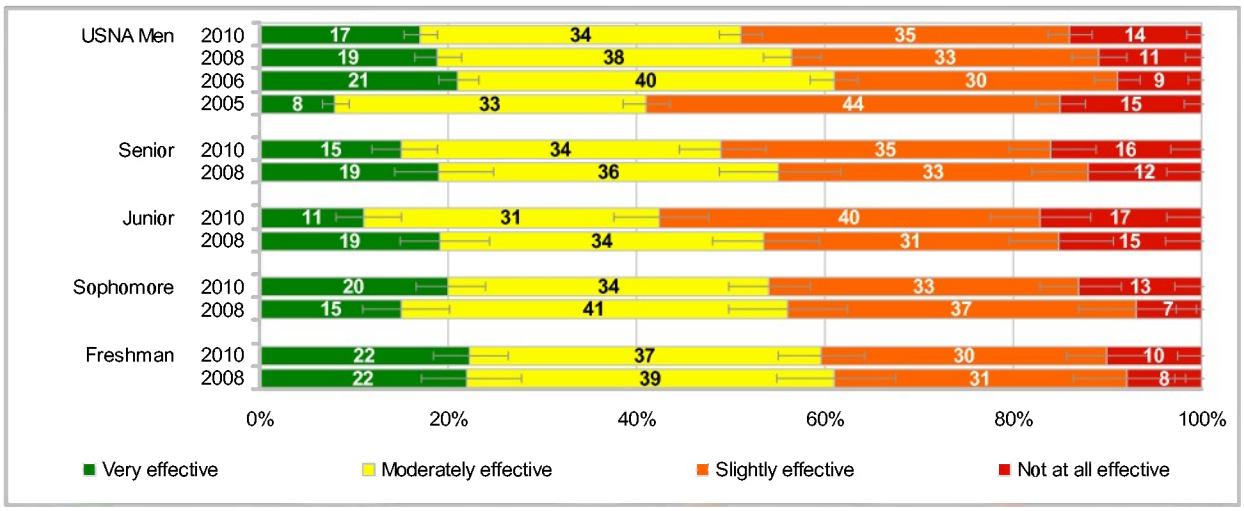
In 2010, 13% of women (Figure 120) and 17% of men at USNA (Figure 121) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Both fourteen percent of women and men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Senior (17%) women were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (10%) women were less likely. Sophomore (20%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective, whereas senior (11%) and freshman (10%) women were less likely. Freshman (22%) men were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults, whereas junior (11%) men were less likely. Freshman (10%) men were less likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults.

Figure 120.
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 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

Figure 121.
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 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±7*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

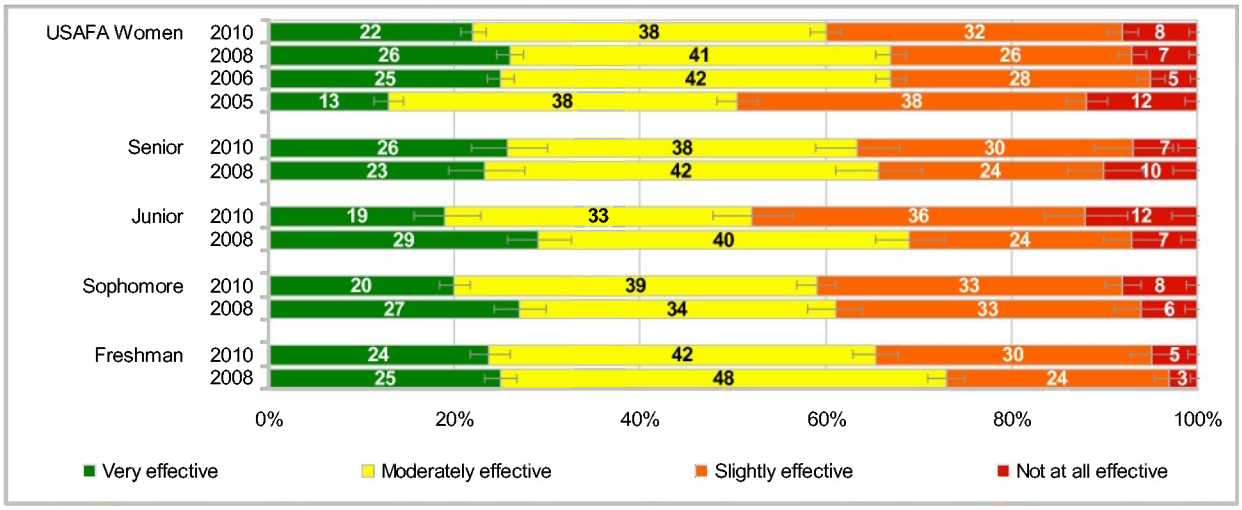
The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2010 than in 2005 (13% vs. 6%) (Figure 120). The percentage of sophomore women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 6%); the percentages of junior and freshman women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 19% and 10% vs. 13%, 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 higher in 2010 than in 2006 (14% vs. 12%), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (14% vs. 18%); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (20% vs. 12%).

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (17% vs. 21%), but higher in 2010 than in 2005 (17% vs. 8%); the percentage of junior men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 19%) (Figure 121). The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (14% vs. 11% and 9%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 7%).

USAFA by Class Year

In 2010, 22% of women (Figure 122) and 30% of men at USAFA (Figure 123) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Eight percent of women and 7% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Junior (12%) 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 (5%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

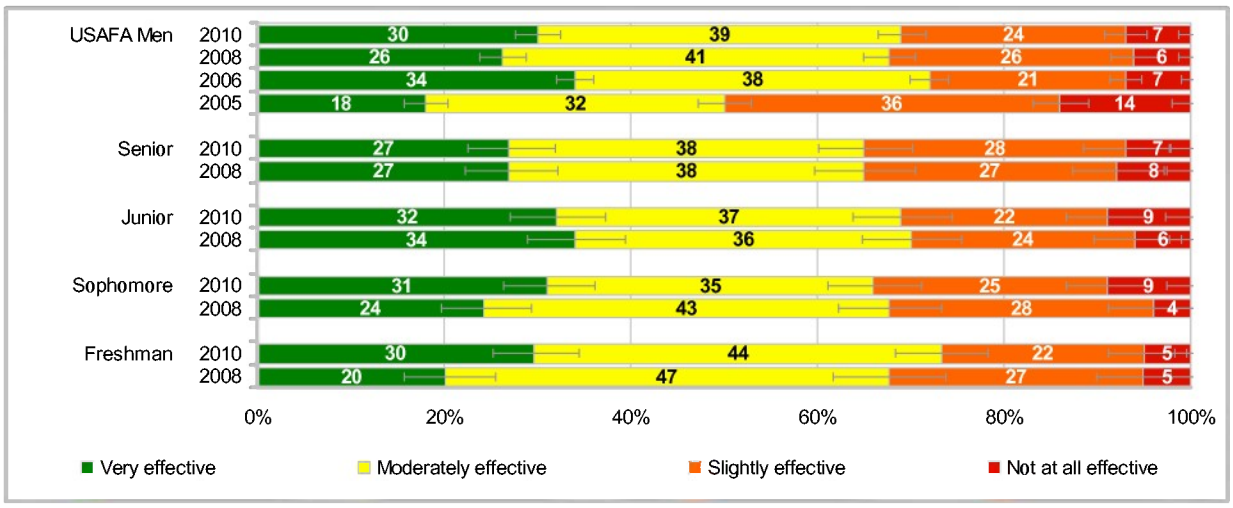
Figure 122.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5

Figure 123.
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 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

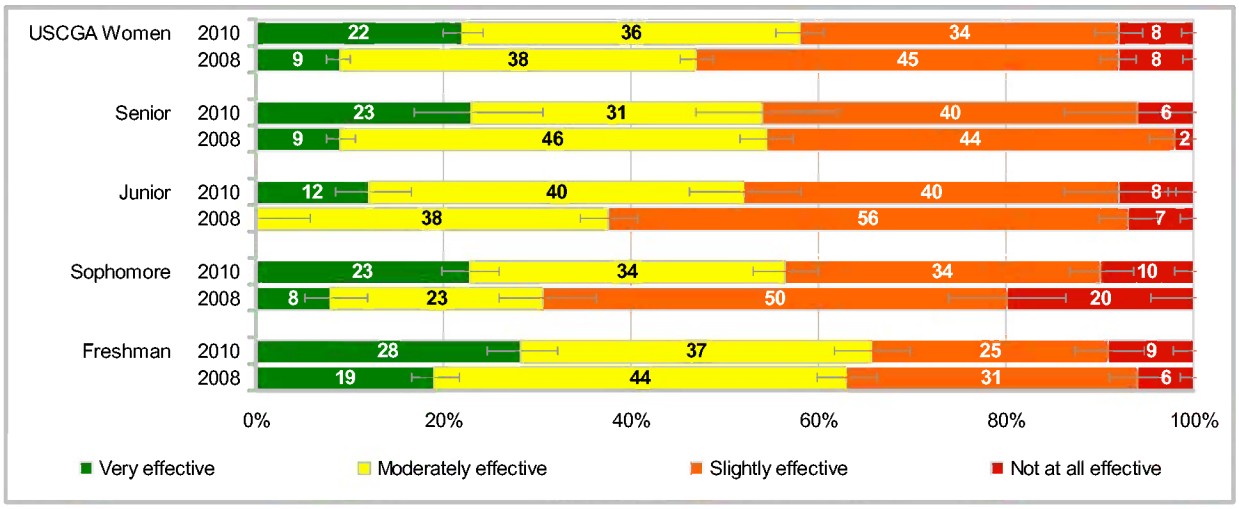
The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (22% vs. 26% and 25%, respectively), but higher in 2010 than in 2005 (22% vs. 13%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 29% and 20% vs. 27%, respectively) (Figure 122). The percentage of women overall who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (8% vs. 5%), but lower than in 2005 (8% vs. 12%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all higher in 2010 than in 2008.

The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2005 (30% vs. 26% and 18%, respectively), but lower than in 2006 (30% vs. 34%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (31% vs. 24% and 30% vs. 20%, respectively) (Figure 123). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2010 than in 2005 (7% vs. 14%); the percentage of sophomore men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 4%).

USCGA by Class Year

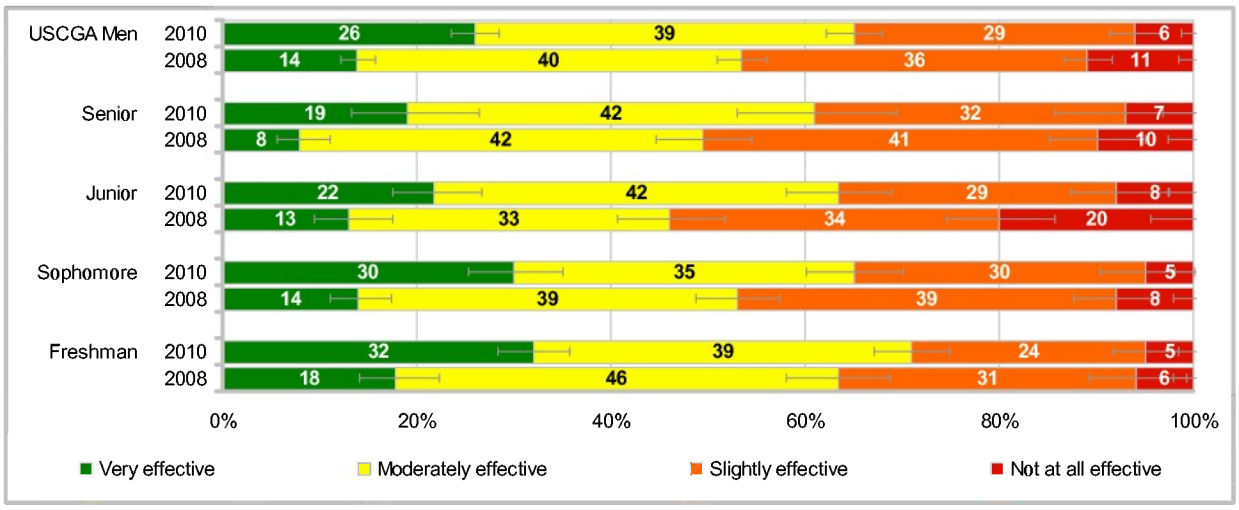
In 2010, 22% of women (Figure 124) and 26% of men at USCGA (Figure 125) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Eight percent of women and 6% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults. Freshman (28%) women were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults than women in the other class years, whereas junior (12%) women were less likely. Freshman (32%) men were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults.

Figure 124.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±9*

Figure 125.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5b *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (22% vs. 9%); this finding was true of women in all class years (Figure 124). The percentages of senior and freshman women who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 2% and 9% vs. 6%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (10% vs. 20%).

The percentage of men overall at USCGA who indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (26% vs. 14%); this finding was true of men in all class years (Figure 125). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual assault training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual assaults was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 11%); the percentage of junior men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (8% vs. 20%).

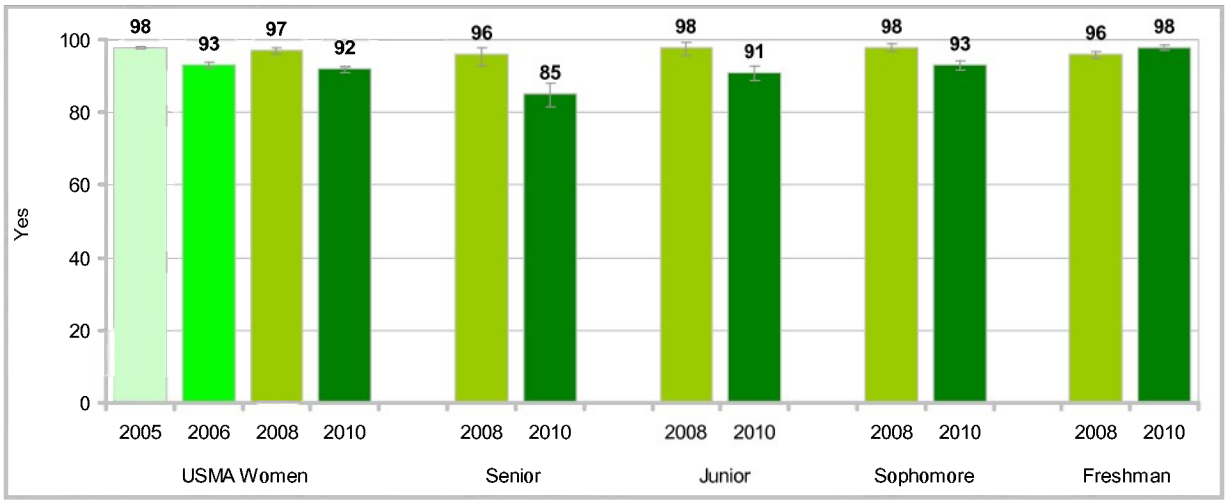
Availability of Sexual Harassment Training

Students at each Academy were asked about the effectiveness of the training they received since June 2009 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

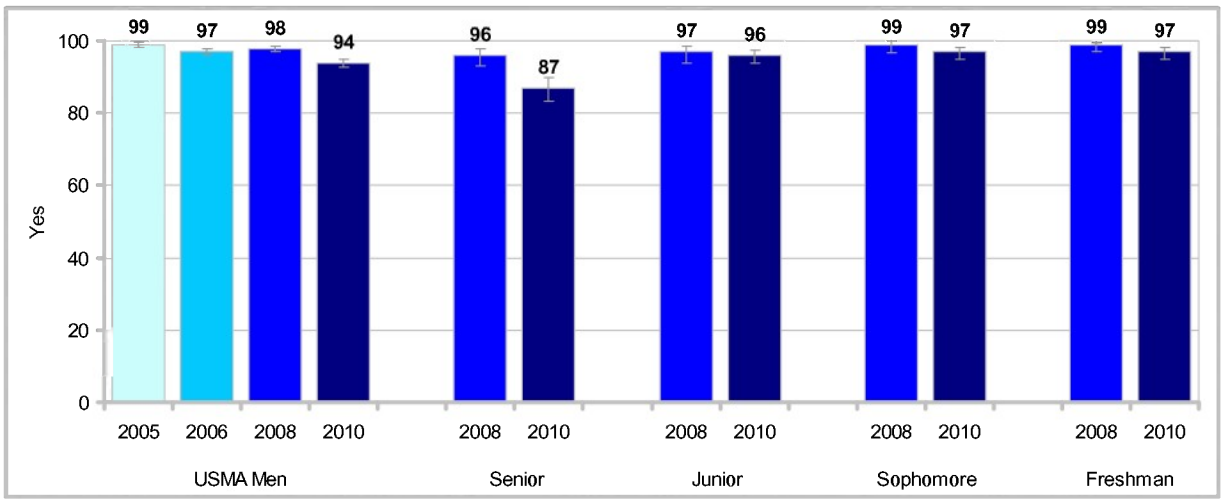
Overall, 92% of women and 94% of men at USMA indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in 2010 (Figure 126 and Figure 127). Freshman (98%) women were more likely to indicate they received training in sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas senior (85%) women were less likely. Sophomore and freshman (both 97%) men were more likely to indicate they received training in sexual harassment, whereas senior (87%) men were less likely.

Figure 126.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

Figure 127.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

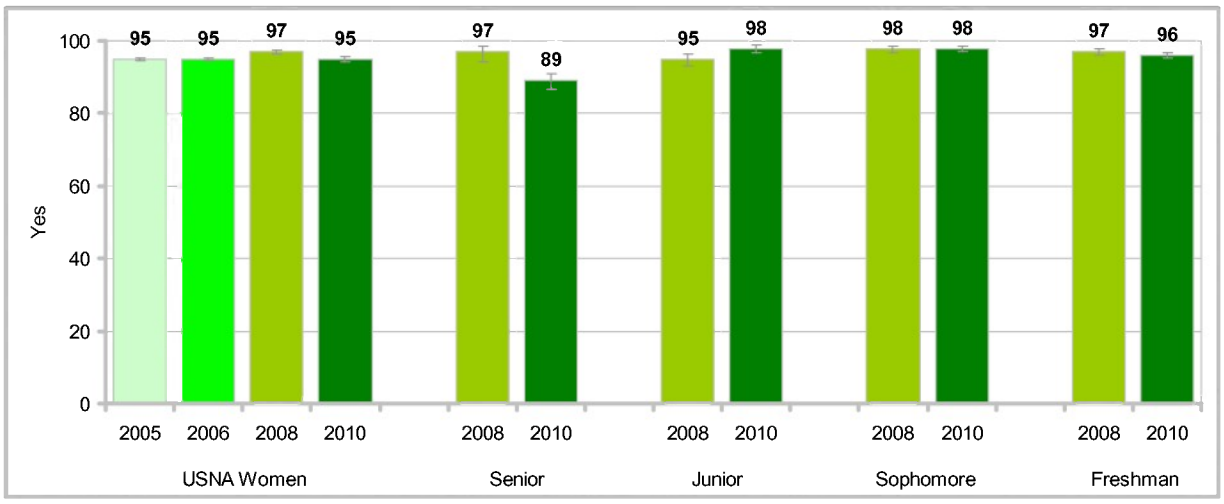
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated receiving sexual harassment training was lower in 2010 than in 2008 and 2005 (92% vs. 97% and 98%, respectively) (Figure 126). The percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were also all lower in 2010 than in 2008; the percentage of freshman women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 96%). The percentage of men overall was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (94% vs. 98%, 97%, and 99%, respectively) (Figure 127). The percentages of senior and freshman men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (87% vs. 96% and 97% vs. 99%, respectively).

USNA by Class Year

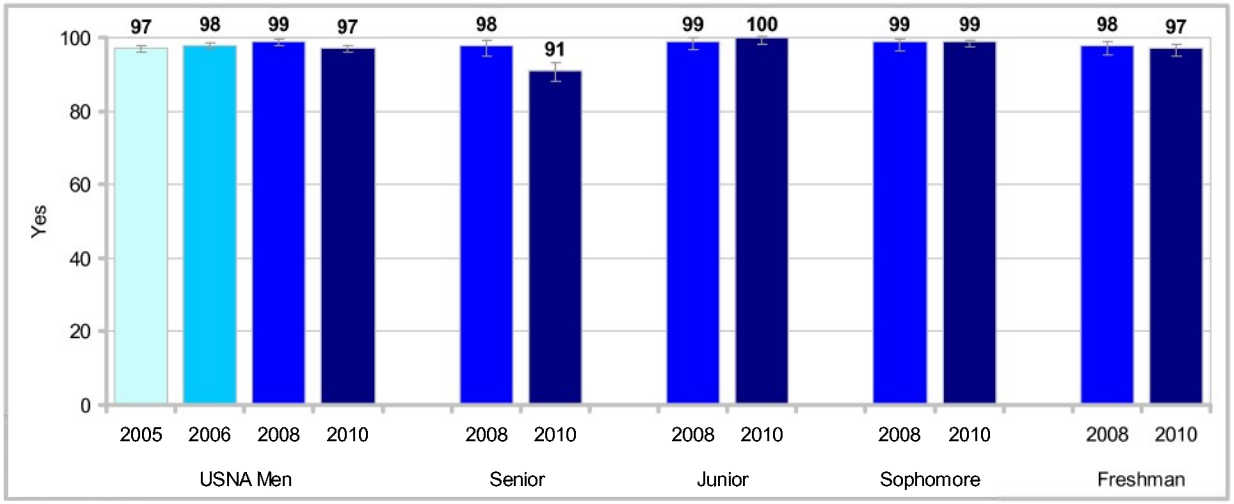
Overall, 95% of women and 97% of men at USNA indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in 2010 (Figure 128 and Figure 129). Junior and sophomore (both 98%) women were more likely to indicate they received training in sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas senior (89%) women were less likely. Junior (100%) and sophomore (99%) men were more likely to indicate they received training in sexual harassment, whereas senior (91%) men were less likely.

Figure 128.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3*

Figure 129.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

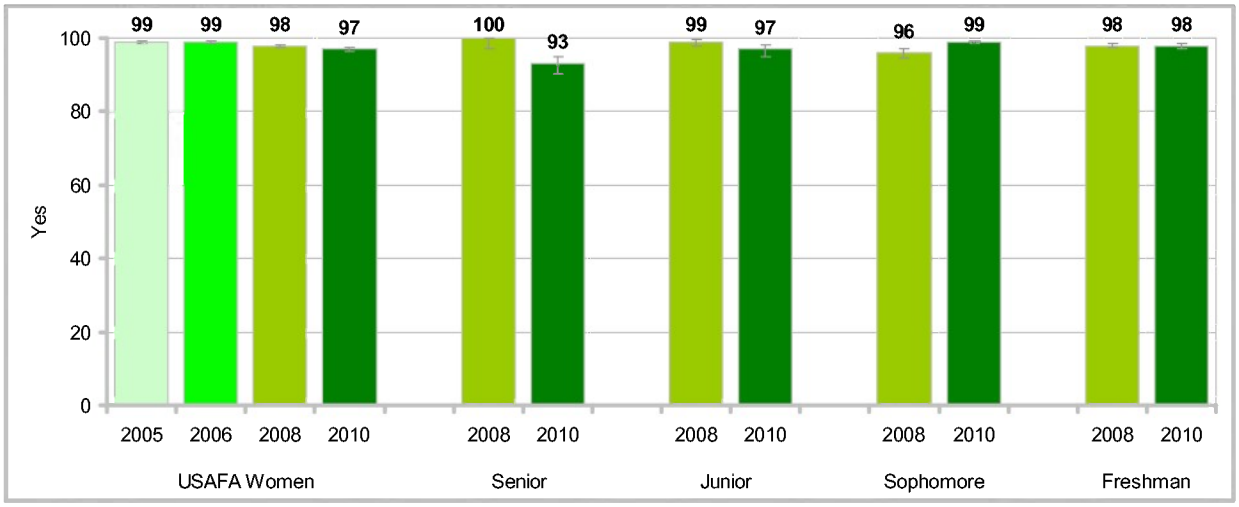
The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated receiving sexual harassment training was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (95% vs. 97%) (Figure 128). The percentage of senior women was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (89% vs. 97%); the percentage of junior women was

higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 95%). The percentage of men overall was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (97% vs. 99%) (Figure 129); the percentage of senior men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (91% vs. 98%).

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 97% of women and 98% of men at USAFA indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in 2010 (Figure 130 and Figure 131). Sophomore (99%) women were more likely to indicate they received training in sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas senior (93%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

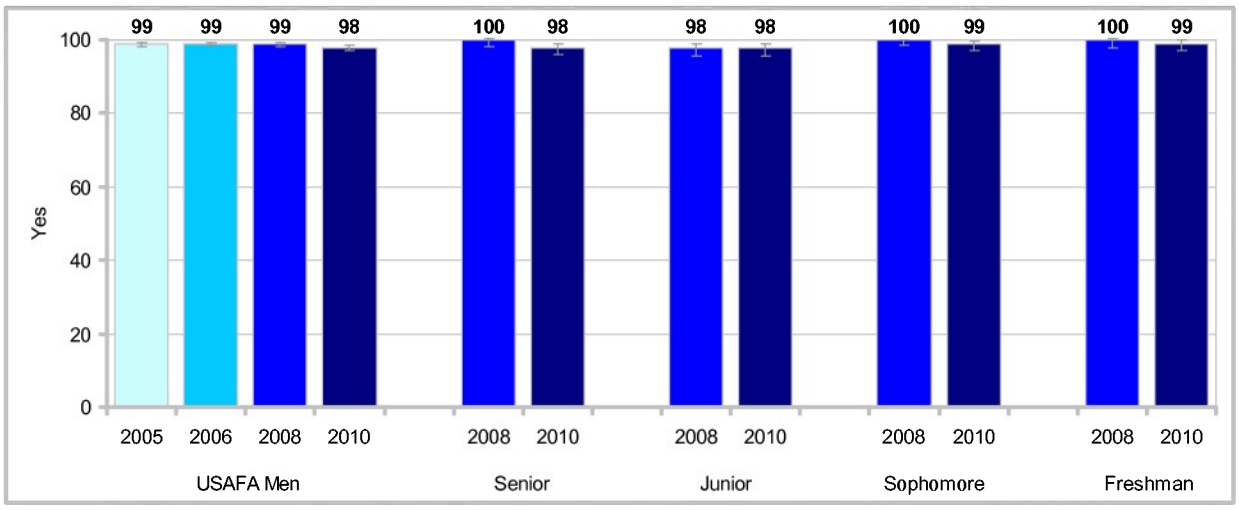
Figure 130.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3

Figure 131.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±3*

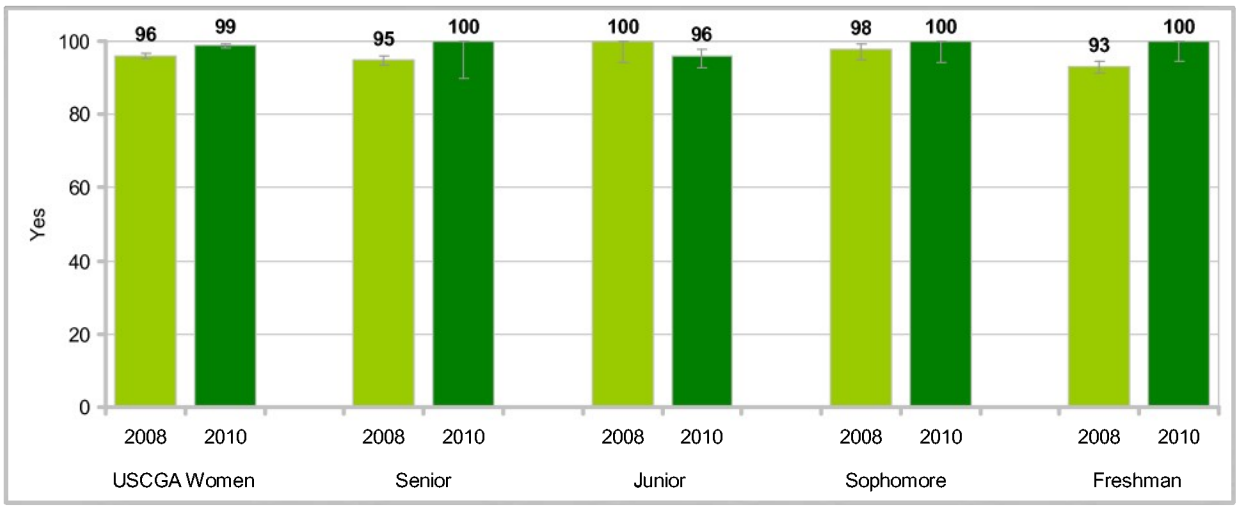
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage women overall at USAFA who indicated receiving sexual harassment training was lower in 2010 than in 2006 and 2005 (97% vs. 99% and 99%, respectively) (Figure 130). The percentages of senior and junior women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (93% vs. 100% and 97% vs. 99%, respectively); the percentage of sophomore women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (99% vs. 96%). The percentage of senior men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 100%) (Figure 131).

USCGA by Class Year

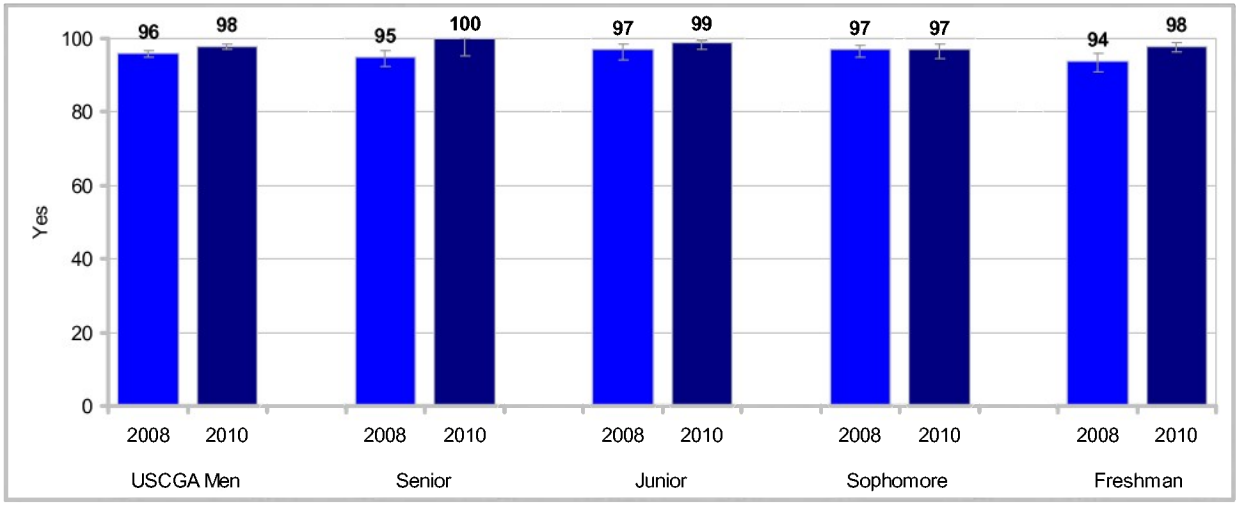
Overall, 99% of women and 98% of men at USCGA indicated receiving training in sexual harassment in 2010 (Figure 132 and Figure 133). Senior, sophomore, and freshman (all 100%) women were more likely to indicate they received sexual harassment training than women in the other class years, whereas junior (96%) women were less likely. Senior (100%) men were more likely to indicate they received sexual harassment training.

Figure 132.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

Figure 133.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±4*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated receiving sexual harassment training was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (99% vs. 96%) (Figure 132). The percentages of

senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008; the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (96% vs. 100%). The percentage of men overall was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 96%) (Figure 133). The percentages of senior and freshman men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (100% vs. 95% and 98% vs. 94%, respectively).

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training

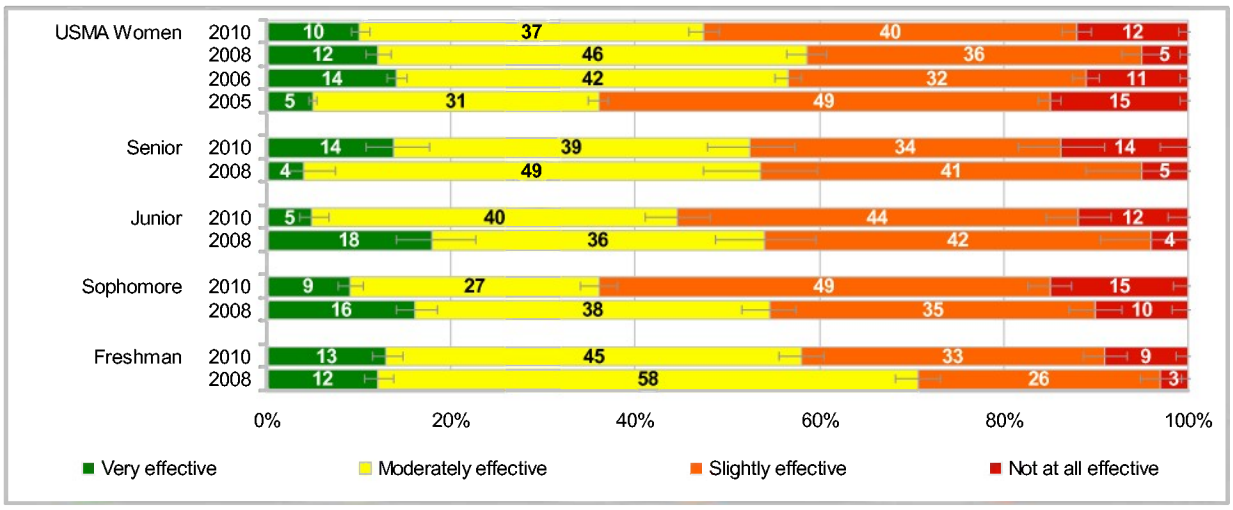
Students at each Academy were asked whether the training they received in sexual harassment since June 2009 was effective in reducing/preventing the incidence of sexual harassment at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was very effective, moderately effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective in achieving this result.

USMA by Class Year

In 2010, 10% of women (Figure 134) and 18% of men at USMA (Figure 135) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Twelve percent of women and 8% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Freshman (13%) women were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment than women in the other class years, whereas junior (5%) women were less likely.[59] Sophomore (15%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment, whereas freshman (9%) women were less likely. Sophomore (5%) men were less likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment.

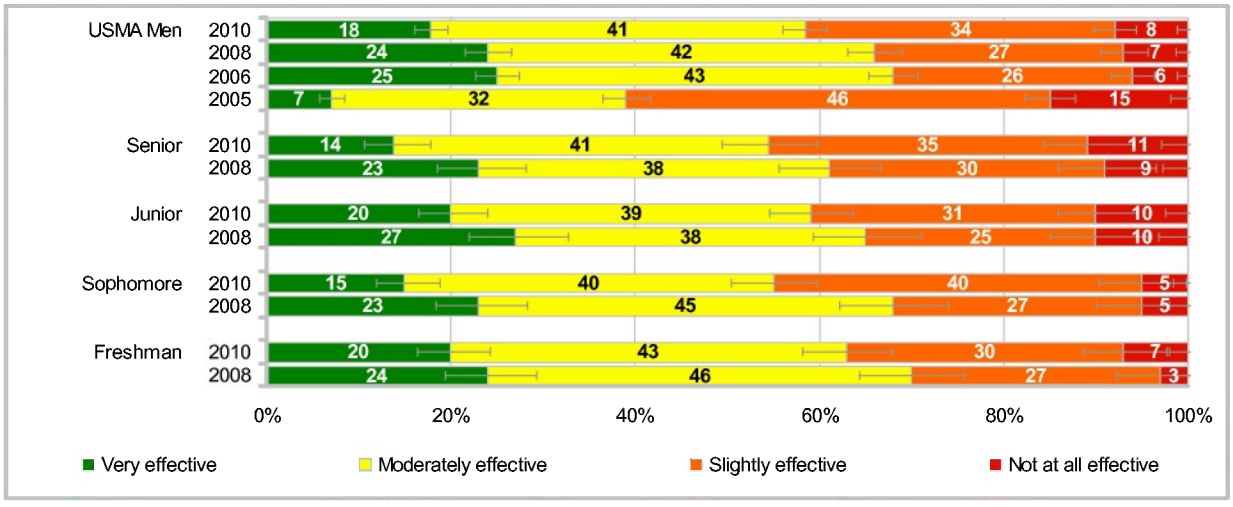
[59]Note that 14% of senior USMA women also indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Figure 134.
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 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±7*

Figure 135.
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 2010 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 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (10% vs. 12% and 14%, respectively), but higher than in 2005 (10% vs. 5%)

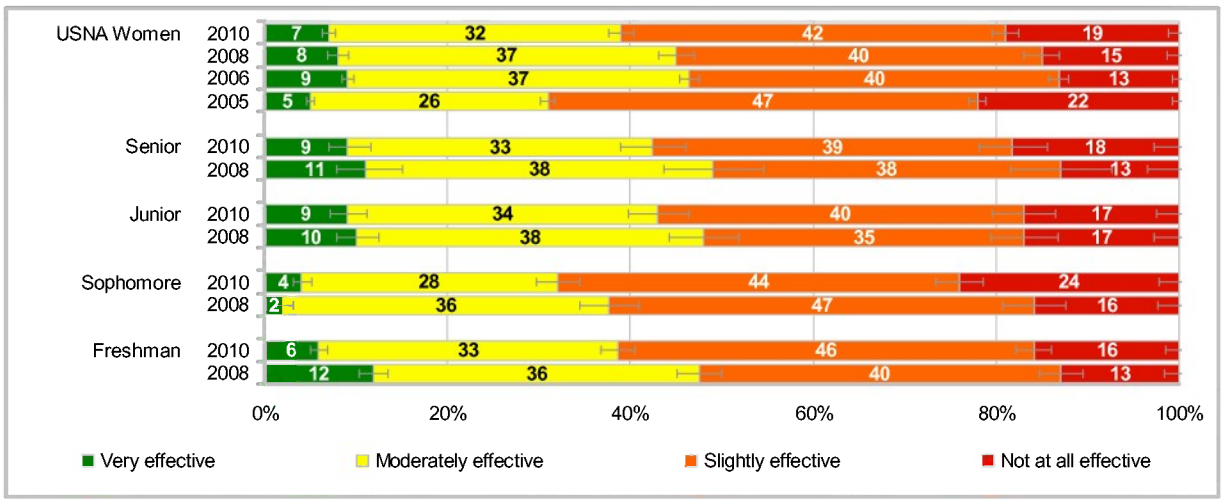
(Figure 134). The percentage of senior women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 4%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 18% and 9% vs. 16%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (12% vs. 5%), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (12% vs. 15%); the percentages of women in all class years were higher in 2010 than in 2008.

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (18% vs. 24% and 25%, respectively), but higher in 2010 than in 2005 (18% vs. 7%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men were all lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 135). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (8% vs. 6%), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (8% vs. 15%); the percentage of freshman men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 3%).

USNA by Class Year

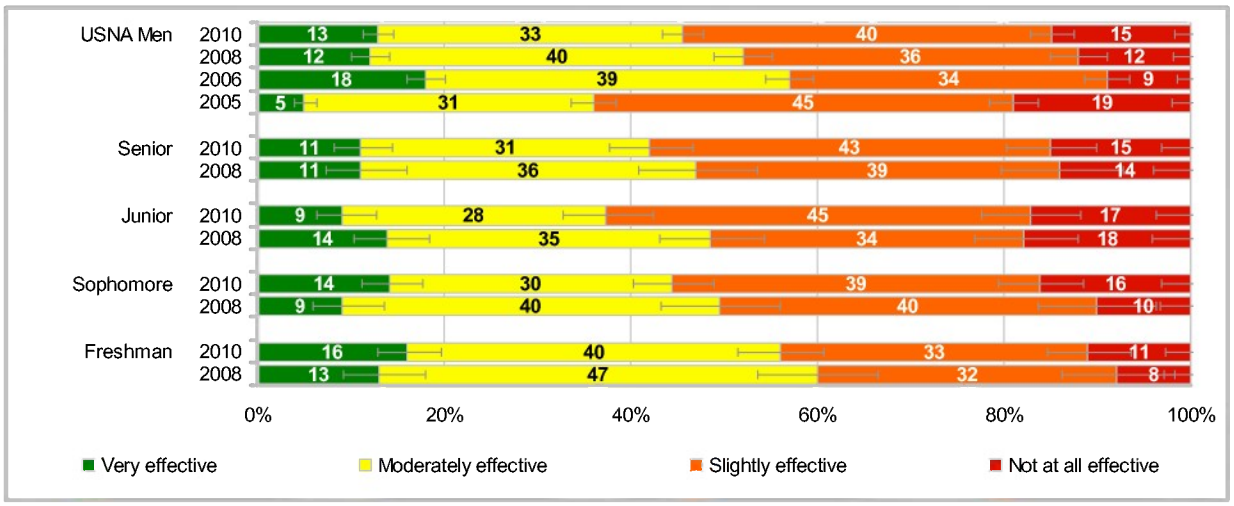
In 2010, 7% of women (Figure 136) and 13% of men at USNA (Figure 137) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Nineteen percent of women and 15% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Senior and junior (both 9%) 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 (4%) women were less likely. Sophomore (24%) women were more likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment, whereas freshman (16%) women were less likely. Freshman (11%) men were less likely to indicate their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment.

Figure 136.
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 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

Figure 137.
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 2010 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 lower in 2010 than in 2006 (7% vs. 9%), but higher in 2010 than in 2005 (7% vs. 5%) (Figure 136). The percentage of

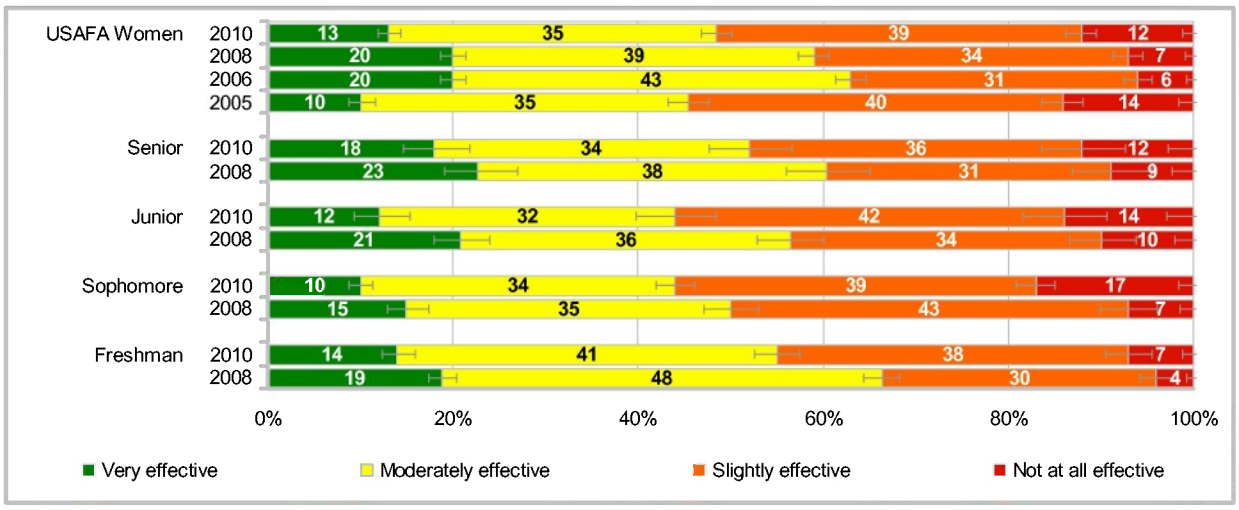
sophomore women was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 2%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 12%). The percentage of women overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (19% vs. 15% and 13%, respectively), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (19% vs. 22%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all higher in 2010 than in 2008.

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (13% vs. 18%), but higher than in 2005 (13% vs. 5%); the percentage of sophomore men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (14% vs. 9%) (Figure 137). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (15% vs. 12% and 9%, respectively), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (15% vs. 19%); the percentage of sophomore men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (16% vs. 10%).

USAFA by Class Year

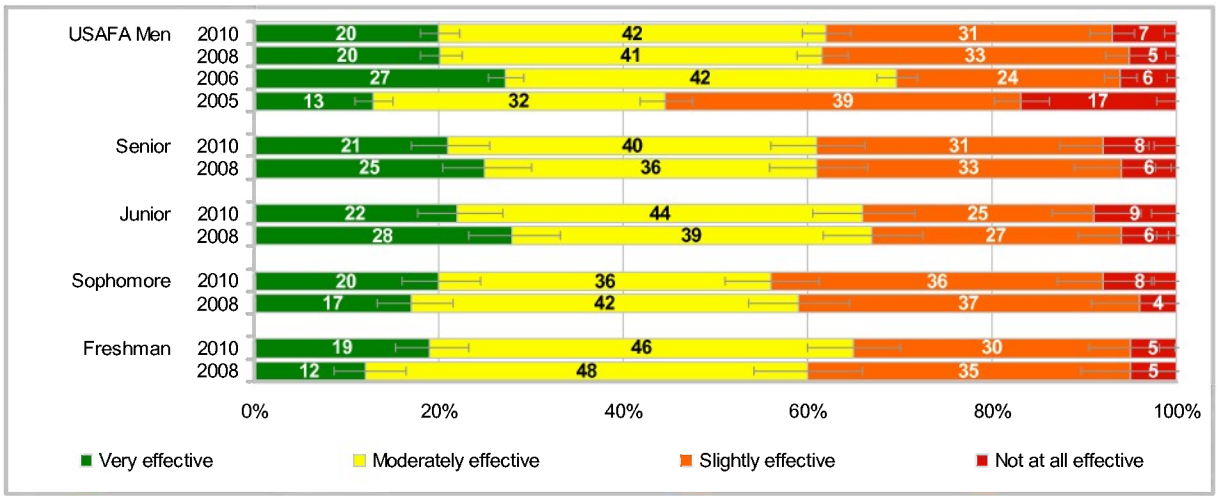
In 2010, 13% of women (Figure 138) and 20% of men at USAFA (Figure 139) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Twelve percent of women and 7% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Senior (18%) 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 (10%) women were less likely. Sophomore (17%) women were more likely to indicate the training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment, whereas freshman (7%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

Figure 138.
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 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

Figure 139.
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 2010 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 lower in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (13% vs. 20% and 20%, respectively), but higher in 2010 than in 2005 (13% vs.

10%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 138). The percentage of women overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2006 (12% vs. 7% and 6%, respectively), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (12% vs. 14%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all higher in 2010 than in 2008.

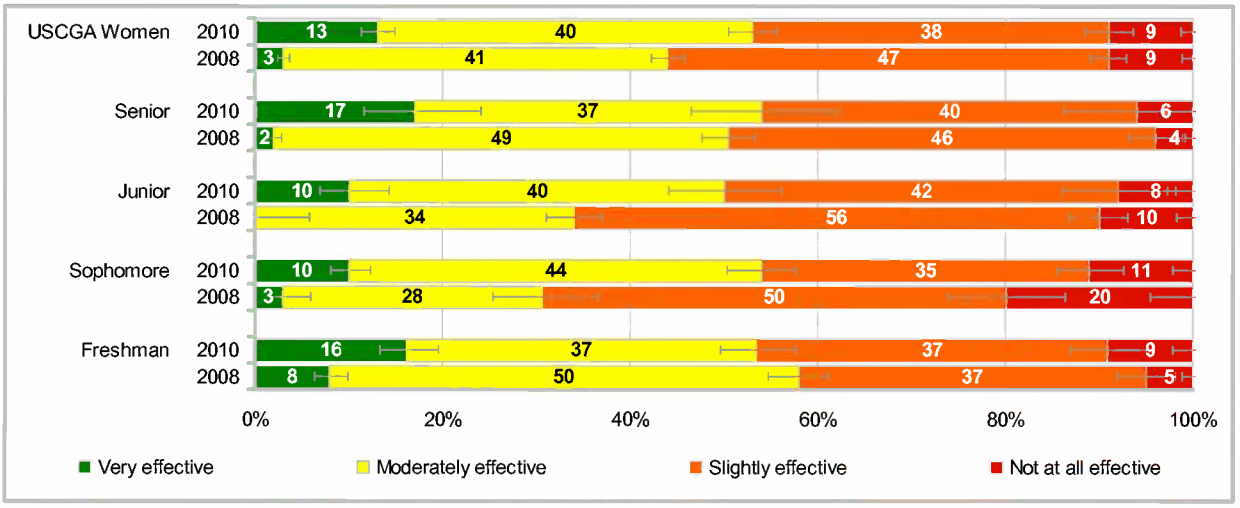
The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (20% vs. 27%), but higher in 2010 than in 2005 (20% vs. 13%); the percentage of freshman men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 12%) (Figure 139). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (7% vs. 5%), but lower in 2010 than in 2005 (7% vs. 17%); the percentage of sophomore men was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (8% vs. 4%).

USCGA by Class Year

In 2010, 13% of women (Figure 140) and 19% of men at USCGA (Figure 141) indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Nine percent of women and 6% of men indicated their training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. Sophomore (10%) women were less likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment than women in the other class years.[60] Freshman (25%) men were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment, whereas senior (12%) men were less likely.

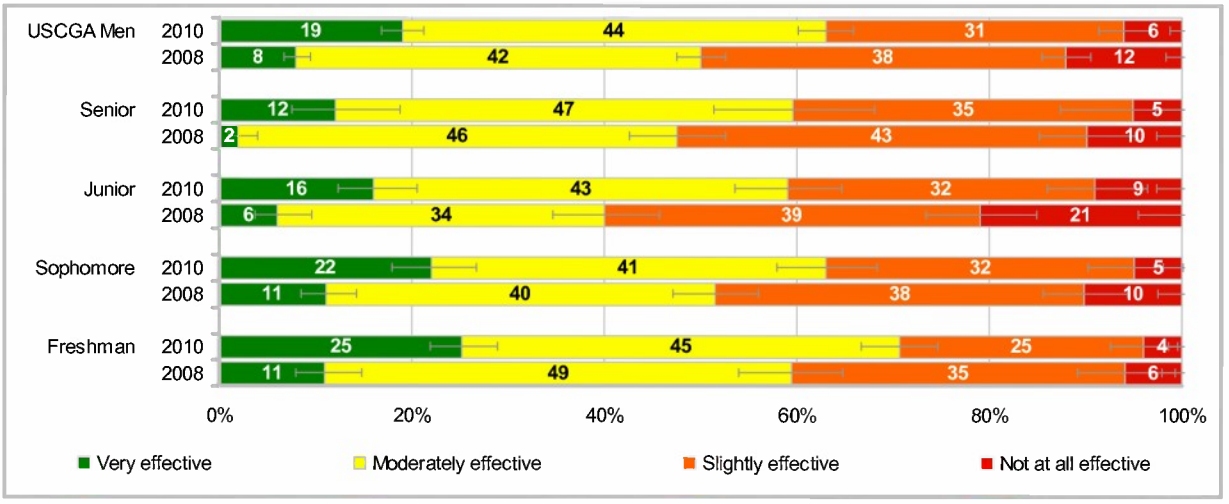
[60]Note that 10% of junior USCGA women also indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

Figure 140.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±9*

Figure 141.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q5a *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 3%); this finding was true of women in all class years (Figure 140). The

percentage of freshman women who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (9% vs. 5%); the percentage of sophomore women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (11% vs. 20%).

The percentage of men overall at USCGA who indicated their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (19% vs. 8%); this finding was true of men in all class years (Figure 141). The percentage of men overall who indicated their sexual harassment training was not at all effective in reducing/preventing sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 12%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men were all lower in 2010 than in 2008.

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, and the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting). This section summarizes the responses of students at each Academy by gender, class year, and survey year.

USMA by Class Year

In 2010, the majority of women overall (79-95%) (Table 52) at USMA indicated they understand the aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (98%) women were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (94%) women were less likely.[61] Senior (97%) women were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual harassment, whereas sophomore (85%) and freshman (86%) women were less likely. Senior (99%) women were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual assault, whereas sophomore (89%) and freshman (87%) women were less likely. Senior (85%) and junior (90%) women were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (75%) and freshman (67%) women were less likely.

[61]Note that 94% of freshman USMA women also indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for freshman women responding to this question.

Table 52.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2010	95	98	96	94	94
	2008	98	100	99	98	96
How to report sexual harassment	2010	89	97	91	85	86
	2008	96	98	97	95	93
How to report sexual assault	2010	92	99	93	89	87
	2008	98	99	99	97	97
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2010	79	85	90	75	67
	2008	87	81	88	86	92
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-6*	*±2-5*	*±1-3*	*±1-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q4

In 2010, the majority of men (75-96%) (Table 53) at USMA indicated they understand the aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (96%) men were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual harassment than men in the other class years. Senior (96%) men were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual assault. Junior and sophomore (both 85%) men were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas freshman (54%) men were less likely.

Table 53.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2010	96	96	96	96	95
	2008	98	99	99	98	98
How to report sexual harassment	2010	92	96	91	92	90
	2008	96	98	98	94	95
How to report sexual assault	2010	94	96	92	95	91
	2008	97	98	98	95	96
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2010	75	80	85	85	54
	2008	84	78	85	84	89
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±3-6*	*±3-5*	*±3-5*	*±3-5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q4

USMA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (95% vs. 98%); this finding was true of women in all class years (Table 52). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (89% vs. 96%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (92% vs. 98%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (79% vs. 87%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (75% vs. 86% and 67% vs. 92%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (96% vs. 98%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman men were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Table 53). The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (92% vs. 96%); the percentages of junior and freshman men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (91% vs. 98% and 90% vs. 95%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (94% vs. 97%); the percentages of junior and freshman men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (92% vs. 98% and 91% vs. 96%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (75% vs. 84%); the percentage of freshman men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (54% vs. 89%).

USNA by Class Year

In 2010, the majority of women (73-98%) (Table 54) at USNA indicated they understand the aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior and junior (both 99%) women were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore and freshman (both 96%) women were less likely. Senior (94%) women were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual harassment, whereas freshman (86%) women were less likely. Senior (96%) women were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual assault, whereas sophomore and freshman (both 90%) women were less likely. Senior (93%) and junior (87%) women were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas freshman (43%) women were less likely.

Table 54.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2010	98	99	99	96	96
	2008	98	100	98	99	95
How to report sexual harassment	2010	91	94	92	90	86
	2008	92	97	90	91	90
How to report sexual assault	2010	93	96	94	90	90
	2008	95	99	93	95	92
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2010	73	93	87	72	43
	2008	87	93	94	92	69
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-4*	*±1-3*	*±1-3*	*±1-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q4

In 2010, the majority of men (66-97%) (Table 55) at USNA indicated they understand the aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Junior (95%) men were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual harassment than men in the other class years. Senior (84%) men were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman (52%) men were less likely.

Table 55.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2010	97	98	98	96	97
	2008	97	99	97	97	95
How to report sexual harassment	2010	92	94	95	91	90
	2008	95	95	94	97	95
How to report sexual assault	2010	93	95	95	92	92
	2008	96	95	97	98	95
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2010	66	84	62	67	52
	2008	77	79	77	88	64
Margins of Error		*±1-3*	*±2-6*	*±3-6*	*±3-5*	*±3-7*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q4

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of sophomore women at USNA who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (96% vs. 99%) (Table 54). The percentages of senior and freshman women who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (94% vs. 97% and 86% vs. 90%, respectively). The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (93% vs. 95%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (73% vs. 87%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008.

The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (92% vs. 95%); the percentages of sophomore and freshman men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (91% vs. 97% and 90% vs. 95%, respectively) (Table 55). The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (93% vs. 96%); the percentage of sophomore men was also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (92% vs. 98%). The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (66% vs. 77%); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008.

USAFA by Class Year

In 2010, the majority of women (93-98%) (Table 56) at USAFA indicated they understand the aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (98%) women were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas sophomore (94%) women were less likely. Senior and sophomore (both 99%) women were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual assault, whereas freshman (95%) women were less likely.[62] Senior (100%) and sophomore (97%) women were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas freshman (89%) women were less likely.[63]

[62]Note that 99% of junior USAFA women also indicated they understand how to report sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

[63]Note that 97% of junior USAFA women also indicated they understand how the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly higher 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 56.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2010	96	98	97	94	95
	2008	97	98	100	97	92
How to report sexual harassment	2010	93	93	95	92	93
	2008	93	98	95	89	91
How to report sexual assault	2010	98	99	99	99	95
	2008	98	98	99	97	97
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2010	95	100	97	97	89
	2008	94	93	99	97	90
Margins of Error		*±1*	*±0-3*	*±0-3*	*±1-3*	*±1-2*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q4

In 2010, the majority of men (94-97%) (Table 57) at USAFA indicated they understand the aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (98%) men were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than men in the other class years. Senior (98%) men were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual harassment, whereas freshman (91%) men were less likely. Senior and junior (both 99%) men were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas freshman (88%) men were less likely.

Table 57.
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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2010	95	98	97	94	93
	2008	96	99	96	96	93
How to report sexual harassment	2010	94	98	97	94	91
	2008	94	97	95	93	92
How to report sexual assault	2010	97	98	97	98	95
	2008	97	98	99	98	95
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2010	95	99	99	96	88
	2008	95	96	97	96	93
Margins of Error		*±2*	*±2-3*	*±3-4*	*±3-4*	*±3-4*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q4

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 higher in 2010 than in 2008 (95% vs. 92%); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were lower in 2010 than in 2008 (97% vs. 100% and 94% vs. 97%, respectively) (Table 56). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (92% vs. 89% and 93% vs. 91%, respectively); the percentage of senior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (93% vs. 98%). The percentage sophomore women who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (99% vs. 97%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (95% vs. 97%). The percentage of senior women who indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (100% vs. 93%); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (97% vs. 99%).

The percentage of senior men at USAFA who indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (99% vs. 96%); the percentage of freshman men was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (88% vs. 93%) (Table 57).

USCGA by Class Year

In 2010, the majority of women (96-97%) (Table 58) at USCGA indicated they understand the aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior and junior (both 100%) women were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than women in the other class years, whereas freshman (93%) women were less likely. Freshman (94%) women were

less likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual harassment. Junior (100%) women were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual assault, whereas freshman (96%) women were less likely. Senior and junior (both 100%) women were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (92%) women were less likely.

Table 58.
Percentage of USCGA 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**	**Sopho-more**	**Fresh-man**
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2010	97	100	100	97	93
	2008	97	100	97	98	96
How to report sexual harassment	2010	96	97	98	97	94
	2008	92	93	90	95	90
How to report sexual assault	2010	97	97	100	97	96
	2008	93	93	90	95	93
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2010	97	100	100	92	96
	2008	80	84	87	85	68
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-5*	*±0-3*	*±2-6*	*±2-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q4

In 2010, the majority of men (96-98%) (Table 59) at USCGA indicated they understand the aspects related to their sexual assault and sexual harassment training that were included in the survey. Senior (99%) and junior (98%) men were more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual harassment than men in the other class years, whereas freshman (91%) men were less likely. Freshman (92%) men were less likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual assault. Senior (100%) men were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault.

Table 59.
Percentage of USCGA 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	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	2010	96	99	95	97	96
	2008	98	100	96	97	97
How to report sexual harassment	2010	96	99	98	96	91
	2008	92	95	91	91	92
How to report sexual assault	2010	97	99	98	97	92
	2008	94	97	94	92	94
The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	2010	98	100	97	97	96
	2008	83	92	88	79	72
Margins of Error		*±1-2*	*±0-5*	*±3-5*	*±2-4*	*±2-5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q4

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year

The percentage of junior women at USCGA who indicated they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (100% vs. 97%); the percentage of freshman women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (93% vs. 96%) (Table 58). The percentage women overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (96% vs. 92%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage women overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (97% vs. 93%); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman women were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage of women overall who indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (97% vs. 80%); this finding was true for women in all class years.

The percentage of men overall at USCGA who indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (96% vs. 98%) (Table 59). The percentage men overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual harassment was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (96% vs. 92%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008. The percentage women overall who indicated they understand how to report sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (97% vs. 94%); the percentages of junior and sophomore men were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 94% and 97% vs. 92%, respectively). The percentage of men overall who indicated they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (98% vs. 83%); this finding was true for men in all class years.

Chapter 7: Perceptions About Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

This chapter examines student perceptions about the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities, feeling of safety from sexual assault at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities, possible actions if they were to experience sexual assault, contributors to sexual assault, and willingness to become involved in preventing or responding to an incident of sexual assault.

Many of the questions included in this chapter were developed for the *2010 SAGR* survey. Results are reported for each Academy by class year. Where *2010 SAGR* contained questions comparable to those on the 2008, 2006, and 2005 surveys, the chapter also includes trend analysis of responses by survey year.

Comparisons to Civilian Colleges/Universities

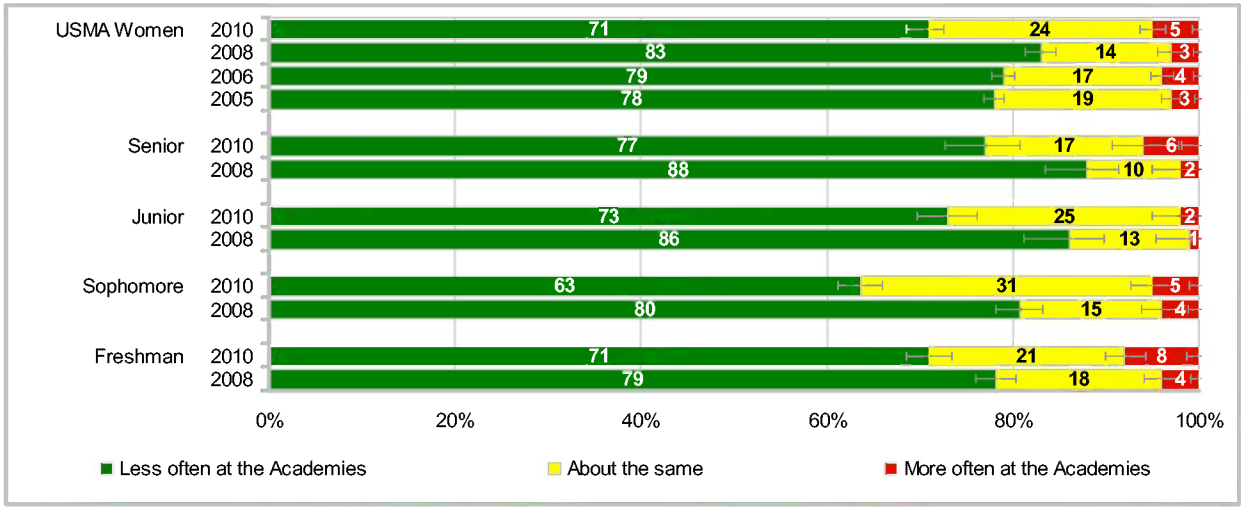
On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students were asked their opinions of how often sexual assault and sexual harassment occurs at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities. A new question on the *2010 SAGR* survey asked how safe students feel from sexual assault while attending their Academy compared to civilian colleges/universities. Academy students' responses in this section reflect their perceptions of the climate at civilian colleges. Focus group testing of these items indicate 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. Less safe at the Academies represents the combination of much less safe and less safe. More safe represents the combination of much more safe and more safe. Students who indicated don't know are excluded from the analyses.

Occurrence of Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 71% percent of USMA women and 85% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 142 and Figure 143).[64] Few women (5%) and men (2%) indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Senior (77%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies, whereas sophomore (63%) women were less likely. Freshman (8%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies, whereas junior (2%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

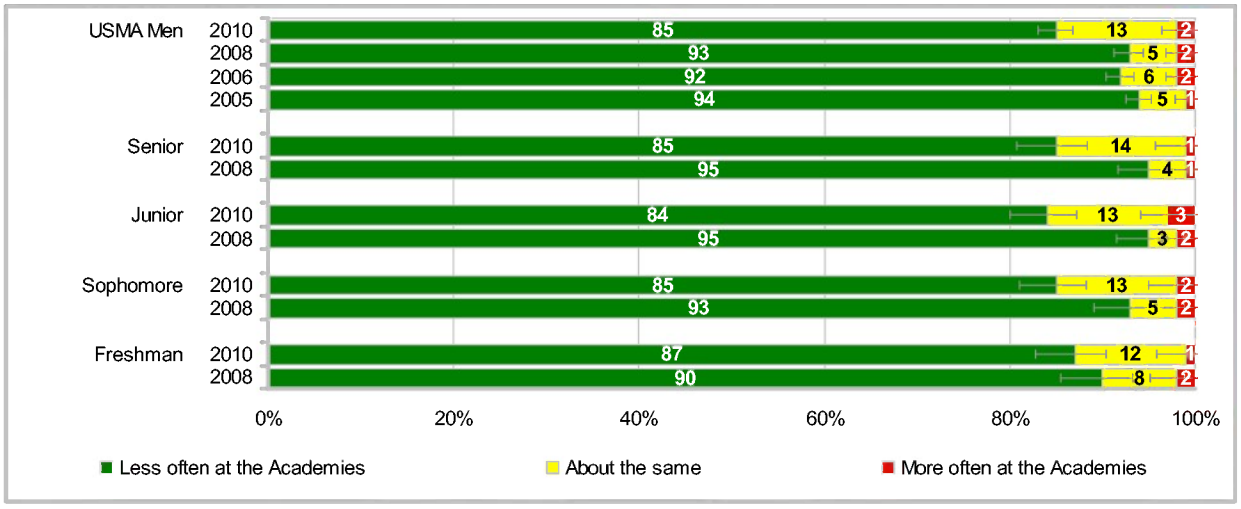
[64]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

Figure 142.
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 2010 Q45 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

Figure 143.
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 2010 Q45 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

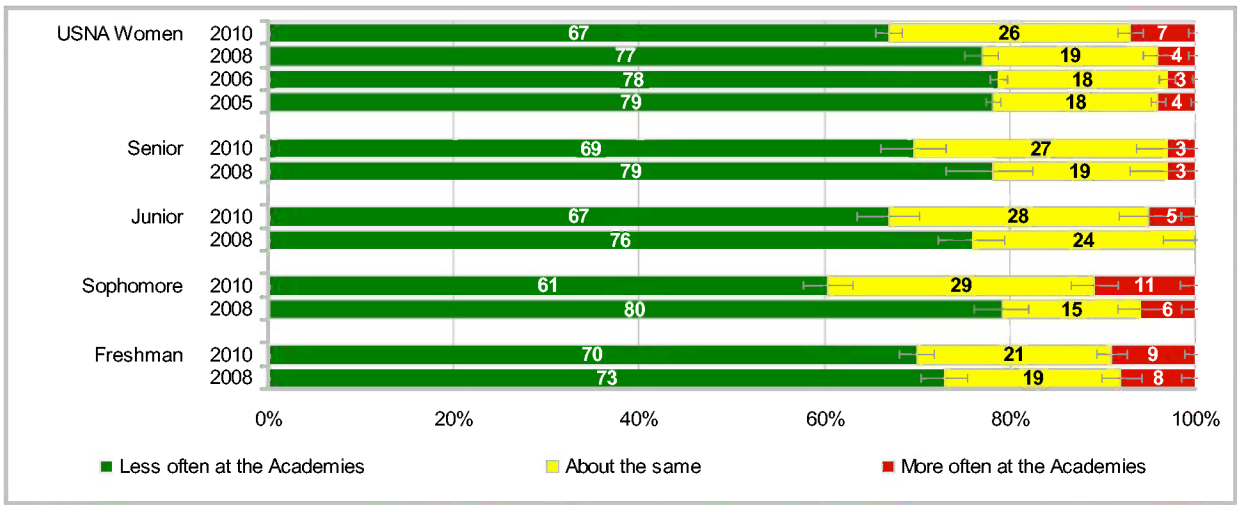
USMA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USMA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/ universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (71% vs. 83%, 79%, and 78%, respectively); this finding was true of women in all class years in 2010 (Figure 142). The

percentage of women overall who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2005 (5% vs. 3% and 3%, respectively); the percentages of senior and freshman women were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 2% and 8% vs. 4%, respectively).

The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (85% vs. 93%, 92%, and 94%, respectively); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men were all lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 143).

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 67% percent of USNA women and 84% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 144 and Figure 145).[65] Few women (7%) and men (4%) indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Freshman (70%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies, whereas sophomore (61%) women were less likely. Sophomore (11%) and freshman (9%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies, whereas senior (3%) and junior (5%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

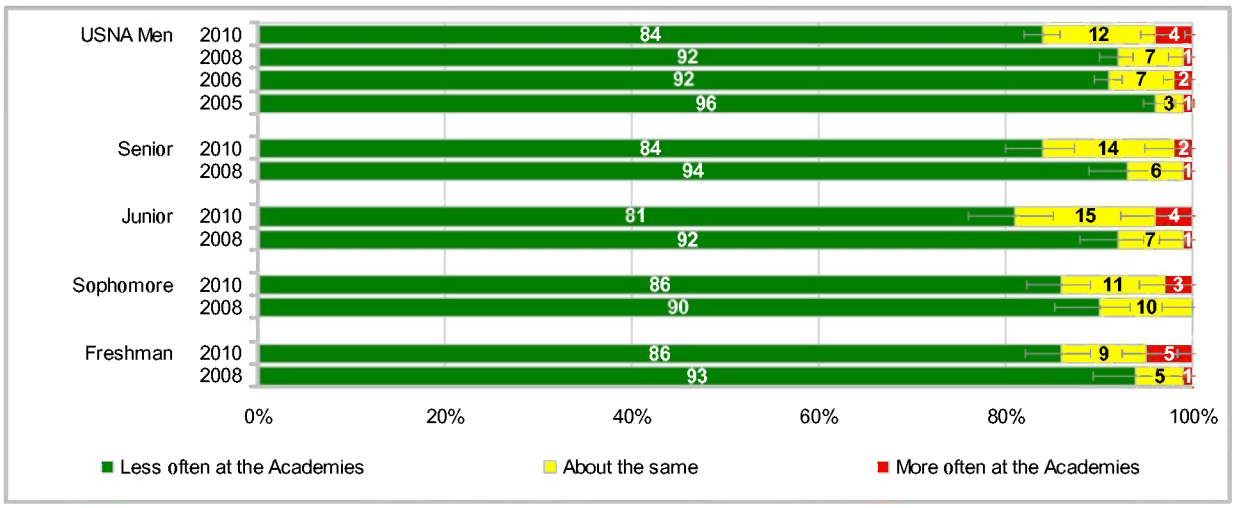
Figure 144.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q45 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

[65]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

Figure 145.
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 2010 Q45 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/ universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (67% vs. 77%, 78%, and 79%, respectively); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore women were all lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 144). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (7% vs. 4%, 3%, and 4%, respectively); the percentages of junior and sophomore women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (5% vs. 0% and 11% vs. 6%, respectively).

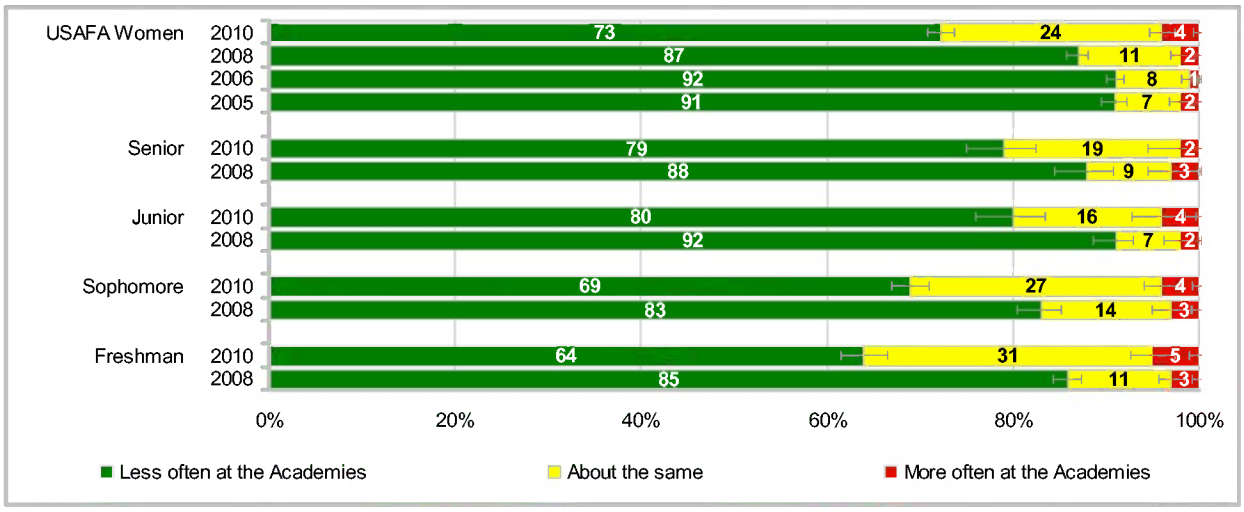
The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (84% vs. 92%, 92%, and 96%, respectively); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 145). The percentage of men overall at USNA who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (4% vs. 1%, 2%, and 1%, respectively); the percentages of junior, sophomore, and freshman men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008.

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 73% percent of USAFA women and 88% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 146 and Figure 147).[66] Few women (4%) and men (2%) indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Senior (79%) and junior

[66]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

(80%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies, whereas sophomore (69%) and freshman (64%) women were less likely. Freshman (5%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies, whereas senior (2%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

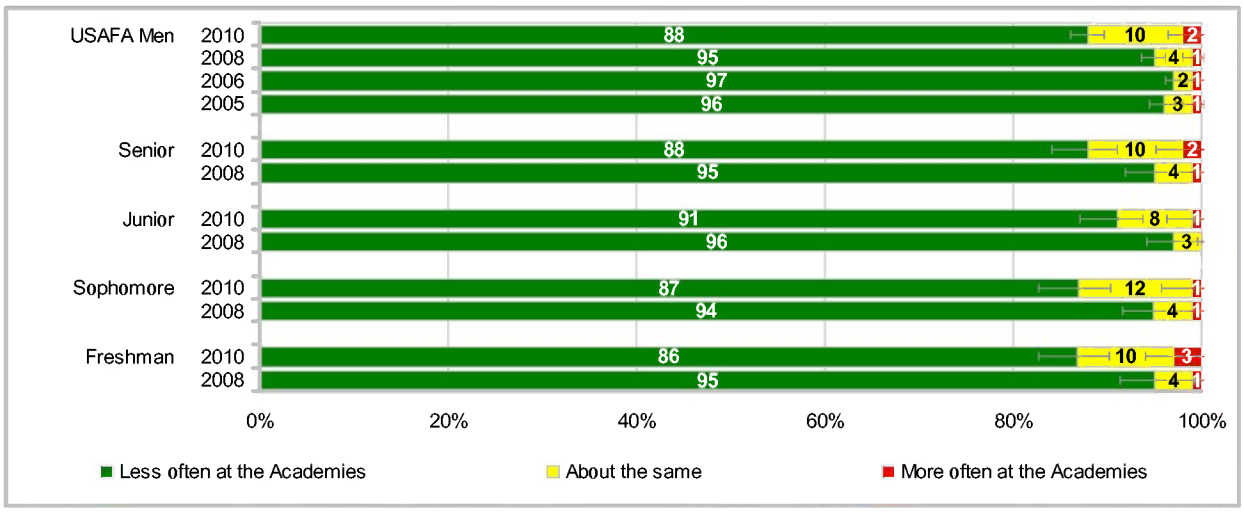
Figure 146.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q45

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5

Figure 147.
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 2010 Q45 *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 assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/ universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (73% vs. 87%, 92%, and 91%, respectively); this finding was true for women in all class years between 2010 and 2008 (Figure 146). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (4% vs. 2%, 1%, and 2%, respectively); the percentages of junior and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 2% and 5% vs. 3%, respectively).

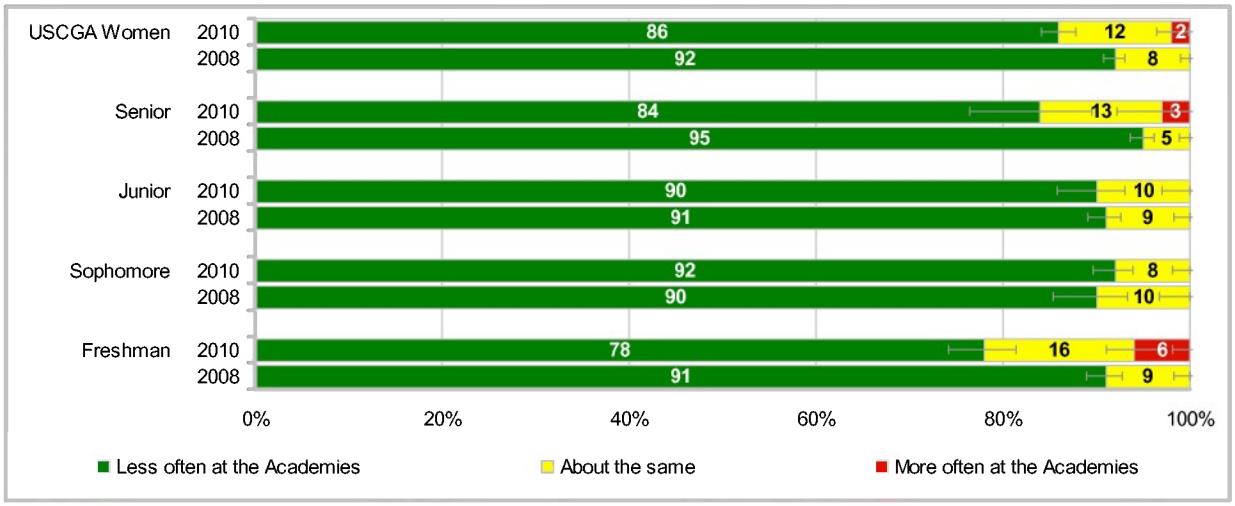
The percentage of men overall at USAFA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (88% vs. 95%, 97%, and 96%, respectively); this finding was true for men in all class years between 2010 and 2008 (Figure 147).

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 86% percent of USCGA women and 90% of men indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 148 and Figure 149).[67] Few women (2%) and men (3%) indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Junior (90%) and sophomore (92%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies, whereas freshman (78%) women were less likely. Freshman (6%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies, whereas junior and sophomore (both 0%) women were less likely. Junior (94%) men were more likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies than men

[67]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

in the other class years, whereas sophomore (86%) men were less likely. Freshman (1%) men were less likely to indicate that sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies.[68]

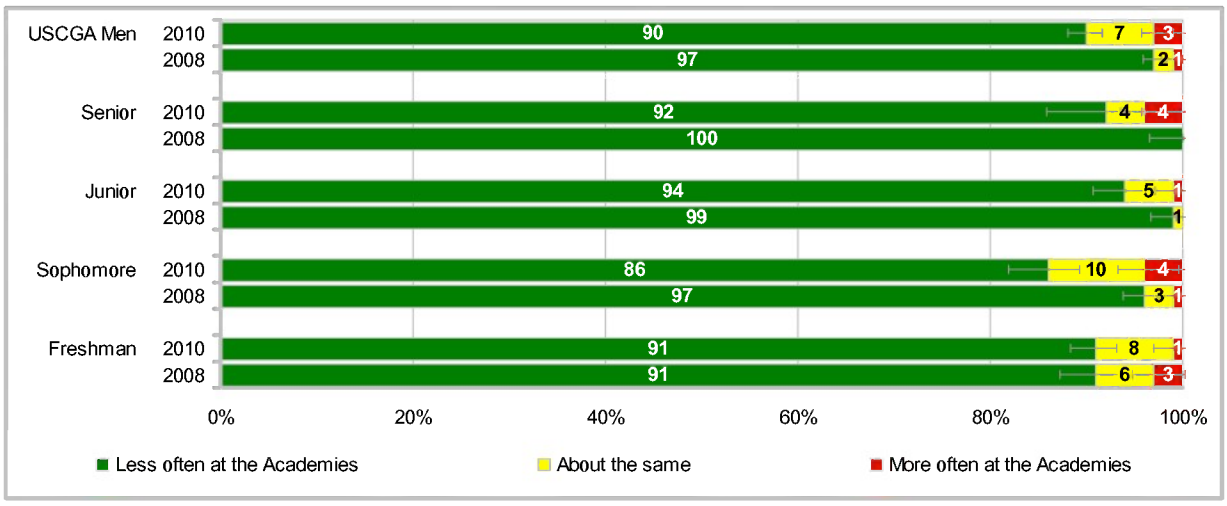
Figure 148.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q45 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±8*

[68]Note that 1% of junior USCGA men also indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies. 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 men responding to this question.

Figure 149.
Percentage of USCGA 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 2010 Q45 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±7*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/ universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (86% vs. 92%); the percentages of senior and freshman women were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (84% vs. 95% and 78% vs. 91%, respectively) (Figure 148). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (2% vs. 0%); the percentage of freshman women was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 0%).

The percentage of men overall at USCGA who indicated sexual assault occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (90% vs. 97%); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 149). The percentage of men overall who indicated sexual assault occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (3% vs. 1%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 0% and 4% vs. 1%, respectively).

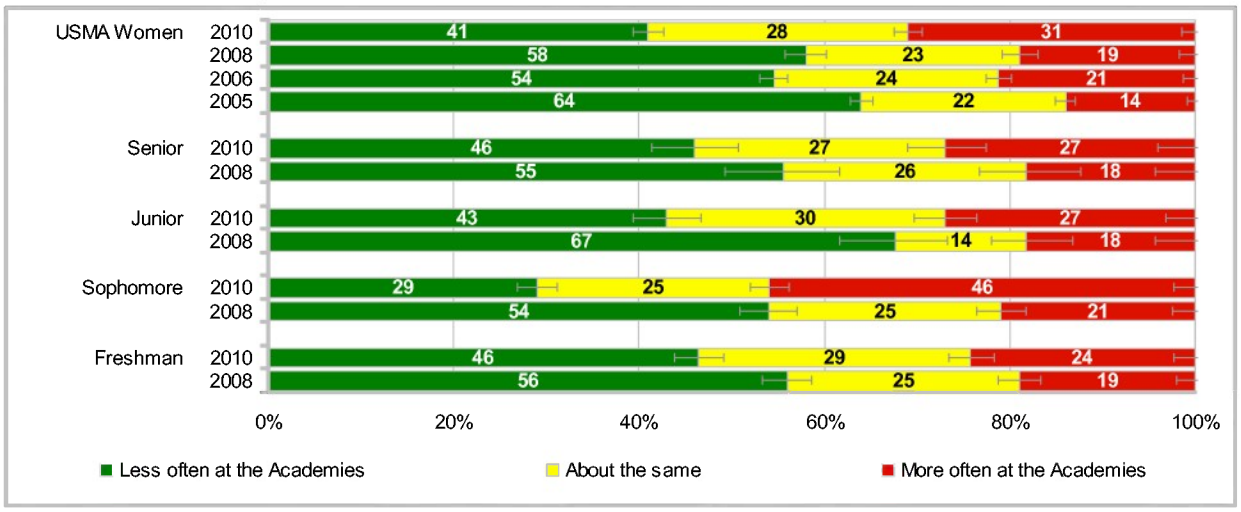
Occurrence of Sexual Harassment

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 41% percent of USMA women and 69% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/ universities (Figure 150 and Figure 151).[69] Fewer women (31%) and men (10%) indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities.

[69]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

Senior and freshman (both 46%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies, whereas sophomore (29%) women were less likely. Sophomore (46%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies, whereas junior (27%) and freshman (24%) women were less likely.[70] Freshman (75%) men were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies.

Figure 150.
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

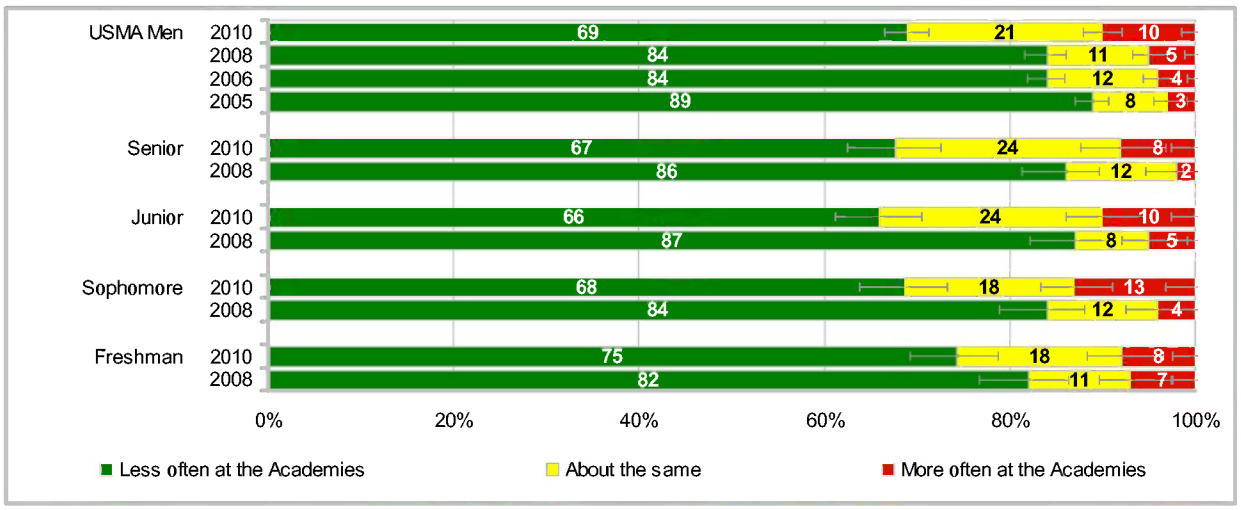


SAGR 2010 Q44

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±7

[70]Note that 27% of senior USMA women also indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

Figure 151.
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 2010 Q44 *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 lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (41% vs. 58%, 54%, and 64%, respectively); this finding was true for women in all class years between 2010 and 2008 (Figure 150). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (31% vs. 19%, 21%, and 14%, respectively); this finding was true for women in all class years between 2010 and 2008.

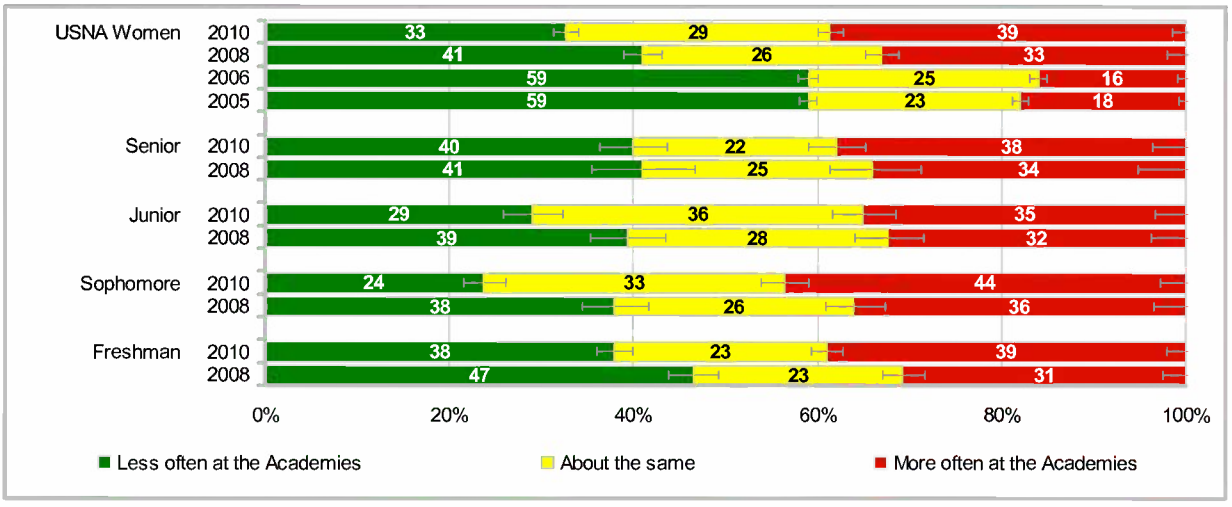
The percentage of men overall at USMA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2008 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (69% vs. 84%, 84%, and 89%, respectively); this finding was true for men in all class years between 2010 and 2008 (Figure 151). 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 2008, 2006, and 2005 (10% vs. 5%, 4%, and 3%, respectively); the percentages of senior, junior, and sophomore men were all also higher in 2010 than in 2008.

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 33% percent of USNA women and 63% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 152 and Figure 153).[71] More women (39%) but fewer men (14%) indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Senior (40%) and freshman (38%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to

[71]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

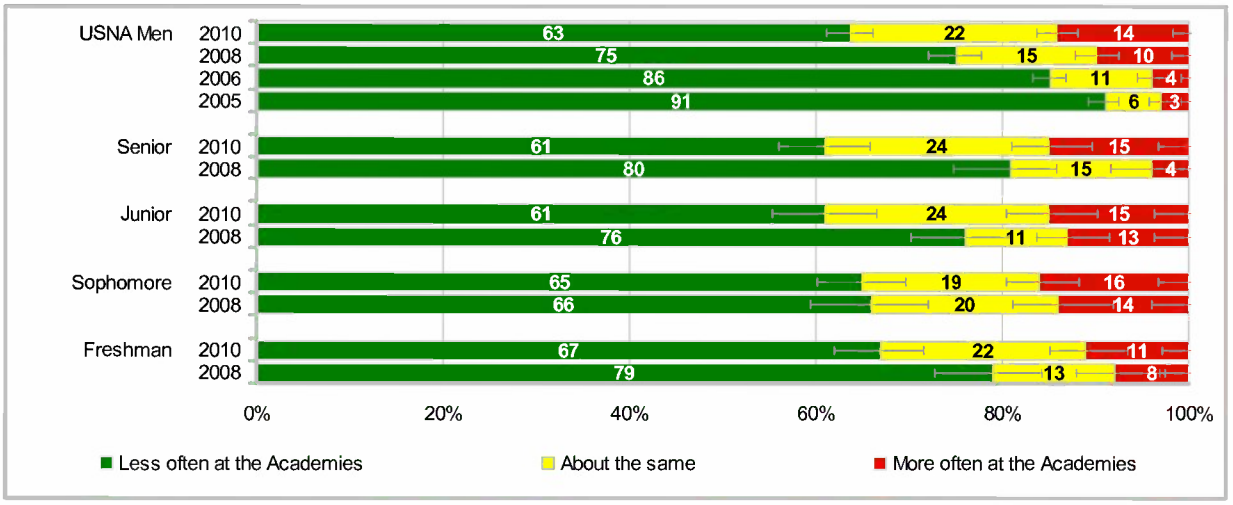
indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies, whereas junior (29%) and sophomore (24%) women were less likely. Sophomore (44%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies, whereas junior (35%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

Figure 152.
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 2010 Q44 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

Figure 153.
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 2010 Q44 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±7*

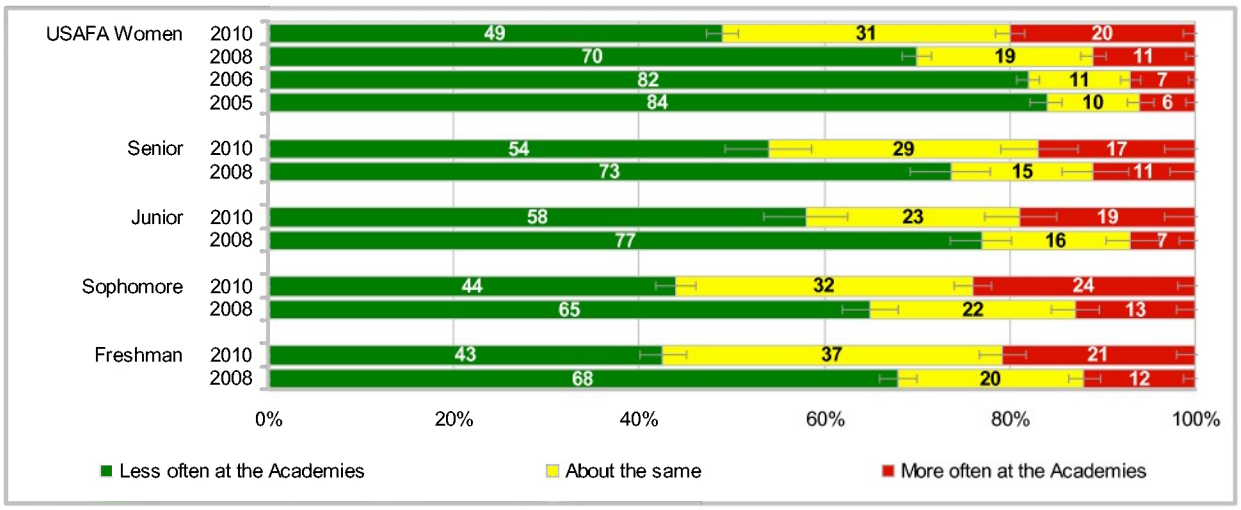
USNA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USNA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/ universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (33% vs. 41%, 59%, and 59%, respectively); this finding was true for women in all class years between 2010 and 2008 (Figure 152). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (39% vs. 33%, 16%, and 18%, respectively); the percentages of sophomore and freshman women were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (44% vs. 36% and 39% vs. 31%, respectively).

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 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (63% vs. 75%, 86%, and 91%, respectively); the percentages of senior, junior, and freshman men were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 153). The percentage of men overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (14% vs. 10%, 4%, and 3%, respectively); the percentage of senior men was all also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (15% vs. 4%).

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 49% percent of USAFA women and 74% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/ universities (Figure 154 and Figure 155).[72] Fewer women (20%) and men (6%) indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Junior (58%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies, whereas sophomore (44%) and freshman (43%) women were less likely. Sophomore (24%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies. Junior (82%) men were more likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies. Junior (3%) men were less likely to indicate that sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies.

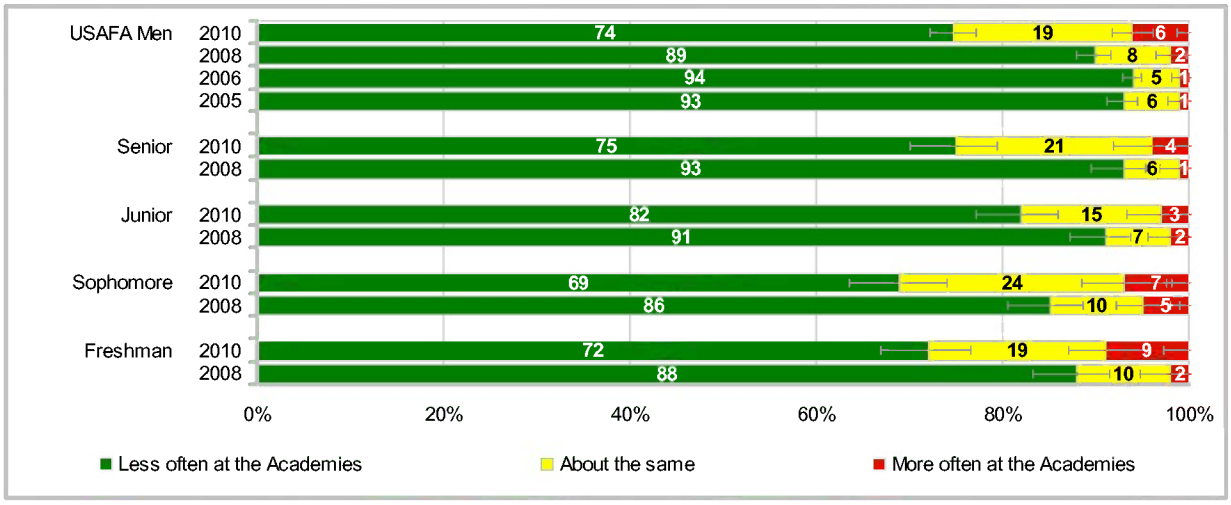
[72]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

Figure 154.
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 2010 Q44 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

Figure 155.
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 2010 Q44 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

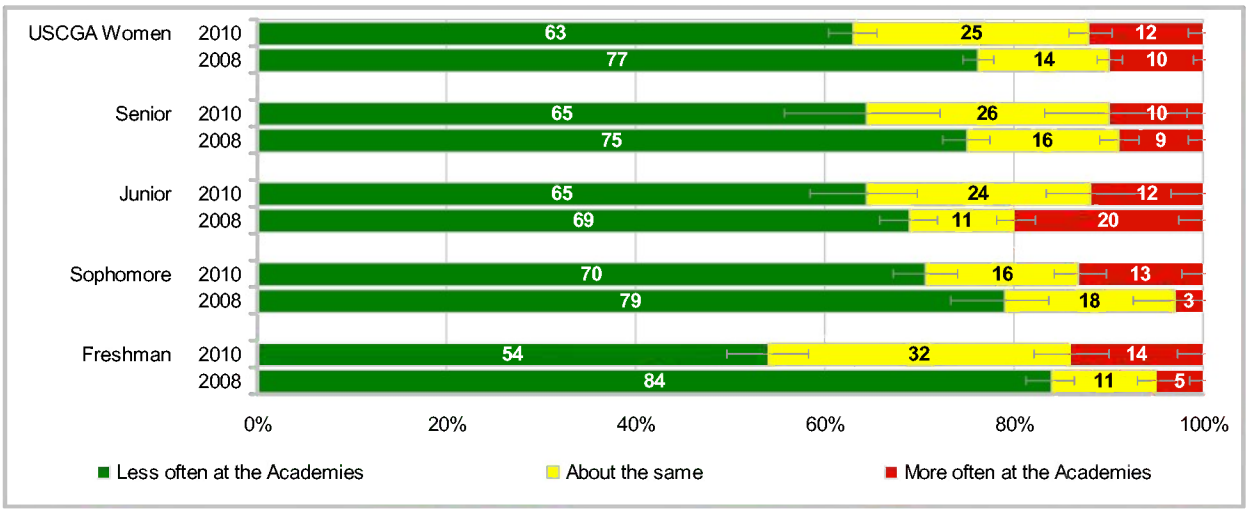
USAFA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USAFA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (49% vs. 70%, 82%, and 84%, respectively); this finding was true for women in all class years between 2010 and 2008

(Figure 154). The percentage of women overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (20% vs. 11%, 7%, and 6%, respectively); this finding was true for women in all class years between 2010 and 2008.

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 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (74% vs. 89%, 94%, and 93%, respectively); this finding was true for men in all class years between 2010 and 2008 (Figure 155). The percentage of men overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008, 2006, and 2005 (6% vs. 2%, 1%, and 1%, respectively); the percentages of senior and freshman men were also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (4% vs. 1% and 9% vs. 2%, respectively).

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 63% percent of USCGA women and 80% of men indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities (Figure 156 and Figure 157).[73] Few women (12%) and men (6%) indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies than at civilian colleges/universities. Sophomore (70%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies, whereas freshman (54%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USCGA men by class year.

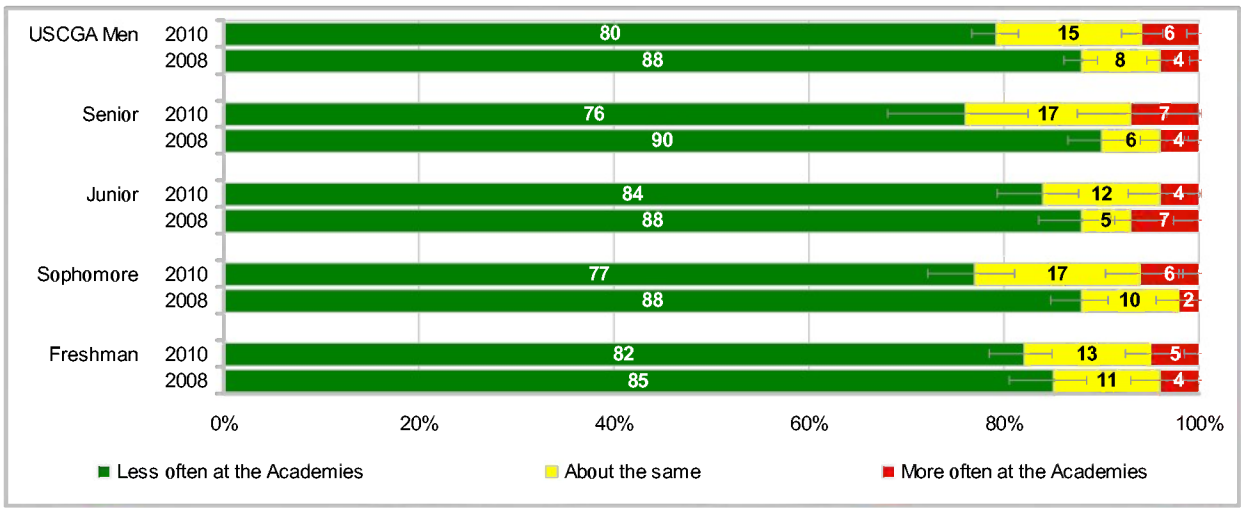
Figure 156.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q44 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

[73]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

Figure 157.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Occurs Less or More Often at the Academies Than at Civilian Colleges, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2010 Q44 *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±8*

USCGA by Survey Year by Class Year. The percentage of women overall at USCGA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (63% vs. 77%); the percentages of senior, sophomore, and freshman women were all also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (Figure 156). The percentages of sophomore and freshman women who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities were higher in 2010 than in 2008 (13% vs. 3% and 14% vs. 5%, respectively); the percentage of junior women was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (12% vs. 20%).

The percentage of men overall at USCGA who indicated sexual harassment occurs less often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was lower in 2010 than in 2008 (80% vs. 88%); the percentages of senior and sophomore men were also lower in 2010 than in 2008 (76% vs. 90% and 77% vs. 88%, respectively) (Figure 157). The percentage of men overall who indicated sexual harassment occurs more often at the Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities was higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 4%); the percentage of sophomore men was also higher in 2010 than in 2008 (6% vs. 2%).

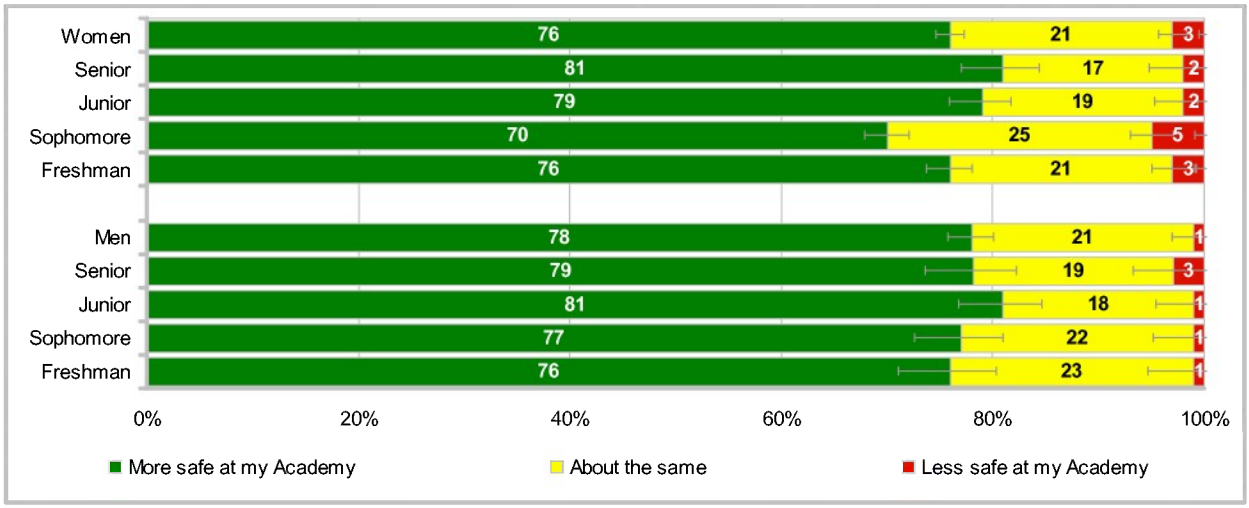
Safety From Sexual Assault

In the previous sections students indicated their perceptions of the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment at civilian colleges/universities. In this section students' perceptions are reported regarding their feeling of safety from sexual assault at their Academy relative to civilian colleges/universities.

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 76% of women and 78% of men at USMA indicated they feel safer from sexual assault at their Academy compared to civilian colleges/universities (Figure

158).[74] Few women (3%) and men (1%) indicated they feel less safe from sexual assault at their Academy. Senior (81%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they feel safer at their Academy compared to civilian colleges/universities, whereas sophomore (70%) women were less likely. Sophomore (5%) women were more likely to indicate they feel less safe from sexual assault at their Academy, whereas junior (2%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

Figure 158.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Feeling of Safety From Sexual Assault at Their Academy Compared to Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year

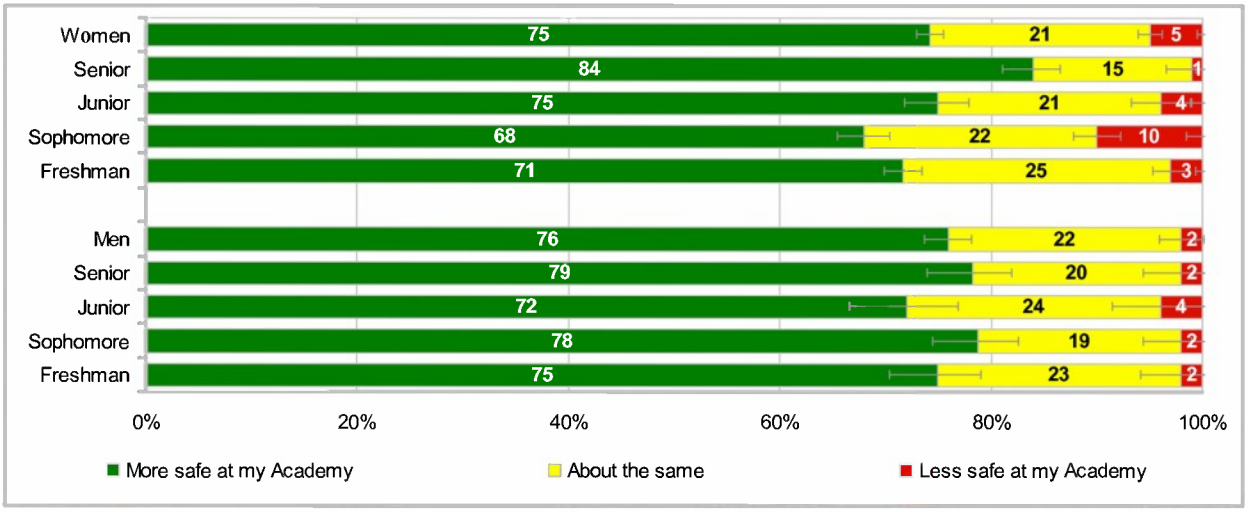


SAGR 2010 Q43 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 75% of women and 76% of men at USNA indicated they feel safer from sexual assault at their Academy compared to civilian colleges/universities (Figure 159).[75] Few women (5%) and men (2%) indicated they feel less safe from sexual assault at their Academy. Senior (84%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they feel safer at their Academy compared to civilian colleges/universities, whereas sophomore (68%) and freshman (71%) women were less likely. Sophomore (10%) women were more likely to indicate they feel less safe from sexual assault at their Academy, whereas senior (1%) and freshman (3%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

[74]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.
[75]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

Figure 159.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Feeling of Safety From Sexual Assault at Their Academy Compared to Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year

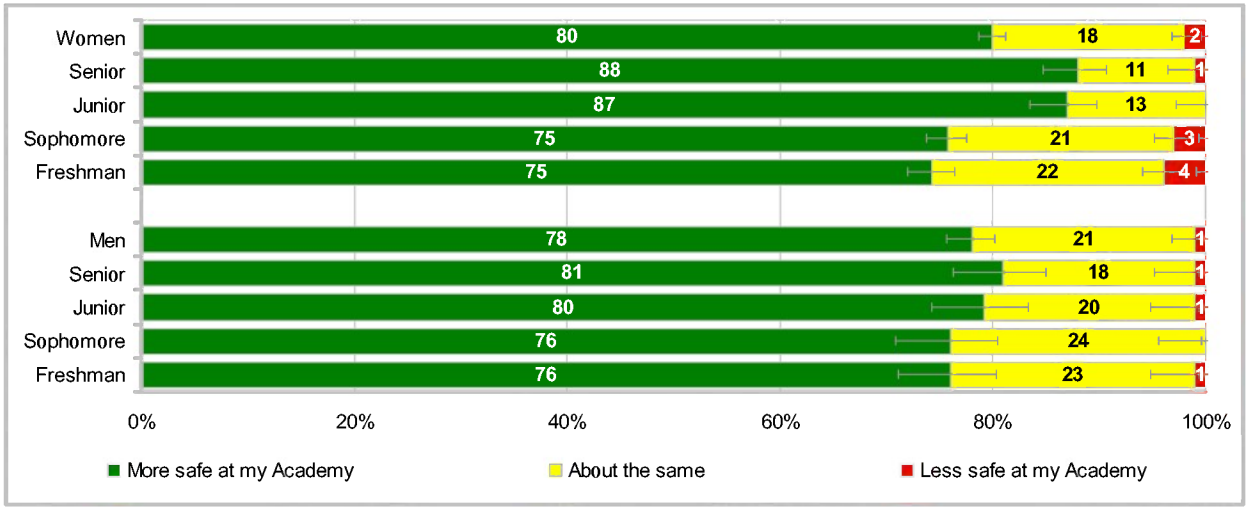


SAGR 2010 Q43 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 80% of women and 78% of men at USAFA indicated they feel safer from sexual assault at their Academy compared to civilian colleges/universities (Figure 160).[76] Few women (2%) and men (1%) indicated they feel less safe from sexual assault at their Academy. Senior (88%) and junior (87%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they feel safer at their Academy compared to civilian colleges/ universities, whereas sophomore and freshman (both 75%) women were less likely. Sophomore (3%) and freshman (4%) women were more likely to indicate they feel less safe from sexual assault at their Academy, whereas senior (1%) and junior (0%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

[76]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

Figure 160.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Feeling of Safety From Sexual Assault at Their Academy Compared to Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year

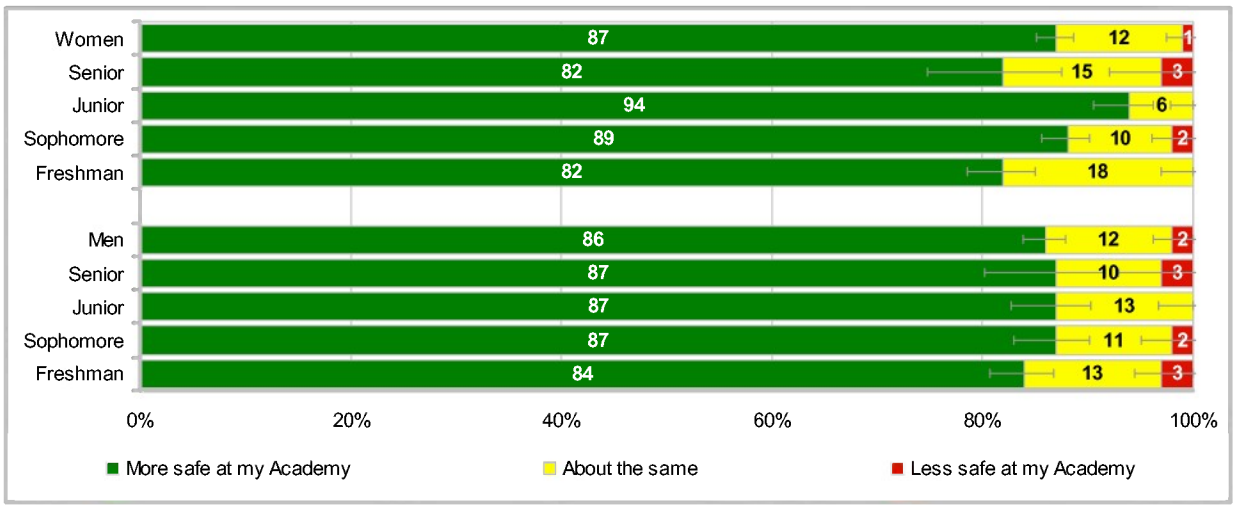


SAGR 2010 Q43 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 87% of women and 86% of men at USCGA indicated they feel safer from sexual assault at their Academy compared to civilian colleges/universities (Figure 161).[77] Few women (1%) and men (2%) indicated they feel less safe from sexual assault at their Academy. Junior (94%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they feel safer at their Academy compared to civilian colleges/universities, whereas freshman (82%) women were less likely. Junior and freshman (both 0%) women were less likely to indicate they feel less safe from sexual assault at their Academy. Junior (0%) men were less likely to indicate they feel less safe from sexual assault at their Academy.

[77]Results are reported for those students who offered an opinion. Those responding "Don't know" are excluded from the analyses.

Figure 161.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated Feeling of Safety From Sexual Assault at Their Academy Compared to Civilian Colleges/Universities, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q43 *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±8*

Anticipated Actions If Sexual Assault Were Experienced

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students were asked what actions, if any, they anticipate they would take if they were to experience sexual assault in the future. These questions were new in *2010 SAGR*. Actions are discussed in two groups: 1) actions a student might take to deal with an experience of sexual assault, such as reporting the incident, [78] discussing the incident with an authority, taking action against the offender, or leaving the Academy; and 2) trust in the system the be treated with dignity, to protect one's safety, and to protect one's privacy. Actions are ordered by most frequently endorsed to least frequently endorsed. Note that students could respond that they would take a specific action, they would not take an action, or did not know. Because this question posed a hypothetical situation of sexual assault, it is reasonable that some students could not foresee whether they would or would not take a specific action.

Actions to Deal With Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. As shown in Table 60, about one-third of USMA women indicated they would make an unrestricted report (39%), discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (35%), or make a restricted report (33%). Sophomore (43%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would make

[78]DoD provides two types of reporting of sexual assault. Unrestricted reporting is for victims who want medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of the assault. Restricted reporting is for victims who want information and to receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation of the assault. When victims make unrestricted reports, there is an opportunity for offenders to be stopped and punished as appropriate. It is important to understand the reasons someone might hesitate to make an unrestricted report in order to make reporting as comfortable as possible in an already stressful situation.

an unrestricted report. Sophomore (39%) women were more likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with the SARC, whereas junior (30%) women were less likely.

Less than one-third of women indicated they would take action themselves against the offender (30%), discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate (28%), discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative (19%),[79] or consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame (10%). Sophomore (27%) women were less likely to indicate they would take action themselves against the offender. Junior (23%) women were less likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate. Freshman (23%) women were more likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative, whereas sophomore (15%) women were less likely. Sophomore (16%) women were more likely to indicate they would consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame, whereas senior (4%) women were less likely.

Table 60.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Anticipated Actions to Deal With Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Make an unrestricted report (i.e., a report that will prompt an official investigation)	39	37	35	43	39
Discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	35	35	30	39	38
Make a restricted report (i.e., a report that will not prompt an official investigation)	33	33	33	33	32
Take action yourself against the offender	30	34	31	27	29
Discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate	28	30	23	29	30
Discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative	19	17	22	15	23
Consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame	10	4	8	16	12
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±3-5*	*±3-4*	*±2-3*	*±2-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

As shown in Table 61, over half of USMA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would take action themselves against the offender (52%).

[79]Refers to student programs for assisting in training and response to sexual assault: Personal Ethics and Education Representative (PEER), Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Guide, and Cadets Against Sexual Assault (CASA).

Fewer men indicated they would discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (39%), make an unrestricted report (38%), or make a restricted report (36%). Sophomore (45%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate they would make an unrestricted report.

Less than one-third of men indicated they would discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate (31%), discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative (25%), or consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame (11%). Sophomore (30%) men were more likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative, whereas senior (20%) men were less likely.

Table 61.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Anticipated Actions to Deal With Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Take action yourself against the offender	52	52	55	53	49
Discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	39	36	37	41	42
Make an unrestricted report (i.e., a report that will prompt an official investigation)	38	35	35	45	38
Make a restricted report (i.e., a report that will not prompt an official investigation)	36	32	35	36	39
Discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate	31	29	30	31	33
Discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative	25	20	21	30	27
Consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame	11	9	11	14	12
Margins of Error	*±2-3*	*±4-6*	*±4-5*	*±4-5*	*±4-5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

USNA by Class Year. As shown in Table 62, one-third to one-half of USNA women indicated they would discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative (44%), discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (41%), make a restricted report (36%), make an unrestricted report (34%), or discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate (33%). Freshman (48%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative. Senior (47%) and junior (51%) women were more likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with the SARC, whereas freshman (29%) women were less likely. Freshman (30%) women were less likely to indicate they would make a

restricted report. Senior (40%) women were more likely to indicate they would make an unrestricted report, whereas freshman (28%) women were less likely. Senior (37%) women were more likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate, whereas freshman (24%) women were less likely.

Less than one-third of women indicated they would take action themselves against the offender (32%) or consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame (10%). Sophomore (15%) women were more likely to indicate they would consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame, whereas senior (8%) women were less likely.

Table 62.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Anticipated Actions to Deal With Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative	44	41	40	46	48
Discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	41	47	51	40	29
Make a restricted report (i.e., a report that will not prompt an official investigation)	36	37	38	39	30
Make an unrestricted report (i.e., a report that will prompt an official investigation)	34	40	34	33	28
Discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate	33	37	36	34	24
Take action yourself against the offender	32	33	32	31	32
Consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame	10	8	9	15	10
Margins of Error	*±1-2*	*±3-4*	*±3-4*	*±3-4*	*±2-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

As shown in Table 63, over half of USNA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would take action themselves against the offender (54%).

Fewer men indicated they would discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (36%), make an unrestricted report (34%), make a restricted report (32%), or discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative (32%). Freshman (37%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate they would discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative, whereas senior (26%) men were less likely.

Less than one-third of men indicated they would discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate (28%) or consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame (8%).

Table 63.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Anticipated Actions to Deal With Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Take action yourself against the offender	54	52	55	54	53
Discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	36	38	35	37	33
Make an unrestricted report (i.e., a report that will prompt an official investigation)	34	35	33	32	36
Make a restricted report (i.e., a report that will not prompt an official investigation)	32	30	35	34	30
Discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative	32	26	31	32	37
Discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate	28	32	28	29	25
Consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame	8	8	9	7	9
Margins of Error	*±2-3*	*±3-5*	*±4-6*	*±3-5*	*±4-5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

USAFA by Class Year. As shown in Table 64, the majority of USAFA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (65%). Freshman (73%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would discuss the incident with the SARC, whereas sophomore (59%) women were less likely.

Fewer women indicated they would make a restricted report (46%), discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate (39%), or discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative (33%). Freshman (42%) women were less likely to indicate they would make a restricted report. Senior (48%) women were more likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate, whereas sophomore (36%) and freshman (32%) women were less likely. Freshman (43%) women were more likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative, whereas sophomore (28%) women were less likely.

Less than one-third of women indicated they would make an unrestricted report (24%), take action themselves against the offender (24%), or consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame (11%). Freshman (28%) women were more likely to indicate they would make an unrestricted report, whereas senior (18%) women were less likely. Freshman (27%) women were more likely to indicate they would take action themselves against the offender. Sophomore (17%) women were more likely to indicate they would consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame, whereas senior (5%) women were less likely.

Table 64.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Anticipated Actions to Deal With Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	65	62	66	59	73
Make a restricted report (i.e., a report that will not prompt an official investigation)	46	48	46	49	42
Discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate	39	48	44	36	32
Discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative	33	30	31	28	43
Make an unrestricted report (i.e., a report that will prompt an official investigation)	24	18	25	24	28
Take action yourself against the offender	24	21	22	25	27
Consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame	11	5	9	17	11
Margins of Error	*±2*	*±3-5*	*±4-5*	*±2-3*	*±2-3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

As shown in Table 65, over half of USAFA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (57%). Freshman (65%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate they would discuss the incident with the SARC.

Fewer men indicated they would take action themselves against the offender (44%), make a restricted report (40%), or discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate (38%). Freshman (38%) men were less likely to indicate they would take action themselves against the offender.

Less than one-third of men indicated they would discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative (30%), make an unrestricted report (24%), or consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame (7%). Junior (19%) men were less likely to indicate they would make an unrestricted report

Table 65.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Anticipated Actions to Deal With Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	57	56	53	56	65
Take action yourself against the offender	44	40	49	50	38
Make a restricted report (i.e., a report that will not prompt an official investigation)	40	40	44	38	40
Discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate	38	43	37	38	35
Discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative	30	26	31	31	33
Make an unrestricted report (i.e., a report that will prompt an official investigation)	24	21	19	29	28
Consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame	7	6	6	6	10
Margins of Error	*±2-3*	*±3-6*	*±4-6*	*±4-6*	*±4-6*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

USCGA by Class Year. As shown in Table 66, about one-third of women indicated they would discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative (39%) or discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate (34%). Freshman (48%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative, whereas senior (26%) and sophomore (33%) women were less likely. Freshman (49%) women were more likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate, whereas senior (23%) and junior (28%) women were less likely.

Less than one-third of women indicated they would make an unrestricted report (28%), make a restricted report (27%), discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (26%), take action themselves against the offender (25%), or consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame (14%). Freshman (37%) women were more likely to indicate they would make an unrestricted report, whereas senior (20%) and sophomore (24%) women were less likely. Freshman (32%) women were more likely to indicate they would make a restricted report. Freshman (44%) women were more likely to indicate they would discuss the incident with the SARC, whereas senior (16%) and junior (12%) women were less likely. Sophomore (36%) women were more likely to indicate they would take action themselves against the offender, whereas freshman (17%) women were less likely. Sophomore (9%) women were less likely to indicate they would consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame.

Table 66.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Anticipated Actions to Deal With Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative	39	26	42	33	48
Discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate	34	23	28	30	49
Make an unrestricted report (i.e., a report that will prompt an official investigation)	28	20	30	24	37
Make a restricted report (i.e., a report that will not prompt an official investigation)	27	23	22	29	32
Discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	26	16	12	25	44
Take action yourself against the offender	25	23	26	36	17
Consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame	14	16	16	9	13
Margins of Error	*±3*	*±8-9*	*±5-7*	*±3-4*	*±4-5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

As shown in Table 67, about one-third of USCGA men indicated they would take action themselves against the offender (39%), discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (33%), or discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative (33%). Sophomore (41%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate they would discuss the incident with the SARC, whereas junior (23%) men were less likely.

Less than one-third of men indicated they would discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate (32%), make a restricted report (32%), make an unrestricted report (30%), or consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame (10%). Junior (38%) men were more likely to indicate they would make an unrestricted report, whereas freshman (22%) men were less likely. Freshman (14%) men were more likely to indicate they would consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame.

Table 67.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Anticipated Actions to Deal With Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Take action yourself against the offender	39	43	43	37	36
Discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	33	30	23	41	36
Discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative	33	26	38	35	33
Discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate	32	29	33	35	31
Make a restricted report (i.e., a report that will not prompt an official investigation)	32	27	34	36	32
Make an unrestricted report (i.e., a report that will prompt an official investigation)	30	33	38	31	22
Consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame	10	9	7	10	14
Margins of Error	*±2-3*	*±7-9*	*±4-6*	*±4-6*	*±4*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

Trust in the System After Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. As shown in Table 68, the majority of USMA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect (61%) and trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident (59%). Freshman (67%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect, whereas sophomore (54%) women were less likely. Sophomore (53%) women were less likely to indicate they would trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident.

About one-half of women indicated they would trust the system to protect their privacy (45%). Freshman (49%) women were more likely to indicate they would trust the system to protect their privacy, whereas sophomore (41%) women were less likely.

Table 68.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Trust in the System After Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect	61	64	59	54	67
Trust the system to ensure your safety following the incident	59	62	59	53	61
Trust the system to protect your privacy	45	48	42	41	49
Margins of Error	*±2*	*±5*	*±4*	*±3*	*±3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

As shown in Table 69, over half of USMA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect (66%), trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident (63%), and trust the system to protect their privacy (54%). Sophomore (72%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect, whereas senior (60%) men were less likely.

Table 69.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Trust in the System After Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect	66	60	63	72	68
Trust the system to ensure your safety following the incident	63	58	59	67	67
Trust the system to protect your privacy	54	50	51	59	57
Margins of Error	*±3*	*±5-6*	*±5*	*±5*	*±5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

USNA by Class Year. As shown in Table 70, over half of USNA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect (57%) and trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident (54%). Senior (62%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect. Senior (62%) women were more likely to indicate they would trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident, whereas sophomore and freshman (both 50%) women were less likely.

Fewer women indicated they would trust the system to protect their privacy (40%). Senior (45%) women were more likely to indicate they would trust the system to protect their privacy, whereas sophomore (33%) women were less likely.

Table 70.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Trust in the System After Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect	57	62	59	54	55
Trust the system to ensure your safety following the incident	54	62	53	50	50
Trust the system to protect your privacy	40	45	43	33	38
Margins of Error	*±2*	*±4*	*±4*	*±3-4*	*±3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

As shown in Table 71, over half of USNA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect (61%) and trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident (56%). About half of men indicated they would trust the system to protect their privacy (46%). There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

Table 71.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Trust in the System After Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect	61	60	58	64	60
Trust the system to ensure your safety following the incident	56	55	53	60	57
Trust the system to protect your privacy	46	43	44	50	48
Margins of Error	*±3*	*±5*	*±6*	*±5*	*±5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

USAFA by Class Year. As shown in Table 72, more than half of USAFA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect (72%), trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident (69%), and trust the system to protect their privacy (61%). Freshman (76%) women

were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect, whereas sophomore (69%) women were less likely. Freshman (77%) women were more likely to indicate they would trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident, whereas sophomore (62%) women were less likely. Freshman (67%) women were more likely to indicate they would trust the system to protect their privacy, whereas sophomore (57%) women were less likely.[80]

Table 72.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Trust in the System After Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect	72	70	74	69	76
Trust the system to ensure your safety following the incident	69	68	68	62	77
Trust the system to protect your privacy	61	63	57	57	67
Margins of Error	*±2*	*±5*	*±5*	*±3*	*±3*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

As shown in Table 73, the majority of USAFA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect (74%), trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident (70%), and trust the system to protect their privacy (64%). There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

Table 73.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Trust in the System After Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect	74	73	73	75	74
Trust the system to ensure your safety following the incident	70	69	68	71	72
Trust the system to protect your privacy	64	66	62	62	65
Margins of Error	*±3*	*±5-6*	*±6*	*±5-6*	*±5-6*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

[80]Note that 57% of junior USAFA women also indicated they would trust the system to protect their privacy. 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.

USCGA by Class Year. As shown in Table 74, over half of USCGA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect (62%) and trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident (59%). Sophomore (73%) and freshman (70%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect, whereas senior (39%) women were less likely. Sophomore (71%) and freshman (75%) women were more likely to indicate they would trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident, whereas senior and junior (both 42%) women were less likely.

About half of women indicated they would trust the system to protect their privacy (44%). Sophomore (57%) and freshman (60%) women were more likely to indicate they would trust the system to protect their privacy, whereas senior (13%) and junior (33%) women were less likely.

Table 74.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Trust in the System After Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect	62	39	60	73	70
Trust the system to ensure your safety following the incident	59	42	42	71	75
Trust the system to protect your privacy	44	13	33	57	60
Margins of Error	*±3*	*±8-9*	*±7*	*±4*	*±4-5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

As shown in Table 75, over half of USCGA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would trust the system to treat them with dignity and respect (68%), trust the system to ensure their safety following the incident (67%), and trust the system to protect their privacy (53%). There were no differences found for USCGA men by class year.

Table 75.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Trust in the System After Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Anticipated Actions	Total	Senior	Junior	Sopho-more	Fresh-man
Trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect	68	74	64	69	66
Trust the system to ensure your safety following the incident	67	70	70	66	65
Trust the system to protect your privacy	53	57	52	52	54
Margins of Error	*±3*	*±9*	*±6*	*±6*	*±4-5*

Note. SAGR 2010 Q35

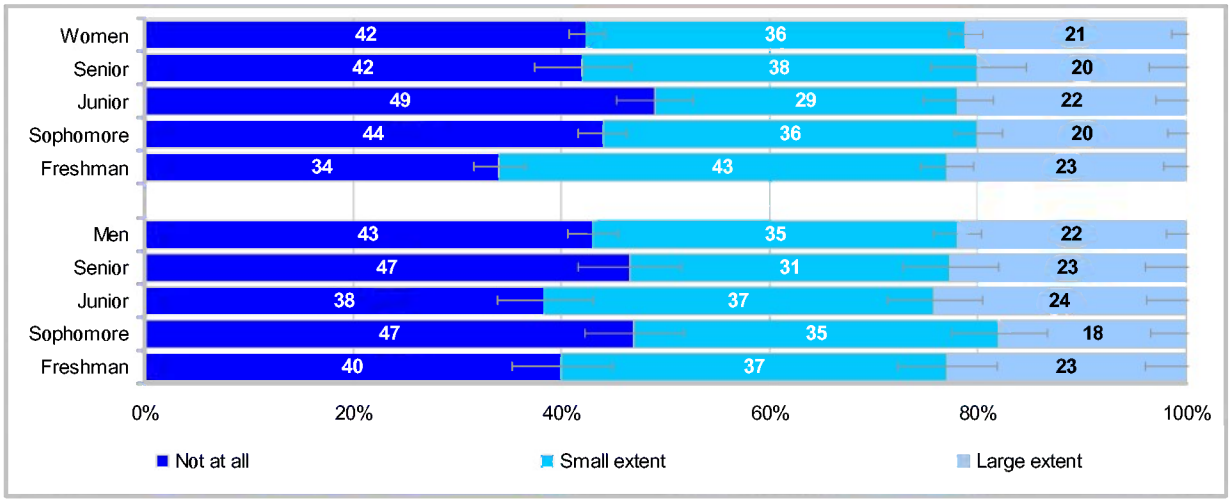
Reasons for Not Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students were asked, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, to what extent they would hesitate from making an unrestricted report. They were asked to evaluate several possible reasons for not reporting. Note that in Chapter 2 reasons for not reporting were presented from students who indicated they had experienced sexual assault since June 2009. The results in the current section are based on responses from students who did not indicate they had experienced sexual assault since June 2009. 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. As these questions were new on the *2010 SAGR* survey, trend information to past surveys is not available.

Hesitation Based on Parental Reaction

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 42% of women and 43% of men at USMA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think (Figure 162). Fewer women (21%) and men (22%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think. Junior (49%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think, whereas freshman (34%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

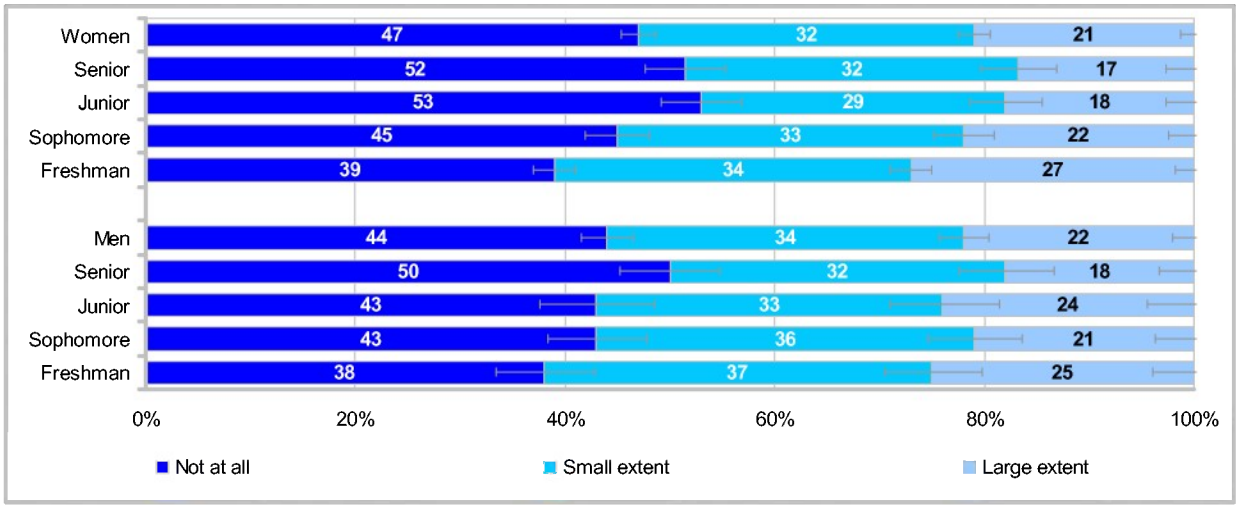
Figure 162.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Parental Reaction, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36a *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 47% of women and 44% of men at USNA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think (Figure 163). Fewer women (21%) and men (22%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think. Senior (52%) and junior (53%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think, whereas freshman (39%) women were less likely. Freshman (27%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think, whereas senior (17%) women were less likely. Senior (50%) men were more likely to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think. Senior (18%) men were less likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think.

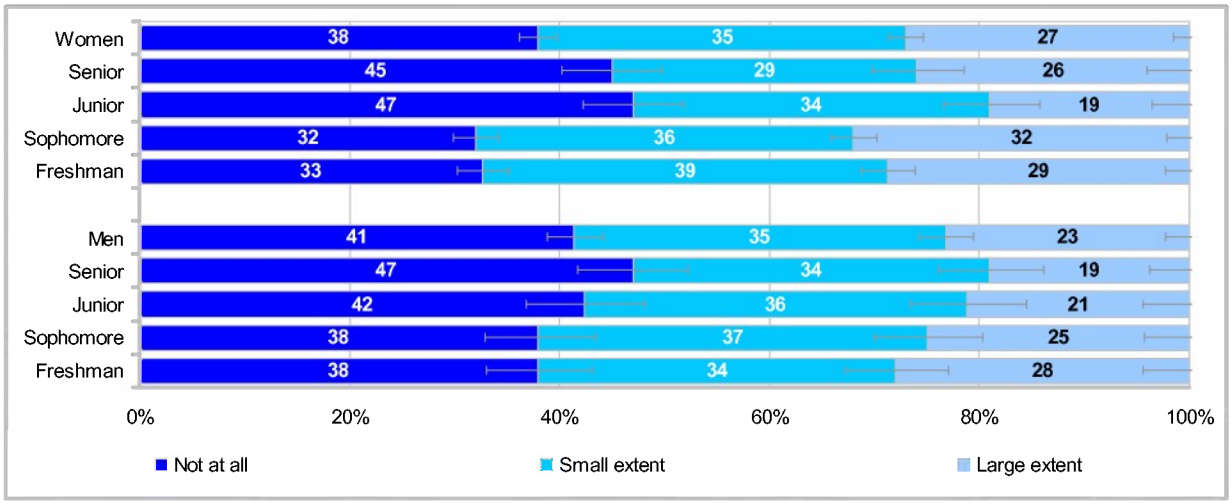
Figure 163.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Parental Reaction, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 38% of women and 41% of men at USAFA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think (Figure 164). Fewer women (27%) and men (23%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think. Senior (45%) and junior (47%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think, whereas sophomore (32%) and freshman (33%) women were less likely. Sophomore (32%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think, whereas junior (19%) women were less likely. Senior (47%) men were more likely to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think.

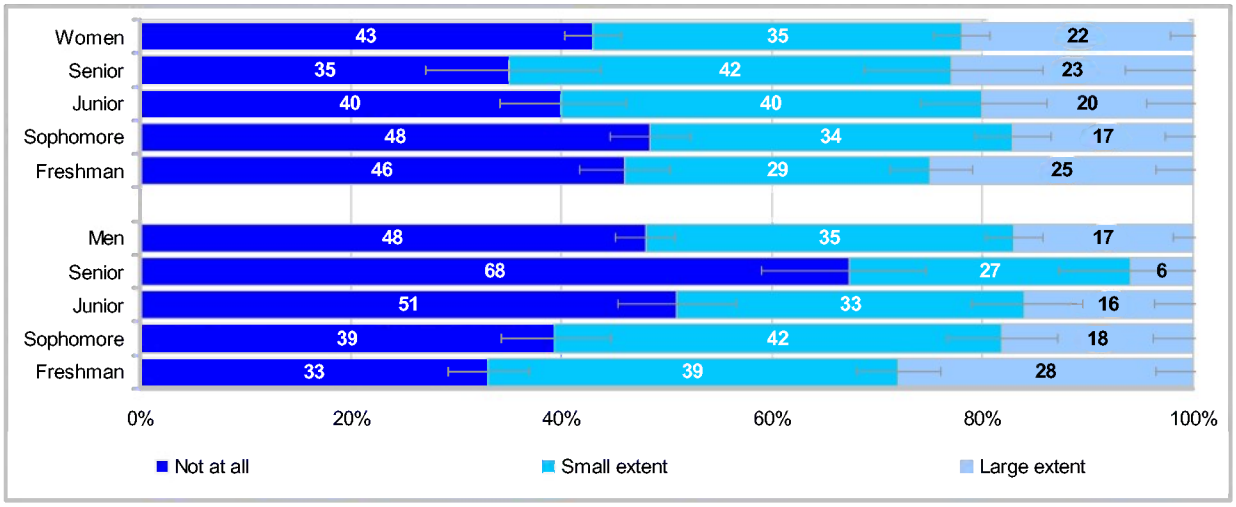
Figure 164.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Parental Reaction, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36a *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 43% of women and 48% of men at USCGA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think (Figure 165). Fewer women (22%) and men (17%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think. Sophomore (48%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think. Sophomore (17%) women were less likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think. Senior (68%) men were more likely to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think, whereas sophomore (39%) and freshman (33%) men were less likely. Freshman (28%) men were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for what their parents might think, whereas senior (6%) men were less likely.

Figure 165.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Parental Reaction, by Class Year



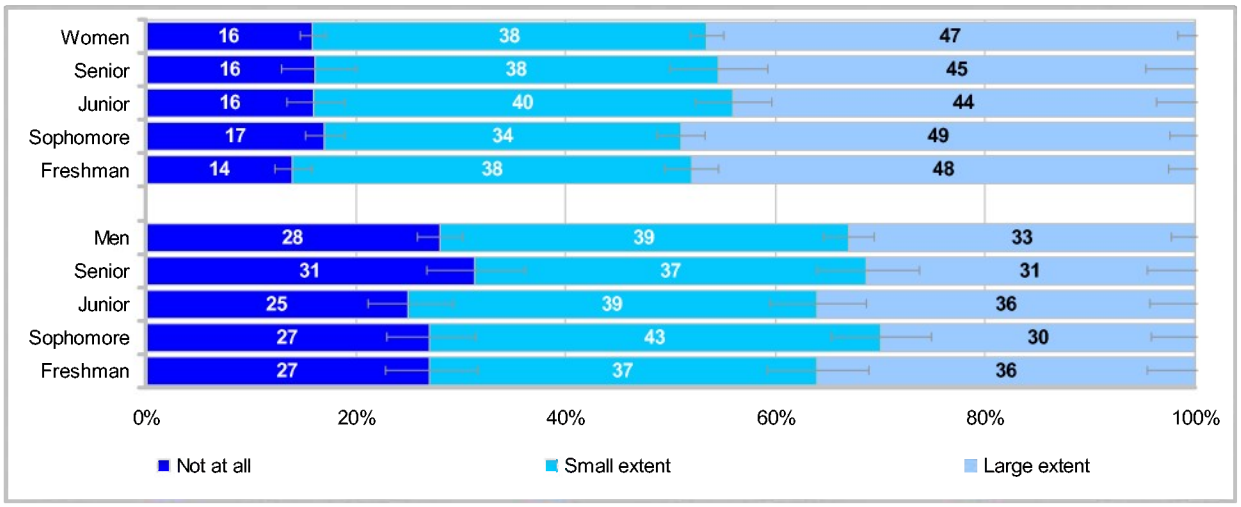
SAGR 2010 Q36a

Margins of error range from ±3 to ±9

Hesitation Based on Concern for Personal Reputation

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 16% of women and 28% of men at USMA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing at their Academy (Figure 166). More women (47%) and men (33%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing. There were no differences found for USMA women or men by class year.

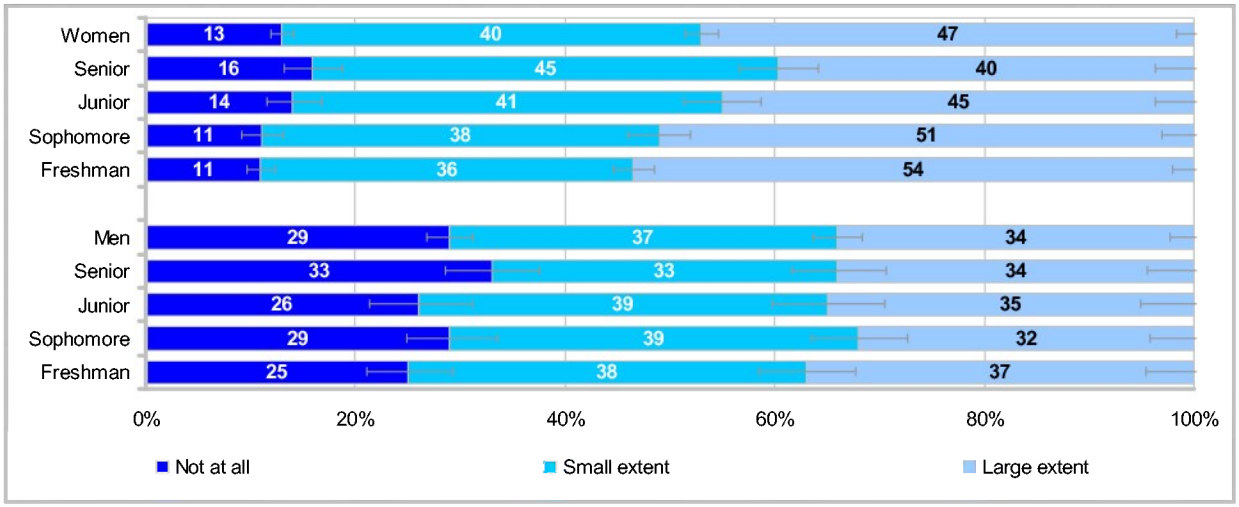
Figure 166.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern for Personal Reputation, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36b *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 13% of women and 29% of men at USNA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing at their Academy (Figure 167). More women (47%) and men (34%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing. Freshman (11%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing.[81] Freshman (54%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing, whereas senior (40%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

Figure 167.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern for Personal Reputation, by Class Year

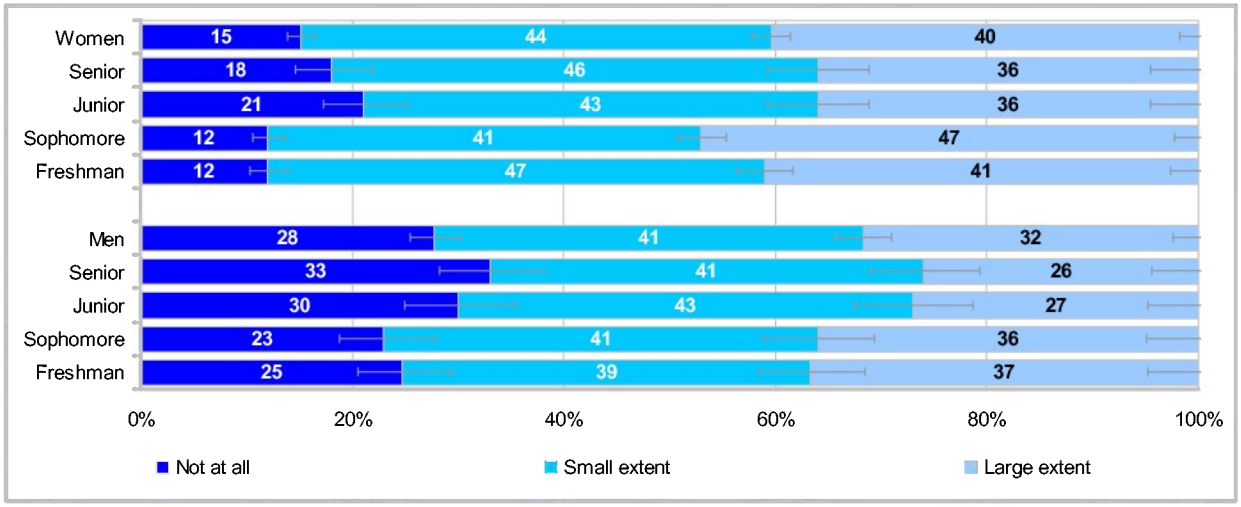


SAGR 2010 Q36b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

[81]Note that 11% of sophomore USNA women also indicated they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for sophomore women responding to this question.

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 15% of women and 28% of men at USAFA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing at their Academy (Figure 168). More women (40%) and men (32%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing. Junior (21%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing, whereas sophomore and freshman (both 12%) women were less likely. Sophomore (47%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing. Senior (26%) men were less likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing.

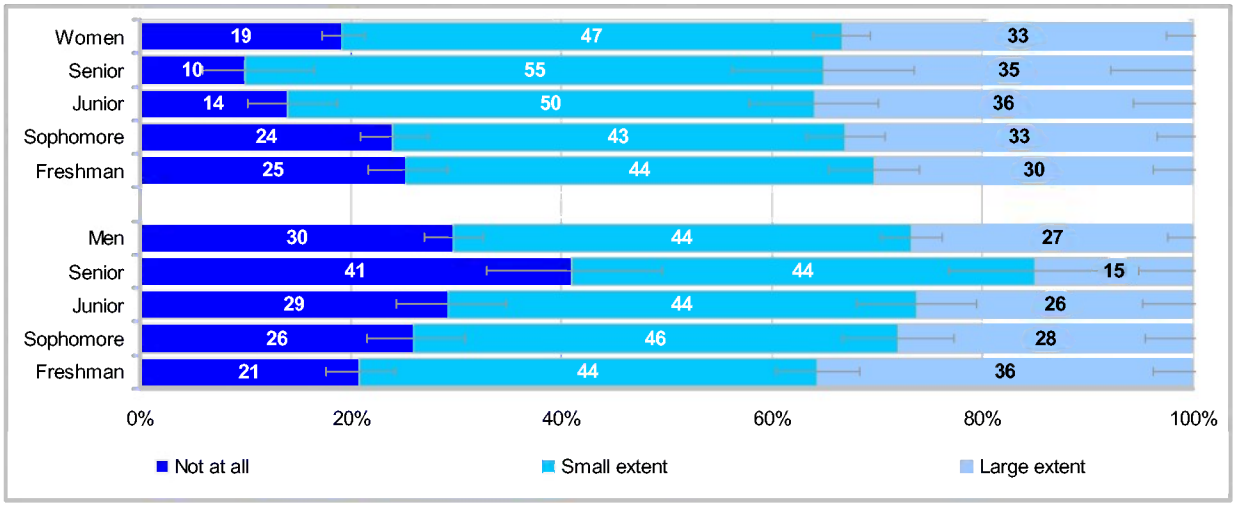
Figure 168.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern for Personal Reputation, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36b *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 19% of women and 30% of men at USCGA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing at their Academy (Figure 169). Thirty-three percent of women and 27% of men indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing. Sophomore (24%) and freshman (25%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing, whereas senior (10%) and junior (14%) women were less likely. Senior (41%) men were more likely to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing, whereas freshman (21%) men were less likely. Freshman (36%) men were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their reputation and standing, whereas senior (15%) men were less likely.

Figure 169.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern for Personal Reputation, by Class Year



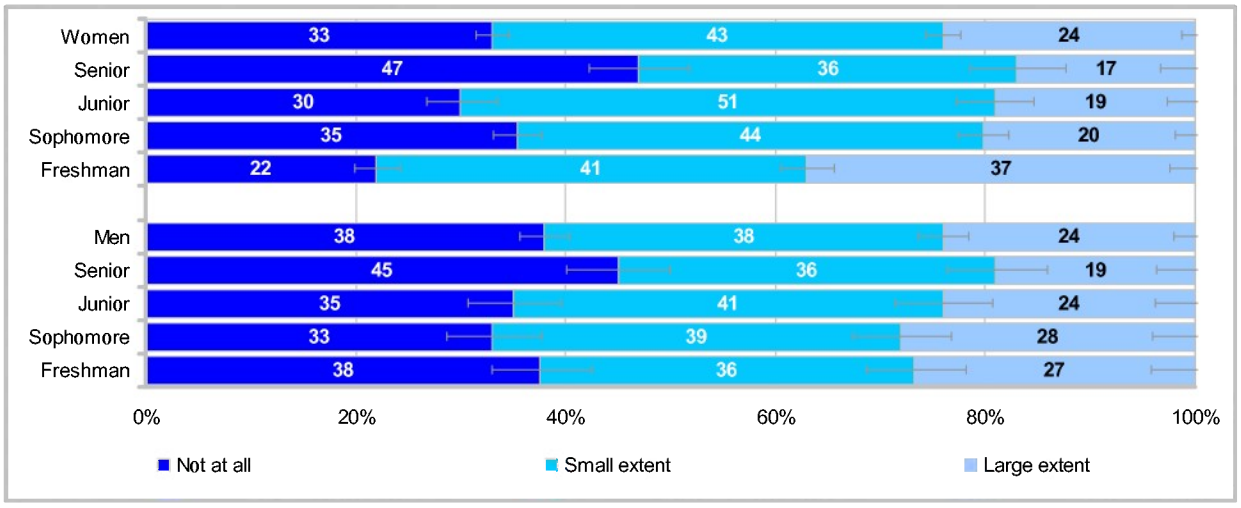
SAGR 2010 Q36b

Margins of error range from ±3 to ±9

Hesitation Based on Concern of Punishment for Infractions

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 33% of women and 38% of men at USMA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions (Figure 170). Fewer women and men (both 24%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions. Senior (47%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions, whereas freshman (22%) women were less likely. Freshman (37%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions than women in the other class years, whereas senior (17%), junior (19%), and sophomore (20%) women were less likely. Senior (45%) men were more likely to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions. Senior (19%) men were less likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions.

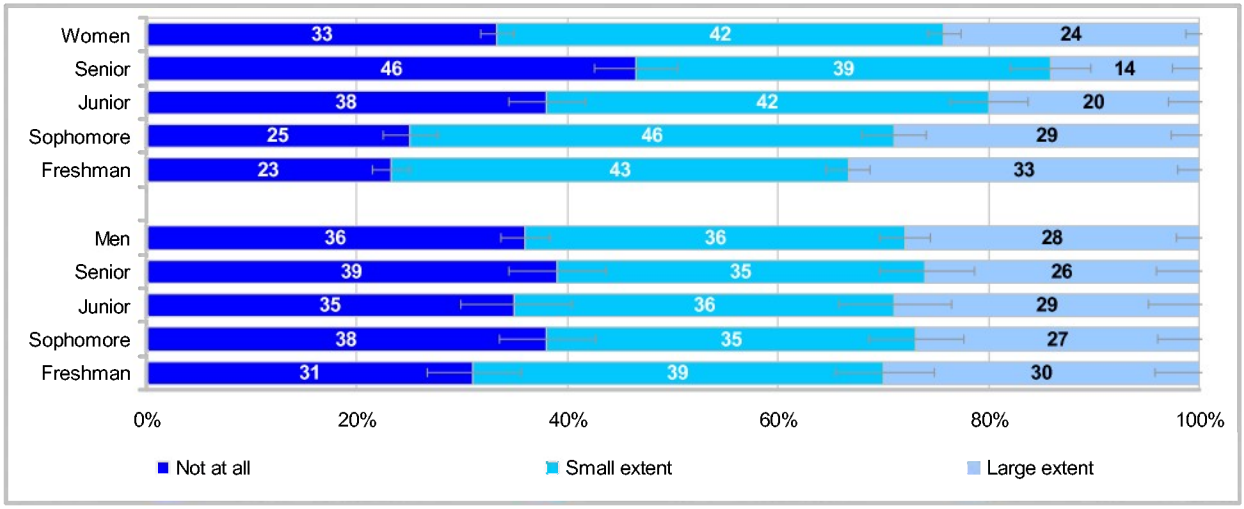
Figure 170.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern of Punishment for Infractions, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36c *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 33% of women and 36% of men at USNA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions (Figure 171). Fewer women (24%) and men (28%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions. Senior (46%) and junior (38%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions, whereas sophomore (25%) and freshman (23%) women were less likely. Sophomore (29%) and freshman (33%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions, whereas senior (14%) and junior (20%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

Figure 171.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern of Punishment for Infractions, by Class Year

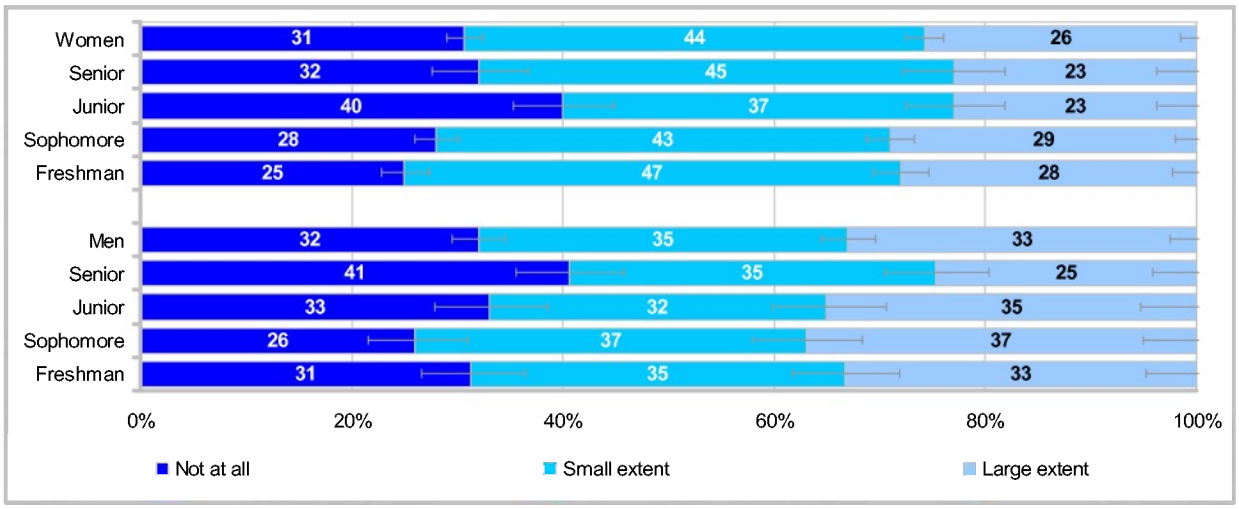


SAGR 2010 Q36c

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 31% of women and 32% of men at USAFA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions (Figure 172). Twenty-six percent of women and 33% of men indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions. Junior (40%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions, whereas sophomore (28%) and freshman (25%) women were less likely. Sophomore (29%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions. Senior (41%) men were more likely to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions, whereas sophomore (26%) men were less likely. Senior (25%) men were less likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions.

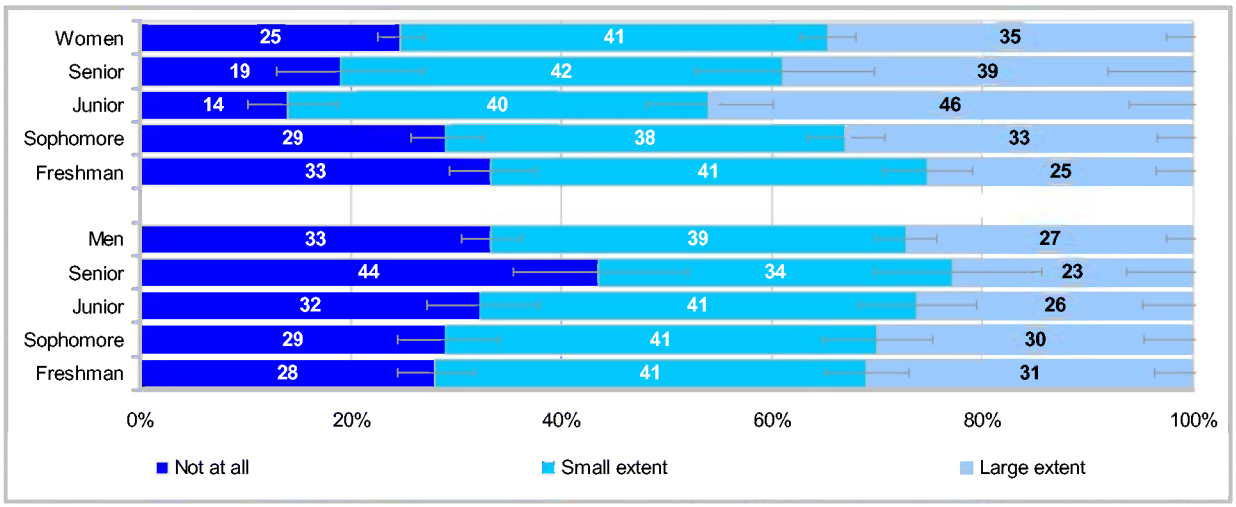
Figure 172.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern of Punishment for Infractions, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36c *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 25% of women and 33% of men at USCGA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions (Figure 173). Thirty-five percent of women and 27% of men indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions. Sophomore (29%) and freshman (33%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions, whereas junior (14%) women were less likely. Junior (46%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions, whereas freshman (25%) were less likely. Senior (44%) men were more likely to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for punishment for infractions.

Figure 173.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern of Punishment for Infractions, by Class Year

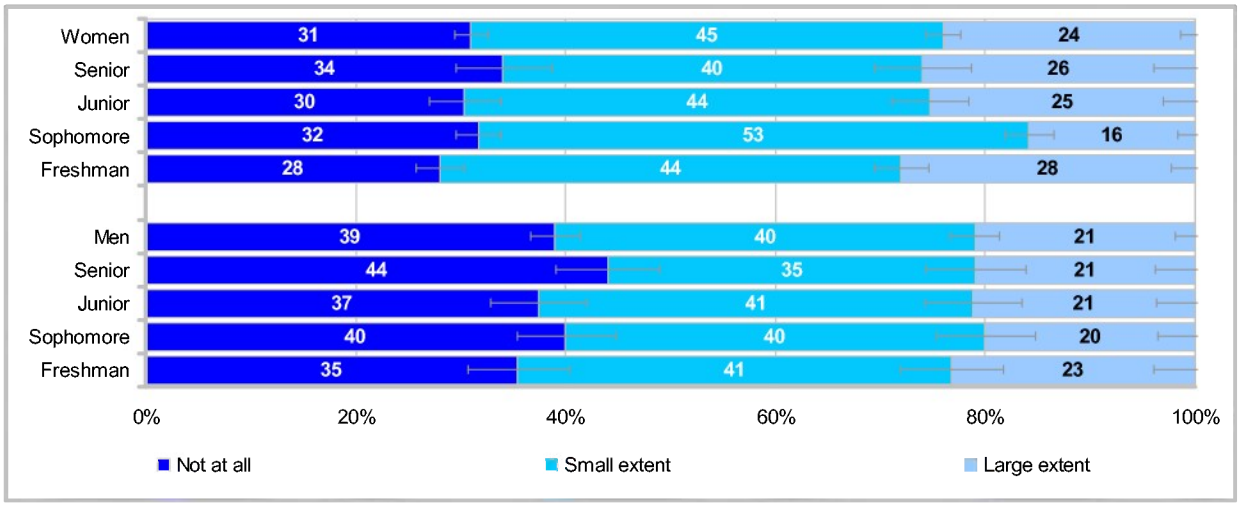


SAGR 2010 Q36c *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±9*

Hesitation Based on Concern for Academy's Reputation

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 31% of women and 39% of men at USMA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation (Figure 174). Fewer women (24%) and men (21%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation. Freshman (28%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation. Freshman (28%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation, whereas sophomore (16%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

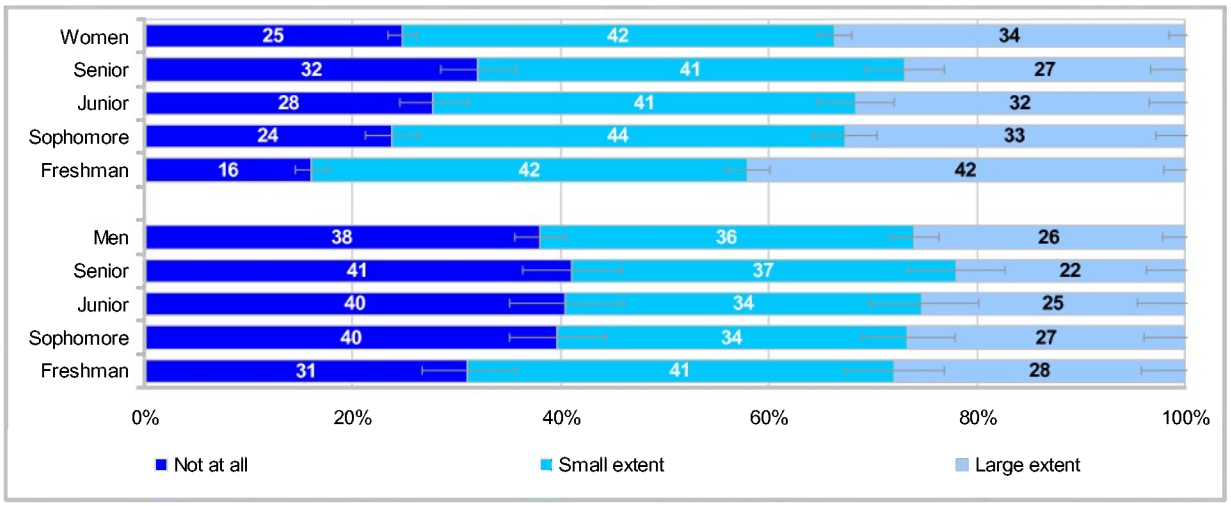
Figure 174.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern for Academy's Reputation, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36d *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 25% of women and 38% of men at USNA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation (Figure 175). Thirty-four percent of women and 26% of men indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation. Senior (32%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation, whereas freshman (16%) women were less likely. Freshman (42%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation, whereas senior (27%) women were less likely. Freshman (31%) men were less likely to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation.

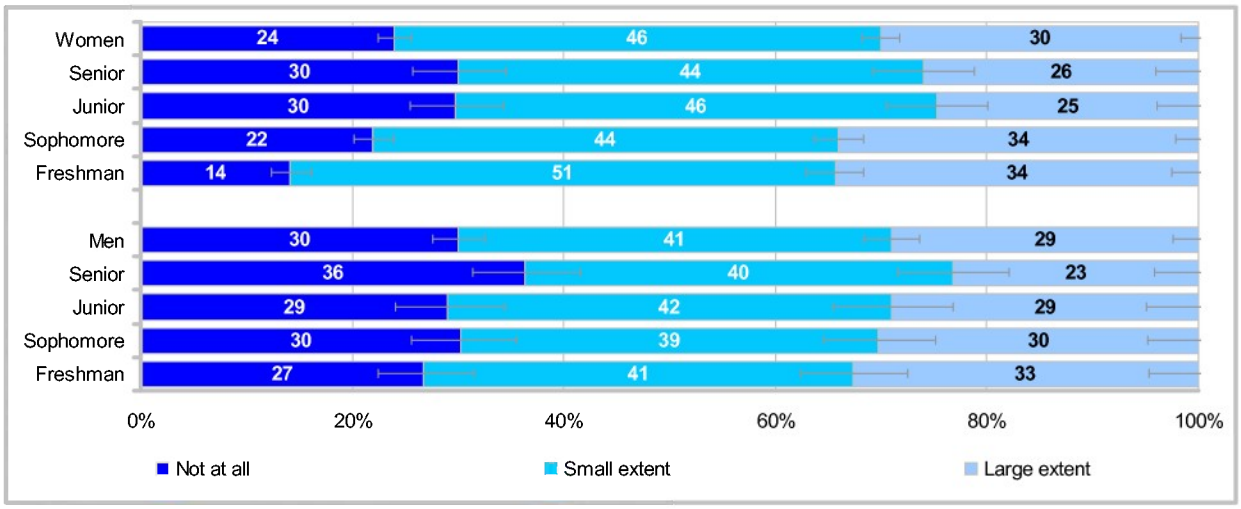
Figure 175.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern for Academy's Reputation, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36d *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 24% of women and 30% of men at USAFA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation (Figure 176). More women (30%) and about the same percentage of men (29%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation. Senior and junior (both 30%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation, whereas freshman (14%) women were less likely. Sophomore and freshman (both 34%) women were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation, whereas junior (25%) women were less likely. Senior (36%) men were more likely to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation. Senior (23%) men were less likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation.

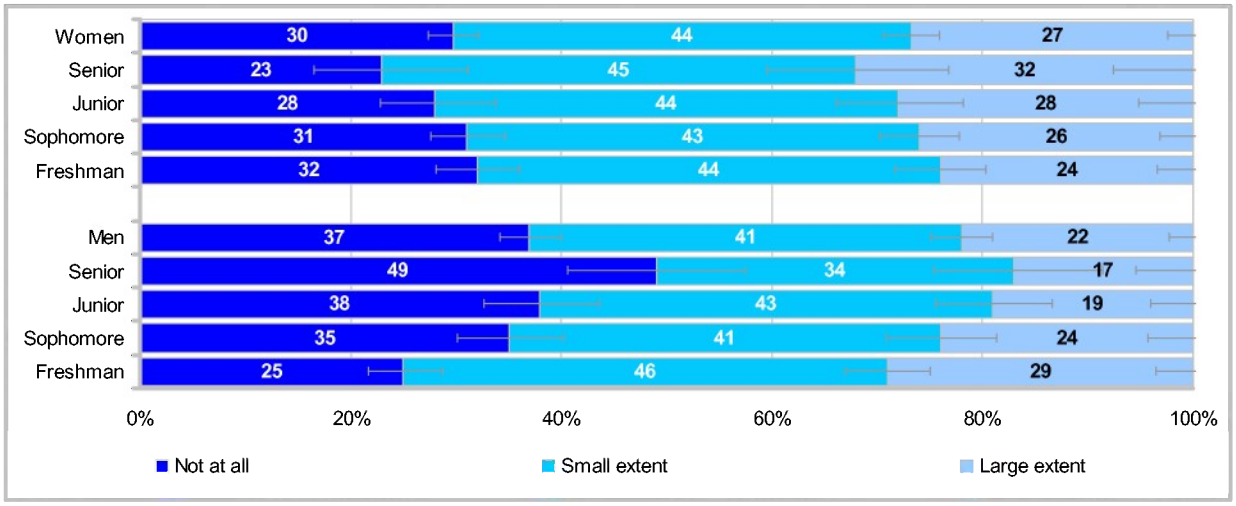
Figure 176.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern for Academy's Reputation, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36d *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 30% of women and 37% of men at USCGA indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation (Figure 177). Fewer women (27%) and men (22%) indicated they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation. There were no differences found for USCGA women by class year. Senior (49%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate they would not hesitate to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation, whereas freshman (25%) men were less likely. Freshman (29%) men were more likely to indicate they would hesitate, to a large extent, to make an unrestricted report based on concerns for their Academy's reputation.

Figure 177.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Hesitate From Making an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault Based on Concern for Academy's Reputation, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q36d *Margins of error range from ±3 to ±9*

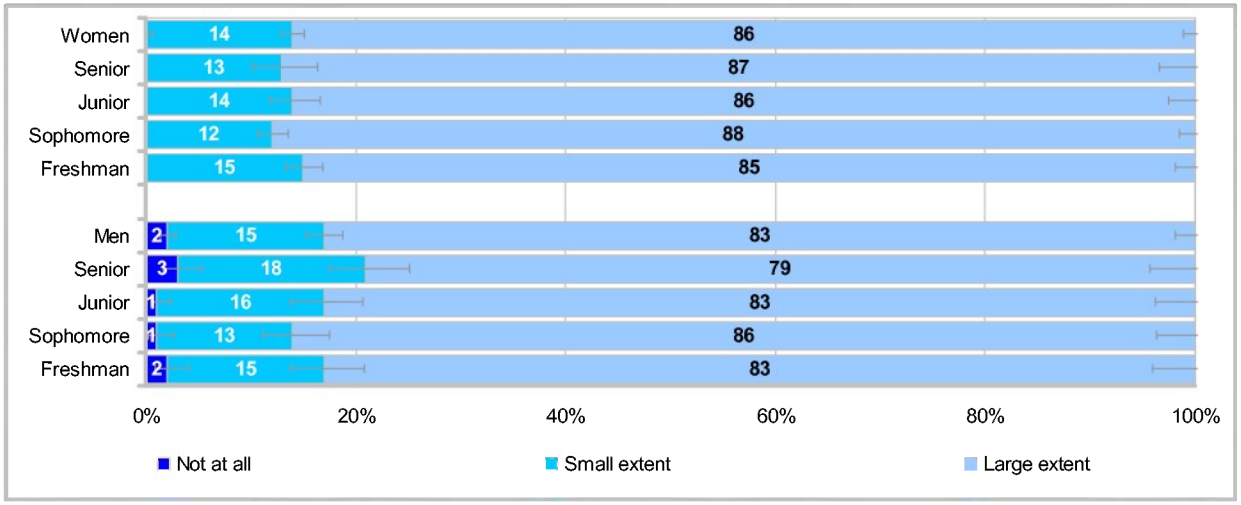
Factors Contributing to Sexual Assault

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students were asked their opinion about whether the use of alcohol and social expectations contribute to sexual 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. These questions were new on the *2010 SAGR* survey, hence trend information to past surveys is not available.

Alcohol Use and Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 86% of women and 83% of men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, that alcohol use contributes to incidents of sexual assault (Figure 178). No women (0%) and few men (2%) indicated that alcohol use does not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. There were no differences found for USMA women or men by class year.

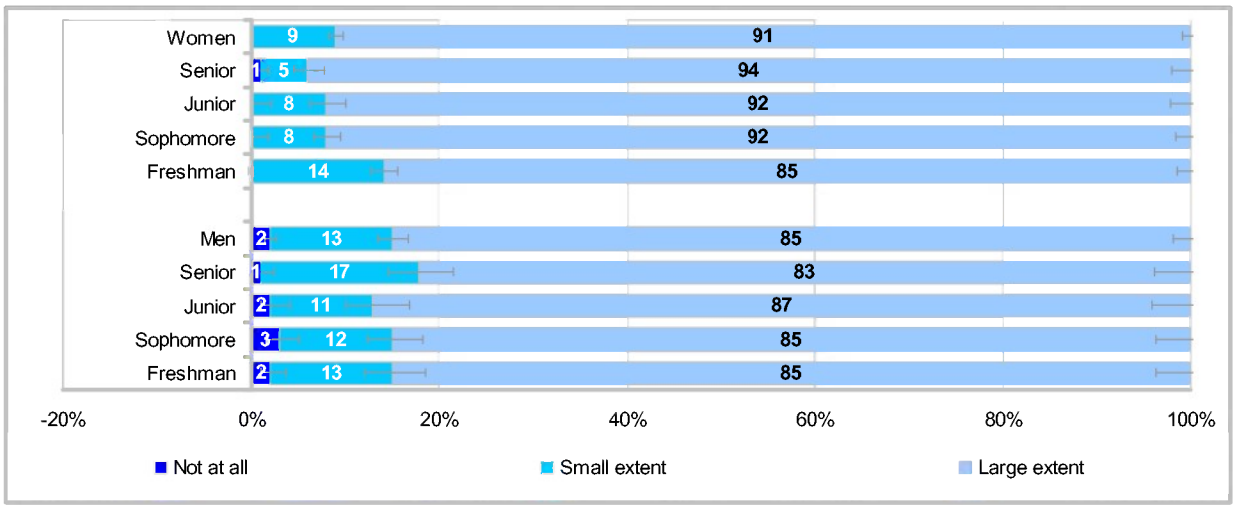
Figure 178.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Alcohol Use Contributes to Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q40a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 91% of women and 85% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, that alcohol use contributes to incidents of sexual assault (Figure 179). No women (0%) and few men (2%) indicated that alcohol use does not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. Senior (94%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that alcohol use contributes to incidents of sexual assault, whereas freshman (85%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USNA men by class year.

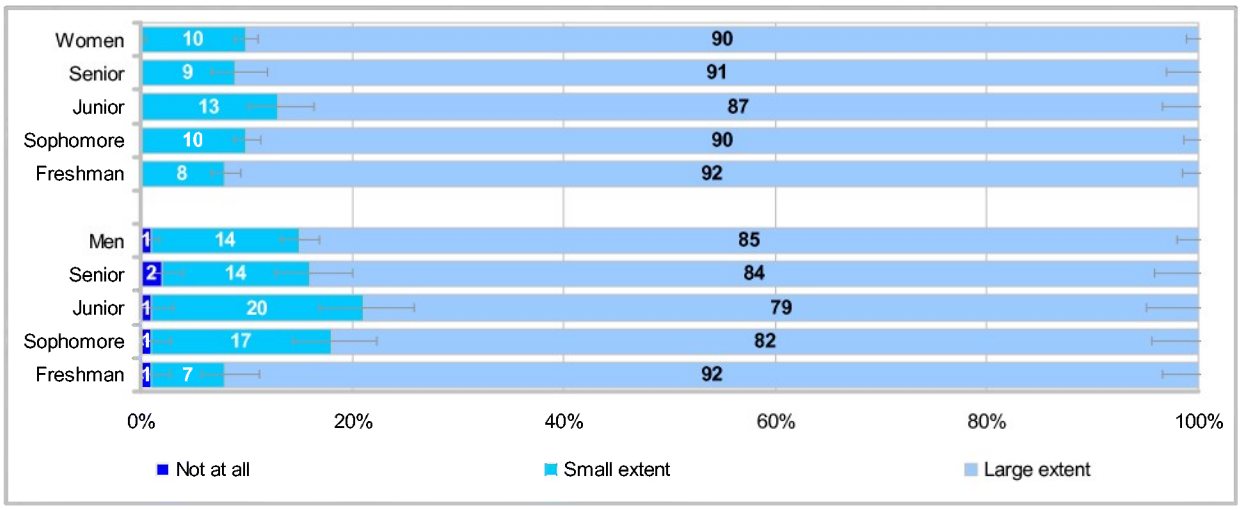
Figure 179.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Alcohol Use Contributes to Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q40a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 90% of women and 85% of men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, that alcohol use contributes to incidents of sexual assault (Figure 180). No women (0%) and few men (1%) indicated that alcohol use does not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. There were no differences found for USAFA women by class year. Freshman (92%) men were more likely than men in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that alcohol use contributes to incidents of sexual assault, whereas junior (79%) men were less likely.

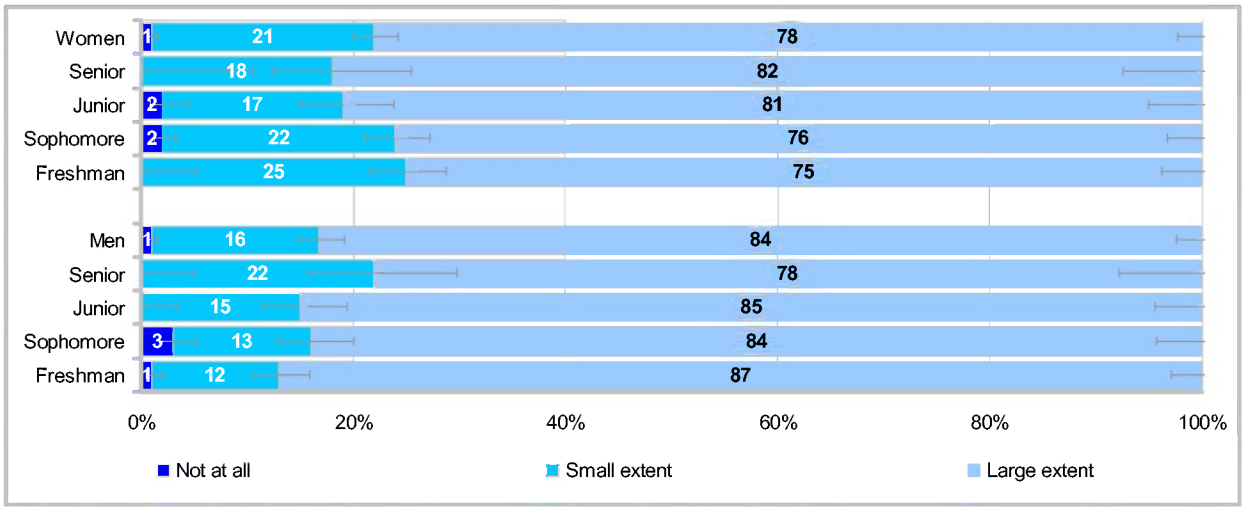
Figure 180.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Alcohol Use Contributes to Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q40a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 78% of women and 84% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, that alcohol use contributes to incidents of sexual assault (Figure 181). Few women and men (both 1%) indicated that alcohol use does not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. Senior and freshman (both 0%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate that alcohol use does not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. Sophomore (3%) men were more likely to indicate that alcohol use does not contribute to incidents of sexual assault, whereas senior and junior (both 0%) men were less likely.

Figure 181.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated Alcohol Use Contributes to Sexual Assault, by Class Year

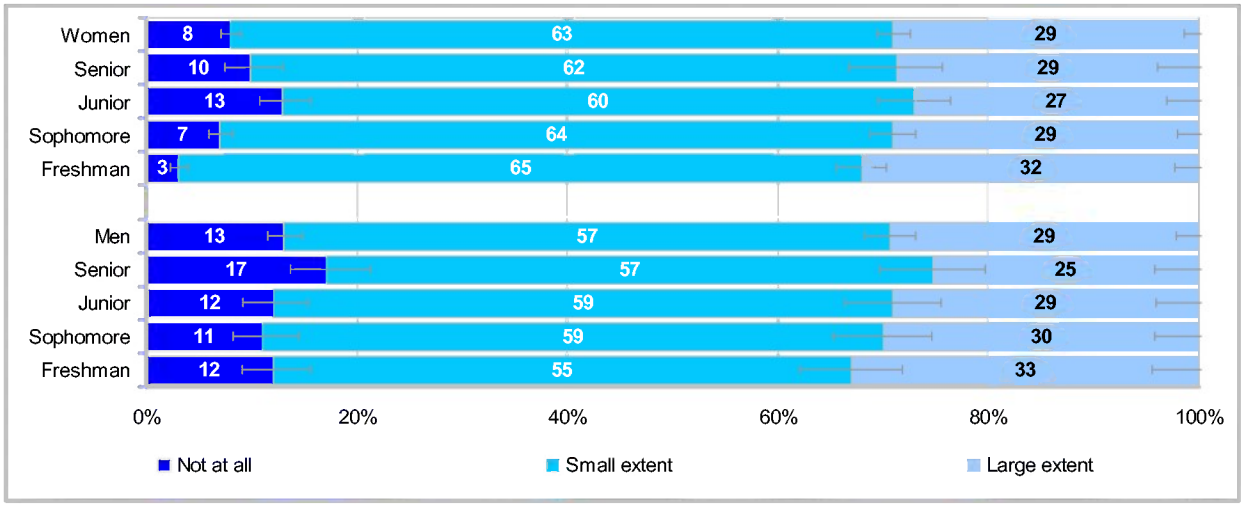


SAGR 2010 Q40a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±8*

Sexual Favors and Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 29% of women and men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, that sexual favors (e.g., sex in return for dinner or gifts) contribute to incidents of sexual assault (Figure 182). Fewer women (8%) and men (13%) indicated that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. Junior (13%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault, whereas freshman (3%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

Figure 182.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated S Sexual Favors Contribute to Incidents of Sexual Assault, by Class Year

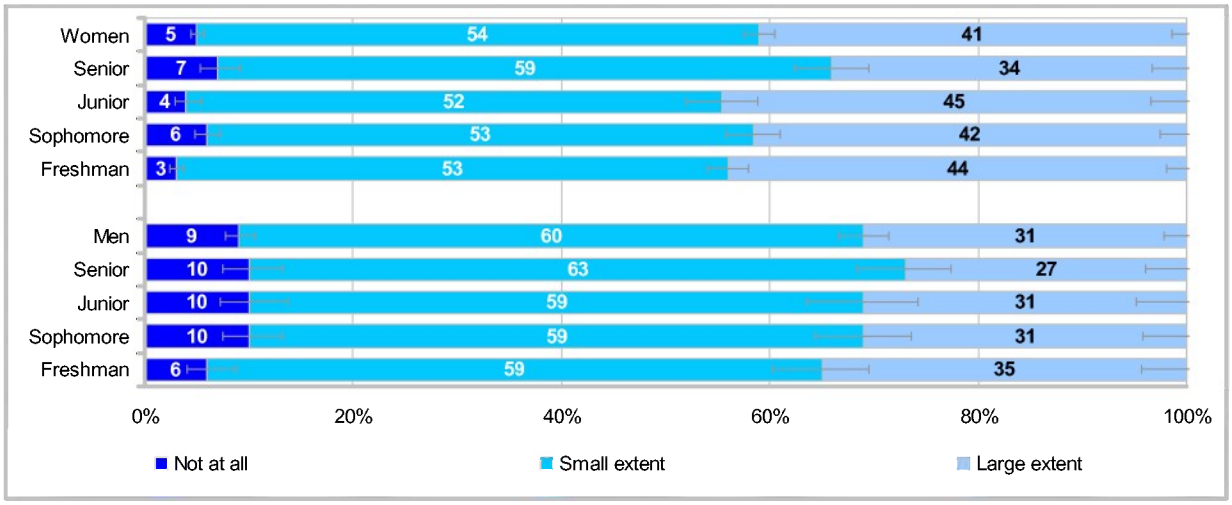


SAGR 2010 Q40e

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 41% of women and 31% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, that sexual favors (e.g., sex in return for dinner or gifts) contribute to incidents of sexual assault (Figure 183). Fewer women (5%) and men (9%) indicated that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. Freshman (44%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that sexual favors contribute to incidents of sexual assault, whereas senior (34%) women were less likely.[82] Senior (7%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault, whereas freshman (3%) women were less likely. Freshman (6%) men were less likely to indicate that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault.

Figure 183.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Sexual Favors Contribute to Incidents of Sexual Assault, by Class Year

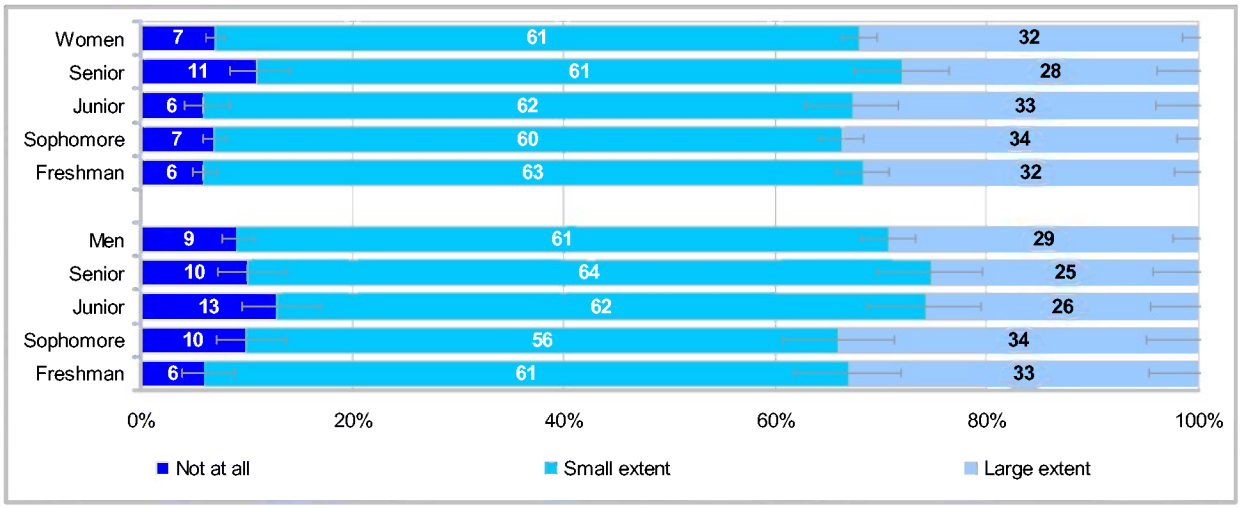


SAGR 2010 Q40e *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

[82]Note that 45% of junior USNA women also indicated, to a large extent, that sexual favors contribute to incidents of sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 32% of women and 29% of men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, that sexual favors (e.g., sex in return for dinner or gifts) contribute to incidents of sexual assault (Figure 184). Fewer women (7%) and men (9%) indicated that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. Senior (11%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. Freshman (6%) men were less likely to indicate that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault.

Figure 184.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Sexual Favors Contribute to Incidents of Sexual Assault, by Class Year

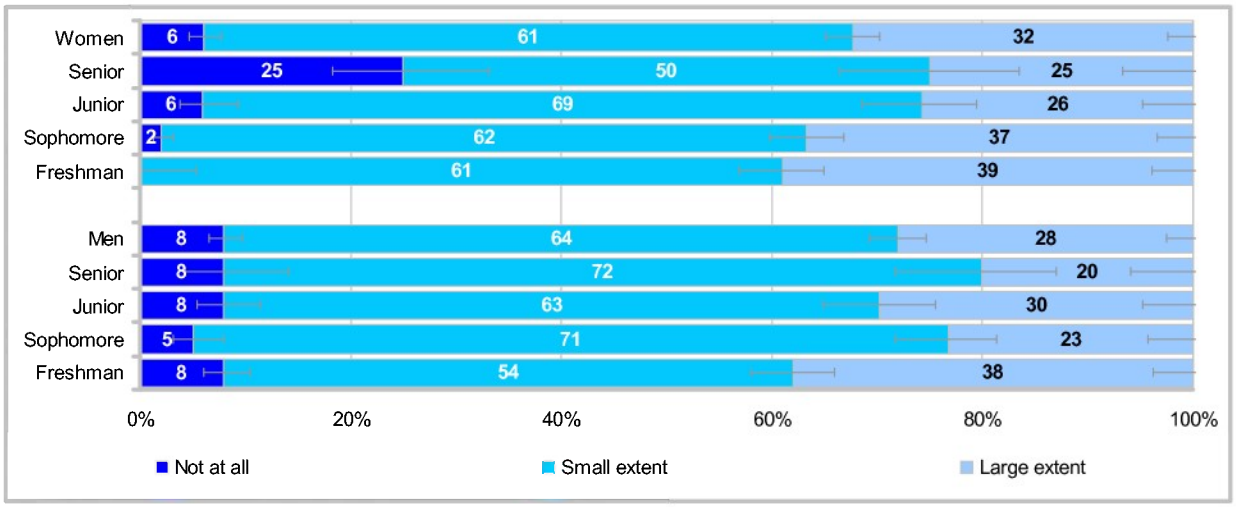


SAGR 2010 Q40e

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 32% of women and 28% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, that sexual favors (e.g., sex in return for dinner or gifts) contribute to incidents of sexual assault (Figure 185). Fewer women (6%) and men (8%) indicated that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault. Freshman (39%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, that sexual favors contribute to incidents of sexual assault, where junior (26%) women were less likely.[83] Senior (25%) women were more likely to indicate that sexual favors do not contribute to incidents of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (2%) and freshman (0%) women were less likely. Freshman (38%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that sexual favors contribute to incidents of sexual assault, where senior (20%) men were less likely.

Figure 185.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated Sexual Favors Contribute to Incidents of Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q40e *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±9*

[83]Note that 25% of senior USCGA women also indicated, to a large extent, that sexual favors contribute to incidents of sexual assault. 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.

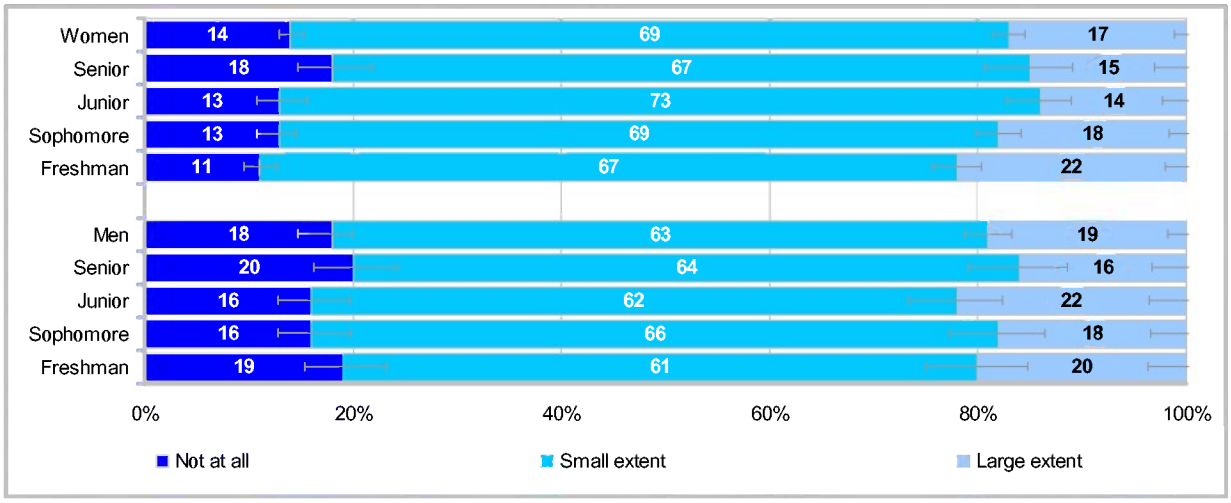
Resources to Deal With Sexual Assault

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students were asked whether they considered their Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victims' Advocates as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual 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. These questions were new on the *2010 SAGR* survey, hence trend information to past surveys is not available.

Sexual Assault Response Coordinator

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 17% of women and 19% of men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault (Figure 186). About the same percentage of women (14%) and men (18%) indicated they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Freshman (22%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas junior (14%) women were less likely. Senior (18%) women were more likely to indicate they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas freshman (11%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

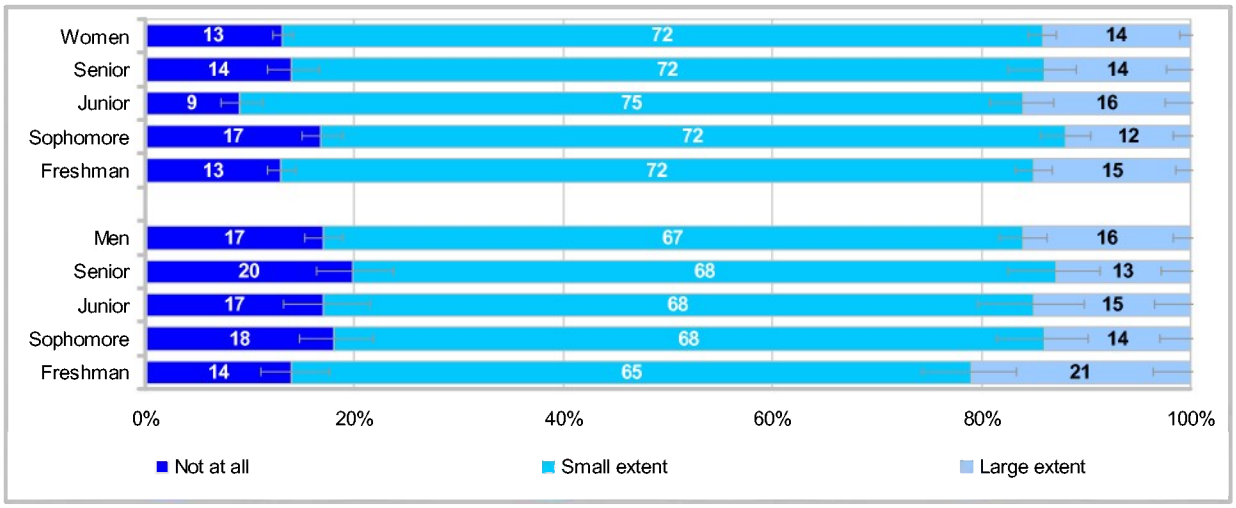
Figure 186.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Regard The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator as a Valuable Resource, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q40f *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 14% of women and 16% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault (Figure 187). About the same percentage of women (13%) and men (17%) indicated they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Sophomore (12%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Sophomore (17%) women were more likely to indicate they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas junior (9%) women were less likely. Freshman (21%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault.

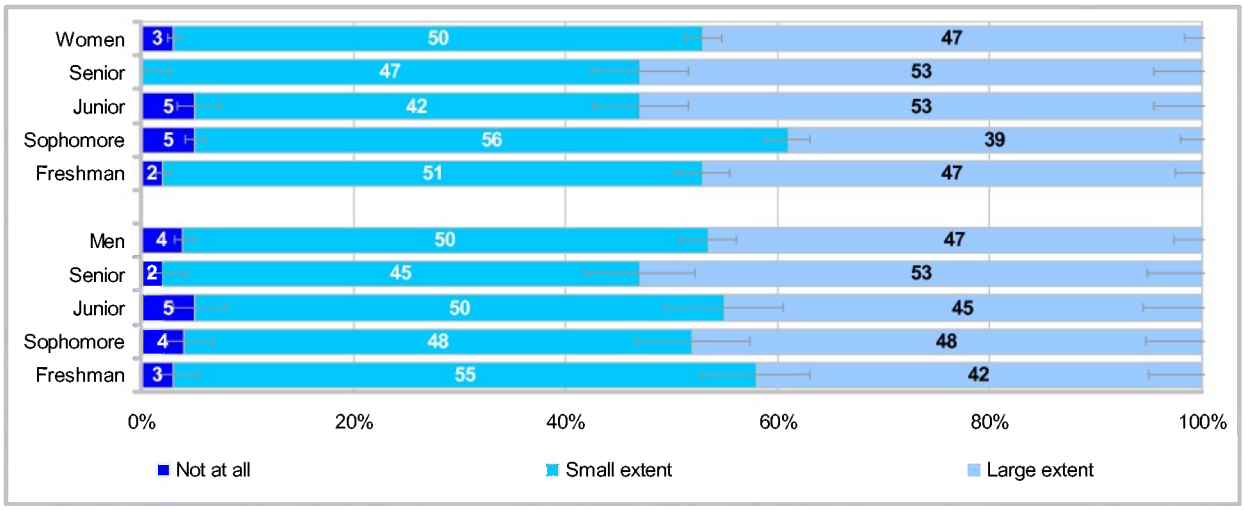
Figure 187.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Regard Their Sexual Assault Response Coordinator as a Valuable Resource, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q40f *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 47% of women and men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault (Figure 188). Fewer women (3%) and men (4%) indicated they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Senior and junior (both 53%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault, where sophomore (39%) women were less likely. Sophomore (5%) women were more likely to indicate they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas senior (0%) and freshman (2%) women were less likely.[84] There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

Figure 188.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Regard The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator as a Valuable Resource, by Class Year

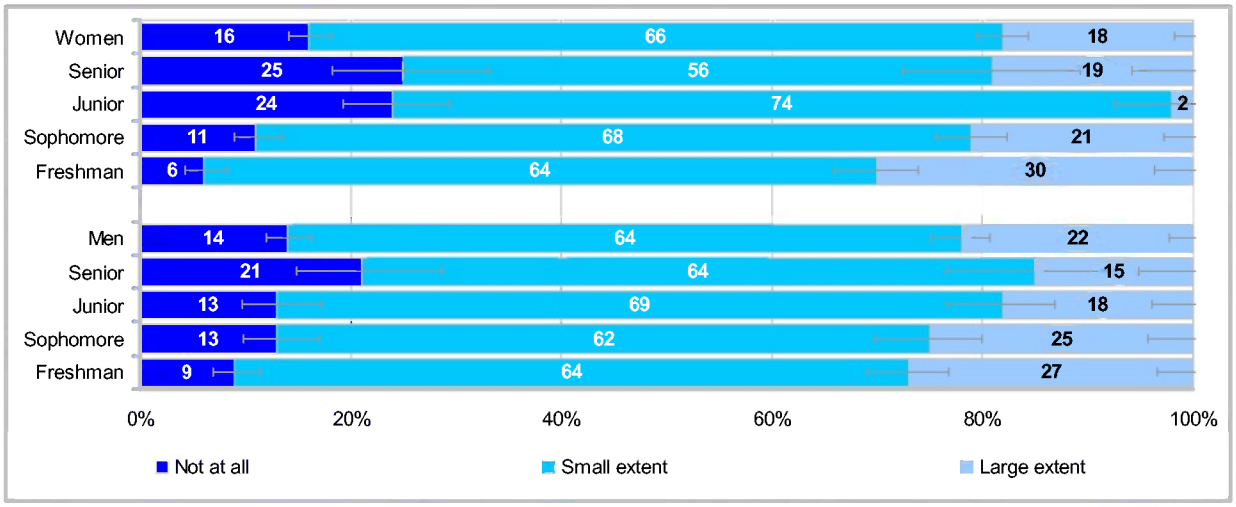


SAGR 2010 Q40f *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

[84]Note that 5% of junior USAFA women also indicated they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 18% of women and 22% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault (Figure 189). Fewer women (16%) and men (14%) indicated they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Freshman (30%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault, where junior (2%) women were less likely. Senior (25%) and junior (24%) women were more likely to indicate they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (11%) and freshman (6%) women were less likely. Freshman (27%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Freshman (9%) men were less likely to indicate they do not regard their SARC as a valuable resource in dealing with issues of sexual assault.

Figure 189.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Regard The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator as a Valuable Resource, by Class Year

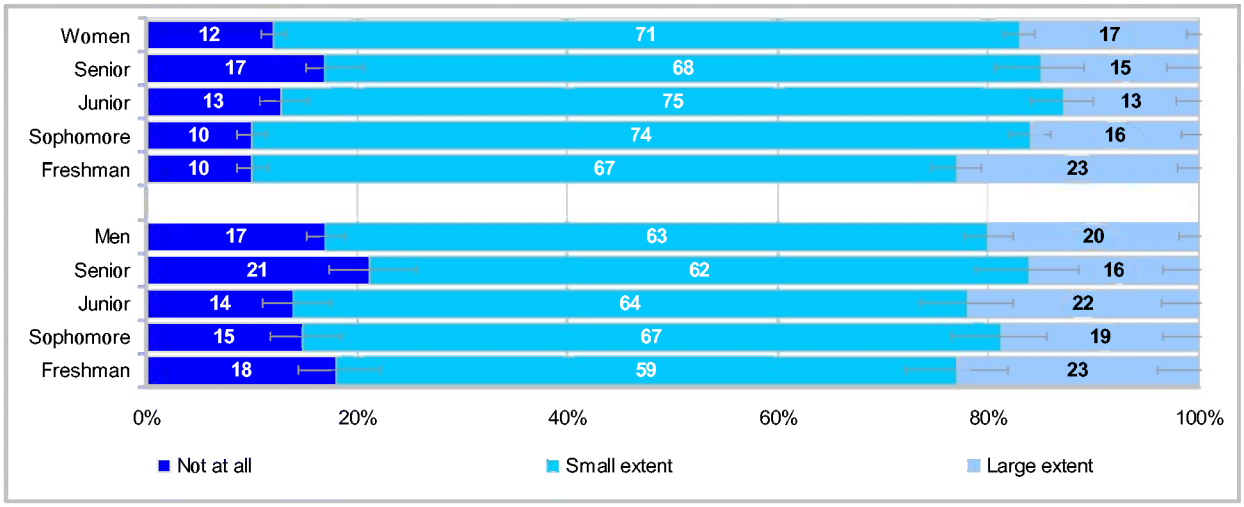


SAGR 2010 Q40f *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

Victims' Advocates

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 17% of women and 20% of men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, they regard their Victims' Advocates (VAs) as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault (Figure 190). Fewer women (12%) and men (17%) indicated they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Freshman (23%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas junior (13%) women were less likely. Senior (17%) women were more likely to indicate they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas sophomore and freshman (both 10%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

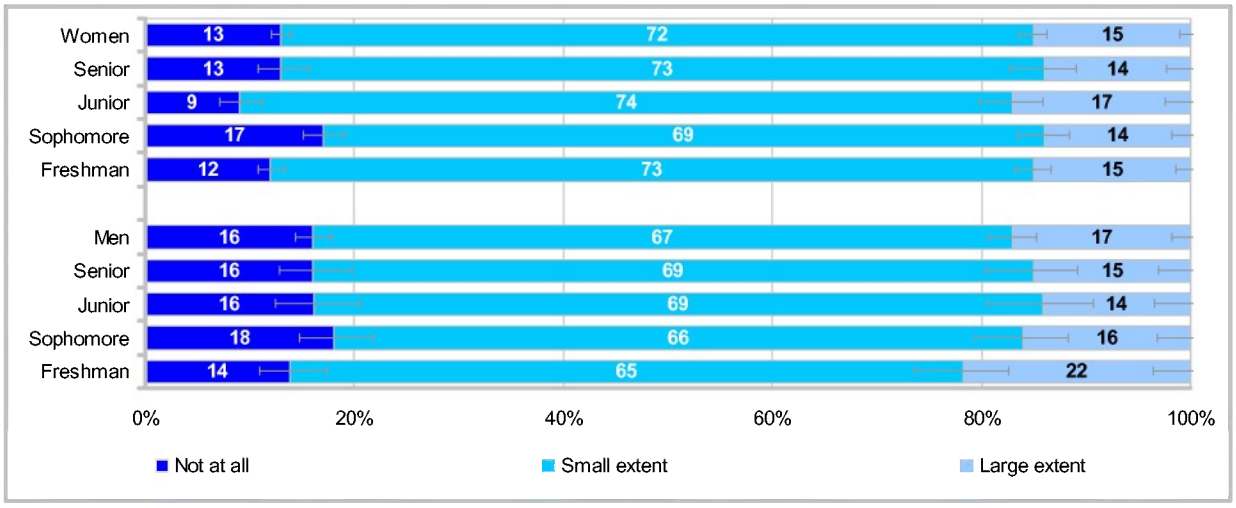
Figure 190.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Regard The Victims' Advocates as Valuable Resources, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q40g *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 15% of women and 17% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, they regard their Victims' Advocates (VAs) as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault (Figure 191). About the same percentage of women (13%) and men (16%) indicated they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Sophomore (17%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas junior (9%) women were less likely. Freshman (22%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault.

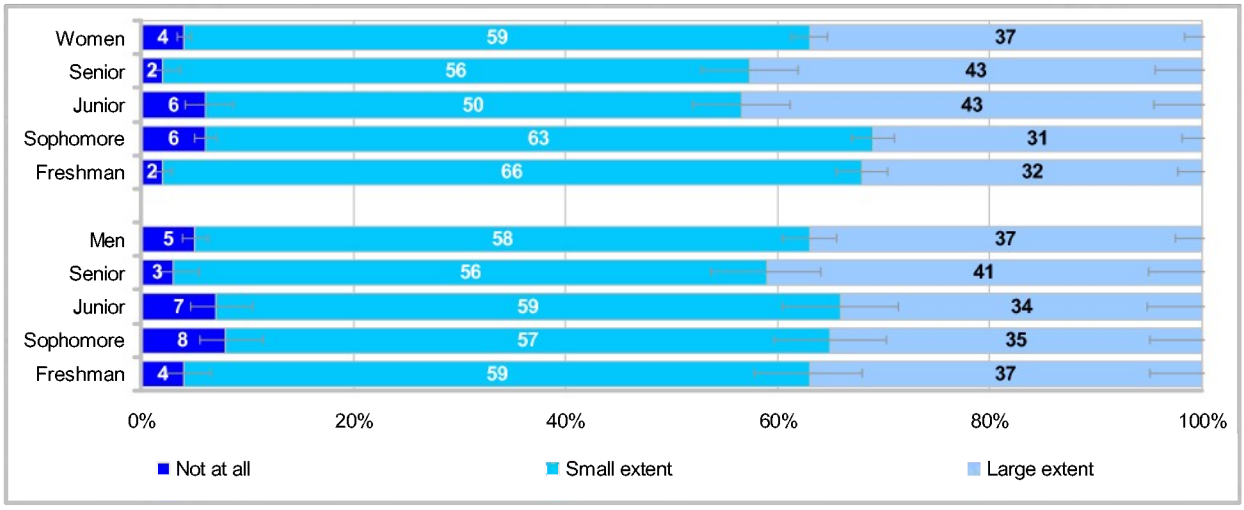
Figure 191.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Regard The Victims' Advocates as Valuable Resources, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q40g *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 37% of women and men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, they regard their Victims' Advocates (VAs) as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault (Figure 192). Fewer women (4%) and men (5%) indicated they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Senior and junior (both 43%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas sophomore (31%) and freshman (32%) women were less likely. Sophomore (6%) women were more likely to indicate they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas senior and freshman (both 2%) women were less likely.[85] Senior (3%) men were less likely to indicate they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault.

Figure 192.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Regard The Victims' Advocates as Valuable Resources, by Class Year

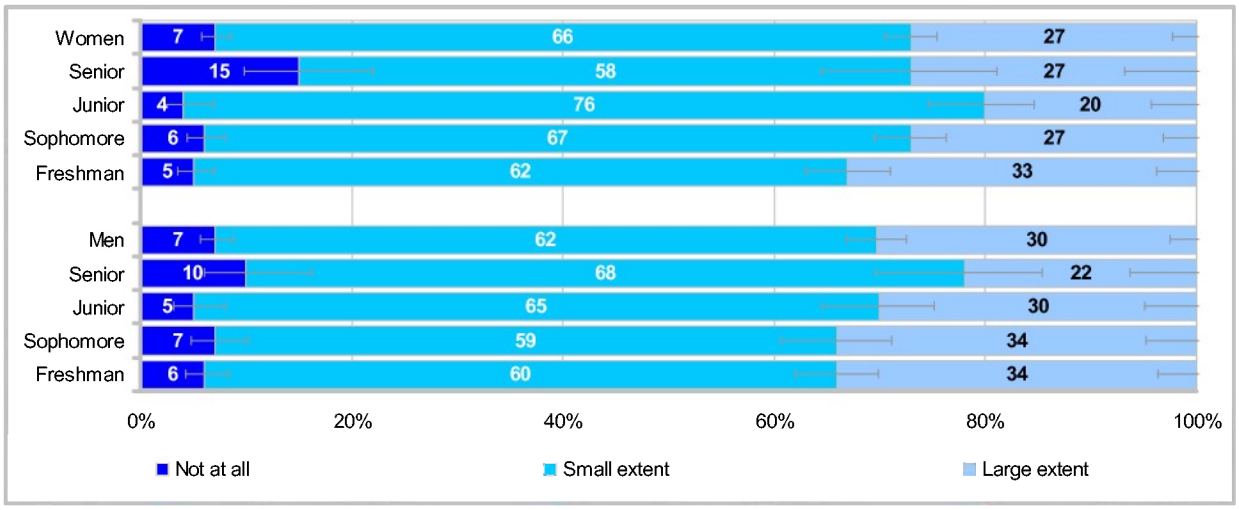


SAGR 2010 Q40g *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

[85]Note that 6% of junior USAFA women also indicated they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 27% of women and 30% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, they regard their Victims' Advocates (VAs) as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault (Figure 193). Fewer women and men (both 7%) indicated they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault. Freshman (33%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas junior (20%) women were less likely. Senior (15%) women were more likely to indicate they do not regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault, whereas junior (4%) women were less likely. Senior (22%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, they regard their VAs as valuable resources in dealing with issues of sexual assault.

Figure 193.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Regard The Victims' Advocates as Valuable Resources, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q40g

Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9

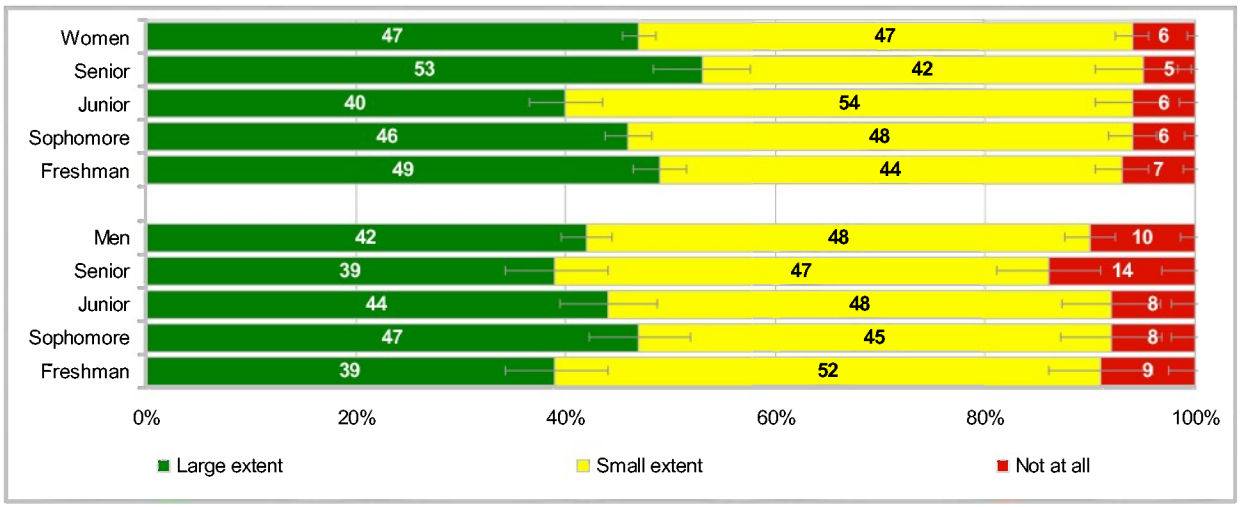
Willingness to Become Involved in Preventing or Responding to Sexual Harassment

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students were asked the extent to which they would be willing to become involved in preventing or responding to 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. These questions were new on the *2010 SAGR* survey, hence trend information to past surveys is not available.

Point Out When Someone Has "Crossed the Line"

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 47% of women and 42% of men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes (Figure 194). Fewer women (6%) and men (10%) indicated they would not be willing to point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." Senior (53%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line," whereas junior (40%) women were less likely. Senior (14%) men were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to point out to someone that they have "crossed the line."

Figure 194.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Cross the Line," by Class Year

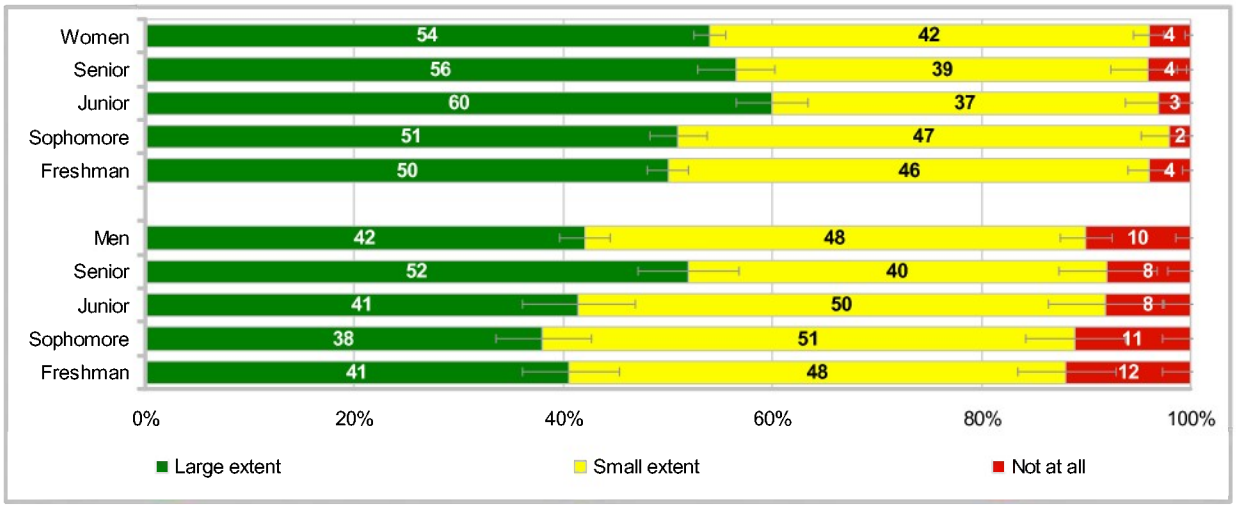


SAGR 2010 Q42e

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 54% of women and 42% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes (Figure 195). Fewer women (4%) and men (10%) indicated they would not be willing to point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." Junior (60%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line," whereas sophomore (51%) and freshman (50%) women were less likely. Sophomore (2%) women were less likely to indicate they would not be willing to point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." Senior (52%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line."

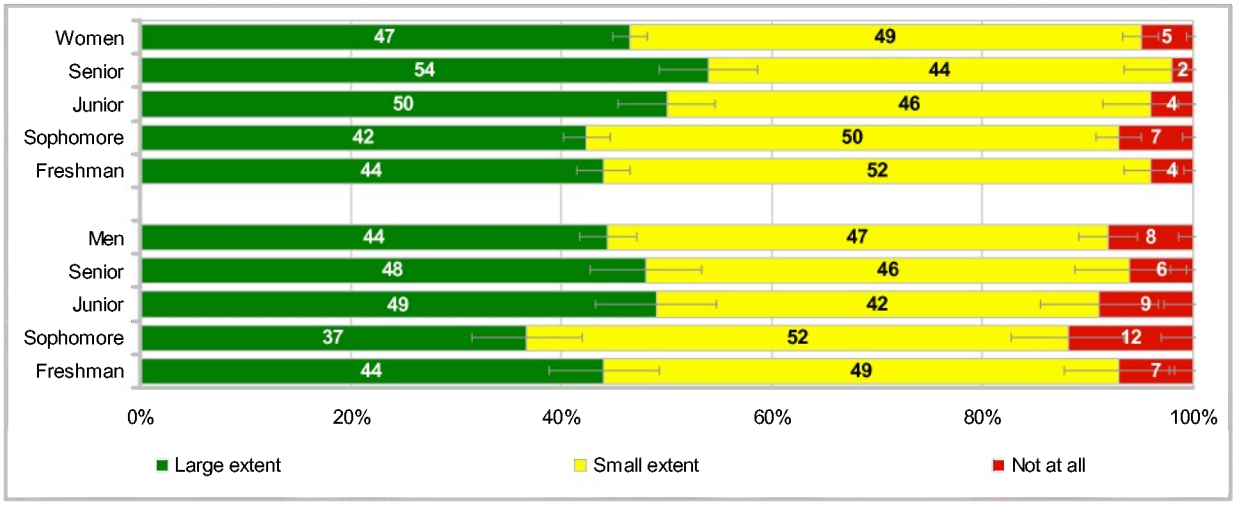
Figure 195.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Cross the Line," by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42e *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 47% of women and 44% of men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes (Figure 196). Fewer women (5%) and men (8%) indicated they would not be willing to point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." Senior (54%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line," whereas sophomore (42%) women were less likely. Sophomore (7%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to point out to someone that they have "crossed the line," whereas senior (2%) women were less likely. Sophomore (37%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line."

Figure 196.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Cross the Line," by Class Year

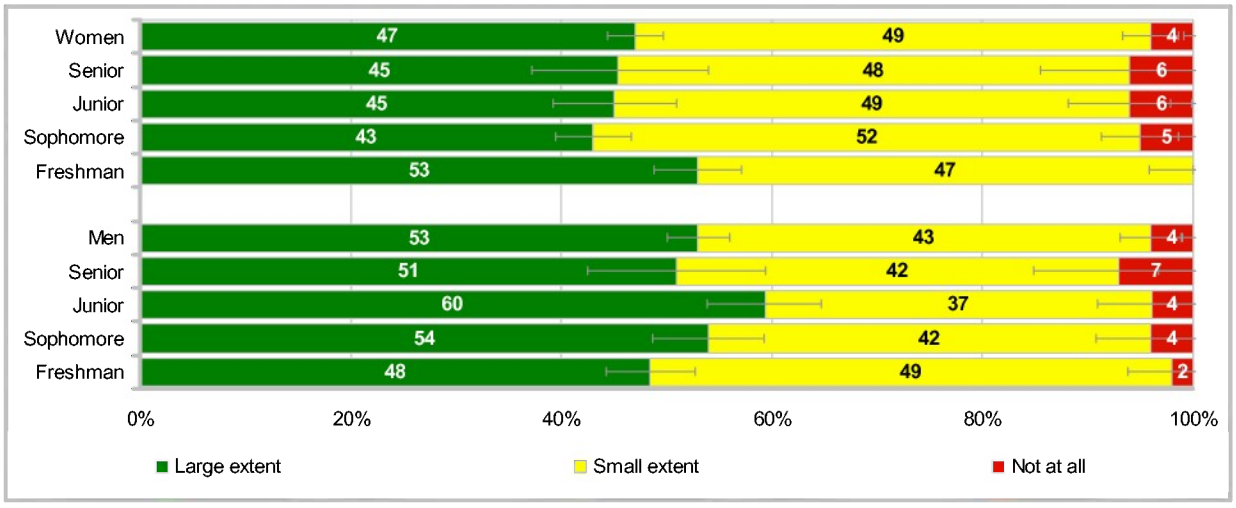


SAGR 2010 Q42e

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 47% of women and 53% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes (Figure 197). Fewer women and men (both 4%) indicated they would not be willing to point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." Freshman (53%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to point out to someone that they think has "crossed the line." Freshman (0%) women were less likely to indicate they would not be willing to point out to someone that they have "crossed the line." There were no differences found for USCGA men by class year.

Figure 197.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have "Cross the Line," by Class Year

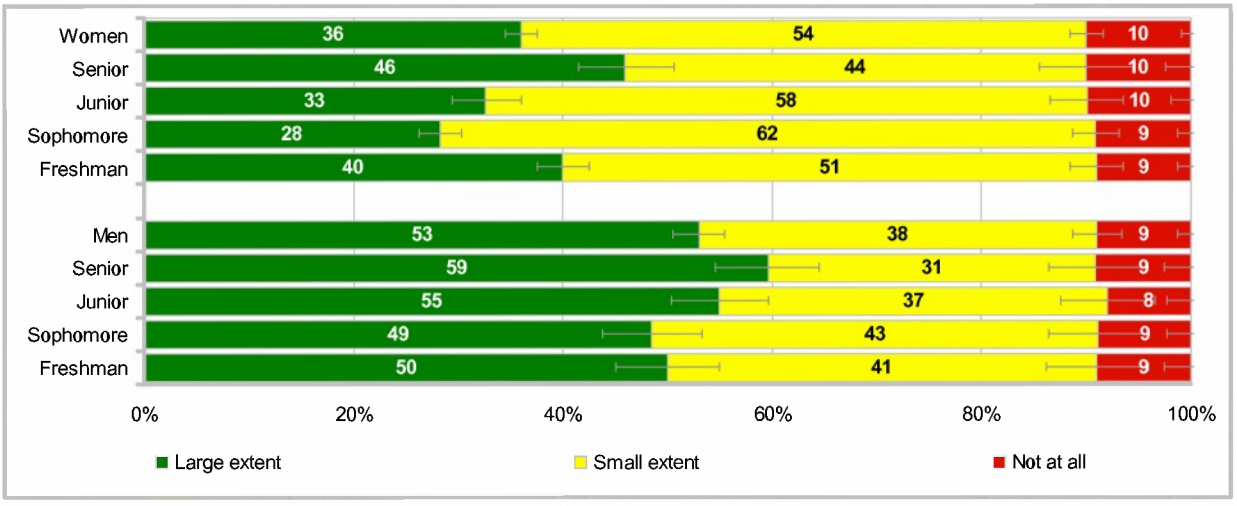


SAGR 2010 Q42e *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±9*

Seek Help From Chain of Command

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 36% of women and 53% of men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously warned (Figure 198). Fewer women (10%) and men (9%) indicated they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously warned. Senior (46%) and freshman (40%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, whereas junior (33%) and sophomore (28%) women were less likely. Senior (59%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment.

Figure 198.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year

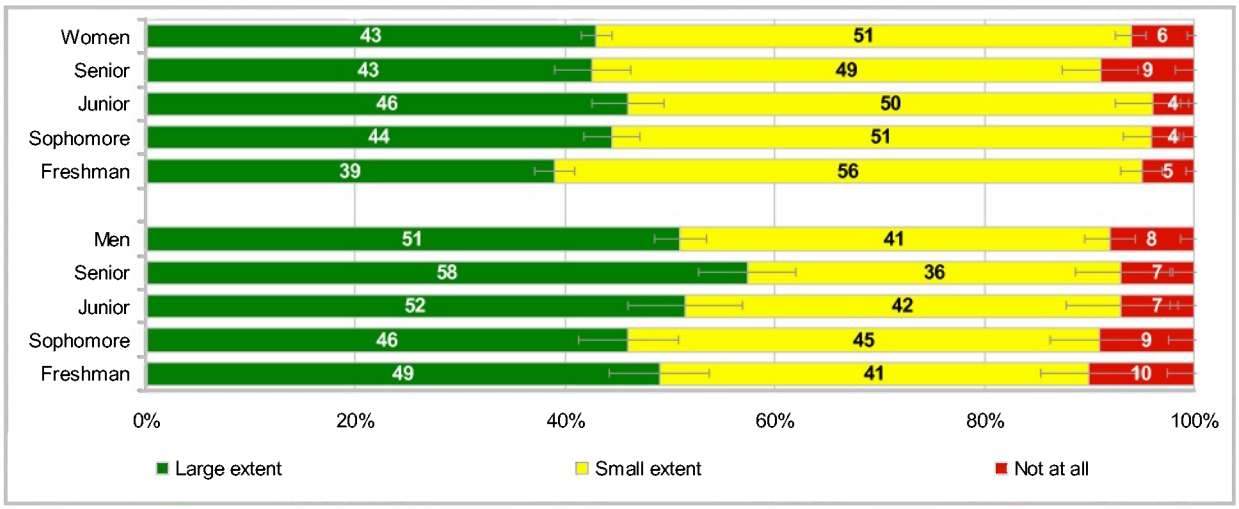


SAGR 2010 Q42a

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 43% of women and 51% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously warned (Figure 199). Fewer women (6%) and men (8%) indicated they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously warned. Freshman (39%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment. Senior (9%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, whereas sophomore (4%) women were less likely.[86] Senior (58%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment.

Figure 199.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year



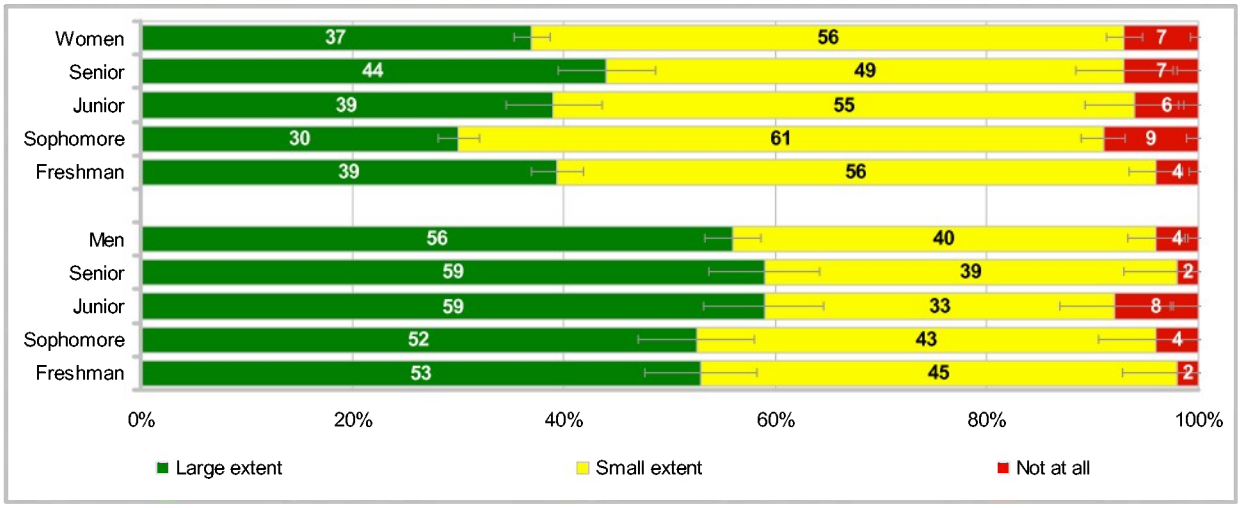
SAGR 2010 Q42a

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6

[86]Note that 4% of junior USNA women also indicated they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously warned. 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.

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 37% of women and 56% of men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously warned (Figure 200). Fewer women (7%) and men (4%) indicated they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously warned. Senior (44%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, whereas sophomore (30%) women were less likely. Sophomore (9%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, whereas freshman (4%) women were less likely. Junior (8%) men were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment.

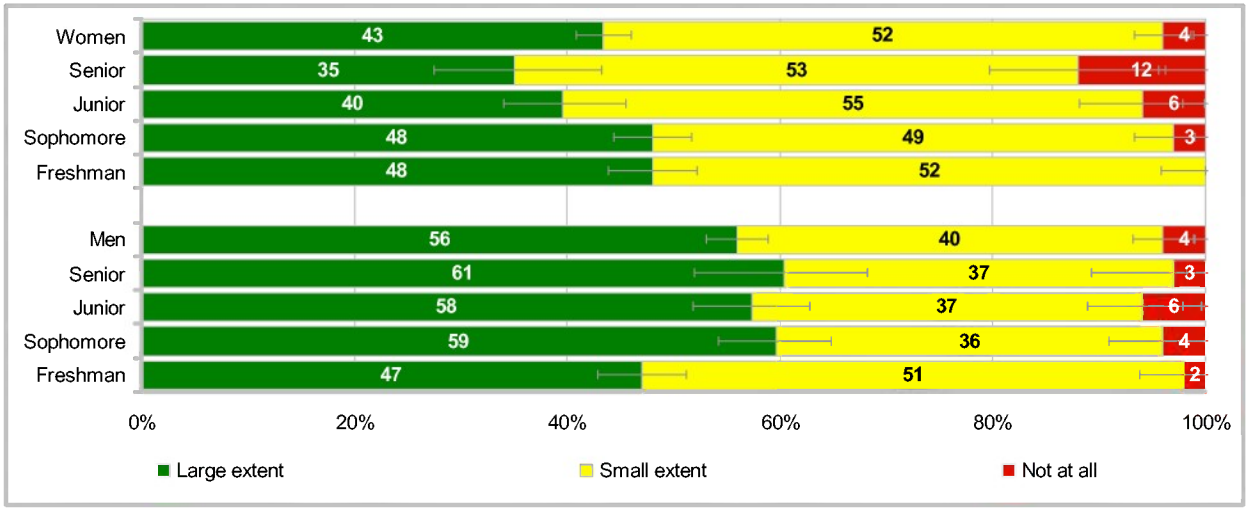
Figure 200.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 43% of women and 56% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously warned (Figure 201). Fewer women and men (both 4%) indicated they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously warned. Senior (12%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, whereas freshman (0%) women were less likely. Freshman (47%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment. Freshman (2%) men were less likely to indicate they would not be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment.

Figure 201.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42a *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±9*

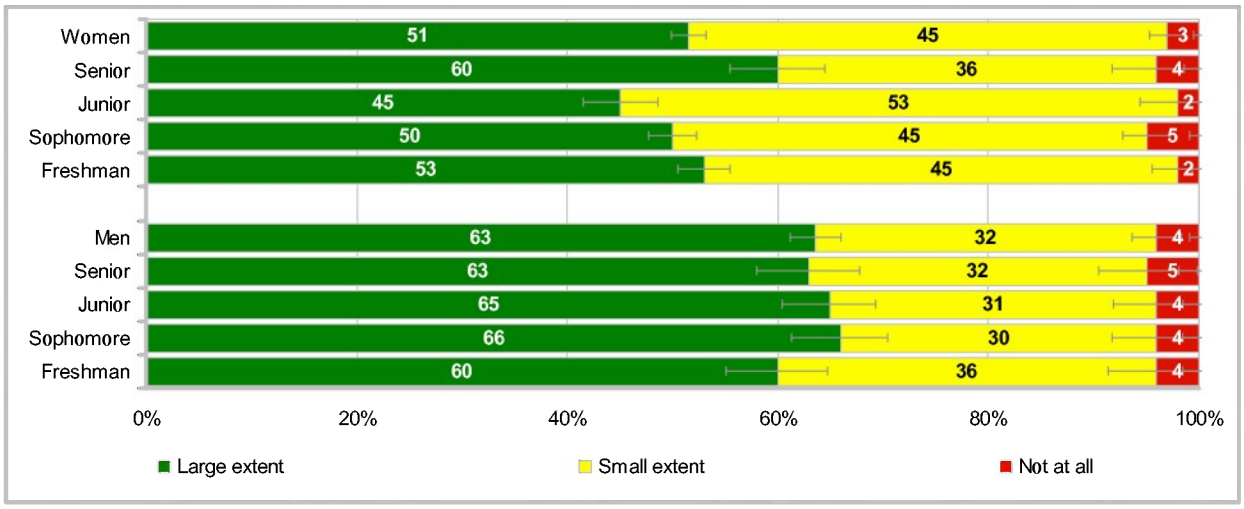
Willingness to Become Involved in Preventing or Responding to Sexual Assault

On the *2010 SAGR* survey, students were asked the extent to which they would be willing to become involved in preventing or responding to sexual 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. These questions were new on the *2010 SAGR* survey, hence trend information to past surveys is not available.

Reporting a Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 51% of women and 63% of men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault (Figure 202). Fewer women (3%) and men (4%) indicated they would not be willing to report a sexual assault. Senior (60%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault, whereas junior (45%) women were less likely. Sophomore (5%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to report a sexual assault, whereas freshman (2%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

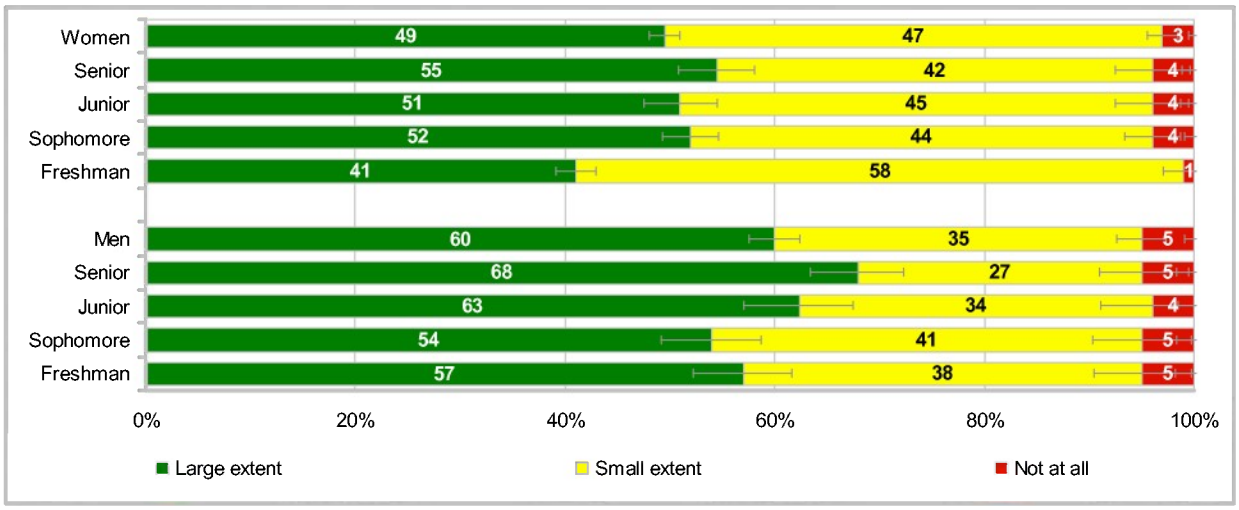
Figure 202.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Report a Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 49% of women and 60% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault (Figure 203). Fewer women (3%) and men (5%) indicated they would not be willing to report a sexual assault. Senior (55%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault, whereas freshman (41%) women were less likely. Freshman (1%) women were less likely to indicate they would not be willing to report a sexual assault. Senior (68%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault, whereas sophomore (54%) men were less likely.

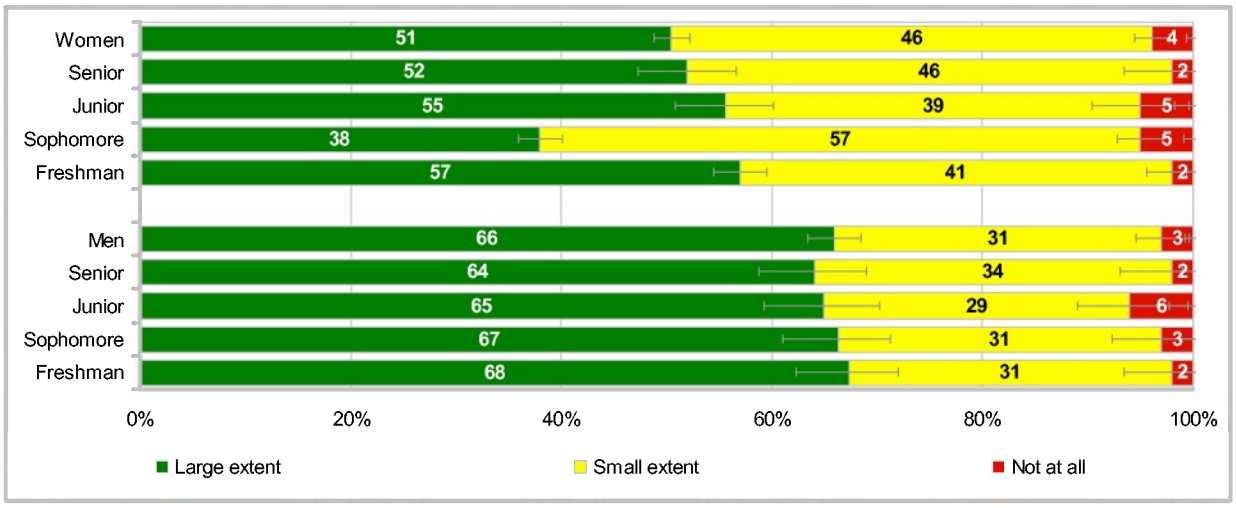
Figure 203.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Report a Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 51% of women and 66% of men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault (Figure 204). Fewer women (4%) and men (3%) indicated they would not be willing to report a sexual assault. Junior (55%) and freshman (57%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault, whereas sophomore (38%) women were less likely. Sophomore (5%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to report a sexual assault, whereas freshman (2%) women were less likely.[87] Junior (6%) men were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to report a sexual assault.

Figure 204.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Report a Sexual Assault, by Class Year

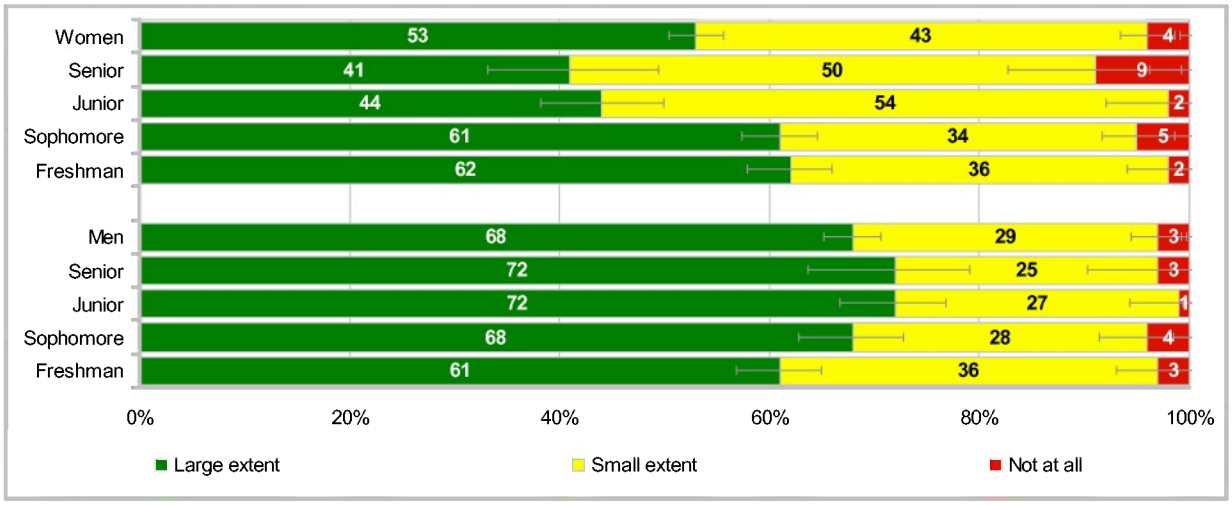


SAGR 2010 Q42b *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

[87]Note that 5% of junior USAFA women also indicated they would not be willing to report sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question. Note also that 2% of senior USAFA women also indicated they would not be willing to report sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 53% of women and 68% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault (Figure 205). Fewer women (4%) and men (3%) indicated they would not be willing to report a sexual assault. Sophomore (61%) and freshman (62%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault, whereas senior (41%) and junior (44%) women were less likely. Freshman (2%) women were less likely to indicate they would not be willing to report a sexual assault.[88] Freshman (61%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to report a sexual assault. Junior (1%) men were less likely to indicate they would not be willing to report a sexual assault.

Figure 205.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Report a Sexual Assault, by Class Year



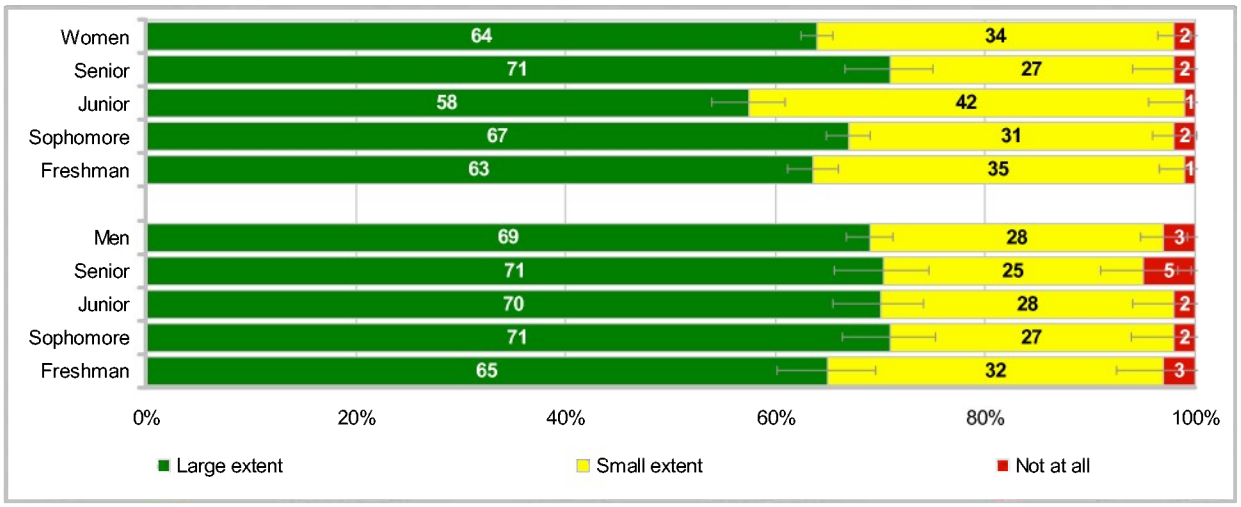
SAGR 2010 Q42b *Margins of error range from ±2 to ±9*

[88]Note that 2% of junior USCGA women also indicated they would not be willing to report sexual assault. 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.

Step in to Stop Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 64% of women and 69% of men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault (Figure 206). Fewer women (2%) and men (3%) indicated they would not be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault. Senior (71%) and sophomore (67%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault, whereas junior (58%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

Figure 206.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year

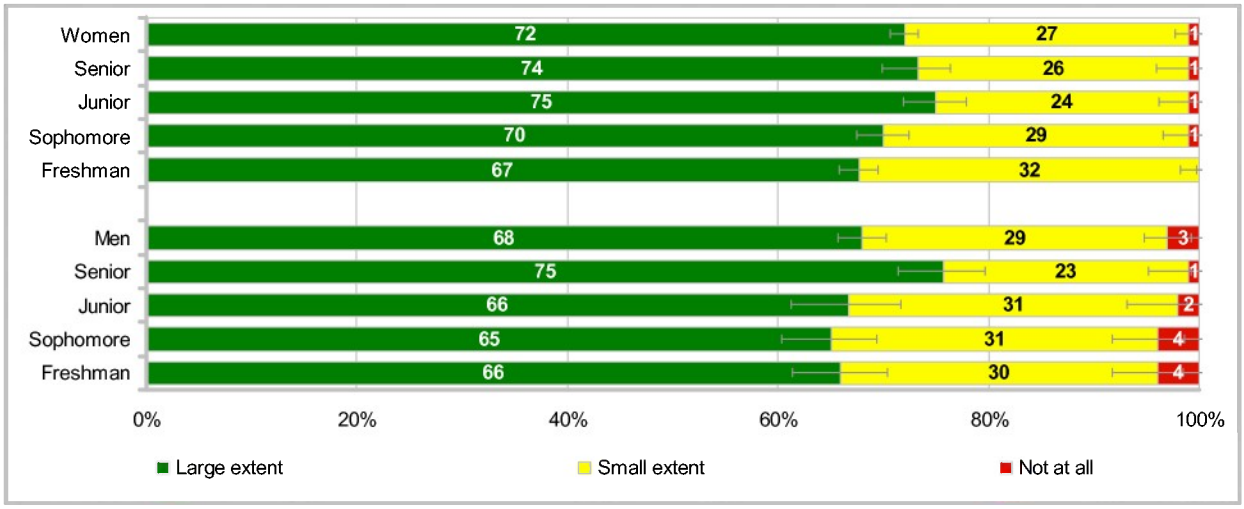


SAGR 2010 Q42d

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 72% of women and 68% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault (Figure 207). Fewer women (1%) and men (3%) indicated they would not be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault. Junior (75%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault, whereas freshman (67%) women were less likely. Senior (75%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault.

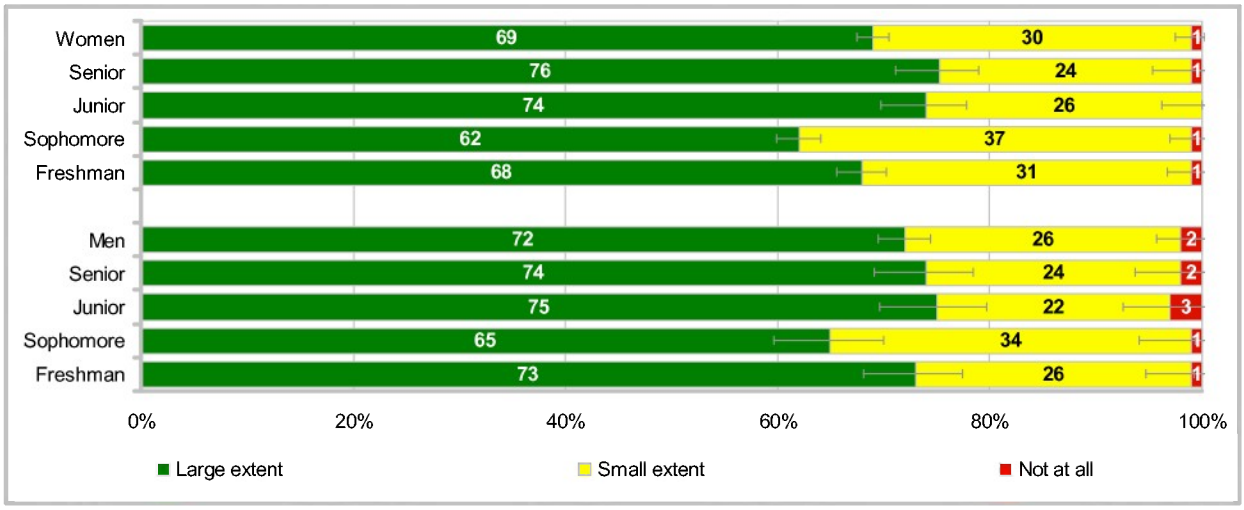
Figure 207.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42d *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 69% of women and 72% of men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault (Figure 208). Fewer women (1%) and men (2%) indicated they would not be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault. Senior (76%) and junior (74%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault, whereas sophomore (62%) women were less likely. Sophomore (65%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault.

Figure 208.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year

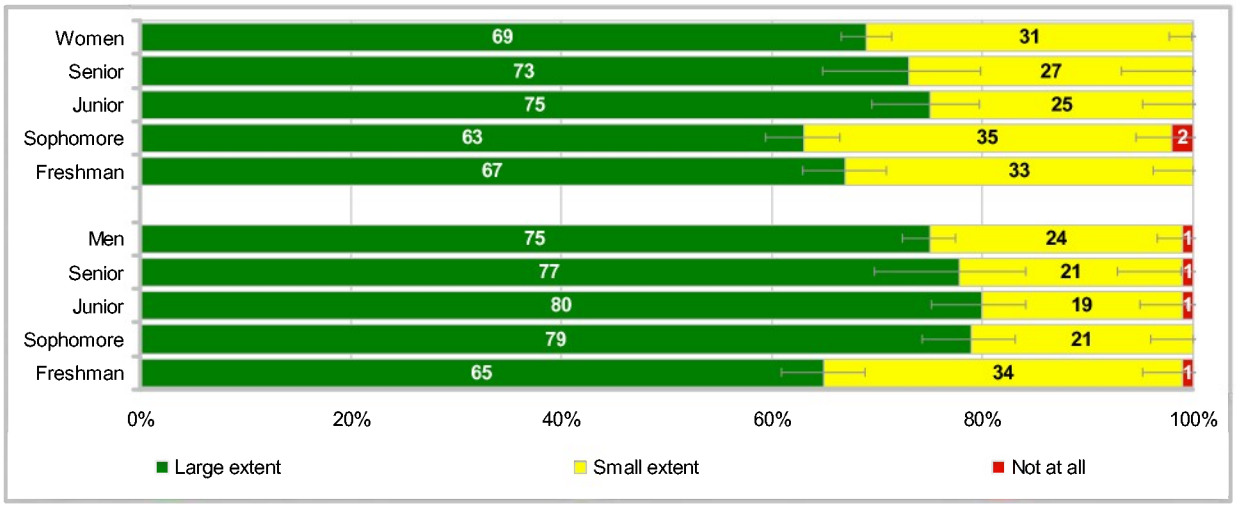


SAGR 2010 Q42d

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 69% of women and 75% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault (Figure 209). No women (0%) and few men (1%) indicated they would not be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault. Junior (75%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault, whereas sophomore (63%) women were less likely. Sophomore (2%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault. Freshman (65%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault.

Figure 209.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Step in to Stop Sexual Assault, by Class Year

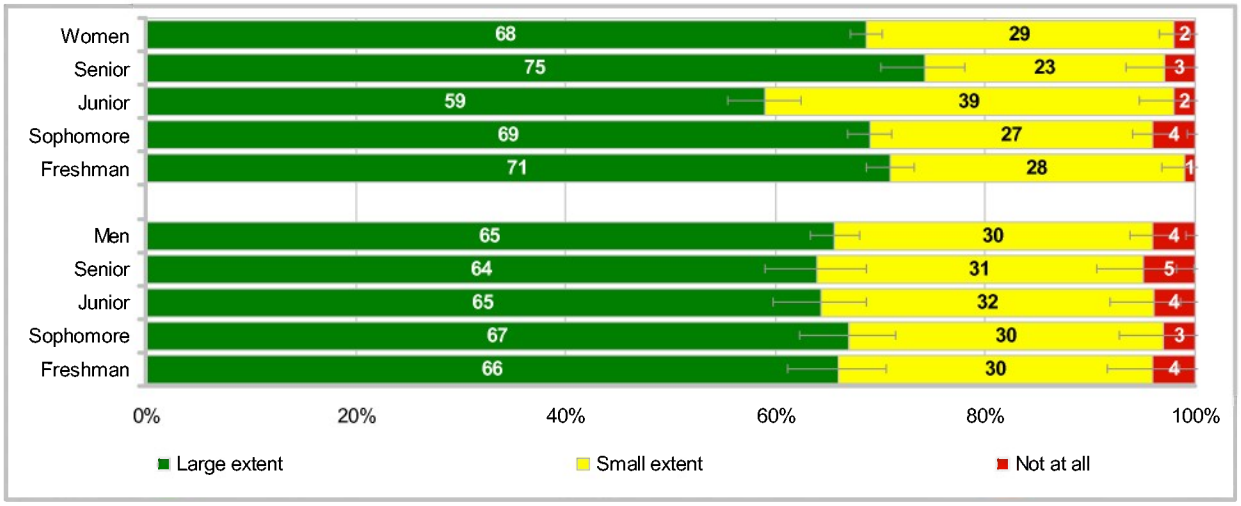


SAGR 2010 Q42d *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±9*

Encourage Someone to Report Sexual Assault

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 68% of women and 65% of men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it (Figure 210). Fewer women (2%) and men (4%) indicated they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it. Senior (75%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, whereas junior (59%) women were less likely. Sophomore (4%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, whereas freshman (1%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USMA men by class year.

Figure 210.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Encourage Someone to Report Sexual Assault, by Class Year

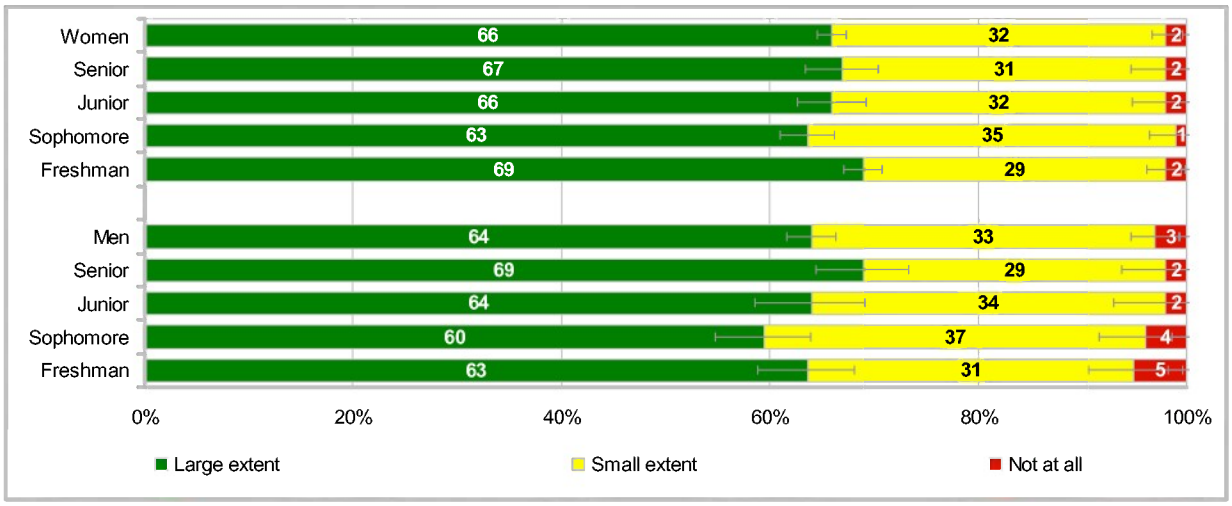


SAGR 2010 Q42f

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 66% of women and 64% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it (Figure 211). Fewer women (2%) and men (3%) indicated they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it. There were no differences found for USNA women or men by class year.

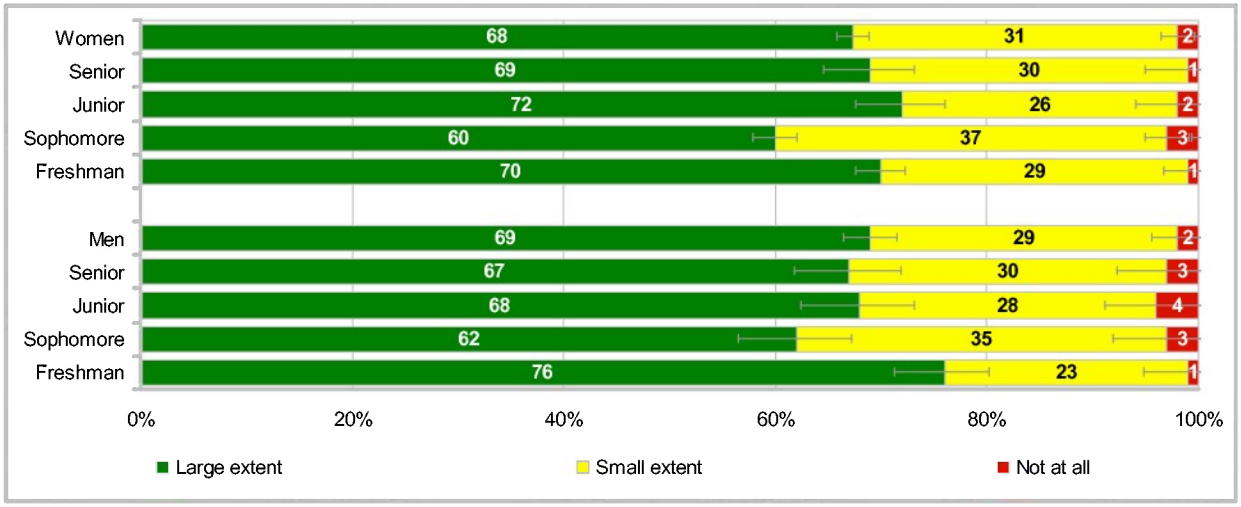
Figure 211.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Encourage Someone to Report Sexual Assault, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42f *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 68% of women and 69% of men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it (Figure 212). Fewer women and men (both 2%) indicated they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it. Freshman (70%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, whereas sophomore (60%) women were less likely.[89] Sophomore (3%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, whereas senior and freshman (both 1%) women were less likely. Freshman (76%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, whereas sophomore (62%) men were less likely. Freshman (1%) men were less likely to indicate they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it.

Figure 212.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Encourage Someone to Report Sexual Assault, by Class Year

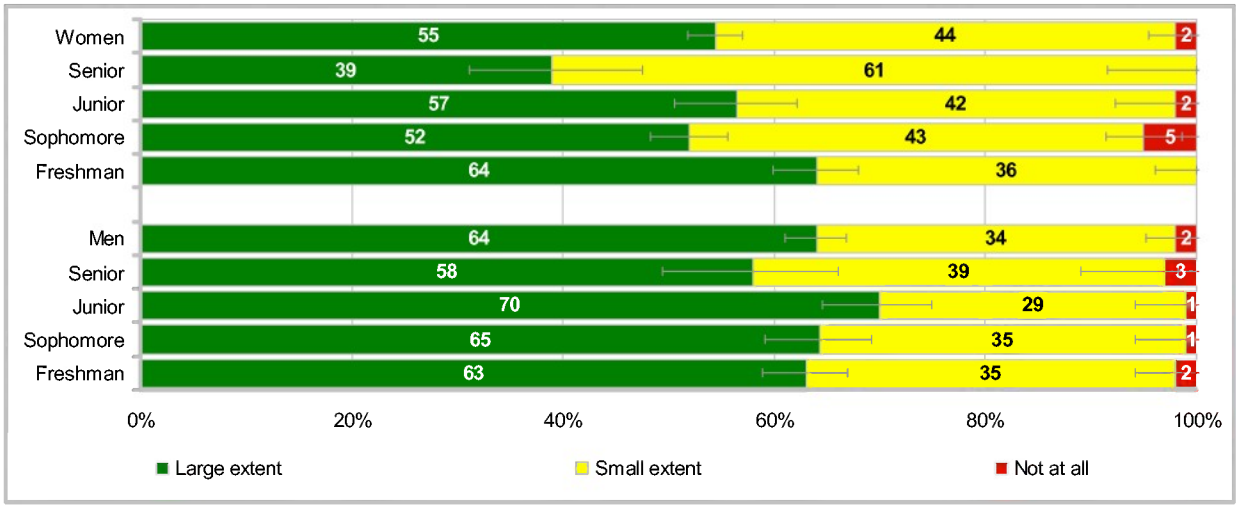


SAGR 2010 Q42f *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

[89]Note that 72% of junior USAFA women also indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 55% of women and 64% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it (Figure 213). Fewer women and men (both 2%) indicated they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it. Freshman (64%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, whereas senior (39%) women were less likely. Sophomore (5%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, whereas senior and freshman (both 0%) women were less likely. Junior (70%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it.

Figure 213.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Encourage Someone to Report Sexual Assault, by Class Year

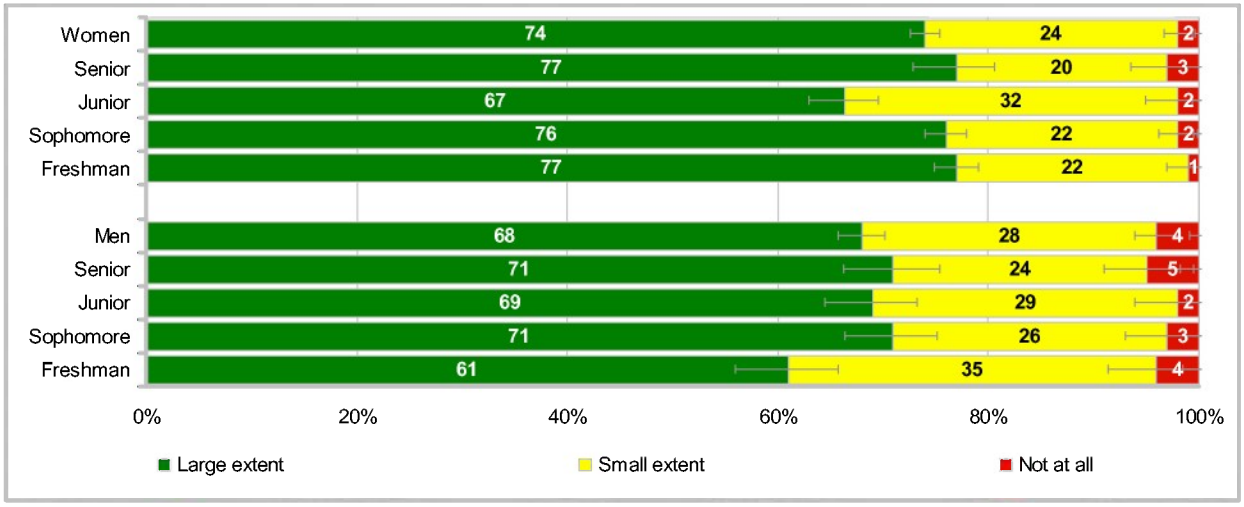


SAGR 2010 Q42f *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±9*

Encourage Someone to Seek Counseling

USMA by Class Year. In 2010, 74% of women and 68% of men at USMA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling (Figure 214). Fewer women (2%) and men (4%) indicated they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling. Freshman (77%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling, whereas junior (67%) women were less likely.[90] Freshman (61%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling.

Figure 214.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Encourage Someone to Seek Counseling, by Class Year

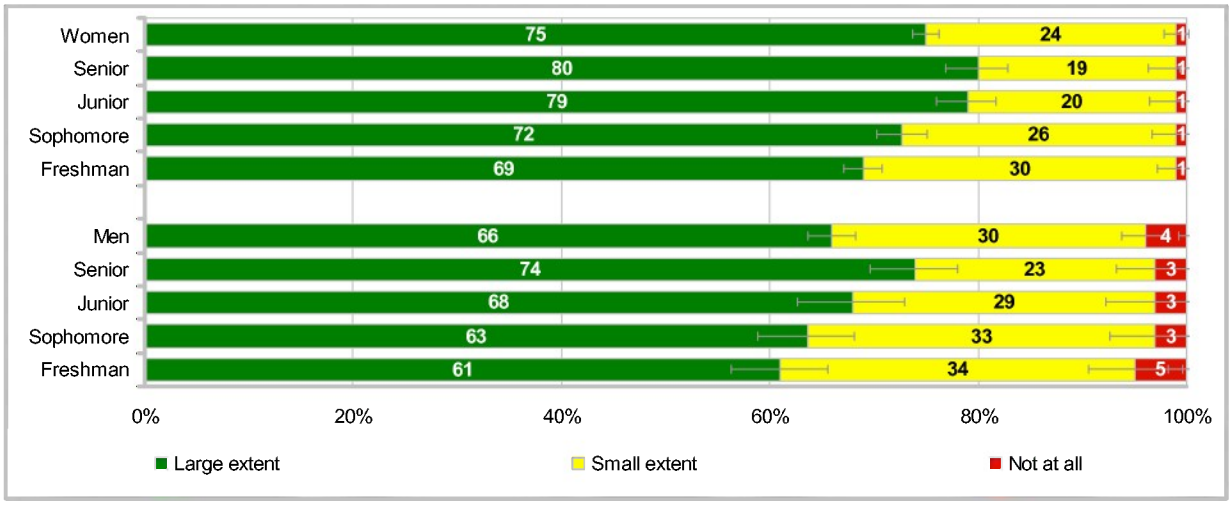


SAGR 2010 Q42g *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5*

[90]Note that 77% of senior USMA women also indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling. 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.

USNA by Class Year. In 2010, 75% of women and 66% of men at USNA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling (Figure 215). Fewer women (1%) and men (4%) indicated they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling. Senior (80%) and junior (79%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling, whereas freshman (69%) women were less likely. Senior (74%) men were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling.

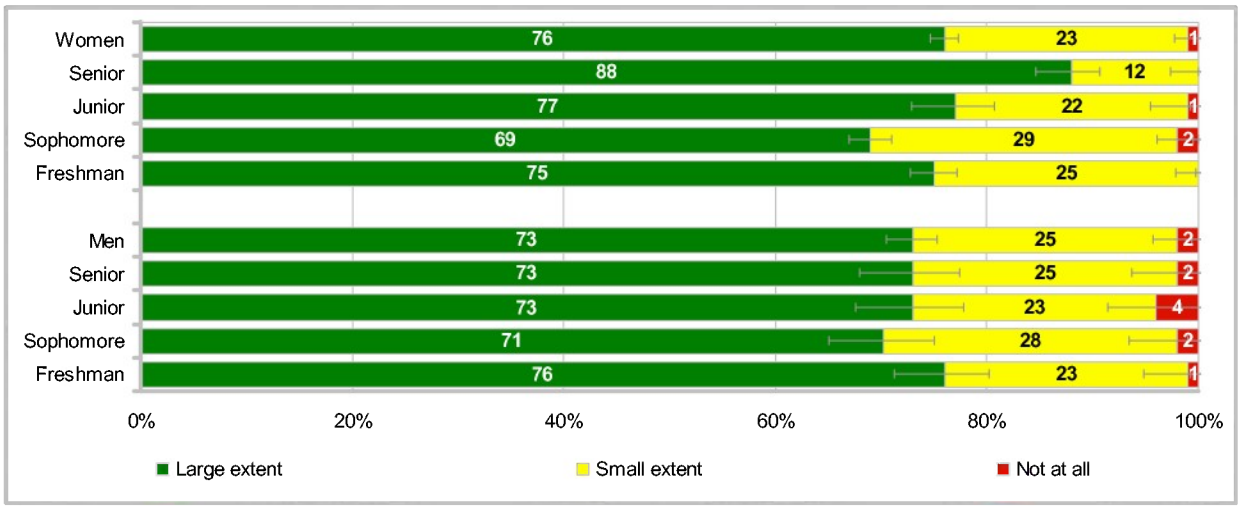
Figure 215.
Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Encourage Someone to Seek Counseling, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42g *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USAFA by Class Year. In 2010, 76% of women and 73% of men at USAFA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling (Figure 216). Fewer women (1%) and men (2%) indicated they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling. Senior (88%) women were more likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling, whereas sophomore (69%) women were less likely. There were no differences found for USAFA men by class year.

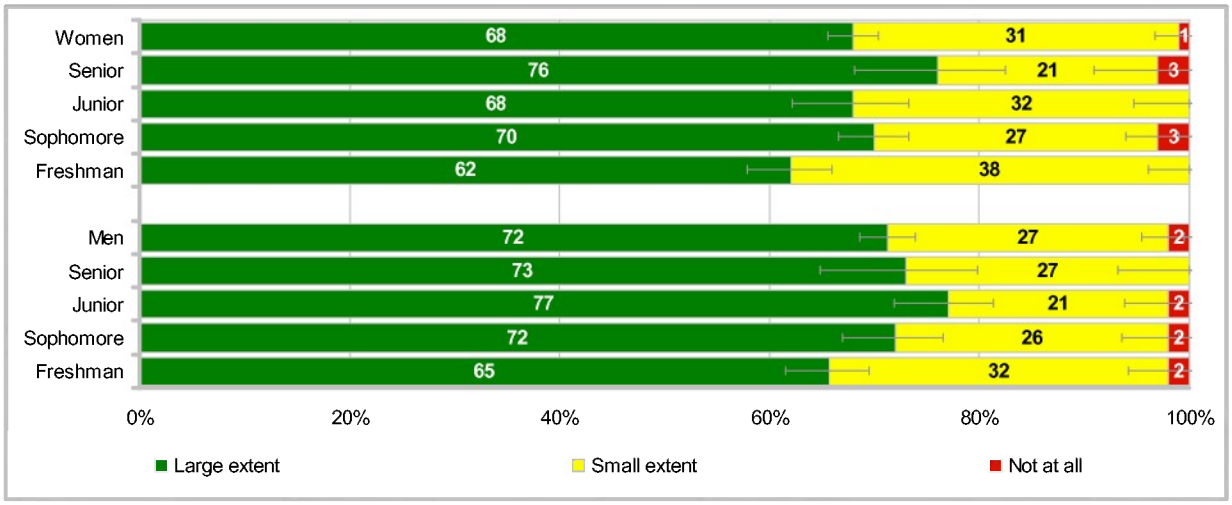
Figure 216.
Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Encourage Someone to Seek Counseling, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42g *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±6*

USCGA by Class Year. In 2010, 68% of women and 72% of men at USCGA indicated, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling (Figure 217). Fewer women (1%) and men (2%) indicated they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling. Freshman (62%) women were less likely than women in the other class years to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling. Sophomore (3%) women were more likely to indicate they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling, whereas junior and freshman (both 0%) women were less likely.[91] Freshman (65%) men were less likely to indicate, to a large extent, they would be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling. Senior (0%) men were less likely to indicate they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling.

Figure 217.
Percentage of USCGA Women and Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Encourage Someone to Seek Counseling, by Class Year



SAGR 2010 Q42g *Margins of error range from ±1 to ±9*

[91]Note that 3% of senior USCGA women also indicated they would not be willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling. 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.

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APPENDIX: 2010 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

DMDC

RCS: DD-P&R(AR) 2198
Exp: 04/30/10
DMDC Survey No. 10-0004

2010 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?

- ☒ 2010
- ☒ 2011
- ☒ 2012
- ☒ 2013

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4. Do you understand the following? ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Yes	No	Not sure
a. The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault	☒	☒	☒
b. How to report sexual harassment	☒	☒	☒
c. How to report sexual assault	☒	☒	☒
d. The difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	☒	☒	☒

5. In your opinion, how effective was the training you received since June 2009 in actually reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as... ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not at all effective	Does not apply; I have not had training
a. Sexual harassment?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. Sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

6. **How helpful is it/would it be for your training to cover the following gender-related topics?** ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Not at all helpful	Slightly helpful	Somewhat helpful	Very helpful	Extremely helpful
a. Bystander intervention (e.g., what to do when you witness a potential sexual assault situation involving a fellow student)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Interpersonal relationships	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Personal defense techniques	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Responsible use of alcohol and its relation to sexual assault	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Real-life examples of how active duty officers respond to sexual assault among their Service members	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Real-life examples of how active duty officers respond to sexual harassment among their Service members	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Legal processes followed in prosecuting sexual assault	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Special events and awareness campaigns (e.g., Sexual Assault Awareness Month)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Issues about sexual assault in small group discussions	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Other	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please print.

ACADEMY CULTURE

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

	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Not at all
a. Incidents of sexual assault are not reported?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. High-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting sexual assault?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Potential scrutiny by the media makes victims less likely to come forward to report sexual assault?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Potential negative reaction from Academy peers makes victims less likely to report sexual assault?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Women "cry rape" to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. "Victim blaming" occurs (i.e., holding a victim partly or entirely responsible for a sexual assault)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. A victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8. **At your Academy, do you think the persons below make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault?** ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. Cadet/midshipman leaders	☐	☐	☐
b. Cadets/midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	☐	☐	☐
c. Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	☐	☐	☐
d. Non-commissioned officers or senior/ chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	☐	☐	☐
e. Academy senior leadership (e.g., Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/ Deputy Commandant, Dean)	☐	☐	☐
f. Military academic faculty	☐	☐	☐
g. Civilian academic faculty	☐	☐	☐
h. Athletic staff (e.g., coaches, trainers)	☐	☐	☐

BOTHERSOME EXPERIENCES

9. Since June 2009, how often has someone assigned to your Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel, engaged in the following unwanted and uninvited behaviors? ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Very often	Fairly often	Sometimes	Almost never	Never
a. Followed or spied on you in public areas (e.g., in the library or while off Academy grounds)	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
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.

10. How many of the behaviors listed in the previous question, that you marked as happening to you, do you consider to have been stalking? ***Mark one.***

- ☒ None were stalking
- ☒ Some were stalking; some were not stalking
- ☒ All were stalking
- ☒ Does not apply; I marked "Never" to every item
  ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 12

11. Did you feel in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the behaviors you indicated experiencing in Question 9?

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

12. In this question you are asked about sex/gender related talk and/or behavior that was unwanted, uninvited, and in which you did not participate willingly.

How often since June 2009 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 for each item.***

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
a. Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
c. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
d. Treated you "differently" because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
e. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
f. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
g. Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
h. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
i. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

12. Continued.

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
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.

13. How many of the behaviors listed in the previous question, that you marked as happening to you, do you consider to have been sexual harassment? ***Mark one.***

- ☒ None were sexual harassment
- ☒ Some were sexual harassment; some were not sexual harassment
- ☒ All were sexual harassment
- ☒ Does not apply; I marked "Never" to every item ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 19

GENDER-RELATED SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

14. Think about the situation(s) you experienced since June 2009 that involved the behaviors you marked in Question 12a-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.***

	No	Yes
a. Sexist Behavior (e.g., mistreated you because of your gender or exposed you to language/behaviors that conveyed offensive or condescending gender-based attitudes)	☒	☒
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.

15. Who was the offender(s) in this situation? ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. A fellow Academy student	☒	☒
b. Academy military faculty or staff	☒	☒
c. Academy civilian faculty or staff	☒	☒
d. A DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	☒	☒
e. A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	☒	☒
f. Unknown person	☒	☒

16. Did you discuss/report this situation with/to any authority or organization?

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 18

17. **What actions were taken in response to your discussing/reporting?** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. The situation was corrected	☒	☒
b. My situation was/is being investigated	☒	☒
c. I was kept informed of what actions were being taken	☒	☒
d. I was encouraged to "tough it out"	☒	☒
e. My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	☒	☒
f. Action was taken against me	☒	☒
g. I was ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation	☒	☒
h. Some other action was taken	☒	☒

Please print.

If you discussed/reported the situation, GO TO QUESTION 19.

18. **What were your reasons for not discussing/ reporting this situation?** ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. I thought it was not important enough to report	☒	☒
b. I did not know how to report	☒	☒
c. I felt uncomfortable making a report	☒	☒
d. I took care of the problem myself	☒	☒
e. I did not think anything would be done	☒	☒
f. I thought I would not be believed	☒	☒
g. I thought reporting would take too much time and effort	☒	☒
h. I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker.	☒	☒
i. I thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	☒	☒
j. I feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	☒	☒
k. I did not want people talking or gossiping about me	☒	☒
l. I feared I or others would be punished for Infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	☒	☒
m. I thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	☒	☒
n. I did not want to hurt the offender's career	☒	☒
o. Other	☒	☒

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

19. **Since June 2009, 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 35

20. **Since June 2009, 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

21. **Think about the situation(s) you experienced since June 2009 that involved the behaviors in Question 19. 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 not do this	Did 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	☒	☒

22. Who was the offender(s) in this situation? ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. A fellow Academy student	☒	☒
b. Academy military faculty or staff	☒	☒
c. Academy civilian faculty or staff	☒	☒
d. A DoD/DHS person not affiliated with the Academy	☒	☒
e. A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS	☒	☒
f. Unknown person	☒	☒

23. If the offender was an Academy student, would you describe him/her as a "creeper" (i.e., someone who is socially awkward)? ***Mark one.***

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☒ Does not apply, the offender was not an Academy student

24. 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

25. Did the offender use drugs to knock you out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)? ***Mark one.***

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☒ Not sure

26. Had either you or the offender been drinking alcohol before the assault? ***Mark one.***

- ☒ No, neither of us had been drinking
- ☒ Yes, the offender had been drinking
- ☒ Yes, I had been drinking
- ☒ Yes, both of us had been drinking

27. Had either you or the offender been using drugs before the assault? ***Mark one.***

- ☒ No, neither of us had been using drugs
- ☒ Yes, the offender had been using drugs
- ☒ Yes, I had been using drugs
- ☒ Yes, both of us had been using drugs

28. 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)?	☒	☒

29. Did any of the offender(s)... ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. Sexually harass you before the assault?	☒	☒
b. Stalk you before the assault?	☒	☒
c. Sexually harass you after the assault?	☒	☒
d. Stalk you after the assault?	☒	☒

30. As a result of this situation, to what extent did... ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Not at all
a. You consider requesting a transfer to another company/squadron?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. You think about leaving your Academy?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
c. Your academic performance suffer?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

31. Did you report this situation to any military authority or organization?

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 33

DoD provides two types of reporting of sexual assault. Unrestricted reporting is for victims who want medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of the assault. Restricted reporting is for victims who want information and to receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation of the assault.

32. If you reported this situation to any military authority or organization, was the report... ***Mark one.***

- ☒ Only an unrestricted report?
- ☒ Only a restricted report?
- ☒ A restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report?

If you reported the situation to any military authority or organization, GO TO QUESTION 34.

33. What were your reasons for not reporting the situation to any authority or organization? ***Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.***

	No	Yes
a. I thought it was not important enough to report	☒	☒
b. I did not know how to report	☒	☒
c. I felt uncomfortable making a report	☒	☒
d. I took care of it myself	☒	☒
e. I did not think anything would be done	☒	☒
f. I knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation	☒	☒
g. I thought I would not be believed	☒	☒
h. I thought reporting would take too much time and effort	☒	☒
i. I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker.	☒	☒
j. I thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	☒	☒
k. I feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	☒	☒
l. I did not want people talking or gossiping about me	☒	☒
m. I feared I or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	☒	☒
n. I felt shame/embarrassment	☒	☒
o. I thought I would be blamed for the assault	☒	☒
p. I thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	☒	☒
q. I did not want to hurt the offender's career	☒	☒
r. I did not want anyone to know	☒	☒
s. I did not think my report would be kept confidential	☒	☒
t. Other	☒	☒

Please print.

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

☒ Yes ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 37
☒ No ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 37

If you responded "No," what would you have changed about your reporting decision?

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REACTION TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

35. If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, would you be likely to... ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. Seek counseling?	☒	☒	☒
b. Discuss the incident with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)?	☒	☒	☒
c. Discuss the incident with a Victims' Advocate?	☒	☒	☒
d. Make a restricted report (i.e., a report that will not prompt an official investigation)?	☒	☒	☒
e. Make an unrestricted report (i.e., a report that will prompt an official investigation)?	☒	☒	☒
f. Seek medical attention?	☒	☒	☒
g. Discuss the incident with a student serving as a PEER, SAVI, or CASA representative?	☒	☒	☒
h. Discuss the incident with a friend?	☒	☒	☒
i. Consider leaving the Academy to avoid embarrassment or shame?	☒	☒	☒
j. Trust the system to protect your privacy?	☒	☒	☒
k. Trust the system to ensure your safety following the incident?	☒	☒	☒
l. Trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect?	☒	☒	☒
m. Take action yourself against the offender?	☒	☒	☒

36. If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, to what extent would you hesitate from making an unrestricted report out of concern for... ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. What your parents might think?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. Your reputation and standing within your Academy?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
c. Punishment for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
d. Damage that might occur to your Academy's reputation?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

37. Suppose you see a female cadet/midshipman, who you do not know very well, getting drunk at a party. Someone tells you that a guy from your company/squadron is going to take her to a back room to have sex. What are you most likely to do in this kind of situation? ***Mark one.***

- ☒ Nothing
- ☒ Leave the party to avoid any kind of trouble
- ☒ Find someone who knows the woman and can help her ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 39
- ☒ Talk to the woman/try to get her out of the situation ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 39
- ☒ Stop the guy from leaving with the woman ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 39
- ☒ Other action ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 39

38. Which reason below best explains your reaction to the situation in the previous question? ***Mark one.***

- ☒ I don't see this situation as a problem
- ☒ It's none of my business
- ☒ I could be picked on or made fun of
- ☒ I wouldn't want to become the focus of the guy's attention
- ☒ Nothing I could do or say would make a difference
- ☒ Other reason (please specify)

Please print.

39. To what extent do you feel safe from being sexually assaulted when you are on Academy grounds compared to when you are... ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. In the civilian community around the Academy?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. In your home town?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
c. Visiting a civilian college/ university?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
d. On a military installation other than the Academy?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

40. To what extent do you think... ***Mark one answer for each item.***

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Alcohol use contributes to incidents of sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. Sexual assault offenders are more likely to be "creepers" (i.e., socially awkward students)?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
c. Internet or cyber stalking (e.g., unwanted Facebook or email contacts) is a problem for you?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
d. Stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
e. Social expectations (e.g., sexual favors in return for dinner or gifts) contribute to incidents of sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
f. Students regard the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) as a valuable resource in helping students deal with issues of sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
g. Students regard Victims' Advocates (VAs) as valuable resources in helping students deal with issues of sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

41. Are the following statements true or false? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Don't know	False	True
a. When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow student from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others	☒	☒	☒
b. If you tell a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or a Victims' Advocate (VA) that you were sexually assaulted, the SARC or VA is not always required to provide your name to your chain of command	☒	☒	☒
c. If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report your experience to a SARC or VA	☒	☒	☒
d. If you were sexually assaulted, you can trust the military reporting system to protect your privacy	☒	☒	☒
e. If you report being sexually assaulted to the military system, you can trust the system to ensure your safety from the offender	☒	☒	☒
f. If you report being sexually assaulted to the military system, you can trust the system to treat you with dignity and respect	☒	☒	☒

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

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
b. Report a sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
c. Point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
d. Step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
e. Point out to someone that you think they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
f. Willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
g. Willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling?	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

HOW ARE WE DOING?

43. As a student at your Academy, how safe do you feel from sexual assault compared to civilian colleges/universities?

- ☒ Much less safe at my Academy
- ☒ Less safe at my Academy
- ☒ About the same
- ☒ More safe at my Academy
- ☒ Much more safe at my Academy
- ☒ Don't know

44. In your opinion, how often does sexual harassment occur at the Service Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities?

- ☒ 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

45. In your opinion, how often does sexual assault occur at the Service Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities?

- ☒ 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

TAKING THE SURVEY

46. 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.

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13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

This report provides the results for the 2010 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey that the Defense Manpower Defense Center conducted in response to U.S. Code 10, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. This survey is the fourth of a series of congressionally mandated surveys designed to assess the incidence of unwanted sexual contact and harassment and related issues at the Service Academies.

15. SUBJECT TERMS

Demographics, gender-related experiences, gender relations, personnel policies, sexual harassment, sexual assault, unwanted sexual contact, stalking, training, values, Service Academies

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