



Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)

# 2014 U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Gender Relations Survey

## Overview Report





**2014 U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY  
GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY  
OVERVIEW REPORT**

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Service Academy officials contributing to the development and administration of this survey included: RDML Susan Dunlap and CDR Andrew McCarthy (U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.)

RSSC's Survey Design, Analysis, & Operations Branch, under the guidance of Carol Newell, Branch Chief, and Elizabeth Van Winkle, former Deputy Branch Chief, is responsible for the development and analysis of this survey. The lead survey design analyst was Paul Cook, SRA International, Inc., who designed the unique presentation of complex items used in this report. Carol Newell, former Team Lead of Survey Operations, is responsible for the survey database construction and archiving. The lead operations analyst on this survey was Lisa Davis who used RSSC's Statistical Analysis Macros to calculate the estimates presented in this report.

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Lynn Walthall, SRA International, Inc., formatted and assembled this report using RSSC's Survey Reporting Tool. A team consisting of Paul Cook, Kate Geyer, Lisa Davis, Maia Hurley, Fawzi al Nassir, and Natalie Namrow, completed quality control for this report.

# 2014 U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

This report provides results of the *2014 Merchant Marine Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)* conducted by the Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)<sup>1</sup> within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). This survey is the seventh of a series of surveys mandated by Title 10, United States Code, Sections 4361, 6980, and 9361, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2007. It assesses the incidence of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and related issues at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA), the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA), and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA). USMMA, within the Department of Transportation (DOT), is not Congressionally required to participate in the assessments under NDAA 2007. However, USMMA officials requested they be included, beginning in 2012, in order to evaluate and improve the programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. The survey results include incidence rates of unwanted sexual contact, 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, perceptions of program effectiveness in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment, and the availability and effectiveness of sexual assault and sexual harassment training.

In April, August, and November 2014, RSSC research teams administered the *2014 SAGR* instrument to students at USMMA. Three administrations were required because approximately half of the sophomore and junior classes were away from campus on sea duty during the first administration in April and were subsequently surveyed in August and November after they had returned to campus. The *2014 SAGR* was also administered to the three DoD Academies and USCGA. The same survey and analytical procedures were used at all Academies producing comparable results with one caution – USMMA results include a longer timeframe as reference for some of the questions (since June 2013 to August 2014 or June 2013 to November 2014 as opposed to June 2013 to April 2014) for those sophomores and juniors who were surveyed in August and November.<sup>2</sup> Incidence rates might be slightly higher due to the longer timeframe (14% of students were surveyed in August and 12% were surveyed in November). The final target of eligible respondents consisted of 936 students (136 women and 800 men). Surveys were completed by 537 students (108 women and 429 men), yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents of 60% (82% for women and 56% for men).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Prior to 2014, RSSC was called Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP). In 2014, DMDC reorganized and HRSAP was renamed RSSC to better capture the scope of work conducted by this group.

<sup>2</sup> Caution should also be observed in comparing USMMA results with the other Academies due to the different timeframes.

<sup>3</sup> “Completed” is defined as answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all participants, at least one subitem in Q12a-s, and a valid response to Q21.

This report includes a description of the *2014 SAGR*, background information about why this survey was conducted, a discussion of the measurement constructs, a description of the survey methodology, and a detailed presentation of the results. Each report section provides results by gender and by class year. When *2014 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2012 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented. A copy of the *2014 SAGR* survey booklet is provided in Appendix A.

## Statistical Comparisons

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in *2014 SAGR*: between survey years (comparisons with previous survey years) and within the current survey year (2014) by class membership (i.e., senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman). Class comparisons within the current survey year are made along a single dimension by gender. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed). For example, responses of senior women at USMMA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USMMA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USMMA). When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2014 compared to 2012), statistical tests for differences between means (i.e., average scores) are used. Results annotated as higher or lower than other results within 2014 are determined statistically significant at an alpha ( $\alpha$ ) level of .05.<sup>4</sup>

## Survey Methodology

### Statistical Design

RSSC conducts surveys that provide policymakers with accurate assessments of attitudes and opinions of the entire community of interest using standard scientific methods. RSSC's survey methodology meets industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. RSSC utilizes survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).<sup>5</sup> Although RSSC has used industry standard scientific survey methodology for many years, there remains some confusion as to how scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the scientific methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including RSSC. The survey methodology used on the *SAGR* surveys has remained consistent across time, which allows for comparisons across survey administrations.

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<sup>4</sup> RSSC statistically adjusts alpha levels to appropriately account for the large number of statistical tests conducted for this survey; see the statistical methodology report in Appendix C for details on how RSSC uses the False Discovery Rate to handle multiple comparisons (DMDC, 2014a).

<sup>5</sup> AAPOR's "Best Practices" state that, "virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in statistical theory and the theory of probability" ([http://aapor.org/Best\\_Practices1/4081.htm#best3](http://aapor.org/Best_Practices1/4081.htm#best3)). RSSC has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community, as well as other organizations such as USCGA and USMMA, using these "Best Practices" for over 25 years, tailored as appropriate for the unique design needs of specific surveys, such as the census study employed in *2014 SAGR*.

The *2014 SAGR* data were collected at USMMA in April, August, and November 2014. A team of researchers from RSSC administered the paper-and-pen survey in group sessions. The *2014 SAGR* was administered in this manner for maximum assurance of anonymity. Three administrations were required because approximately half of the sophomore and junior classes were away from campus on sea duty during the first administration in April. About half of those students were subsequently surveyed in August after they had returned to campus, with the other half surveyed in November. Separate sessions were held for female and male students at each Academy. After checking in, each student was handed a survey, an envelope, a pen, and an information sheet. This sheet included information about the survey and details on where students could obtain help if they became upset or distressed while taking the survey or afterwards. Students were briefed on the purpose and details of the survey, the importance of participation, and that completion of the survey itself was voluntary. If students did not wish to take the survey, they could leave the session at the completion of the mandatory briefing. Students returned completed or blank surveys (depending on whether they chose to participate) in sealed envelopes to a bin as they exited the session; this process was monitored by the survey proctors as an added measure for protecting students' anonymity.

The population of interest for the *2014 SAGR* consisted of students at USMMA in class years 2014 through 2017.<sup>6</sup> The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey. This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted gender-related behavior.

Data were weighted, using an industry standard process, to reflect the student population as of April 2014.<sup>7</sup> Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect differences in the number of students in the class years, as well as differences in response rates. The weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The standard process of weighting consists of the following steps:

- Adjustment for selection probability—RSSC typically adjusts for selection probability within scientific sampling procedures. However, in the case of *2014 SAGR*, all students were selected to participate in the survey. Therefore, while adjustment for selection probability is usually performed as the first step in the weighting process, in this instance the selection probability is 100%, hence the base weights are calculated to be 1.
- Adjustments for nonresponse—Although *2014 SAGR* was a census of all students, some students did not respond to the survey, and others responded or started the survey but did not complete it, (i.e., did not provide the minimum number of responses required for the survey to be considered complete). RSSC adjusts for this nonresponse in creating population estimates by first calculating the base weights as the reciprocal of the probability of selection (in *2014 SAGR* the base weights take on the value one (1) since the survey was a census). Next RSSC adjusts the base weights for those who did not

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<sup>6</sup> Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

<sup>7</sup> For further details, see DMDC (2014a).

respond to the survey, then adjusts for those who started the survey but did not complete it.<sup>8</sup>

- Adjustment to known population values—RSSC typically adjusts the weights in the previous step to known population values to account for remaining bias. In the case of *2014 SAGR*, the weights in the previous step were adjusted to known population values using the three known demographic variables (Academy, class year, and gender). The post stratification adjustments have a value of one (1) because the three demographic variables were already accounted for in the previous step.

## Measurement of Constructs

The ability to calculate annual incidence rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. Results are included for rates of unwanted sexual contact, unwanted gender-related behaviors, and stalking-related behaviors. Throughout the report, use of terms such as “offender,” “perpetrator,” “victim,” or “survivor” are not intended to convey any presumption concerning sexual assault allegations but are terms used in other surveys like this with military populations.

**Measurement of Unwanted Sexual Contact.** The *2014 SAGR* includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact. This measure was originally developed for use in DoD populations, but applies to USMMA students who fall under the authority of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Although the term “unwanted sexual contact” does not appear in the 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 2013 and the time they took the survey (either April, August, or November 2014), representing the past Academic Program Year (APY). Students who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in this timeframe were then asked to provide details on their experience.

This “behaviorally based” measure of unwanted sexual contact captures specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The term “unwanted sexual contact” and its definition were created under the guidance of DoD legal counsel and experts in the field to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program.<sup>9</sup> The vast majority of respondents are not likely to know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” described in Articles 120 and 125, UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created so that respondents could read the definition provided and readily understand the kinds of behavior covered by the survey (Lipari, Shaw, & Rock, 2005). There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact: penetration

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<sup>8</sup> The accuracy of survey results is always a concern when response rates are not 100%. The census of all students helps mitigate response rates to some degree, but RSSC also conducts nonresponse analyses on *2014 SAGR* to identify potential areas of nonresponse bias, minimize impact, and inform future survey iterations (DMDC, 2014b, Appendix D).

<sup>9</sup> Although guidance from the DoD SAPR program does not apply to USMMA, the behaviors described in the DoD SAPR program were used to derive questions in *2014 SAGR* that apply to USMMA.



of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). While these unwanted behaviors are analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the complex legal elements of a crime when being victimized by an offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to accurately categorize which offense they experienced would not be productive. As originally developed, the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question was to act as a proxy for “sexual assault” while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the unwanted sexual contact item was not to provide a crime victimization rate in this regard, but to provide information about Service men and women (including Academy cadets and midshipmen) who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ in-line with sexual assault and would qualify the individual to receive support services from their Academy. Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1.

**Measurement of Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors.** Unwanted gender-related experiences include two types of behaviors: sexist behavior and perceived sexual harassment. 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 SEQ-DoD). The SEQ-DoD consists of 12 behaviorally stated items measuring sexual harassment and 4 behaviorally stated items measuring sexist behavior. Sexist behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the student. Perceived 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 student. Unwanted sexual attention includes unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship. Sexual coercion includes *quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

On 12 March, 2002, the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (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 estimates of gender-related experiences (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999; Stark, Chernyshenko, Lancaster, Drasgow, & Fitzgerald, 2002).

The term “perceived” is used in *2014 SAGR* to distinguish the construct from a “crime index” of violations of regulations regarding prohibited workplace behaviors. Perceived sexual harassment is by definition a subjective assessment of behaviors. The U.S. Code, Title 10, Armed Forces (10 U.S.C. § 1561) emphasizes that conduct constituting sexual harassment is unwelcome and dependent upon a “reasonable person” perception that the behavior constitutes a hostile or offensive working environment. The wording of the items in the SEQ-DoD often captures whether the behaviors are unwelcome (e.g., made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it), but it does not capture the victim’s perception of the harassing nature of the behavior (i.e., creating a hostile or offensive working environment). Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1.

**Measurement of Stalking-Related Behaviors.** The 2014 SAGR included a measure of stalking-related behaviors 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 measurement of stalking in the 2014 SAGR is behaviorally based, as is the measurement of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment (and its component behaviors). Behaviorally based questions allow measurement of constructs without the added negative implications of terms such as “stalking” that are common in the news and social media.

The measure of stalking-related behaviors was added in the 2006 SAGR as another indicator of unwanted behaviors at the Academies where efforts could be taken to prevent such behaviors from occurring, and, when they do, to provide services to survivors. Similar to unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment, the intent of measuring stalking-related behaviors was not to determine “crime victimization” per se, but to identify the types of behaviors cadets/midshipmen were experiencing and to mitigate them. Stalking includes an item to separate behaviors from those that might be bothersome from those that are threatening. Students were asked to indicate whether they experienced one or more of 11 behaviorally worded examples of stalking and if they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience. Those who indicated “yes” were included in the stalking incidence rate. Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1.

## U.S. Merchant Marine Academy

### Unwanted Sexual Contact at USMMA.

Table 1 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for USMMA in 2012 and 2014. Overall, 4.2% of USMMA midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 6 (17.1%) USMMA women and 2 in 100 (2.0%) USMMA men. Based on the 537 eligible respondents from a census of 936 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 30 to 49 USMMA students, with a point estimate of 39 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

**Table 1.**  
*Unwanted Sexual Contact at USMMA*

Unwanted Sexual Contact		
	2012	2014
<b>Women</b>	14.4%	17.1%
<b>Men</b>	1.3%	2.0%

**Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USMMA.** Overall, about 1 in 6 (17.1%) USMMA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. Although numerically higher, this is statistically unchanged from 2012.

Specifically, 3.6% of USMMA women indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 6.6% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 6.9% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and <0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USMMA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USMMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, over three-fourths (81%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. The vast majority (94%; percentage not reportable in 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and the majority (58%; new item in 2014) indicated this offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Fifty-one percent (reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, over half (56%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, 11% (11 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*, and 28% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*.

Of USMMA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, a little more than one-tenth (11%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose to report the incident are not reportable. The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (80%), they *felt uncomfortable making a report* (78%), and/or they *did not think their report would be kept confidential* (71%). Additional information on the experiences of USMMA women is included in Chapter 3.

**Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USMMA.** Overall, 2 in 100 (2.0%) USMMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is statistically unchanged since 2012.

Specifically, 1.0% of USMMA men indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, <0.1% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 1.0% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and <0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at USMMA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USMMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 9 out of 10 (90%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. A little more than one-tenth (11%; not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, indicated the *offender used physical force* (11%; results not reportable in 2012), and indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (11%; results not reportable in 2012).

Of USMMA men who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, the percentage who reported the situation and reasons for reporting are not reportable. The main reasons men chose not to report the incident are not reportable. Additional information on the experiences of USMMA men is included in Chapter 3.

**Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among USMMA Students.** All USMMA students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the

Academy and since entering the Academy. Overall, 13.7% of USMMA women and 3.1% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy; and 32.6% of USMMA women and 4.2% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

**Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USMMA Students.** A little less than two-thirds (63%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. A little more than one-tenth (11%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. The measure of sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The vast majority (94%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. One-third (33%) of USMMA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (41%).

## Synopsis

The results of *2014 SAGR* presented in this report are intended to assist USMMA in understanding the degree to which unwanted gender-related behaviors occur at the Academy. The ongoing program of alternating surveys and focus groups conducted by RSSC will inform the Department of Transportation and Academy leadership regarding the issues associated with unwanted gender-related behaviors and helps identify potential cultural and environmental factors that can be addressed to reduce these behaviors.

The *2014 SAGR* report contains extensive information on these topics. While this survey alone cannot answer all questions about unwanted behaviors experienced by students at USMMA in the past APY, it is a key source of insight from the students themselves that cannot be obtained otherwise.

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# 2014 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

“Sexual assault is a crime that is incompatible with military service and has no place in this Department. It is an affront to the American values we defend, and it is a stain on our honor. DoD needs to be a national leader in combating sexual assault and we will establish an environment of dignity and respect, where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored” (Honorable Chuck Hagel, Secretary of Defense, DoD, 2013a, p. iii).

This statement by the former Secretary of Defense establishes clear objectives for combatting sexual assault and related unwanted behaviors. To address these issues, each of the Service Academies, including the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA), has implemented and expanded programs to educate students on these unwanted behaviors and to provide reporting and survivor care procedures. Continuing evaluation of these programs is critical to reducing instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment as Academy leadership strives to provide a safe educational and leadership development environment for their students. This report discusses findings from the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)*, a source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment at USMMA. This introductory chapter provides background on why this survey was conducted, an overview of the full report, a review of the survey measures, and a description of the survey methodology.

Similar to previous surveys, *2014 SAGR* is designed to track unwanted sexual contact and perceived sexual harassment issues at the Service Academies. Title 10, United States Code, Sections 4361, 6980, and 9361, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2007, codified an assessment cycle at the Academies that consists of alternating surveys and focus groups. This requirement applies to the DoD Academies (U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA)). The first assessment in this series was conducted in 2004 by the DoD Inspector General (IG).<sup>10</sup> Responsibility for subsequent assessments was transferred in 2005 to the Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)<sup>11</sup> within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC).

USMMA, within the Department of Transportation (DOT), is not required to participate in the assessments codified by U.S. Code 10. However, USMMA officials requested they be included, beginning in 2012, in order to similarly evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment.

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<sup>10</sup> Details are reported in Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (2005).

<sup>11</sup> Prior to 2014, RSSC was called Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP). In 2014, DMDC reorganized and renamed HRSAP as RSSC to better capture the scope of research conducted by this group.

## Overview of Report

### Survey Content by Chapter

The principal purpose of the *2014 SAGR* was to report incidence rate estimates of unwanted gender-related behaviors as well as to assess attitudes and perceptions about personnel programs and policies designed to reduce the occurrence of these unwanted behaviors. The survey covered a number of topics, including cadet and midshipman perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) programs at their Academy, the willingness of fellow students to intervene in situations, and the culture at the Academy regarding these behaviors. The *2014 SAGR* included questions regarding students' experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors in the past Academic Program Year (APY) that began in June 2013. This defined time reference made it clear to respondents when to include a particular behavior while responding to these questions in the survey. Topics covered in this report are organized into the following chapters:

- Chapter 2 covers topics of unwanted sexual contact, including specific behaviors experienced and incidence rates in the past APY, since entering the Academy, and prior to entering the Academy. Details are provided on whether the same or different offender(s) were involved and whether behaviors such as hazing or “horseplay” were also involved.
- Chapter 3 provides details about the “one situation” of unwanted sexual contact that had the greatest effect on survivors of unwanted sexual contact. Included is information about the circumstances pertaining to the most bothersome experience of unwanted sexual contact, such as specific behaviors experienced; location and time (e.g., duty hours, on leave, sea duty) of the assault; characteristics of offender(s); drug and alcohol involvement; threats received; use of force; experiences of stalking, harassment, and assault before or after the situation; whether behaviors were reported, and reasons for reporting or reasons for not reporting; and whether survivors would make the same decision to report in retrospect.
- Chapter 4 includes experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors in the past APY and whether the same or different offender(s) were involved. Included are incidence rates for perceived sexual harassment, crude and offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior. Circumstances of the experience(s) are provided, including characteristics of offender(s), whether the offender(s) did similar actions to others, whether behaviors were reported, response to reporting, and reasons for not reporting.
- Chapter 5 provides incidence rates for experiences of unwanted stalking behaviors.
- Chapter 6 provides results of students' perceptions about the impact of various factors on incidents of sexual assault and reporting, and leadership efforts to stop sexual assault and harassment.

- Chapter 7 covers students' views on how they might react to a situation of unwanted sexual contact in the future and how their Academy is doing with respect to preventing such behaviors. Included are findings about trust in the Academy to protect one's privacy, ensure safety, and treat students with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault; to whom one would report sexual assault or sexual harassment; whether students had observed a situation where sexual assault was occurring or about to occur and their response; and students' willingness to take action in situations involving sexual harassment behaviors.
- Chapter 8 addresses the training students receive on sexual assault prevention and response topics. Included are students' perceptions of effectiveness of training in preventing sexual assault and harassment and the value of training in helping them deal with issues of sexual assault and harassment.

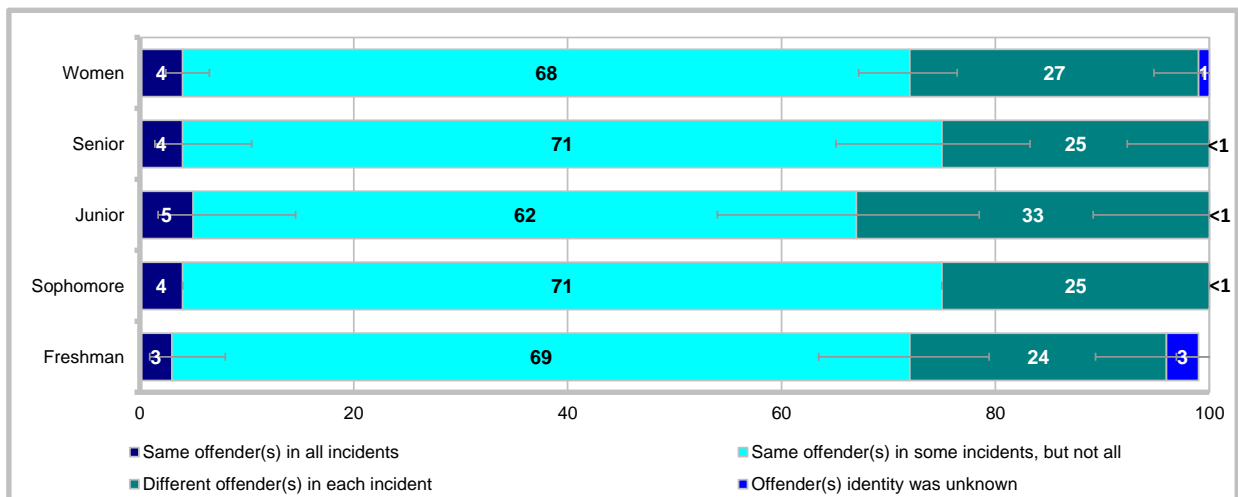
## Presentation of Results

Each report section provides results by gender and by class year. When *2014 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2012 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented.

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. Ranges of margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a table or figure. Each finding in *2014 SAGR* is presented in graphical or tabular form along with its associated margin of error. The margin of error represents the precision of the estimate and the confidence interval coincides with how confident one is that the interval contains the true population value being estimated. For example, if it is estimated that 55% of individuals selected an answer and the margin of error was  $\pm 3$ , we are 95% confident that the "true" value being estimated in the population is between 52% and 58%. Because the results of comparisons are based on weighted results, the reader can assume that the results generalize to the Academy's populations within the margin of error. The annotation "NR" indicates that a specific result is not reportable due to low numbers/low reliability/high instability. Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of nominal number of respondents (less than 5), effective number of respondents (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.3). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction and variability in weights. The cause of high instability is due to high variability (large relative standard error) usually associated with a small number of respondents contributing to the estimate.

Elongated bar charts in this report may not extend to the 100% end of the scale. This may be due to a few factors including rounding and NR estimates. As seen in the example Figure 1 below, there is a small space between the bar chart and the end of the chart for freshman women. This is due to rounding. Additionally, some estimates might be so small as to appear to approach a value of 0. In those cases an estimate of less than 1 is displayed as illustrated below by the "<1" after the estimate for senior, junior, and sophomore women.

**Figure 1.**  
*Example Figure*



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±13%

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

## Statistical Comparisons

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in 2014 SAGR: between survey years (comparisons to previous survey years) and within the current survey year (2014) by class membership (i.e., senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman). Class comparisons within the current survey year are made along a single dimension by gender. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed). For example, responses of senior women at USMMA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USMMA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USMMA). When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2014 compared to 2012), statistical tests for differences between means (i.e., average scores) are used. Results annotated as higher or lower than other results within 2014 are determined statistically significant at an alpha ( $\alpha$ ) level of .05.<sup>12</sup>

## Measurement of Constructs

The ability to calculate annual incidence 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.<sup>13</sup> Descriptions of these measures follow. Throughout the report, use of

<sup>12</sup> DMDC statistically adjusts alpha levels to appropriately account for the large number of statistical tests conducted for this survey; see the 2014 SAGR Statistical Methods Report (DMDC, 2014a) in Appendix C for details on how DMDC uses the false discovery rate to handle multiples comparisons.

<sup>13</sup> In past SAGR surveys, missing responses were set to “No” based on analyses that indicated respondents may have approached these measures as checklists (i.e., only marking applicable items). This coding protocol did not apply to



terms such as “offender,” “perpetrator,” “victim,” or “survivor” are not intended to convey any presumption concerning sexual assault allegations and are terms used in other military surveys on these topics.

## Unwanted Sexual Contact

**Behavioral Definition.** Unwanted sexual contact refers to a range of activities that Article 120 of the UCMJ prohibits, including uninvited and unwelcome completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body.<sup>14</sup> In the 2014 SAGR, unwanted sexual contact is measured with a single item (Q21; Table 2) that includes a comprehensive behavioral list.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 2.**  
**Question Measuring Unwanted Sexual Contact**

Question	Question Text
Unwanted Sexual Contact Measure	<p>Since June 2013, 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...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?</li> <li>• Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?</li> <li>• Made you have sexual intercourse?</li> <li>• Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?</li> <li>• Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?</li> </ul>

This “behaviorally based” measure captures specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The term “unwanted sexual contact” and its definition were created to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and

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unwanted sexual contact estimates, but did apply to questions on stalking, sexual harassment and its component behaviors, sexist behavior, and prior experiences of unwanted sexual contact. In 2014 the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Analysis has shown that the impact of this methodological change is minimal and, by and large, statistical differences between years are the same regardless of which method is used. However, caution should be taken in the interpretation of results in 2014 compared to previous survey years, as prior-year survey results continue to be based on the previous rule. Comparison of rates using these different applications are included in footnotes to quantify the extent of these differences. Additional information on this issue can be found in the 2014 SAGR *Statistical Methods Report* (DMDC, 2014a).

<sup>14</sup> 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.”

<sup>15</sup> In 2014, The RAND Corporation was tasked with developing a crime victimization measure that aligned more closely with specific legal definitions of sexual assault and allowed for a “crime index” of these behaviors. This measure was not finalized or validated in time for the 2014 SAGR administration.

the DoD SAPR program. The vast majority of respondents are not likely to know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” described in Articles 120 and 125, UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created so that respondents could read the definition provided and readily understand the kinds of behavior covered by the survey. There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). While these unwanted behaviors are analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the complex legal elements of a crime when being victimized by an offender. Consequently, requiring a respondent to accurately categorize which offense they experienced would not be productive. The terms, questions, and definitions of unwanted sexual contact have been consistent throughout all of the *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data points across time.

After the release of the results of the *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (2012 WGRA)* (DMDC, 2013a), a great deal of confusion arose about the interpretation of unwanted sexual contact. As *2014 SAGR* uses an identical measure, it is critical to understand the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question and how to best understand the incidence rates. As originally developed, the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question was to act as a proxy for “sexual assault” while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the unwanted sexual contact item was not to provide a crime victimization rate in this regard, but to provide information about Service men and women (including Academy cadets and midshipmen) who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ in line with sexual assault, that would qualify the individual to receive support services from their Academy. The item itself is behaviorally based in order to avoid asking respondents specifically whether they have experienced a “rape” or “sexual assault.” Using behaviorally based questions allows for more accurate estimation of incidence rates (Fisher & Cullen, 2000). The *2014 SAGR* specifically asks about behaviors that were against the respondent’s consent (either when they did not, or could not, consent) or against their will, including completed and attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, and penetration by an object or finger as well as unwanted sexual touching. The latter is specific to unwanted touching of *sexual* regions of the body (i.e., genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) and does not include touching of nonsexual regions of the body or behaviors which are harassing in nature. The rate constructed provides an estimate for the number of individuals who experienced any of these behaviors, referred to as unwanted sexual contact, in the past APY.

Prior to 2014, the RSSC Gender Relations surveys did not attempt to break down each behavior by category (e.g., completed intercourse, attempted intercourse, and unwanted sexual touching) based on all experiences of the respondents (in *2014 SAGR* this “base” item is Q22). Rather, the respondent was asked to consider the “one situation that had the greatest effect” and discuss details of that “one situation,” such as behavior experienced, location of the incident, characteristics of the offender, and reporting decisions. Considering the increased needs to categorize these behaviors, RSSC added an item to the *2014 SAGR* which asks the respondent to classify all behaviors experienced since June 2013 in addition to the “one situation” which had the greatest impact on them (in *2014 SAGR* this is Q25). These two survey items, the categorization of behaviors based on the “base” item versus within the “one situation,” cannot be compared. For example, a respondent might have indicated experiencing completed sex as well

as a separate incident of unwanted sexual touching. While it might seem reasonable that the incident of completed sex would be the incident that had the greatest effect, this may not always be the case, particularly if the event of unwanted sexual touching is severe or involves multiple offenders over a longer period of time. For example, analysis of *2014 SAGR* indicated that approximately one-fourth of all women who indicated experiencing a completed event did not choose this event as the situation that had the greatest effect on them. For men, this number is higher with approximately one-half of all men who indicated experiencing a completed event choosing some other behavior as the situation that had the greatest effect on them.

**Time Reference.** When surveys ask about experiences within a set timeframe, often the concern is that respondents might include experiences that fall outside of the specific timeframe; a phenomenon known as external telescoping. For *2014 SAGR*, the survey contains an inherent “anchor” via the APY. Students are instructed in a verbal briefing prior to the survey administration to consider experiences that have occurred within that APY, beginning June 2013. This timeframe is reiterated on the survey instrument in the unwanted sexual contact question and for the subsequent questions about the “one situation.” Research suggests that time frames anchored with highly salient events, called landmarks, can be effective in reducing telescoping (Gaskell, Wright, & O’Muircheartaigh, 2000). To be effective, landmarks should avoid two potential problems: (1) susceptibility of the landmark itself to telescoping forward in respondents’ memories, and (2) unequivocal salience of the landmark for all respondents (Gaskell et al., 2000). The landmark utilized in *2014 SAGR* appears resistant to both potential problems. The beginning of the current APY for Academy students marks a number of important changes for students; such as change in class rank, opening of new opportunities, and expansion of privileges. This moment in time is unlikely to be mentally telescoped forward by respondents; moreover, this landmark should be equally salient for all respondents. Given the repeated time frame instructions and the strong salient landmark given by the APY, the risk of telescoping for the reference period in the *2014 SAGR* is likely to be very small.

**Reading Level.** Another concern on surveys such as *2014 SAGR* is the complexity of the language in the unwanted sexual contact question. RSSC worked with subject matter experts, survey methodologists, and legal experts to construct the unwanted sexual contact question and concern for readability was of the utmost importance. Further, as the *2014 SAGR* is administered to college-age students, the general concern of readability is minimized. Anecdotally, the results of surveys, including the behaviors associated with unwanted sexual contact, are typically shared with Academy cadets/midshipmen during the focus groups. Cadets and midshipmen have never expressed any difficulty understanding the question or the behaviors as stated during the focus group discussions.

## Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors

Unwanted gender-related experiences include two types of behaviors: sexist behavior and perceived sexual harassment. 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 SEQ-DoD). The SEQ-DoD consists of 12 behaviorally stated items measuring sexual harassment and 4 behaviorally stated items measuring sexist behavior (Table 3). Sexist behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the

gender of the student. Perceived 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 student. Unwanted sexual attention includes unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship. Sexual coercion includes *quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

**Table 3.**  
***Questions Measuring Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors***

Type of Behavior	Question Text
<b>Crude/ Offensive Behavior</b>	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
<b>Unwanted Sexual Attention</b>	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 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sexual Coercion</b>	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
<b>Sexist Behavior</b>	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

<sup>a</sup>The SEQ item was modified to replace the item “Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you” due to its similarity to unwanted sexual contact. Psychometric analysis indicated that the replacement item functions the same as the item that was removed and maintains the reliability of the measure.

The incidence rates for sexist behavior, crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion reflect that 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, individuals must have experienced at least one of the 12 behaviors and then indicated that they considered one or more of the behaviors to be sexual harassment. The calculation criteria in the SEQ-DoD are included to capture the subjective nature of sexual harassment.

On March 12, 2002, USD(P&R) approved the “DoD Sexual Harassment Core Measure” and directed it be used in all Service-wide and DoD-wide surveys that measure sexual harassment. Using classical test theory, item response theory, and factor analysis, the measure has been found to provide reliable estimates of gender-related experiences (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999; Stark, Chernyshenko, Lancaster, Drasgow, & Fitzgerald, 2002).

The term “perceived” is used in *2014 SAGR* to distinguish the construct from a “crime index” of violations of DoD regulations regarding prohibited workplace behaviors. Perceived sexual harassment is by definition a subjective assessment of behaviors. The U.S. Code, Title 10, Armed Forces (10 U.S.C. § 1561) emphasizes that conduct constituting sexual harassment is unwelcome and dependent upon the victim’s perception that the behavior creates a hostile or offensive working environment.<sup>16</sup> The wording of the items in the SEQ-DoD often captures whether the behaviors are unwelcome (e.g., made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it), but it does not capture the victim’s perception of the harassing nature of the behavior (i.e., creating a hostile or offensive working environment).

It is the appraisal of the behavior by the victim that determines whether the behavior is sexual harassment. In an early criticism of their own and other’s instruments, Fitzgerald, Swan, and Magley (1997) note that “domain specification and technical adequacy” are necessary but not sufficient for the measurement of sexual harassment (p. 13). The victim’s perspective must be taken into account in any determination of harassment. As such, sexual harassment is best understood from the perspective of the individual, taking into account the individual’s appraisal of the behavior as harassing. Such appraisals may be affected by factors such as frequency, duration, intensity, victimization history, attitudes, and perception of situational control (Fitzgerald et al., 1997).

Given that sexual harassment is dependent upon subjective perceptions of behaviors, researchers have argued that measures which rely solely on respondents’ endorsements of experiences a priori classified as harassing are inadequate (e.g., Berdahl & Moore, 2006; Fitzgerald et al., 1997). Such measures risk counting behaviors as sexual harassment that were not experienced as harassing (Berdahl, 2007). The risk of misclassifying behaviors may be particularly acute for male respondents. In a series of studies of sexual harassment in both college and adult working populations, Berdahl (2007) found that men were more likely than women to endorse having experienced potentially harassing behaviors. However, when respondent assessments of whether the experienced behavior was positive, negative, or neutral were taken into account, more women (76%) than men (53%) identified behaviors as sexually harassing to them. Furthermore, men were most likely to endorse experienced behaviors as positive, whereas women were most likely to endorse experienced behaviors as negative. Gender, therefore, significantly affected perceptions of behavior as harassing. Similarly, status differential between victim and perpetrator has been consistently found to affect perceptions of behavior as sexual harassment (see Blumenthal, 1998, for a review). Overall, there is significant evidence that perceptions of the harassing nature of a behavior differ across individuals. To address differences in perception,

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<sup>16</sup> Sexual harassment may be prosecuted under Article 93, UCMJ, Cruelty and Maltreatment, that includes sexual harassment.

RSSC utilizes an item that asks respondents whether they consider any of the behaviors they experienced to be sexual harassment.

A second reason for the current sexual harassment scoring procedure involves the objective to report a rate of sexual harassment. There are serious questions about “the appropriateness of counting as harassed every individual who endorses even one item on an inventory, no matter how isolated, mild, or fleeting the experience may have been” (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999, p. 260). RSSC agrees with Fitzgerald and colleagues, as counting every such individual fails to consider whether the behavior(s) experienced rise to the threshold of sexual harassment (i.e., hostile or offensive working environment). Utilization of the item, “How many of the behaviors listed in the previous question [the list of behaviors], that you marked as happening to you, did you consider to have been sexual harassment?” avoids over-reporting the actual incidence of sexual harassment, and brings the SAGR survey estimates closer to alignment with the 10 U.S.C. § 1561 definition of sexual harassment.<sup>17</sup>

## Stalking

The measurement of stalking-related behaviors in the *2014 SAGR* is behaviorally based, as is the measurement of unwanted sexual contact and perceived sexual harassment (and its component behaviors). Behaviorally based questions allow measurement of constructs without the added negative implications of terms such as “stalking” that are common in the news and social media. DoD added a measurement of stalking-related behaviors on the *2006 SAGR* as another indicator of unwanted behaviors at the Academies where efforts could be taken to prevent such behaviors from occurring, and, when they do, to provide services to survivors. Similar to unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment, the intent of measuring stalking was not to determine “crimes” but to identify the types of behaviors cadets/midshipmen were experiencing.

The need for a measure of stalking became apparent in focus groups of cadets and midshipmen at the DoD Academies in spring 2005. Participants revealed a number of improper and bothersome behaviors that did not fit the behavioral descriptions of unwanted sexual contact or sexual harassment. RSSC identified stalking behaviors in the 1998 National Violence Against Women Survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998, 2000) that could be modified for a college environment and updated for technology advances (e.g., unsolicited emails versus notes).

While not intended to be a measure of criminal behavior, RSSC also included in the measure language from the UCMJ definition of stalking. Under Article 120a of the 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 reasonable fear of physical injury. Note that this definition does not limit stalking to association with sexual harassment or sexual assault.

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<sup>17</sup> Respondents experiencing any behavior (one or more than one) and indicating they considered the behavior(s) to be sexual harassment results in their inclusion in the perceived sexual harassment incidence rate.

Similar to the measurement of perceived sexual harassment, the measure of stalking-related behaviors includes an item to separate behaviors that might be bothersome from those that are threatening. To be included in the stalking incidence rate, students were asked to indicate whether they experienced one or more of 11 behaviorally worded examples of stalking-related behaviors and then asked if they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience. Those who indicated experiencing at least one behavior(s) and indicated “yes” they felt in danger were included in the stalking incidence rate.

## Survey Methodology

This section describes the scientific methodology used for *2014 SAGR* including the statistical design, survey administration, and analytical procedures. A copy of the *2014 SAGR* survey booklet is provided in Appendix A. RSSC conducts surveys that provide military leadership with assessments of attitudes, opinions, and experiences of the entire population of interest using standard scientific methods. RSSC’s survey methodology meets, and often exceeds, industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., the Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. RSSC adheres to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).<sup>18</sup>

## Statistical Design

Although RSSC has used industry standard scientific survey methodology for many years, there remains some confusion as to how scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including RSSC. The survey methodology used on the *SAGR* surveys has remained largely consistent across time, which allows for comparisons across survey administrations. In addition, the scientific methods used by RSSC have been validated by independent research organizations (e.g., RAND, GAO).<sup>19</sup>

The population of interest for the *2014 SAGR* consisted of all students at USMMA in class years 2014 through 2017.<sup>20</sup> The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey. This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted sexual contact, especially among men.

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<sup>18</sup> AAPOR’s “Best Practices” state that, “virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in statistical theory and the theory of probability” ([http://aapor.org/Best\\_Practices1/4081.htm#best3](http://aapor.org/Best_Practices1/4081.htm#best3)). RSSC has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using these “Best Practices” for over 25 years, tailored as appropriate for the unique design needs of specific surveys, such as the census study employed in *2014 SAGR*.

<sup>19</sup> In 2014 an independent analysis of the methods used for a 2012 survey on gender relations in the active duty force, which aligns with methods used in the *2014 SAGR*, determined that “[DMDC] relied on standard, well accepted, and scientifically justified approaches to survey sampling and derivation of survey results as reported for the 2012 WGRA.” (Morrall, Gore, & Schell, 2014).

<sup>20</sup> Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

The survey frame, representing the population of students at USMMA, consisted of 936 students (108 women and 429 men) drawn from the student rosters provided to RSSC by USMMA. Surveys were completed by 537 students,<sup>21</sup> yielding an overall weighted response rate for respondents at USMMA of 60% (82% for women and 56% for men).

Data were weighted, using a process consistent with industry standards, to reflect the population as of April 2014.<sup>22</sup> The estimated number of students, the number of respondents, and the portion of total respondents in each reporting group are shown in Table 4. 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. Weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The standard process of weighting consists of the following steps:

**Table 4.**  
*2014 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates*

	Population	Survey Respondents <sup>23</sup>	Completed Surveys	Weighted Response Rates (%)
USMMA	936	759	537	60
Men	800	637	429	56
Women	136	122	108	82

- Adjustment for selection probability—RSSC typically adjusts for selection probability within scientific sampling procedures. However, in the case of *2014 SAGR*, all students were selected to participate in the survey. Therefore, while adjustment for selection probability is usually performed as the first step in the weighting process, in this instance the selection probability is 100%, hence the base weights are calculated to be 1.
- Adjustments for nonresponse—Although *2014 SAGR* was a census of all students, some students did not respond to the survey, and others responded or started the survey but did not complete it, (i.e., did not provide the minimum number of responses required for the survey to be considered complete). RSSC adjusts for this nonresponse in creating population estimates by first calculating the base weights as the reciprocal of the probability of selection (in *2014 SAGR* the base weights take on the value one (1) since the survey was a census). Next RSSC adjusts the base weights for those who did not

<sup>21</sup> “Completed” is defined as answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all participants, at least one subitem in Q12a-s, and a valid response to Q21.

<sup>22</sup> For further details, see DMDC (2014a).

<sup>23</sup> Survey respondents include the number of surveys returned, that are considered either eligible or ineligible, but exclude surveys returned blank.



respond to the survey, then adjusts for those who started the survey but did not complete it.<sup>24</sup>

- Adjustment to known population values—RSSC typically adjusts the weights in the previous step to known population values to account for remaining bias. In the case of *2014 SAGR*, the weights in the previous step were adjusted to known population values using the three known demographic variables (Academy, class year, and gender). The post stratification adjustments have a value of one (1) because the three demographic variables were already accounted for in the previous step.

While the *2014 SAGR* was a census of students, not everyone responded to the survey; hence the weighting procedures described above were required to produce population estimates (e.g., percent of females who experienced sexual harassment). Because of the weighting, conventional formulas for calculating margins of error will overstate the reliability of the estimate. For this report, variance estimates were calculated using SUDAAN<sup>®</sup> PROC DESCRIPT (Research Triangle Institute, Inc., 2013).<sup>25</sup> Variance estimates are used to construct margins of error (i.e., confidence interval half-widths) of percentages and means based on 95% confidence intervals.

## Survey Administration

Data were collected in May, August, and November 2014. A team of researchers from RSSC administered the paper-and-pen survey in group sessions. The *2014 SAGR* was administered in this manner for maximum assurance of anonymity. Three administrations were required because approximately half of the sophomore and junior classes were away from campus on sea duty during the first administration in May. About half of those students were subsequently surveyed in August after they had returned to campus, with the other half surveyed in November. Separate sessions were held for female and male students. After checking in, each student was handed a survey,<sup>26</sup> an envelope, a pen, and an 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 and details of the survey and the importance of participation. Completion of the survey itself was voluntary. If students did not wish to take the survey, they could leave the session at the completion of the mandatory briefing. Students returned completed or blank surveys (depending on whether they chose to participate) in sealed envelopes to a bin as they exited the session; this process was monitored by the survey proctors as an added measure for protecting students' anonymity. The survey procedures were reviewed by a DoD Human Subjects Protection Officer as part of the DoD survey approval and licensing process.

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<sup>24</sup> The accuracy of survey results is always a concern when response rates are not 100%. The census of all students helps mitigate response rates to some degree, but RSSC also conducts nonresponse analyses on *2014 SAGR* to identify potential areas of nonresponse bias, minimize impact, and inform future survey iterations (DMDC, 2014b, Appendix D).

<sup>25</sup> As a result of differential weighting, only certain statistical software procedures, such as SUDAAN<sup>®</sup>, correctly calculate standard errors, variances, or tests of statistical significance for stratified samples.

<sup>26</sup> Survey booklets contained no printed identifying or tracking information.

## Analytical Procedures

Results of *2014 SAGR* are presented at various levels within the report. Specific breakdowns are provided by class, gender, and survey year. For the categories of gender and survey year, RSSC relied on data recorded at survey administration. For class year, respondents were classified by self-report. Definitions for reporting categories follow:

- *Class Year*—The categories include Seniors (Class of 2014), Juniors (Class of 2015), Sophomores (Class of 2016), and Freshmen (Class of 2017).
- *Gender*—Male or female self-reported gender of respondent.
- *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.<sup>27</sup> For all statistical tests, RSSC uses Two-Independent Sample t-tests and then adjusts for multiple comparisons using the False Discovery Rate method (see Appendix C for additional information). Because the results of comparisons are based on weighted estimates, the results generalize to the population within the margins of error.

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. Ranges of margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a table or figure.

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<sup>27</sup>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 USMMA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USMMA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USMMA).

## CHAPTER 2: UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

This chapter provides results on unwanted sexual contact incidence rates at USMMA. Also included are findings on multiple incidents, whether the same or different offenders were involved, whether behaviors such as hazing or “horseplay” were involved, and unwanted sexual contact incidence rates since entering the Academy and prior to entering the Academy.

### Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidence Rates

As mentioned in Chapter 1, the *2014 SAGR* has used the survey measure of “unwanted sexual contact” to gauge experiences of prohibited behaviors aligned with Article 120 of the UCMJ. This measure is “behaviorally based” on specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has intimate knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The estimates created for the unwanted sexual contact rates reflect the percentage of USMMA students who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ.

The term “unwanted sexual contact” was designed to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program. Most Academy students would likely not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” described in Articles 120 and 125, UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created as an “umbrella term” so that respondents could read the definition provided in the survey and readily understand the kinds of behavior covered by the survey. There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). While these unwanted behaviors are analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the complex legal elements of a crime when being victimized by an offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to accurately categorize which offense they experienced would not be productive. As originally developed, the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question was to act as a proxy for “sexual assault” while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the unwanted sexual contact item was not to provide a crime victimization rate in this regard, but to provide information about Service men and women (including Academy cadets and midshipmen) who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ in line with sexual assault that would qualify the individual to receive support services from their Academy.

The terms, questions, and definitions of unwanted sexual contact have been consistent throughout all of the *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data across time, and for USMMA to provide DOT with comparable data since 2012.

Below is the measure of unwanted sexual contact for the *2008*, *2010*, *2012*, and *2014 SAGR*. Respondents were asked to indicate “Yes” or “No” to the following question:

- In the past 12 months, 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 where someone...

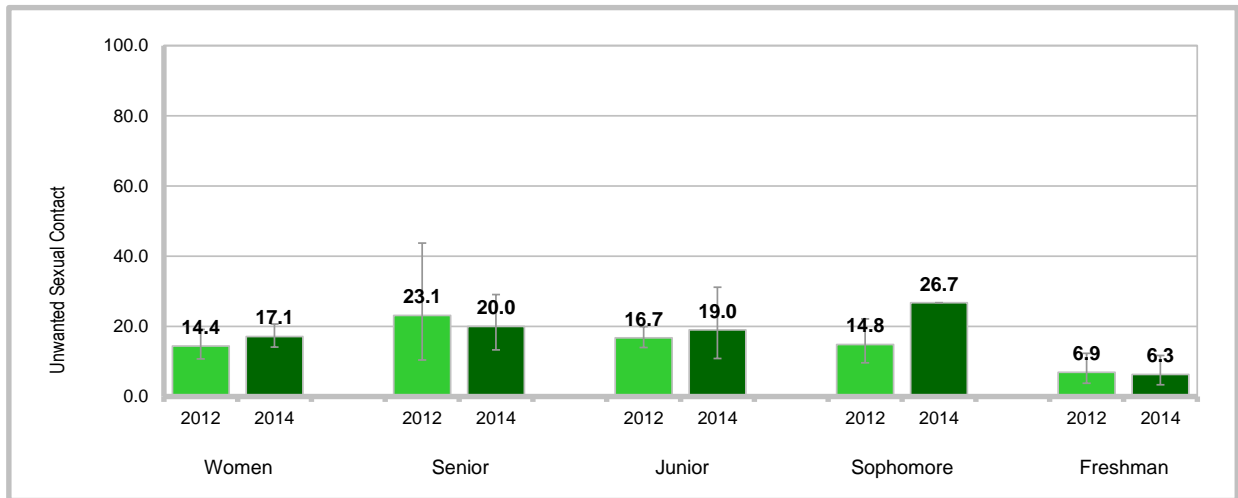
- Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?
- Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?
- Made you have sexual intercourse?
- Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?
- Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

For more information regarding how the unwanted sexual contact incidence rate was constructed, see Chapter 1. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 2, overall, a little less than one-fifth (17.1%) of USMMA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged from 2012.

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



SAGR 2014 Q21  
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.1\%$  to  $\pm 20.7\%$

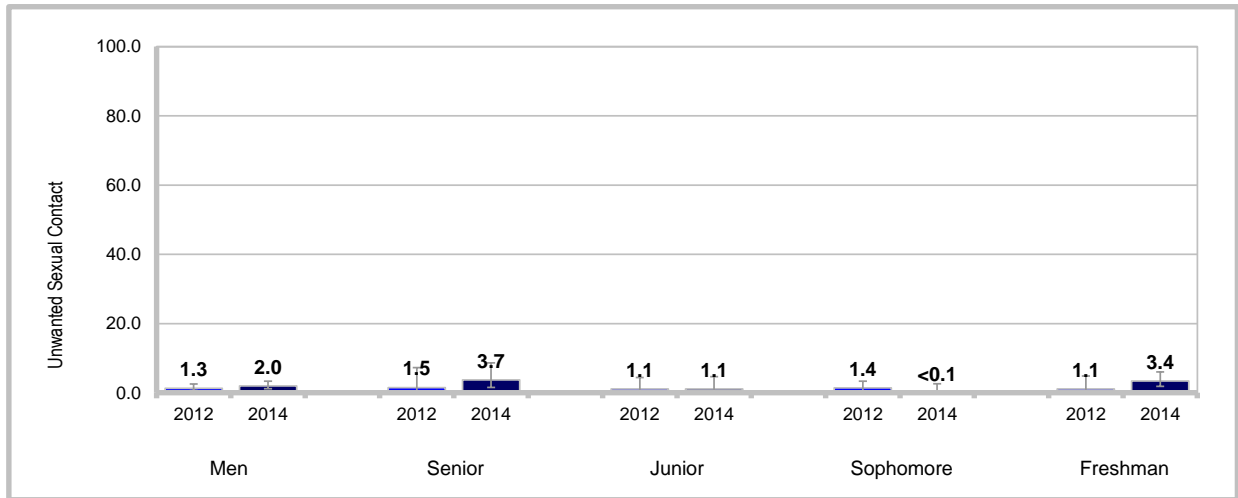
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (11.9 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (26.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas freshman women (6.3%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 3, overall, 2.0% of USMMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This rate has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.

**Figure 3.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q21  
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.1\%$  to  $\pm 5.8\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, sophomore men ( $<0.1\%$ ) were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact compared to men in the other class years.

## Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced

The previous section reviewed overall rates of unwanted sexual contact. These estimates include a range of behaviors from unwanted sexual touching to completed sex. As mentioned in Chapter 1, *2014 SAGR* included a question to understand which specific behaviors students experienced since June 2013. Findings from this section help the Academy to understand how many students experienced behaviors in line with, for example, a completed unwanted sexual contact associated with rape versus unwanted sexual touching.

In many instances of unwanted sexual contact, survivors experience a combination of behaviors. For example, a survivor who marked in the survey “One” or “More than one” to the question “Made you have sexual intercourse” might have also marked “One” or “More than one” to the question “Sexually touched you.” Rather than attempt to provide incidence rates for every possible combination of behaviors, responses were coded to create three mutually exclusive categories: *unwanted sexual touching only* (this includes only those respondents who marked “One” or “More than one” to unwanted, intentional, touching of sexual body parts such as genitalia, breasts, or buttocks), *attempted sex* (this includes those respondents who marked “One” or “More than one” to an attempt to make someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object regardless of whether they also experienced *unwanted sexual touching*), and *completed sex* (this includes those respondents who marked “One” or “More than one” to making someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object regardless of whether they also experienced *unwanted sexual touching* or *attempted sex*). To be included in the rate, the respondent indicated that all behaviors were against the individual’s will or when they did not, or could not, consent.

Responses were coded as *unwanted sexual touching (single category)* if the respondents indicated experiencing sexual touching without identifying an attempted or completed sexual behavior. Responses were coded as experiencing *attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)* if the respondents indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, regardless of whether they also experienced unwanted sexual touching, but without an experience of completed sex. Responses were coded as experiencing *completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)* if the respondents indicated experiencing a behavior associated with completed sex, regardless of whether they also indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching* or *attempted sex*. The results then show the percentage of students in their respective population (e.g., USMMA women) who experienced any of the *unwanted sexual touching* behaviors only, any of the *attempted sex* behaviors excluding unwanted sexual touching, and any of the *completed sex* behaviors excluding unwanted sexual touching and attempted sex. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 5, 3.6% of USMMA women indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 6.6% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), and 6.9% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex). The percentage indicating *did not specify* is not reportable. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 5.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year*

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	3.6	4.0	4.8	6.7	<0.1
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	6.6	8.0	9.5	6.7	3.1
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	6.9	8.0	4.8	13.3	3.1
Did not specify	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2.0-2.8	±6.3-7.3	±9.6-10.7	±0.1	±<0.1-4.6

Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

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

- In 2014, sophomore women (6.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas freshman women (<0.1%) were less likely. Sophomore women (13.3%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), whereas freshman women (3.1%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 6, 1.0% of USMMA men indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, <0.1% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), and 1.0% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex). The percentage indicating *did not specify* is not reportable. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 6.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year*

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes         </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes         </div>					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	1.0	1.2	1.1	<0.1	1.7
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	1.0	2.4	<0.1	<0.1	1.7
Did not specify	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±<0.1-1.2	±<0.1-4.6	±<0.1-3.6	±<0.1	±<0.1-2.2

Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

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

- In 2014, sophomore men (<0.1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to men in the other class years. Junior men and sophomore men (both <0.1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) compared to men in the other class years.

## Multiple Incidents of Unwanted Sexual Contact

In addition to asking the type of unwanted sexual contact behaviors experienced, students were also asked in 2014 to specify if they experienced each of the unwanted behaviors in one incident or more than one separate incident. Findings from this section provide information about the frequency of incidents and potential re-victimization. Specific breakouts follow.

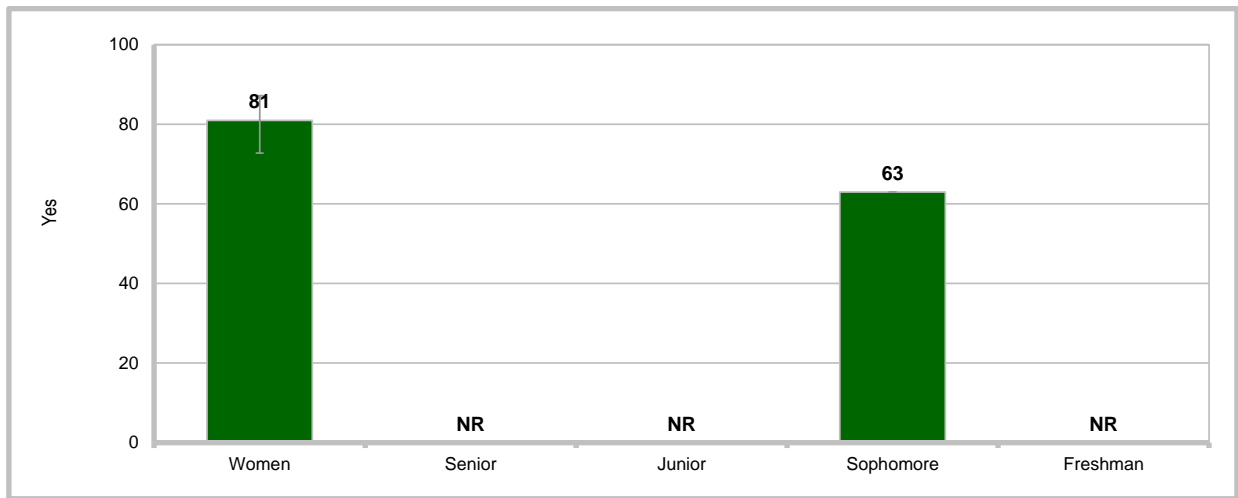
## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 4, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, greater than three-fourths (81%) indicated they experienced more than one



separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 4.**  
*Percentage USMMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q22

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 9\%$

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

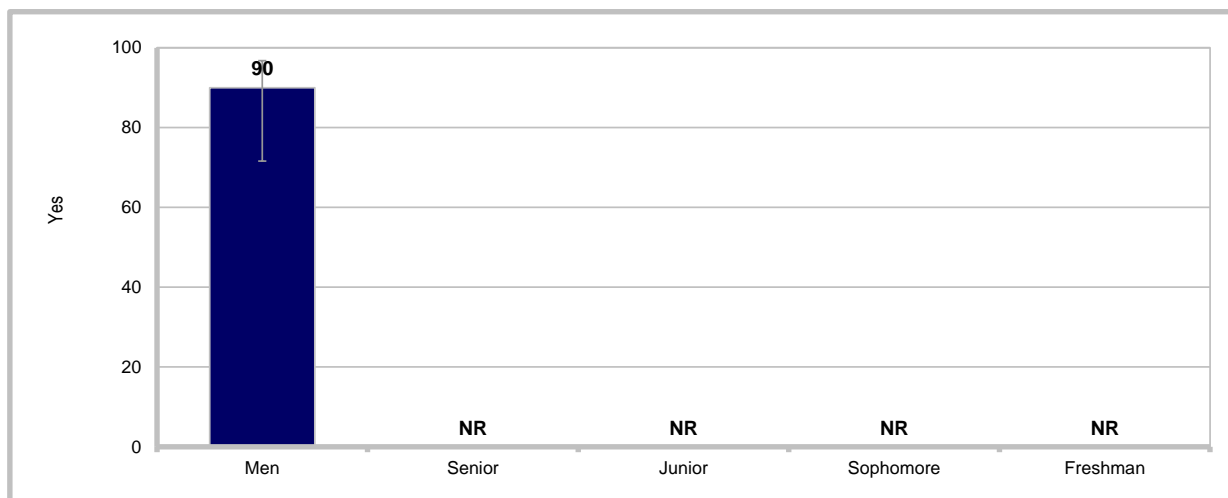
- In 2014, sophomore women (63%) were less likely to indicate they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* compared to women in the other class years.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>28</sup> The analysis reported compares the results for sophomore women to the average of the other three class years. While results for senior women, junior women, and freshman women are not individually reportable, the average of these three class years is reportable. Hence, the calculation can be made.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 5, of the 2.0% of USMMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (90%) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 5.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q22

Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Margins of error do not exceed  $\pm 19\%$

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.<sup>29</sup>

## Offenders in Unwanted Sexual Contact

Research has shown that offenders often commit multiple acts of sexual violence (Lisak & Miller, 2002). It is of interest to understand whether multiple incidents of unwanted sexual contact are perpetrated by one individual or different individuals. The 2014 SAGR asks respondents if the same offenders were involved in all or some of the incidents, or whether there were different offenders in each incident. Data in this section are limited to those midshipmen who indicated that they experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013. Findings from this section may provide information about potential repeat offenders. This

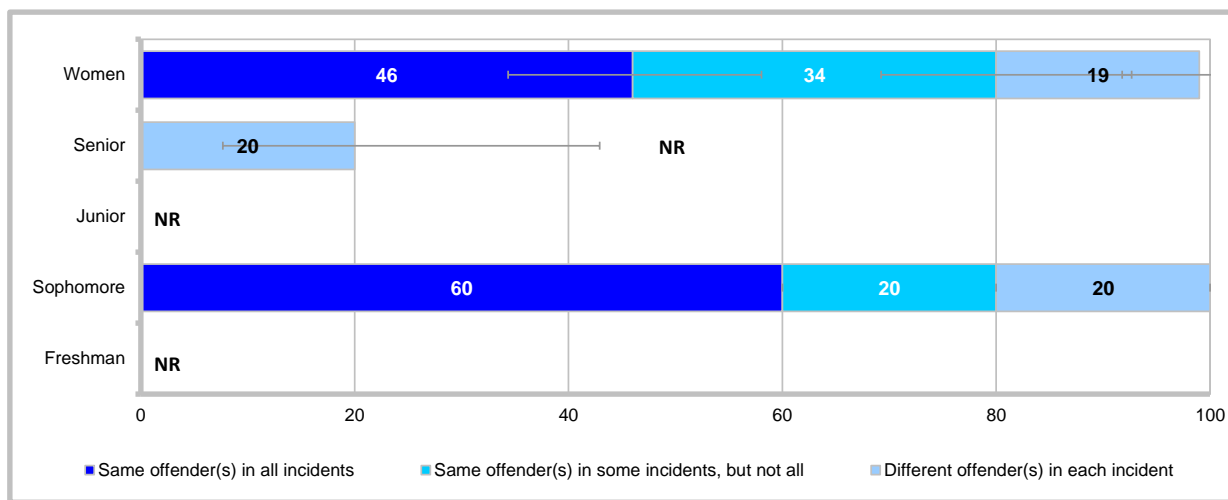
<sup>29</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 6, of USMMA women who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than half (46%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; about one-third (34%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; and about one-fifth (19%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 6.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q23

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 23\%$

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:<sup>30</sup>

- In 2014, sophomore women (60%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents* compared to women in the other class years.
- In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were less likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all* compared to women in the other class years.

<sup>30</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

## USMMA Men

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

## Other Behaviors Occurring with Unwanted Sexual Contact

Previous military academy focus groups conducted by RSSC have indicated that unwanted sexual contact is often associated with hazing, horseplay, or locker room-type behaviors, particularly for men (DMDC, 2013b). This focus group feedback was used to construct new survey items. The 2014 SAGR asked whether any of the incident(s) of unwanted sexual contact involved hazing/initiation rites, horseplay or locker room behavior, someone getting even with them for something they did, or someone showing off for others or being “dared” to do it. In addition, 2014 SAGR also asked whether some of the behaviors involved someone placing his/her genitalia on them (e.g., “teabagging”). Findings from this section provide more context to experiences of unwanted sexual contact. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 7, overall, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated it involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them*; and fewer indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior* (6%), *placing genitalia on them* (4%), *someone getting even with them for something they did* (<1%), and/or *hazing or initiation rites* (<1%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 7.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Other Behaviors With the Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year**

Other Behaviors Experienced with Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them	17	NR	NR	14	NR
Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior	6	20	NR	<1	NR
Incidents involved placing genitalia on them	4	NR	NR	14	NR
Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did	<1	NR	NR	<1	NR
Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm <1-11$	$\pm 23$	--	$\pm <1-1$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q24.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.<sup>31</sup>

## USMMA Men

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

## Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School

Research has shown that prior victimization may have an ongoing impact on overall well-being and may place an individual at higher risk for re-victimization (Messman & Long, 1996; Messman-Moore, Long, & Siegfried, 2000). For this reason, RSSC is interested in understanding the rates of unwanted sexual contact prior to entry into the Academy. In 2014, in addition to asking students about their experiences of unwanted sexual contact in the past APY, students were asked if they experienced any of the unwanted behaviors *prior* to entering the Academy or Preparatory School. This question is similar to the question asked in *2012 SAGR* but added experiences prior to the Preparatory School. Because results of the 2014 survey include a modified timeframe compared to 2012, they are not comparable to results of the 2012 survey. Findings from this section provide an understanding of the estimated rate of unwanted sexual contact for students who are entering the Academy. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

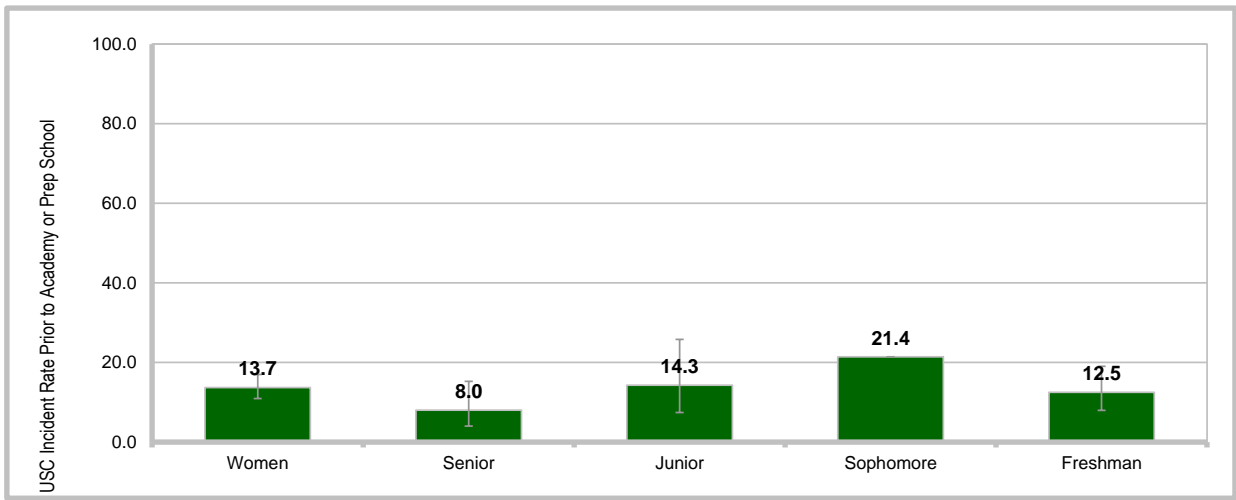
As seen in Figure 7, overall, about one in seven USMMA women (13.7%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

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<sup>31</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

**Figure 7.**

*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q52

Percent of all women

*Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.1\%$  to  $\pm 11.5\%$*

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

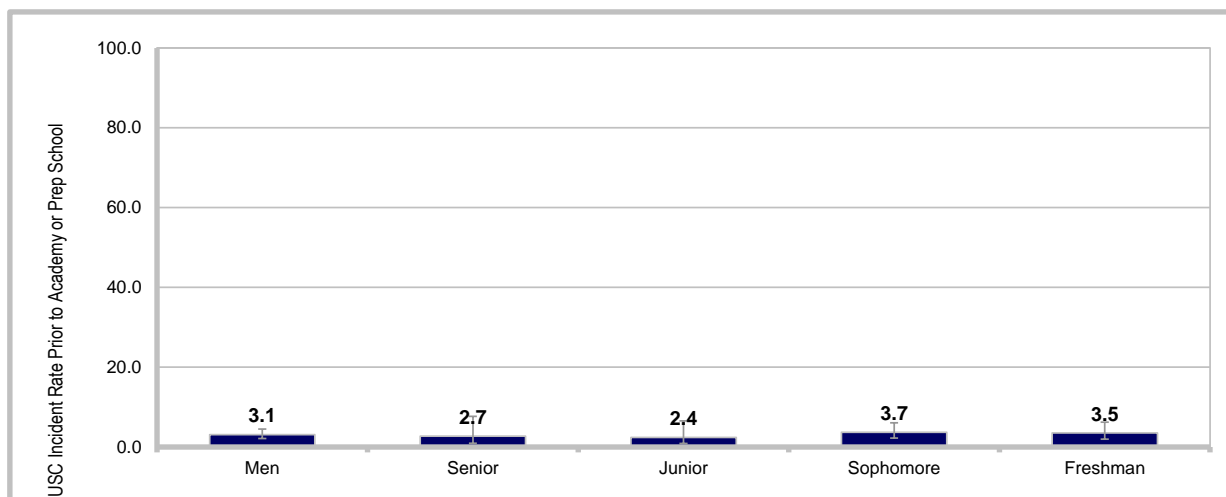
- In 2014, sophomore women (21.4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 8, overall, about 1 in 33 USMMA men (3.1%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

**Figure 8.**

***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year***



SAGR 2014 Q52  
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1.5\%$  to  $\pm 5.0\%$

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy

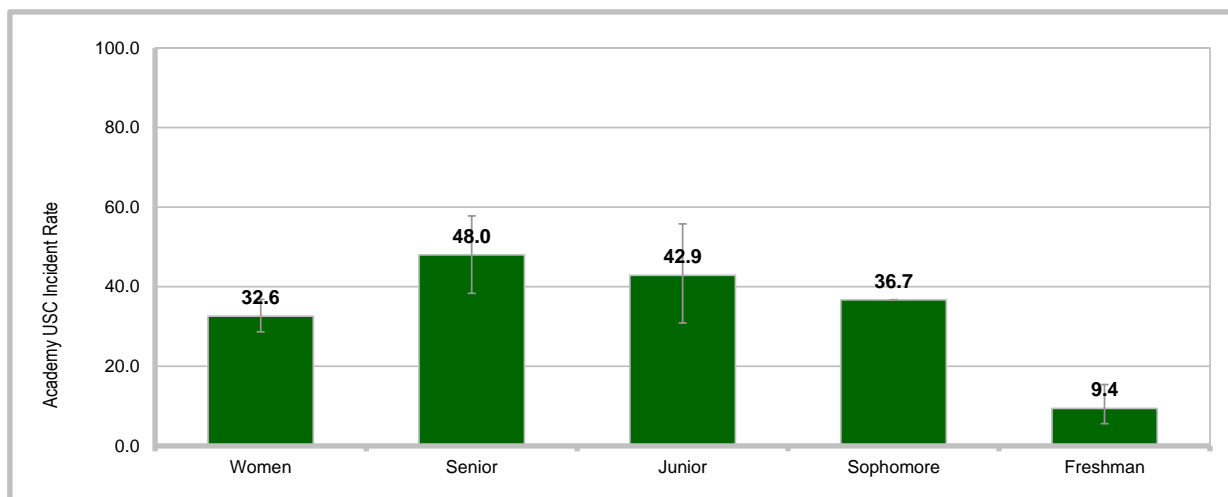
The construction of annual incidence rates is critical to understanding how changes in policies and programs impact rates of unwanted sexual contact. However, it is also useful to have a general understanding of the rates of unwanted sexual contact, overall, while at the Academy. To measure this, students were asked if they experienced unwanted sexual contact at any time since entering the Academy, including incidents within the past APY. Findings from this question provide an incidence rate for students while affiliated with the Academy. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 9, overall, about one in three USMMA women (32.6%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY.<sup>32</sup> This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 9.**

**Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy, by Class Year**



SAGR 2014 Q52

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.1\%$  to  $\pm 13.0\%$

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

- In 2014, senior women (48.0%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy, whereas freshman women (9.4%) were less likely.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>32</sup> For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USMMA women were: 17.1% overall, 20.0% seniors, 19.0% juniors, 26.7% sophomores, and 6.3% freshmen.

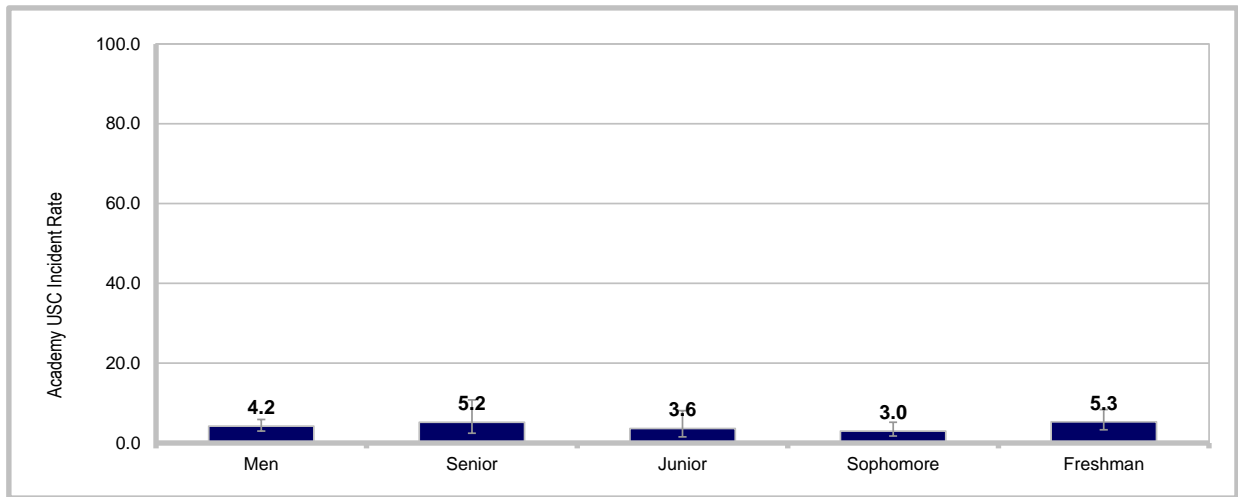
<sup>33</sup> This is not totally unexpected as senior women have had more time at the Academy compared to freshman women.



## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 10, overall, 4.2% of USMMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY.<sup>34</sup> This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 10.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q52  
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1.7\%$  to  $\pm 5.6\%$

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

<sup>34</sup> For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USMMA men were: 2.0% overall, 3.7% seniors, 1.1% juniors, <0.1% sophomores, and 3.4% freshmen.



## CHAPTER 3: UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT "ONE SITUATION"

As reviewed in Chapter 2, Academy students who experience unwanted sexual contact often indicate on the survey that they experienced multiple incidents within the last APY. In order to understand the details surrounding unwanted sexual contact, while balancing the need to reduce unnecessary burden on respondents who may have experienced multiple incidents, *2014 SAGR* asks for details on the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This chapter reviews findings from this “one situation” which can shed light on the circumstances surrounding these events. These estimates should not be regarded as concrete estimates for all situations experienced while at the Academy, rather only the event that the respondent chose as having the greatest impact.

### Combinations of Behaviors Experienced in the "One Situation"

The first item in this set of questions on the “one situation” asks about the specific behaviors the individual experienced during the event that had the greatest effect on them. As previously mentioned, because multiple behaviors are often experienced during a single incident, responses were coded to create three exclusive categories: *unwanted sexual touching only* (this includes unwanted, intentional, touching of sexual body parts such as genitalia, breasts, or buttocks), *attempted sex* (this includes an attempt to make someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object regardless of whether they also experienced *unwanted sexual touching*), and *completed sex* (this includes making someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object regardless of whether they also experienced *unwanted sexual touching* or *attempted sex*). All behaviors were against the individual’s will or when they did not, or could not, consent.

Responses were coded as *unwanted sexual touching only* if respondents indicated experiencing sexual touching without identifying an attempted or completed sexual behavior. Responses were coded as experiencing *attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)* if respondents indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, regardless of whether they also experienced unwanted sexual touching, but without an experience of completed sex. Responses were coded as experiencing *completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)* if respondents indicated experiencing a behavior associated with completed sex, regardless of whether they also indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching* or *attempted sex*. Table 8 illustrates the coding scheme for these categories of behaviors. Specific breakouts follow.

**Table 8.**  
***Coding Scheme for Combinations of Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced***





<b>Code</b>	<b>Behaviors Indicated</b> (all behaviors experienced against one's will or without consent)		
	<b>Unwanted Sexual Touching</b>	<b>Attempted Sex</b> (attempted sexual intercourse, oral and/or anal sex, penetration by a finger or object)	<b>Completed Sex</b> (completed sexual intercourse, oral and/or anal sex, penetration by a finger or object)
Unwanted Sexual Touching Only	Yes	No	
Attempted Sex (with or without unwanted touching)	Yes or No	Yes	No
Completed Sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes

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

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 9, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (39%; statistically unchanged from than 2012) indicated experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; more than one-third (36%; statistically unchanged from 2012), indicated experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); less than one-fifth (17%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only* during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; and fewer USMMA women (9%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012) *did not specify* the behaviors experienced.

**Table 9.**  
***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year***

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
 Higher Response	 Lower Response	 Higher Than 2012	 Lower Than 2012							
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)				2014	17	20	NR	13	NR	
				2012	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)				2014	39	NR	NR	25	NR	
				2012	43	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)				2014	36	NR	NR	38	NR	
				2012	38	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did not specify				2014	9	NR	NR	25	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						$\pm 1-17$	$\pm 23$	--	$\pm 1$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:<sup>35</sup>

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- ***Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)***. In 2014, sophomore women (25%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex* compared to women in the other class years.

<sup>35</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 10, of the 2.0% of USMMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than one fifth (19%; comparison to 2012 is not possible due to the 2012 estimate being not reportable) indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; fewer (<1%; comparison to 2012 is not possible due to the 2012 estimate being not reportable) *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. The percentage who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* or *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) is not reportable for USMMA men overall.

**Table 10.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year*

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response  <span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response                 </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <span style="color: green;">↑</span> Higher Than 2012  <span style="color: red;">↓</span> Lower Than 2012                 </div> </div>							
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)		2014	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not specify		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±21	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:<sup>36</sup>

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

<sup>36</sup>Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

## Characteristics of Offenders in the "One Situation"

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 in the one situation that had the greatest impact on them. Respondents were asked to describe the affiliation of the offender in terms of class year if the offender was a fellow Academy student; or, if not a fellow student, other affiliations. The choices were expanded in 2014 to include the class year relationship of the offender, so comparisons to 2012 for this item are not possible. Findings from this section contribute to a greater understanding of the characteristics of the offenders and their relationships to the targets of their behaviors. This information could help to inform the content and effectiveness of Academy sexual assault prevention and response programs.

To capture these data, Academy students were asked who the offender was for the one situation that had the greatest impact on them. Respondents could select multiple response options to represent either multiple offenders or overlapping categories, so total percentages will not sum to 100. Moreover, when interpreting the characteristics of “the” offender below, the reader should understand this to be *at least one of the offenders*, as there were multiple offenders for some respondents. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 11, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (58%) indicated that the offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; a little less than one-quarter of USMMA women indicated this offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* and/or a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year* (both 23%); a little more than one tenth indicated the offender was a person *not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* and/or a *fellow Academy student who was higher in midshipman chain of command* (both 12%); and fewer indicated the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (7%), an *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (7%), and/or *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (<1%). The percentage who indicated *unknown person* is not reportable. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 11.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Offender(s), by Class Year*

Affiliation of Offenders					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes         </div>					
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes         </div>					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	23	NR	NR	33	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	58	80	NR	50	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	23	NR	NR	17	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in midshipman chain of command	12	NR	NR	17	NR
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	7	NR	NR	<1	NR
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	NR	NR	<1	NR
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	7	NR	NR	<1	NR
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	12	NR	NR	17	NR
Offender was an unknown person	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm <1-13$	$\pm 23$	--	$\pm <1-1$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q28.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:<sup>37</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.



- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, sophomore women (33%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, senior women (80%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

## Relationship to Offender in the "One Situation"

While sexual assault and unwanted gender-related behaviors are commonly assumed to be perpetrated by a stranger, research has consistently shown that these behaviors are often perpetrated by someone the survivor knows (Lawyer, Resnick, Bakanic, Burkett, & Kilpatrick, 2010). To capture this, students who experienced unwanted sexual contact were also asked about their relationship, if any, with the offender(s) in addition to questions asking about the affiliation of offenders. Findings from this section help to determine if the survivor had a pre-existing relationship with the offender. This information may help to inform programs and prevention efforts within the Academy.

As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent either multiple offenders or overlapping categories, so total percentages might not sum to 100. Moreover, when interpreting the characteristics of the offender below, the reader should understand this to be *at least one of the offenders*, as there were multiple offenders for some respondents. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 12, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, about three-fourths (76%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they knew from class or another activity*; a little less than one-third indicated the offender was *someone they had just met* (31%); and fewer indicated the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* (6%), *someone they had previously dated* (6%), and/or *someone they were currently dating* (5%). The percentage who indicated *a stranger* is not reportable. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 12.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Offender, by Class Year*

Relationship to Offender					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Someone currently dating	5	NR	NR	17	NR
Someone previously dated	6	20	NR	<1	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	6	20	NR	<1	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	76	NR	NR	83	NR
Someone had just met	31	20	NR	17	NR
A stranger	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-13	±23	--	±<1-1	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q30.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:<sup>38</sup>

- ***Someone they had just met.*** In 2014, sophomore women (17%) were less likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had just met* compared to women in the other class years.

<sup>38</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

## USMMA Men

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

## Gender of Offenders in the "One Situation"

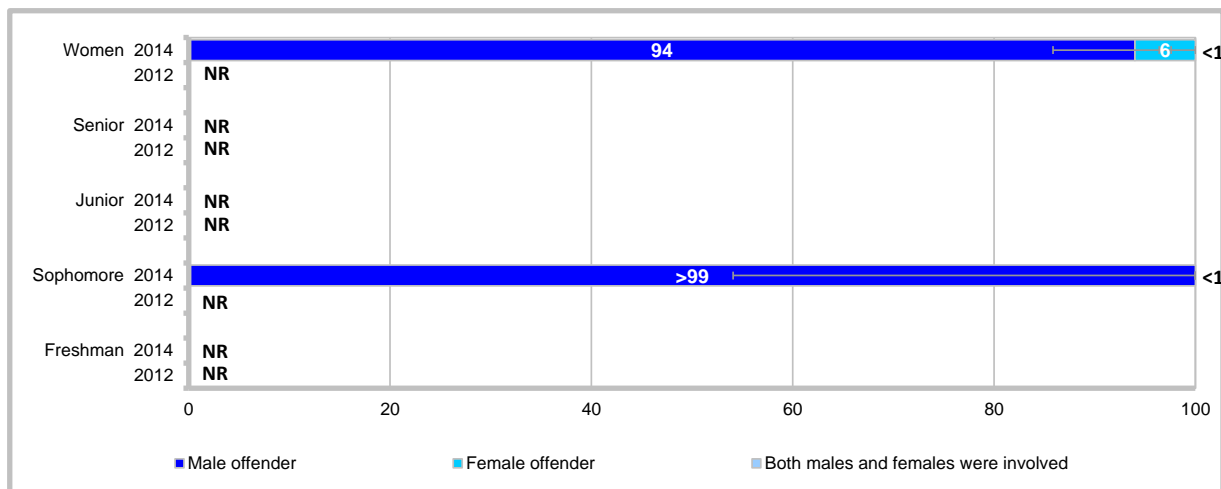
When considering unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the assumption may be that the survivor is female and the offender is male. Data from active duty, Reserve component, and Service Academy Gender Relations Surveys conducted by RSSC indicate that this is not always the case. To measure this, Academy students who indicated that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify the gender of the offender. In situations where more than one offender was involved, respondents had the choice of indicating that all offenders were male, all offenders were female, or both male and female offenders were involved. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 11, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the vast majority (94%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. Fewer indicated the offender was *female* (6%) and/or *both male and female* (<1%). Results from USMMA women in 2012 are not reportable so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

**Figure 11.**

***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year***



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 9\%$

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, follow:<sup>39</sup>

- **Male offender.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (>99%) were more likely to indicate the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Female offender.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

Results for USMMA men are not reportable.

## Number of Offenders in the "One Situation"

Recent media articles have raised concerns about sexual assaults perpetrated by multiple offenders particularly among college and university students (Brodsky, 2014; Erdely, 2014; Seccuro, 2014). To understand the incidence of this behavior among military Academy students, respondents who indicated that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if multiple offenders were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.<sup>40</sup> Research has shown that unwanted gender-related behaviors perpetrated by multiple offenders often results in more negative outcomes including more frequent negative social reactions, for example, victim blaming and stigma (Ullman, 2007). Findings from this section can help inform policies, programs, and treatment options. Specific breakouts follow.

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<sup>39</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

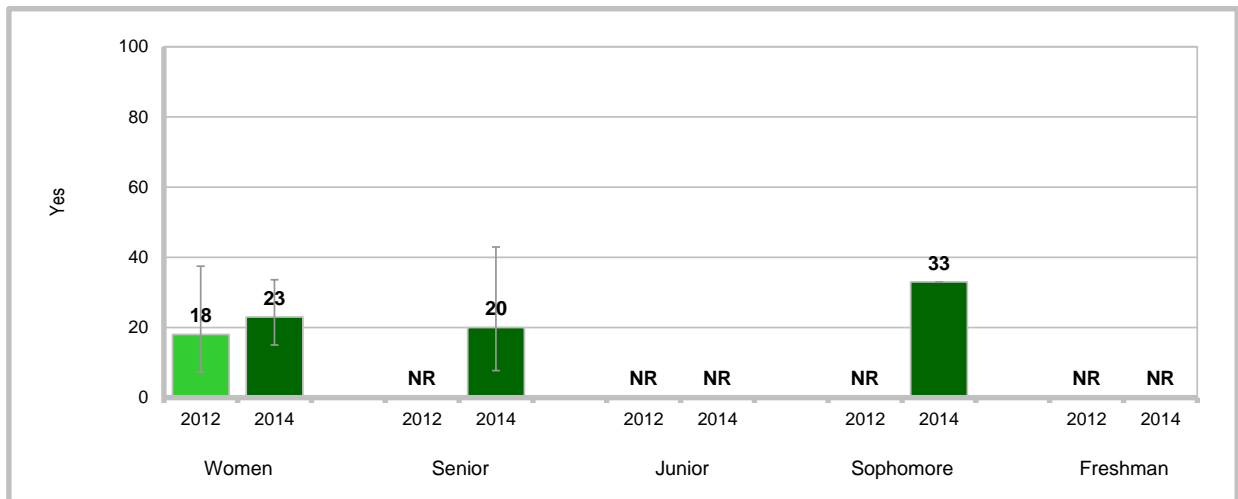
<sup>40</sup> As unwanted sexual contact includes a variety of behaviors including unwanted sexual touching, rates included in this section should not be interpreted as a rate for experienced in line with a "gang rape."

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 12, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than one-quarter (23%) indicated *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.

**Figure 12.**

***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Multiple Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year***



SAGR 2014 Q29

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 23\%$

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.<sup>41</sup>

## USMMA Men

Results for USMMA men are not reportable.

## Location of the "One Situation"

The 2014 SAGR measures unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 regardless of the location of the incident. Incidents reported on the survey might have occurred off campus grounds or outside the purview of the Academy itself. Nevertheless, the Academy is interested in

<sup>41</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

understanding where these incidents occur in order to inform programmatic policies both on campus and in the community around the campus. In order to measure the location of the situation, students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past academic year were asked where the incident that had the greatest effect on them occurred. They were given a number of locations to choose from both on and off the Academy grounds. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple locations or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. Moreover, when interpreting the characteristics of “the” location below, the reader should understand this to be *at least one of the locations*, as there were multiple locations for some respondents. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 13, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (60%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*; one-third (33%; new item in 2014) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty*; less than one-third indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* (30%; 23 percentage points higher than 2012) and/or *off Academy grounds at some other location* (30%; statistically unchanged from 2012); 13% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* (statistically unchanged from 2012); 11% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave* (new item in 2014); and <1% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* (statistically unchanged from 2012).

**Table 13.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year*

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response		<span style="color: blue;">▲</span> Higher Than 2012	<span style="color: blue;">▼</span> Lower Than 2012						
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area		2014	60	NR	NR	57	NR		
		2012	49	NR	NR	NR	NR		
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area		2014	30 <span style="color: blue;">▲</span>	20	NR	14	NR		
		2012	7	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)		2014	13	20	NR	<1	NR		
		2012	19	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event		2014	<1	NR	NR	<1	NR		
		2012	7	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty		2014	33	20	NR	43	NR		
Off Academy grounds while on leave		2014	11	NR	NR	14	NR		
Off Academy grounds at some other location		2014	30	NR	NR	14	NR		
		2012	44	NR	NR	NR	NR		
<i>Margins of Error</i>					$\pm <1-16$	$\pm 23$	--	$\pm <1-1$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q26.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, follow:<sup>42</sup>

- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (14%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (14%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

Results for USMMA men are not reportable.

## When the "One Situation" Occurred

Academy students live on campus and are in close proximity to each other during the APY. It is therefore of interest when these unwanted events occurred. To measure this, students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY were asked when the incident that had the greatest effect on them occurred. They were given the opportunity to choose from a number of duty status options. Findings from this section can help the Academy inform prevention programs and policies as well as address potential security issues. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 14, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than two-thirds (62%) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*; 42% indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*; more than one-third (37%) indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*; more than one-quarter (27%) indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*; less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the incident occurred *while on leave*; and few (<1%) indicated the incident

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<sup>42</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.



occurred *while on exchange to another Academy*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 14.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by When the Incident Occurred, by Class Year**

When the Incident Occurred					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes                 </div>					
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes                 </div>					
During normal duty hours	27	20	NR	<1	NR
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	62	NR	NR	83	NR
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	42	NR	NR	33	NR
While on leave	23	20	NR	33	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty	37	20	NR	33	NR
While on exchange to another Academy	<1	NR	NR	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±<1-16	±23	--	±<1-1	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q27.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:<sup>43</sup>

- **During normal duty hours.** In 2014, sophomore women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* compared to women in the other class years.
- **After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.** In 2014, sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday* compared to women in the other class years.
- **During summer experience/training/sea duty.** In 2014, senior women (20%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

Results for USMMA men are not reportable.

<sup>43</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

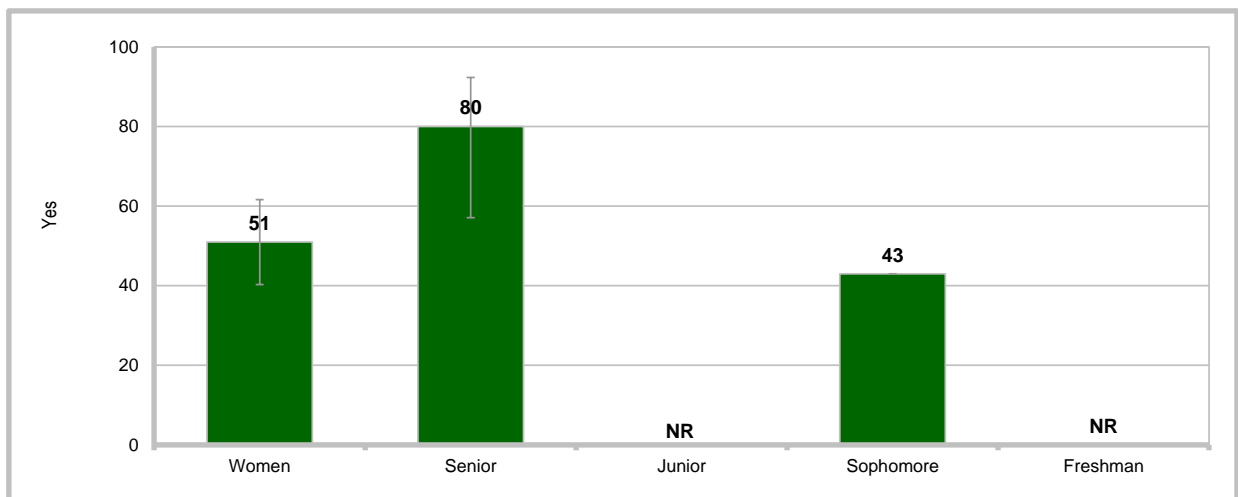
## Use of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the "One Situation"

The involvement of alcohol and/or drugs as a risk factor in sexual assault and unwanted gender-related behaviors has been well established (Brecklin & Ullman, 2010; Turchik & Wilson, 2010). The Academy has a continued interest in tracking the incidence of alcohol and drug involvement in the unwanted sexual contact experiences of Academy students. To measure this on *2014 SAGR*, Academy students were asked whether they or the offender had been drinking or using drugs before or after the assault. This section presents an overall rate of alcohol and/or drug involvement in the unwanted sexual contact, followed by a summary of the details of the involvement in the next section. Findings from this section can help the Academy inform prevention programs and policies. Overall alcohol/drug use does not include the use of “knock out” drugs. This data point is captured in the next section. These questions were modified in *2014 SAGR* to include a response choice of “Not sure,” therefore comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 13, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (51%) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

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



SAGR 2014 Q33

Percent of women who experienced USC

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 23\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:<sup>44</sup>

- In 2014, senior women (80%) were more likely to indicate *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

Results for USMMA men are not reportable.

## Specific Alcohol or Drug Involvement in the "One Situation"

As noted, to better understand the involvement of alcohol, recreational drugs, and “knock out” drugs during unwanted events, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they believed 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 details of the type of drug and alcohol use involved in the one situation of unwanted sexual contact with the greatest effect. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. These questions were modified in *2014 SAGR* to include a response choice of “Not sure,” therefore, comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

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<sup>44</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 15, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (51%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*; and 6% indicated *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)*. The percentage who indicated *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault* is not reportable. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

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

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	51	80	NR	43	NR
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	6	20	NR	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±9-11	±23	--	±<1-1	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:<sup>45</sup>

- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault.*** In 2014, senior women (80%) were more likely to indicate *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 16, of the 2.0% of USMMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)*. The percentages who indicated *either the offender or they had been using drugs*

<sup>45</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

before the assault and either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault are not reportable. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 16.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year**

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	23	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±24	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.<sup>46</sup>

## Use of Force or Threats in the "One Situation"

Offenders use a variety of tactics during an unwanted sexual contact including the use of force or coercion, verbal threats of physical harm, damage to one's reputation, and/or physical coercion (Koss et al., 2007). To measure this on the 2014 SAGR, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if the offender(s) used threats or physical force during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple locations or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. This section summarizes the responses at each Academy for each question. Findings from this section may provide a better understanding of the use of force or threats associated with unwanted sexual contact as tactics used by offenders. Specific breakouts follow.

### USMMA Women

As seen in Table 17, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (56%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that

<sup>46</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them the offender *used physical force*; more than a quarter (28%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*; and a little more than one-tenth (11%; 11 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*.

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

Use of Threats and Force								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response</p> <p><span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>								
Threatened to ruin survivor’s reputation if did not consent	2014	28	20	NR	29	NR		
	2012	25	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent	2014	11↑	NR	NR	14	NR		
	2012	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Used physical force	2014	56	NR	NR	57	NR		
	2012	71	NR	NR	NR	NR		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±<1-18	±23	--	±1	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are not reportable.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>47</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 18, of the 2.0% of USMMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent, used physical force, and/or threatened to harm them if they did not consent*. Comparisons overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimates are not reportable for these groups.

**Table 18.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year*

Use of Threats and Force							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>							
Threatened to ruin survivor's reputation if did not consent		2014	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent		2014	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Used physical force		2014	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±22	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are not reportable.<sup>48</sup>

## Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault in Relation to the "One Situation"

In addition to experiences of force or threats during the event, students may be subject to other unwanted or intimidating behaviors both prior to or after the event. Such experiences may include sexual harassment, stalking, or even prior sexual assault. Research has shown organizational tolerance of these behaviors is likely to create a permissive climate for unwanted sexual contact to occur (Begany & Milburn, 2002; Turchik & Wilson, 2010). Any of these unwanted behaviors before or after the incident might also reflect attempts to intimidate the survivor into not reporting the incident or might represent attempts at additional unwanted sexual contact.

<sup>48</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

To capture these metrics, the 2014 SAGR asks Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact if they perceived that the offender sexually harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted them before or after the incident. Results are shown for each of these types of behavior both before and after the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. The questions *sexually assaulted them before the incident* and *sexually assaulted them after the incident* are new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible for those items. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 19, overall, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (58%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident*; a little less than half (49%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident*; more than one-quarter (27%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident*; a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident* (new item in 2014); and fewer indicated the offender *stalked them after the incident* (9%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *stalked them before the incident* (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

**Table 19.**

***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before and/or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year***

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response		<span style="color: blue;">↑</span> Higher Than 2012								
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response		<span style="color: blue;">↓</span> Lower Than 2012								
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident				2014	58	NR	NR	67	NR	
				2012	63	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident				2014	5	NR	NR	17	NR	
				2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident				2014	24	20	NR	17	NR	
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident				2014	49	NR	NR	83	NR	
				2012	51	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident				2014	9	NR	NR	33	NR	
				2012	7	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident				2014	27	NR	NR	50	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±2-17	±23	--	±1	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, follow:<sup>49</sup>

- ***Offender sexually harassed them after the incident.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Offender sexually assaulted them after the incident.*** This question is new in 2014 *SAGR* so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. In 2014, sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident* compared to women in the other class years.

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<sup>49</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 20, overall, of the 2.0% of USMMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 11% indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident and/or stalked them before the incident*. Results for USMMA men in 2014 are not reportable for the other responses. Results for USMMA men in 2012 are not reportable so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

**Table 20.**  
***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before and/or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year***

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident				2014	11	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident				2014	11	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±22	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are not reportable.<sup>50</sup>

## Impact of the "One Situation"

Research has shown a widespread impact of sexual assault on well-being and overall functioning in military populations (see Turchik & Wilson, 2010). It might be expected that Academy students would experience professional and/or social retaliation or difficulty keeping up with

<sup>50</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

their academic workload after experiencing unwanted sexual contact. To help deal with the emotional and physical effects of sexual assault and related behaviors, they may choose to utilize a number of professional resources or they may keep the experience private and deal with it in their own way. To better understand this impact, using the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the 2014 SAGR asked several questions about survivors' decisions on actions they considered and outcomes they experienced. Specifically, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they considered a transfer to another unit or leaving the Academy. They were also asked if the experience affected their academic performance. Findings from this section can help the Academy understand the consequences of unwanted sexual contact for Academy students and inform support programs and other networks for survivors of sexual assault. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple situations or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 21, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (54%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their *academic performance suffered* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; more than half (54%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; and two-fifths (40%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*.

**Table 21.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year*

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Senior</u>	<u>Junior</u>	<u>Sophomore</u>	<u>Freshman</u>
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron		2014	40	NR	NR	50	NR
		2012	63	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought about leaving the Academy		2014	54	NR	NR	50	NR
		2012	45	NR	NR	NR	NR
Academic performance suffered		2014	54	NR	NR	50	NR
		2012	51	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±12-17	--	--	±1





Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are not reportable.<sup>51</sup>

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 22, of the 2.0% of USMMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-tenth (11%) indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy* and/or their *academic performance suffered* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; the percentage who indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* is not reportable for men overall. Comparisons overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimates are not reportable.

**Table 22.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year*

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought about leaving the Academy				2014	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Academic performance suffered				2014	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±22	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are not reportable.<sup>52</sup>

## Reporting the "One Situation"

A number of resources and programs are available to sexual assault survivors to encourage them to report unwanted behaviors (e.g., the positions of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and the restricted and unrestricted reporting options). The Academy offers sexual assault survivors two types of reporting options: restricted and unrestricted. Restricted reporting allows survivors

<sup>51</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

<sup>52</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

to access medical care, mental health care, and advocacy services, without initiating a criminal investigation or notifying command. An unrestricted report allows survivors to access the same care as those who file a restricted report, but the report is also referred for investigation and the command is notified of the incident. Survivors who initially make a restricted report may later convert this report to an unrestricted report in order to initiate an investigation. Conversely, once a respondent makes an unrestricted report, he/she cannot convert this to a restricted report.

To measure reporting behaviors, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they reported the situation to a military authority or organization. If respondents indicated they reported the situation, they were asked to specify the type of report they made: restricted, unrestricted, or restricted report that was converted to unrestricted. Students were also asked whether an official report was made or if they did not recall what type of report they made. This section summarizes the responses of students for each question. Results for USMMA men are not reportable. Specific breakouts follow.

### USMMA Women

As seen in Table 23, of the 17.1% of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than one-tenth (11%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *to a military authority or organization*. Of those women, the percentage who indicated they *made a restricted report, made an unrestricted report, made a restricted report converted to unrestricted, did not make an official report, and did not recall the type of report made* is not reportable for women overall. These items are new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 23.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to a Military Authority or Organization and Type of Report Made, by Class Year and Survey Year*

Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Type of Report								
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response <span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
Reported this situation to a military authority or organization		2014	11	20	NR	17	NR	
		2012	7	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Type of Report Made by Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It to a Military Authority or Organization								
Restricted Report		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Unrestricted Report		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did Not Make an Official Report		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Do Not Recall Type of Report Made		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±8-10	±23	--	±1	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q37 and Q38.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are not reportable.<sup>53</sup>

### **USMMA Men**

Results for USMMA men are not reportable.

### **Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting the "One Situation"**

When a student reports unwanted sexual contact, they have a variety of services available to help them deal with the emotional and physical aspects of the incident. In addition, if the report is unrestricted, a number of official steps might occur, such as an investigation and prosecution of the offender. To assess these issues, *2014 SAGR* asked survivors if they experienced several types of actions as a result of reporting the incident to a military authority or organization. These actions include being informed about the process and status of their case, any challenges to the validity of their report, and repercussions from reporting such as perceived retaliation. On *2014 SAGR*, perceived retaliation was measured by a number of items aimed at capturing general retaliatory behaviors. These items are not meant to act as crime indices. This question, and included subitems, are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple actions or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. Results are not reportable for USMMA women or men.

### **USMMA Women**

Results are not reportable for USMMA women.

### **USMMA Men**

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

### **Reasons for Reporting the "One Situation"**

When students indicated they reported the unwanted sexual contact incident that had the greatest effect on them to an authority or organization, they likely had a variety of objectives in mind. The *2014 SAGR* offered a list of possible reasons why one might choose to report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Results are not reportable for USMMA women or men.

### **USMMA Women**

Results are not reportable for USMMA women.

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<sup>53</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

## USMMA Men

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

## Length of Time to Report the "One Situation"

Academy leadership encourages reporting of experiences of unwanted sexual contact as soon as the incident has occurred in order to provide immediate services to a survivor, preserve evidence in the event of a criminal investigation, and to deal immediately with an offender. In some instances survivors delay in their decision to report for a variety of reasons. Students were asked how long they delayed in reporting the situation. Results are not reportable for USMMA women or men.

## USMMA Women

Results are not reportable for USMMA women.

## USMMA Men

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

## Reasons for Delay in Reporting the "One Situation"

If a criminal investigation is to occur, evidence collection within the first 24 hours is beneficial. To determine why survivors delayed reporting, *2014 SAGR* asked students who experienced unwanted sexual contact, reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, and delayed reporting for more than 24 hours, why they delayed making their report. Results are not reportable for USMMA women or men.

## USMMA Women

Results are not reportable for USMMA women.

## USMMA Men

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

## Reasons for Not Reporting the "One Situation"

On *2014 SAGR*, students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact but did not report it to a military authority or organization were asked their reasons for not reporting the incident. This section presents the most frequently selected reasons for not reporting an incident, in order of descending frequency. The full table of reasons along with breakouts is available in Appendix E. It should be noted that this question was asked of all students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report the incident. The behaviors that constitute unwanted sexual contact range from touching only to completed sexual intercourse,

anal, and oral sex. The reasons for not reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact do not distinguish among the types of behaviors experienced. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 24, of USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and did not report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (80%; 14 percentage points lower than 2012); they *felt uncomfortable making a report* (78%; statistically unchanged from 2012); *did not think their report would be confidential* (71%; statistically unchanged from 2012); *thought they would be blamed for the assault* (69%; statistically unchanged from 2012); and/or *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (68%; 24 percentage points lower than 2012). Other reasons for not reporting were cited less frequently and are shown in Appendix E.

**Table 24.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year*

Reasons for Not Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response	<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	80↓	NR	NR	80	NR	NR		
	2012*	94	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	78	NR	NR	>99	NR	NR		
	2012	80	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Did not think their report would be kept confidential	2014	71	NR	NR	80	NR	NR		
	2012	67	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2014	69	NR	NR	>99	NR	NR		
	2012	47	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	68↓	NR	NR	>99	NR	NR		
	2012	92	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±4-17	--	--	±<1-1	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. \*Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:<sup>54</sup>

- ***Felt uncomfortable making a report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (>99%) were more likely to indicate they *felt uncomfortable making a report* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Thought they would be blamed for the assault.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (>99%) were more likely to indicate they *thought they would be blamed for the assault* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (>99%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* compared to women in the other class years.

### USMMA Men

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

### Reflections on the Reporting Decision in the "One Situation"

A survivor's experiences with the reporting process may impact future survivors' reporting decisions. On 2014 SAGR, all students 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 the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Results are shown by the type of report made (restricted or unrestricted) and whether they did or did not report. The question on the type of official report made was new in 2014, therefore comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Results are not reportable for USMMA women or men.

### USMMA Women

Results are not reportable for USMMA women.

### USMMA Men

Results are not reportable for USMMA men.

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<sup>54</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.



## CHAPTER 4: GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

This chapter includes findings on Academy students' experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors (e.g., perceived sexual harassment, sexist behavior, and stalking). The incidence rates of perceived 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 gender, class year, and survey year.

The term “perceived” is used in *2014 SAGR* to distinguish the construct from a “crime index” of violations of DoD regulations regarding prohibited workplace behaviors. Perceived sexual harassment is by definition a subjective assessment of behaviors. The U.S. Code, Title 10, Armed Forces (10 U.S.C. § 1561) emphasizes that conduct constituting sexual harassment is unwelcome and dependent upon the perception that the behavior creates a hostile or offensive working environment.

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, 2013b).<sup>55</sup>

The wording of the items in *2014 SAGR* captures whether the behaviors are unwelcome (e.g., made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it), but does not capture the victim’s perception of the harassing nature of the behavior (i.e., creating a hostile or offensive working environment).

Incidence rates of perceived sexual harassment were derived from a list of 12 behaviorally based 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<sup>56</sup> as behaviors that might lead to a hostile or offensive work environment, or represent quid pro quo harassment.<sup>57</sup> 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 3 in Chapter 1. Items are derived from the Sexual

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<sup>55</sup> See FY 2013 DoD Report on Substantiated Incidents of Sexual Harassment in the Armed Forces (2013b) for additional details on sexual harassment in the DoD.

<sup>56</sup> For the SAGR surveys, DoD directives were followed in developing these questions.

<sup>57</sup> Quid pro quo harassment might take the form of offers or suggestions that sexual favors might result in some form of benefit to the person, such as special duty considerations, promotions, or time off.

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 SEQ-DoD) by the original researchers at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and DMDC (Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995).

Incidence rates of perceived 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 2013 (Q12), *and* they must have indicated that they considered at least one of the behaviors experienced to have been sexual harassment (Q13). It is the appraisal of the behavior by the survivor that determines whether the behavior is sexual harassment. In an early criticism of their own and others' instruments, Fitzgerald, Swan, and Magley (1997) note that "domain specification and technical adequacy" are necessary but not sufficient for the measurement of sexual harassment (p. 13). The victim's perspective must be taken into account in any determination of harassment. As such, sexual harassment is best understood from the perspective of the individual, taking into account the individual's appraisal of the behavior as harassing (Fitzgerald et al., 1997). Additional rationale for the use of this two-step process is included in Chapter 1.

In previous *SAGR* surveys, missing responses for questions about behaviors experienced were recoded as "No."<sup>58</sup> In *2014 SAGR* the decision was made to treat non-answered (skipped) items as missing rather than recode to "No." Analysis has shown that the impact of this methodological change is minimal. However, caution should be taken in the interpretation of results in *2014 SAGR* compared to 2012. Results from 2012 were based on the previous rule. Footnotes in the subsequent sections on perceived sexual harassment, the components of perceived sexual harassment (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion), and sexist behavior indicate the degree of change associated with this difference in the handling of missing data. For more information, see Appendix C. Specific breakouts follow.

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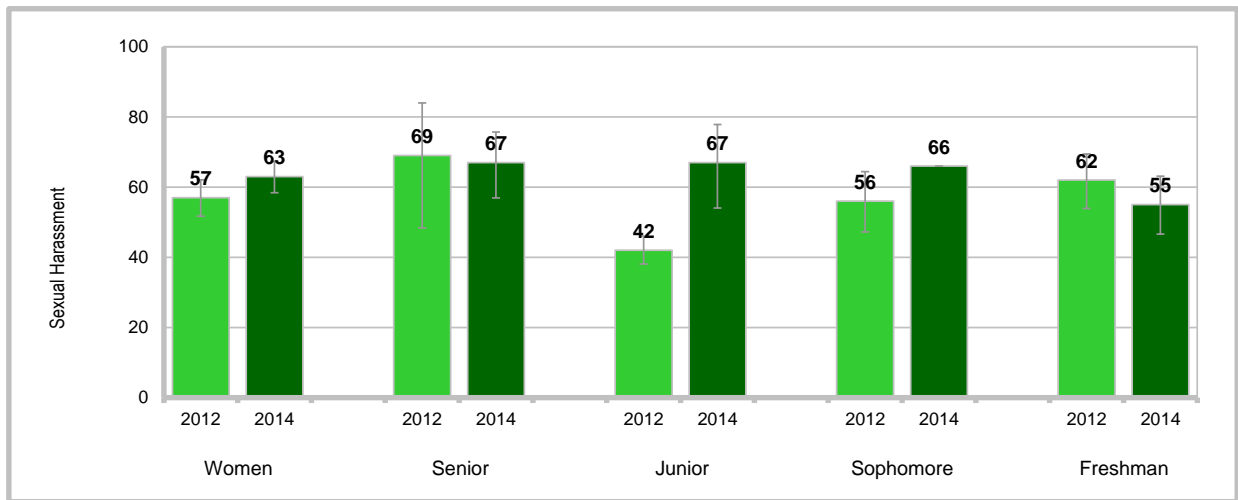
<sup>58</sup> In past *SAGR* surveys missing responses were set to "No" based on analyses that respondents may have approached these measures as checklists (i.e., only marking applicable items). This coding protocol did not apply to unwanted sexual contact estimates, but did apply to questions on stalking, sexual harassment and its component behaviors, sexist behavior, and prior experiences of unwanted sexual contact. In 2014 the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to "No." Analysis has shown that the impact of this methodological change is minimal and, by and large, statistical differences between years are the same regardless of which method is used. However, caution should be taken in the interpretation of results in 2014 compared to previous survey years, as prior-year survey results continue to be based on the previous rule. Comparison of rates using these different applications are included in footnotes to quantify the extent of these differences. Additional information on this issue can be found in the *2014 SAGR Statistical Methods Report* (DMDC, 2014a).

## Perceived Sexual Harassment

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 14, overall, less than two-thirds (63%) of USMMA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>59</sup>

**Figure 14.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q13

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

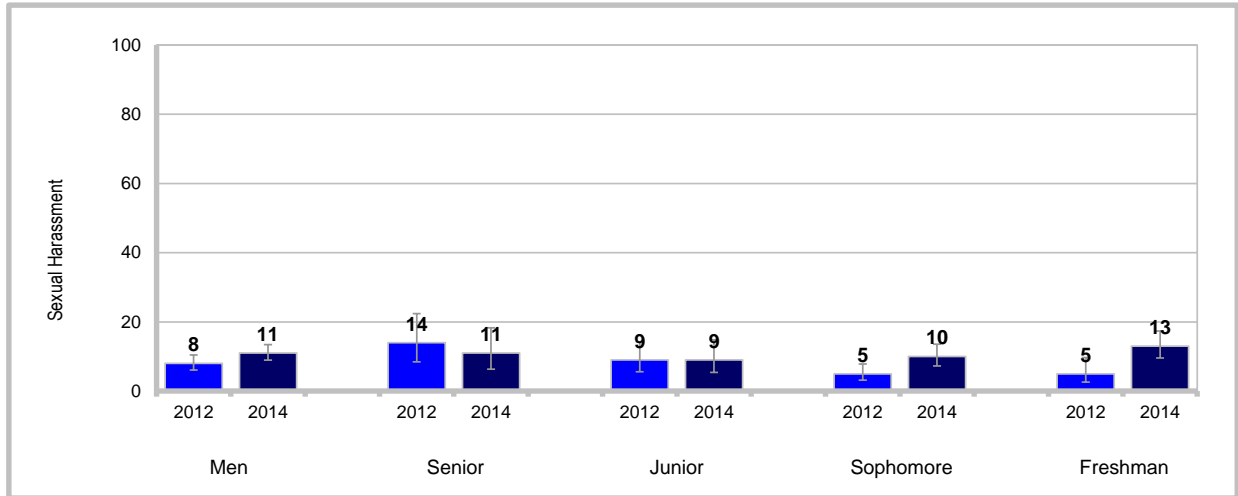
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for junior women (25 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.

<sup>59</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA women would have been 2 percentage points lower for women overall, 3 percentage points lower for senior women, no change for junior women, 3 percentage points lower for sophomore women, and 2 percentage points lower for freshman women.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 15, overall, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USMMA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>60</sup>

**Figure 15.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q13

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 9\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (5 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

<sup>60</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA men would have been 1 percentage point lower for men overall and for each class year.

## 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:<sup>61</sup>

- Crude/offensive behavior— verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing (e.g., offensive sexual stories or jokes, comments on one's sex life, or use of embarrassing gestures);
- Unwanted sexual attention— attempts to establish a sexual relationship (e.g., unwanted attempts to establish a romantic relationship, continued to ask one for dates, or intentionally cornering someone);<sup>62</sup>
- Sexual coercion— *quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation (e.g., feelings of being bribed to engage in sexual behavior, threatened with retaliation for not being sexually cooperative, or implied better leadership positions or treatment for being sexually cooperative).

Unlike the sexual harassment rate, calculating the rates for crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion is a single-step process. Component incidence 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 2013.<sup>63</sup> This section includes results for students who indicated experiencing any of these behaviors. Specific breakouts follow.

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<sup>61</sup>See Table 3 in Chapter 1 for the specific questions that comprise each component.

<sup>62</sup>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.

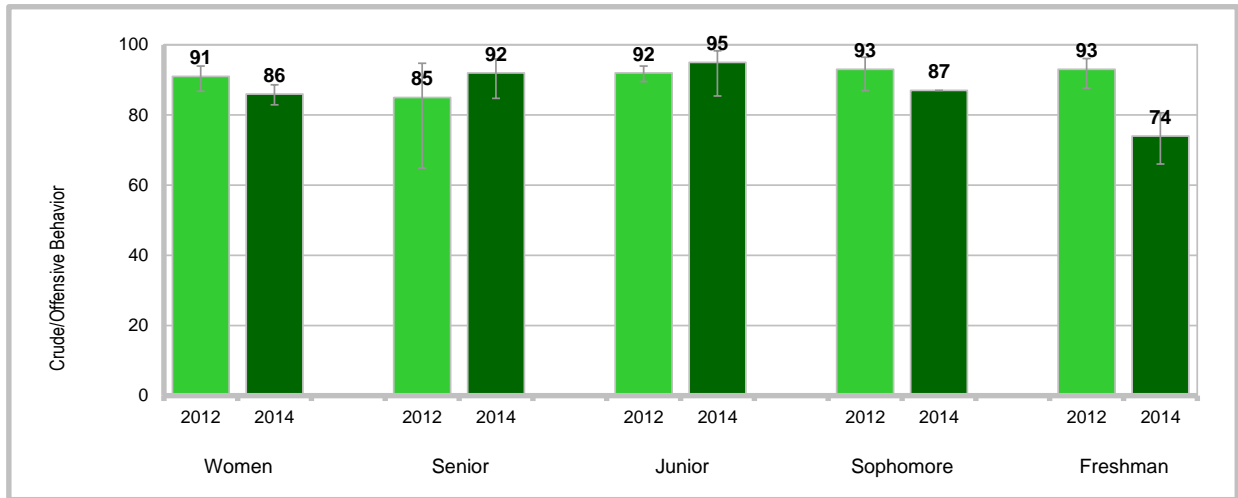
<sup>63</sup>The calculation of the component incidence rates does not require the respondents to label specific behaviors as sexual harassment.

## Crude/Offensive Behavior

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 16, overall, the majority (86%) of USMMA women indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>64</sup>

**Figure 16.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (6 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (19 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior women (92%) and junior women (95%) were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas freshman women (74%) were less likely.

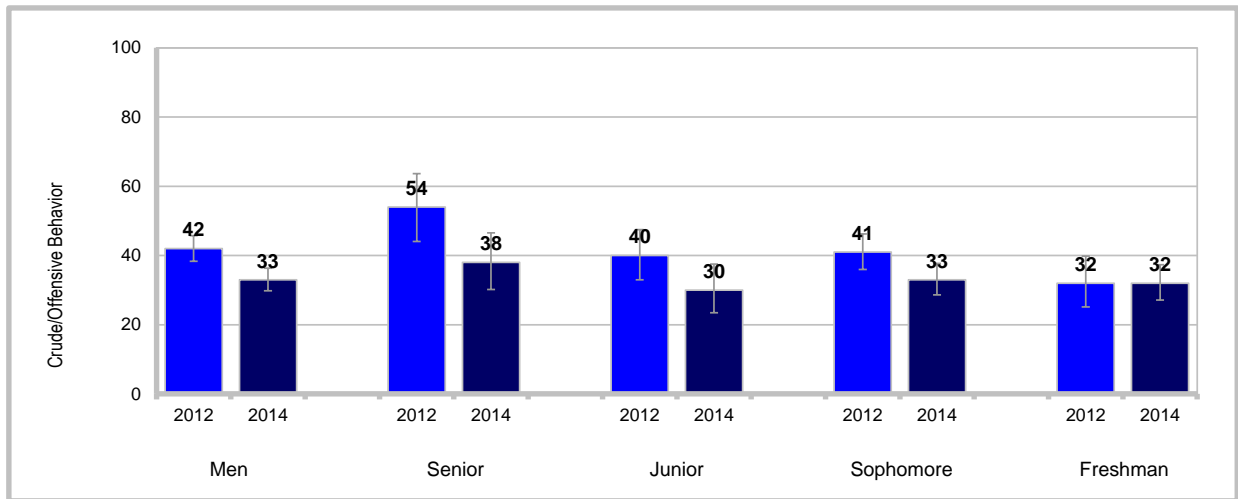
<sup>64</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA women would have remained the same for women overall and 2 percentage points lower for freshman women.



## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 17, overall, one-third (33%) of USMMA men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (9 percentage points lower than 2012).<sup>65</sup>

**Figure 17.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q12  
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 4\%$  to  $\pm 10\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2014 for senior men (16 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore men (8 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

<sup>65</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA men would have remained the same for men overall and 1 percentage point lower for sophomore men.

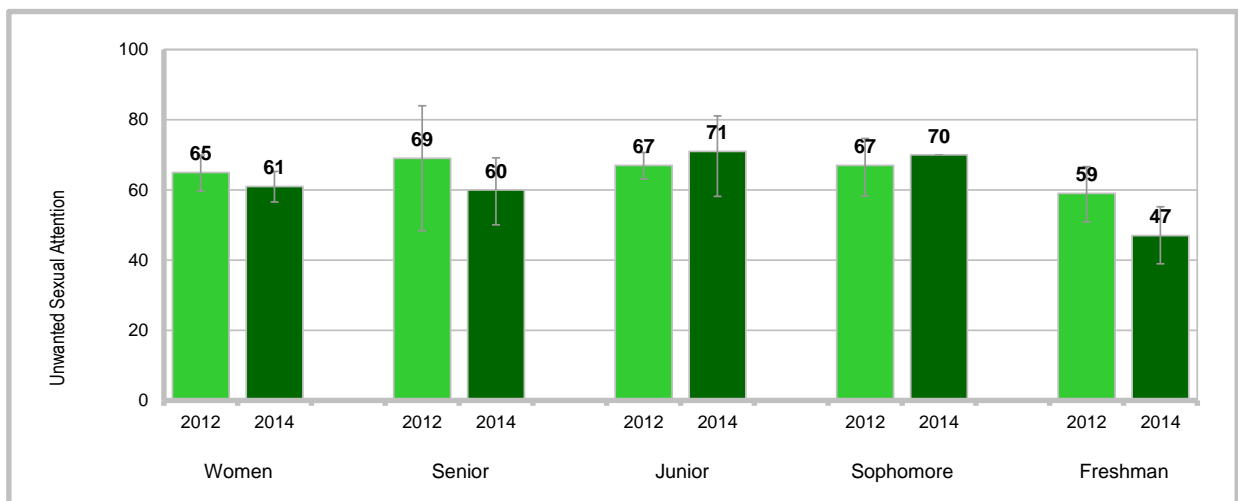
## Unwanted Sexual Attention

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 18, overall, about three-fifths (61%) of USMMA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>66</sup>

**Figure 18.**

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



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

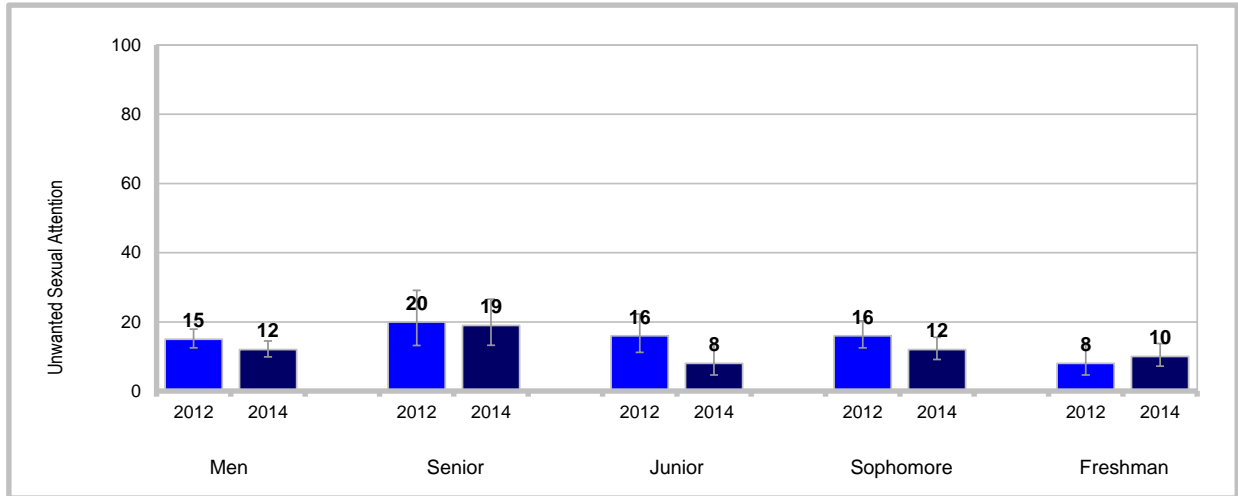
- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, sophomore women (70%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, whereas freshman women (47%) were less likely.

<sup>66</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA women would have remained the same for women overall and women in all class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 19, overall, 12% of USMMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>67</sup>

**Figure 19.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 10\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was lower in 2014 for junior men (8 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior men (19%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention compared to men in the other class years.

<sup>67</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA men would have remained the same for men overall and 1 percentage point lower for senior and freshman men.

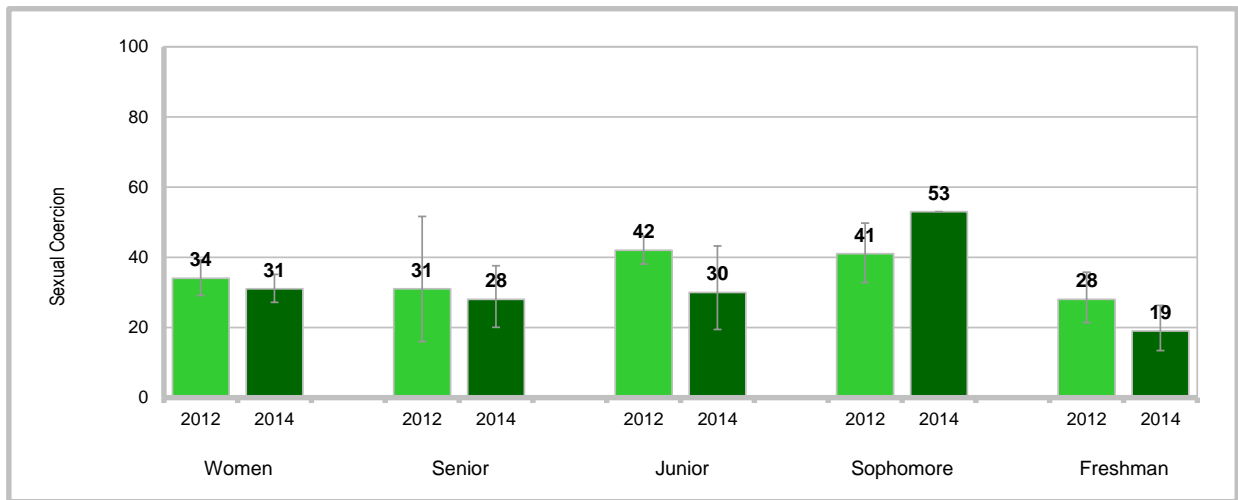
## Sexual Coercion

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 20, overall, less than one-third (31%) of USMMA women indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>68</sup>

**Figure 20.**

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



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

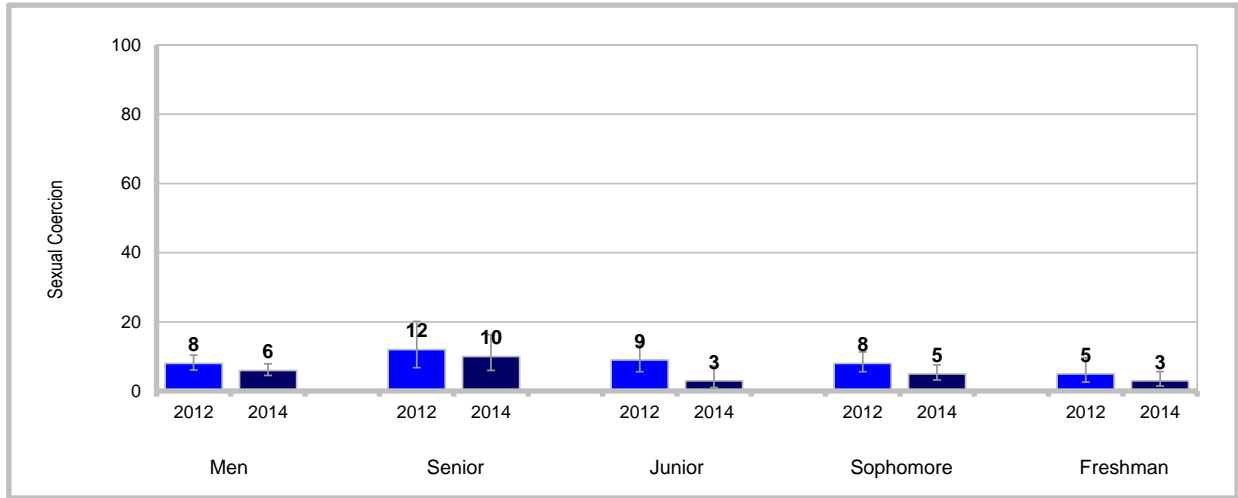
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (12 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (53%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, whereas freshman women (19%) were less likely.

<sup>68</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA women would have remained the same for women overall and 1 percentage point lower for junior women.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 21, overall, 6% of USMMA men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>69</sup>

**Figure 21.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q12  
Percent of all men

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

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## Sexist Behavior

Unlike behaviors associated with sexual harassment, sexist behavior involves unwanted actions that refer specifically 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 (Nye, Brummel, & Drasgow, 2009).

Students were asked whether, since June 2013, 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). The sexist behavior incidence rate indicates

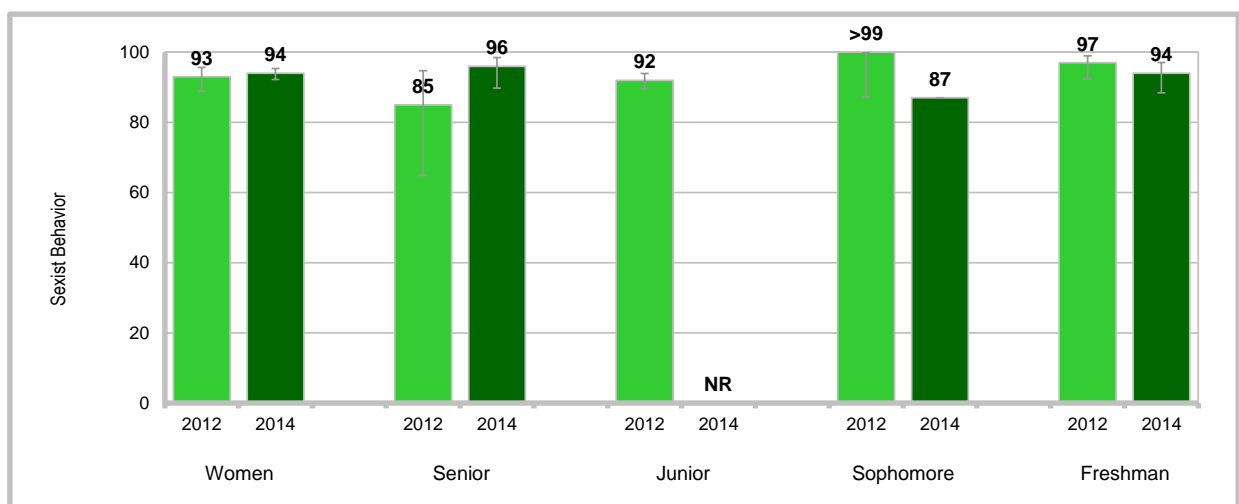
<sup>69</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to "No." Under the previous rule where missing results were set to "No," the results in 2014 for USMMA men would have been 1 percentage point lower for men overall and remained the same for men in all class years.

whether the individual reported experiencing at least one of the behaviors at least once since June 2013. A labeling step is not used for calculating the incidence rate of sexist behavior because the intent is to understand how frequently these behaviors occur among Academy students whether or not they perceive them to be personally bothersome. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 22, overall, the vast majority (94%) of USMMA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>70</sup>

**Figure 22.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, sophomore women (87%) were less likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior compared to women in the other class years.

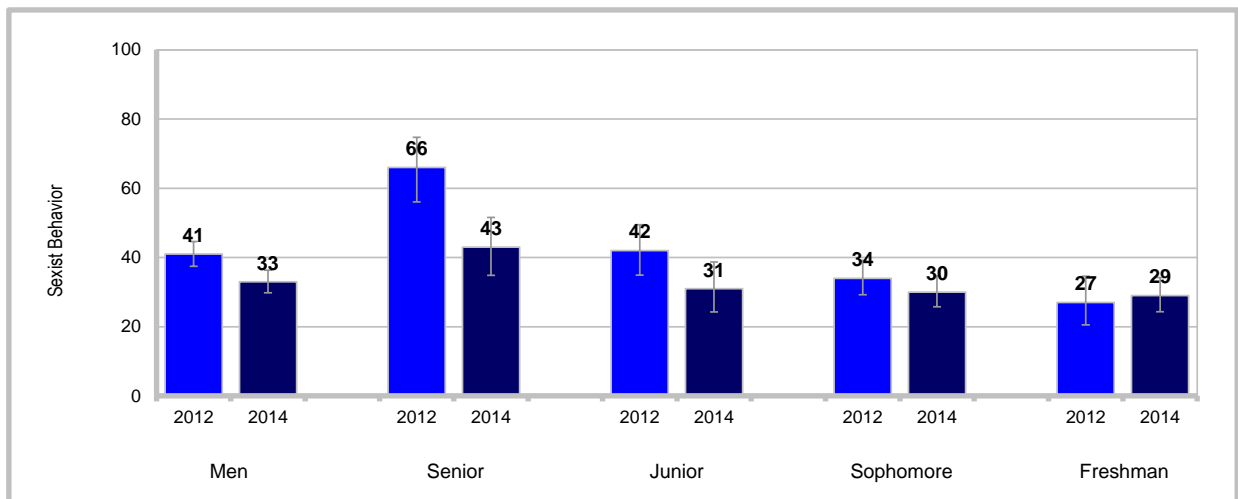
<sup>70</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA women would have been 1 percentage point lower for women overall and 3 percentage points lower for freshman women.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 23, overall, one-third (33%) of USMMA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (8 percentage points lower than 2012).<sup>71</sup>

**Figure 23.**

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



SAGR 2014 Q12  
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 4\%$  to  $\pm 10\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was lower in 2014 for senior men (23 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior men (43%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior compared to men in the other class years.

## Offender Characteristics

Students who experienced one or more unwanted gender-related behaviors were asked if the incident(s) they experienced since June 2013 involved the same or different offenders in each incident. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Of note,

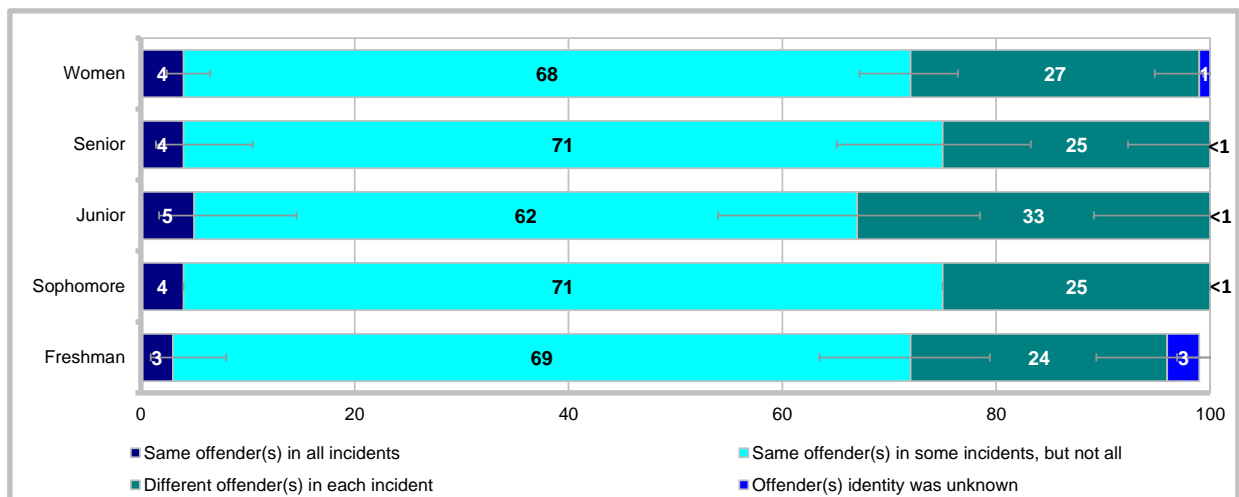
<sup>71</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA men would have remained the same for men overall and 1 percentage point lower for junior men, sophomore men, and freshman men.

some individuals responding to this question may have only experienced one event. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 24, of USMMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,<sup>72</sup> a little more than two-thirds (68%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; more than one-quarter (27%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*; 4% indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; and 1% indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 24.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±13%

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.

## USMMA Men

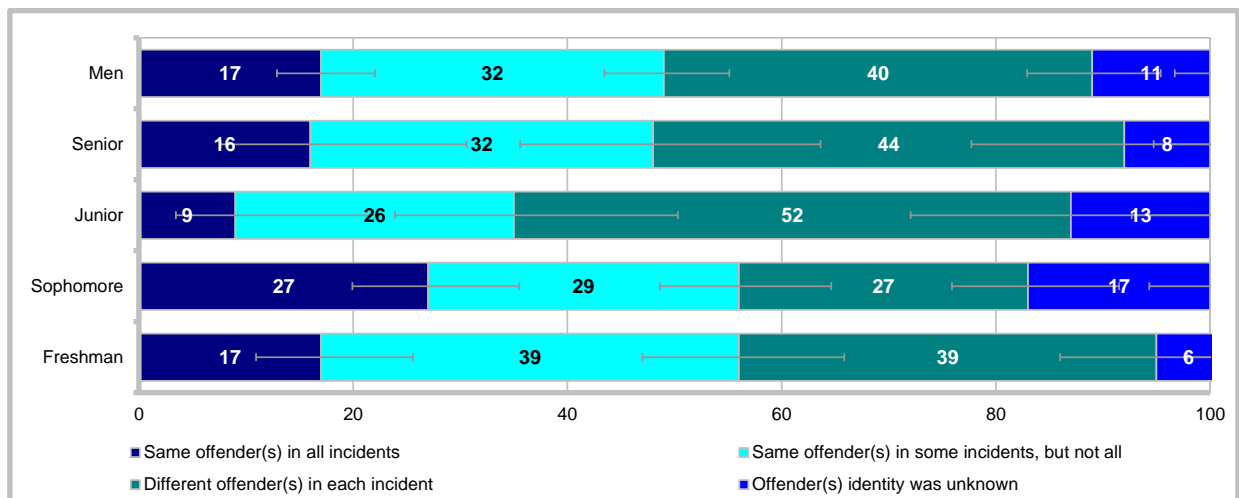
As seen in Figure 25, of USMMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,<sup>73</sup> 40% indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*; a little less than one-third (32%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; 17% indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*;

<sup>72</sup> The percentage of women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.



and a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 25.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year**



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from  $\pm 5\%$  to  $\pm 16\%$

Percent of all men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

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

- **Same offender(s) in all incidents.** In 2014, sophomore men (27%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in all incidents* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Different offender(s) in each incident.** In 2014, sophomore men (27%) were less likely to indicate *different offender(s) in each incident* compared to men in the other class years.

## Organizational Affiliation of Offender in the “One Situation”

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, while balancing respondent burden, students who indicated that they had experienced these behaviors were asked to think about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them and describe the offender(s) in that situation. 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. Respondents could select multiple response options

<sup>73</sup> The percentage of men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.

to represent multiple offenders or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 25, overall, of USMMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (79%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; more than one-quarter (26%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; a little less than one-quarter (22%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in midshipman chain of command*; 17% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; a little more than one-tenth indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (12%) and/or a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (11%); and fewer indicated the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (9%), an *unknown person* (8%), and/or a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (5%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 25.**  
***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year***

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	79	71	81	76	86
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	26	<1	33	52	24
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in midshipman chain of command	22	21	19	32	17
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	17	33	19	16	3
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	12	13	10	12	14
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	11	13	19	4	7
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	9	17	5	4	10
Offender was an unknown person	8	13	5	12	3
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	5	<1	14	4	3
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-5	±<1-11	±10-13	±1	±6-9

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.

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

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, freshman women (86%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same year* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, sophomore women (52%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in midshipman chain of command.*** In 2014, sophomore women (32%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in midshipman chain of command* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior women (33%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas freshman women (3%) were less likely.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, sophomore women (4%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, senior women (17%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas sophomore women (4%) were less likely.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, sophomore women (12%) were more likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person*, whereas freshman women (3%) were less likely.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, junior women (14%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 26, overall, of USMMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, less than half (45%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; one-quarter (25%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; 15% indicated the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*; 13% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; a little more than one-tenth indicated the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (12%), *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (12%), and/or a *fellow Academy*

student who was higher in midshipman chain of command (11%); one-tenth (10%) indicated the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*; and 4% indicated the offender was an *unknown person*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 26.**  
***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year***

Affiliation of Offenders					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	45	40	40	37	65
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	25	8	24	28	41
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	15	12	28	12	8
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	13	12	16	21	3
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	12	20	12	9	5
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	12	20	12	9	8
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in midshipman chain of command	11	8	8	16	11
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	10	16	12	5	8
Offender was an unknown person	4	4	NR	7	3
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-7	±13-16	±13-15	±6-9	±6-10

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.

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

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, freshman men (65%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, freshman men (41%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior men (8%) were less likely.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, junior men (28%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff* compared to men in other class years.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, sophomore men (21%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas freshman men (3%) were less likely.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, freshman men (5%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* compared to men in other class years.

## Similar Actions Against Others

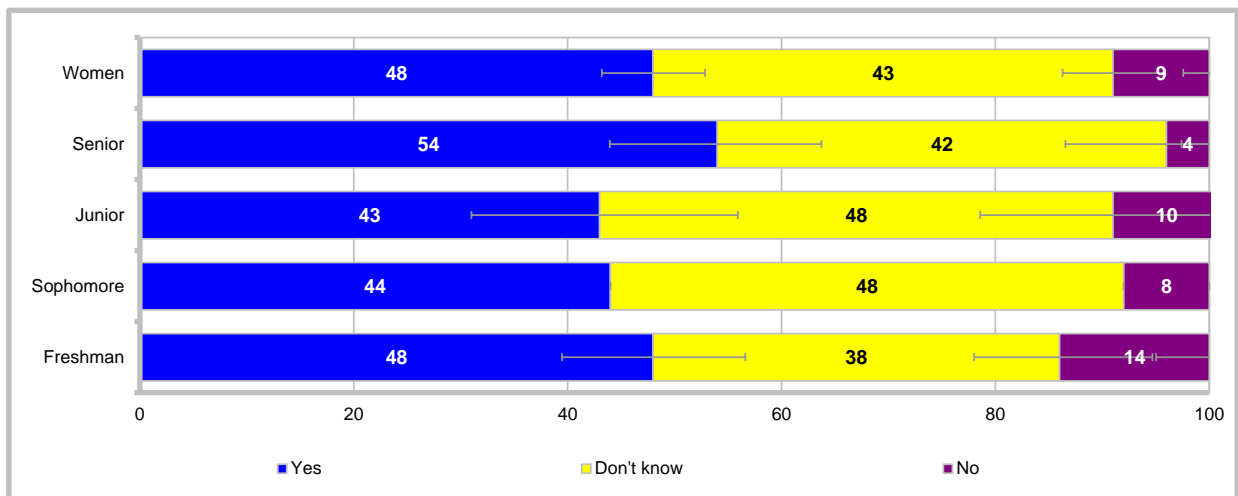
Individuals who perpetrate unwanted gender-related behaviors (sexist behavior, crude/offensive behaviors, or unwanted sexual attention) might have established a pattern of behavior with multiple offenses. There is increasing evidence to suggest that sexual harassment behavior may not be motivated by sexual desire, but by hostility (e.g., Berdahl, 2007; Schweinle, Cofer, & Schatz, 2009). Further, sexual harassers may share certain personality characteristics such as lack of social conscience, naiveté about social relationships, and propensity to engage in manipulative, irresponsible, immature, and exploitative behavior (McDonald, 2012). Taken together, these findings suggest that given an environment where sexual harassment is tolerated, an individual will harass again and again. Further, empirical research has shown that this climate may encourage more severe behaviors such as sexual assault (Sadler, Booth, Cook, & Doebbeling, 2003). To measure this, those students who indicated that they had experienced one or more unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 were asked if the offender(s) did similar actions against others. Greater understanding of the behavior and patterns of offenders can inform the content and effectiveness of Academy programs to prevent a broader climate of sexual harassment and sexist behavior, or in the event one individual is being targeted, educate students on options for dealing with such unwanted behaviors. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 26, of USMMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, less than half (48%) indicated the offender *did similar actions to others*; less than half (43%) *did not know* if the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them did similar actions to others; and fewer (9%) indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 26.**

***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year***



SAGR 2014 Q17

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

Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

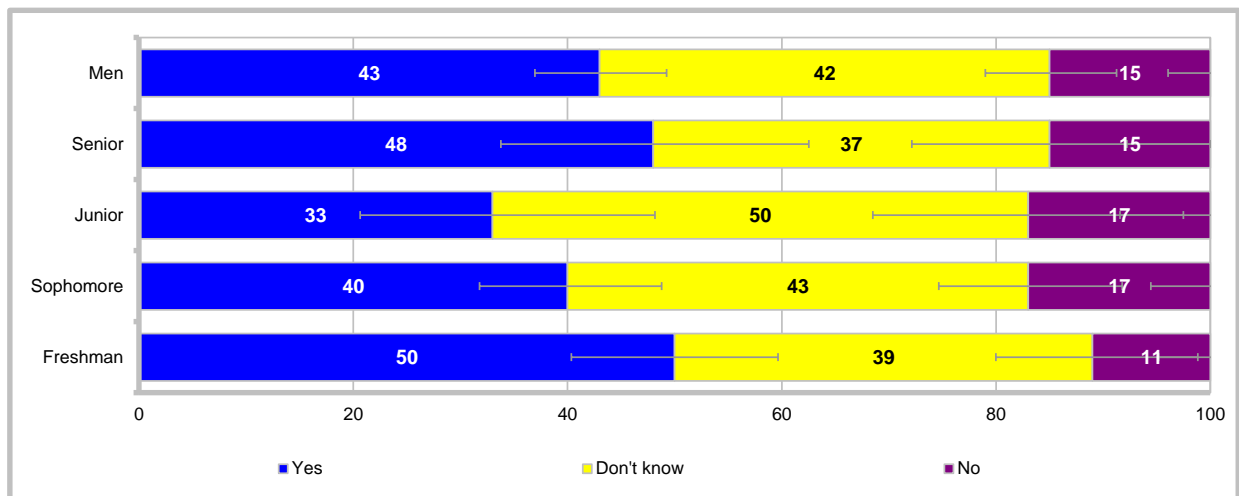
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***No, the offender did not do similar actions to others.*** In 2014, senior women (4%) were less likely to indicate *no, the offender did not do similar actions to others* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 27, of USMMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, less than half (43%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *did similar actions to others*; 42% indicated they *did not know* if the offender did similar actions to others; and 15% indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 27.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q17

Margins of error range from  $\pm 6\%$  to  $\pm 16\%$

Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## Discussing/Reporting Experiences

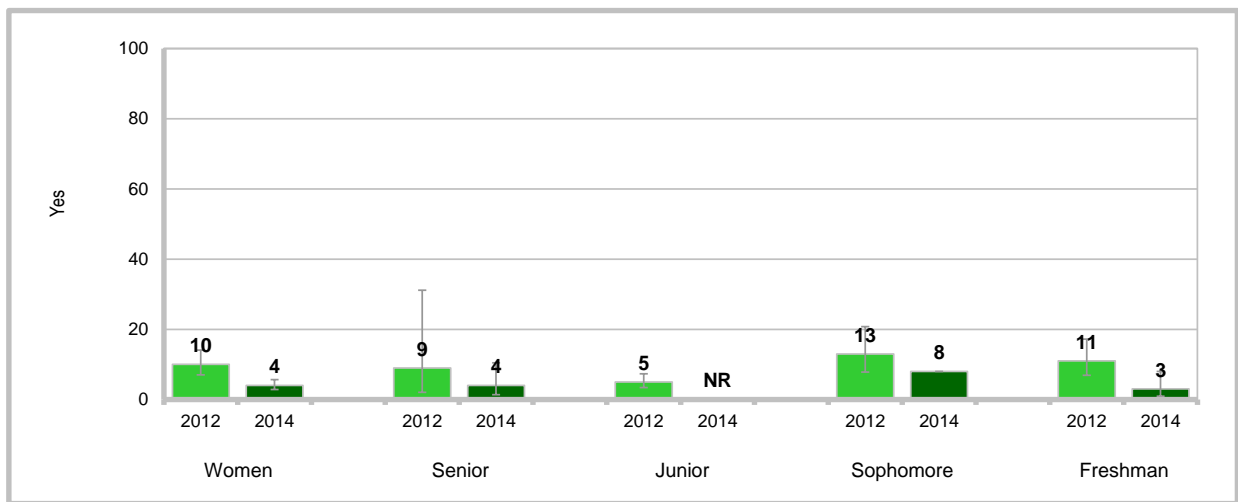
Academy students have many options regarding how and where to seek support in dealing with their experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors. To assess if and where students receive support following such experiences, students were asked a series of questions to establish whether they discussed or reported their experiences with a military authority or organization. Those who indicated they discussed or reported the incident were also asked to indicate with whom they discussed/reported it. They were asked to provide the position or title of the person, not the person's name. Findings from this section may provide a better understanding of whether students discuss or report unwanted gender-related behaviors and which individual or resource they use to do so. This information may help inform programs and reporting options within the Academy. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 28, of USMMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, 4% (6 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

**Figure 28.**

***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year***



SAGR 2014 Q18

Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 23\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* was lower in 2014 for freshman women (8 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (8%) were more likely to indicate they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* compared to women in the other class years.

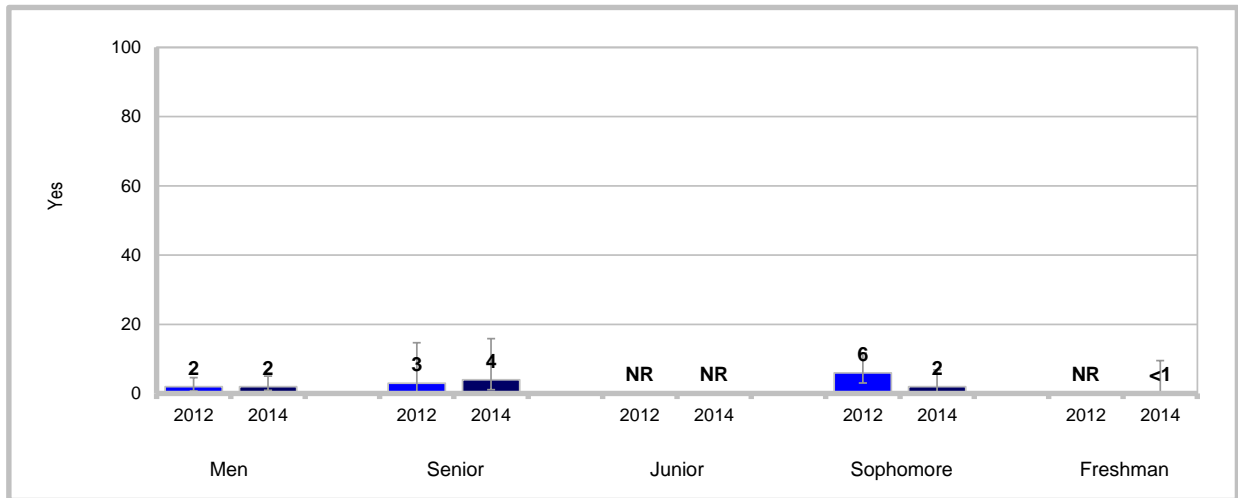
## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 29, of USMMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, 2% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they



discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

**Figure 29.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year**



SAGR 2014 Q18

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

Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting the "One Situation"

Students who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior with an authority or organization were asked to identify the actions, if any, authorities took in response to their report of the incident that had the greatest effect on them. Findings from this section may provide a better understanding of actions taken as a result of student reporting unwanted gender-related behavior at the Academy. This information may help to improve effectiveness of reporting options and inform programs that encourage reporting of such behavior at the Academy. Results are not reportable for USMMA women or men.

### USMMA Women

Results for USMMA women are not reportable.

## USMMA Men

Results for USMMA men are not reportable.

## Reasons for Not Reporting the "One Situation"

The Academy has implemented a number of resources available to students who have experienced unwanted gender-related behavior, including programs to encourage reporting of this behavior. However, as *2014 SAGR* results indicate, many still do not report. To better understand why students do not report this behavior, students who did not discuss/report the situation that had the greatest impact on them with/to an authority or organization were asked why they did not discuss/report it. This section presents the most frequently selected reasons for not reporting an incident, in order of descending frequency. The full table of reasons is available in Appendix E along with breakouts. Specific breakouts for the most frequently selected reasons follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 27, of USMMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (78%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; a little more than half indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* (51%; 24 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* (51%; 24 percentage points lower than 2012); a little less than half indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (49%; 26 percentage points lower than 2012); and less than half (43%; 17 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*.

**Table 27.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year**

Reasons for Not Reporting									
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes	■ Lower Response of Yes	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	78	76	90↑	67	74↓			
	2012	75	70	61	68	92			
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	51↓	48	65	39↓	48↓			
	2012*	75	NR	78	58	67			
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	51↓	38	60↓	78↑	41↓			
	2012*	75	NR	78	58	67			
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	49↓	48	75	39↓	33↓			
	2012*	75	NR	78	58	67			
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	43↓	38↓	50	56	33↓			
	2012	60	70	50	58	63			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±5-7	±11-24	±5-14	±1-11	±7-10

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. \*Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Thought it was not important enough to report.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report* was higher in 2012 for junior women (29 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for freshman women (18 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (90%)

were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas sophomore women (67%) were less likely.

- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (19 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (19 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (65%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas sophomore women (39%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (20 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for junior women (18 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (26 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (78%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, while senior women (38%) and freshman women (41%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (19 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (34 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (75%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, while sophomore women (39%) and freshman women (33%) were less likely.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* was lower in 2014 for senior women (32 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (30 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (56%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas freshman women (33%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 28, of USMMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, a little less than two-thirds (64%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; more than one-third (39%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*; one-third (33%; 16 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*; more than one-quarter (29%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought reporting would take too much time and effort*; and one quarter (25%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *did not think anything would be done*.

**Table 28.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year**

Reasons for Not Reporting										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response		<span style="color: green;">↑</span> Higher Than 2012								
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response		<span style="color: red;">↓</span> Lower Than 2012								
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	64	59	55	61	79				
	2012	66	74	58	67	67				
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	39	36	30↓	31↓	58				
	2012*	49	30	56	63	43				
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them	2014	33↓	32	25↓	36↓	36				
	2012*	49	30	56	63	43				
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	29	18	25	31	42				
	2012	23	30	19	20	24				
Did not think anything would be done	2014	25	14	35	31	21				
	2012	21	35	17	17	14				
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±7	±16-18	±11-17	±9-10	±10-17

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. \*Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Thought it was not important enough to report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (79%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report* compared to men in the other class years.

- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for junior men (26 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore men (32 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (58%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for junior men (31 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore men (27 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- ***Thought reporting would take too much time and effort.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (42%) were more likely to indicate they *thought reporting would take too much time and effort* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Did not think anything would be done.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## CHAPTER 5: STALKING

This chapter includes findings on Academy students' experiences of stalking-related behaviors. Under Article 120a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) stalking is a crime as defined by "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." To be punishable under the provision, stalking must be intentional, repeated, and cause unreasonable fear of physical injury. This definition does not limit stalking to association with sexual harassment or sexual assault.

### Stalking Behavior Rates

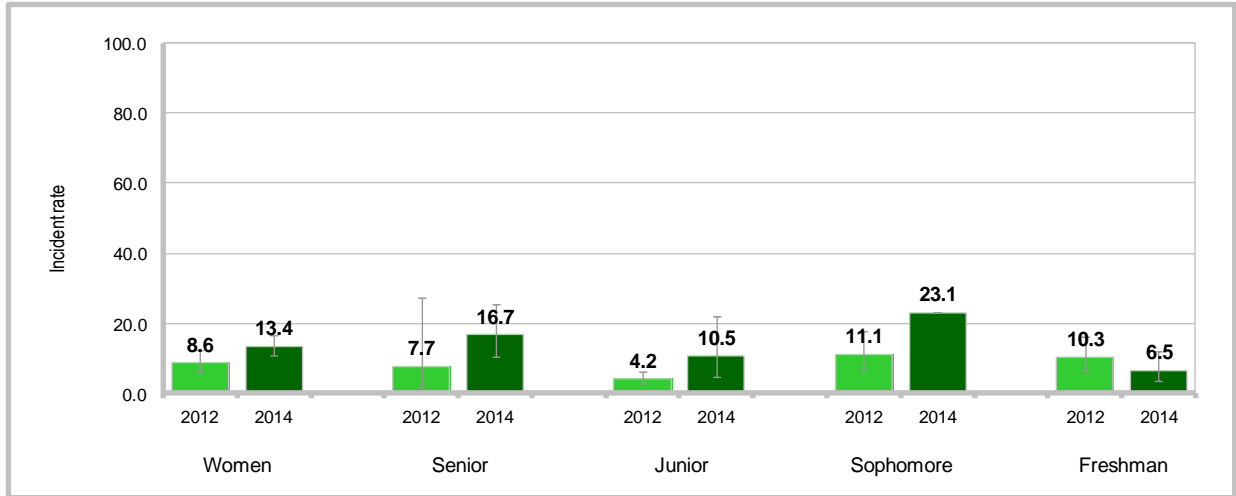
Students were asked whether they had experienced any stalking behaviors since June 2013 by someone assigned to their Academy, including students and/or military/civilian personnel. The question included behaviorally based examples of stalking (Q9). These behaviors were based on a review of the research literature on stalking and were identified from feedback from female students in focus groups held at each Academy. Participants in focus groups of midshipmen at the Academies in spring 2005 revealed a number of improper and bothersome behaviors that did not fit the behavioral descriptions of unwanted sexual contact or sexual harassment. RSSC identified stalking behaviors in the 1998 National Violence Against Women Survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998, 2000) that could be modified for a college environment and updated for technology advances (e.g., unsolicited emails versus notes). Eleven behaviors were measured using a five-level response scale that allowed students to indicate if they had experienced the behavior "very often" to "never."

Similar to the measurement of perceived sexual harassment, the measure of stalking-related behaviors includes an item to separate behaviors from those that might be bothersome from those that are threatening. To be included in the stalking incidence rate, students were asked to indicate whether they experienced one or more of 11 behaviorally worded examples of stalking-related behaviors (Q9) and then asked if they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience (Q11). Those who indicated experiencing behaviors and indicated "yes" they felt in danger, were included in the stalking incidence rate. Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 30, overall, 13.4% of USMMA women indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This rate has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>74</sup>

**Figure 30.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q11

Percent of women who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.1\%$  to  $\pm 19.6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced stalking was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (12.0 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (23.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing stalking, whereas freshman women (6.5%) were less likely.

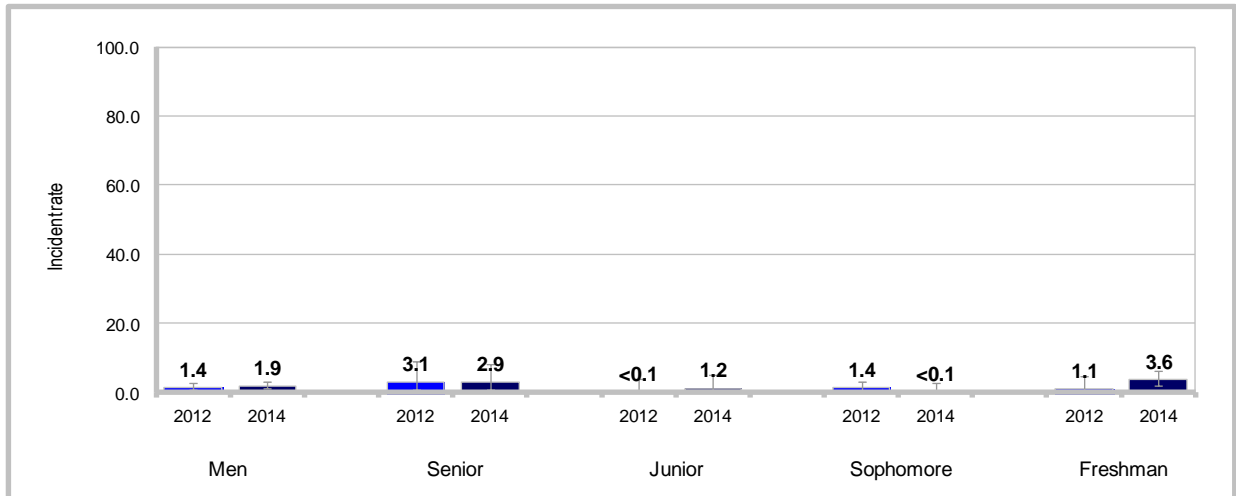
<sup>74</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA women would have been 1.0 percentage points lower for women overall, 0.7 percentage points lower for senior women, 1.0 percentage points lower for junior women, 3.1 percentage points lower for sophomore women, and 0.2 percentage points lower for freshman women.



## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 31, overall, 1.9% of USMMA men indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This rate has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.<sup>75</sup>

**Figure 31.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q11

Percent of men who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.1\%$  to  $\pm 6.1\%$

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, sophomore men (<0.1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing stalking compared to men in the other class years.

<sup>75</sup> In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMMA men would have been 0.2 percentage points lower for men overall, 0.5 percentage points lower for senior men, 0.1 percentage points lower for junior men, and 0.2 percentage points lower for freshman men.



## CHAPTER 6: ACADEMY CULTURE

This chapter examines students' perceptions of their Academy culture regarding the prevention and response to sexual harassment and sexual assault. Organizational culture is a set of shared cognitions, including values, behavioral norms and expectations, fundamental assumptions, and larger patterns of behavior (O'Reilly, Chatman, & Caldwell, 1991). Broadly, culture is the "way of doing business" that an institution follows on a regular basis, which may differ from officially stated policies and standards. Organizational culture involves the attitudes and actions of all members of an Academy's community: leaders, faculty, staff, and fellow midshipmen. As such, it sets the environment or context for the implementation of policies and programs.

Research supports positive relationships between an organization's environmental characteristics, and sexual harassment and sexual assault. Sadler et al. (2003) found strong evidence of environmental characteristics' impact on sexual assault. In their study of female veterans with service in the Vietnam, post-Vietnam, and Persian Gulf War eras, respondents who reported a hostile work environment had a six-fold increase in odds of rape. Observation of others' sexual activities in mixed gender sleeping quarters increased the odds of rape by three-fold. Respondents who indicated that their ranking officers or immediate supervisors were engaged in quid pro quo sexual harassment had a five-fold increase in odds of rape. Respondents who reported officers allowed or initiated sexually demeaning comments or gestures had a three- to four-fold increase in odds of rape. Relatedly, studies of sexual harassment and perceptions of cultural elements (i.e., leadership tolerance for harassing behaviors and equal employment opportunity climate) have found positive relationships between the cultural elements and frequency of sexual harassment (Fitzgerald, Drasgow, & Magley, 1999; Newell, Rosenfeld, & Culbertson, 1995; Williams, Fitzgerald, & Drasgow, 1999). We note that the cross-sectional nature of the data in these sexual harassment studies does not permit conclusions about causation. However, the studies do provide preliminary evidence that cultural elements significantly relate to sexual harassment; evidence that is supported by findings in the civilian research literature.

### 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, uniformed officers and chief petty officers (CPOs) in charge of their units, uniformed and civilian faculty, athletic staff, student leaders, and other students. Academy senior leaders included the Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/Deputy Commandant, and Deans. Specific breakouts follow.

#### USMMA Women

As seen in Table 29, overall, the majority of USMMA women indicated that *midshipman leaders* (79%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012), *Academy senior leaders* (78%; 11 percentage points higher than 2012), *uniformed officers in charge of their unit* (75%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012), *civilian academic faculty* (73%; 15 percentage points higher than 2012), *athletic staff* (72%; 15 percentage points higher than 2012), and *uniformed academic faculty*

(70%; 13 percentage points higher than 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault; more than half indicated *midshipmen not in leadership positions* (58%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault; a little more than half indicated *CPOs in charge of their unit* (53%; statistically unchanged from 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

**Table 29.**  
***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Midshipmen and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year***

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault										
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response		<span style="color: blue;">↑</span> Higher Than 2012	<span style="color: blue;">↓</span> Lower Than 2012							
Midshipman leaders	2014	79 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	80	90 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	67	78				
	2012	67	77	54	63	69				
Academy senior leaders	2014	78 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	83	71 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	73	81				
	2012	67	62	54	67	79				
Uniformed officers in charge of their unit	2014	75 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	88 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	67	70	75				
	2012	67	54	67	63	79				
Civilian academic faculty	2014	73 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	83	76 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	63	69 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>				
	2012	58	77	58	56	46				
Athletic staff	2014	72 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	83 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	71	67	69 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>				
	2012	57	54	58	63	54				
Uniformed academic faculty	2014	70 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	79	67	67 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	69 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>				
	2012	57	62	63	52	54				
Midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	58 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	52	62 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	53	63 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>				
	2012	46	46	46	48	41				
CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	53	50	48	52	59 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>				
	2012	47	46	50	48	43				
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±4-6	±9-21	±4-13	±1-9	±8-9

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Midshipman leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (36 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior women (90%) were more likely to indicate *midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (67%) were less likely.

- ***Academy senior leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.
- ***Uniformed officers in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *uniformed officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (34 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (88%) were more likely to indicate *uniformed officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (70%) were less likely.
- ***Civilian academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (18 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (23 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (83%) were more likely to indicate *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (63%) were less likely.
- ***Athletic staff.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (29 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (15 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (83%) were more likely to indicate *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (67%) were less likely.
- ***Uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (15 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (79%) were more likely to indicate their *uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (16 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (22 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.
- ***CPOs in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman women (16 percentage

points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 30, overall, the majority of USMMA men indicated that *midshipman leaders* (86%; 11 percentage points higher than 2012), *Academy senior leaders* (82%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *uniformed officers in charge of their unit* (79%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *uniformed academic faculty* (79%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012), *midshipmen not in leadership positions* (79%; 18 percentage points higher than 2012), *civilian academic faculty* (77%; 10 percentage points higher than 2012), and *athletic staff* (75%; statistically unchanged from 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault; more than half indicated that *CPOs in charge of their unit* (58%; statistically unchanged from 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

**Table 30.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Midshipmen and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year**

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response		<span style="color: blue;">↑</span> Higher Than 2012	<span style="color: purple;">↓</span> Lower Than 2012						
Midshipman leaders	2014	86 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	84 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	87	83	91 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>			
	2012	75	71	78	80	73			
Academy senior leaders	2014	82	68 <span style="color: purple;">↓</span>	84 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	86	90 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>			
	2012	80	88	71	81	82			
Uniformed officers in charge of their unit	2014	79	71 <span style="color: purple;">↓</span>	82 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	83	82			
	2012	77	84	67	78	76			
Uniformed academic faculty	2014	79 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	78	80 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	80 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	80 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>			
	2012	70	77	64	71	69			
Midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	79 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	83 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	75 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	78 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	83 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>			
	2012	61	60	63	64	58			
Civilian academic faculty	2014	77 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	79	75 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	77	76			
	2012	67	75	55	72	66			
Athletic staff	2014	75	78	74 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	73	77 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>			
	2012	71	78	62	78	66			
CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	58	50 <span style="color: purple;">↓</span>	56	65 <span style="color: blue;">↑</span>	63			
	2012	61	61	51	69	62			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±3-4	±8-11	±7-8	±4-6	±4-9

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Midshipman leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (13 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (18 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (91%) were more likely to indicate their *midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Academy senior leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2014 for senior men (20 percentage points lower than 2012), but higher for junior men (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (90%) were more likely to indicate *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (68%) were less likely.
- ***Uniformed officers in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *uniformed officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2014 for senior men (13 percentage points lower than 2012), but higher for junior men (15 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (71%) were less likely to indicate *uniformed officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (9 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (11 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- ***Midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (23 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (12 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (14 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (25 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- ***Civilian academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (20 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

- ***Athletic staff.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (12 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (11 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- ***CPOs in charge of their unit.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (65%) were more likely to indicate *CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (50%) were less likely.

## Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault – High Profile Cases

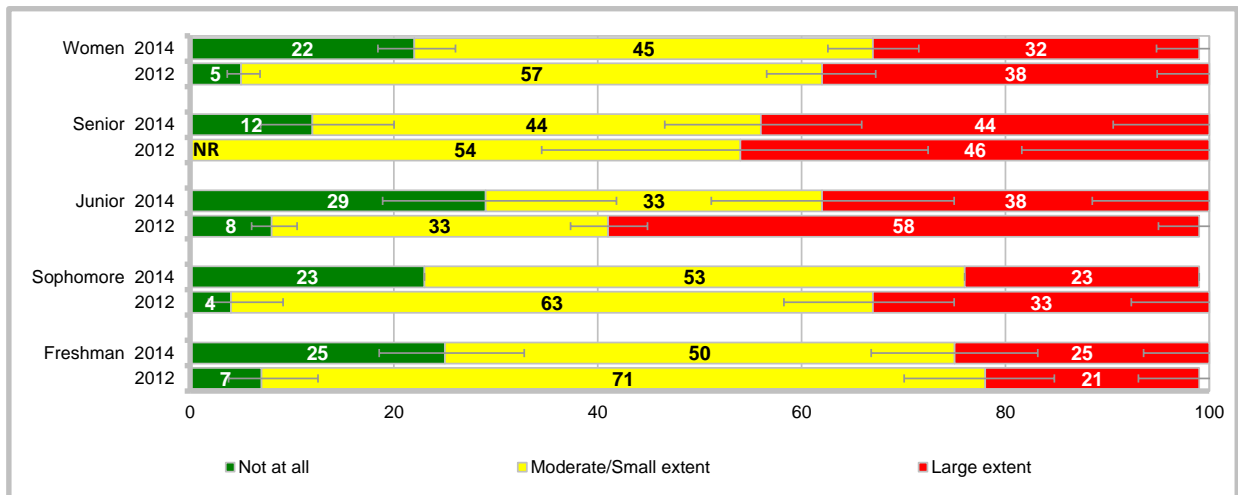
Survivors of unwanted sexual contact who did not report their experience were asked for their reasons for not reporting (see Chapter 2). To understand non-reporting from a broader perspective, all students regardless of experiences of unwanted sexual contact, were asked their perceptions about various factors that might influence one's decision to report. High-profile cases of sexual assault often receive considerable attention, especially when well-known individuals are involved. Students might discuss these cases and the actions taken. They can form opinions about the roles each person plays and the actions taken by Academy officials. Opinions developed in such situations might influence a student's decision to come forward if he or she experiences unwanted sexual contact. To measure this, all students were asked the extent to which they think high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. For the purposes of easing the presentation, response categories were collapsed in the section below. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts follow.



## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 32, overall, a little less than one-third (32%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA women indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas 22% (17 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting.

**Figure 32.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7a

Percent of all women

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

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for junior women (20 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore women (10 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (44%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (23%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for junior women (21 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (19 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (18 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (12%) were less likely to indicate that high-profile

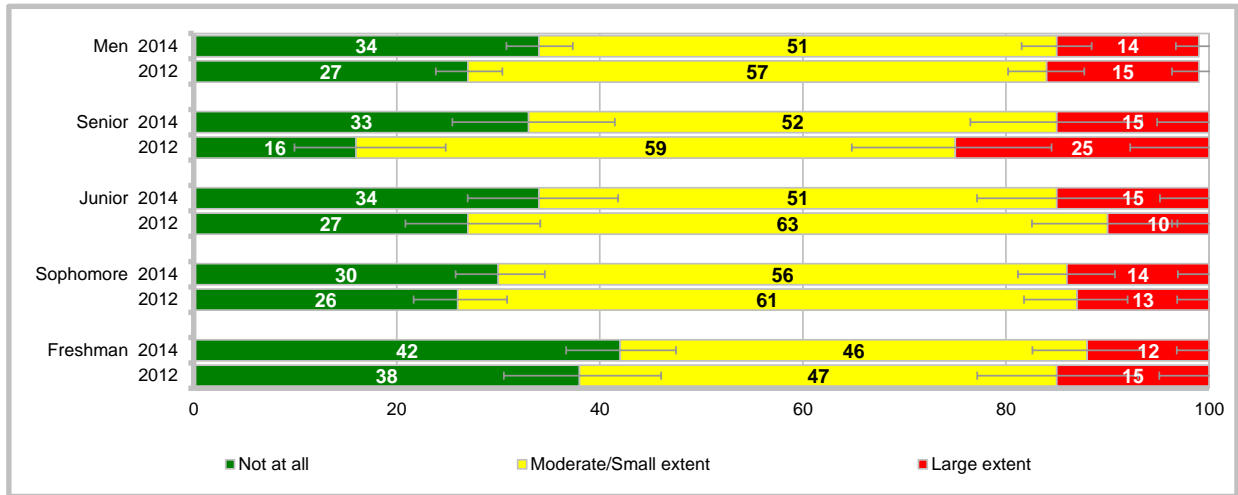
cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 33, overall, 14% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA men indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (34%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting.

**Figure 33.**

***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year***



SAGR 2014 Q7a

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 11\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (42%) were more likely to indicate that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all* compared to men in the other class years.

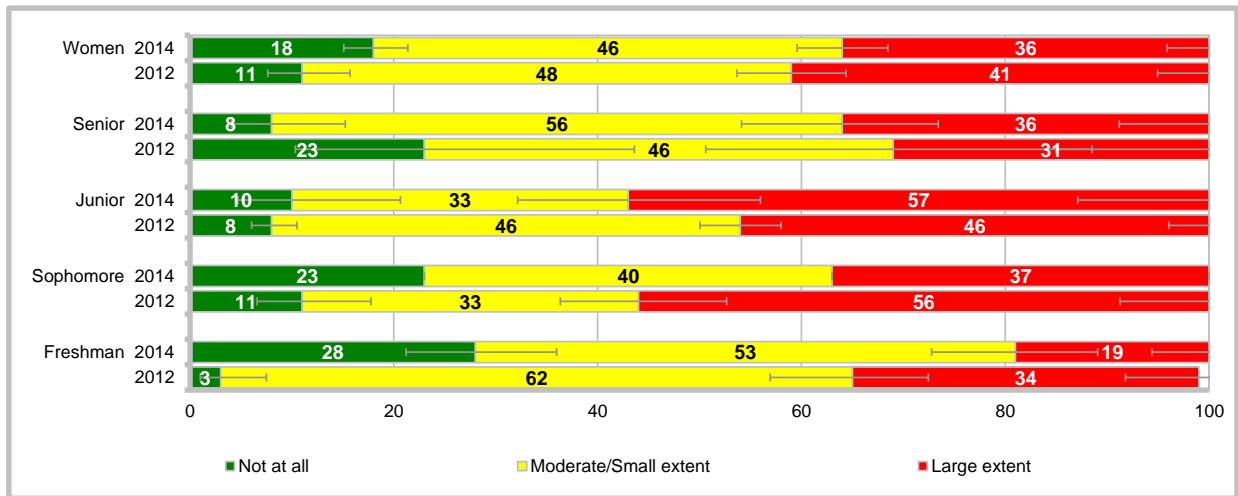
## Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault – Media Scrutiny

Experiences of sexual assault are extremely personal; however, due to their affiliation with the Academy, midshipmen who experience unwanted sexual contact and any consequent legal proceedings might be exposed to intense media scrutiny. This can make an already emotionally trying experience even more difficult for the survivor. The knowledge that reporting an experience often results in media scrutiny might deter some students from coming forward. To measure this, students, regardless of any experiences of unwanted sexual contact, were asked their perceptions about how media scrutiny might influence one’s decision to report. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think potential scrutiny by the media makes survivors less likely to come forward to report sexual assault. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts follow.

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 34, more than one-third (36%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA women indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-fifth (18%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting.

**Figure 34.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7b

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$

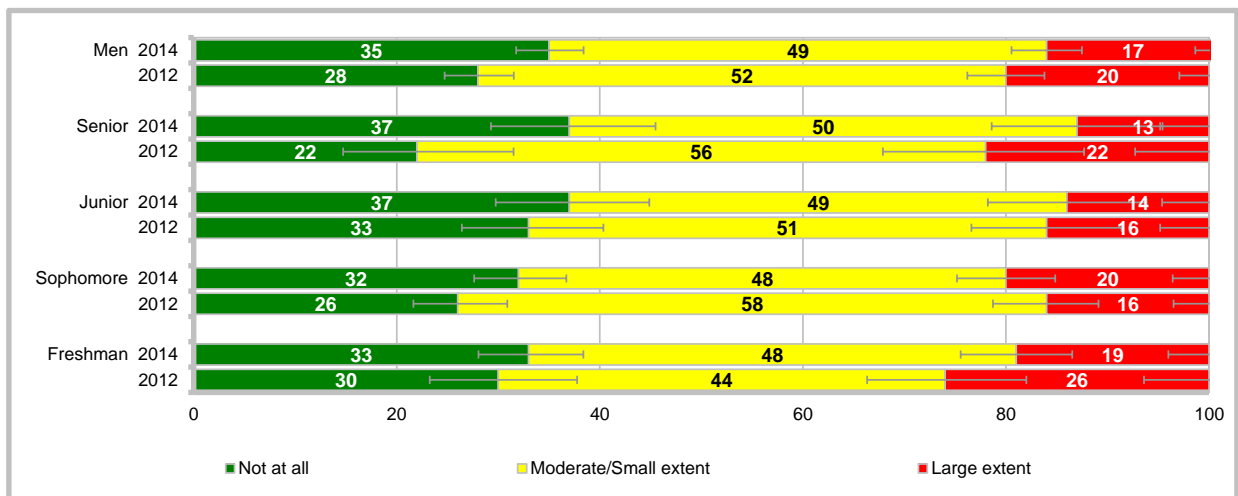
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (19 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (15 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (57%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (19%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (12 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (25 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (23%) and freshman women (28%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas senior women (8%) and junior women (10%) were less likely.

### USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 35, overall, a little less than one-fifth (17%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USMMA men indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (35%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting.

**Figure 35.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year**



SAGR 2014 Q7b  
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±11%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (15 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault – Negative Peer Reaction

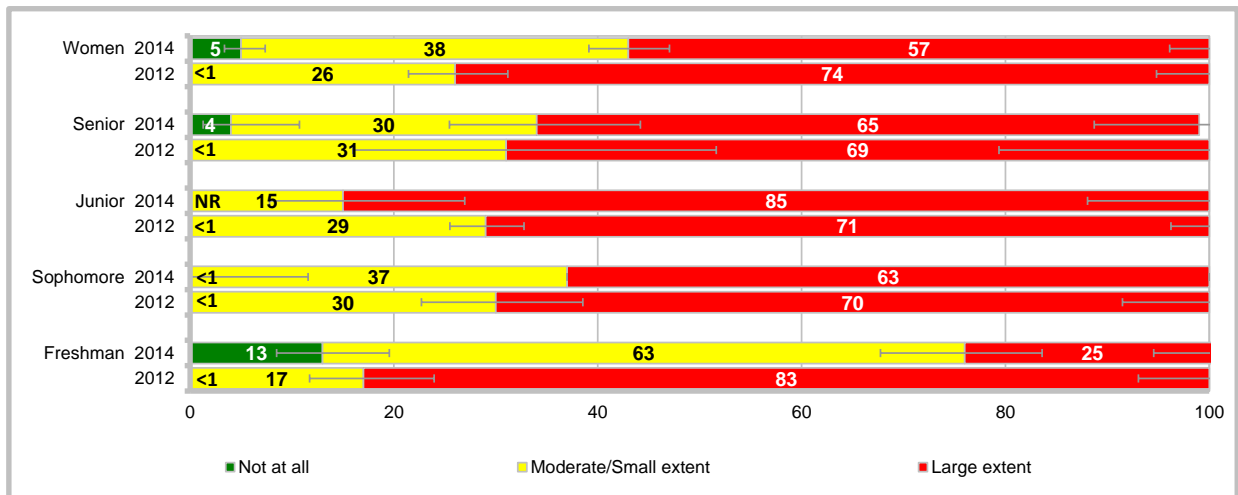
Past RSSC survey and focus group data suggest that it is difficult for many survivors of sexual assault to come forward to report their experience. One concern is that they may experience negative reactions from their peers that can create a hostile social atmosphere. A secondary reason for concern about negative peer response is that Academy student academic standings and class rankings are influenced by the ratings of their peers. Hence, survivors of sexual assault at an Academy may be concerned not only with the social reaction to their reporting but also any professional consequences that may result as well.

This section describes student perceptions that negative peer reactions could be a deterrent to reporting. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think potential negative reaction from Academy peers makes survivors less likely to report sexual assault. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Findings from this section may help Academy leadership better understand the perceived impact of negative attention from peers on whether survivors report an incident or opt not to. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 36, overall, more than half (57%; 17 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMMA women indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas 5% (5 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

**Figure 36.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7c

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$

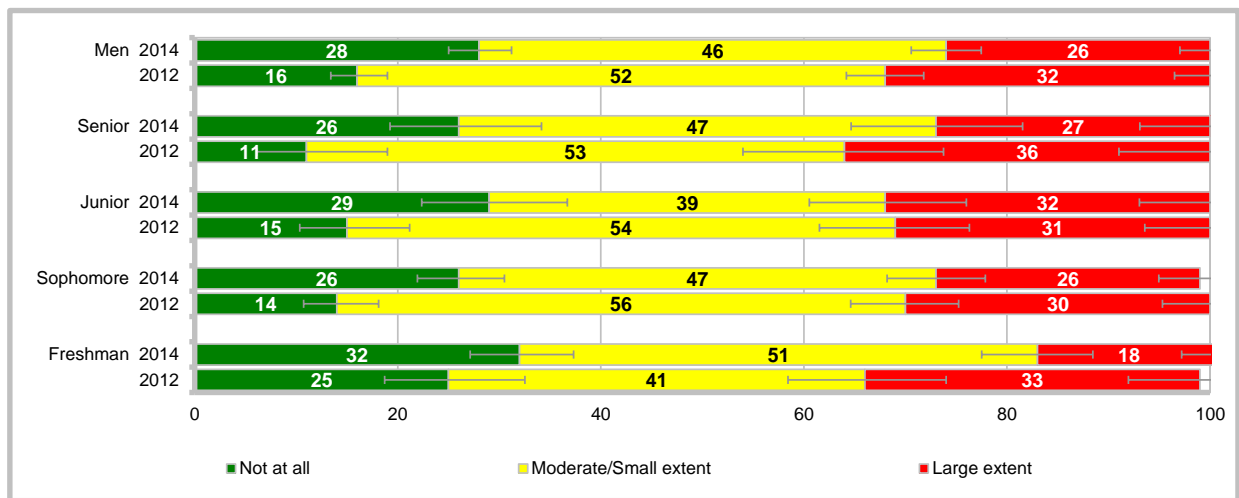
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for junior women (14 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for freshman women (58 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (85%) and sophomore women (63%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (25%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (13%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 37, overall, more than one-quarter (26%; 6 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMMA men indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-quarter (28%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

**Figure 37.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7c

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 11\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for freshman men (15 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (18%) were less likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (15 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (14 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## Perceptions of Women Falsely Reporting

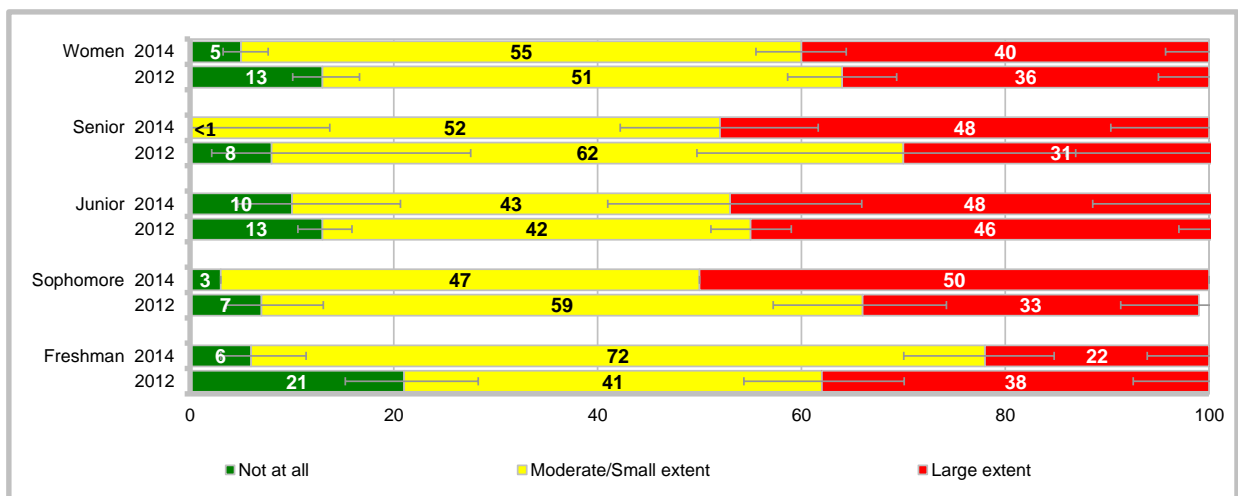
One deterrent to survivors coming forward to report may be a concern that they will not be believed that they have been victimized. One rape myth associated with female survivors is that women “cry rape” (e.g., falsely report they have been sexually assaulted) to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. However, studies such as Lonsway, Archambault, & Lisak (2009) show that the actual rate of false reporting is low (between 2% and 8%). To the extent that a survivor believes that her report will be perceived by her peers in this manner, this may act as a deterrent to reporting.

This section measures student perceptions that women “cry rape” to avoid punishments. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts follow.

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 38, overall, 40% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA women indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas 5% (8 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

**Figure 38.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7d

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$



Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

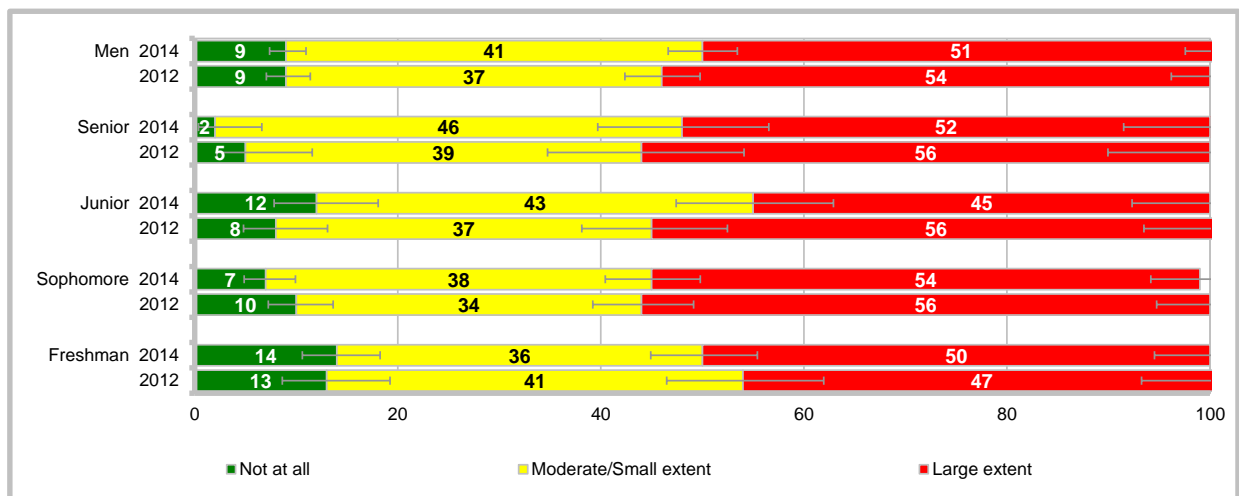
- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (17 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for freshman women (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (22%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* was lower in 2014 for freshman women (15 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 39, overall, a little more than half (51%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA men indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas 9% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

**Figure 39.**

***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year***



SAGR 2014 Q7d

Percent of all men

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

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- ***Not at all.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (14%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all*, whereas senior men (2%) were less likely.

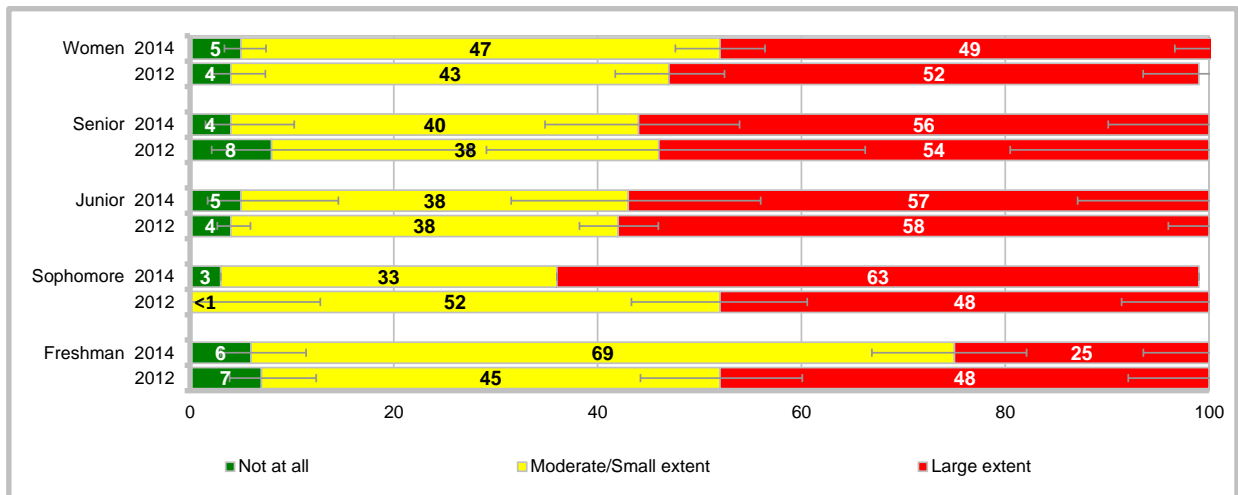
## Victim Blaming

Victim blaming is the perception that an individual contributed to or “invited” an assault to occur as a result of his or her dress, behavior, etc. To the extent that students believe victim blaming occurs, this belief will act as a greater or lesser deterrent to reporting. Research suggests that many survivors make the decision not to report sexual assaults because of the fear of negative social or authority reactions (Egan & Wilson, 2012). Further, a study by Fisher, Daigle, Cullen, and Turner (2003) showed that survivors were more likely to report when the assaults had characteristics that made them more “believable” (e.g., a weapon was used, the perpetrator was a stranger). By extension, assaults with more “believable” characteristics are less likely to result in victim blaming. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think victim blaming occurs (i.e., holding a survivor partly or entirely responsible for a sexual assault). As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 40, overall, a little less than half (49%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA women indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas 5% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

**Figure 40.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7e

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$

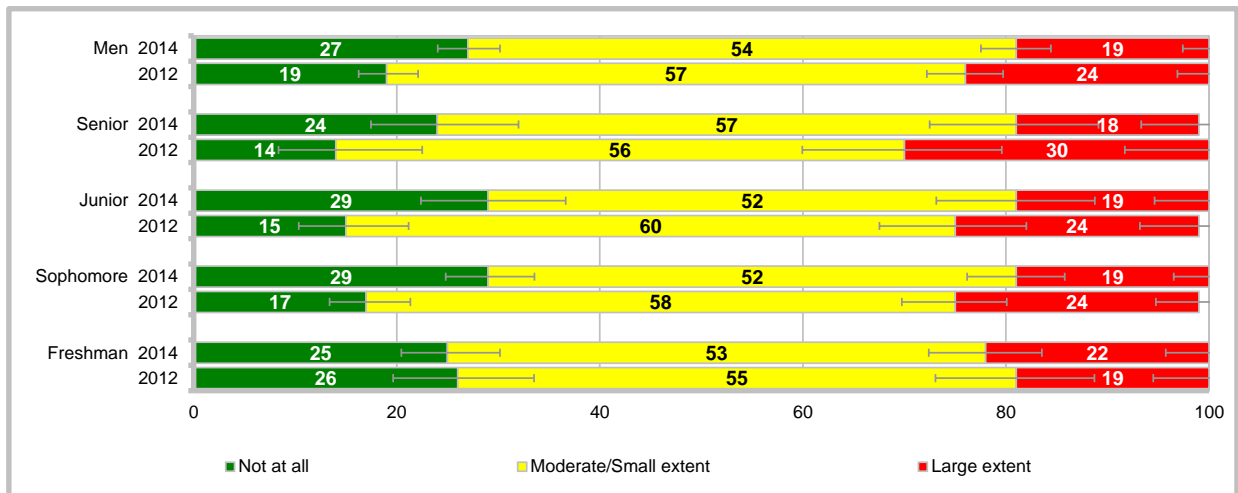
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for freshman women (23 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (63%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (25%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 41, overall, less than one-fifth (19%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA men indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-quarter (27%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

**Figure 41.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7e

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 11\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy *not at all* was higher in 2014 for junior men (14 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

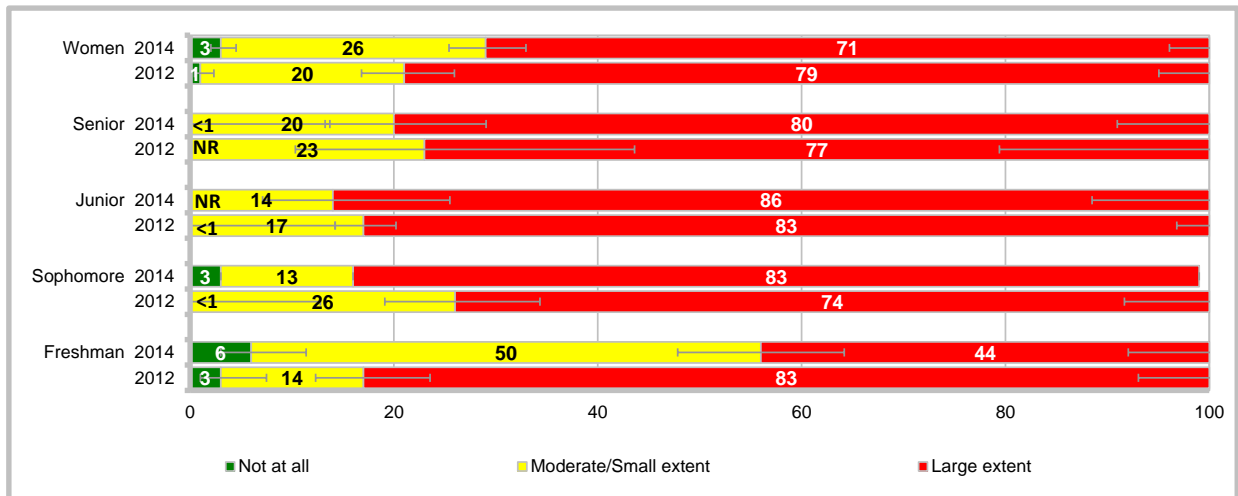
## Impact of Victim's Reputation on Credibility

Many sexual assault incidents lack witnesses or physical evidence that can confirm an assault occurred. When survivors of sexual assault make the decision to report their experience, one factor they may take into account is whether they will be believed if it is their word against the offender's. The reputation of a student who reports a sexual assault has a strong influence on his or her credibility, as does the reputation of the offender. This is important because it could lead survivors of sexual assault who are not generally liked by their peers or who have reported sexual assault or harassment in the past to be less credible in the eyes of their peers or to feel that they are less credible in their own self-perceptions. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts follow.

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 42, overall, the majority (71%; 8 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMMA women indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas 3% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

**Figure 42.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Whether Victim's Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7f

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 21\%$

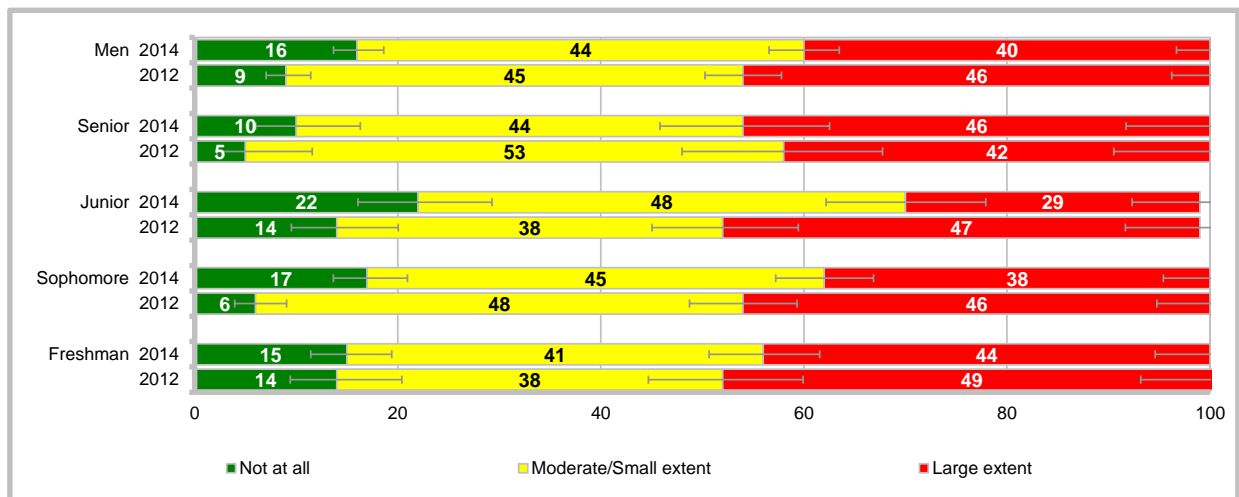
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for freshman women (39 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (80%), junior women (86%), and sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (44%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (6%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects credibility *not at all*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 43, overall, 40% (6 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMMA men indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas 16% (7 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

**Figure 43.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Whether Victim’s Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7f

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±11%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for junior men (18 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (29%) were less likely to indicate a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (11 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (22%) were more likely to indicate a victim's reputation affects credibility *not at all*, whereas senior men (10%) were less likely.

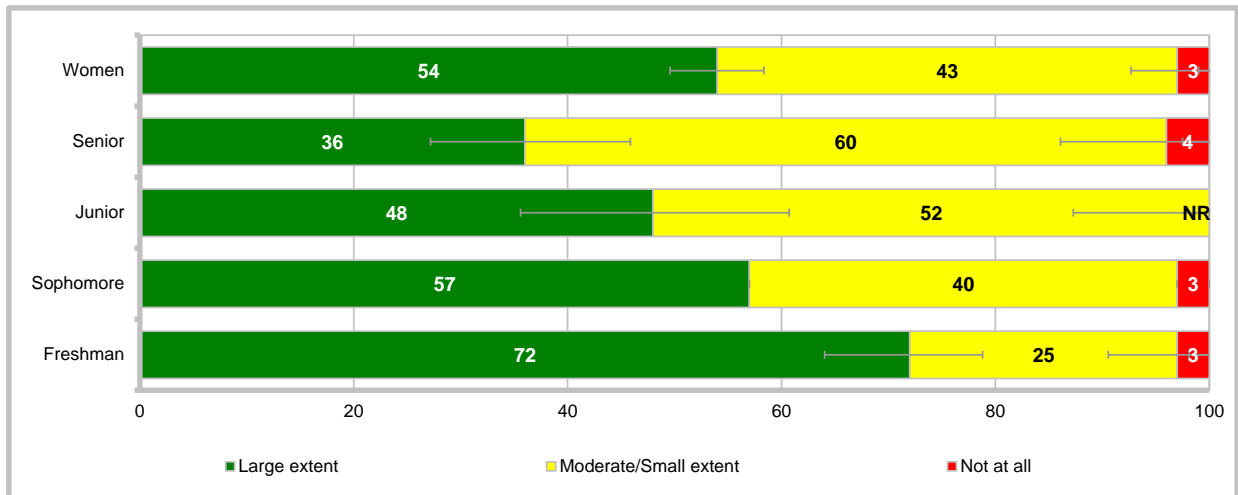
## Midshipmen Perceptions of Responsibility

Research on sexual assault prevention is increasingly recognizing the critical role of peers in keeping each other safe, primarily by identifying and confronting norms and behaviors that make assaults possible (e.g., Cook-Craig et al., 2014). This section presents student perceptions that Academy students watch out for each other and engage in proactive assessments to protect others from sexual assault. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 44, overall, more than half (54%) of USMMA women indicated the other midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated other midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault.

**Figure 44.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated the Other Midshipmen Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year**



SAGR 2014 Q7g  
 Percent of all women

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

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

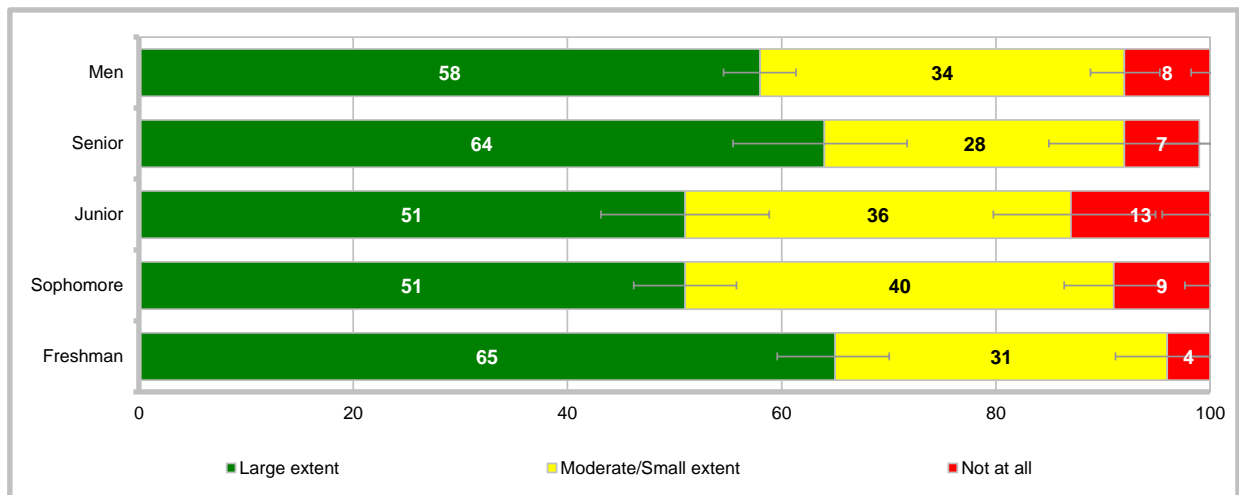
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman women (72%) were more likely to indicate the other midshipmen watch out for each other to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (36%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.



## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 45, overall, more than half (58%) of USMMA men indicated the other midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (8%) indicated other midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault.

**Figure 45.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated the Other Midshipmen Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7g  
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 9\%$

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

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman men (65%) were more likely to indicate the other midshipmen watch out for each other to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (51%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman men (4%) were less likely to indicate the other midshipmen watch out for each other *not at all* compared to men in the other class years.

## Midshipman Leaders Enforce Rules

Research supports the impact of leader behavior on prevalence of sexual assault. In a study of female veterans, Sadler et al. (2003) found that lack of leadership enforcement of rules (specifically, allowance of sexually harassing behaviors) and leadership behavior (engaging in sexually harassing behavior) both significantly increased odds of rape for the respondents. To better understand the relationship between leader behavior and unwanted sexual contact at the Academies, several questions were added to 2014 SAGR. This section and the two sections that

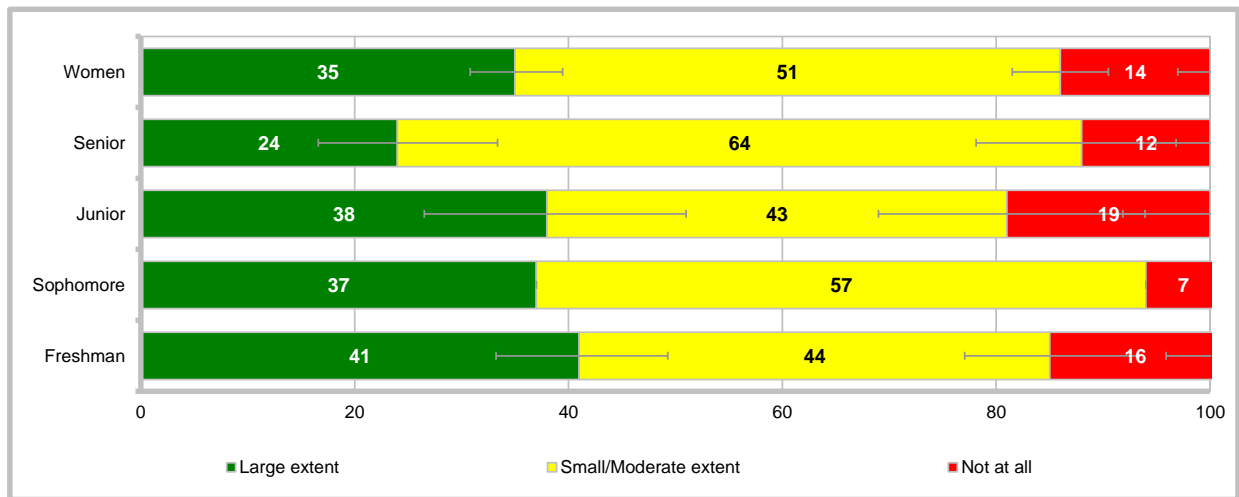
follow present student perceptions that midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules and commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk.

To measure the first of these perceptions, students were asked the extent to which they think midshipman leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory). As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 46, overall, more than one-third (35%) of USMMA women indicated midshipman leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas 14% indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

**Figure 46.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated the Midshipman Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7h

Percent of all women

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

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

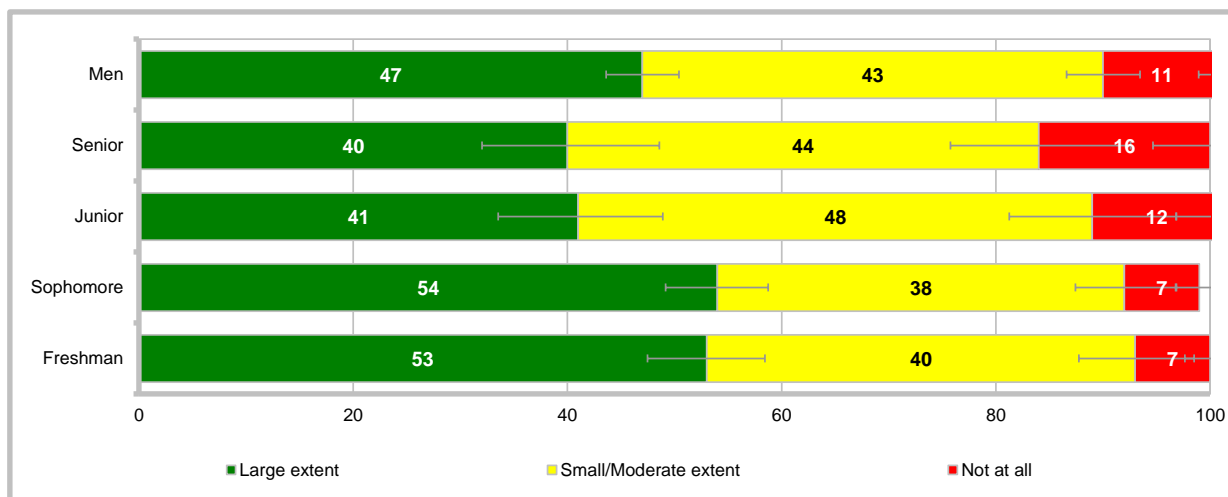
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior women (24%) were less likely to indicate the midshipman leaders enforce rules to a *large extent* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (7%) were less likely to indicate the midshipman leaders enforce rules *not at all* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 47, overall, less than half (47%) of USMMA men indicated midshipman leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

**Figure 47.**

*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated the Midshipman Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7h  
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 9\%$

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

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, sophomore men (54%) and freshman men (53%) were more likely to indicate the midshipman leaders enforce rules to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore men (7%) were less likely to indicate the midshipman leaders enforce rules *not at all* compared to men in the other class years.

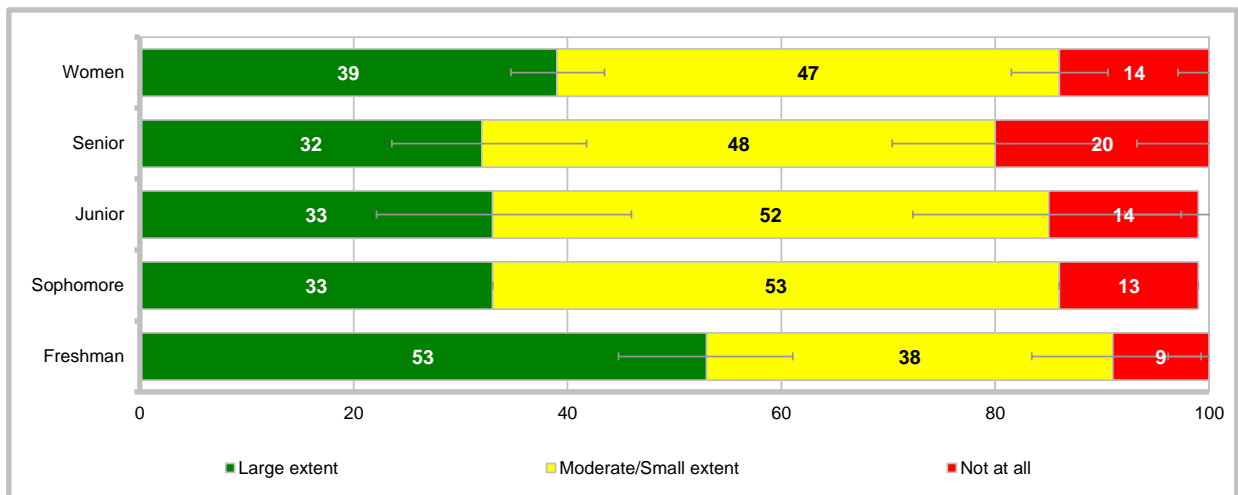
## Uniformed Officers Set Good Examples

This section presents student perceptions that uniformed officers set good examples. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think uniformed officers (e.g., Regimental Officers) set good examples in their own behavior and talk. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 48, overall, more than one-third (39%) of USMMA women indicated uniformed officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas 14% indicated uniformed officers do *not at all* set good examples.

**Figure 48.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Uniformed Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7i  
Percent of all women

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

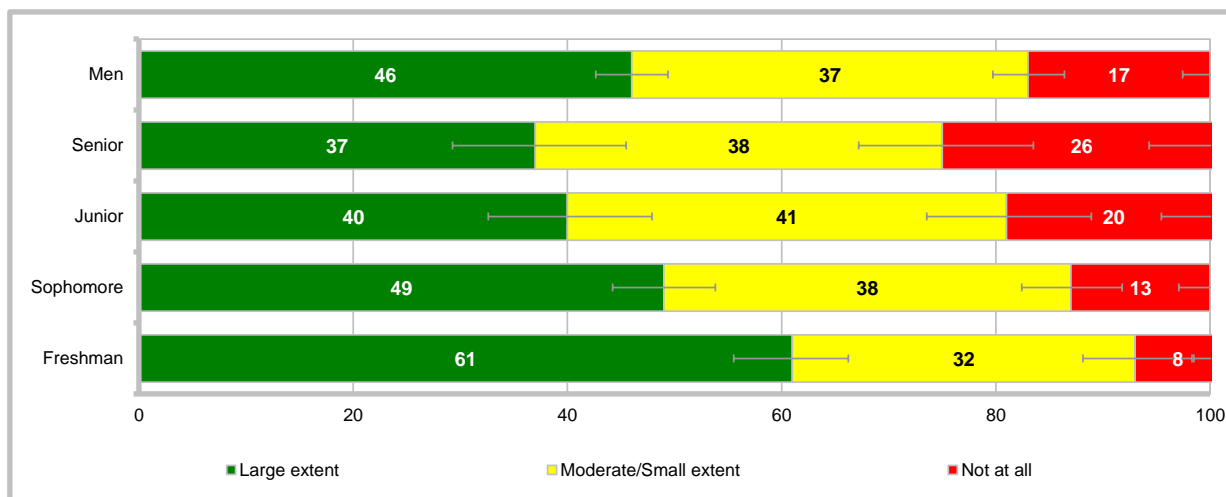
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman women (53%) were more likely to indicate uniformed officers set good examples to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (33%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 49, overall, less than half (46%) of USMMA men indicated uniformed officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas less than one-fifth (17%) indicated uniformed officers do *not at all* set good examples.

**Figure 49.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Uniformed Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7i  
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 9\%$

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

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman men (61%) were more likely to indicate uniformed officers set good examples to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (37%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior men (26%) were more likely to indicate uniformed officers set good examples *not at all*, whereas freshman men (8%) were less likely.

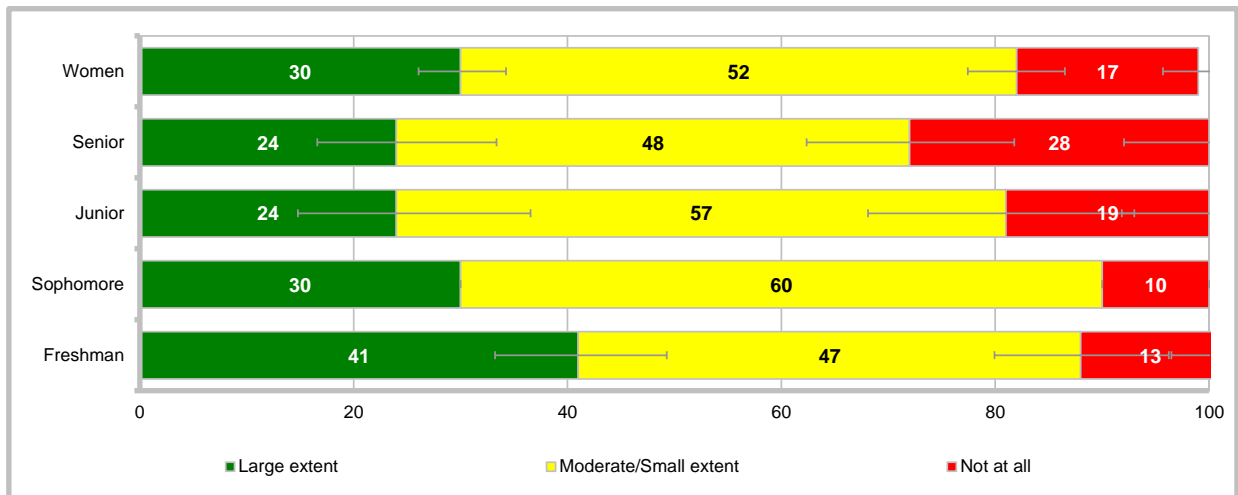
## Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples

This section presents student perceptions that non-commissioned officers set good examples. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think non-commissioned officers (e.g., CPOs) set good examples in their own behavior and talk. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 50, overall, less than one-third (30%) of USMMA women indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas less than one-fifth (17%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

**Figure 50.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7j

Percent of all women

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

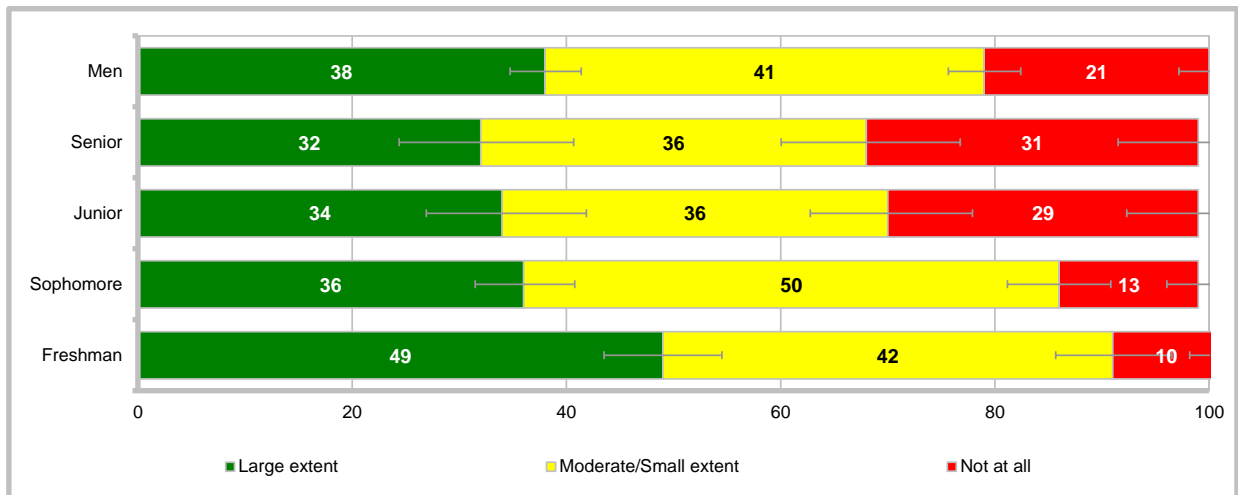
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman women (41%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior women (28%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples *not at all*, whereas sophomore women (10%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 51, overall, more than one-third (38%) of USMMA men indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

**Figure 51.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q7j

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 4\%$  to  $\pm 9\%$

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

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman men (49%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior men (31%) and junior men (29%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples *not at all*, whereas sophomore men (13%) and freshman men (10%) were less likely.





## CHAPTER 7: STUDENT RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Prevention of sexual assault is a major goal for USMMA. Part of this prevention effort places the onus on each member or student to uphold the values of dignity and respect and to confront appropriately those who do not maintain these values. To measure this aspect of prevention, *2014 SAGR* asks students whether they witnessed a potential sexual assault situation in the past year and their actions in response. In addition, students were asked several questions if they were to experience sexual assault or sexual harassment in the future, including how they would expect the Academy to treat them and to whom they might make a report. The chapter concludes with results of questions on willingness to become involved, changes since they entered the Academy, taking future surveys, and recommendations for improving sexual assault prevention and response.

### Bystander Intervention Actions

One aspect of prevention is to encourage students to be active observers and step in if they see a situation that might be dangerous to themselves or others. To measure the degree to which these types of behaviors are visible, students were asked if, since June 2013, they had observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was about to occur. If they indicated they had observed such a situation, they were asked what actions, if any, they took in response to the situation. Respondents could select multiple response options to represent reactions to situations, so total percentages may not sum to 100. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

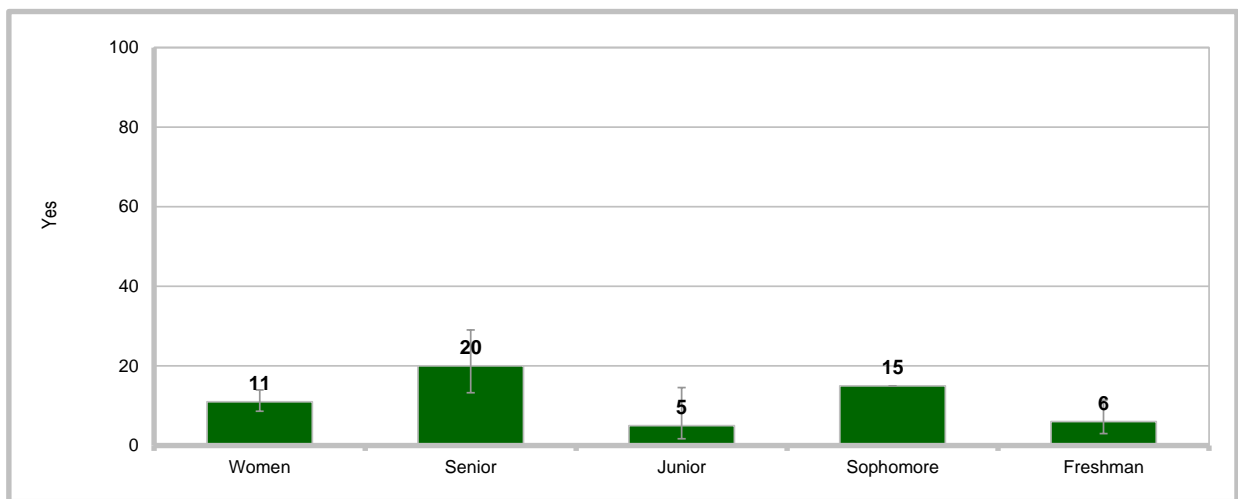
## USMMA Students Who Observed A Potential Sexual Assault

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 52, overall, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USMMA women indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 52.**

***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year***



SAGR 2014 Q49

Percent of all women

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

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

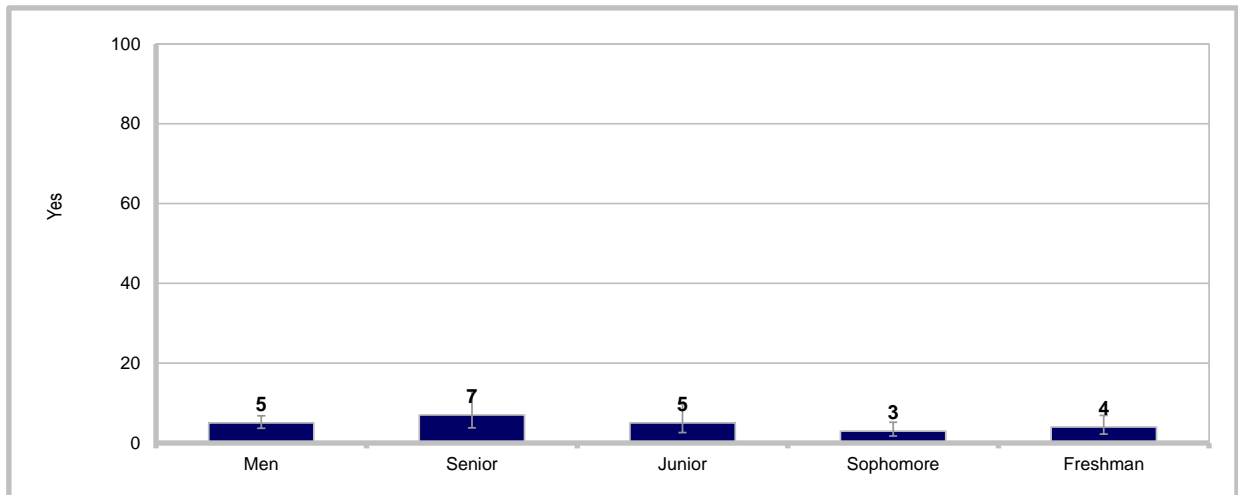
- In 2014, senior women (20%) and sophomore women (15%) were more likely to indicate they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas junior women (5%) and freshman women (6%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 53, overall, 5% of USMMA men indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 53.**

***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year***



SAGR 2014 Q49

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 2\%$  to  $\pm 6\%$

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

- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## Reaction to A Potential Sexual Assault

### USMMA Women

As seen in Table 31, of the 11% of USMMA women who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (91%) took some form of action. The top three actions taken were to *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (69%), *create a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* (34%), and *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (25%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 31.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year*

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	69	80	NR	NR	NR
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	25	NR	NR	NR	NR
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	16	NR	NR	NR	NR
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	34	NR	NR	NR	NR
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	9	20	NR	NR	NR
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
Decided to not take action	9	20	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-17	±23	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years for any responses to a potential sexual assault.<sup>76</sup>

### USMMA Men

As seen in Table 32 of the 5% of USMMA men who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the vast majority (93%) took some form of action. The top three actions taken were *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if*

<sup>76</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

they needed help (56%), step in and separate the people involved in the situation (49%), and create a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation (44%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 32.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year*

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	49	NR	NR	NR	NR
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	34	NR	NR	NR	NR
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
Decided to not take action	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 17-18$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years for any responses to a potential sexual assault.<sup>77</sup>

## Willingness to Become Involved in Preventing or Responding to Sexual Harassment

On the 2014 SAGR, students were asked the extent to which they would be willing to become involved in preventing or responding to sexual harassment. Findings from this section help assess whether students have “ownership” of this issue. To measure this, students were asked two questions: the extent to which they would be willing to point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes, and the extent to which they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to. As in previous sections, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts follow.

<sup>77</sup> Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

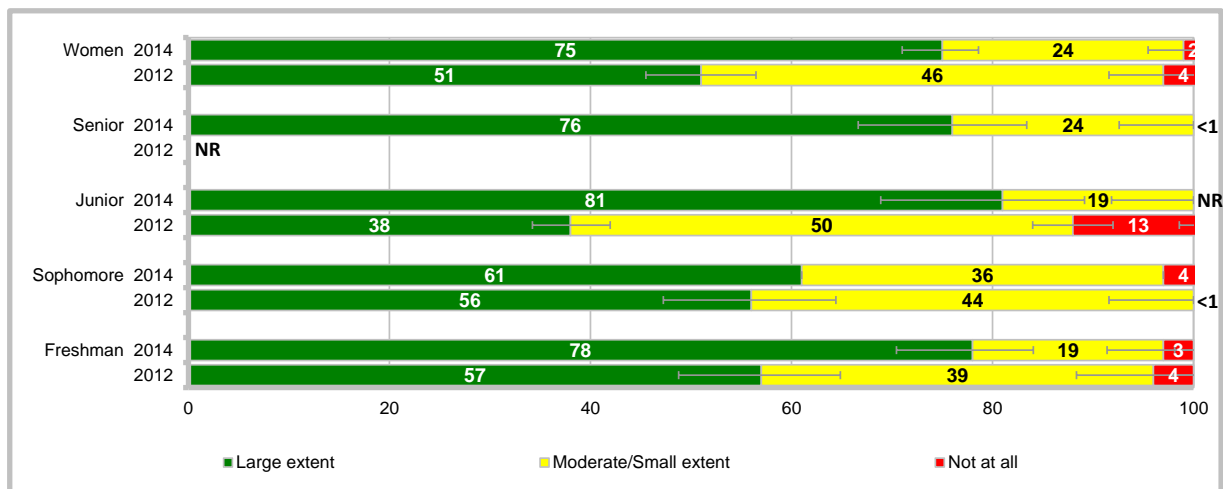
## USMMA Students Who Would Point Out When Someone Has “Crossed the Line”

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 54, overall, the vast majority (98%) of USMMA women indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, three-fourths (75%; 24 percentage points higher than 2012) of USMMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas fewer (2%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

**Figure 54.**

*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q51a

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±13%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

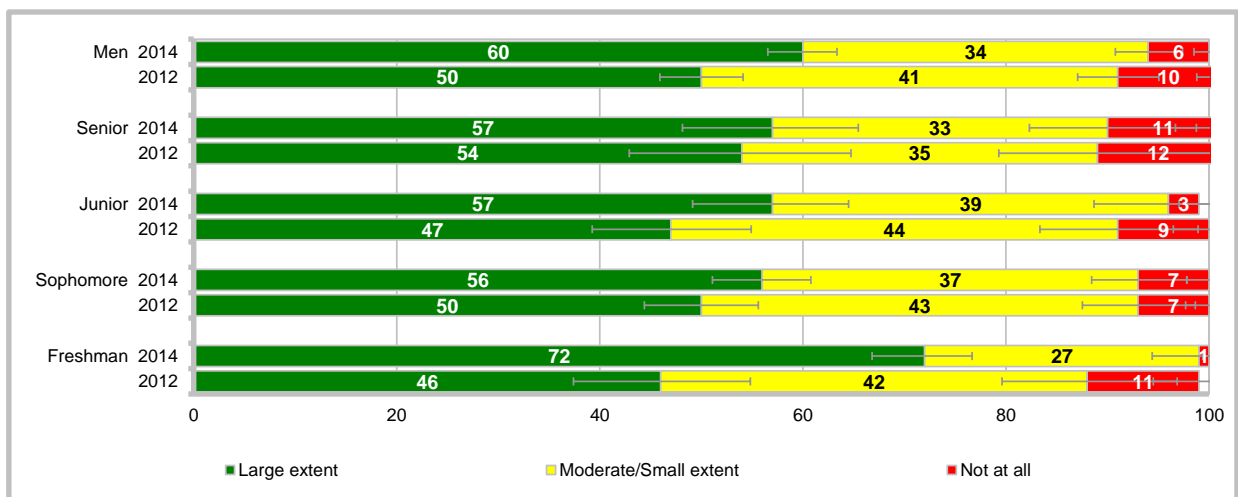
- Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was higher in 2014 for junior women (43 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (21 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (61%) were less likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” compared to women in the other class years.

- **Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate to *not at all* point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 55, overall, the vast majority (94%) of USMMA men indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, more than half (60%; 10 percentage points higher than 2012) of USMMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas fewer (6%; 4 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

**Figure 55.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q51a

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

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was higher in 2014 for freshman men (26 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (72%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” compared to men in the other class years.

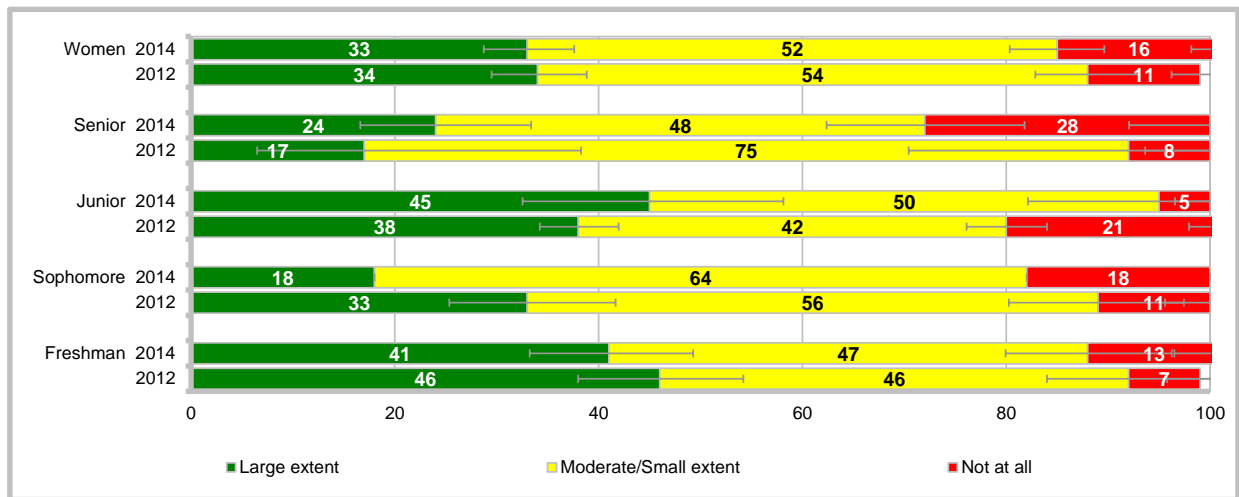
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was lower in 2014 for freshman men (10 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (1%) were less likely to indicate to *not at all* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” compared to men in the other class years.

## USMMA Students Who Would Seek Help From Chain of Command

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 56, overall, the majority (84%) of USMMA women indicated to some extent they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment. Specifically, one-third (33%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas 16% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated *not at all*.

**Figure 56.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q51b

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 22\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (15 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (41%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent*



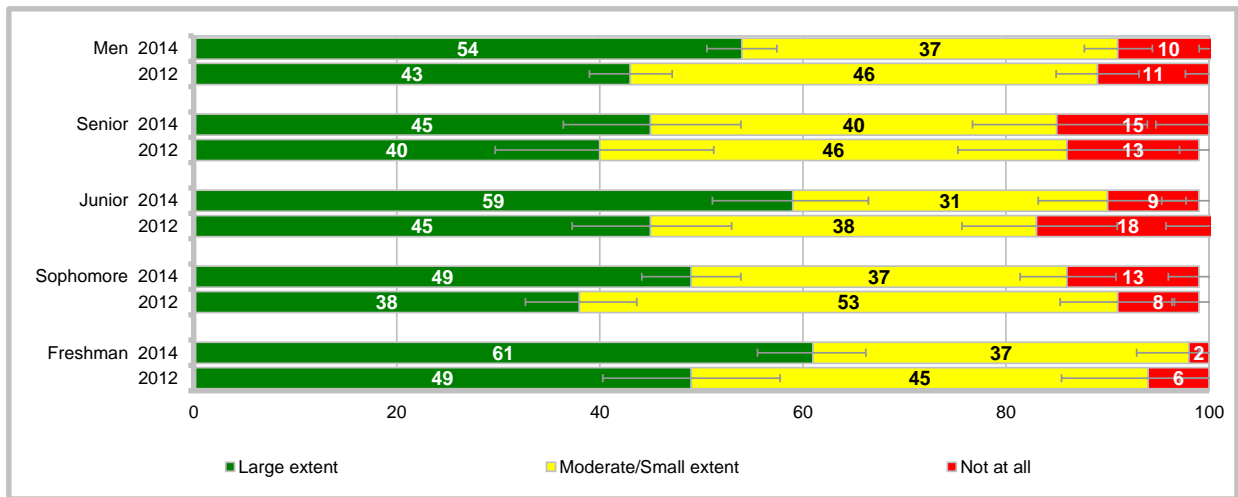
they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas sophomore women (18%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for senior women (20 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for junior women (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (28%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas junior women (5%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 57, overall, the majority (90%) of USMMA men indicated to some extent they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment. Specifically, a little more than half (54%; 11 percentage points higher than 2012) of USMMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas one-tenth (10%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated *not at all*.

**Figure 57.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q51b

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 12\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for junior men (14 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore men (11 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (61%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (2%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment compared to men in the other class years.

## Trust in the Actions the Academy Would Take if Experienced Sexual Assault

On *2014 SAGR*, students were asked, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, would they trust the Academy to protect their privacy, to ensure their safety, and to treat them with dignity and respect. Because this question posed a hypothetical situation of sexual assault, it may be that some students could not accurately foresee whether they would or would not take a specific action. However, this provides an overall measure of the level of trust, and changes in results over time may shed light on areas needing improvement or progress. The wording of the questions changed in *2014 SAGR* to “Trust the Academy” from “Trust the system” in order to focus respondents more on the response by their Academy versus their Service or other providers. These differences should be considered when interpreting differences between 2012 and 2014 since the changes in question wording could account for the differences. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Table 33, overall, less than half of USMMA women indicated, if they were to experience a sexual assault in the future, they would trust the Academy to *protect their privacy* (44%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012), *ensure their safety* (43%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or *treat them with dignity and respect* (46%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

**Table 33.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year*

Trust the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response		<span style="color: green;">↑</span> Higher Than 2012							
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response		<span style="color: red;">↓</span> Lower Than 2012							
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy				2014	44 <span style="color: green;">↑</span>	38	42	47	45
				2012	32	NR	24	37	43
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety				2014	43	23	42	47	52
				2012	37	NR	35	37	43
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect				2014	46	38	50	58	41
				2012	49	NR	41	58	52
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±6-7	±14	±5-18	±1-11	±9-10

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Protect their privacy.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.
- ***Ensure their safety.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (52%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas senior women (23%) were less likely.
- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (58%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 34, overall, the majority of USMMA men indicated, if they were to experience a sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* (58%; 21 percentage points higher than 2012), *ensure their safety* (71%; 26 percentage points higher than 2012), and/or *treat them with dignity and respect* (70%; 22 percentage points higher than 2012).

**Table 34.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year*

Trust the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response  <span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response                 </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <span style="color: green;">↑</span> Higher Than 2012  <span style="color: red;">↓</span> Lower Than 2012                 </div> </div>							
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2014	58↑	44	63↑	57↑	72↑	
	2012	37	32	37	34	46	
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2014	71↑	62↑	73↑	69↑	81↑	
	2012	45	44	43	45	50	
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity	2014	70↑	59	73↑	69↑	78↑	
	2012	48	45	46	43	60	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±4	±9-11	±8	±5-6	±5-9

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Protect their privacy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2014 for junior men (26 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (23 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (26 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (72%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas senior men (44%) were less likely.
- Ensure their safety.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (18 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (30 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (24 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (31 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (81%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas senior men (62%) were less likely.

- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was higher in 2014 for junior men (27 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (26 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (18 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (78%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas senior men (59%) were less likely.

## Preferred Recipients of a Restricted Report of Sexual Assault

Restricted reporting is one way the Academy allows a military member to gain supportive services for a sexual assault without triggering an investigation. However, only specific people on staff can take a restricted report and many must make an unrestricted report if they learn of a sexual assault. For this reason, USMMA is very interested in understanding whom students would prefer to report to within the Academy, particularly for restricted reports. To measure this, students were asked, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future and chose to make a restricted report, to whom they would feel most comfortable making that report. As the Academy was interested in the full array of options, students were asked to write in their preferred recipient rather than pick from a list. Written responses were analyzed to group similar responses into categories. Where a proper name was provided, the person was included in the proper category according to position to protect privacy.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>78</sup>In some instances a student provided several potential recipients. The first and second recipients are tallied.

## USMMA Women and Men

Table 35 and Table 36 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient.

**Table 35.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year*

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate (e.g., SAVA, CSAVA, RSAVA)	26%	19%	52%	26%	11%
Military Staff (e.g., CO, Company Officers)	13%	5%	5%	11%	26%
Medical	11%	19%	10%	5%	11%
Chaplain	9%	19%	5%	5%	7%
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	9%	14%	14%	5%	4%
No one	7%	14%	5%	5%	4%
Company Human Relations Officer (CHRO)	5%	<1%	5%	11%	4%
Teacher/Mentor	5%	<1%	<1%	11%	7%
Civilian	3%	5%	<1%	<1%	7%
Midshipman Leadership (CC, Company Commander, RO, Regimental Officer)	2%	<1%	<1%	5%	4%
Coach	2%	<1%	<1%	5%	4%
Family	1%	<1%	<1%	5%	<1%
Commandant	1%	5%	<1%	<1%	<1%
External Affairs	1%	<1%	5%	<1%	<1%
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)	1%	<1%	<1%	5%	<1%
Team Captain	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	4%
Upperclassman	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	4%
Female	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	4%

Note. SAGR 2014 Q47.

**Table 36.**  
***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year***

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Military Staff (e.g., CO, Company Officers)	19%	15%	10%	29%	18%
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate (e.g., SAVA, CSAVA, RSAVA)	17%	10%	19%	11%	26%
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	13%	8%	29%	11%	5%
Chaplain	12%	16%	11%	7%	15%
Medical	11%	11%	10%	15%	8%
Midshipman Leadership (CC, Company Commander, RO, Regimental Officer)	7%	5%	5%	9%	6%
Company Human Relations Officer (CHRO)	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%
No one	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Friend	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Commandant	3%	7%	3%	1%	1%
Civilian	2%	8%	<1%	1%	<1%
Family	2%	3%	<1%	2%	1%
Teacher/Mentor	2%	5%	2%	<1%	2%
Coach	2%	3%	3%	<1%	2%
Police/Lawyer	1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%
Upperclassman	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
Sexual Assault Hotline	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
CFC Members	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%

*Note.* SAGR 2014 Q47.

## Preferred Recipients of a Report of Sexual Harassment

Similar to the results of the previous section, students were asked, if they were to experience sexual harassment in the future and chose to report it, to whom they would feel most comfortable making that report. Written responses were analyzed to group similar responses into categories. Where a proper name was provided, the person was included in the proper category according to position to protect privacy.<sup>79</sup>

<sup>79</sup>In some instances a student provided several potential recipients. The first and second recipients are tallied.

## USMMA Women and Men

Table 37 and Table 38 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient.

**Table 37.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year*

Preferred Recipient of a Report of Sexual Harassment					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate (e.g., SAVA, CSAVA, RSAVA)	21%	11%	43%	20%	13%
Friend	11%	<1%	14%	16%	13%
Military Staff (e.g., CO, Company Officers)	10%	16%	5%	4%	16%
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	8%	21%	5%	8%	3%
No one	8%	21%	5%	4%	6%
Company Human Relations Officer (CHRO)	7%	5%	14%	8%	3%
Teacher/Mentor	6%	<1%	<1%	12%	10%
Midshipman Leadership (CC, Company Commander, RO, Regimental Officer)	5%	5%	5%	4%	6%
Chaplain	4%	16%	<1%	4%	<1%
Medical	4%	5%	<1%	8%	3%
Civilian	3%	<1%	<1%	4%	6%
Family	2%	<1%	5%	<1%	3%
Upperclassman	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	6%
Coach	2%	<1%	<1%	4%	3%
External Affairs	1%	<1%	5%	<1%	<1%
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)	1%	<1%	<1%	4%	<1%
Team Captain	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%
Female	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.



**Table 38.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year**

Preferred Recipient of a Report of Sexual Harassment					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Military Staff (e.g., CO, Company Officers)	20%	18%	9%	29%	20%
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate (e.g., SAVA, CSAVA, RSAVA)	16%	10%	15%	12%	25%
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	11%	2%	26%	9%	7%
Chaplain	10%	14%	8%	9%	11%
Midshipman Leadership (CC, Company Commander, RO, Regimental Officer)	10%	16%	6%	11%	7%
Friend	7%	8%	5%	7%	8%
Company Human Relations Officer (CHRO)	6%	2%	8%	6%	7%
Medical	5%	4%	6%	6%	4%
No one	4%	6%	5%	2%	4%
Family	2%	4%	2%	3%	1%
Commandant	2%	4%	6%	<1%	1%
Coach	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%
Civilian	1%	6%	<1%	1%	<1%
Teacher/Mentor	1%	4%	2%	<1%	<1%
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%
Upperclassman	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%
Sexual Assault Hotline	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
The Offender	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	<1%

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.

## Willingness to Use Resources to Help Deal With Sexual Assault

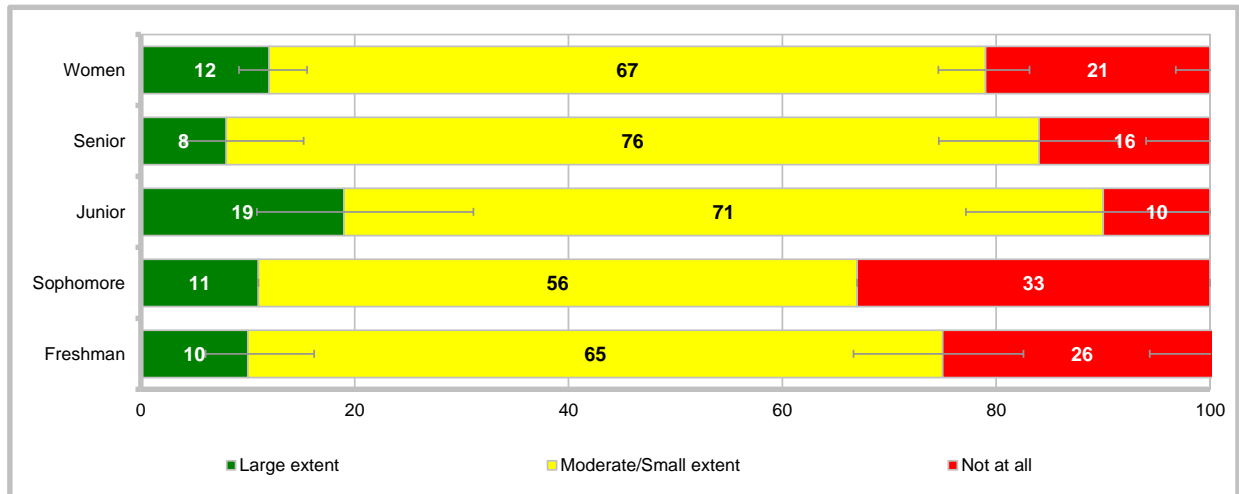
The Academy has made many resources available to students who have experienced unwanted sexual contact or other unwanted gender-related behaviors. Whether these experiences happened while a student was at the Academy or prior to entering the Academy, these resources are intended to help students deal with traumatic life experiences. In *2014 SAGR*, students were asked the extent to which they would be willing to use these resources. As in previous sections, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Findings from this section help inform future treatment and training efforts. These questions are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Students Who Would Read Information Online

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 58, overall, more than one-tenth (12%) of USMMA women indicated to a *large extent* willingness to read information online about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little more than one-fifth (21%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 58.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q53a

Percent of all women

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

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

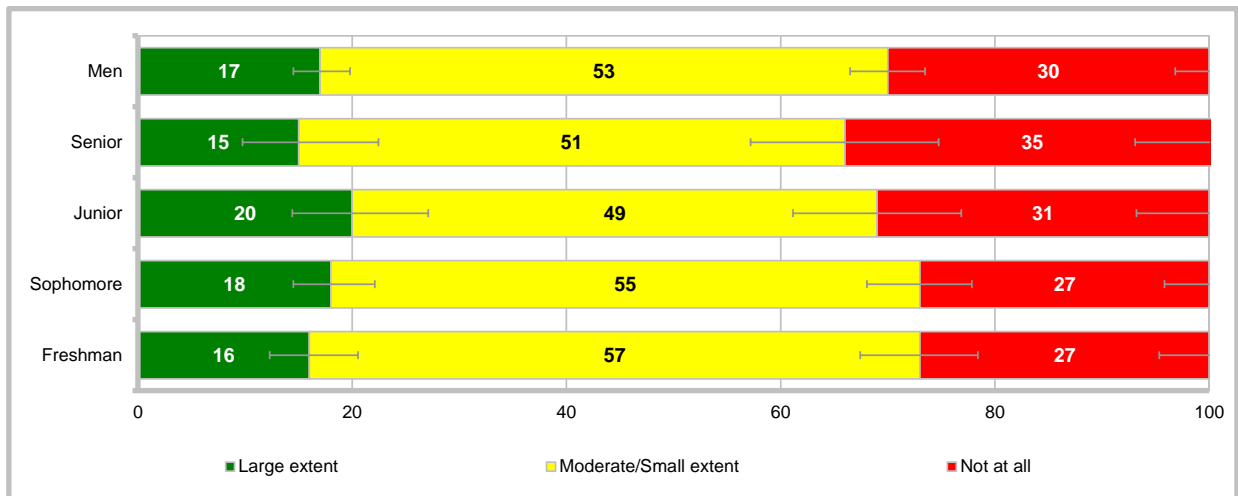
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (33%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences *not at all*, whereas junior women (10%) were less likely.

### USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 59, overall, less than one-fifth (17%) of USMMA men indicated to a *large extent* willingness to read information online about the impact of prior experiences, whereas less

than one-third (30%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 59.**  
***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year***



SAGR 2014 Q53a  
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±9%

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

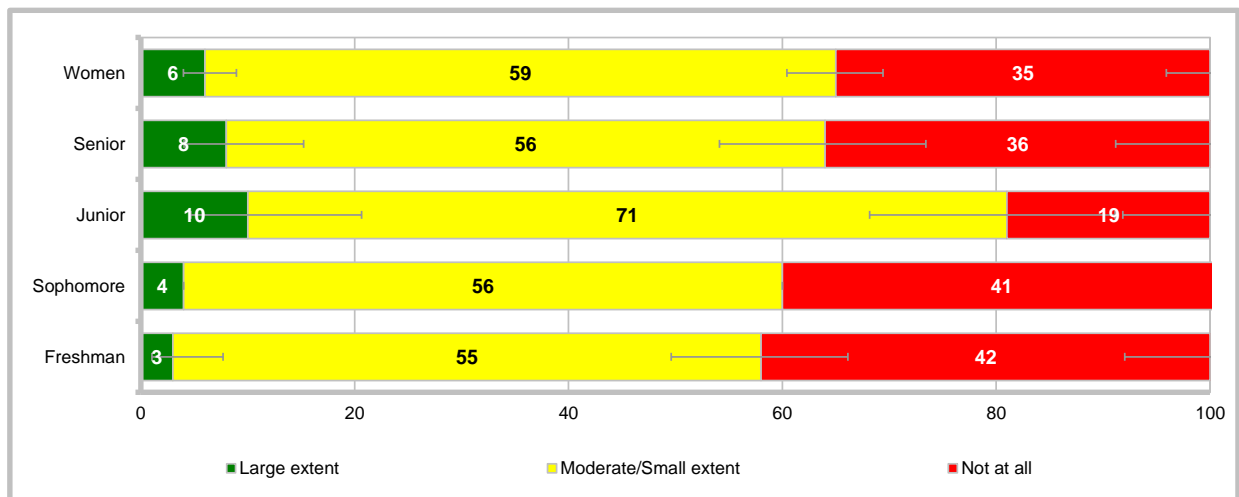
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## USMMA Students Who Would Participate in an Online Seminar

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 60, overall, 6% of USMMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one-third (35%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 60.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q53b

Percent of all women

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

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

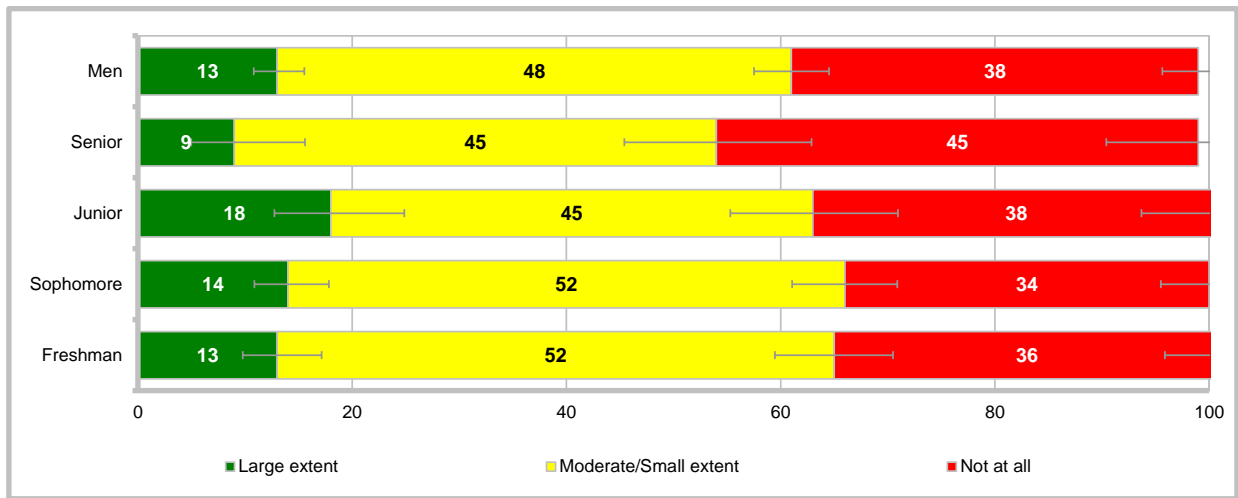
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (41%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas junior women (19%) were less likely.

### USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 61, overall, 13% of USMMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas more

than one-third (38%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 61.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q53b  
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±9%

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

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

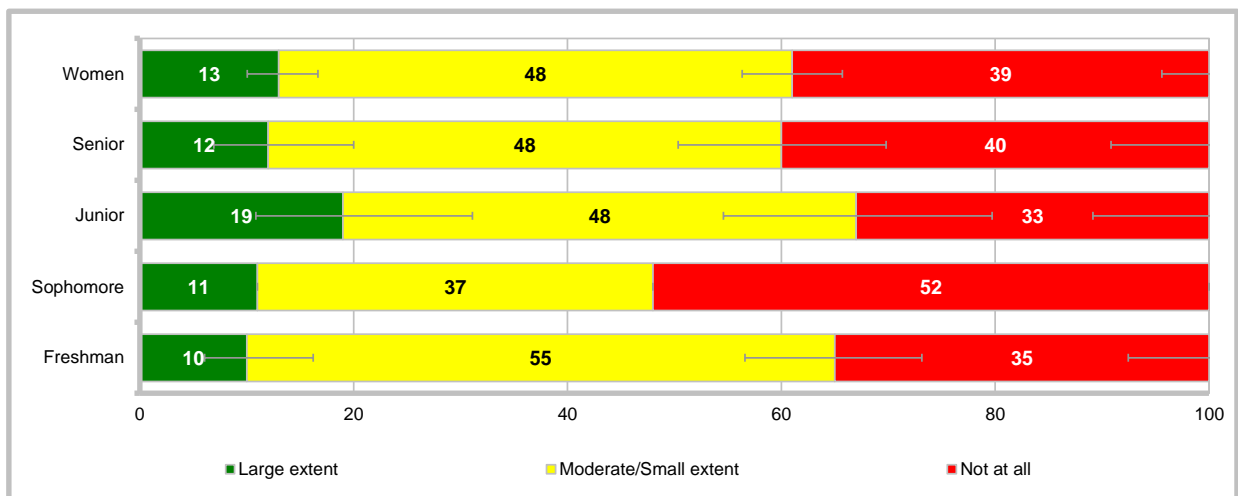
## USMMA Students Who Would Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 62, overall, 13% of USMMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences, whereas nearly four-tenths (39%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 62.**

*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q53c  
Percent of all women

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

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

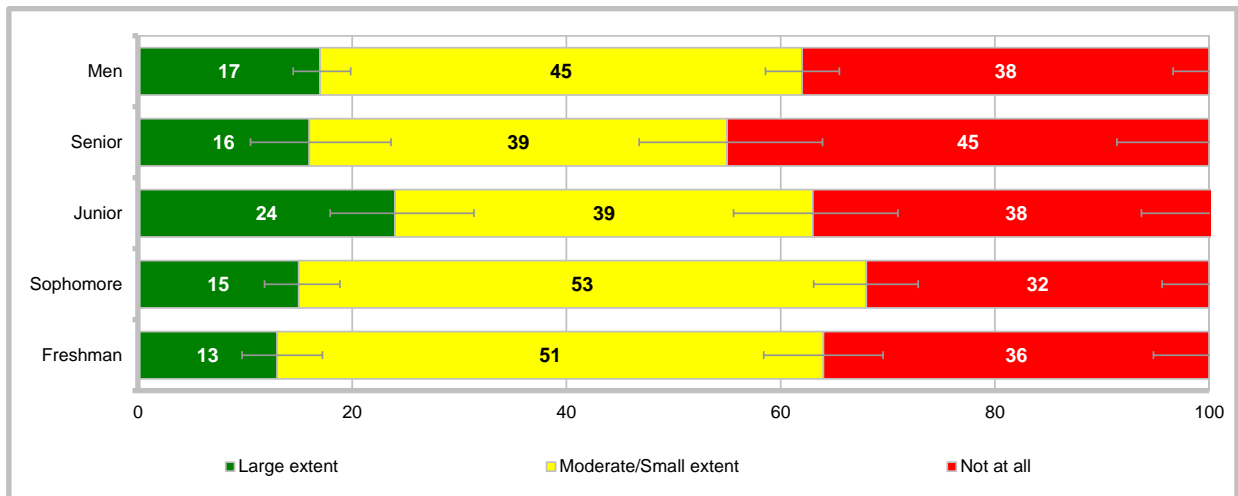
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (52%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences compared to women in the other class years.

### USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 63, overall, less than one-fifth (17%) of USMMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the

impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one-third (38%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 63.**  
***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year***



SAGR 2014 Q53c  
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±9%

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

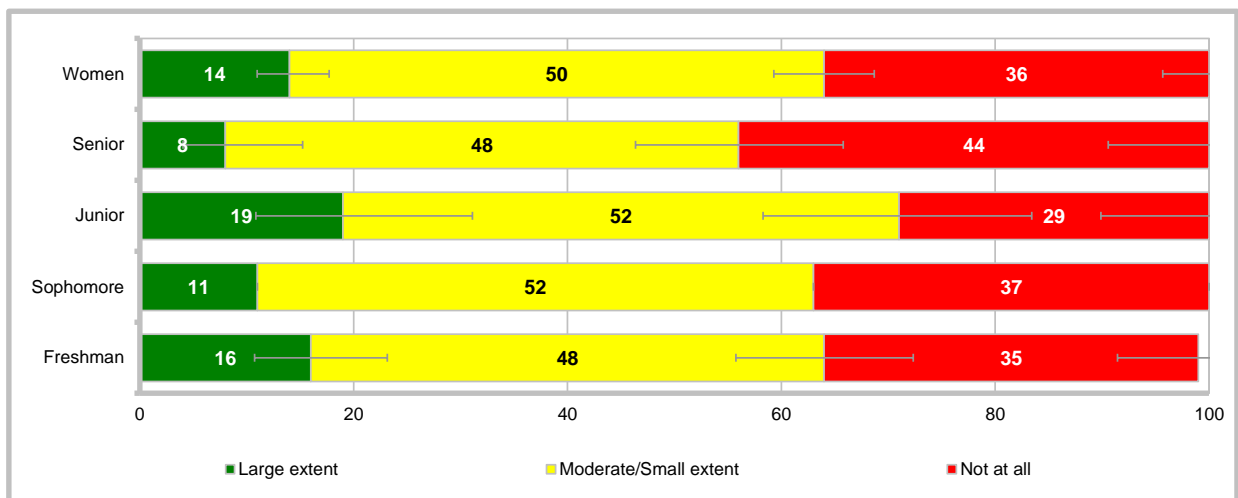
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, junior men (24%) were more likely to indicate they would to a *large extent* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore men (32%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences compared to men in the other class years.

## USMMA Students Who Would Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 64, overall, 14% of USMMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one-third (36%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 64.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q53d  
Percent of all women

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

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

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA women between class years.

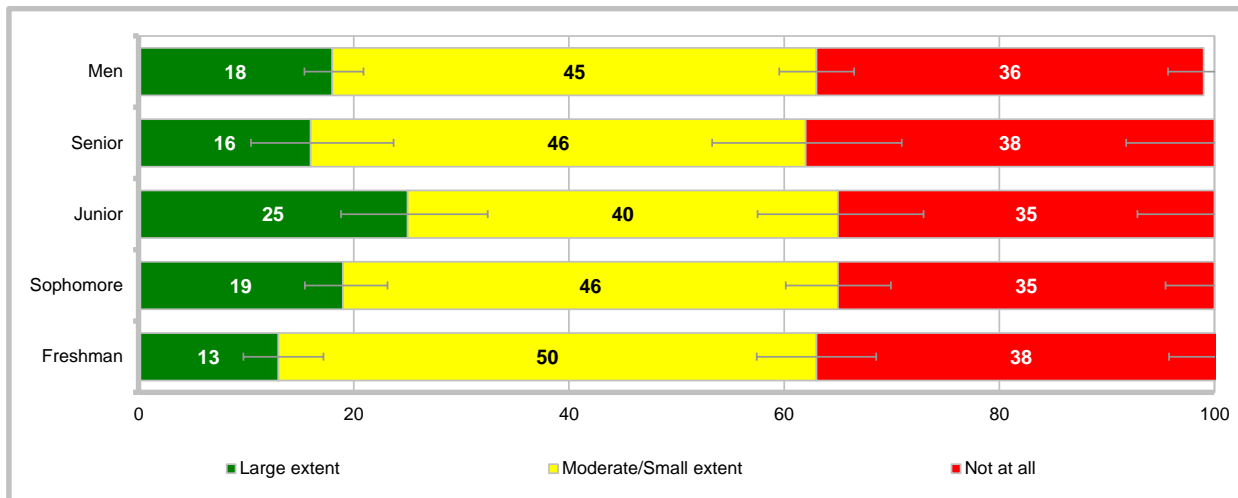
### USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 65, overall, less than one-fifth (18%) of USMMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the



impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one-third (36%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Figure 65.**  
***Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year***



SAGR 2014 Q53d

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 9\%$

Percent of all men

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

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman men (13%) were less likely to indicate they would to a *large extent* be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

## Assessment of Progress

As a gauge of progress, students were asked if sexual assault and sexual harassment had become more or less of a problem at their Academy since they became a student. Specific breakouts follow.

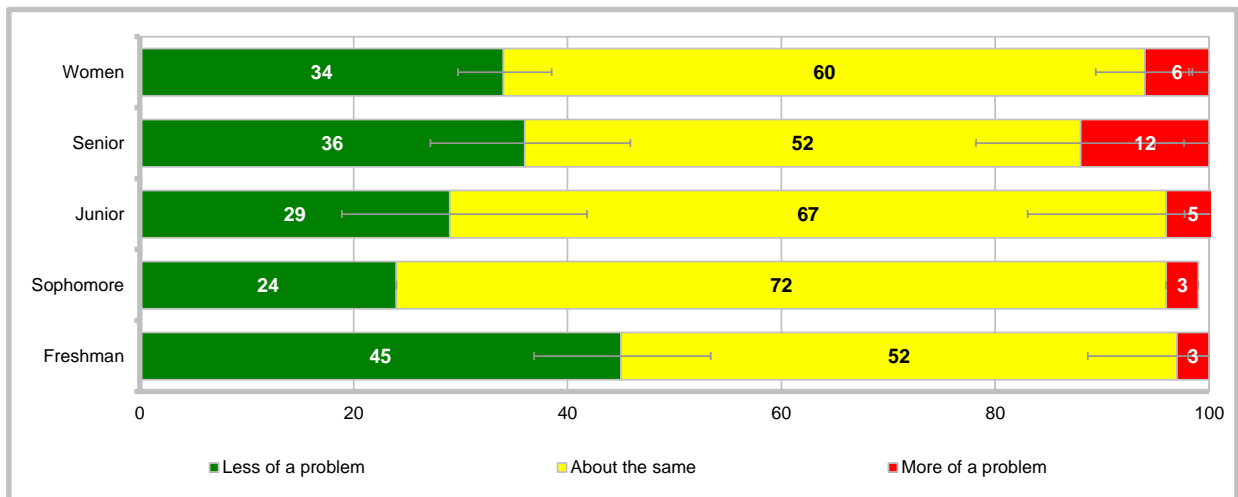
## Sexual Harassment as More or Less of a Problem at USMMA

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 66, overall, more than one-third (34%) of USMMA women indicated that sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas fewer (6%) indicated *more of a problem*.

**Figure 66.**

*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q54

Percent of all women

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

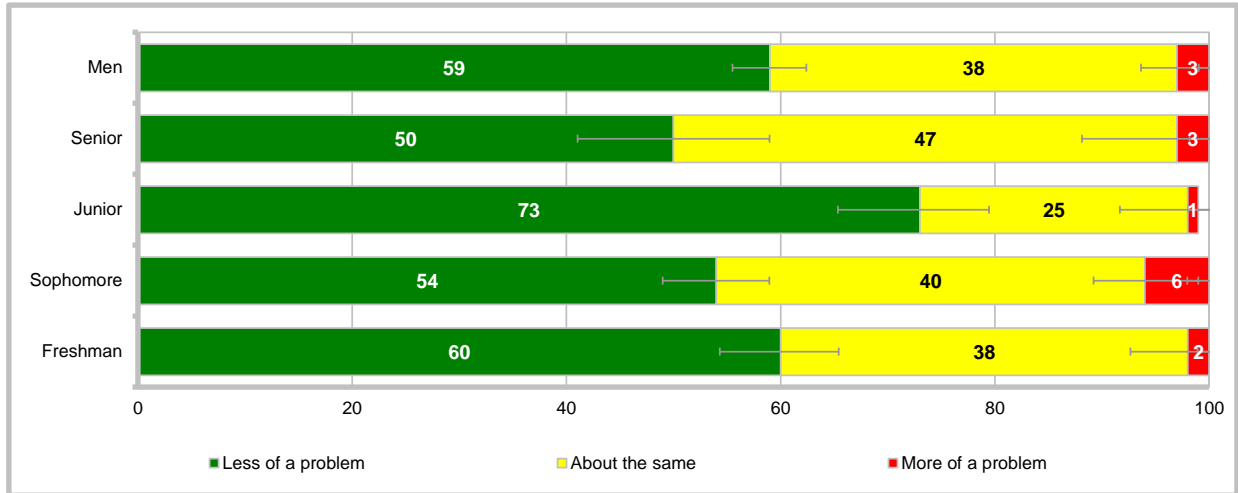
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Less of a problem.** In 2014, freshman women (45%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas sophomore women (24%) were less likely.
- **More of a problem.** In 2014, senior women (12%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 67, overall, the majority (59%) of USMMA men indicated that sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated *more of a problem*.

**Figure 67.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q54

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 2\%$  to  $\pm 10\%$

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

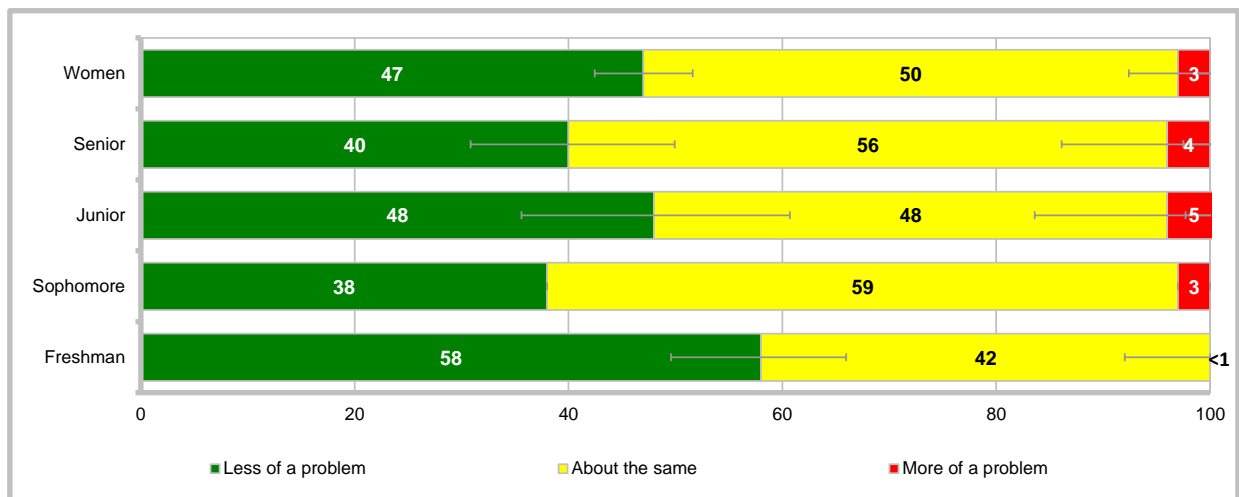
- **Less of a problem.** In 2014, junior men (73%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas senior men (50%) were less likely.
- **More of a problem.** In 2014, sophomore men (6%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* compared to men in the other class years.

## Sexual Assault as More or Less of a Problem at USMMA

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 68, overall, less than half (47%) of USMMA women indicated that sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated *more of a problem*.

**Figure 68.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q55

Percent of all women

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

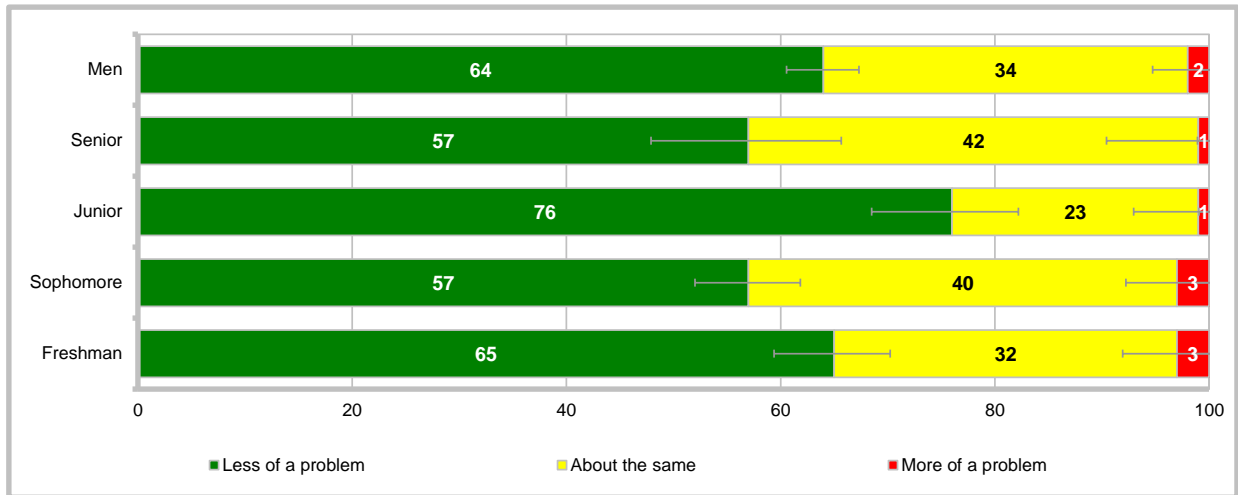
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Less of a problem.** In 2014, freshman women (58%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas sophomore women (38%) were less likely.
- **More of a problem.** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate sexual assault has become *more of a problem* compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 69, overall, less than two-thirds (64%) of USMMA men indicated that sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated *more of a problem*.

**Figure 69.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q55

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 2\%$  to  $\pm 10\%$

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

- **Less of a problem.** In 2014, junior men (76%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas sophomore men (57%) were less likely.
- **More of a problem.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.

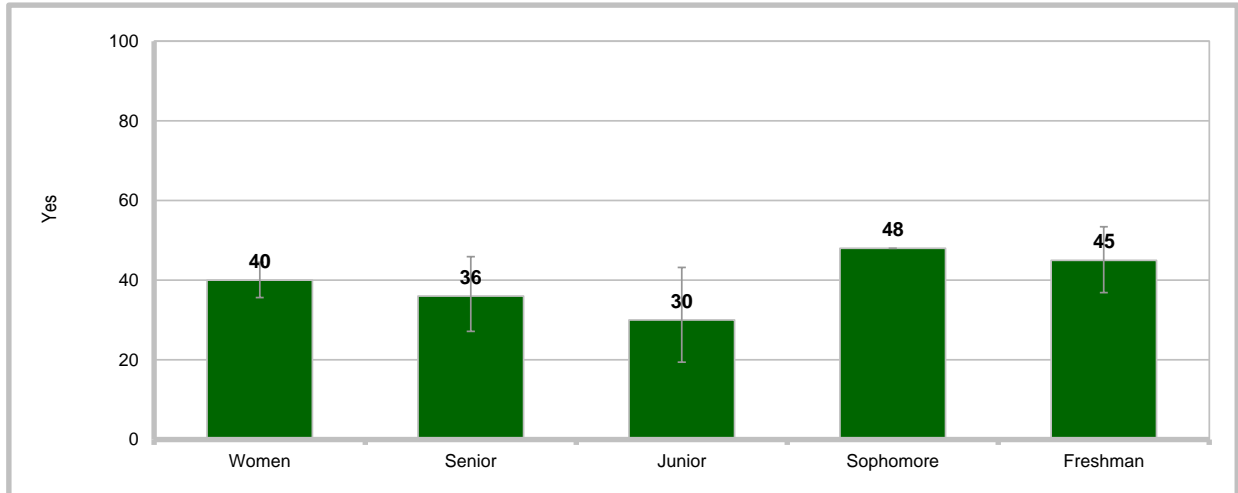
## Survey Burden

Survey data provide valuable information to USMMA leadership for assessing the effectiveness of programs addressing new issues. During the administration of the 2014 SAGR surveys and at other times, the RSSC team has heard that Academy students are over-surveyed both with internally and externally generated surveys. This can result in excess burden on the students if it occurs too often or if surveys appear redundant. To gauge the impact, 2014 SAGR asked if students had taken other surveys during the past APY on similar topics. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 70, overall, 40% of USMMA women indicated they had taken similar surveys since June 2013.

**Figure 70.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q57a  
Percent of all women

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

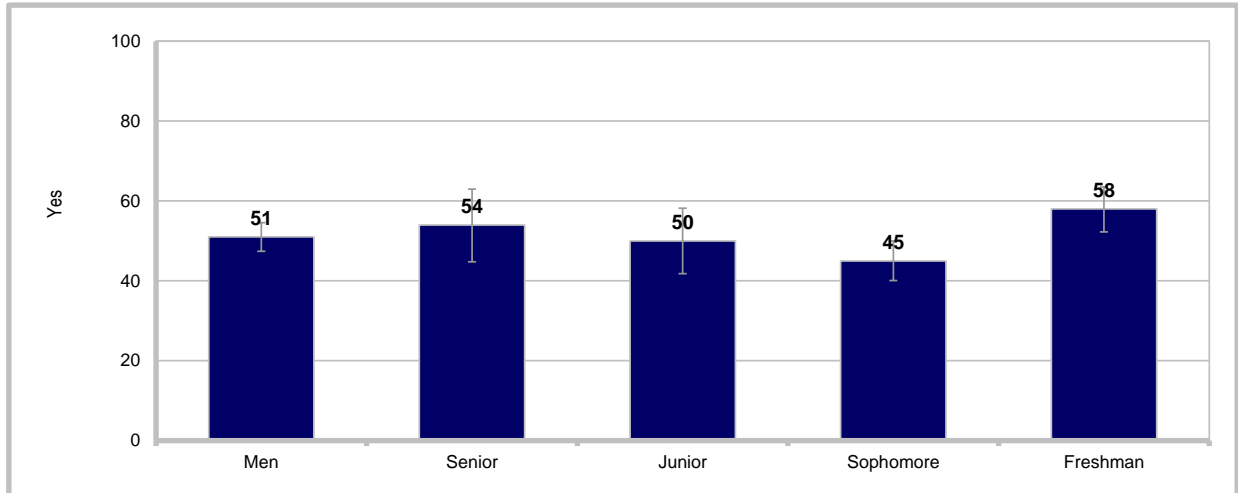
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, sophomore women (48%) were more likely to indicate they had taken similar surveys since June 2013 compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 71, overall, more than half (51%) of USMMA men indicated they had taken similar surveys since June 2013.

**Figure 71.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year*



SAGR 2014 Q57a

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from  $\pm 4\%$  to  $\pm 10\%$

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

- In 2014, freshman men (58%) were more likely to indicate they had taken similar surveys since June 2013, whereas sophomore men (45%) were less likely.





## CHAPTER 8: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

This chapter examines Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training 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. To assist in the evaluation of SAPR training at the Academy, *2014 SAGR* contains items to assess respondents' understanding of procedures for preventing and reporting incidents of sexual assault and their views of the effectiveness of the training in reducing or eliminating these behaviors at their Academy. This chapter examines results from those items.

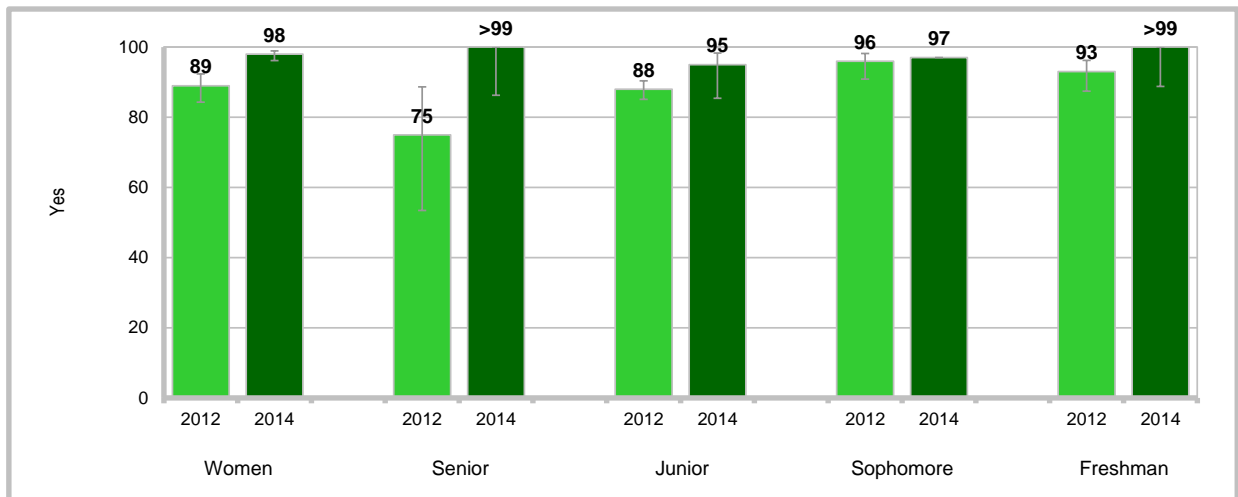
### Sexual Assault Training

To measure the frequency of sexual assault training, students were asked if they received sexual assault training since June 2013 and whether it was effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault. This section begins with an overall assessment of the percentage of students who received training. Specific breakouts follow.

#### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 72, overall, the vast majority (98%) of USMMA women indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (9 percentage points higher than 2012).

**Figure 72.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q4b  
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 22\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

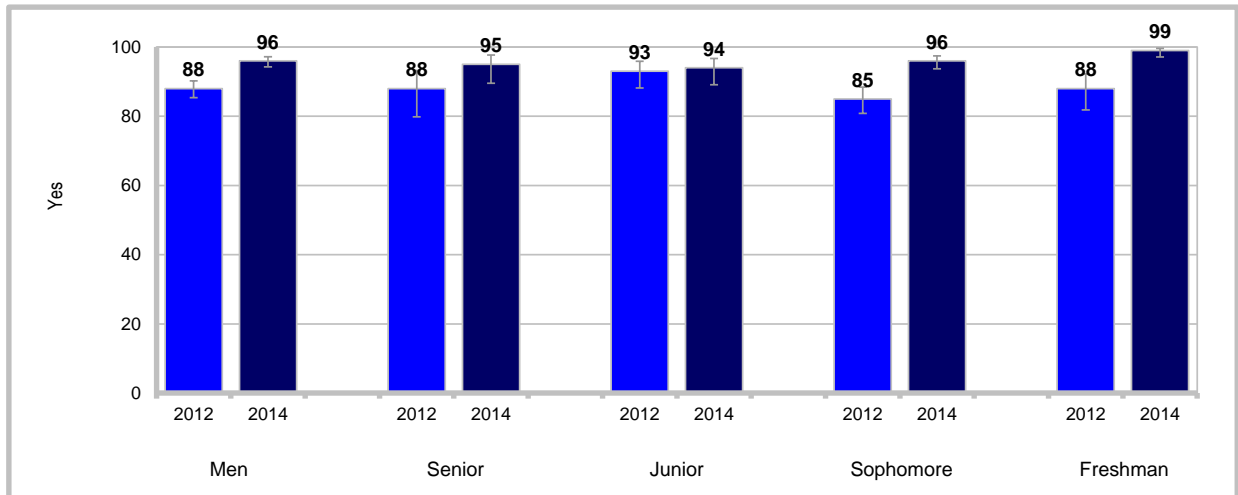
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2014 for senior women (25 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior and freshman women (both 7 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman women and senior women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 73, overall, the vast majority (96%) of USMMA men indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (8 percentage points higher than 2012).

**Figure 73.**

*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Percent of all men

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

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2014 for sophomore men and freshman men (both 11 percentage points higher than 2012).

- In 2014, freshman men (99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training compared to men in the other class years.

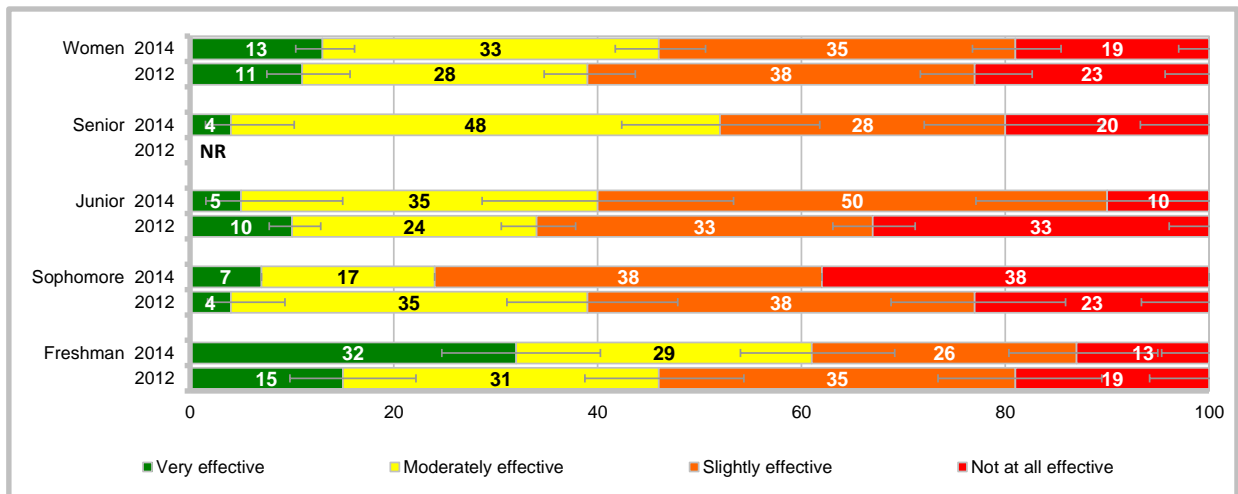
## Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

To measure the effectiveness of sexual assault training, those students at the Academy who had received training in sexual assault since June 2013 were asked whether they believed the training they received 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. Specific breakouts follow.

### USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 74, 13% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA women who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas a little less than one-fifth (19%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

**Figure 74.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Percent of women who had training on sexual assault

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

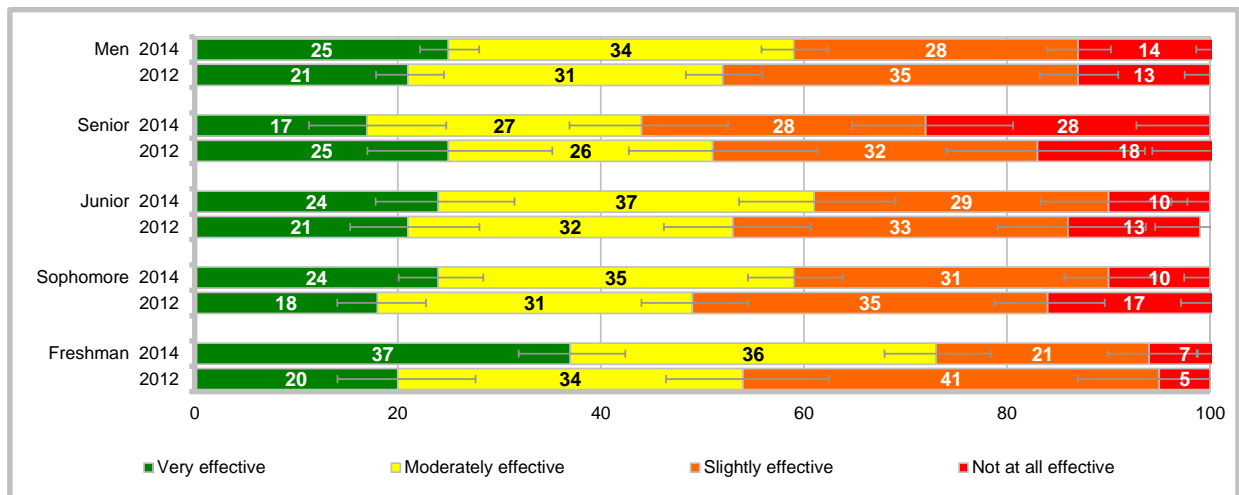
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (32%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior women (4%), junior women (5%), and sophomore women (7%) were less likely.
- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for junior women (23 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (38%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas junior women (10%) and freshman women (13%) were less likely.

### USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 75, one-quarter (25%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA men who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 14% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

**Figure 75.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±11%

Percent of men who had training on sexual assault

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for freshman men (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (37%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior men (17%) were less likely.
- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2014 for sophomore men (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (28%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas sophomore men (10%) and freshman men (7%) were less likely.

## Sexual Harassment Training

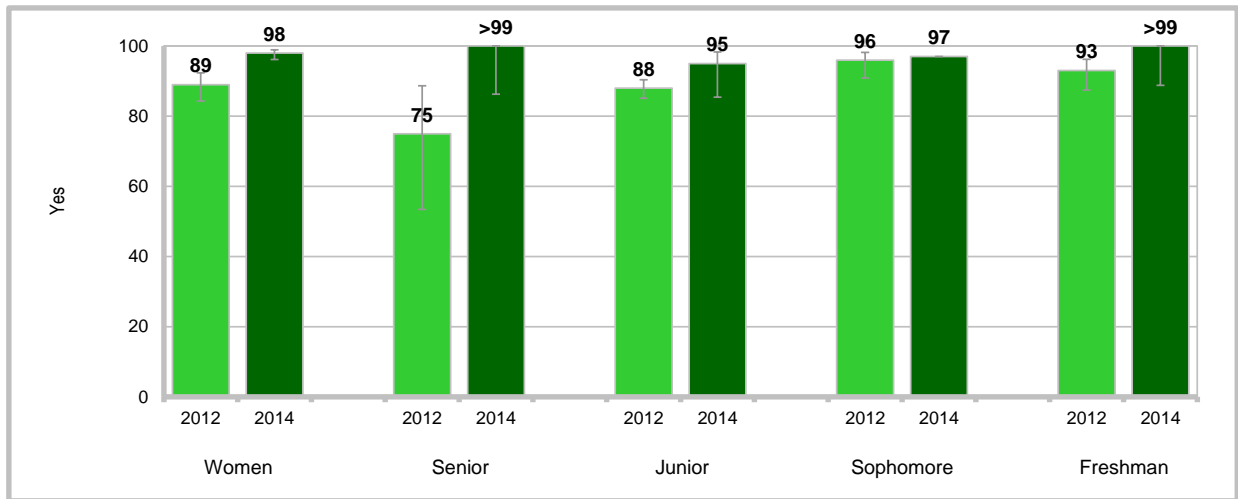
Students were asked whether they had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 and, if so, whether the training was effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment. This section begins with an overall assessment of the percentage of students who received training. Findings from this section can inform future programs and trainings to prevent sexual harassment at the Academy. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 76, overall, the vast majority (98%) of USMMA women indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (9 percentage points higher than 2012).

**Figure 76.**

*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q4a  
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 22\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

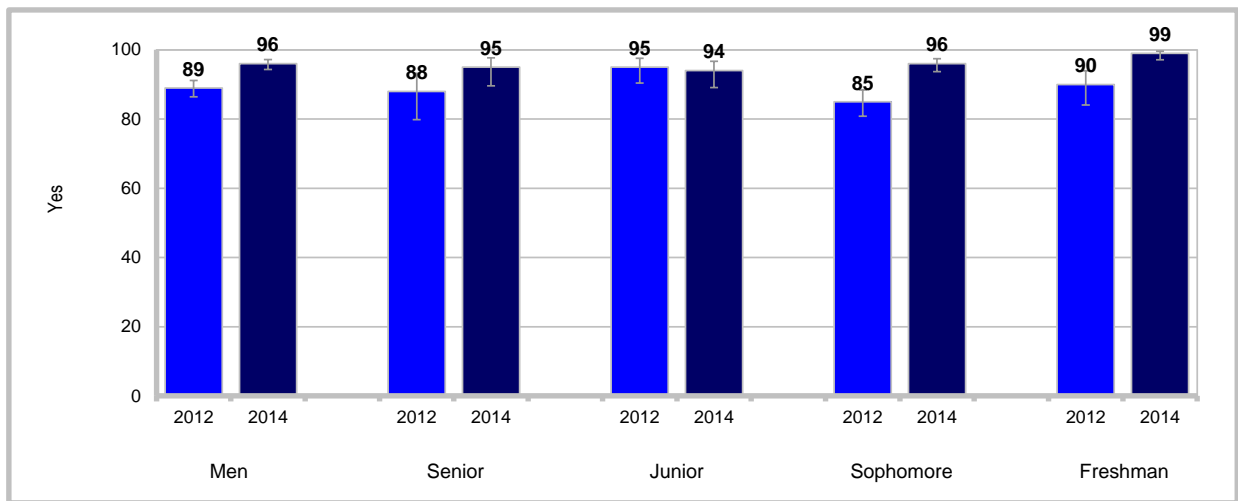
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2014 for senior women (25 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior and freshman women (both 7 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman women and senior women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training compared to women in the other class years.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 77, overall, the vast majority (96%) of USMMA men indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (7 percentage points higher than 2012).

**Figure 77.**

**Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year**



SAGR 2014 Q4a  
Percent of all men

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

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (11 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (9 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman men (99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training compared to men in the other class years.

## Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training

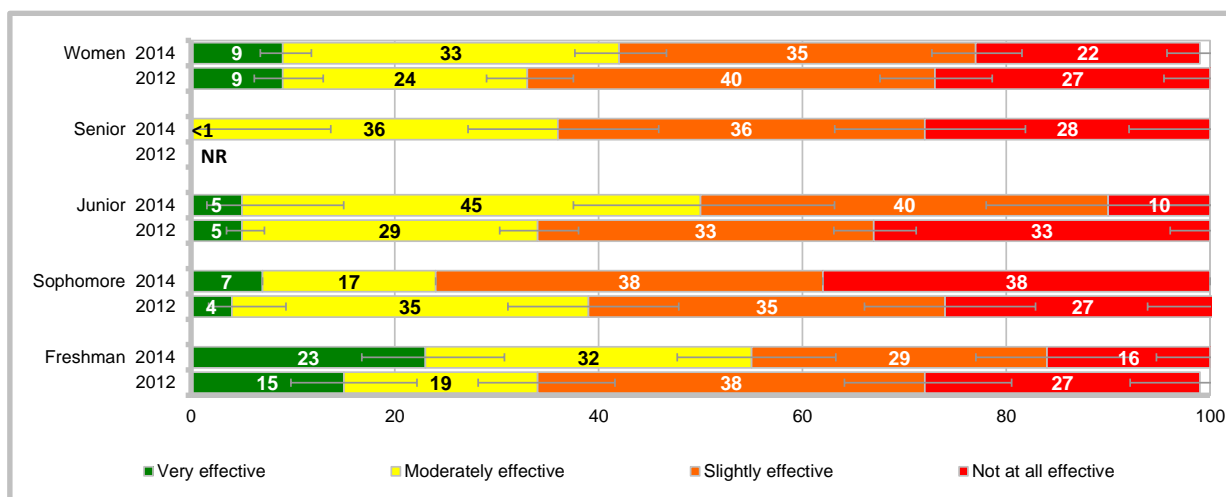
To measure the effectiveness of sexual harassment training, students who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013, were asked whether the training they received was effective in reducing/preventing the incidence of sexual harassment at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was very effective, moderately effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective in achieving this result. Findings from this section can help the Academy

by gauging whether the provided training was effective and inform future programs and trainings to prevent sexual harassment at each Academy. Specific breakouts follow.

## USMMA Women

As seen in Figure 78, 9% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMMA women who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 22% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

**Figure 78.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±14%

Percent of women who had training on sexual harassment

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA women, by class year, are as follows:

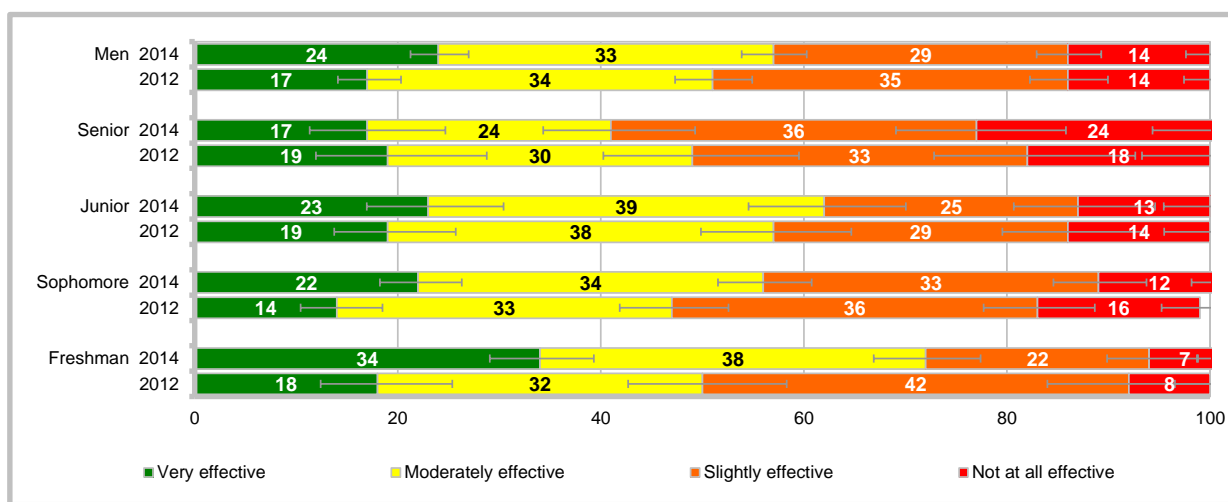
- Very effective.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (23%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for junior women (23 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (38%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas junior women (10%) and freshman women (16%) were less likely.



## USMMA Men

As seen in Figure 79, a little less than one-quarter (24%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) of USMMA men who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 14% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

**Figure 79.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year*



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3\%$  to  $\pm 11\%$

Percent of men who had training on sexual harassment

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (8 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (16 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (34%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior men (17%) were less likely.
- Not at all effective.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior men (24%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman men (7%) were less likely.

## Helpfulness of Training

Students were asked whether their training was personally helpful in stopping someone from attempting to sexually assault or sexually harass them or in intervening to stop sexual assault or sexual harassment. They were also asked if it was helpful in understanding how to report sexual assault and sexual harassment and how the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault works. These questions are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts follow.

### USMMA Women

As seen in Table 39, of those USMMA women who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment* (86%), *understand how to report sexual assault* (85%), and *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (79%). A little more than half indicated it helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment* (52%); one-third (33%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*; a little more than one-quarter (27%) indicated it helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*; and a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 39.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year*

Helpfulness of Training					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	86	83	95	81	86
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	85	83	95	77	86
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	79	79	84	69	82
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	52	67	42	39	56
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	33	35	25	8	58
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	27	13	25	20	50
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	24	17	20	8	50
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±4-7	±10-14	±11-19	±1	±8-14

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

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

- ***Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.*** In 2014, junior women (95%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment*, whereas sophomore women (81%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.*** In 2014, junior women (95%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault*, whereas sophomore women (77%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.*** In 2014, sophomore women (69%) were less likely to indicate their training helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.*** In 2014, senior women (67%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*, whereas sophomore women (39%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.*** In 2014, freshman women (58%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*, whereas sophomore women (8%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.*** In 2014, freshman women (50%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*, whereas senior women (13%) and sophomore women (20%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.*** In 2014, freshman women (50%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*, whereas sophomore women (8%) were less likely.

## USMMA Men

As seen in Table 40, of those USMMA men who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault* (83%), *understand how to report sexual harassment* (82%), and/or *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (78%); less than one half (44%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*; more than one-third (38%) indicated it helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*; more than one-quarter indicated their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them* (28%) and/or *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them* (27%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to 2012 are not possible.

**Table 40.**  
*Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year*

Helpfulness of Training					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	83	75	84	87	85
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	82	77	83	87	83
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	78	64	85	82	84
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	44	30	54	52	44
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	38	20	45	48	41
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	28	18	33	30	36
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	27	18	31	32	29
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±4-5	±9-11	±8-11	±5-7	±5-8

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

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

- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.** In 2014, sophomore men (87%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault*, whereas senior men (75%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMMA men between class years.
- **Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman men (84%) were more likely to indicate their training

helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault*, whereas senior men (64%) were less likely.

- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.*** In 2014, sophomore men (52%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*, whereas senior men (30%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.*** In 2014, sophomore men (48%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*, whereas senior men (20%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.*** In 2014, senior men (18%) were less likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.*** In 2014, senior men (18%) were less likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them* compared to men in the other class years.



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**Appendix A.  
2014 Service Academy Gender Relations  
Survey**





RCS: DD-P&R(AR) 2198  
Exp: 03/28/18

## 2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey



### Department of Defense Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP)

#### PRIVACY ADVISORY

This survey is anonymous, does not collect or use personally identifiable information, and responses are not retrievable by personal identifier. In order to better protect your privacy, do not include information that may identify you when completing write-in responses. 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. Your responses will be aggregated and will provide senior Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, or Department of Transportation officials a benchmark to track sexual assault/harassment trends over time. These aggregated findings will also be reported to Congress and may be published by the Defense Manpower Data Center in professional journals or presented at conferences, symposia, or scientific meetings. Completing this survey is voluntary. There will be no attempt to trace responses back to the respondent. There is no penalty for not responding or skipping questions; however, maximum participation is encouraged so that the data will be complete and representative.

**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 SA-Survey@mail.mil.

#### COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

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

- Place an "X" in the appropriate box or boxes.

RIGHT



WRONG



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

CORRECT ANSWER



INCORRECT ANSWER



**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

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

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

**2. Are you... ?**

- Male
- Female

**3. What is your Class year?**

- 2014
- 2015
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018

**EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

**4. In your opinion, how effective was the training you received since June 2013 in actually reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as... Mark one answer for each item.**

	Does not apply; I have not had training	Not at all effective	Slightly effective	Moderately effective	Very effective
a. Sexual harassment? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Sexual assault? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**5. Did the training you received since June 2013 help you personally... Mark one answer for each item.**

	Does not apply/Don't know	
	Yes	No
a. Stop someone from attempting to sexually assault you? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Stop someone from sexually harassing you? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Intervene to prevent a sexual assault? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Intervene to prevent sexual harassment? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Understand how to report sexual assault? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Understand how to report sexual harassment? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**6. In your opinion, how effective were each of the following speakers in helping you understand issues related to sexual assault? Mark one answer for each item.**

	Does not apply; I have not heard this speaker	Not at all effective	Slightly effective	Moderately effective	Very effective
a. Sex Signals (Catharsis Productions) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Hook Up (Catharsis Productions) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. May I Kiss You? (Mike Domitrz) ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. No Zebras, No Excuses (Steve Thompson, M.S.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. One-in-Four (Men's Program) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Green Dot Program (Dorothy Edwards, Ph.D.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Date Rape or Drunk Sex (Brett Sokolow, J.D.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Sex Offenders, Service Members, and You: Leadership Beyond the Obvious (Russell Strand – CID Investigator) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. What About You?/You Deserve to be Here (Veraunda Jackson, Esq.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The Unknown Conspirator (Anne Munch, J.D.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Frank: The Undetected Rapist (David Lisak, Ph.D.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Let's Talk About It (Kelly and Becca) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**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. High-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting sexual assault? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Potential scrutiny by the media makes victims less likely to come forward to report sexual assault? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Potential negative reaction from Academy peers makes victims less likely to report sexual assault? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Women "cry rape" to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. "Victim blaming" occurs (i.e., holding a victim partly or entirely responsible for a sexual assault)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. A victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Your cadet/midshipman leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Your <u>commissioned officers</u> (AOCs, TACs, Company Officers) set good examples in their own behavior and talk? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Your <u>non-commissioned officers</u> (AMTs, TAC NCOs, SELs) set good examples in their own behavior and talk? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**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.**

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Cadet/midshipman leaders .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cadets/midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**8. Continued.**

	Yes	No	Don't know
d. Non-commissioned officers or senior/ chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Academy senior leadership (e.g., Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/ Deputy Commandant, Dean) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Military/uniformed academic faculty .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Civilian academic faculty .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Athletic staff (e.g., coaches, trainers) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**STALKING AND/OR OTHER UNWANTED BEHAVIORS**

**9. Since June 2013, how often has someone assigned to your Academy, including students and military/uniformed/civilian personnel, engaged in the following unwanted and uninvited behaviors? Mark one answer for each item.**

	Never	Almost never	Sometimes	Fairly often	Very often
a. Followed or spied on you in public areas (e.g., in the library or while off Academy grounds) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Spied on you in private areas (e.g., watched you while you were changing clothes or showering) ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Showed up at places where you were even though he/she had no reason to be there (e.g., athletic practices) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Left unwanted items for you to find (e.g., gifts or other items) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Stood outside or hung around your dorm room or classroom even though he/she had no reason to be there .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Vandalized or tampered with your belongings .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Took personal items that belonged to you .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Took your picture or videotaped you without your consent .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Sent you unsolicited personal messages (e.g., e-mails, text messages, photos, sexting, instant messages, notes, or letters) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Made unsolicited personal phone calls to you .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Other .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. How many of the behaviors listed in Question 9, which 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.

**Since June 2013, how often have you been in situations involving persons assigned to your Academy, including students and military/uniformed/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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms? ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Treated you "differently" because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you?....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

12. Continued.

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
g. Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No"?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
p. Implied better leadership positions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
q. Displayed images that made you feel uncomfortable (e.g., pornography, gender disparaging cartoons, images on a computer screen/TV)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
r. Directed verbal insults against you as part of hazing or initiation rites? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s. Other unwanted gender-related behavior? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 21

14. Did the incidents you experienced since June 2013 involve...? **Mark one.**

- The same offender(s) in all incidents
- The same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all
- Different offender(s) in each incident
- Offender(s) identity was unknown

**GENDER-RELATED SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT**

15. If you experienced situations in Question 12 since June 2013, pick the one situation that had the greatest effect on you. Which of the following categories best describe(s) the behavior(s) in the situation? **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item below that describes the situation.**

	Yes	No
a. Sexist Behavior (e.g., mistreated you or exposed you to language/behaviors that conveyed offensive or condescending gender-based attitudes).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Crude/Offensive Behavior (e.g., exposed you to language/behaviors/jokes of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing to you).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Unwanted Sexual Attention (e.g., someone attempted to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you, even though you objected).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Sexual Coercion (e.g., bribed or threatened you in exchange for sexual favors/cooperation).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Other .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

16. Who was the offender(s) in this situation? **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year than me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year as me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year than me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command than me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Academy civilian faculty or staff.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/ DOT.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Unknown person.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

17. Did the offender(s) do similar actions to others?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

18. Did you discuss/report this situation with/to any authority or organization?

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 20

If you responded "Yes," to whom did you discuss/report this situation? Please indicate position or title, not name (e.g., Cadet commander, AOC/TAC/Company Officer, SARC, EO Officer, SHARP Officer).

Please print.

19. What actions were taken in response to your discussing/reporting the incident? **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. The situation was corrected.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. My situation was/is being investigated.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. I was kept informed of what actions were being taken.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. I was encouraged to let it go or tough it out.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. My situation was discounted or not taken seriously.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Action was taken against me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I was ridiculed or scorned.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Some other action was taken.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. I don't know what happened.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**GO TO QUESTION 21**

20. What were your reasons for not discussing/reporting this situation? **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. I thought it was not important enough to report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. I did not know how to report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. I felt uncomfortable making a report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. I took care of the problem myself by avoiding the person who harassed me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. I took care of the problem myself by confronting the person who harassed me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. I took care of the problem myself by forgetting about it and moving on.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I did not think anything would be done.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. I thought reporting would take too much time and effort.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. I thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. I feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. I did not want people talking or gossiping about me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. I thought it would hurt my reputation and standing.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. I did not want to hurt the offender's career.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. I did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT**

21. **Since June 2013, 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 46

22. **Since June 2013, how many separate incidents of each behavior did you experience? Mark the number of incidents for each behavior.**

	Did not experience	More than one	One
a. Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Other.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

23. **Did the incidents you experienced since June 2013 involve...? Mark one.**

- The same offender(s) in all incidents  
 The same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all  
 Different offender(s) in each incident

24. Did any of these incidents since June 2013 involve... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Hazing or some form of initiation rites? ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Horseplay or locker room behavior?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone placing his/her genitalia on you (e.g., "tea-bagging")? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Someone getting even with you for something you did?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Someone showing off for others or being dared to do it to you?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT**

25. If you experienced situations or behaviors in Question 21 since June 2013, tell us about the one situation that had the greatest effect on you.

What did the person(s) do during this situation? Mark one answer for each behavior.

	Did this	Did not do this
a. Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

26. Where did the incident take place? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event (e.g., a sports team trip, conference, or club event).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Off Academy grounds while on leave.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Some other location off Academy grounds.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

27. When did the situation occur? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. During normal duty hours.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. On leave.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. During summer experience/training/sea duty.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. On exchange to another Academy.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. Who was the offender(s) in this situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year than me.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year as me.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year than me.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command than me.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Academy civilian faculty or staff.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Unknown person.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. 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

30. What, if any, was your relationship with the offender(s) in this situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Someone you were currently dating.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Someone you had previously dated.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone you had a casual sexual relationship with (e.g., hooked up with).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Someone you knew from class or other activity.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Someone you had just met.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. A stranger.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



31. Did you experience something to make you believe the offender(s) used drugs to knock you out and/or incapacitate you (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)? **Mark one.**

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

32. Had either you or the offender(s) been drinking alcohol before the assault? **Mark one.**

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

33. Had either you or the offender(s) been using drugs before the assault? **Mark one.**

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

34. Did the offender(s)... **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. Threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Threaten to harm you if you did not consent?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Use some degree of physical force (e.g., holding you down)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

35. Did any of the offender(s)... **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. Sexually harass you <u>before</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Stalk you <u>before</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Sexually assault you (i.e., sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) <u>before</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Sexually harass you <u>after</u> this situation? ..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Stalk you <u>after</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Sexually assault you (i.e., sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) <u>after</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

36. 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?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. You think about leaving your Academy?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Your academic performance suffer?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

37. Did you report this situation to any military authority or organization?

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 43

If you responded "Yes," to whom did you report this situation? Please indicate position or title, not name (e.g., Cadet commander, AOC/TAC/ Company Officer, SARC, Victims' Advocate, SHARP Officer).

Please print.

DoD provides two types of official 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.

38. Did you make an official report? **Mark one.**

- Yes, I made a restricted report
- Yes, I made an unrestricted report
- Yes, I made a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report
- No official report was made
- I don't recall what type of official report I made



**39. Did you experience any of the following actions in response to your reporting the incident to a military authority or organization? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	No	Yes
a. My situation was/is being investigated.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. I was kept informed of what actions were being taken.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. I was encouraged to let it go or tough it out .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. My situation was discounted or not taken seriously .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. I was ridiculed or scorned.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. I experienced professional retaliation from Academy leadership (e.g., loss of privileges, denied promotion).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I experienced professional retaliation from cadet/midshipman leadership (e.g., loss of respect, resistance to my authority).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. I experienced social retaliation from fellow cadets/midshipmen (e.g., ignored by peers, blamed for the situation).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. I experienced administrative actions (e.g., placed on a medical or legal hold, transferred).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. I experienced discipline for infractions/ violations (e.g., underage drinking, fraternization, or other collateral misconduct).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**40. What were your reasons for reporting the situation to any military authority or organization? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	No	Yes
a. Prevent the offender from entering the Service .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Stop the offender from hurting me again..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Stop the offender from hurting others.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Seek justice.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. It was the right thing to do .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Seek help dealing with an emotional incident.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Punish the offender.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Discourage other potential offenders.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Identify a fellow cadet/midshipman who is acting inappropriately .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Seek closure on the incident.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Seek medical assistance .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Seek mental health assistance.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Stop rumors by coming forward.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. Other .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

**41. How long after the situation occurred did you report it? Mark one.**

- Within 24 hours ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 44
- 2 to 3 days
- 4 to 10 days
- 11 to 30 days
- 31 to 365 days
- More than 365 days

**42. Why did you delay reporting the situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	No	Yes
a. Did not realize at first that the situation was a crime.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Had to figure out how to report .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional (e.g., medical personnel, chaplain, mental health counselor, Safe Helpline) before deciding to report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Waited until I felt safe from the offender...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Waited until I could reach a specific authority (e.g., my chaplain, my doctor, my commander).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Decided to report after receiving training or a briefing on sexual assault.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Researched sexual assault before deciding to report .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Was in a location where I could not contact an authority.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Other .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**GO TO QUESTION 44**

**43. 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.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. I did not know how to report .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. I felt uncomfortable making a report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. I took care of the problem myself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted me .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. I took care of the problem myself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted me.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. I took care of the problem myself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I did not think anything would be done .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

43. Continued.

	Yes	No
h. I knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. I thought I would not be believed.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. I thought reporting would take too much time and effort.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. I thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. I feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. I did not want people talking or gossiping about me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. I feared I or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
p. I felt shame/embarrassment.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
q. I thought I would be blamed for the assault.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
r. I thought it would hurt my reputation and standing.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s. I did not want to hurt the offender's career.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
t. I did not want anyone to know.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
u. I did not think my report would be kept confidential.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
v. I did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
w. I did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
x. None of the above.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

- Yes
- No

45. In retrospect, if there is anyone who you would have preferred to discuss the situation with as you were making your decision to report or not, please describe who you would have preferred to consult with in making your decision. Please indicate position or title, not name (e.g., Cadet commander, AOC/TAC/ Company Officer, EO Officer, SHARP Officer).

Please print.

**GO TO QUESTION 48**

**REACTION TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

46. If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, would you be likely to... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Trust the Academy to protect your privacy?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Trust the Academy to ensure your safety following the incident?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Trust the Academy to treat you with dignity and respect?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

47. If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, and you chose to make a **RESTRICTED REPORT**, to whom would you feel most comfortable making that report? **Restricted reporting** is for victims who want information and to receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation of the assault. *Specify the recipient of the report in the box below.*

Please print.

48. If you were to experience sexual harassment in the future, to whom would you feel most comfortable making that report? *Specify the recipient of the report in the box below.*

Please print.

49. Since June 2013 did you observe a situation where you believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur?

- Yes
- No ⇨ GO TO QUESTION 51

50. Which one of the following actions best describes your response to the situation? **Mark all that apply.**

- I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation
- I asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help
- I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation
- I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation
- I asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation
- I told someone in a position of authority about the situation
- I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action
- I decided to not take action

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

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

**PRIOR EXPERIENCES**

52. Prior to June 2013, did you ever experience any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone...

- 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, before entering the Academy or Preparatory School
- Yes, after entering the Academy or Preparatory School
- No

53. The Academy has resources available to help people deal with sexual assault. To what extent would you be willing to... **Mark one answer for each item.**

	Not at all/Not applicable	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors? ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Meet with a counselor or health care professional?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

◆

**54. In your opinion, has sexual harassment become more or less of a problem at your Academy since you became a student?**

Less of a problem

About the same

More of a problem

**55. In your opinion, has sexual assault become more or less of a problem at your Academy since you became a student?**

Less of a problem

About the same

More of a problem

**56. In your opinion, what more could the Academy do to improve sexual assault prevention and response?**

Please print.

**57. The Academy relies on survey information to guide policies and programs. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? *Mark one answer for each item.***

	Strongly disagree				
	Disagree				
	Neither agree nor disagree				
	Agree				
	Strongly agree				

a. I have taken other surveys since June 2013 on the same topics as this survey .....

b. I would be willing to take this survey online .....

**58. If you have comments or concerns that you were not able to express in answering this survey, please enter them in the space provided. Any comments you make on this questionnaire will be kept confidential, and no follow-up action will be taken in response to any specifics reported. Your feedback is useful and appreciated.**

Please print.

◆



**Appendix B.  
Frequently Asked Questions**



## Frequently Asked Questions

### Frequently Asked Questions

2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)

Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC)

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) has been conducting surveys of gender-related issues at the Military Service Academies (MSAs) since 2005. The U. S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) was first surveyed in 2012. RSSC uses scientific state of the art statistical techniques to draw conclusions from populations within the purview of the Department of Defense (DoD), such as active duty, Reserve components, and MSAs. To construct estimates for the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)*, RSSC used complex weighting procedures to ensure accuracy of estimates to the MSA populations. The following details some common questions about our methodology as a whole and the *2014 SAGR* specifically.

#### ***B.1.1 What was the population of interest for the 2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)?***

The population of interest for the *2014 SAGR* consisted of all midshipmen at USMMA in class years 2014 through 2017. The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey except students who were on exchange from another Academy or were foreign exchange students. Students on exchange from another Academy were excluded because, while they could not participate in the survey at their home Academy, the statistical weighting at their home Academy accounted for them in their population estimates. Foreign exchange students were excluded because they are not members of the USMMA population. This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted gender-related behavior.

The survey frame, representing the population of students at each Academy, consisted of 936 students (136 women and 800 men) students. Surveys were completed by 537 students (108 women and 429 men), yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents of 60% (82% for women and 56% for men).

#### ***B.1.2 What was the survey question used to measure Unwanted Sexual Contact?***

Below is the measure of unwanted sexual contact for the 2012 and 2014 *SAGR* surveys administered at USMMA. Respondents were asked to indicate “Yes” or “No” to the following question:

*Since June 2013, 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?*

***B.1.3 The term "Unwanted Sexual Contact" (USC) does not accurately represent the categories of crime in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Why is this? Is USC different than "sexual assault?"***

The measure of USC used by the 2014 SAGR is "behaviorally based." That is, the measure is based on specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The estimates created for the USC rate reflect the percentage of active duty members who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ.

The term "unwanted sexual contact" and its definition was created in collaboration with DoD legal counsel and experts in the field to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program. Although guidance from the DoD SAPR program does not apply to USMMA, the behaviors described in the DoD SAPR program were used to derive questions in 2014 SAGR that apply to USMMA. The vast majority of respondents are not likely to know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of "sexual assault," "aggravated sexual contact," and "forcible sodomy" described in Articles 120 and 125, UCMJ. As a result, the term "unwanted sexual contact" was created so that respondents could read the definition provided and readily understand the behaviors covered by the survey. There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact that result: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). While these unwanted behaviors are analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the complex legal elements of a crime when being victimized by an offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to categorize accurately which offense they experienced would not be productive. The terms, questions, and definitions of USC have been consistent throughout all of the SAGR surveys to provide DoD with reliable data points across time.

In 2014, RAND Corp. conducted the 2014 *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* independently from DoD. For this effort, researchers fielded two version of the survey: one using the USC question and one using a newly constructed crime victimization item aligned with the specific legal definitions of sexual assault and abusive sexual contact as delineated in the UCMJ. Using both measures, and weighting up to the full population for both (see B.1.4 for more on methods used for weighting), they found the estimated rate using the USC

question and the estimated rate using a sexual assault crime index were not significantly different.<sup>80</sup>

#### ***B.1.4 RSSC uses “sampling” and “weighting” for their scientific surveys. Why are these methods used and what do they do?***

Simply stated, sampling and weighting allows for data, based on a sample, to be generalized accurately up to the total population. This methodology meets industry standards used by government statistical agencies including the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Agricultural Statistical Service, National Center for Health Statistics, and National Center for Education Statistics. RSSC subscribes to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).<sup>81</sup>

#### ***B.1.5 Were sampling and weighting used in the 2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)?***

The 2014 SAGR was a census of all women and men at USMMA. That is, the survey was offered to all students, male and female. For that reason, sampling from the population was not necessary. However, even though all were offered a survey, not all students took the survey for a number of reasons (e.g., conflicts in schedules, refusal to participate, etc.). In order to ensure our estimates are generalizable to all students, RSSC uses weighting to represent accurately the full population. Data were weighted, using an industry standard process, to reflect the population of students at USMMA as of April 2014. 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. The weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics.

#### ***B.1.6 Does crime data typically fluctuate over time as we see in the Service Academy Gender Relations results?***

As we continue to survey this population (USMMA and the other Service Academies), we will gain a better understanding of the trends that exist within this population and what leads to fluctuations. In general, these types of surveys often see similar fluctuations, however, over time the visual impact of these fluctuations are less dramatic.

#### ***B.1.7 Some of the estimates provided in the report show “NR” or “Not Reportable.” What does this mean?***

The estimates become “Not Reportable” when they do not meet the criteria for statistically reliable reporting. This can happen for a number of reasons including high variability or too few

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<sup>80</sup> Morral, A. R., Gore, K. L., & Schell, T. L. (Eds.). (2014). *Sexual assault and sexual harassment in the U.S. military: Volume 1. Design of the 2014 RAND military workplace study*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

<sup>81</sup> AAPOR’s “Best Practices” state that, “virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in statistical theory and the theory of probability” ([http://aapor.org/Best\\_Practices1/4081.htm#best3](http://aapor.org/Best_Practices1/4081.htm#best3)). RSSC has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using stratified random sampling for 20 years.

respondents. This process ensures that the estimates we provide in our analyses and reports are accurate within the margin of error.

**Appendix C.**  
**Statistical Methodology Report**







Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)

**2014 Service Academy Gender  
Relations Survey: U.S. Merchant  
Marine Academy**

**Statistical Methodology Report**



**2014 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS  
SURVEY: U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY:  
STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY REPORT**

**Dr. Fawzi Al Nassir, Mr. Jeffrey Schneider, and Mr. David McGrath  
DMDC-RSSC**

**Defense Manpower Data Center  
Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center  
4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 04E25-01, Alexandria, VA 22350-4000**

**2014 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS  
SURVEY: U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY:  
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Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) is indebted to numerous people for their assistance with the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR 2014)*, which was conducted on behalf of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD[P&R]). The survey program is conducted under the leadership of Dr. Paul Rosenfeld, Director, Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC).

Logistics for the survey were arranged by Mike DiNicolantonio, SRA International, Inc. Service Academy officials contributing to the development and administration of this survey included: RDML Susan Dunlap and CDR Andrew McCarthy (U.S. U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.)

DMDC-RSSC's Survey Design, Analysis, and Operations Branch, under the guidance of Dr. Elizabeth P. Van Winkle, Deputy Branch Chief, is responsible for the development of questionnaires in the survey program. The lead survey design analysts were Dr. Lindsay Rock, Senior Scientist, and Dr. Paul Cook, SRA International, Inc.

DMDC-RSSC's Statistical Methods Branch, under the guidance of Mr. David McGrath, Branch Chief, is responsible for developing the sampling and weighting methods used in the survey program and survey database construction and archiving. Dr. Fawzi Al Nassir, SRA International, Inc., supervised the sampling and weighting processes supported by senior statistician, Owen Hung, SRA International, Inc., and Jeffery Schneider. Data Recognition Corporation (DRC) performed data processing and editing.

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# **2014 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY: U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY: STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY REPORT**

## **Introduction**

The *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 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 the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA). Previous assessments in this series were survey based, with the first conducted in 2004 by the Department of Defense (DoD) Inspector General (IG). Responsibility for subsequent assessments was transferred to the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) which conducted surveys in 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012, and focus groups in 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013.

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA), the only Federal Military Academy within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), is not required to participate in the assessments codified by U.S. Code 10. However, USCGA officials requested that they be included, beginning in 2008, in order to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. USCGA was surveyed under the authority of U.S. Code 14 Section 1.

USMMA, within the Department of Transportation (DOT), is not congressionally required to participate in the assessments under NDAA 2007. However, USMMA officials requested they be included, beginning in 2012, in order to evaluate and improve the programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment.

This report describes sampling and weighting methodologies for the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey for U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (2014 SAGR-USMMA)*. The first section describes the design and selection of the sample. The second section describes weighting. The final section describes the calculation of response rates, location rates, and completion rates for the full sample and for population subgroups. Information about administration of the survey and detailed documentation of the survey datasets is found in the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey: U.S. Merchant Marine Academy: Administration, datasets, and codebook* (DMDC, 2014).

## **Sample Design and Selection**

### **Target Population**

The 2014 SAGR-USMMA target population represented all eligible students at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA). The sampling frame consisted of 936 students drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC by USMMA for class years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. The sampling frame excludes foreign nationals and students who left the Academy.

### **Sample Design and Survey Administration**

The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* was a census of males and females, i.e., all eligible students in the USMMA were selected with certainty. The final sample (population) was 936 midshipmen consisting of 800 males and 136 females. The sample excludes both foreign nationals and students who left USMMA. The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* survey administration took place on three separate fielding occasions: May, August and November of 2014. The separate fielding's were necessary due to the USMMA midshipman responsibilities of spending time at sea and follow-up administrations were necessary to administer the survey to all students. Questionnaires were returned by 761 midshipmen (639 males, 122 females). Table 1 shows the distribution of midshipmen at the USMMA by gender and class year.

Table 2 shows total eligible respondents by gender and class year.

### **Treatment of Missing Data**

Because the survey is administered anonymously, DMDC-RSSC needed to impute a midshipman class year if a respondent chose not to answer question 3 in Figure 1:

**Figure 1.**  
**Question 3**

<p>3. What is your Class year?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2014</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2015</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2016</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2017</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2018</p>
---

For the *2014 SAGR-USMMA* four returned surveys were missing class year that could not be immediately resolved. DMDC imputed the class year by using proportional allocation. The class year imputations were as follows: one male was imputed as Class of 2017 complete response, one male as Class of 2017 incomplete response, one male as Class of 2015 incomplete response, and one male was imputed as class of 2014 incomplete response.

**Table 1.**  
*USMMA Population by Gender and Class Year*

Gender / Class year	USMMA May Survey	USMMA August Survey	USMMA November Survey	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>936</b>
Gender				
Male	594	108	98	800
Female	107	17	12	136
Class Year				
2014 Male	209	0	0	209
2014 Female	33	0	0	33
2015 Male	92	108	0	200
2015 Female	15	17	0	32
2016 Male	110	0	98	208
2016 Female	18	0	12	30
2017 Male	183	0	0	183
2017 Female	41	0	0	41

**Table 2.**  
*USMMA Eligible Respondents by Gender and Class Year*

Stratification Variable	USMMA May Survey	USMMA August Survey	USMMA November Survey	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>761</b>
Gender				
Male	474	72	93	639
Female	98	12	12	122
Class Year				
2014 Male	142	0	0	142
2014 Female	30	0	0	30
2015 Male	74	72	0	146
2015 Female	15	12	0	27
2016 Male	100	0	93	193
2016 Female	18	0	12	30
2017 Male	158	0	0	158
2017 Female	35	0	0	35

### **Weighting**

Analytical weights for the 2014 SAGR-USMMA were created to account for varying response rates among genders and class year. Sampling weights defined as the inverse of the selection probabilities took the value one (1) because the 2014 SAGR-USMMA survey was a census and then were adjusted for nonresponse. DMDC-RSSC formed eight (8) nonresponse



adjustment cells using the cross classification of gender (2) and class year (4). Nonresponse adjustment factors ranged from 1.00 to 1.72.

**Disposition Codes**

First, final disposition codes were assigned for weighting based on eligibility for the survey and completion of the survey questionnaire. Except for foreign nationals, all USMMA midshipmen were deemed eligible for this survey. Execution of the weighting process and computation of response rates both depend on this classification.

Final disposition codes were determined and we calculated weights for the number of complete eligible respondents, which requires the respondent to complete 50% of questions and answer the two critical questions. Critical questions are defined by any item in question 12 and by answering question 21 in the 2014 SAGR-USMMA questionnaire (Appendix A). Final disposition codes for the 2014 SAGR-USMMA are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3.**  
*Case Dispositions for Weighting*

<b>Disposition code</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Breakdown</b>
Eligible, complete respondents	Survey Return	Survey returned with critical items completed and at least 50% of items completed	537
Eligible, incomplete respondents	Survey Return	Survey returned with critical items not completed or at least 50% of items not completed	224
Survey Not returned	Difference between Master Student Roster and Survey Returns	Student checked in but failed to turn in a survey.	137
Student Not located	Not able to locate the student.	Student failed to check in.	38
<b>Total</b>			<b>936</b>

**Complete Eligible Cases for Weighting**

Table 4 shows the total number of eligible cases for weighting by gender, and class year.

**Table 4.**  
***USMMA Complete Eligible Respondents by Gender and Class Year***

Stratification Variable	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>
Gender	
Male	429
Female	108
Class Year	
2014	107
2015	111
2016	169
2017	150

***Nonresponse Adjustments and Final Weights***

The sampling weights for *2014 SAGR-USMMA* took the value of one (1) because it was a census. The sample weights were adjusted for nonresponse in two steps within eight cells formed by the cross classification of gender (two levels), and class year (four levels):

- Step 1: Adjust weights for nonresponse as follows:
  - Transfer the weight of the 175 nonrespondents from the last two rows of Table 3 to the survey respondents 761 (both complete and incompletes). To create the adjustment factor, RSSC formed a ratio of the frame count divided by the survey respondents (both complete and incompletes) within each of the 32 cells.
- Step 2: Adjust weights for survey completion as follows:
  - Transfer the weight of the 224 incomplete survey responses to the 537 complete-eligible respondents (see Table 3 for counts).
  - To create the completion adjustment factor, RSSC formed a ratio of the complete eligible respondents (both complete and incompletes) divided by the complete respondents within each of the 8 cells.
  - RSSC calculated the final weight as the product of adjustment factors (ratios) in Steps 1 and 2.

The final weight for eligible respondents indicates the number of students that a complete respondent represents at USMMA with the same gender. For example, a male respondent at the USMMA represents 2.55 male students in the 2014 USMMA class. The final weights for the *2014 SAGR-USMMA* by gender are shown in Table 5.

**Table 5.**  
**Final Weights for 2014 SAGR-USMMA by Gender and Class Year**

Gender/Class Year	Final Weights
Male	
2014	2.55
2015	2.22
2016	1.50
2017	1.55
Female	
2014	1.32
2015	1.52
2016	1.00
2017	1.28

### **Statistical Testing-Multiple Comparisons**

When statistically comparing groups (e.g., Army vs. Navy estimates of satisfaction with the military), a statistical hypothesis whether there are no differences (null hypothesis) versus there are differences (alternative hypothesis) is tested. DMDC’s Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) uses Two-Independent Samples t-test for all of our statistical tests. The conclusions are usually based on the p-value associated with the test-statistic. If the p-value is less than the critical value then the null hypothesis is rejected. Any time a null hypothesis is rejected (conclude that estimates are significantly different), it is possible that this conclusion is incorrect. In reality, the null hypothesis may have been true, and the significant result may have been due to chance. A p-value of 0.05 means that there is a five percent chance of finding a difference as large as the observed result if the null hypothesis were true.

In survey research there is interest in conducting more than one comparison, i.e., conducting multiple comparisons. For example, 1) testing whether satisfaction among Army is the same as satisfaction of all other services, and 2) testing whether satisfaction among Navy is the same as satisfaction of all other services and so on. When performing multiple independent comparisons on the same data the question becomes: “Does the interpretation of the p-value for a single statistical test hold for multiple comparisons?” If 200 independent statistical (significance) tests were conducted at the 0.05 significance level, and the null hypothesis is actually true for all, 10 of the tests would be expected to be significant at the p-value < 0.05 level due to chance. These 10 tests would have incorrectly been concluded as statistically significant—known as false positives or false discoveries. When a single significance test is conducted, the error rate—the probability of false discoveries—is just the p-value itself. When more than one significance test is conducted, the probability of false discoveries increases. That is, the error rate will increase as the number of independent tests conducted increases, i.e., the more tests that are conducted the greater the number of false discoveries.

This problem is known in the statistical literature as the Multiple Comparisons problem. Therefore, it is important to control the false discoveries when performing multiple independent

tests to reach more accurate conclusions. Numerous techniques have been developed to control the false positive error rate associated with conducting multiple statistical testing (multiple comparisons). It should be noted that there is no universally accepted approach for dealing with the problem of multiple comparisons.

The method used to control for false discoveries for RSSC is known as False Discovery Rate correction (FDR) developed by Benjamini and Hochberg (1995). FDR is defined as the expected percentage of erroneous rejections among all rejections. The idea is to control the false discovery rate which is the proportion of "discoveries" (significant results) that are actually false positives. The approach can be summarized as follows:

- Determine the number of comparisons (tests) of interest, call it  $m$
- Determine the tolerable False Discovery Rate (FDR Rate), call it  $\alpha$
- Calculate the p-value for each statistical test
- Sort the individual p-values from smallest to largest and rank them, call the rank  $k$
- For each ranked p-value calculate the FDR-adjusted alpha (threshold) which is defined as  $\frac{k * \alpha}{m}$

Determine the cutoff that delineates statistically significant results from non-significant results in the sorted file as follows: Look for the maximum rank ( $k$ ) such that the ordered p-value is less than the FDR-adjusted alpha (i.e., look for the maximum  $k$  after which the p-value becomes greater than the threshold), call this maximum  $k$  the cutoff. Any comparison (p-value) with rank less than the cutoff is considered statistically significant.

DMDC-RSSC computed the FDR thresholds (FDR adjusted alpha) separately for the two types of comparisons—current year (the *2014 SAGR*) and trends (the *2014 SAGR* compared to the previous SAGR surveys). For both types of tests, DMDC-RSSC implemented the FDR Multiple Comparison corrections to control the expected rate of false discoveries (Type I errors) at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . For the current year estimates from the *2014 SAGR* (for all Service Academies: USMA, USNA, USFA, USCG, and USMMA), RSSC performed 31,281 separate statistical tests (e.g., racial/ethnic discrimination rates for men versus women). Of the 31,281 current year statistical tests, 13,018 were statistically significant. In addition, DMDC-RSSC performed another 39,603 separate statistical tests to compare estimates from the *2014 SAGR* to the *2012 SAGR* (i.e., trends). For trends, 17,676 of the 39,603 statistical tests were significant.

### **Response Rates**

Location, completion, and response rates were calculated in accordance with RR6 (AAPOR, 2011) from the standard definition published by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

Location, completion, and response rates were computed for the *2014 SAGR-USMAPS* as follows:

The location rate (*LR*) is defined as

$$LR = \frac{\text{located sample}}{\text{eligible sample}}$$

The completion rate (*CR*) is defined as

$$CR = \frac{\text{complete eligible responses}}{\text{located sample}}$$

The response rate (*RR*) is defined as

$$RR = \frac{\text{complete eligible responses}}{\text{eligible sample}}$$

Table 6 shows the calculations of the response rates. The final response rate is the product of the location rate and the completion rate.

Table 7 shows response rates by gender and class year. Note that because the sample design was a census, all students have a sampling weight of 1, and therefore unweighted and weighted response rates are the same.

**Table 6.**  
*Location, Completion, and Response Rates*

Type of Rate	Computation	Calculation	Rate (Percent)
Location (LR)	Located sample / Eligible sample	898 / 936	96
Completion (CR)	Complete eligible responses / Located sample	537 / 898	60
Response (RR)	Complete eligible responses / Eligible sample	537 / 936	57

**Table 7.**  
*Response Rates by Gender and Class Year*

<b>Gender/Class Year</b>	<b>Response Rates (Percent)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>
Male	54
2014	39
2015	45
2016	67
2017	64
Female	79
2014	76
2015	66
2016	100
2017	78

## References

- American Association for Public Opinion Research. (2011). *Standard definitions: Final dispositions of case codes and outcome rates for surveys (7<sup>th</sup> edition)*. AAPOR.
- Benjamini, Y., and Y. Hochberg. 1995. Controlling the false discovery rate: a practical and powerful approach to multiple testing. *J. Roy. Stat. Soc. B.* 57: 289-300.
- DMDC. (2014). 2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey: U.S. Merchant Marine Academy: Administration, datasets, and codebook. (Report No. 2014-018). Alexandria, VA: Author.

## **Appendix A**



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.

Since June 2013, how often have you been in situations involving persons assigned to your Academy, including students and military/uniformed/civilian personnel, where one or more of these individuals (of either gender)... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Often	Very often
a. Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Treated you "differently" because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No"? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Often	Very often
k. Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
p. Implied better leadership positions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
q. Displayed images that made you feel uncomfortable (e.g., pornography, gender disparaging cartoons, images on a computer screen/TV)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
r. Directed verbal insults against you as part of hazing or initiation rites?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s. Other unwanted gender-related behavior?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

21. **Since June 2013, 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?

2  Yes

1  No

22. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes"] **Since June 2013, how many separate incidents of each behavior did you experience? Mark the number of incidents for each behavior.**

	Did not experience		
	More than one		
	One		
a. <u>Sexually touched you</u> (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. <u>Attempted</u> to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. <u>Made you</u> have sexual intercourse.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. <u>Attempted</u> to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. <u>Made you</u> perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Other .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

25. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes"] **If you experienced situation(s) or behaviors in Question 21 since June 2013, tell us about the one situation that had the greatest effect on you.**

**What did the person(s) do during this situation? Mark one answer for each behavior.**

	Did this	
	Did not do this	
a. <u>Sexually touched you</u> (e.g., intentional touching, of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. <u>Attempted</u> to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. <u>Made you</u> have sexual intercourse.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Did this	
	Did not do this	
d. <u>Attempted</u> to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. <u>Made you</u> perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. <u>Other</u> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Defense Research, Surveys,  
and Statistics Center (RSSC)**





**Appendix D.  
Nonresponse Bias Study**







## 2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey: U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Nonresponse Bias Analysis Report

### Introduction

The Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) at the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) conducted two studies to assess the presence of nonresponse bias (NRB) in estimates from the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey: U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (2014 SAGR-USMMA)*.

The objective of this research was to assess the extent of NRB for the estimated rate of Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) rate that occurs at the U.S. Merchant Marine Service Academy (USMMA). The USC rate provides policy offices and the academy an estimate of the number of midshipmen who experienced this behavior. The level of NRB can vary for every question on the survey, but this analysis focused on USC.

NRB occurs when survey respondents are systematically *different* from the nonrespondents. NRB can occur with high or low survey response rates. However, the decrease in survey response rates in the past decade has resulted in a greater focus on the potential for NRB. This analysis is in line with U.S. government guidelines developed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that NRB analyses should be conducted when response rates are below 80% (OMB, 2006).

To assess the level of NRB in the *2014 SAGR-USMMA* the following two methods were used:

1. Evaluate the composition of survey respondents relative to the academy population. The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* was a census, where all eligible males and females were selected with certainty. The composition analysis was used to determine if observable characteristics (e.g., gender) for the survey respondents were similar to the academy population. **DMDC-RSSC found that the survey respondent composition was more similar to the survey population than typical DMDC surveys.**
2. Analyze item missing data for the USC question. The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* had several sensitive questions where respondents may drop-off due to the nature of the question. If there are spikes in the percentage of respondents who skip sensitive questions, this could indicate a form of NRB for which weighting may fail to account. **DMDC found that there was no spike in survey respondents who dropped off at the USC question.**

Three additional factors regarding the *2014 SAGR-USMMA* NRB:

1. The *SAGR* survey has significantly higher response rates than most military surveys due to the in-person mode of data collection. Response rates in Military surveys conducted in 2014 typically ranged between 20-30% while the *2014 SAGR-USMMA* response rate was

## USMMA Nonresponse Bias Report

57%. Although NRB can occur with any level of response rates, the high response rate reduces the likelihood of large NRB in *2014 SAGR-USMMA* estimates. The largest weight is 2.55, meaning that no survey respondent represented more than 1.55 students plus themselves in the survey estimates.

2. The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* was a completely anonymous survey and DMDC-RSSC had only two administrative variables: class year, and gender. While these are important administrative variables to use in an NRB analysis, the scope of this NRB analyses is limited relative to typical DMDC-RSSC NRB studies that use about 10 variables, such as the *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Nonresponse Bias Analysis Report* (DMDC, 2013-059).
3. The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* was often administered in large lecture halls where a relatively large group of students were gathered together. The impact of this method of data collection on both nonresponse and measurement error is unknown, and is an area of interest for future NRB research.

### 2014 SAGR-USMMA Survey Design

The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* survey was designed to track sexual assault and sexual harassment issues at the U.S. Merchant Marine Service Academy (USMMA). The final sample (population) was 936 midshipmen consisting of 800 males and 136 females drawn from student rosters provided to DMDC for class years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. The sampling frame excludes foreign nationals and midshipmen who left the Academy at the time of sampling. The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* was a census of males and females (all eligible students were selected with certainty). The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* survey administration took place on three separate fielding occasions: May, August and November of 2014. The separate fielding's were necessary due to the USMMA midshipmen responsibilities of spending time at sea and follow-up administrations were necessary to capture all midshipmen in the survey. DMDC-RSSC staff held sessions where Academy midshipmen gathered in common rooms to complete self-administered paper surveys. The statistical methodology report (DMDC, 2014-016) provides more details regarding the sampling, weighting, and variance estimation, and the tabulation volume (DMDC, 2014-023) provides details for the estimates by demographic groups.

### Respondent Composition Analysis

DMDC-RSSC evaluated the composition of the *2014 SAGR-USMMA* by exploring differences in administrative subgroups. Because the *2014 SAGR-USMMA* was a census, the population and the sample are the same. Differences between the compositions of survey respondents relative to the sampling frame on observable characteristics (e.g., gender) may provide concern that there are also differences on unobservable characteristics. Note that DMDC accounts for differences on observable characteristics during SAGR weighting, but can only account for unobservable characteristics (e.g., a prior USC experience) if they are correlated with observable characteristics.

Table 1 shows the composition of academy, class year, and gender by population, respondent /nonrespondent, and weighted estimates. Note that males represent 85% of the population but represent 93% of the nonrespondents (compare male percent in Column b and f). If this discrepancy

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were not accounted for, male respondents would be under-represented in the survey estimates. However, as can be seen from the weighted estimates, the weights adjust male respondents to exactly match the 85% of the population (Column h). Overall, the 2014 SAGR respondents and nonrespondents look more similar on the two available demographics than typical DMDC surveys. However, small differences occur where respondents tend to be more female, freshmen, and attend the USMMA academy. Column h shows that survey weighting effectively accounts for these observable characteristics. However it's important to note that survey weighting also reduces any biases associated with unobservable differences between survey respondents and the population that are correlated with these characteristics. The assessment of the composition of respondents relative to the population provides little evidence of NRB in 2014 SAGR-USMMA estimates.

**Table 1.**  
*2014 USMMA Population Composition*

Demographic	Population/Sample		Respondents		Nonrespondents		Weighted Estimates	
	Frequency (a)	Percent % (b)	Frequency (c)	Percent % (d)	Frequency (e)	Percent % (f)	Frequency (g)	Percent % (h)
<b>Class Year</b>								
2014	242	26	107	20	118	33	242	26
2015	232	25	111	21	117	32	232	25
2016	238	25	169	31	63	17	238	25
2017	224	24	150	28	63	17	224	24
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	800	85	429	80	337	93	800	85
Female	136	15	108	20	24	7	136	15
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>936</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup>The number of nonrespondents does not include 38 USMMA Academy students that were not able to be located.

### Drop-Off Macro

In this section DMDC analyzed item missing data for the USC questions to investigate the hypothesis that some respondents refuse to answer questions or quit the survey altogether (i.e., drop-off) because of the sensitivity of the questions. If the decision to refuse to answer the question is not random (i.e., those who avoid the USC question have different USC rates than complete respondents), then a source of NRB exists. We cannot directly test this hypothesis because the USC rate for respondents that avoid the question is unknown. However, we can examine item missing data to assess the NRB in the USC question.

The drop-off analysis shows the last question that a survey respondent answered on the survey. For example, if a respondent answered Q1 to Q10 and quit, the drop-off analysis would place the respondent in the frequency count at Q10. Drop-off analysis does not count for standard item missing data (e.g., a respondent skips one question (accidentally or on purpose) but returns to answer further questions). If a student answered Q1 to Q10, skipped to Q12 and answered questions 12 to 20, and

## USMMA Nonresponse Bias Report

then answered no further questions, the drop-off analysis would include the student in the frequency count for Q20.

It is important to caveat this analysis because the *2014 SAGR-USMMA* was administered on paper, respondents had the opportunity to flip through the survey if they wished, which could lead to atypical drop-offs or patterns that are hard to interpret. For instance, someone concerned about answering the USC question could drop-off at Q5 after flipping through the survey and seeing where the survey was headed. This may make the assessment of survey drop-offs difficult to interpret relative to typical DMDC surveys that use web administration and can confirm that respondents did in fact look at that question (active refusals).

The *2014 SAGR-USMMA* drop-offs are broken out by gender and displayed in Table 2. Table 2 shows that female drop-offs do not spike in any predictable pattern and respondents continue through the survey naturally, not dropping off among other sensitive questions. Male respondents however, drop off early on in the survey at much higher rates but also do not appear to be prone to sensitive question drops. When reading Table 2, note that male survey respondents outnumber females by about three or four to one at the academics, so we expect counts of males to be about three to four times as high. However, for questions 3, 4 and 5, the male ratio is about six to eight times the number of females. From this, we may infer that males are less interested in this survey. This ratio appears to markedly drop and come in-line with population norms as respondents continue to take the survey and become complete eligible cases that are considered for estimates.

To further understand Table 2, it is important to know the questionnaire layout. Q21 is the critical USC rate question, and if the respondent answers “No” to that question, they are instructed to move on to Q46. Therefore, we see phenomena where males might have only one to two drop-offs in Q21 to Q45 but then spike significantly at Q46 and beyond. This can be explained as a natural occurrence and not indicative of NRB. Several key lines in Table 2 are highlighted in bold, below.

USMMA Nonresponse Bias Report

**Table 2.**  
*USMMA Male and Female Drop-Offs*

Last Question Answered	Number of Drop-Offs (Female)	Number of Drop-Offs (Male)	Comment
1	0	0	
2	0	0	
3	1	17	
4	1	14	
5	2	19	
6	0	24	
7	1	16	
8	0	14	
9	0	6	
10	0	21	
11	0	3	
12	1	7	
13	0	23	
14	0	1	
17	1	2	
18	2	2	
20	2	0	
21	0	5	USC question, begin skip
28	0	1	
46	0	6	End skip
49	0	3	
51	0	3	
52	1	1	
53	0	21	
54	0	1	
55	4	24	
57	106	403	Last question, all completed surveys here, additionally all students that received a survey but did not answer any questions are located here
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>639</b>	The sum of Female and Male Drop-Offs is the number of total returns, 761.

*Note.* Only Academy students who received a questionnaire appear in the table. This table does not include males and females that did not receive a questionnaire as well as the 38 students that were not located. We do not show questions that have 0 male and 0 female drop-offs.

## USMMA Nonresponse Bias Report

### Conclusion

Overall DMDC's analyses were limited by the lack of administrative data available for service academy students and the anonymous method of survey administration. The 2014 SAGR-USMMA method of survey administration where large numbers of students are gathered to take the survey in a common room has an unknown impact on both NRB and measurement error, and is an area where future research is needed. The two analyses DMDC conducted, do not show much evidence of NRB in 2014 SAGR-USMMA estimates. Because of the high survey response rate, it is likely that 2014 SAGR-USMMA estimates are at less risk of NRB than typical DMDC surveys.

### Findings

DMDC. (2014a). *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey: Tabulation of responses*. (Report No. 2014-013). Arlington, VA: Author.

DMDC. (2014b). *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey U.S. Merchant Marine Academy: Statistical methodology report* (Report No. 2014-016). Arlington, VA: Author.

DMDC. (2014c). *2014 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Nonresponse bias analysis report*. (Report No. 2014-010). Alexandria, VA.

**Appendix E.  
Expanded Results**





## Expanded Results

This section contains results for all reasons given by students who experienced unwanted sexual contact and perceived sexual harassment as to why they chose not to report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Results are not reportable for USMMA men for reasons they chose not to report the one situation of unwanted sexual contact.

## ***Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact***

**Table E-1.**

***Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year***

<b>Reasons for Not Reporting</b>							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	<b>Survey Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Senior</b>	<b>Junior</b>	<b>Sophomore</b>	<b>Freshman</b>
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	80↓	NR	NR	80	NR	
	2012*	94	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	78	NR	NR	>99	NR	
	2012	80	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did not think their report would be kept confidential	2014	71	NR	NR	80	NR	
	2012	67	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2014	69	NR	NR	>99	NR	
	2012	47	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	68↓	NR	NR	>99	NR	
	2012	92	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	65↓	NR	NR	60	NR	
	2012*	94	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	65	NR	NR	80	NR	
	2012	41	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	62↓	NR	NR	80	NR	
	2012	92	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Felt shame/embarrassment	2014	62	NR	NR	>99	NR	
	2012	74	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	62	NR	NR	80	NR	
	2012	74	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did not want anyone to know	2014	60	NR	NR	>99	NR	
	2012	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Thought would not be believed	2014	58↑	NR	NR	60	NR	
	2012	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	58	NR	NR	60	NR	
	2012	48	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	57	NR	NR	60	NR	
	2012	53	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	52	NR	NR	60	NR	
	2012	60	NR	NR	NR	NR	

**Table E-2 (continued)**

Reasons for Not Reporting										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012								
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012								
Did not think anything would be done				2014	51	NR	NR	40	NR	
				2012	52	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer				2014	47	NR	NR	80	NR	
				2012	54	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation				2014	45	NR	NR	40	NR	
Knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation				2014	43↓	NR	NR	40	NR	
				2012	73	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them				2014	40↓	NR	NR	60	NR	
				2012*	94	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy				2014	26	NR	NR	60	NR	
Feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking				2014	22↓	NR	NR	20	NR	
				2012	54	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did not know how to report				2014	9	NR	NR	<1	NR	
				2012	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	
None of the above				2014	NR	NR	NR	<1	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±1-19	--	--	±1	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. \*Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

## Reasons for Not Reporting Perceived Sexual Harassment

**Table E-2.**

**Percentage of USMMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year**

Reasons for Not Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Higher Response of Yes <span style="color: purple;">■</span> Lower Response of Yes	<span style="color: green;">↑</span> Higher Than 2012 <span style="color: red;">↓</span> Lower Than 2012							
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	78	76	90 <span style="color: white;">↑</span>	67	74 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
	2012	75	70	61	68	92		
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	51 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	48	65	39 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	48 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
	2012*	75	NR	78	58	67		
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	51 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	38	60 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	78 <span style="color: white;">↑</span>	41 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
	2012*	75	NR	78	58	67		
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	49 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	48	75	39 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	33 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
	2012*	75	NR	78	58	67		
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	43 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	38 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	50	56	33 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
	2012	60	70	50	58	63		
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	39	38	40	50	33 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
	2012	46	NR	33	42	58		
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	39	43	40	44	33		
	2012	38	NR	28	42	33		
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	38	43	50	33 <span style="color: green;">↑</span>	26 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
	2012	45	70	39	21	46		
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	32	33	40	33	22		
	2012	38	NR	44	37	38 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
Did not think anything would be done	2014	27	43	30 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	17	19		
	2012	36	NR	50	21	29		
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	24	14	35	44 <span style="color: white;">↑</span>	11 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
	2012	29	30	22	32	33		
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	22 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	19	30	28	15 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>		
	2012	42	NR	33	37	46		
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	17	10	20	11	22		
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	14	14	10 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	17	15		
	2012	16	NR	28	16	13		
Did not know how to report	2014	13	14	5 <span style="color: red;">↓</span>	6	22 <span style="color: white;">↑</span>		
	2012	8	NR	17	5	<1		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±1-7	±1-24	±1-14	±1-11	±1-10

*Note.* SAGR 2014 Q20. \*Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

**Table E-3.**  
**Percentage of USMMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year**

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	64	59	55	61	79	
	2012	66	74	58	67	67	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	39	36	30↓	31↓	58	
	2012*	49	30	56	63	43	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them	2014	33↓	32	25↓	36↓	36	
	2012*	49	30	56	63	43	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	29	18	25	31	42	
	2012	23	30	19	20	24	
Did not think anything would be done	2014	25	14	35	31	21	
	2012	21	35	17	17	14	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	24↓	23	5↓	28↓	36	
	2012*	49	30	56	63	43	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	21↑	14	15	25↑	30	
	2012	12	22	8	7	14	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	19	9	25	14↑	30	
	2012	14	26	11	2	19	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	17	9	10	22↑	27	
	2012	16	26	17	2	24	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	16↑	14	10	19	21↑	
	2012	8	13	3	11	5	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	16	18	5	22↑	18	
	2012	12	17	11	7	14	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	15	14	5	19	21	
	2012	13	22	8	9	14	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	15	9	15	19	15	
Did not know how to report	2014	11	5	15	8	18	
	2012	7	9	8	9	NR	
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	11	5	15	11	15	
	2012	10	17	6	11	5	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±1-7	±1-18	±1-17	±1-10	±1-17

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. \*Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.







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