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DMDC

Information and Technology for Better Decision Making

2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey





2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) continues to emphasize sexual assault and sexual harassment response and prevention at the Service Academies. Each of the Academies have implemented and expanded programs to educate students on these issues and to provide reporting and victim care procedures. Continuing evaluation of these programs is critical to reducing instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment as the Academies strive to provide a safe educational and leadership development environment for their students. This survey note discusses findings from the *2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2012 SAGR)*, a source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender-relations environment at the Academies.

The *2012 SAGR* is the fifth in a series of surveys mandated by U.S. Code Title 10, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (10USC§4361). This survey assesses the incidence of sexual assault and sexual harassment and gender-related issues at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA), and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA).¹

This survey note and accompanying briefings (Appendices A-D²) provide information on the annual prevalence rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment and sexist behavior, and stalking-related behaviors; a discussion of students' perceptions of Academy culture with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment; the availability and effectiveness of sexual assault and sexual harassment training; and perceptions of program effectiveness in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment.

The *2012 SAGR* was fielded in March and April 2012. Completed surveys were received from 5,425 eligible respondents (1,513 from USMA, 1,574 from USNA, 1,537 from USAFA, and 801 from USCGA). The overall weighted response rate was 73% (79% for USMA, 70% for USNA, 68% for USAFA, and 80% for USCGA).³

This survey note provides results for USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA by gender and class year. When *2012 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2006, 2008, and 2010 surveys, an analysis of trends is also presented. When a result is annotated as higher or lower than another result, the reader should understand that to be a statistically significant difference at the .05 level of significance. A finding annotated as no change did not achieve a .05 level of difference.

¹ This survey was also administered to students at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA). The results for USMMA are reported separately.

² See Appendix A for USMA results, Appendix B for USNA results, Appendix C for USAFA results, and Appendix D for USCGA results.

³ Further details on survey methodology can be found in the *2012 SAGR Statistical Methodology Report* (DMDC 2012).

Overview

The ability to calculate annual prevalence rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. This report includes rates of unwanted sexual contact, unwanted gender-related behaviors, and stalking-related behaviors experienced during the Academic Program Year 2011-2012 (defined in the survey questions as June 2011 through the date of survey administration in March or April 2012).

Unwanted Sexual Contact. The *2012 SAGR* survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault). Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used as an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ. For the purposes of the *2012 SAGR* survey, the term “unwanted sexual contact” means intentional sexual contact that was against a person’s will or which occurred when the person did not or could not consent, and includes 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 2011 and the time they took the survey. Students who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were then asked to provide details on their experience. The measure of unwanted sexual contact was developed for the 2006 survey. Trend comparisons on unwanted sexual contact are presented from surveys administered in 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012. Also included for the first time in *2012 SAGR* is a measure of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. The *2012 SAGR* includes measures of unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., sexual harassment and sexist behavior) derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaires (Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995). To determine the extent of unwanted gender-related behaviors, students were provided a list of 12 sexual harassment behaviors and four sexist behaviors, and were asked to indicate how often they had experienced the behaviors since June 2011. The 12 sexual harassment behaviors comprise three components of sexual harassment—crude/offensive behavior (e.g., repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that are offensive); unwanted sexual attention (e.g., unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship despite efforts to discourage it); and sexual coercion (e.g., treated badly for refusing to have sex). In order to determine how to “count” the frequency of sexual harassment behaviors, a counting algorithm was used. To be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, students must have experienced at least one behavior defined as sexual harassment and indicated they considered some or all of the behaviors to be sexual harassment. The measures of unwanted gender-related behaviors are consistent with the methodology used in 2006, 2008, and 2010 surveys. Trend comparisons on unwanted gender-related behaviors are presented from surveys administered in 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012.

Stalking-Related Behaviors. The *2012 SAGR* included a measure of stalking that is designed to conform to the UCMJ definition of stalking as “a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault.” Trend comparisons on stalking-related behaviors are presented from surveys administered in 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012.

U.S. Military Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact.

Overall, 10.7% of women and 1.7% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012. The percentage of women was higher in 2012 than in 2010

Unwanted Sexual Contact			
2006	2008	2010	2012
Women: 10.5%	Women: 8.6%	Women: 9.1%	Women: 10.7%
Men: 1.0%	Men: 0.6%	Men: 1.2%	Men: 1.7%

and no change for men. Of the 10.7% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 44% (19 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated they experienced unwanted sexual touching only. Twenty-four percent (15 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated the incident included attempted sex, with or without sexual touching; and 30% (unchanged from 2010) indicated they experienced completed sex, with or without sexual touching and/or attempted sex.⁴

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of the 10.7% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly all (95% – 3 percentage points lower than 2010) identified the offender as male, and most (82% – 10 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet. Forty-six percent indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 11% indicated threats and physical force were used (both unchanged from 2010). Nineteen percent (unchanged from 2010) indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization. The main reasons those women chose to report the incident were: it was the right thing to do (82%), to stop the offender from hurting others (73%), to stop the offender from hurting them again (65%), and to seek help dealing with an emotional incident (65%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they thought it was not important enough to report (75% – 19 percentage points higher than 2010), they did not want people gossiping about them (74% – unchanged from 2010), and they did not want anyone to know (70% – 8 percentage points higher than 2010).

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact. Students were asked to indicate if they experienced any of the unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy. The prior experience rate was 16.4% for women and 3.7% for men.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Forty-nine percent of women and 8% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2012 (both unchanged from 2010). Eighty-two percent of women (2 percentage points lower than 2010) and 43% of men (unchanged from 2010) indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior. Fifty-two percent of women (5 percentage points lower than 2010) and 12% of men (unchanged from 2010) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention. Seventeen percent of women (3 percentage points lower than 2010) and 4% of men (unchanged from 2010) indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Ninety-one percent of women (3 percentage points lower than 2010) and 33% of men (unchanged from 2010) indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Ninety-three percent of women and 51% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior) in 2012. Of those, the majority of women (85% – 4 percentage points higher than 2010) and men (67% – unchanged from 2010)

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

identified the offender as a fellow cadet. Nine percent of women and 2% of men discussed the situation with a military authority or organization (both unchanged from 2010).

Stalking. Few women (4.4% – 1.2 percentage points lower than 2010) and men (0.2% – unchanged from 2010) indicated that they experienced stalking-related behaviors that caused them fear of physical harm or sexual assault (the requirement to meet the legal definition of stalking).

U.S. Naval Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact. Overall, 15.1% of women and 2.6% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012. There were no changes in the percentages of women or

Unwanted Sexual Contact			
2006	2008	2010	2012
Women: 8.2%	Women: 8.3%	Women: 16.5%	Women: 15.1%
Men: 1.4%	Men: 2.4%	Men: 3.4%	Men: 2.6%

men in 2012 from 2010. Of the 15.1% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 29% (10 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated they experienced unwanted sexual touching only. Twenty-two percent (unchanged from 2010) indicated the incident included attempted sex, with or without sexual touching; and 43% (13 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated they experienced completed sex, with or without sexual touching and/or attempted sex.⁵

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of the 15.1% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 100% identified the offender as male (unchanged from 2010), and most (76% – unchanged from 2010) indicated the offender was a fellow midshipman. Sixty-five percent indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 9% indicated threats and physical force were used (both unchanged from 2010). Eleven percent (unchanged from 2010) indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization. The main reasons those women chose to report the incident were: to seek closure on the incident (83%), to seek help dealing with an emotional incident (74%), and it was the right thing to do (72%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they took care of it themselves (77% – 10 percentage points higher than 2010), they did not want people gossiping about them (71% – unchanged from 2010), and they did not want anyone to know (68% – 7 percentage points higher than 2010).

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact. Students were asked to indicate if they experienced any of the unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy. The prior experience rate was 22.3% for women and 3.8% for men.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Sixty-one percent of women (unchanged from 2010) and 10% of men (7 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2012. Ninety percent of women and 51% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior (both unchanged from 2010). Sixty-three percent of women and 19% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention (both unchanged from 2010). Twenty-one percent of women and 5% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion (both unchanged from 2010). Ninety-four percent of

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

women (2 percentage points lower than 2010) and 46% of men (unchanged from 2010) indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Ninety-six percent of women and 61% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior) in 2012. Of those, the majority of women (81% – unchanged from 2010) and men (70% – 6 percentage points higher than 2010) identified the offender as a fellow midshipman. Six percent of women (3 percentage points lower than 2010) and 3% of men (unchanged from 2010) discussed the situation with a military authority or organization.

Stalking. Few women (5.8% – unchanged from 2010) and men (1.0% – unchanged from 2010) indicated that they experienced stalking-related behaviors that caused them fear of physical harm or sexual assault (the requirement to meet the legal definition of stalking).

U.S. Air Force Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact.

Overall, 11.2% of women and 1.7% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012. There were no changes in the percentages of women or men in 2012

Unwanted Sexual Contact			
2006	2008	2010	2012
Women: 9.5%	Women: 9.7%	Women: 11.9%	Women: 11.2%
Men: 1.2%	Men: 1.4%	Men: 1.1%	Men: 1.7%

from 2010. Of the 11.2% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 19% (unchanged from 2010) indicated they experienced unwanted sexual touching only. Twenty-two percent (11 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated the incident included attempted sex, with or without sexual touching; and 54% (15 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated they experienced completed sex, with or without sexual touching and/or attempted sex.⁶

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of the 11.2% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly all (97% – 3 percentage points lower than 2010) identified the offender as male, and most (85% – unchanged from 2010) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet. Sixty percent (12 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 10% (unchanged from 2010) indicated threats and physical force were used. Fifteen percent (unchanged from 2010) indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization. The main reasons those women chose to report the incident were: to seek help dealing with an emotional incident (82%), to stop the offender from hurting others (74%), to seek justice (64%), and it was the right thing to do (64%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they took care of it themselves (66% – unchanged from 2010), they did not want anyone to know (63% – unchanged from 2010), and they did not want people gossiping about them (62% – unchanged from 2010).

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

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact. Students were asked to indicate if they experienced any of the unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy. The prior experience rate was 22.9% for women and 4.6% for men.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Forty-four percent of women (9 percentage points lower than 2010) and 11% of men (unchanged from 2010) indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2012. Seventy-seven percent of women (7 percentage points lower than 2010) and 43% of men (4 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior. Fifty-two percent of women (5 percentage points lower than 2010) and 11% of men (unchanged from 2010) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention. Seventeen percent of women (3 percentage points lower than 2010) and 3% of men (unchanged from 2010) indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Eighty-five percent of women (4 percentage points lower than 2010) and 37% of men (unchanged from 2010) indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Eighty-nine percent of women and 51% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior) in 2012. Of those, the majority of women (80%) and men (72%) identified the offender as a fellow cadet (both unchanged from 2010). Six percent of women and 0% of men discussed the situation with a military authority or organization (both unchanged from 2010).

Stalking. Few women (4.9% – unchanged from 2010) and men (0.3% – unchanged from 2010) indicated that they experienced stalking-related behaviors that caused them fear of physical harm or sexual assault (the requirement to meet the legal definition of stalking).

U.S. Coast Guard Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact. Overall, 9.8% of women and 0.7% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012. The percentage of women was higher in 2012 than in 2010 and the percentage of men was lower. Of the 9.8% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 23% (12

Unwanted Sexual Contact		
2008	2010	2012
Women: 5.6%	Women: 7.8%	Women: 9.8%
Men: 2.4%	Men: 2.9%	Men: 0.7%

percentage points lower than 2010) indicated they experienced unwanted sexual touching only. Thirty-nine percent (22 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated the incident included attempted sex, with or without sexual touching; and 39% (unchanged from 2010) indicated they experienced completed sex, with or without sexual touching and/or attempted sex.⁷

Unwanted Sexual Contact Details. Of the 9.8% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 100% identified the offender as male (7 percentage points higher than 2010), and most (76% – unchanged from 2010) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet. Fifty-nine percent (unchanged from 2010) indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved and 8% (8 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated threats and physical force were used. Seven percent (12 percentage points

⁷Details of unwanted sexual contact for men are not reportable due to the small number of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact.

lower than 2010) indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they took care of it themselves (86% – 15 percentage points higher than 2010), they did not think it was important enough to report (73% – unchanged from 2010), and they did not want people gossiping (69% – unchanged from 2010).

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact. Students were asked to indicate if they experienced any of the unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy. The prior experience rate was 15.8% for women and 3.0% for men.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Forty percent of women (unchanged from 2010) and 10% of men (7 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2012. Seventy-six percent of women (unchanged from 2010) and 46% of men (13 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior. Forty-two percent of women (6 percentage points higher than 2010) and 13% of men (7 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention. Eleven percent of women (unchanged from 2010) and 4% of men (2 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated experiencing sexual coercion. Seventy-seven percent of women (3 percentage points lower than 2010) and 40% of men (9 percentage points lower than 2010) indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior Details. Eighty-four percent of women and 55% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior) in 2012. Of those, the majority of women (80% – unchanged from 2010) and men (59% – 8 percentage points lower than 2010) identified the offender as a fellow cadet. Seven percent of women (3 percentage points higher than 2010) and 2% of men (unchanged from 2010) discussed the situation with a military authority or organization.

Stalking. Few women (3.3% – unchanged from 2010) and men (0.4% – unchanged from 2010) indicated that they experienced stalking-related behaviors that caused them fear of physical harm or sexual assault (the requirement to meet the legal definition of stalking).

Survey Methodology

Statistical Design. The total sample consisted of 7,259 students drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC by USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA. After excluding students who could not participate for various reasons (e.g., medical excuses, emergency leave, left the Academy, were foreign nationals, or were exchange students from another Academy), the final eligible sample was 7,258 students. Surveys were completed by 5,425 students⁸ yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents of 73%. The entire population of female students was selected for the survey.⁹ For male students at USMA, USNA, and USAFA, a single-stage, nonproportional stratified random sampling¹⁰ procedure was employed to ensure adequate sample sizes for the reporting categories. At

⁸“Completed” is defined as answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all participants, at least one sub-item in Q12a-s (unwanted gender-related behaviors), and a valid response to Q19 (unwanted sexual contact).

⁹Because of the relatively small number of female students at the Academies, all eligible female students are included in the sample to produce reliable results.

¹⁰In stratified random sampling, all members of a population are categorized into homogeneous groups. For example, members might be grouped by gender, class, and Academy (all male, senior USMA students in one group; all male, junior

USCGA, all male students were selected for the survey.¹¹ Data were weighted to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2012.

Survey Administration. Data were collected in March and April 2012. A team from DMDC administered the anonymous paper-and-pen survey in group sessions. Separate sessions were held for female and male students. After checking in, each student was handed a survey,¹² an envelope, a pen, and an Academy-specific information sheet. The information sheet included details on where students could obtain help if they became upset or distressed while taking the survey or afterwards. Students were briefed on the purpose of the survey and the importance of participation, but completion of the survey itself was voluntary. Students could leave the session at the completion of the mandatory briefing if they did not wish to take the survey. Students returned completed or blank surveys (depending on whether they chose to participate) in sealed envelopes to survey staff as they exited the session.

Presentation of Results. Each finding in *2012 SAGR* is presented in graphical or tabular form along with its margin of error. The margin of error represents the degree of certainty that the percentage or mean would fall within the interval in repeated samples of the population. For example, if 55% of individuals selected an answer and the margin of error was ± 3 , in repeated surveyed samples from the population the percentage of individuals selecting the same answer would be between 52% (55 minus 3) and 58% (55 plus 3) in 95% of the samples. Because the results of comparisons are based on a weighted, representative sample, the reader can infer that the results generalize to the population at each Academy, within the margin of error. The annotation "NR" used throughout the Appendices indicates that a specific result is not reportable due to low reliability.

Statistical Comparisons. Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this survey note. 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. Thus within the current survey year, the percentage of each subgroup is compared to its respective "all other" group (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed). For example, responses of senior women at USAFA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USAFA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USAFA). When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2012 compared to 2010), statistical tests for differences between means are used. All comparisons are made at the .05 level of significance.

USMA students in another; etc.). Students were chosen at random within each group. Weights were used so that counts represent the total population by aggregating the sample to the population.

¹¹Because of the relatively small number of male students at USCGA, all eligible male students are included in the sample to produce reliable results.

¹²Survey booklets contained no printed identifying or tracking information.

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2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Appendix A: U.S. Military Academy





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Introduction

- **Paper survey administered to cadets in March - April 2012**
- **703 female and 1,162 male students surveyed, weighted response rate of 88% and 77%, respectively**
- **Appendix includes results from survey items related to:**
 - Results of unwanted sexual contact experienced in the past academic year
 - For women who had experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past academic year, details of the incident that had the greatest impact (characteristics of the offender, location, actions taken, reporting, etc.). Details for men are not reportable due to the small number of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact.
 - Unwanted sexual contact experienced prior to entering the Academy
 - Unwanted gender-related behaviors experienced in the past academic year (sexual harassment, crude and offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior)
 - For students who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior in the past academic year, details of the incident that had the greatest impact (characteristics of the offender, reporting)
 - Stalking experienced in the past academic year
 - Training received in preventing and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment
 - Student perceptions about culture and climate at the Academy
- **For each survey item, briefing includes the following:**
 - Graphic displays of overall results by gender, survey year, and class year
 - Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (e.g., gender, survey year, and class year)



Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Graphics showing results by reporting categories (gender, survey year, and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup to previous survey years and other class years
 - For items with trends, 2012 survey year is compared to the other survey years (2006, 2008, 2010)
 - For the current 2012 survey year, each class year (e.g., freshmen) is compared to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented on the bottom of the slide for survey year and class year comparisons that are statistically significant



Population responding to question defined

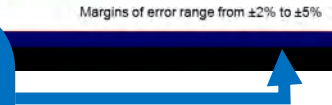
Differences by class year and survey year are annotated when the differences are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. If a difference is not noted in the text below the figure, the reader should assume no differences among results.

- 49% of women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by freshmen

Statistically significant findings by survey year and class year reported in the statements below each figure

Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals

Specific margins of error are represented on each bar. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions.





Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (gender, survey year, and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup to previous survey years and other class years
 - For items with trends, 2012 survey year is compared to the other survey years (2006, 2008, 2010)
 - For the current 2012 survey year, each class year (e.g., freshmen) is compared to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented within the table for survey year and class year comparisons that are statistically significant

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Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	75↑	86	80↑	74↑	61↓
	2010	56	67	46	50	80
Did not want people gossiping	2012	74	57↓			
	2010	71	83	54	69	NR
Did not want anyone to know	2012	70↑	57	60↑	74	82
	2010	62	67	31	75	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	65	57	60	74	54
	2010	70	67	62	69	NR
Took care of it myself	2012	62↓	43	60↓	74	55
	2010	76	NR	77	75	40
Felt shame/embarrassment	2012	61	57	60	57	73
	2010	65	50	62	63	NR
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2012	57	57	50	57	64
	2010	61	50	54	56	NR
Margins of Error		±5-8%	±16-20%	±12-14%	±6-7%	±7-13%

Higher Response of Yes	↑
Lower Response of Yes	↓
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±20%

USMA

Population responding to question defined

Arrows indicate whether there is a statistically significant change between 2012 and 2010.

Color coding indicates differences by class year. Only class differences in 2012 are reported.

Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions.

Differences by class year and survey year are annotated when the differences are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. If a difference is not noted within the table, the reader should assume no differences among results.



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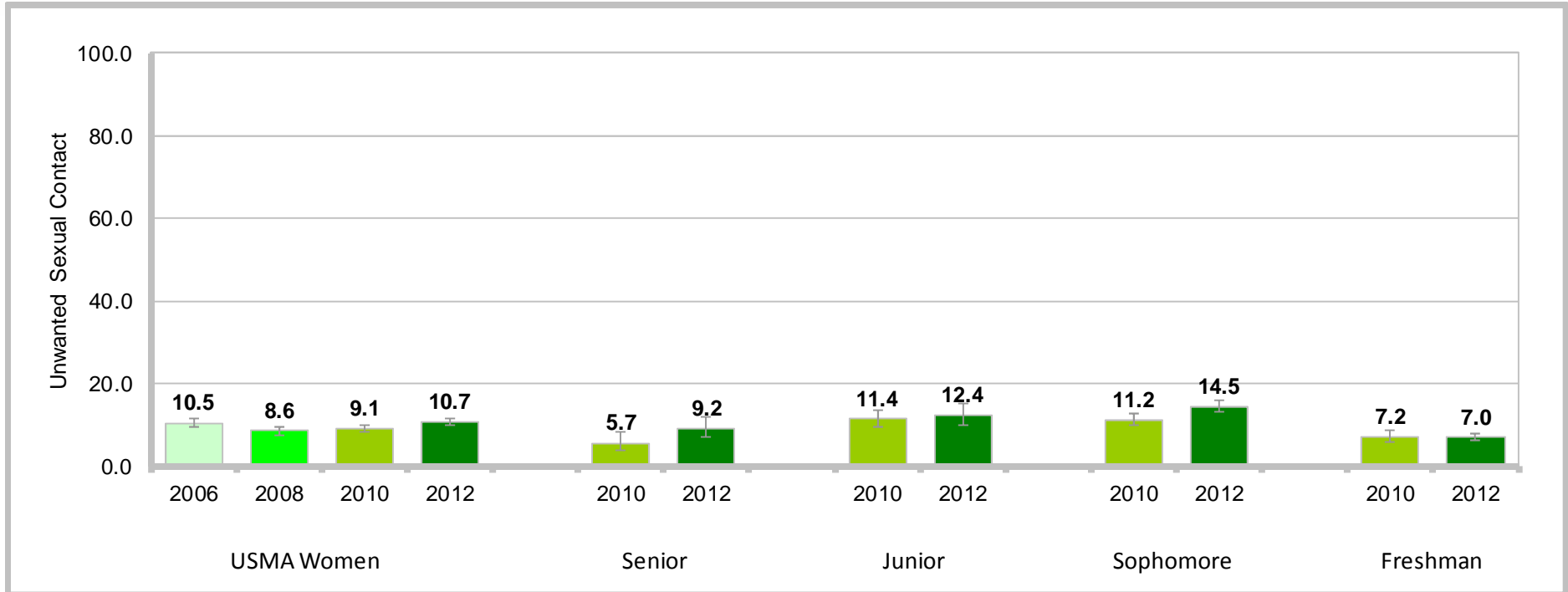
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of unwanted sexual contact:**

- The 2012 SAGR survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault). Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities that is used as an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ.
- Unwanted sexual contact is measured in the 2012 SAGR survey by asking students to refer to experiences since June 2011 in which they experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against their will or which occurred when they did not or could not consent in which someone...
 - Sexually touched them (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made them sexually touch someone,
 - Attempted to make them have sexual intercourse, but was not successful,
 - Made them have sexual intercourse,
 - Attempted to make them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful, or
 - Made them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
- A student is counted in the unwanted sexual contact incident rate if he or she replied “yes” to any of the behaviors listed.
- The 2012 SAGR survey was administered in March and April 2012. The timeframe looking back to June 2011 is intended to include behaviors experienced in the majority of Academic Program Year 2011-2012 to be consistent with the timeframe for reporting incidents of sexual assault at the Academies.



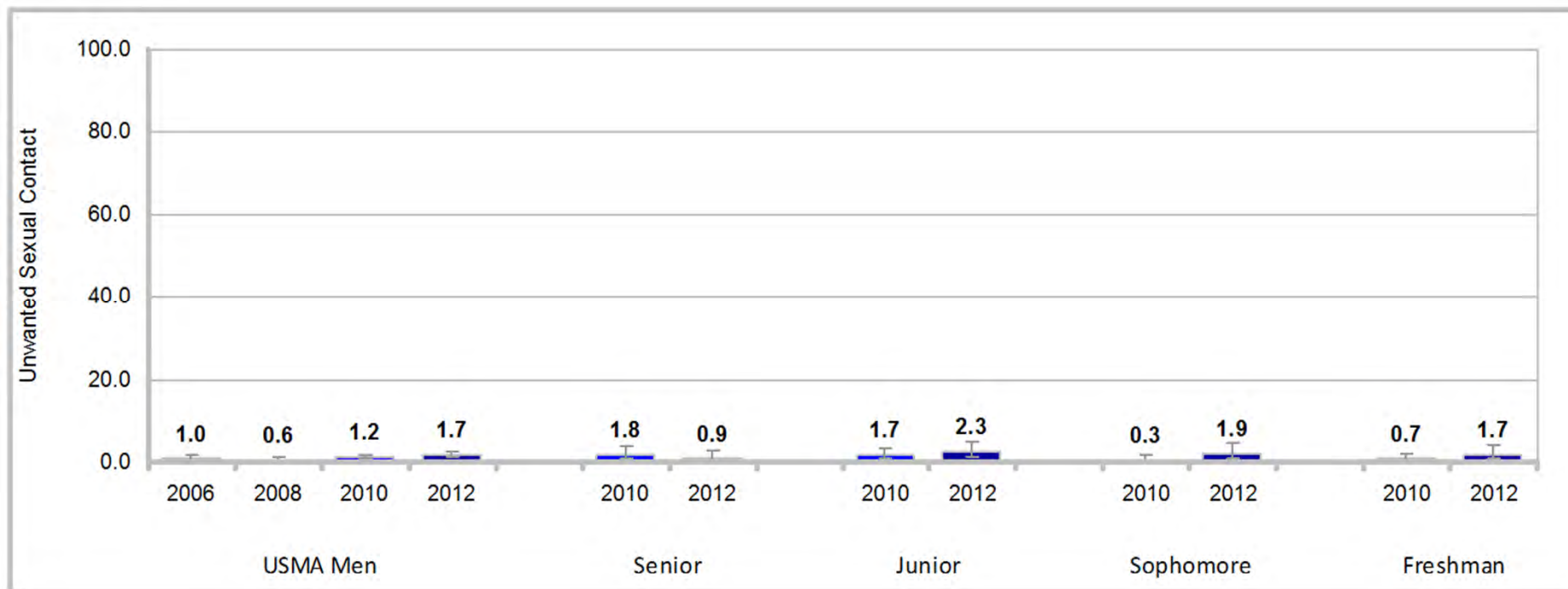
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of Women



- **10.7% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2008**
 - **Seniors and sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010**
- **Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by freshmen**



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 1.7% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

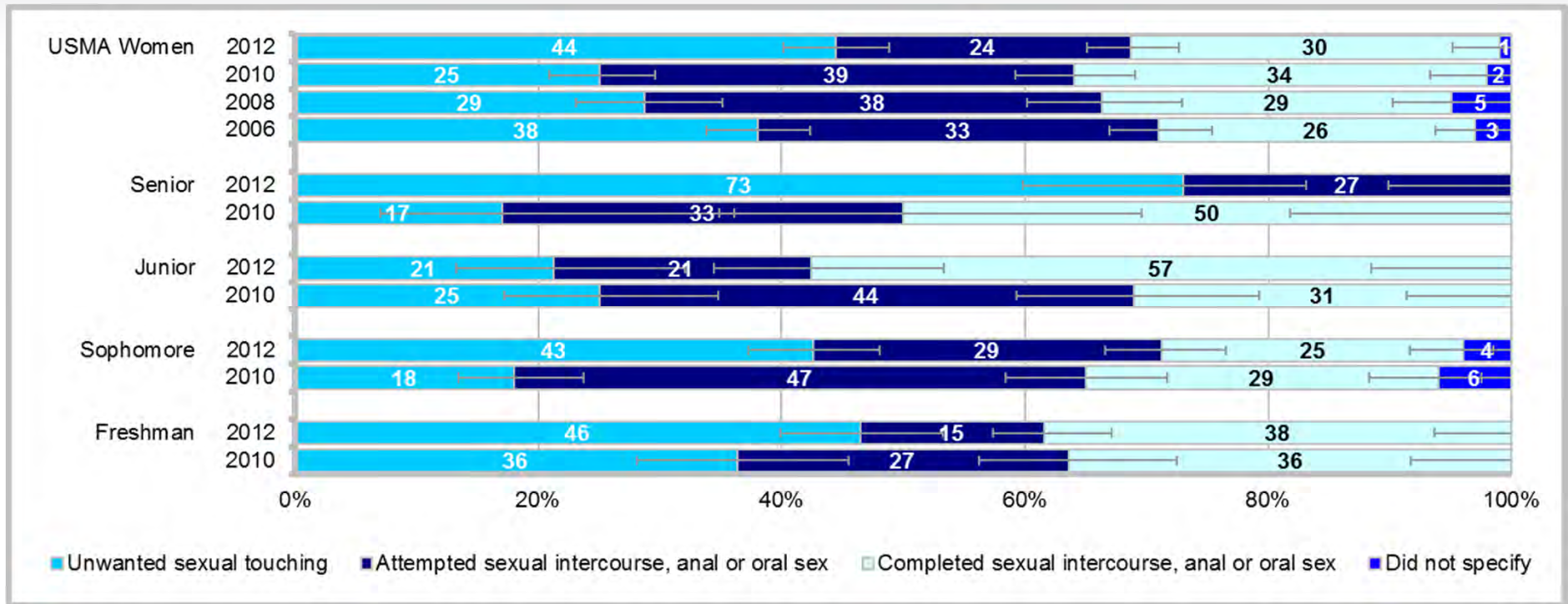


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Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 44% indicated experiencing *touching*; 24% indicated experiencing *attempted sex*; 30% indicated experiencing *completed sex*; and 1% *did not specify*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *touching* higher than 2010, 2008; *attempted sex* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *did not specify* lower than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors and sophomores indicating *touching* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *attempted sex* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *completed sex* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response of *touching* led by seniors; higher response of *completed sex* led by juniors and freshmen; higher response of *did not specify* led by sophomores



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Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

Location of Incident	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	53	27	64	58	54
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	34	36	21	35	46
Off Academy grounds at a social event (such as a party)	18	27	21	15	8
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	8	18	NR	8	8
Off Academy grounds other	15	NR	43	12	0
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-5\%$	$\pm 13-14\%$	$\pm 11-12\%$	$\pm 4-6\%$	$\pm 0-7\%$

Higher Response of Yes
Lower Response of Yes

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**



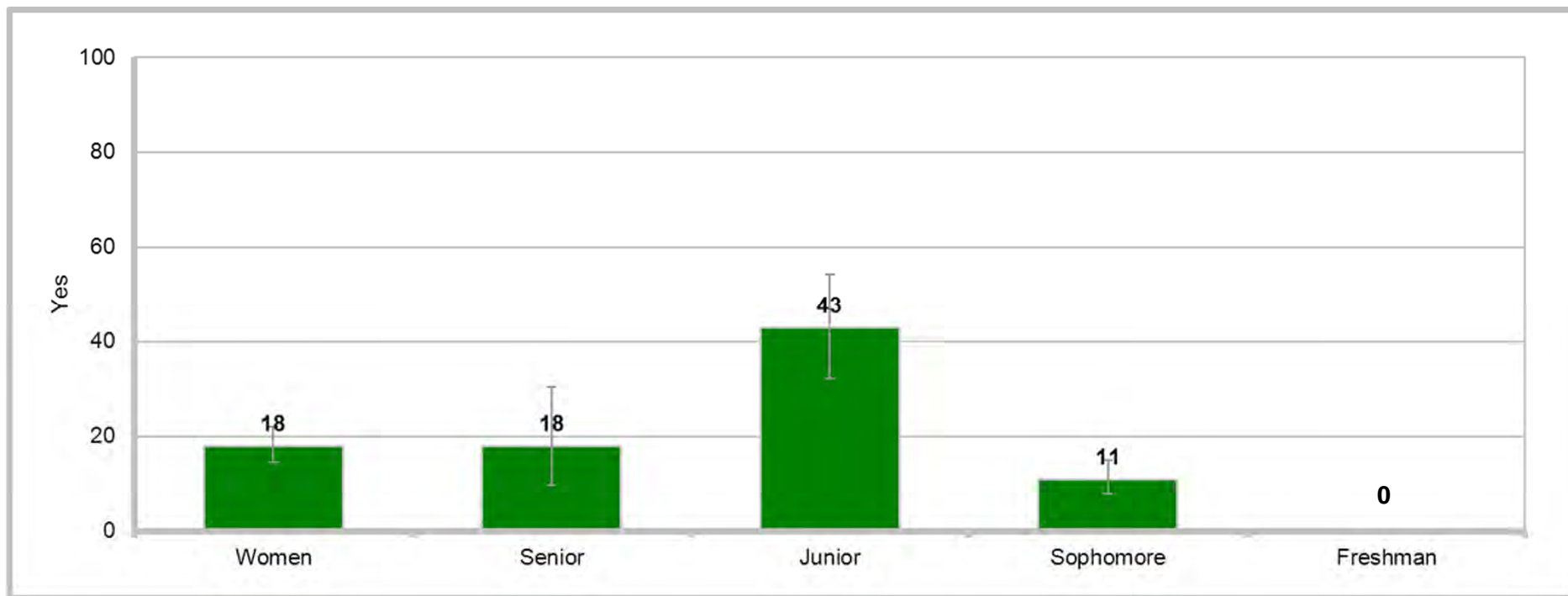
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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Occurred During Summer Experience/Training

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 18% indicated the offense occurred *during summer experience/training*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by juniors; lower response led by sophomores and freshmen

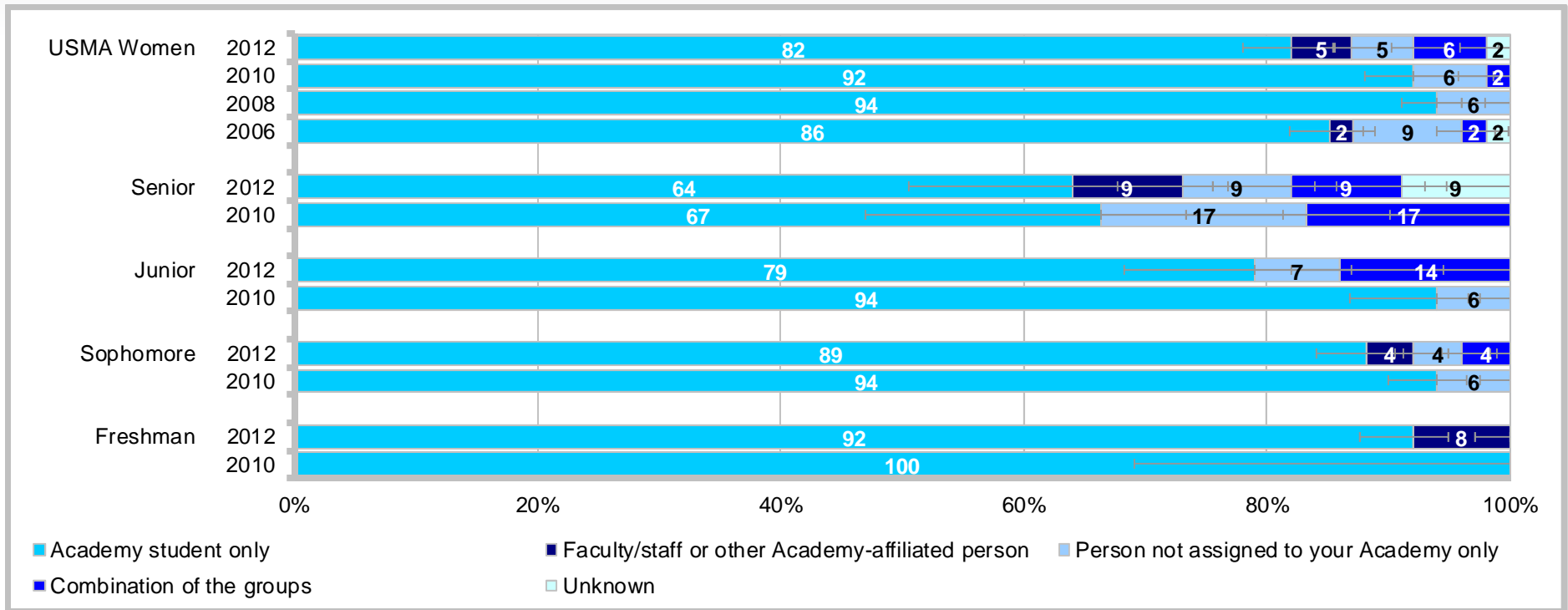


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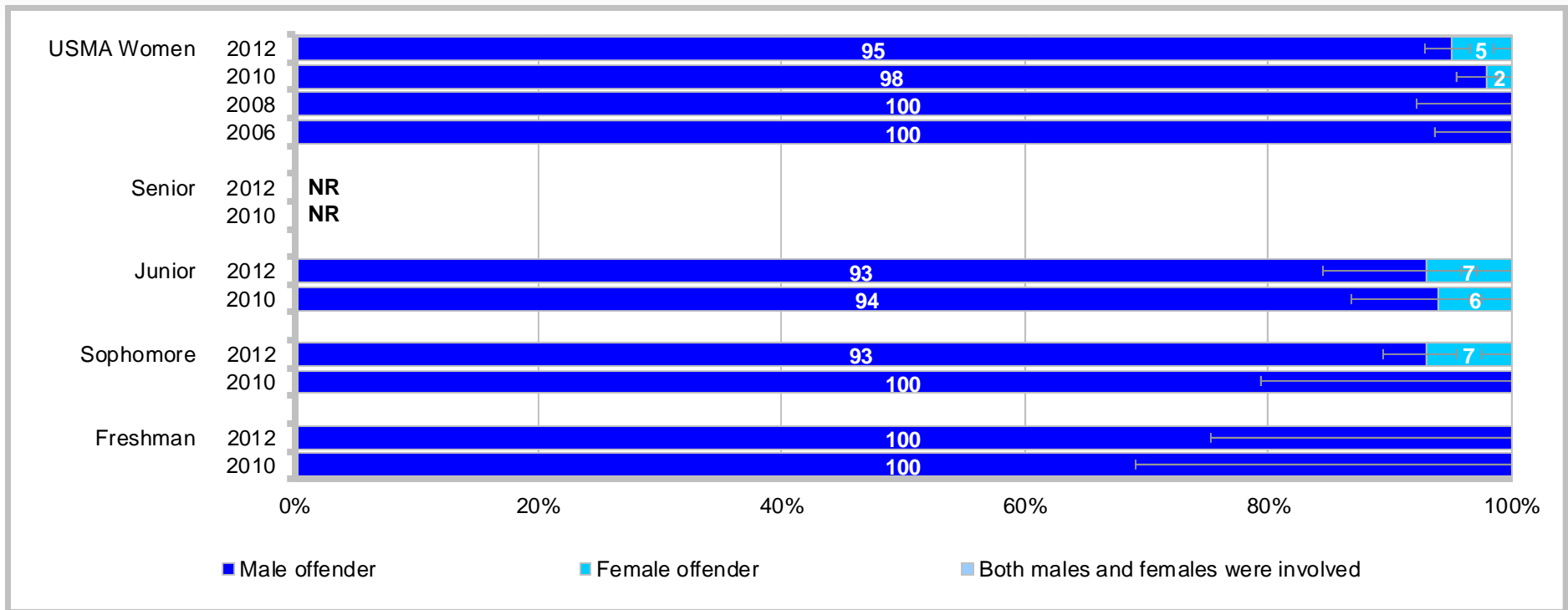
Combinations of Offender Affiliations Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 82% indicated the offender was *Academy student only*; 5% indicated *faculty/staff*; 5% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 6% indicated *combination of the groups*; and 2% indicated the offender was *unknown*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *Academy student only* lower than 2010, 2008; *faculty/staff* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *person not assigned to the Academy* lower than 2006; *combination of the groups* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *unknown* higher than 2010, 2008
- Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *Academy student only* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *faculty/staff* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *combination of the groups* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors indicating *unknown* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *Academy student only* led by freshmen and sophomores



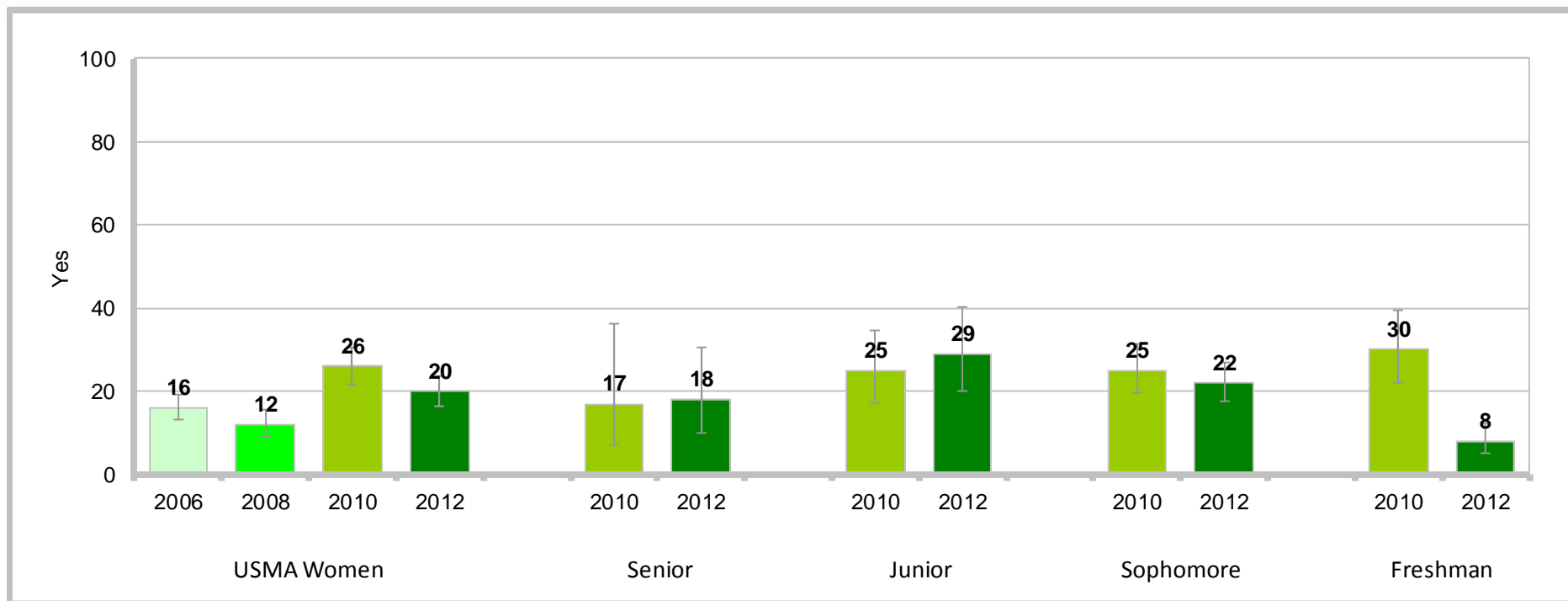
Gender of the Offender Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 95% indicated the offender was *male*; 5% indicated the offender was *female*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *male* offender lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *female* offender higher than 2010, 2008, 2006
 - Sophomores indicating *male* offender in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *female* offender in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *male* offender led by freshmen



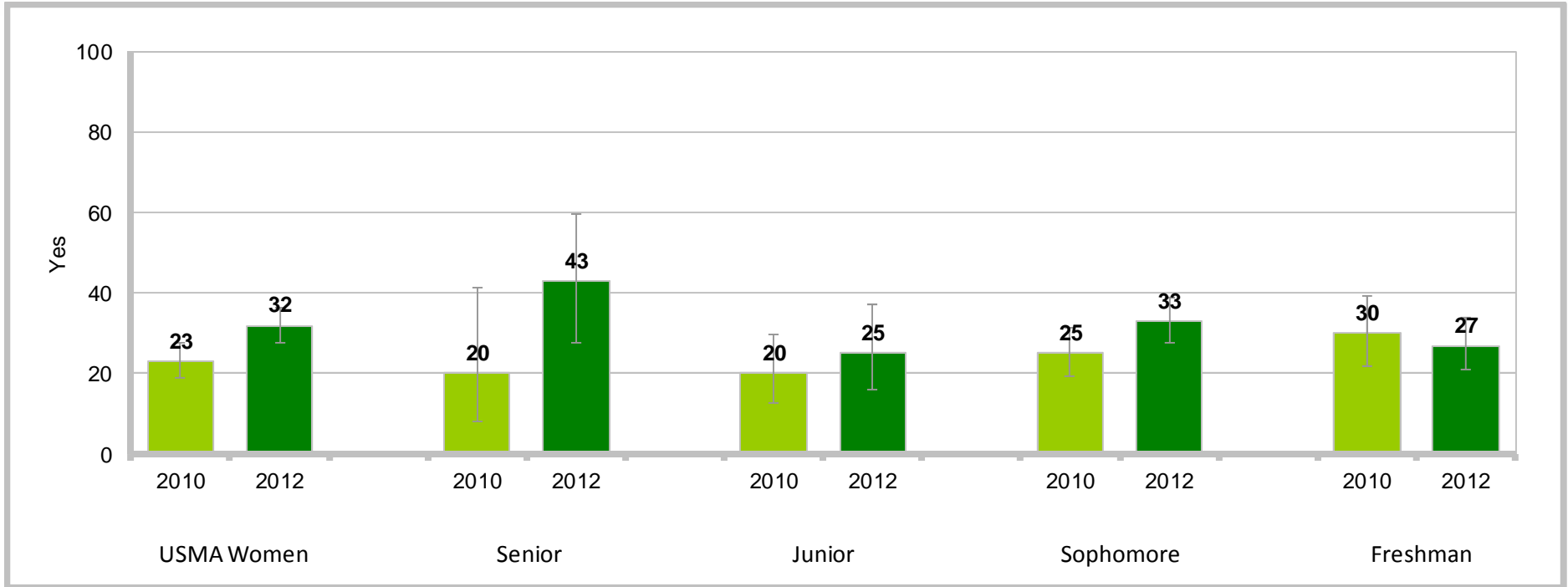
Multiple Offenders Involved Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 20% indicated *multiple offenders* were involved
 - 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, higher than 2008
 - Freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



Offender Was a “Creep” (i.e., someone who is socially awkward) Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact Involving an Academy Student



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 32% indicated the *offender was a “creep”*
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

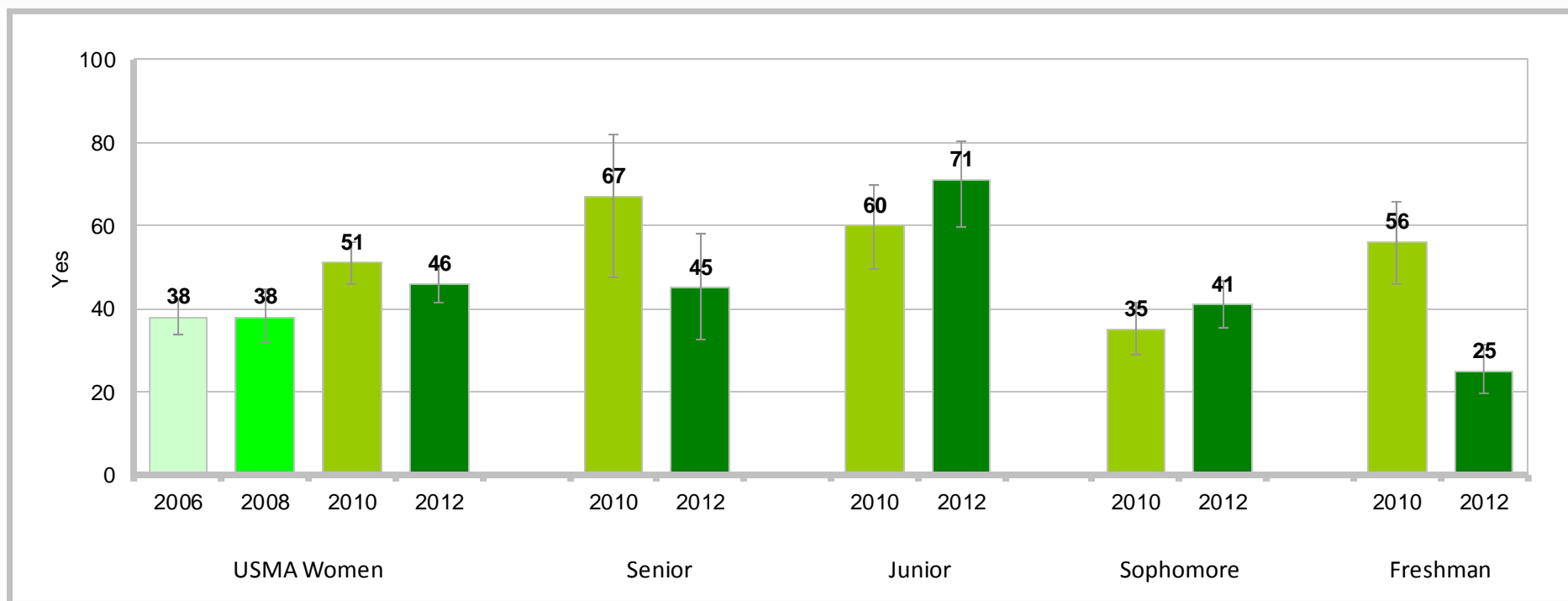


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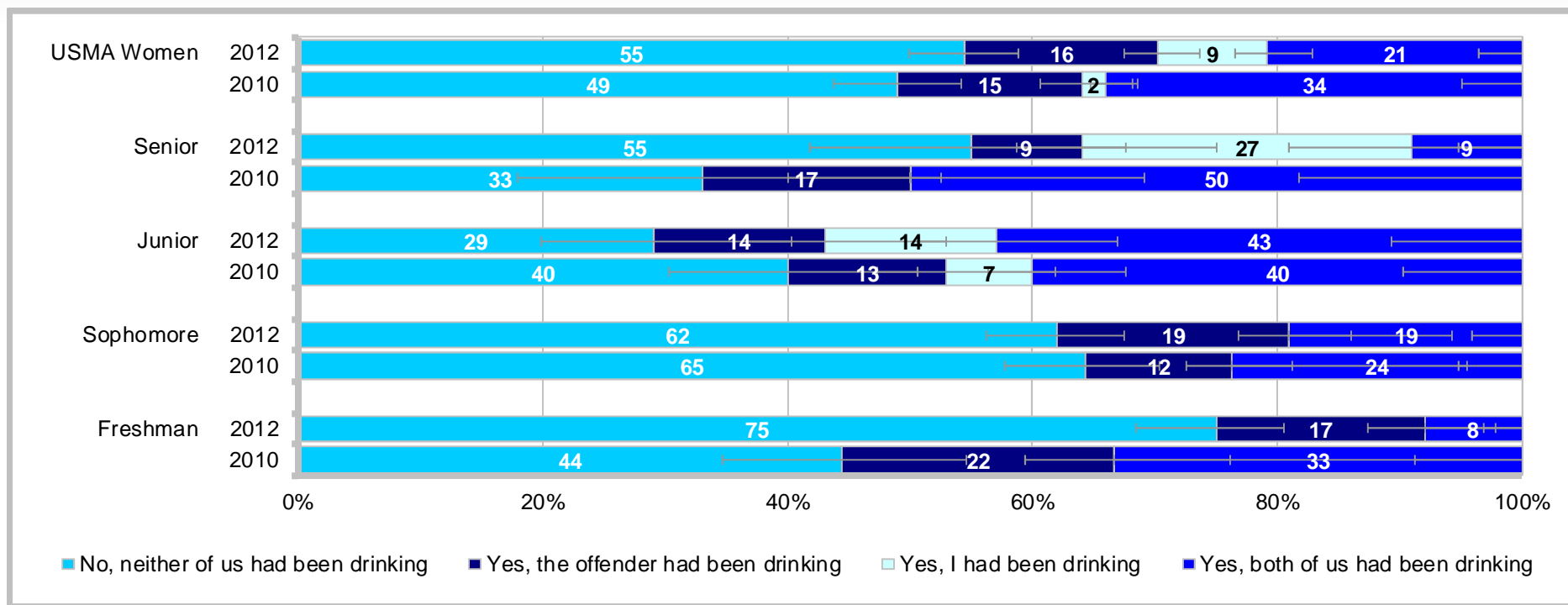
Use of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 46% indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved
 - 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by juniors; lower response led by freshmen



Use of Alcohol Before the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

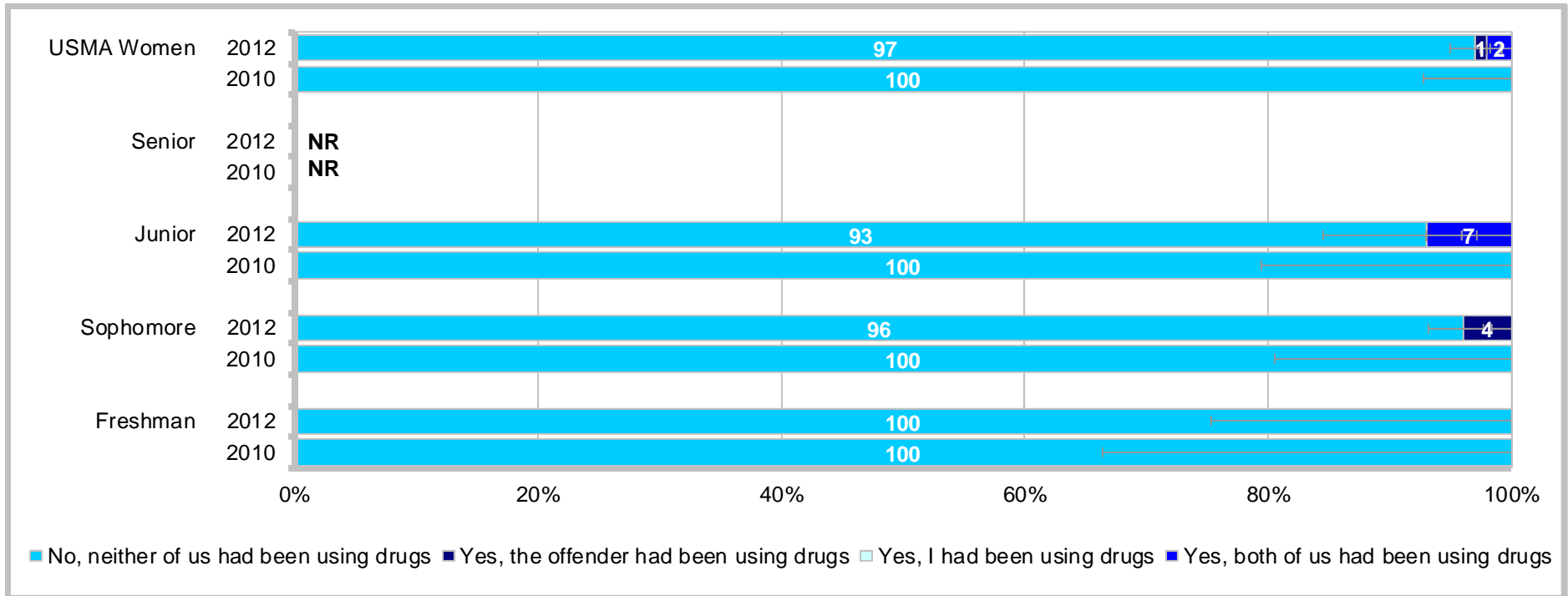


- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 55% indicated *neither of them had been drinking*; 16% indicated *the offender had been drinking*; 9% indicated *they had been drinking*; and 21% indicated *both had been drinking*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *they had* higher than 2010; *both* lower than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *neither* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *the offender* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *both* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *neither* led by freshmen and sophomores; *they had* led by seniors; *both* led by juniors



Use of Drugs Before the Incident

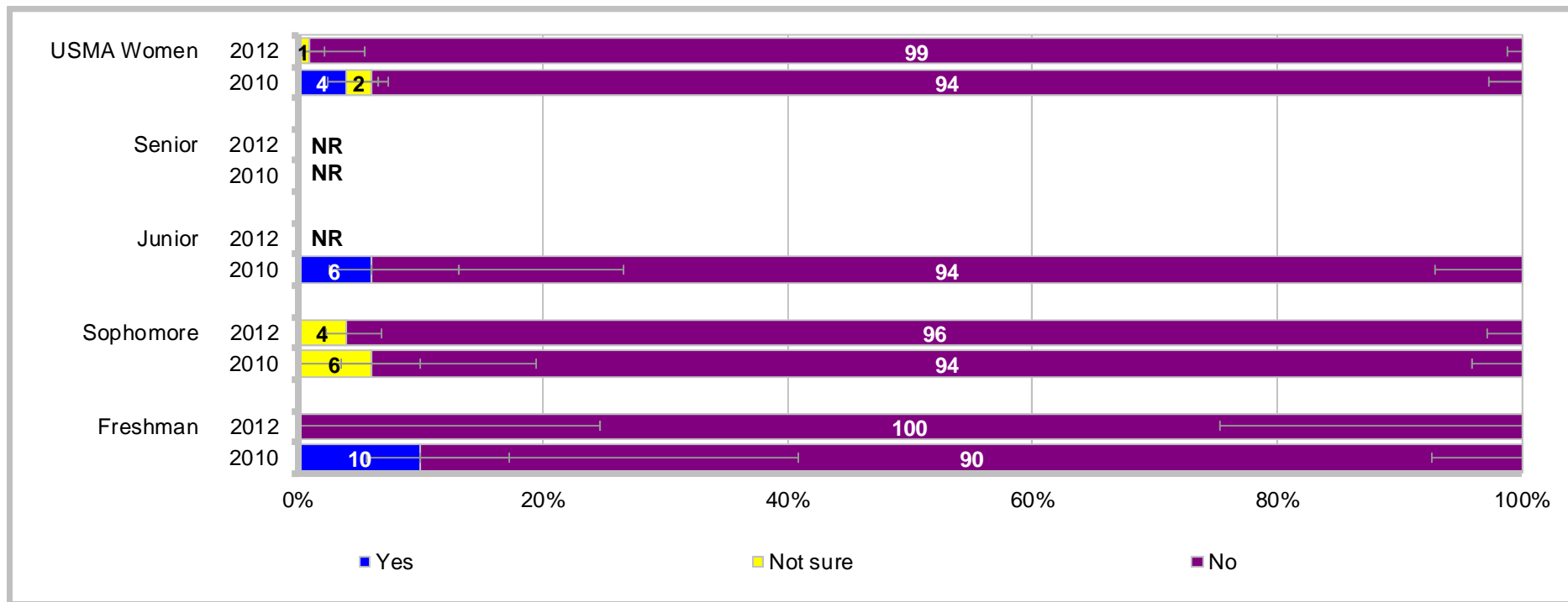
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 97% indicated *neither of them had been using drugs*; 1% indicated the *offender had been using drugs*; and 2% indicated *both had been using drugs*
- 2012 comparisons across years – neither lower than 2010; both higher than 2010
 - Juniors and sophomores indicating neither in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating the offender in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating both in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – neither led by freshmen in 2012; the offender led by sophomores



Use of Knock Out Drugs Before the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 99% indicated the offender *did not use* drugs to knock them out; 1% indicated they were *not sure*; 0% indicated the offender *used* drugs to knock them out
- 2012 comparisons across years – the offender *did not use* drugs to knock them out higher than 2010; the offender *used* drugs to knock them out lower than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating the offender *did not use* drugs to knock them out in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating the offender *used* drugs to knock them out in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not sure* led by sophomores; *did not use* drugs to knock them out led by freshmen

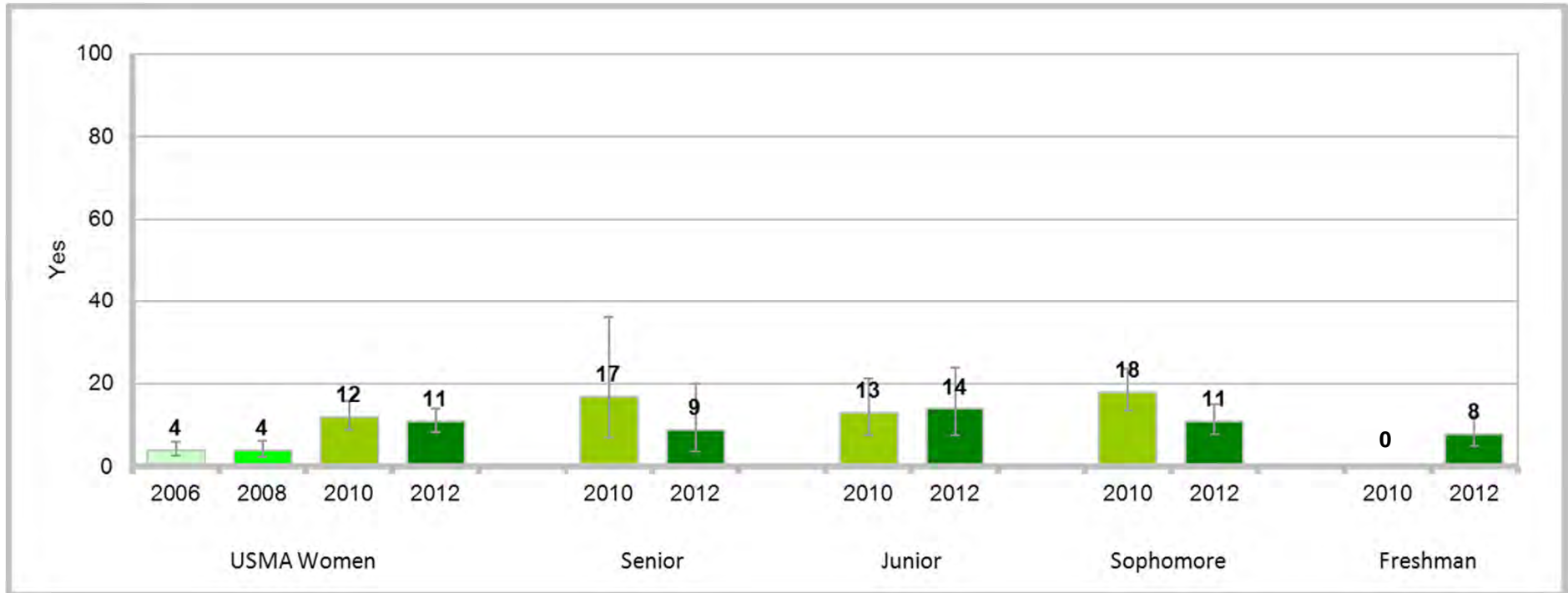


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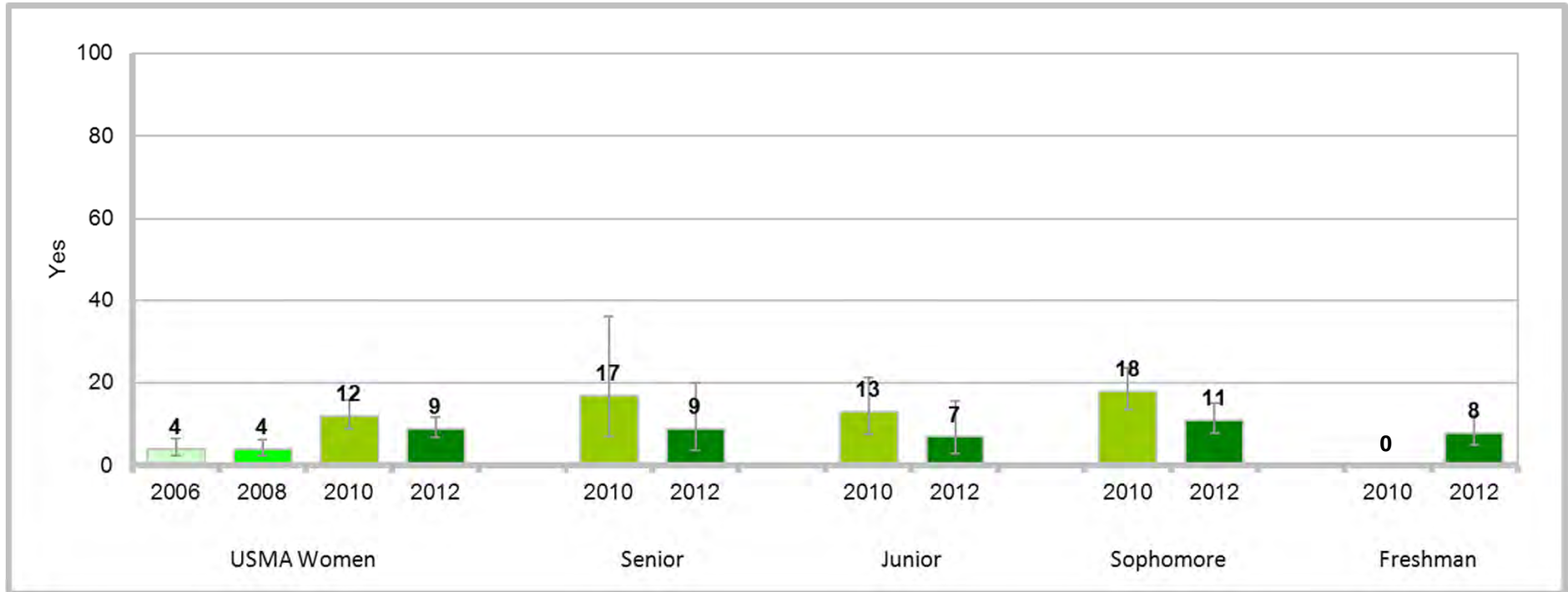
Use of Threats and Physical Force in the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 11% indicated the *situation involved threats and force*
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



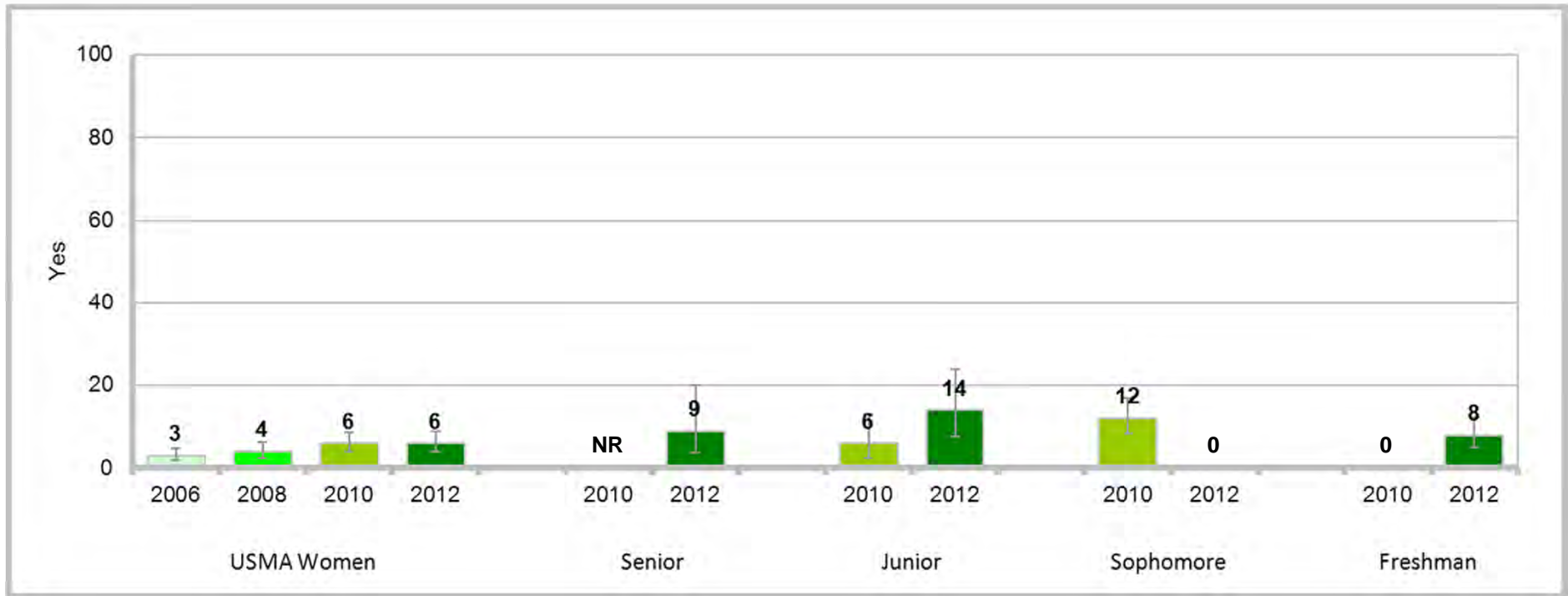
Offender Threatened To Ruin Your Reputation if You Did Not Consent Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 9% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation*
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



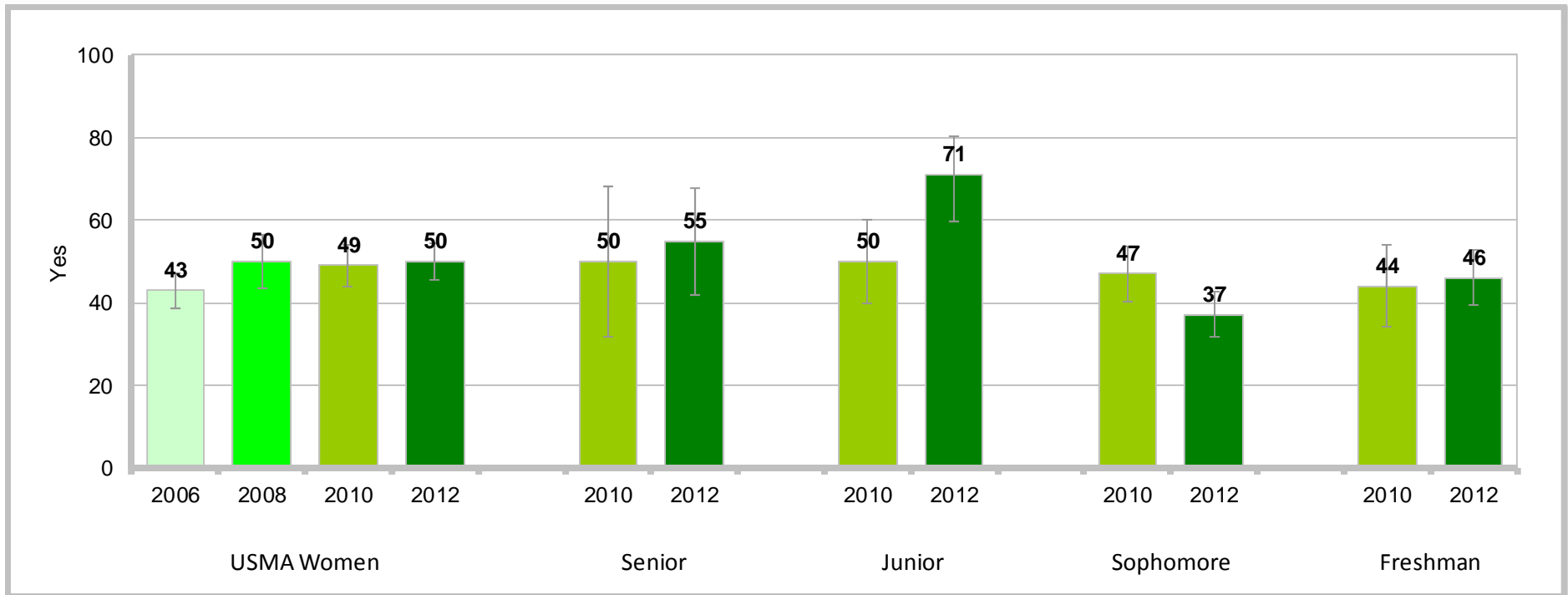
Offender Threatened To Harm You if You Did Not Consent Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 6% indicated the offender *threatened to harm them*
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by sophomores



Offender Used Some Degree of Physical Force Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 50% indicated the offender *threatened to use some degree of physical force*
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
 - Juniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by juniors; lower response led by sophomores

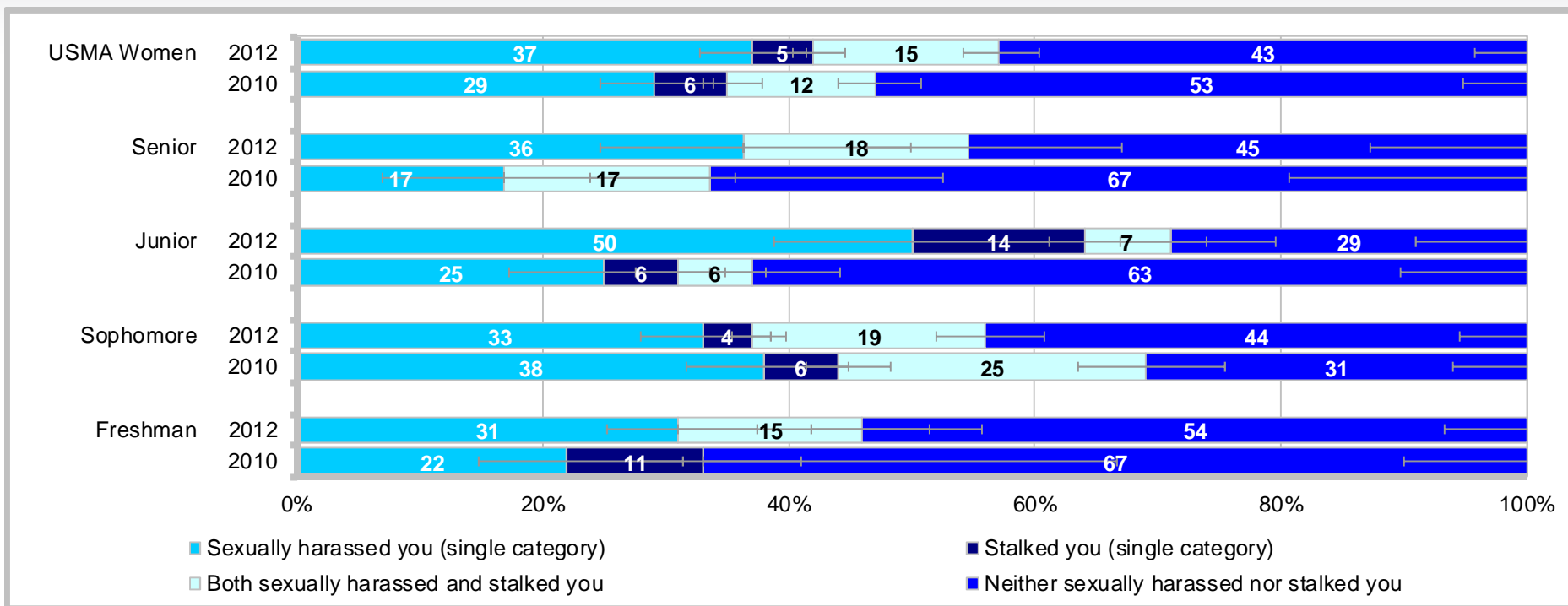


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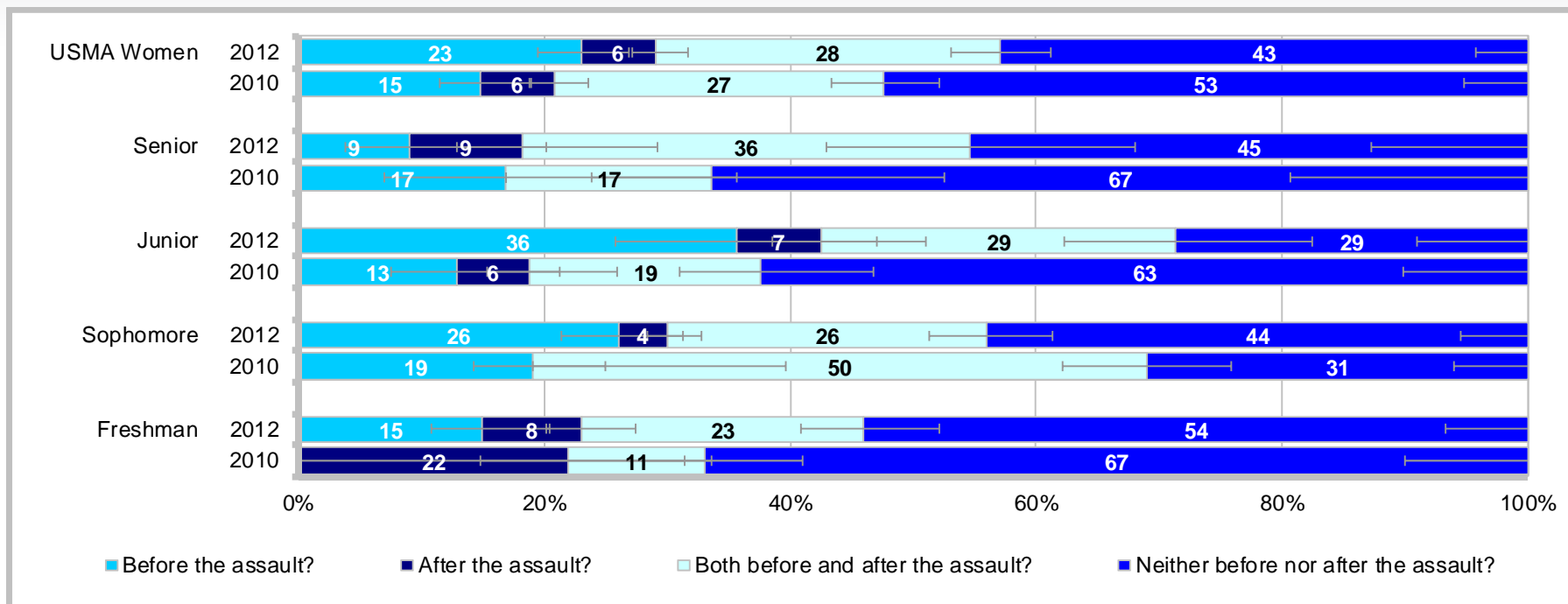
Offender Sexually Harassed and/or Stalked You Before or After the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 37% indicated the offender *sexually harassed* them; 5% indicated the offender *stalked* them; 15% indicated the offender *both sexually harassed and stalked* them; and 43% indicated the offender *neither sexually harassed nor stalked* them
- 2012 comparisons across years – *sexually harassed* higher than 2010; *neither* lower than 2010
 - Juniors indicating *sexually harassed* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *stalked* in 2012 lower than 2010; freshmen indicating *both* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors and freshmen indicating *neither* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores higher
 - Class differences in 2012 – *sexually harassed* led by juniors; *stalked* led by juniors; *neither* led by freshmen



When Offender Sexually Harassed and/or Stalked You Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 23% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *before the assault*; 6% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *after the assault*; 28% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *both before and after the assault*; and 43% indicated *neither before nor after the assault*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *before* higher than 2010; *neither* lower than 2010
 - Juniors and freshmen indicating *before* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *after* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; sophomores indicating *both* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; juniors and freshmen indicating *neither* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores higher
 - Class differences in 2012 – *before* led by juniors; *neither* led by freshmen

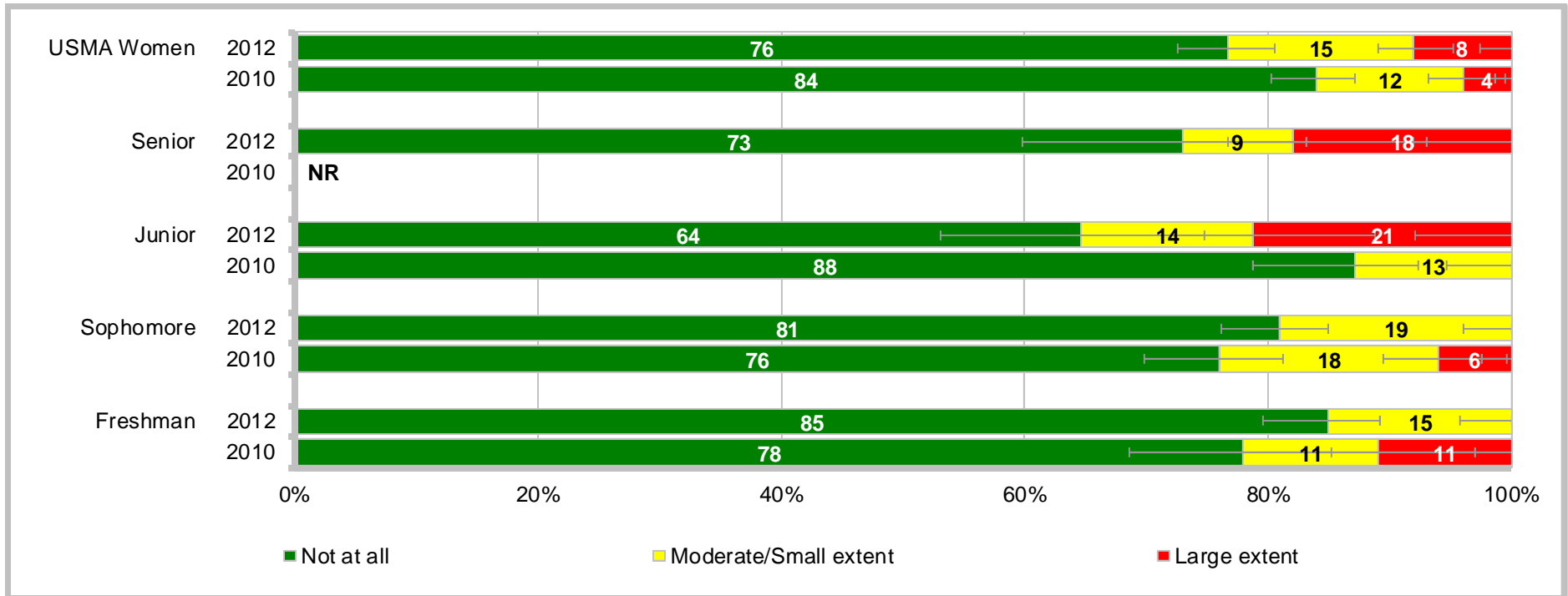


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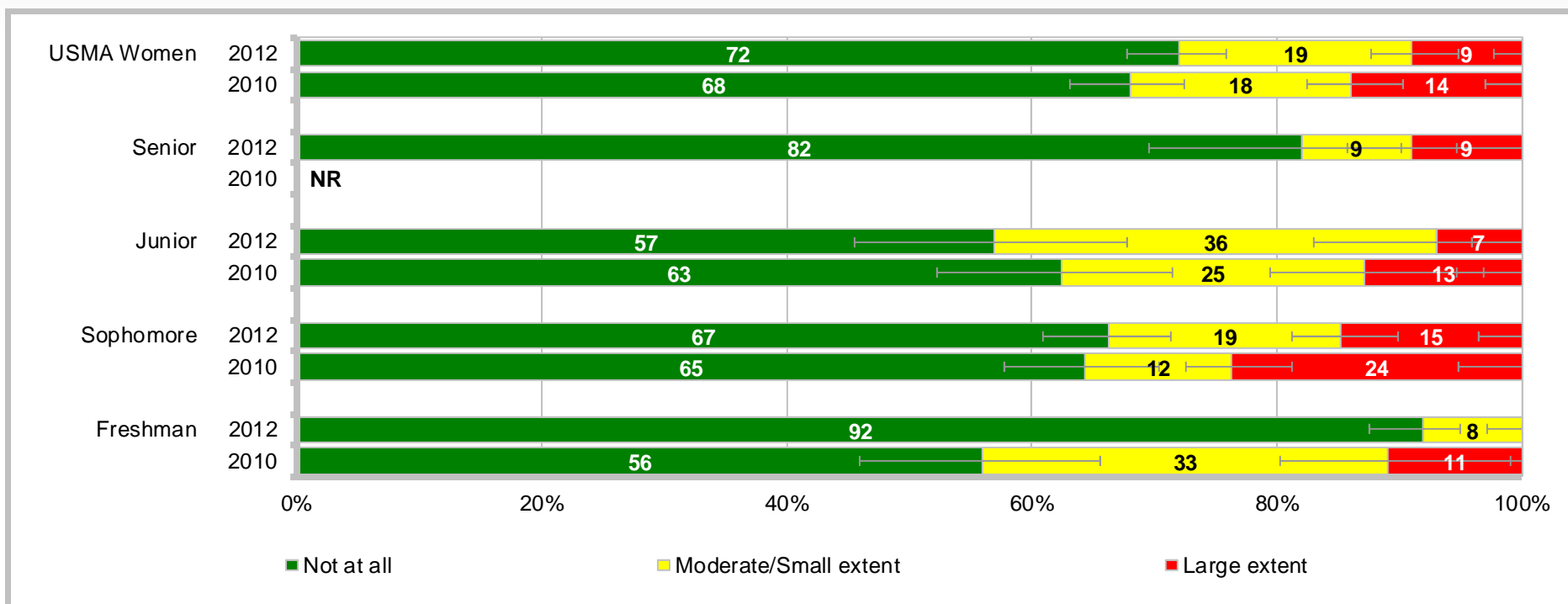
Considered Requesting a Transfer to Another Company Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 23% indicated they considered a transfer to some extent; 76% indicated not at all
- 2012 comparisons across years – not at all lower than 2010
 - Juniors indicating not at all in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating large extent in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – not at all led by freshmen; large extent led by juniors



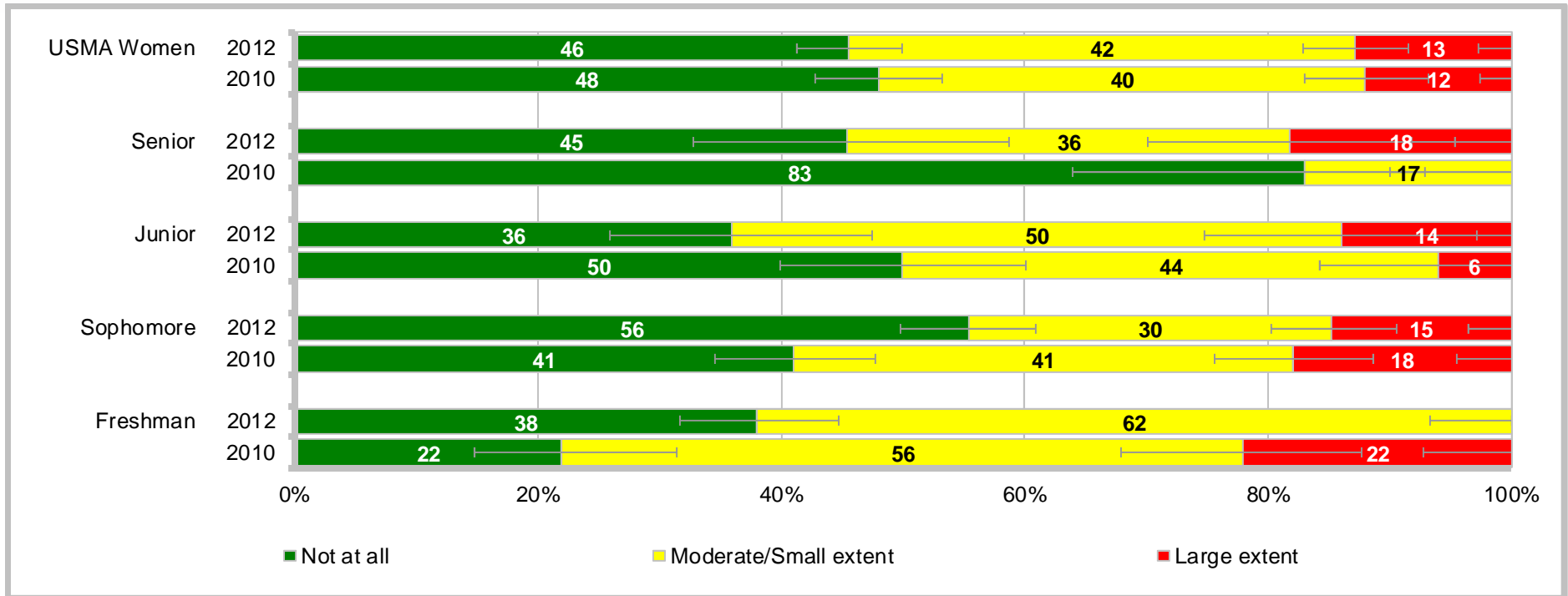
Thought About Leaving Your Academy Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 28% indicated they thought about leaving the Academy *to some extent*; 72% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* lower than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; sophomores and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by juniors; *large extent* led by sophomores



Your Academic Performance Suffered Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 55% indicated their academic performance suffered *to some extent*; 46% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen higher; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by sophomores

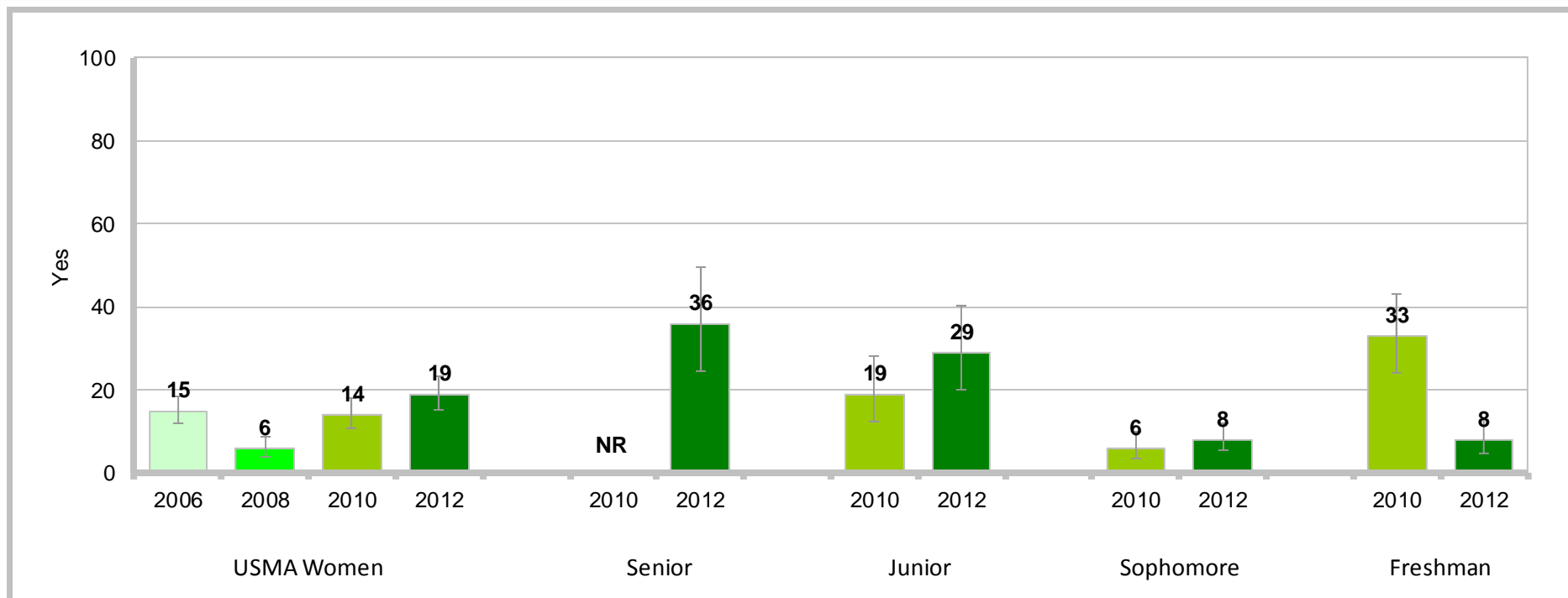


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Reported This Situation to a Military Authority or Organization Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

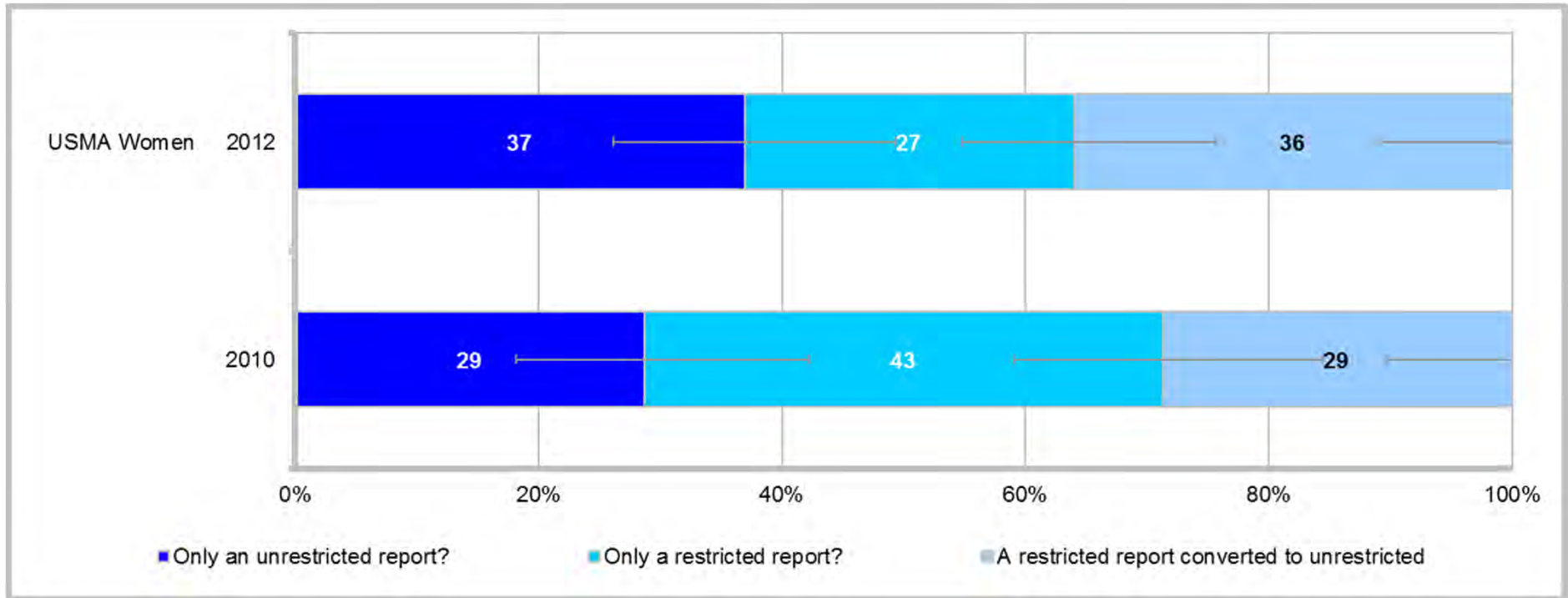


- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 19% indicated they *reported the situation*
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008
 - Freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by sophomores and freshmen



Type of Report Made to a Military Authority

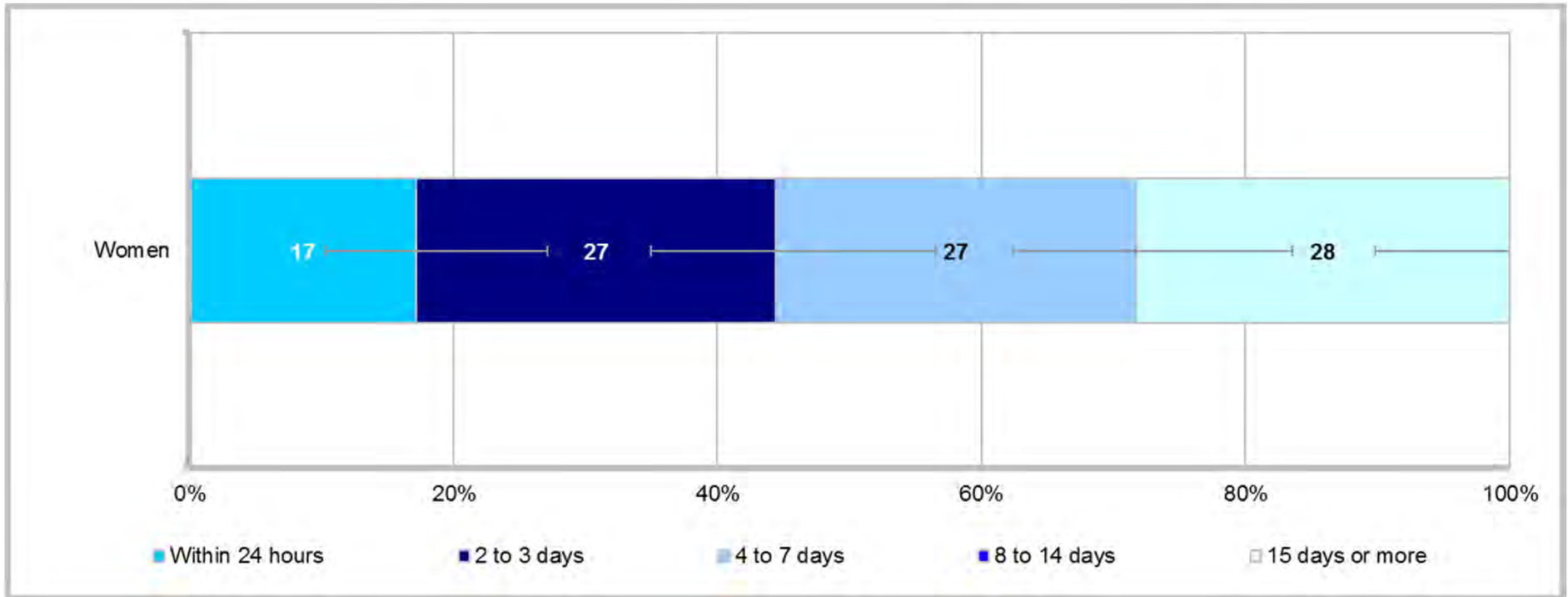
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It



- Of the 19% of women who reported the situation, 37% indicated they made *only an unrestricted report*; 27% made *only a restricted report*; and 36% made a *restricted report converted to unrestricted*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Results by class year not reportable



When Report Made to a Military Authority Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It



- Of the 19% of women who reported, 17% indicated they made their report *within 24 hours*; 27% *within 2 to 3 days*; 27% *within 4 to 7 days*; 0% *within 8 to 14 days*; and 28% *after 15 days or more*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Results by class year not reportable



Reason for Delay in Reporting the Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Waited at Least 24 Hours to Report It

Reasons for Delay in Reporting	Total
Wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member	68
Wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report	57
Wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional before deciding to report	45
Other*	43
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 14-15$

*Other reasons given for delay in reporting the situation included: did not originally plan on reporting; got up the courage to report it; had to wait because of time constraints; and was not able to pretend it didn't actually happen.

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**
- **Results by class year not reportable**



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It

Reasons for Reporting	Total
It was the right thing to do	82
Stop the offender from hurting others	73
Stop the offender from hurting you again	65
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	65
<i>Margins of Error</i>	<i>±13</i>

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**
- **Results by class year not reportable**



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It

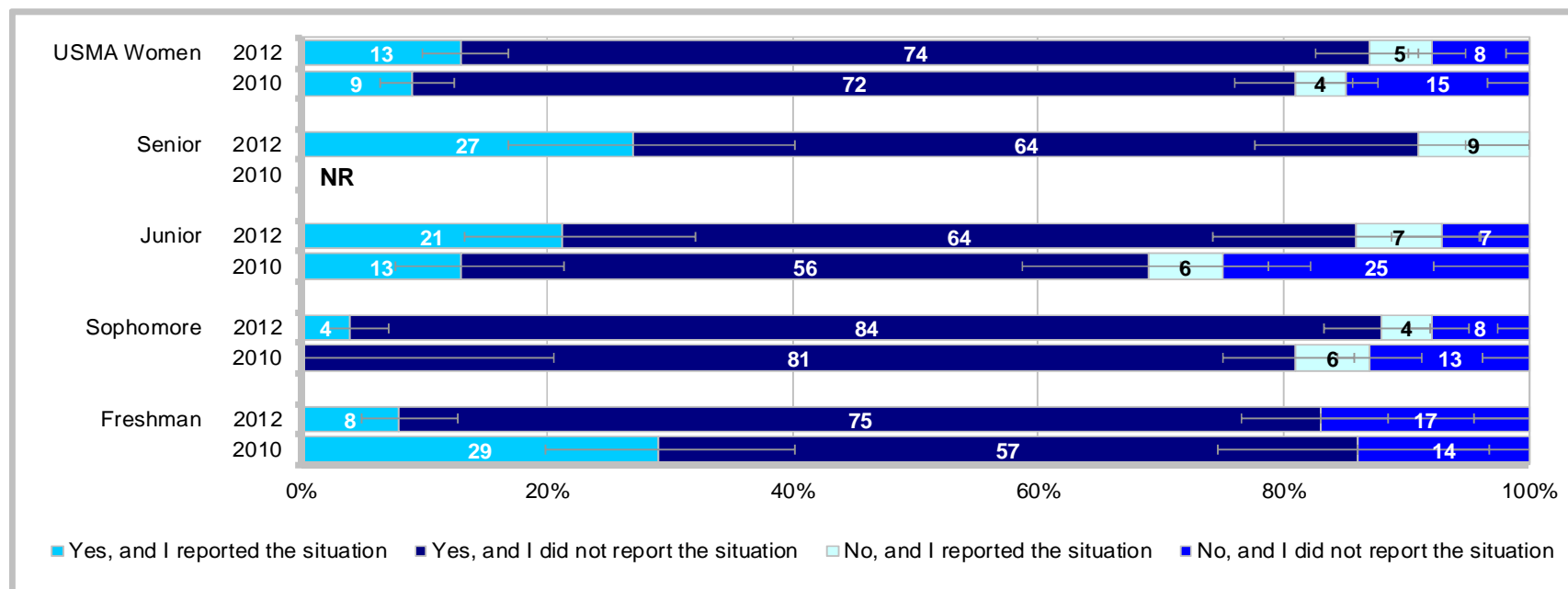
Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	75↑	86	80↑	74↑	64↓
	2010	56	67	46	50	80
Did not want people gossiping	2012	74	57↓	80↑	78↑	73
	2010	71	83	54	69	NR
Did not want anyone to know	2012	70↑	57	60↑	74	82
	2010	62	67	31	75	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	65	57	60	74	55
	2010	70	67	62	69	NR
Took care of it myself	2012	62↓	43	60↓	74	55
	2010	76	NR	77	75	40
Felt shame/embarrassment	2012	61	57	60	57	73
	2010	65	50	62	63	NR
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2012	57	57	50	57	64
	2010	61	50	54	56	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±5-6%	±16-20%	±12-14%	±6-7%	±7-13%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



Would Make the Same Decision About Reporting or Not Reporting if Could Do It Over

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported or Did Not Report to a Military Authority



- Of the 10.7% of women who experienced USC, 13% indicated they *reported the situation and would make the same decision again*; 74% indicated they *did not report the situation and would make the same decision again*; 5% indicated they *reported but would not make the same decision again*; and 8% indicated they *did not report the situation but would not make the same decision again*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *did not report but would not make the same decision* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *reported and would make the same decision* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; freshmen indicating *did not report and would make the same decision* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating *did not report but would not make the same decision* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *reported and would make the same decision* led by seniors; *did not report and would make the same decision* led by sophomores; and *did not report but would not make the same decision* led by freshmen

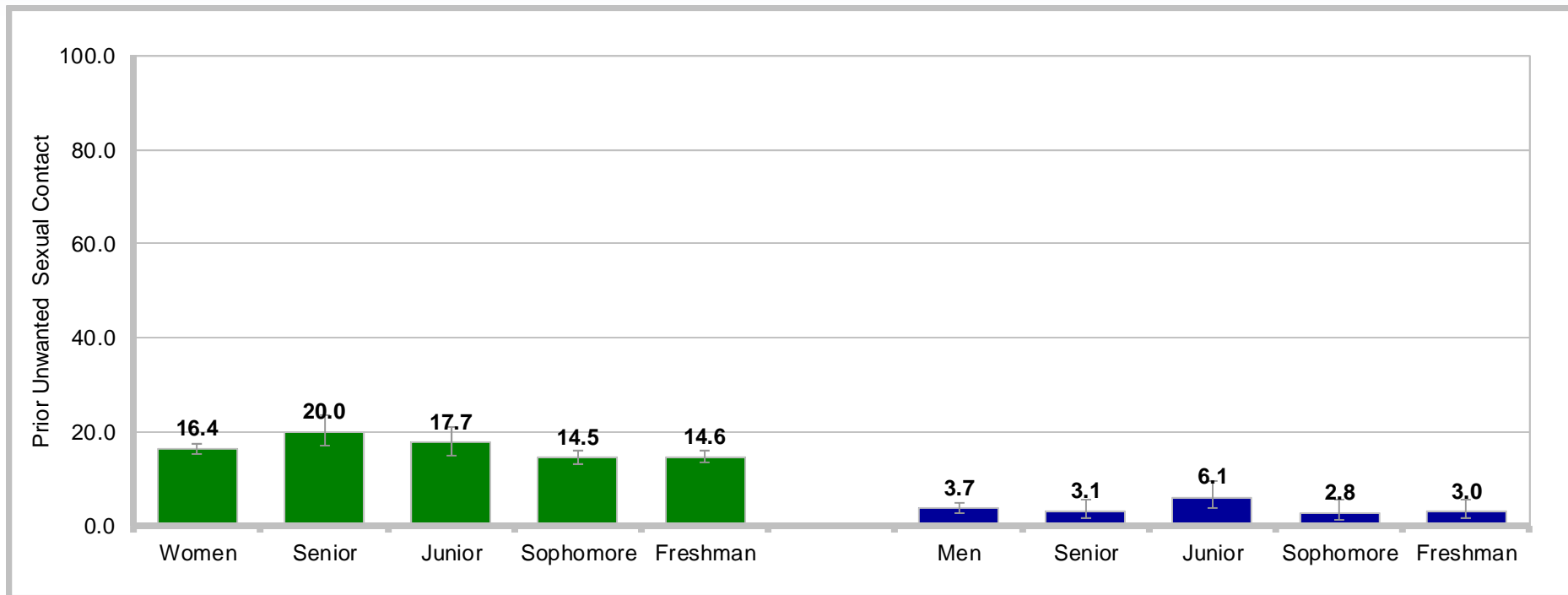


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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Prior to Entering the Academy Percent of All Students



- 16.4% of women and 3.7% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Class differences in 2012 – for women, higher response led by seniors; for men, no differences



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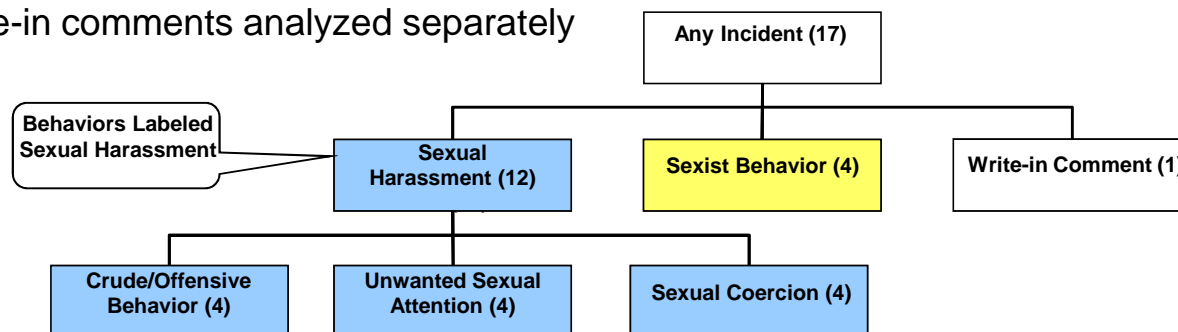
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Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors: Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of sexual harassment and sexist behavior:**

- DoD defines sexual harassment as “a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:
 - Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career, or
 - Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person, or
 - Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment” (Department of Defense, 1995).
- The core measure of unwanted gender-related behaviors on the 2012 SAGR consists of 17 items
 - Sexual harassment measure has 12 items in a three-factor structure and a single “labeling” item
 - Crude/Offensive Behavior – four items regarding offensive or embarrassing verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature
 - Unwanted Sexual Attention – four items regarding unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship
 - Sexual Coercion – four items regarding classic *quid pro quo* instances of special treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation
 - One “labeling” item that asks if the student considers any of the selected behaviors to be sexual harassment
 - Sexist behavior measure has four items that include verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, and/or condescending attitudes based on gender of student
 - Write-in comments analyzed separately



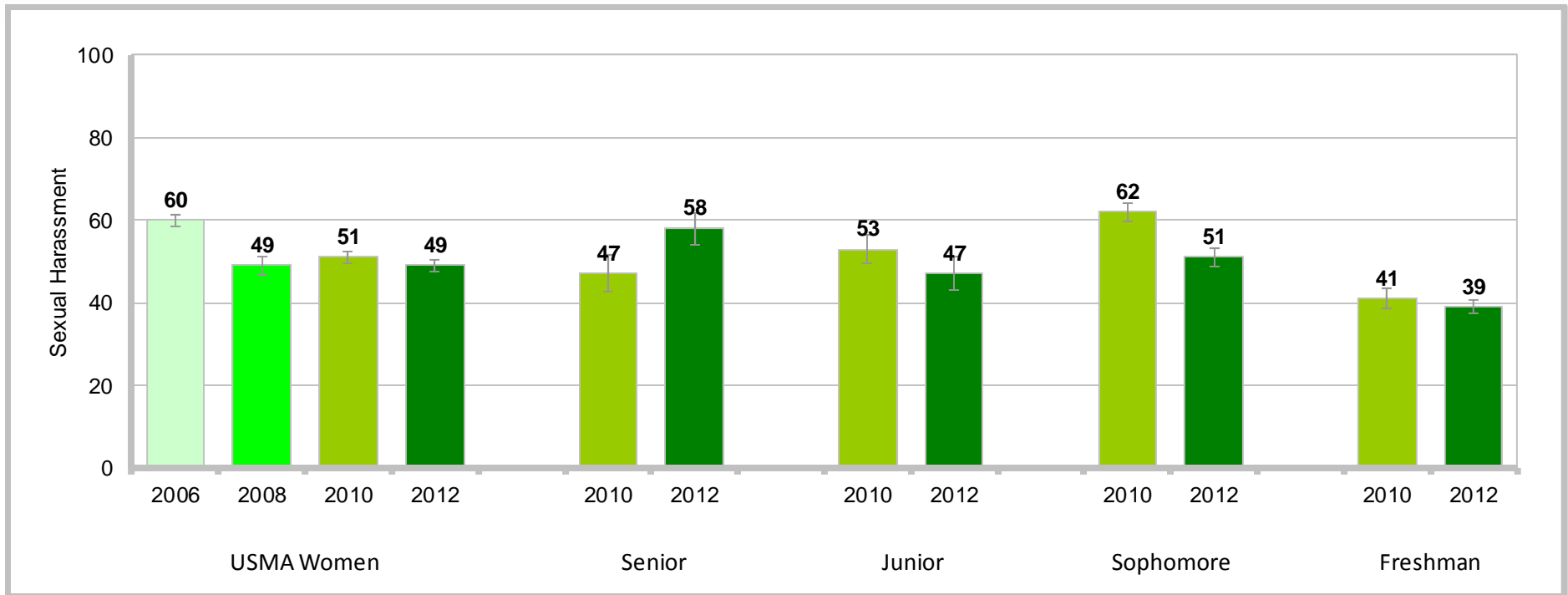


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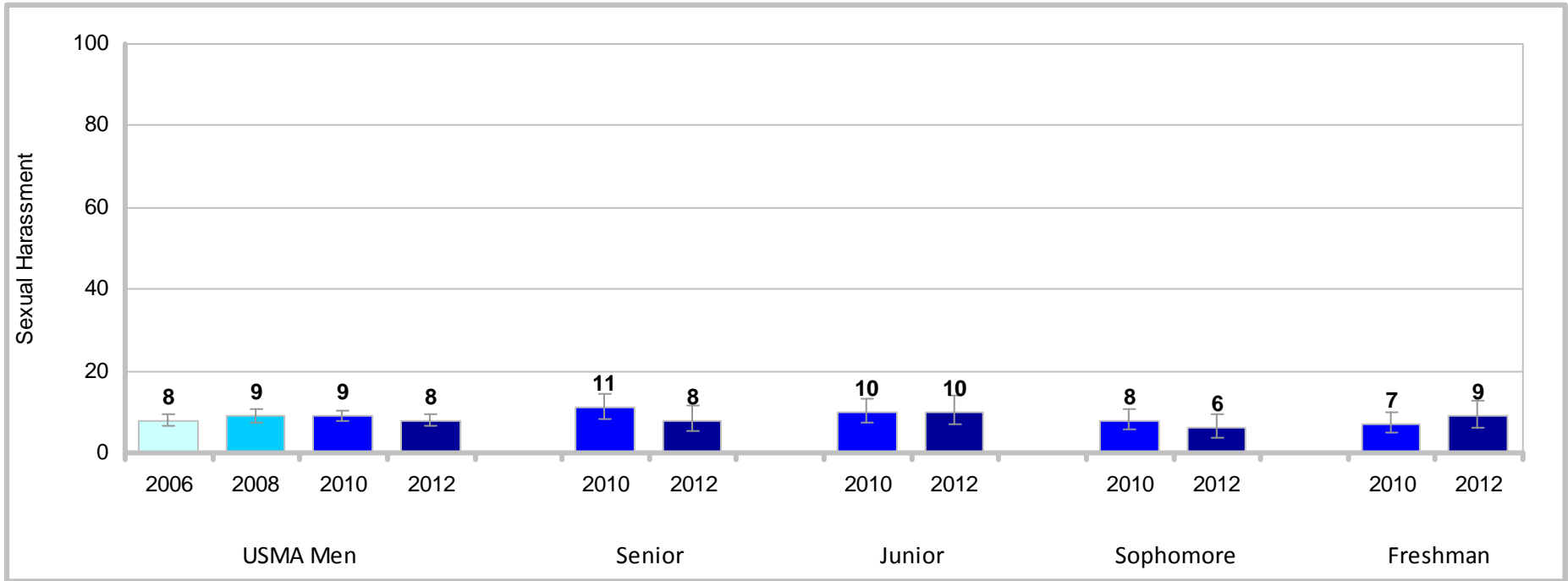
Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 49% of women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by freshmen



Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 8% of men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- No differences by survey year or class year

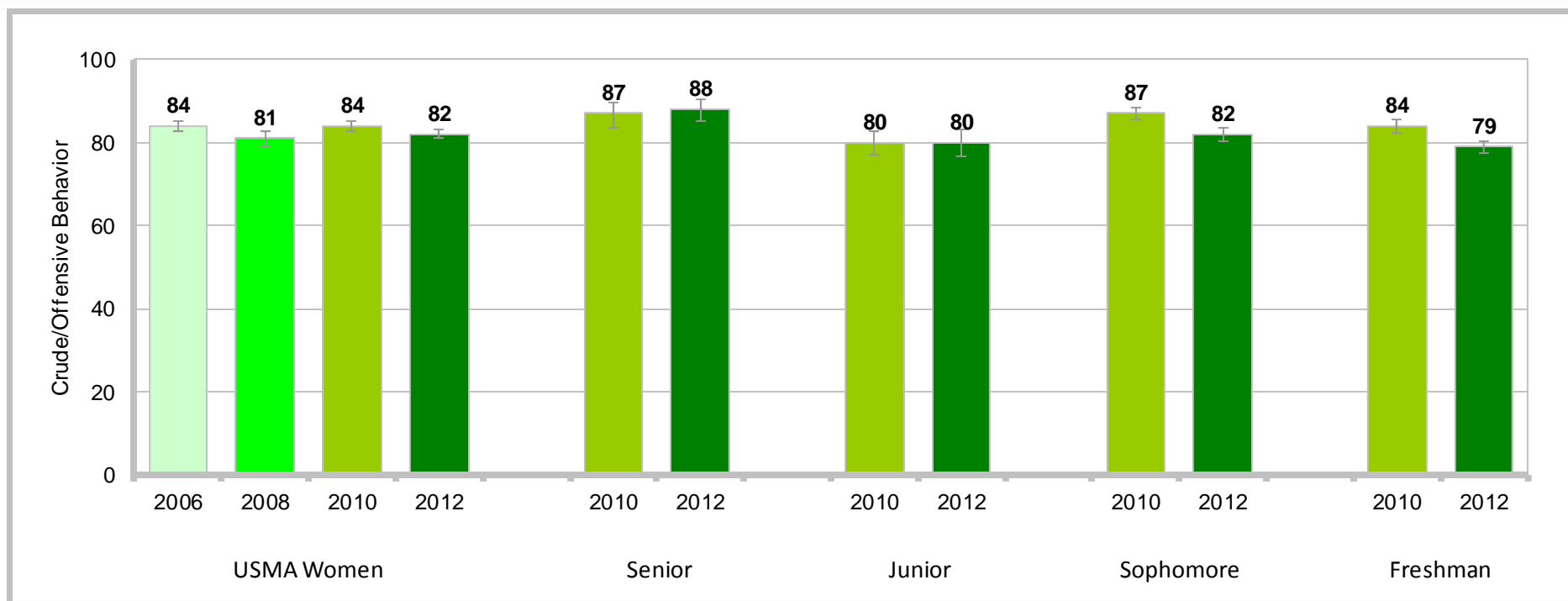


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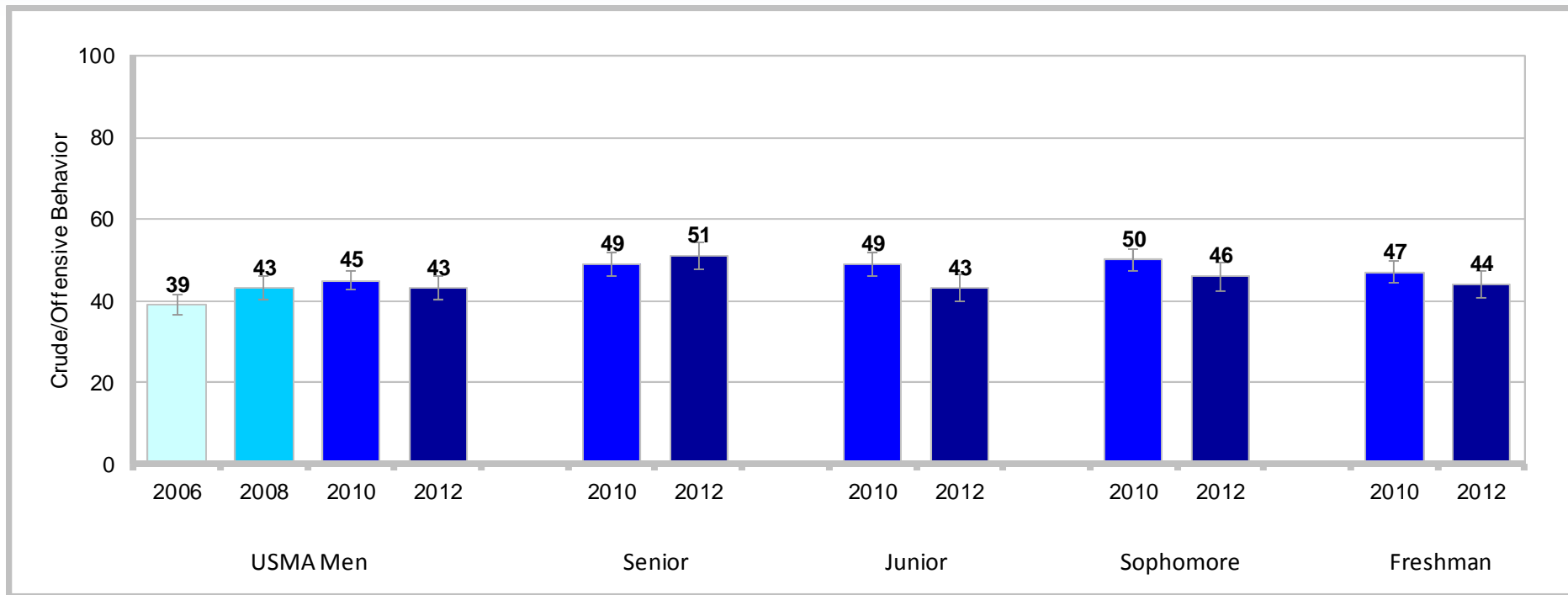
Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 82% of women indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2006
 - Sophomores and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by freshmen



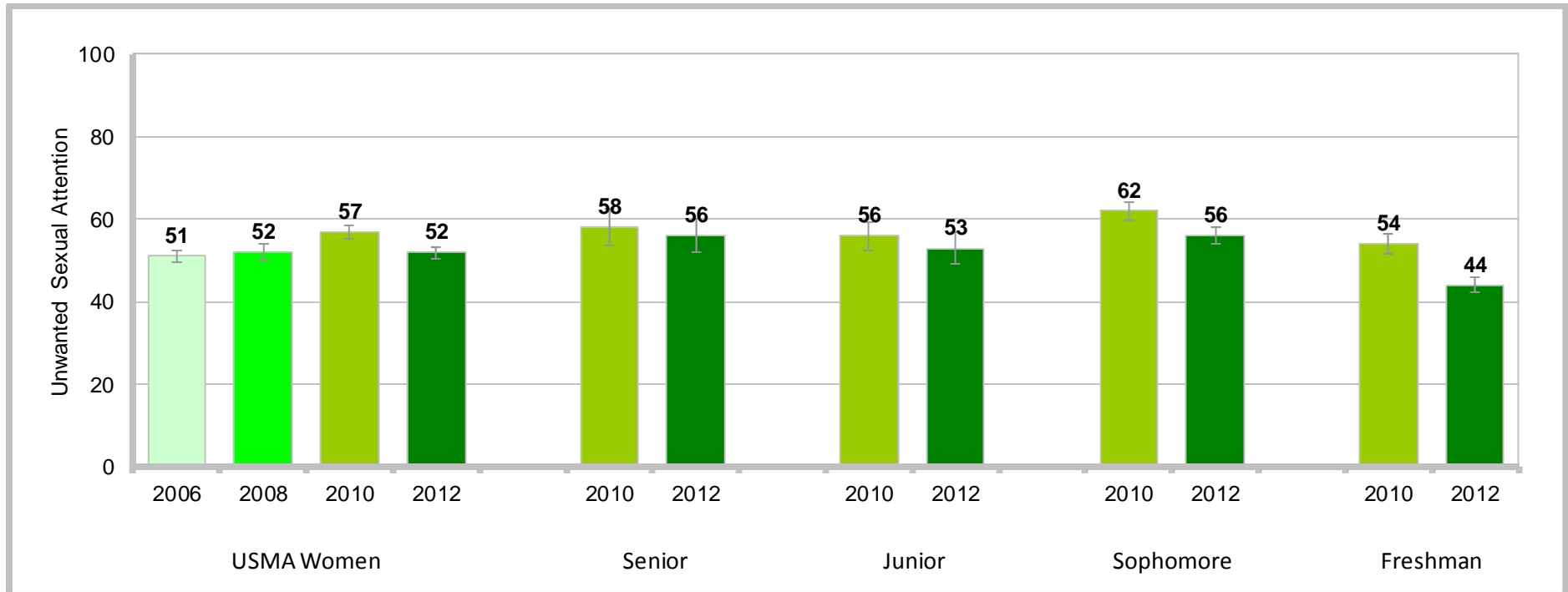
Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 43% of men indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors



Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate Percent of Women

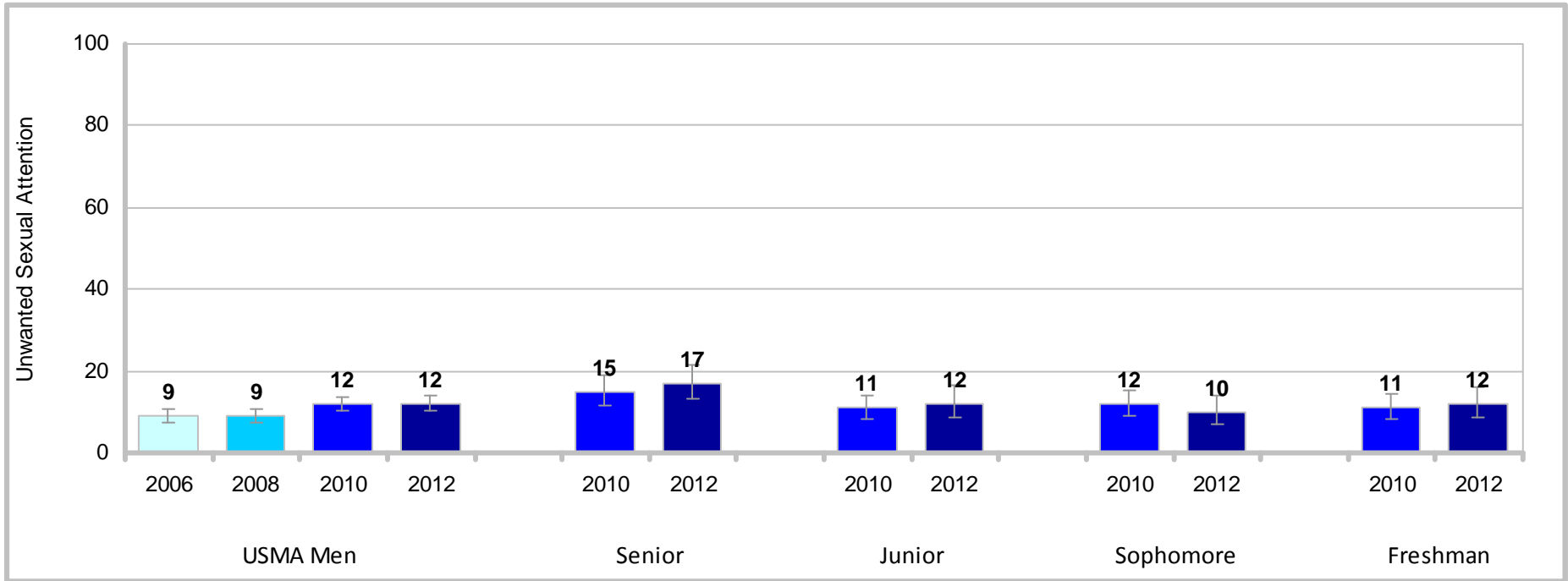


- **52% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010**
 - **Sophomores and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010**
- **Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores*; lower response led by freshmen**

*Note that 56% of senior women also indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages in the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.



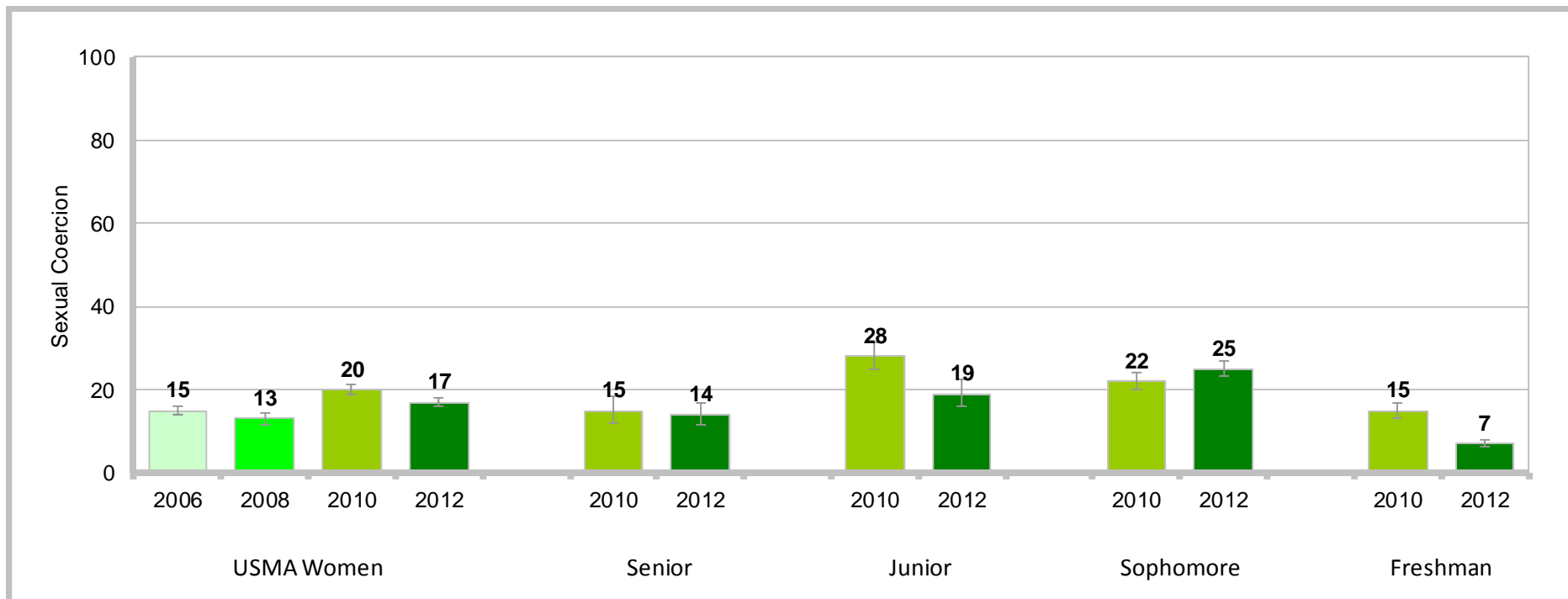
Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 12% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



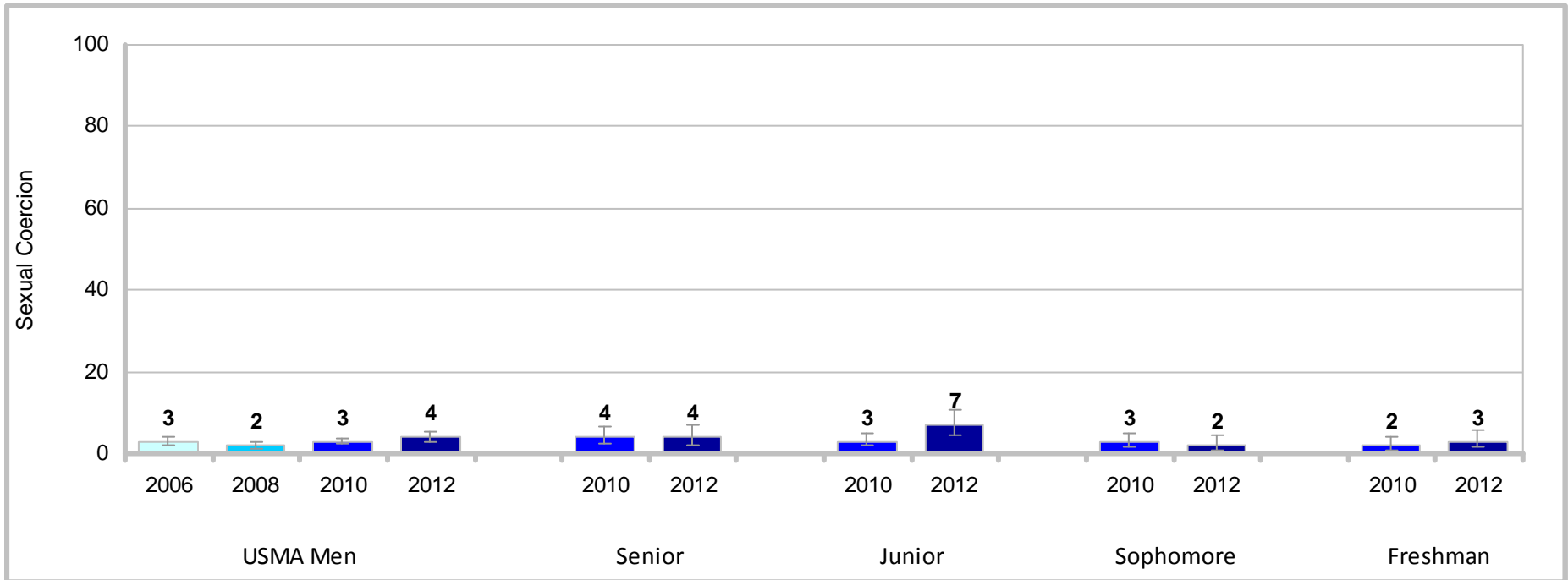
Sexual Coercion Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 17% of women indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010; higher than 2008, 2006
 - Juniors and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores higher
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by freshmen



Sexual Coercion Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 4% of men indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008
 - Juniors in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

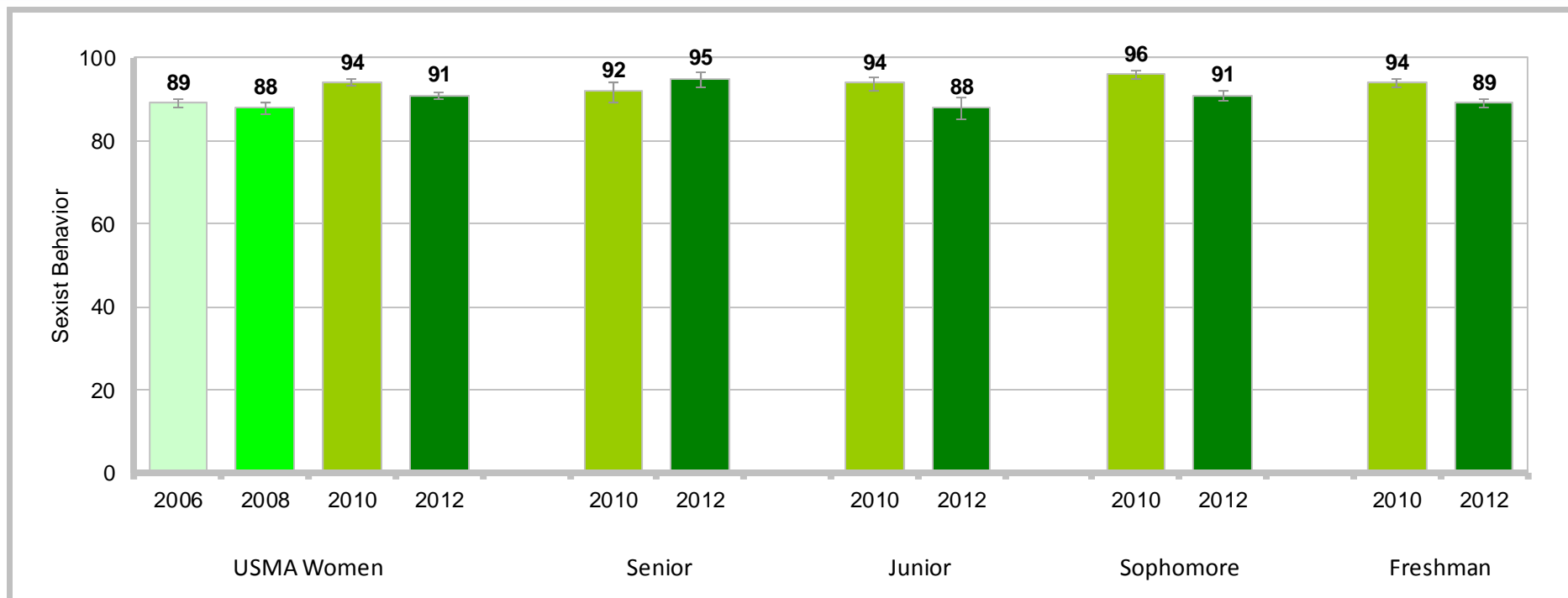


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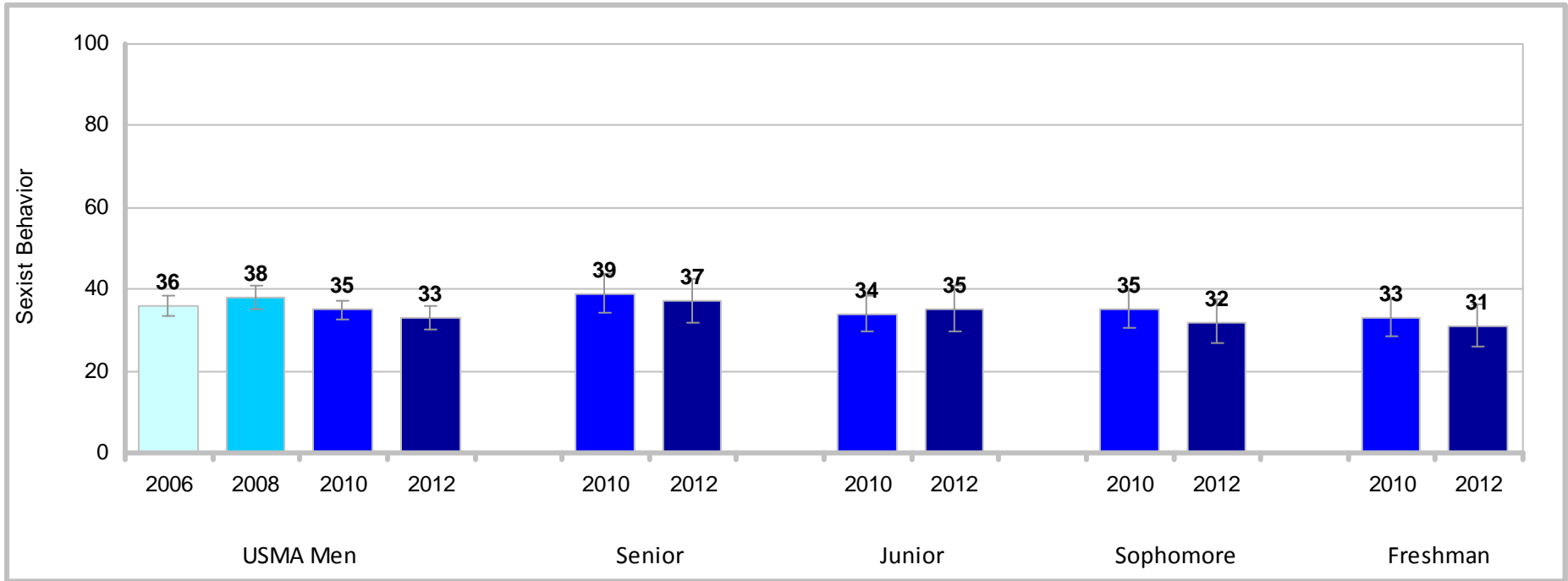
Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 91% of women indicated experiencing *sexist behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010; higher than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors, sophomores, and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by juniors and freshmen



Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Men



- **33% of men indicated experiencing *sexist behavior* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008**
- **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**



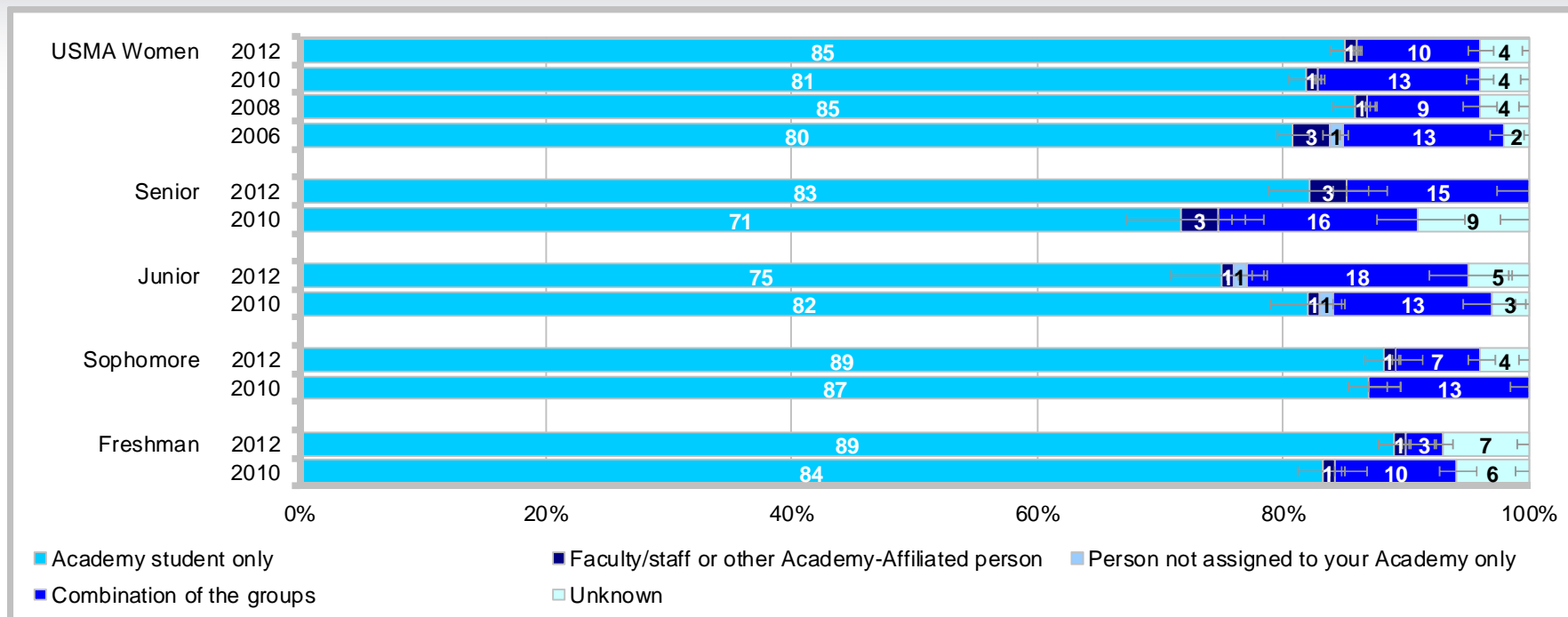
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Combinations of Offender Affiliations

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

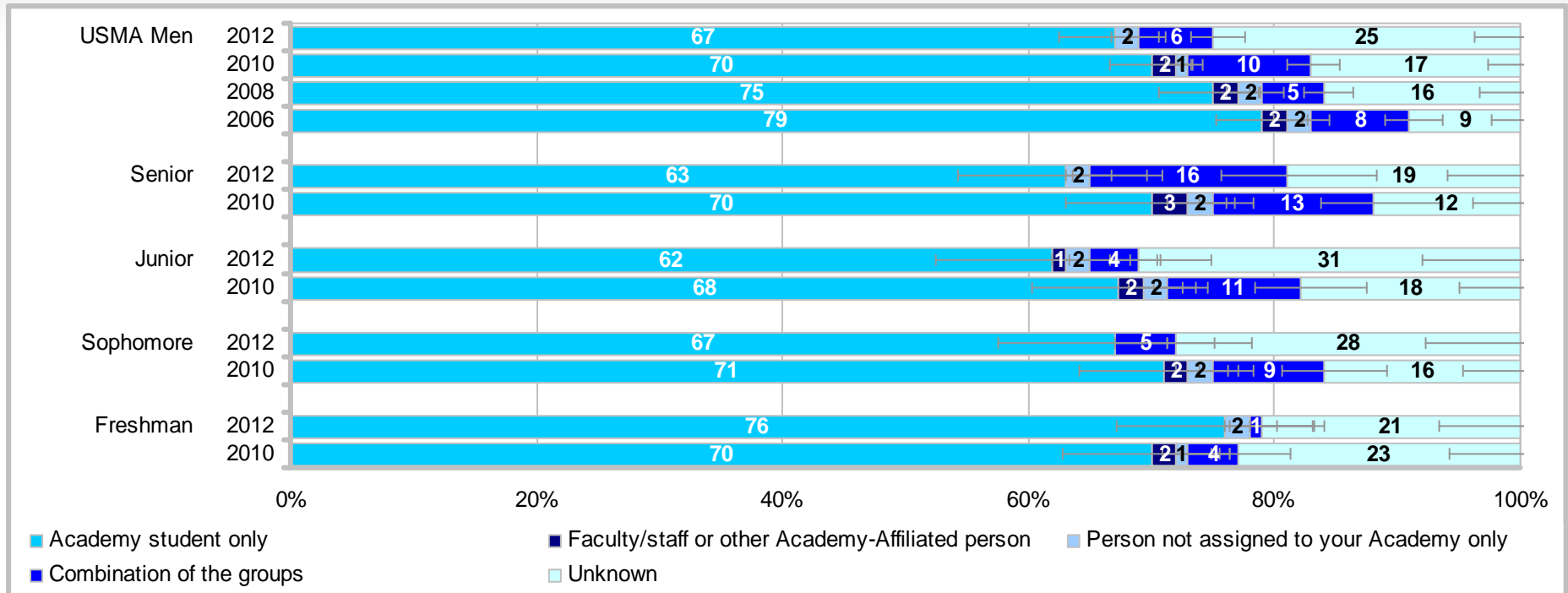


- 93% of women indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 85% indicated the offender was an *Academy student only*; 1% indicated *faculty/staff*; 0% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 10% indicated *combination of groups*; and 4% indicated *unknown*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – *Academy student only* higher than 2010, 2006; *faculty/staff* lower than 2006; *combination of groups* lower than 2010, 2006; *unknown* higher than 2006
 - Seniors and freshmen indicating *Academy student only* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors lower; juniors indicating *combination of groups* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower; sophomores indicating *unknown* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *Academy student only* led by freshmen and sophomores; *faculty/staff* led by seniors; *combination of groups* led by juniors and seniors; *unknown* led by freshmen



Combinations of Offender Affiliations

Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 51% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 67% indicated the offender was *Academy student only*; 0% indicated *faculty/staff*; 2% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 6% indicated *combination of groups*; and 25% indicated *unknown*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – *Academy student only* lower than 2008, 2006; *faculty/staff* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *combination of groups* lower than 2010; *unknown* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006
- Seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *faculty/staff* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *person not assigned to the Academy* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *combination of groups* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *unknown* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *combination of groups* led by seniors



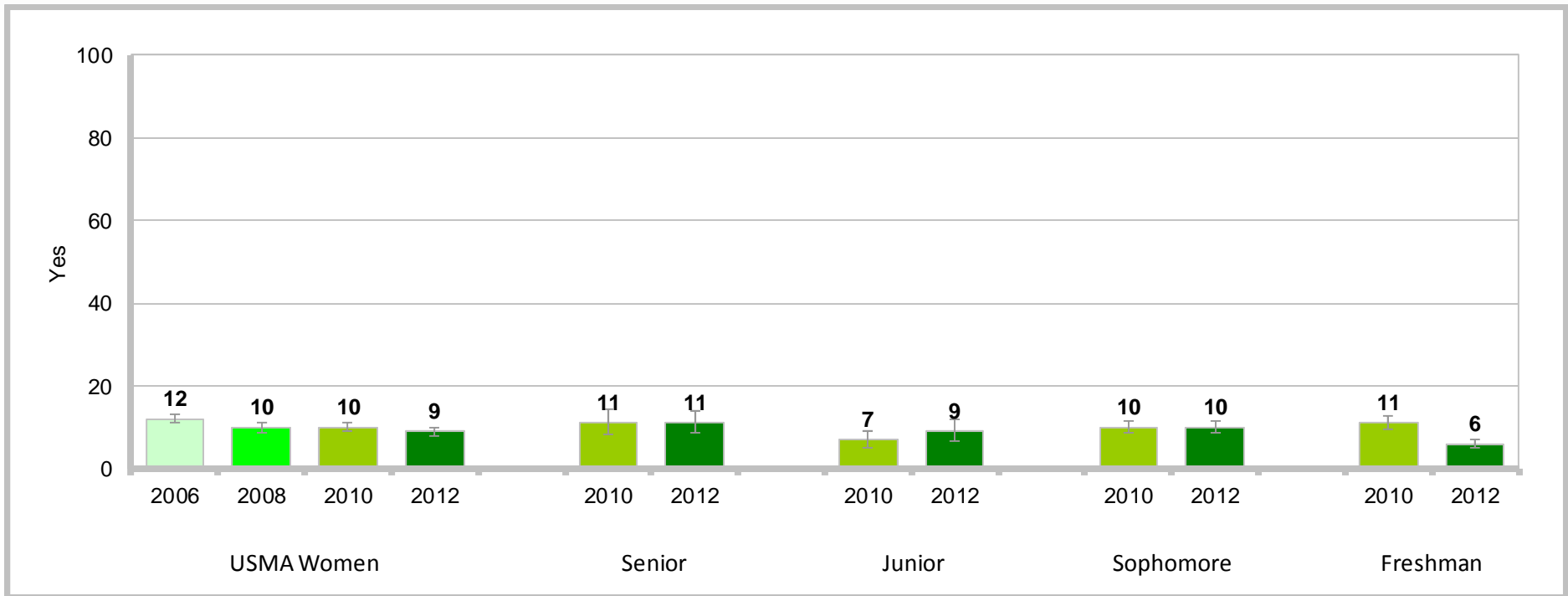
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Discuss/Report This Situation to an Authority or Organization

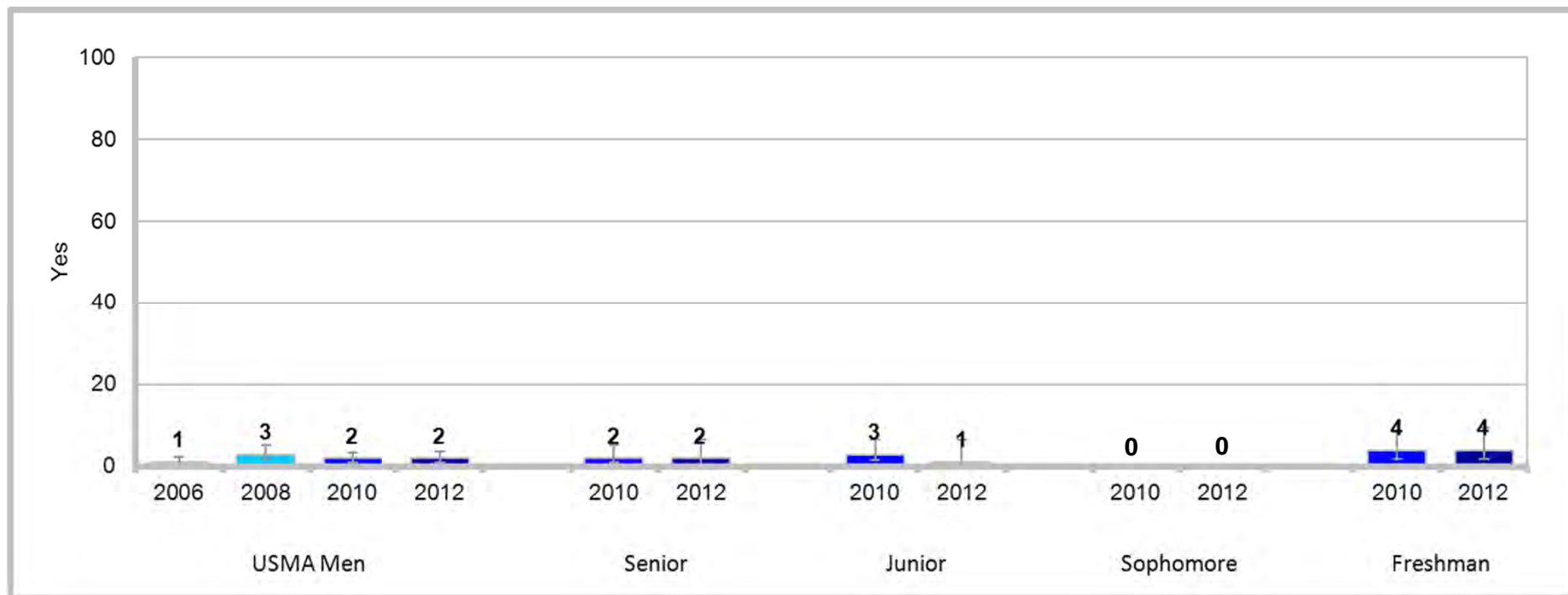
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 93% of women indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 9% indicated they *reported the situation to an authority or organization*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2006
 - Freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



Discuss/Report This Situation to an Authority or Organization Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 51% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 2% indicated they *reported the situation to an authority or organization*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



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Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Reported It

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The situation was corrected	2012	45↓	33↓	37	44↓	78↑
	2010	63	64	56	64	67
My situation was/is being investigated	2012	35	42	25↓	44	22
	2010	39	45	56	36	27
I was kept informed of what actions were being taken	2012	31↓	33↓	38	25↓	33↓
	2010	49	55	56	43	47
I was encouraged to “tough it out”	2012	33	42↑	25	31	22↓
	2010	32	18	33	36	40
My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2012	33	50	25	37	11↓
	2010	35	36	33	43	27
Action was taken against me	2012	7	17	13	0↓	0
	2010	6	NR	11	14	0
I was ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation	2012	37↑	50↑	25	38	33↑
	2010	24	27	22	43	7
Some other action was taken	2012	33	33	37	37↑	22↓
	2010	29	36	22	21	33
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±3-6%	±13-15%	±12-16%	±0-8%	±0-8%

- **Results for men are not reportable**

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



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Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Gender-Related Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	84	83	79↓	83↓	90↑
	2010	85	81	84	91	85
Took care of the problem myself	2012	71↑	69	76	71↑	68↑
	2010	68	73	71	65	62
Did not want people gossiping about me	2012	38	30↓	34	46↓	41↑
	2010	40	37	38	54	31
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2012	30	25	24↓	40	28
	2010	31	24	31	41	28
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2012	30	27	26	37	27↑
	2010	30	31	31	36	22
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2%	±4-6%	±4-5%	±2-3%	±2-3%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Gender-Related Situation

Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	80	79	72	82	87
	2010	79	74	81	80	80
Took care of the problem myself	2012	60↑	63↑	61	63	51
	2010	52	43	50	60	51
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2012	23	15	22	27	26
	2010	21	21	23	20	21
Did not want people gossiping about me	2012	16	7↓	16	16	25
	2010	15	15	11	13	19
Did not think anything would be done	2012	14	14	6	23↑	12
	2010	14	16	9	11	20
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2-5%	±7-10%	±6-11%	±6-11%	±8-11%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



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Stalking Incident Rate

- **Definition and measure 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 (two or more occasions of such conduct), and cause unreasonable fear of physical injury. Note that this definition does not limit stalking to association with sexual harassment or sexual assault.
- The measure of stalking on the 2012 SAGR is consistent with the definition in Article 120a of the UCMJ. Students were asked (Q9) whether they had experienced any stalking behaviors (e.g., followed or spied on them in public areas; spied on them in private areas; showed up at places where they were even though he/she had no reason to be there; left unwanted items for them to find; stood outside or hung around their dorm room or classroom even though he/she had no reason to be there; and vandalized or tampered with their belongings) by someone assigned to their Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel, and whether they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience (Q11).



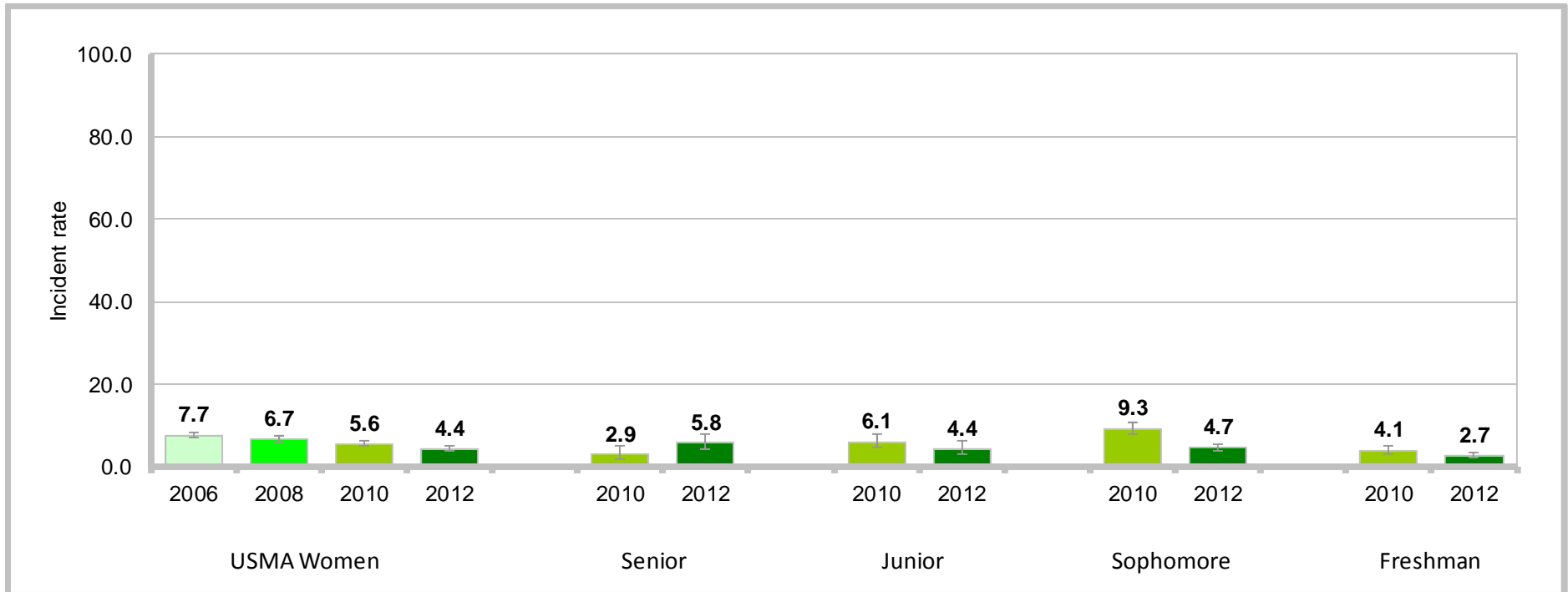
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Stalking Incident Rate

Percent of Women Who Experienced Stalking Behavior and Felt in Danger

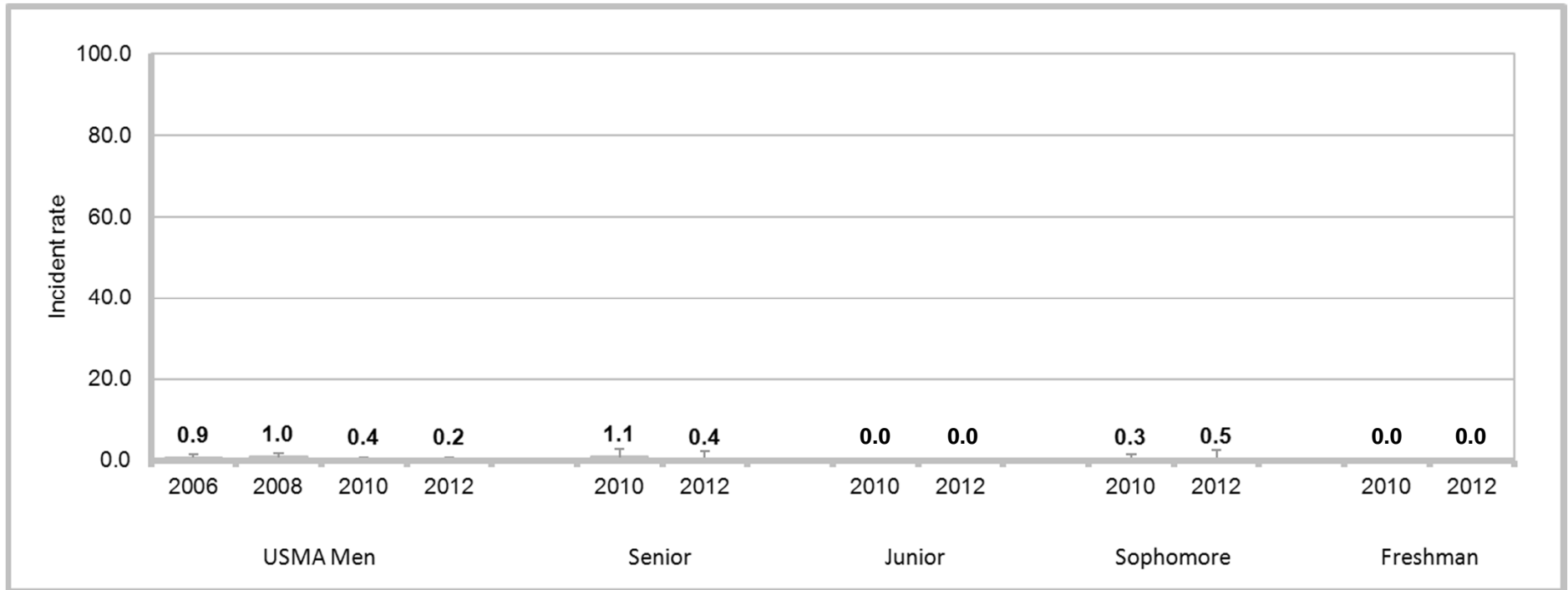


- 4.4% of women indicated experiencing *stalking behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008, 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



Stalking Incident Rate

Percent of Men Who Experienced Stalking Behavior and Felt in Danger



- **0.2% of men indicated experiencing *stalking behavior* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008, 2006**
- **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**

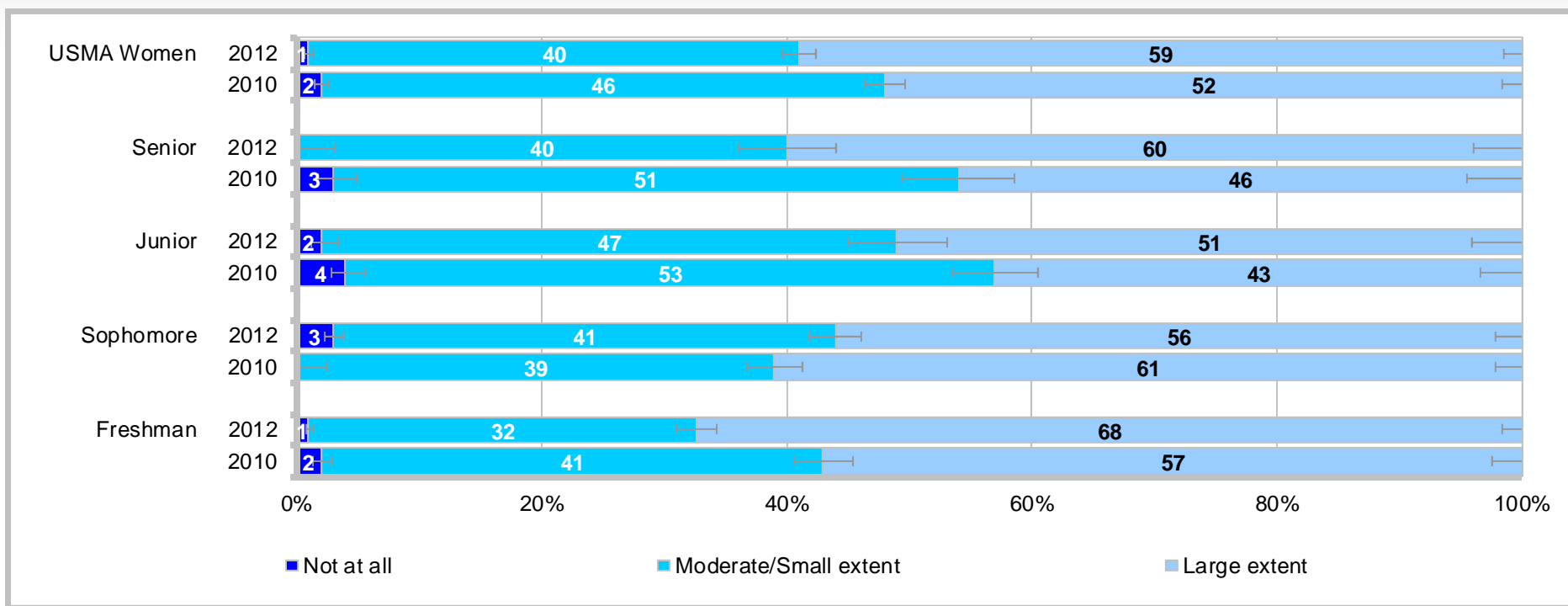


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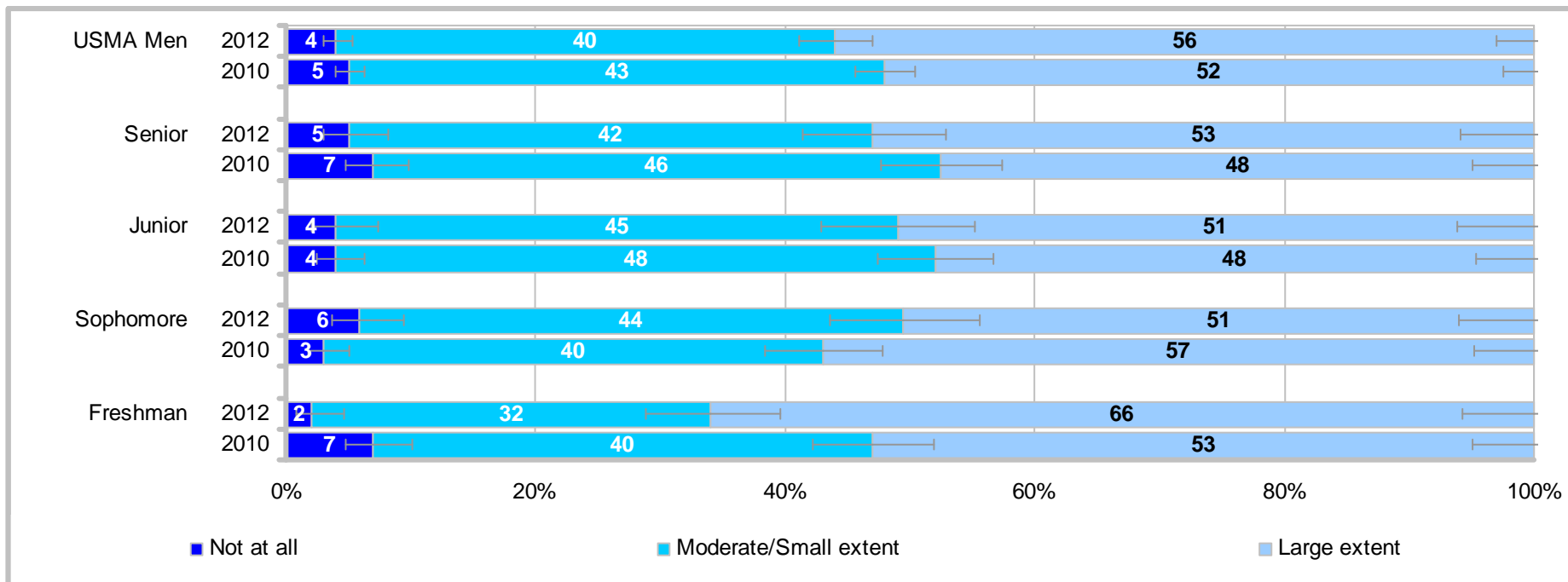
Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 1% indicated stalking and sexual harassment *do not* lead to sexual assault
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower; seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors and juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores higher
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by juniors; *not at all* led by sophomores



Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 96% of men indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 4% indicated stalking and sexual harassment *do not* lead to sexual assault
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen

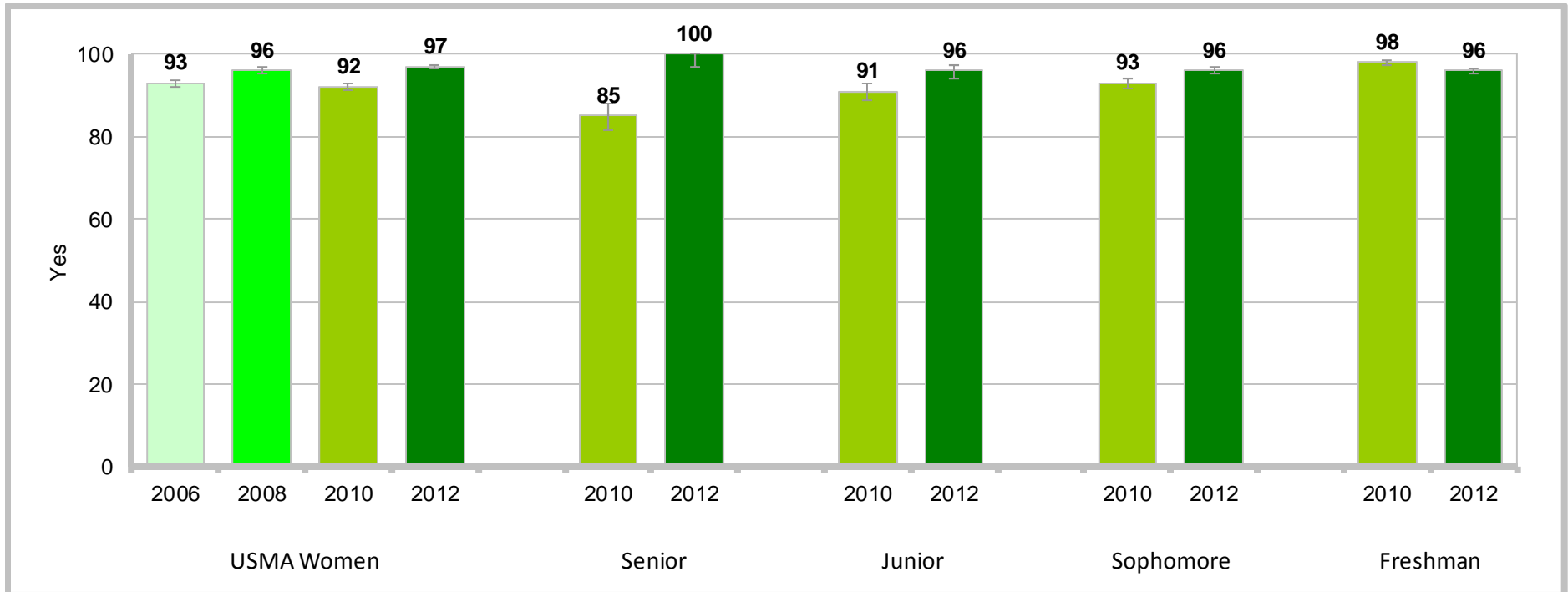


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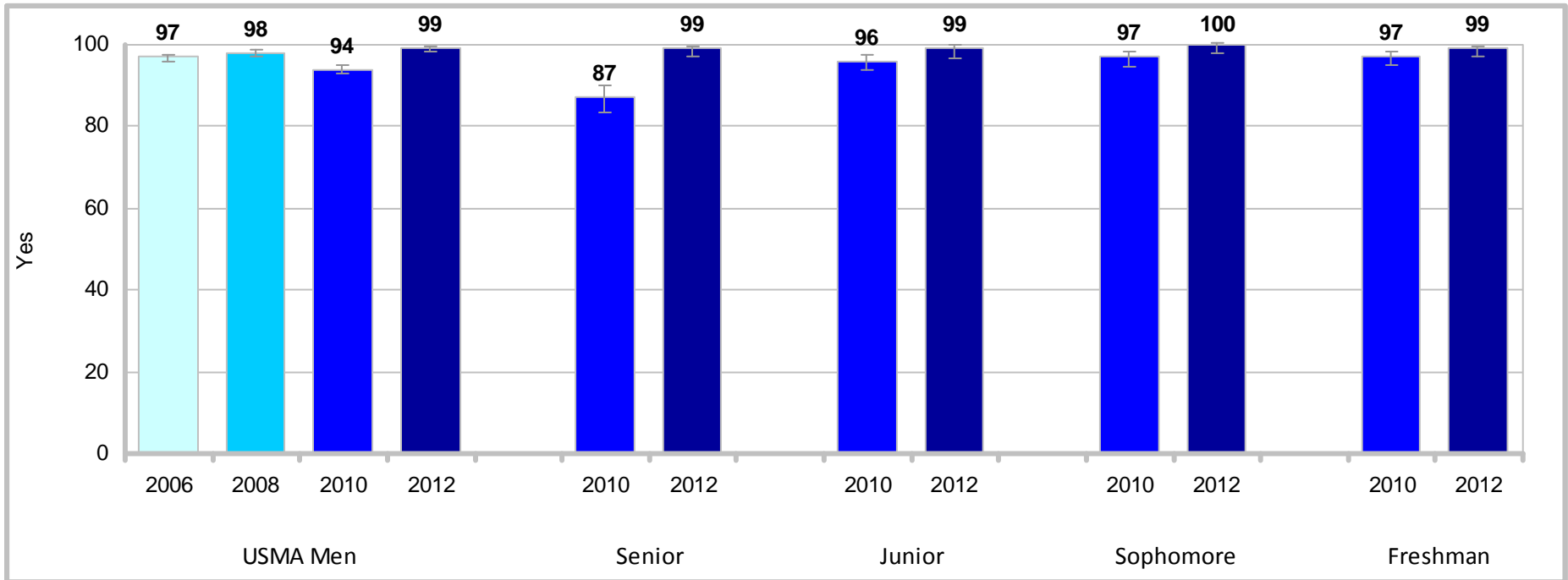
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 97% of women indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual assault* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2006
 - Seniors, juniors, and sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors



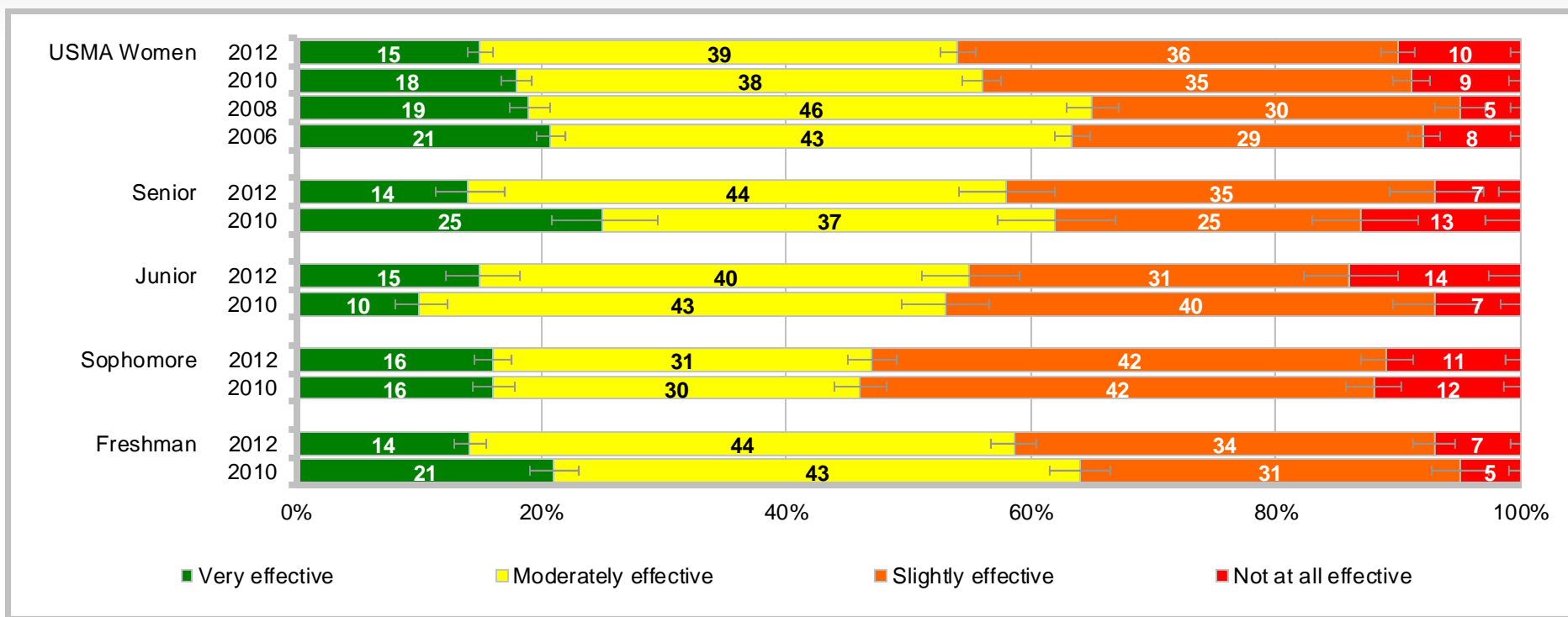
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 99% of men indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual assault* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2006
 - All class years in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



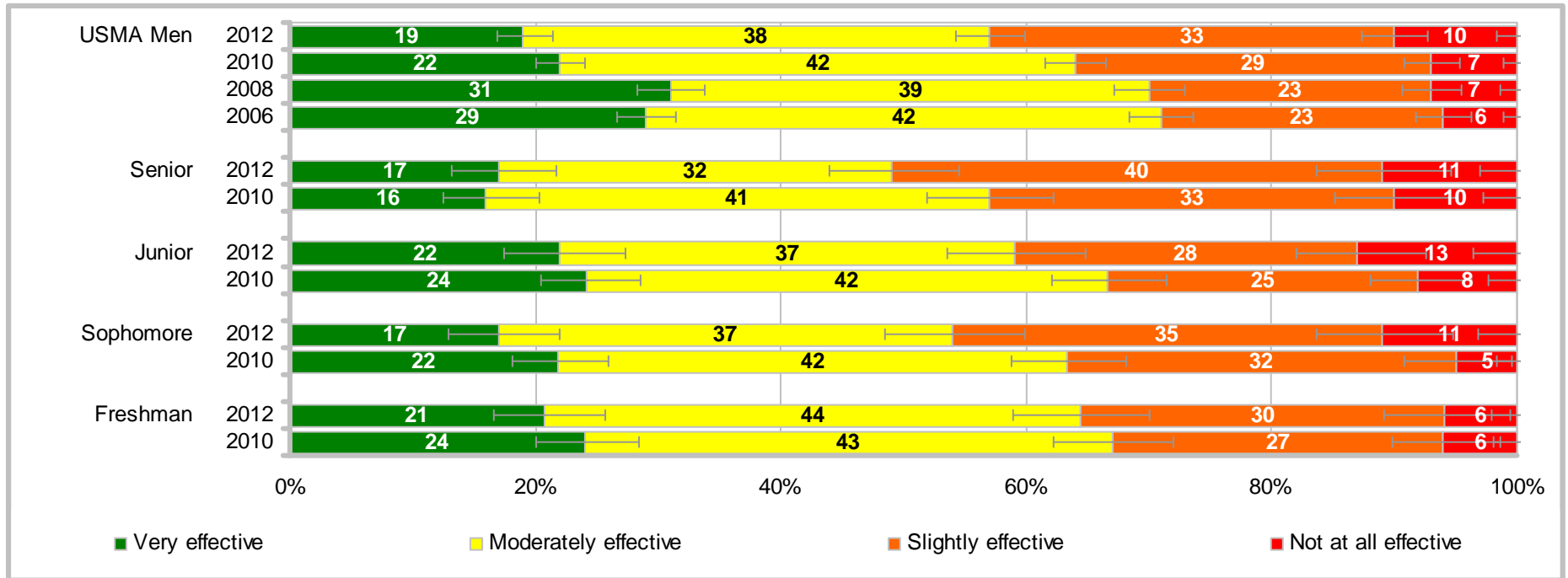
Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Assault



- 15% of women indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 39% indicated *moderately effective*; 36% indicated *slightly effective*; and 10% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *moderately effective* lower than 2008, 2006; *slightly effective* higher than 2008, 2006; *not at all effective* higher than 2008, 2006
 - Juniors indicating *very effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors and freshmen lower; seniors indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors lower; juniors indicating *not at all effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderately effective* led by seniors and freshmen; *slightly effective* led by sophomores; *not at all effective* led by juniors and sophomores



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Assault



- 19% of men indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 38% indicated *moderately effective*; 33% indicated *slightly effective*; and 10% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2008, 2006; *moderately effective* lower than 2010, 2006; *slightly effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *not at all effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006
- Seniors indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *not at all effective* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderately effective* led by freshmen; *slightly effective* led by seniors

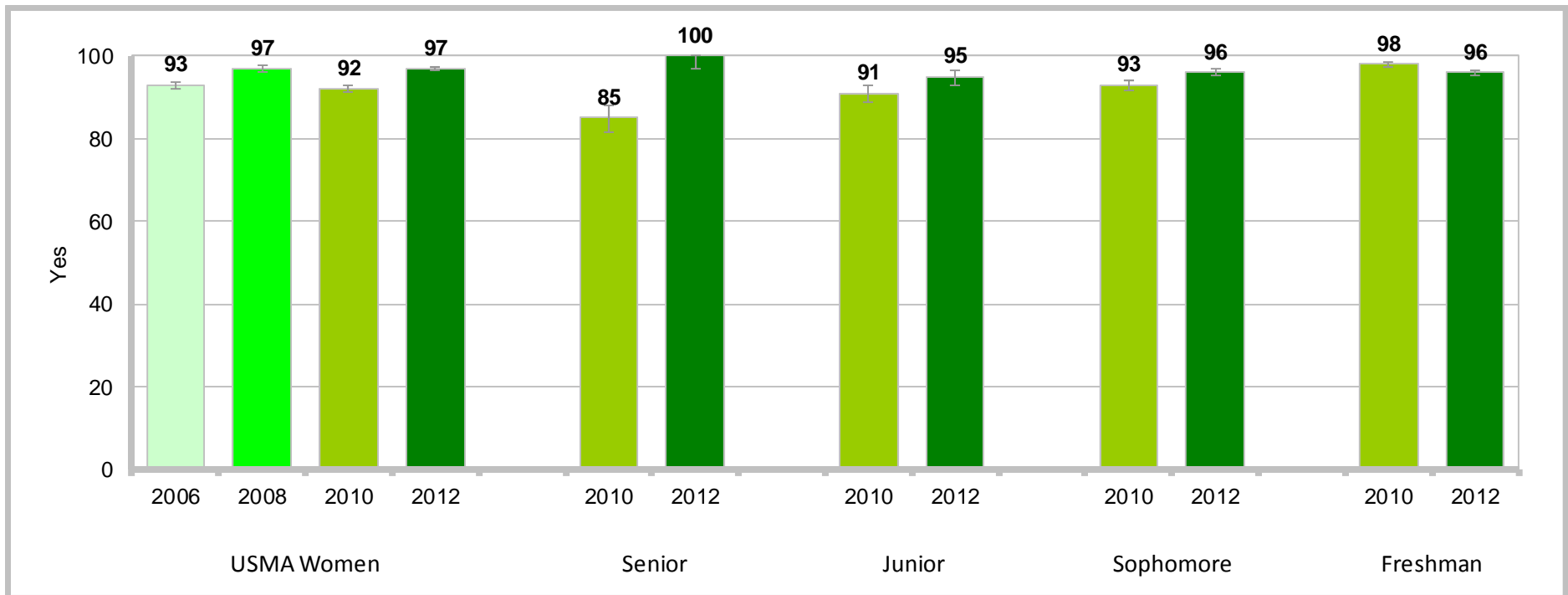


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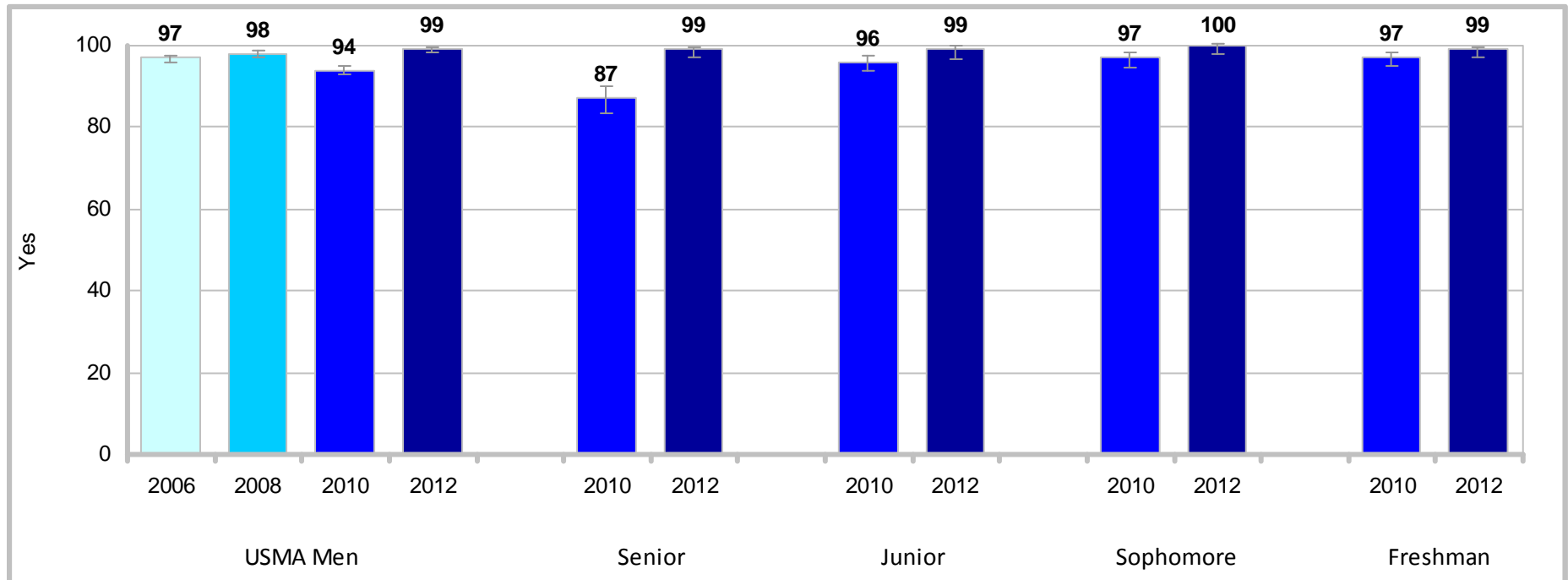
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment Percent of Women



- 97% of women indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2006
 - Seniors, juniors, and sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors



Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment Percent of Men

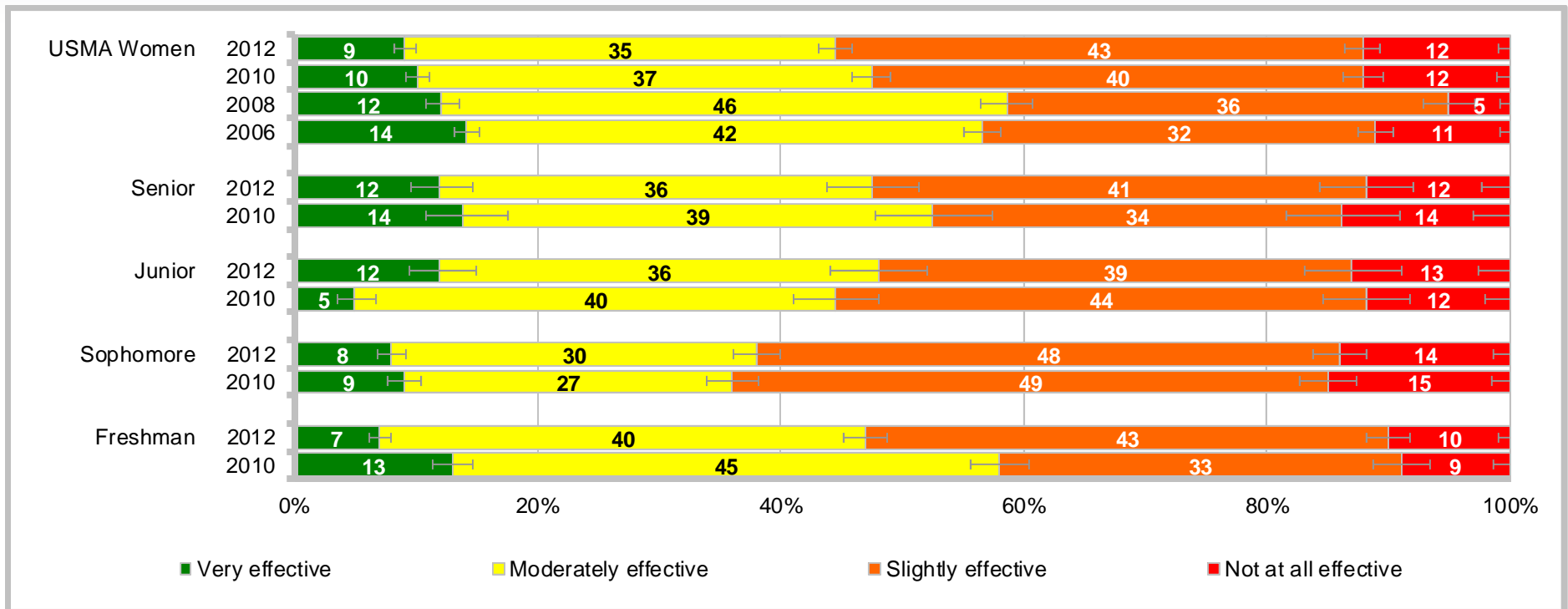


- 99% of men indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2006
 - All class years in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment

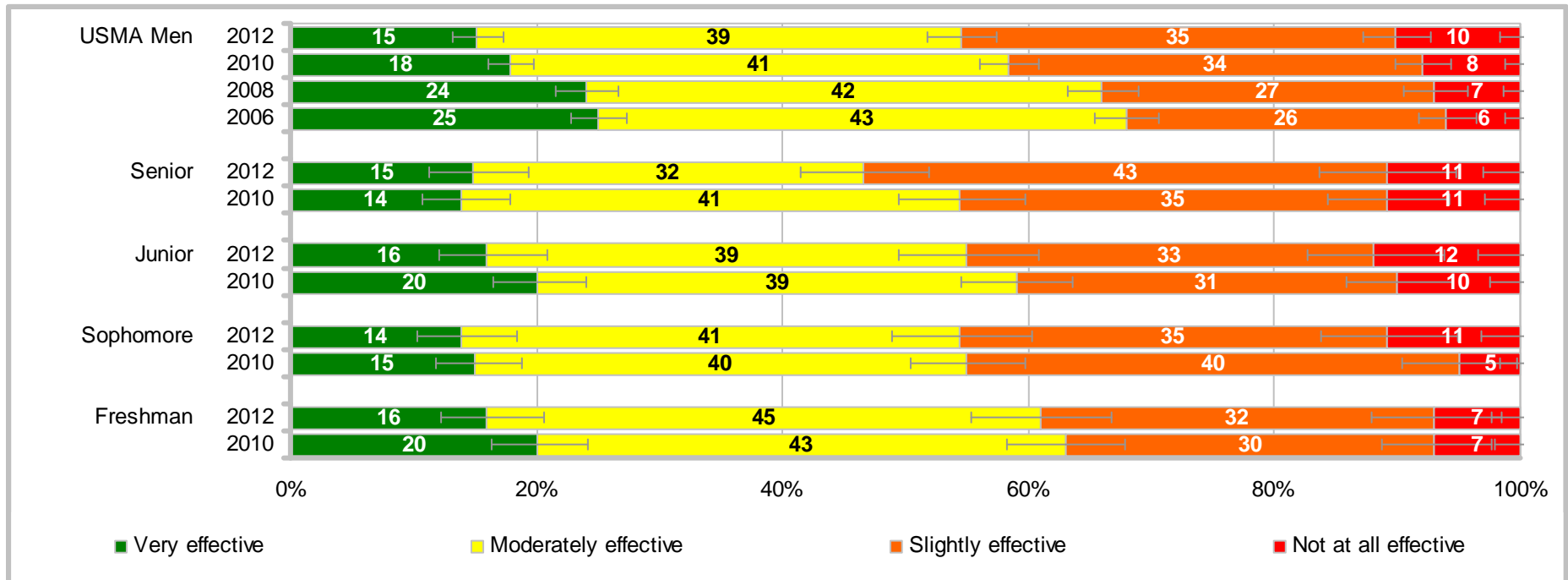


- 9% of women indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 35% indicated *moderately effective*; 43% indicated *slightly effective*; and 12% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2008, 2006; *moderately effective* lower than 2008, 2006; *slightly effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *not at all effective* higher than 2008
- Juniors indicating *very effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; sophomores indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; seniors and freshmen indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderately effective* led by freshmen; *slightly effective* led by sophomores



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment



- 15% of men indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 39% indicated *moderately effective*; 35% indicated *slightly effective*; and 10% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *moderately effective* lower than 2006; *slightly effective* higher than 2008, 2006; *not at all effective* higher than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *not at all effective* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *slightly effective* led by seniors

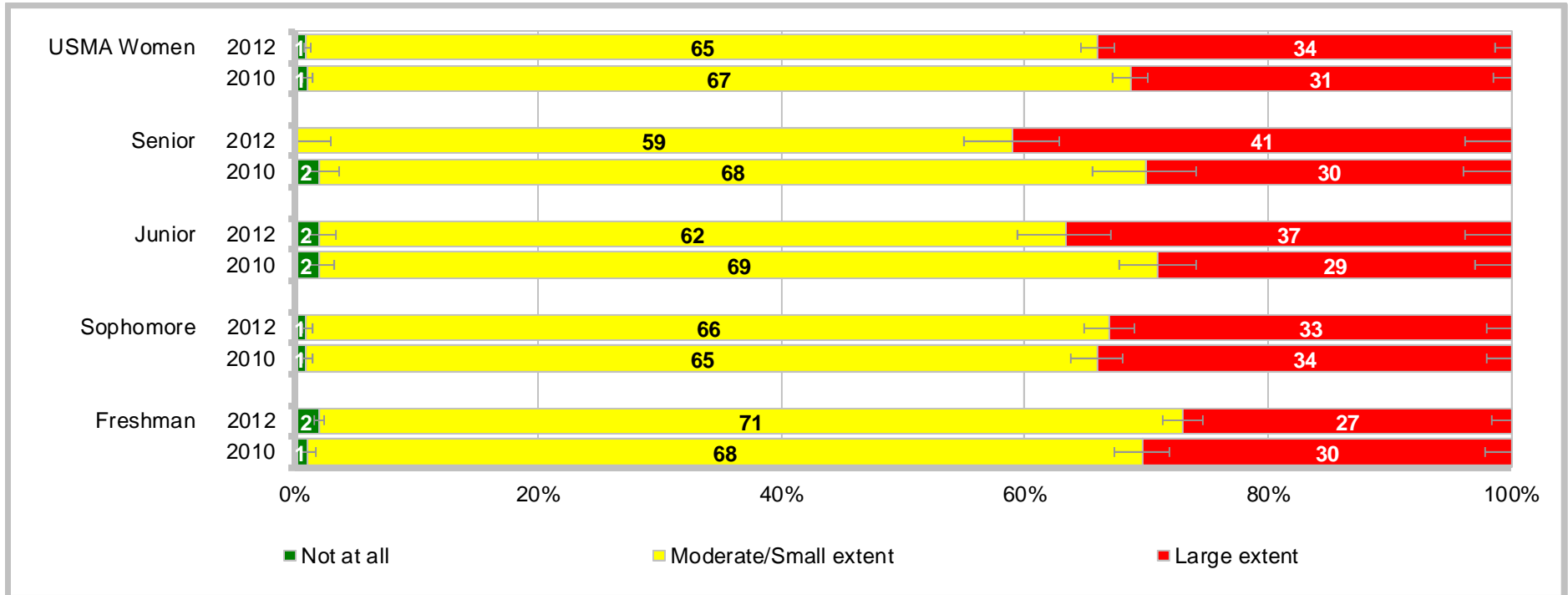


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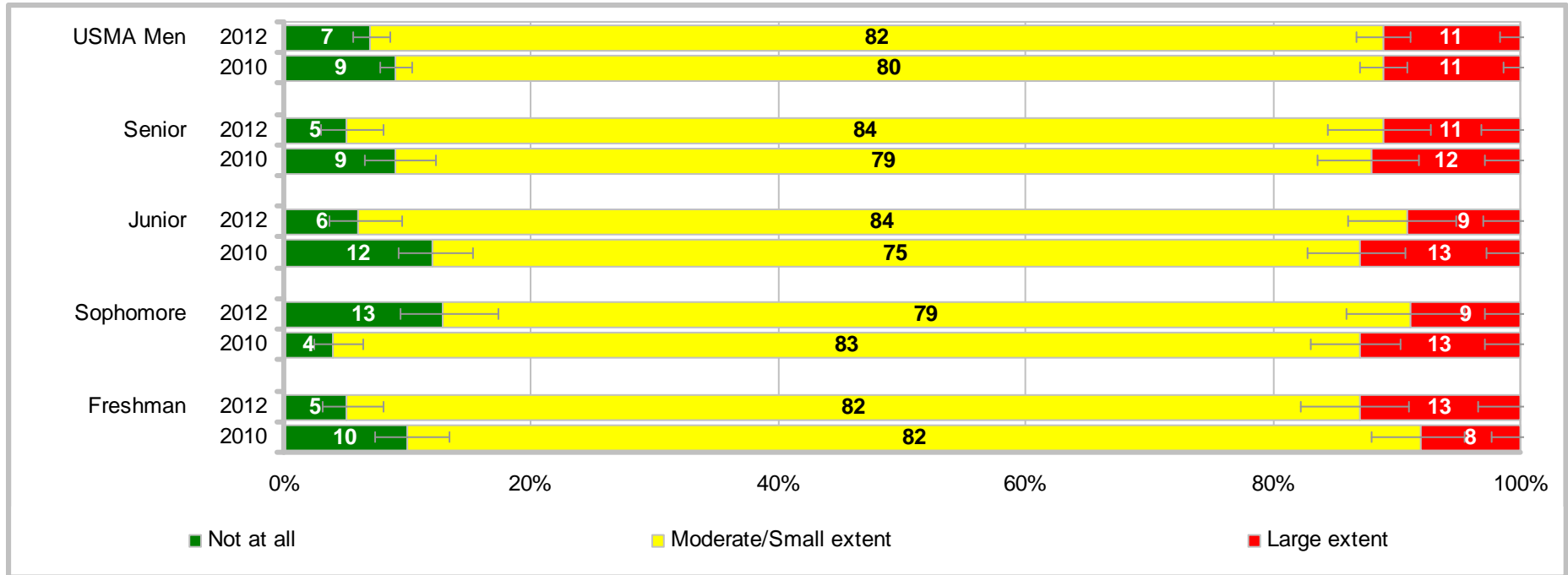
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Women



- 34% of women indicated to a *large extent* that incidents of sexual assault are not reported; 65% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 1% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010
 - Seniors and juniors indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; seniors and juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; seniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen



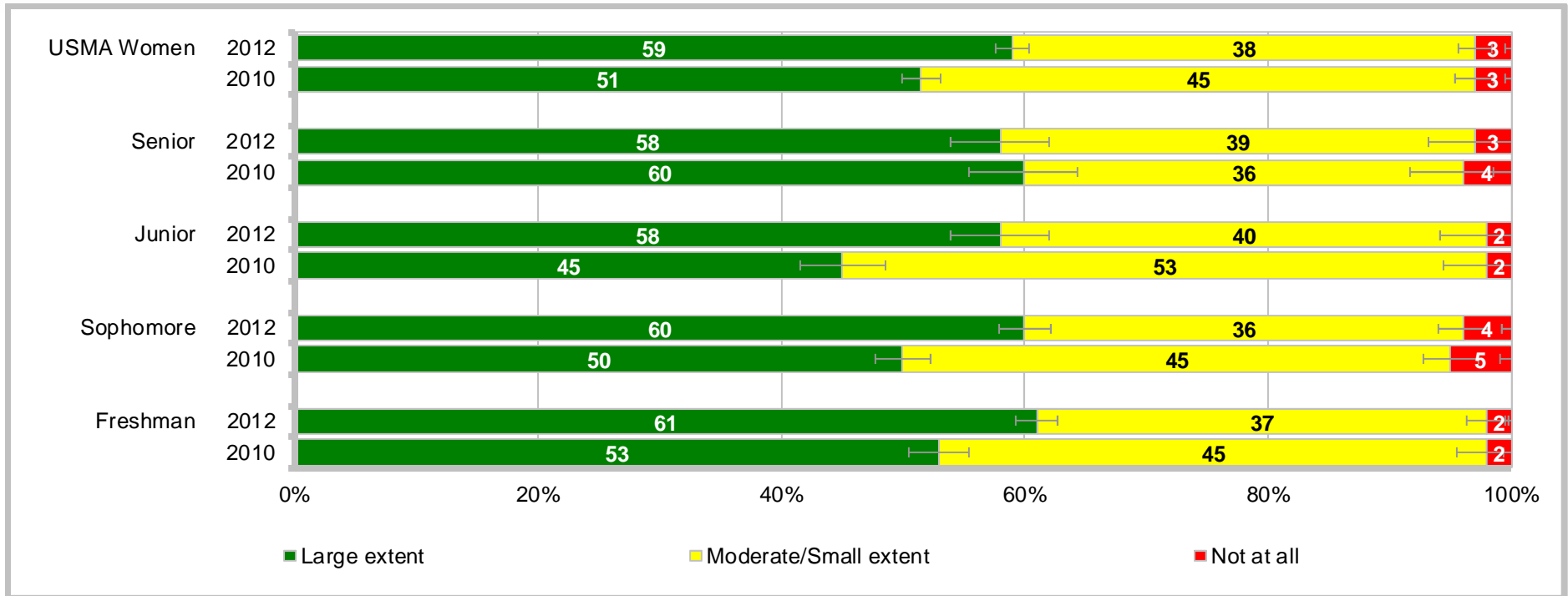
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Men



- 11% of men indicated to a *large extent* that incidents of sexual assault are not reported; 82% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 7% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors, juniors, and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by sophomores



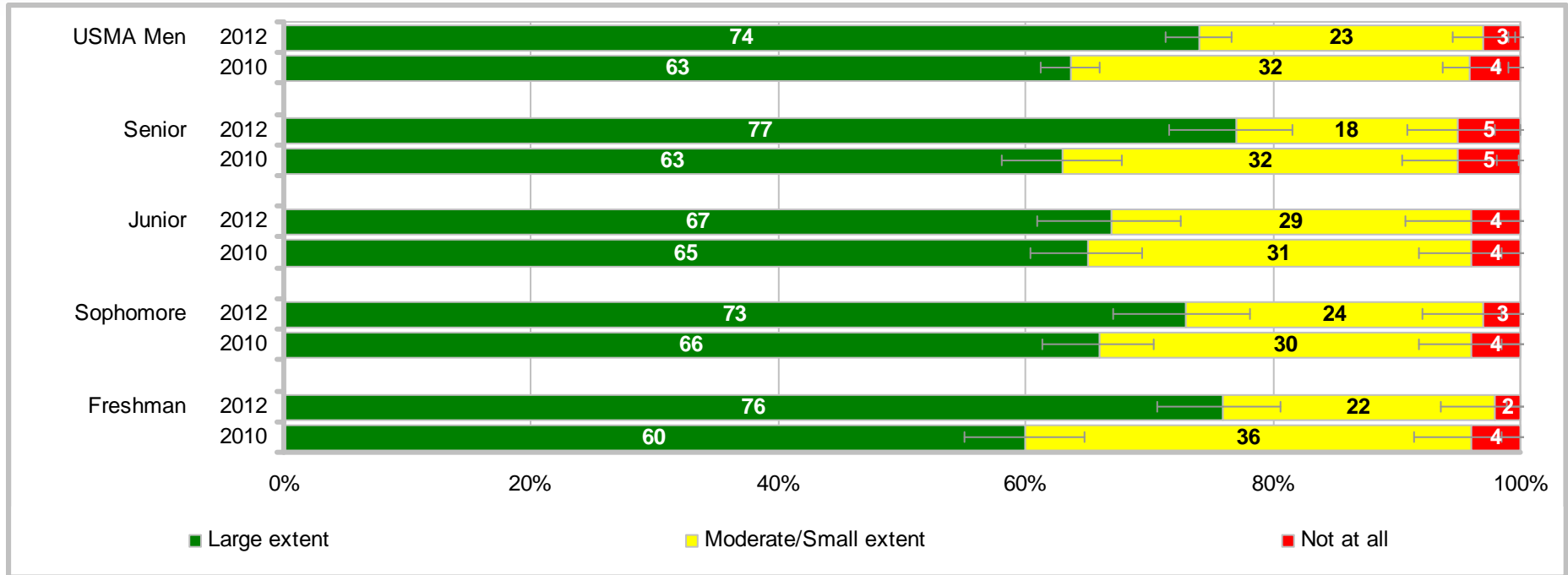
Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 59% of women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to report a sexual assault; 38% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by sophomores



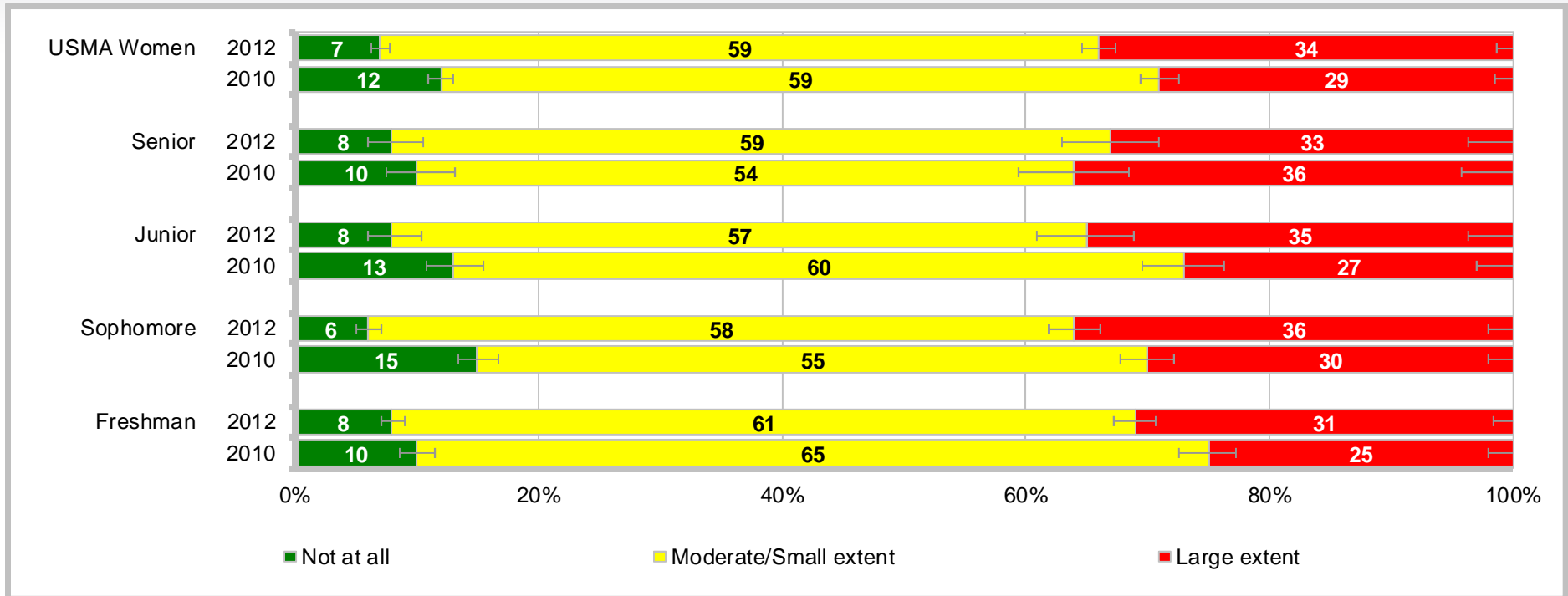
Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 74% of men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to report a sexual assault; 23% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Seniors and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Extent You Think High-Profile Cases Deter Reporting of Sexual Assault Percent of Women

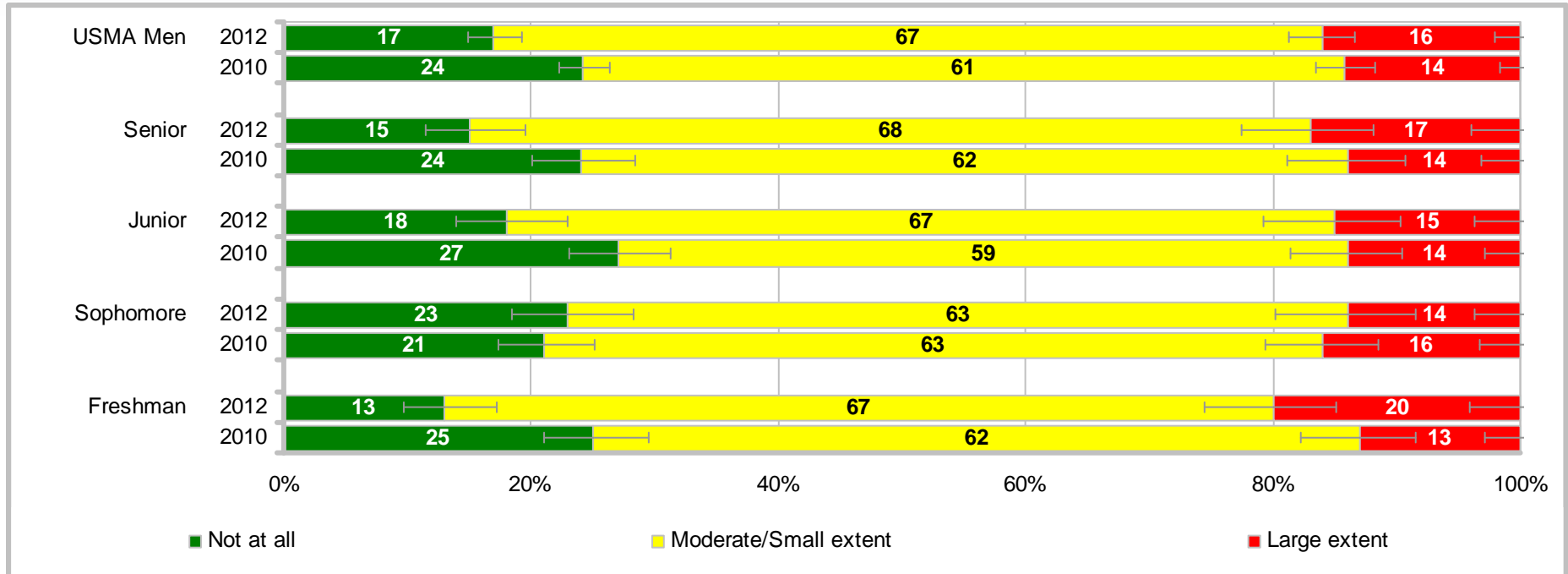


- 34% of women indicated to a *large extent* high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault; 59% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 7% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010; *large extent* higher than 2010
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010*
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by sophomores; *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen

*Note that both 8% of freshmen and senior women indicated not at all in 2012 and 10% in 2010. These percentages for senior women are not significantly different due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.



Extent You Think High-Profile Cases Deter Reporting of Sexual Assault Percent of Men

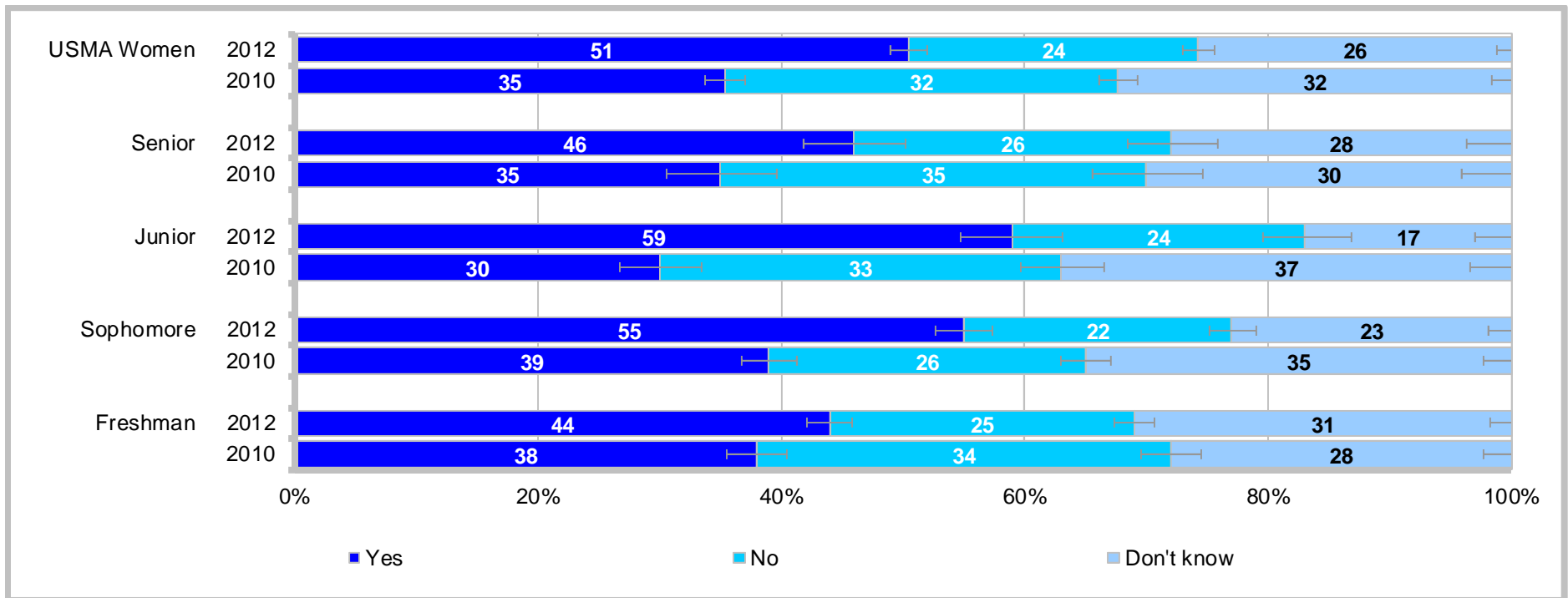


- 16% of men indicated to a *large extent* high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault; 67% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 17% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010; *not at all* lower than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by sophomores



You Would Discuss an Incident With a SARC if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Women Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in Past 12 Months

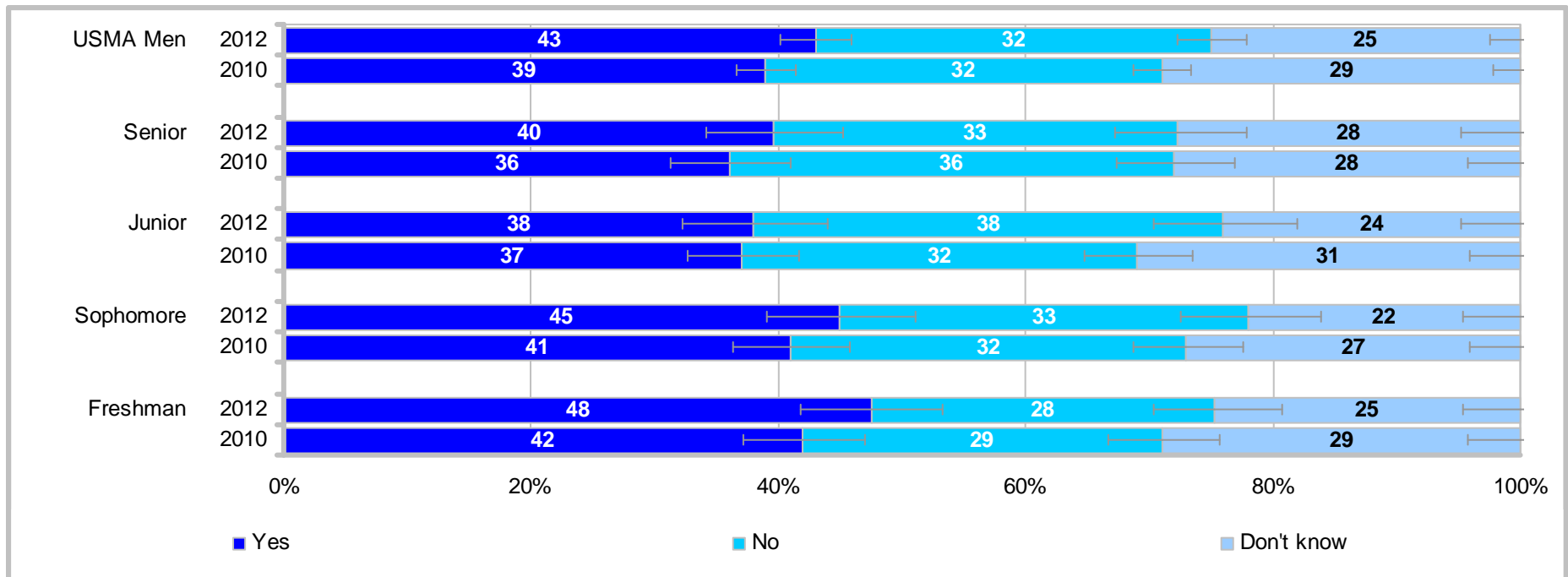


- 51% of women indicated yes, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 24% indicated *no*; and 26% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – yes higher than 2010; no lower than 2010; don't know lower than 2010
 - All class years indicating yes in 2012 higher than 2010; all class years indicating no in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating don't know in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher
 - Class differences in 2012 – yes led by juniors and sophomores; don't know led by freshmen



You Would Discuss an Incident With a SARC if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Men Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in Past 12 Months

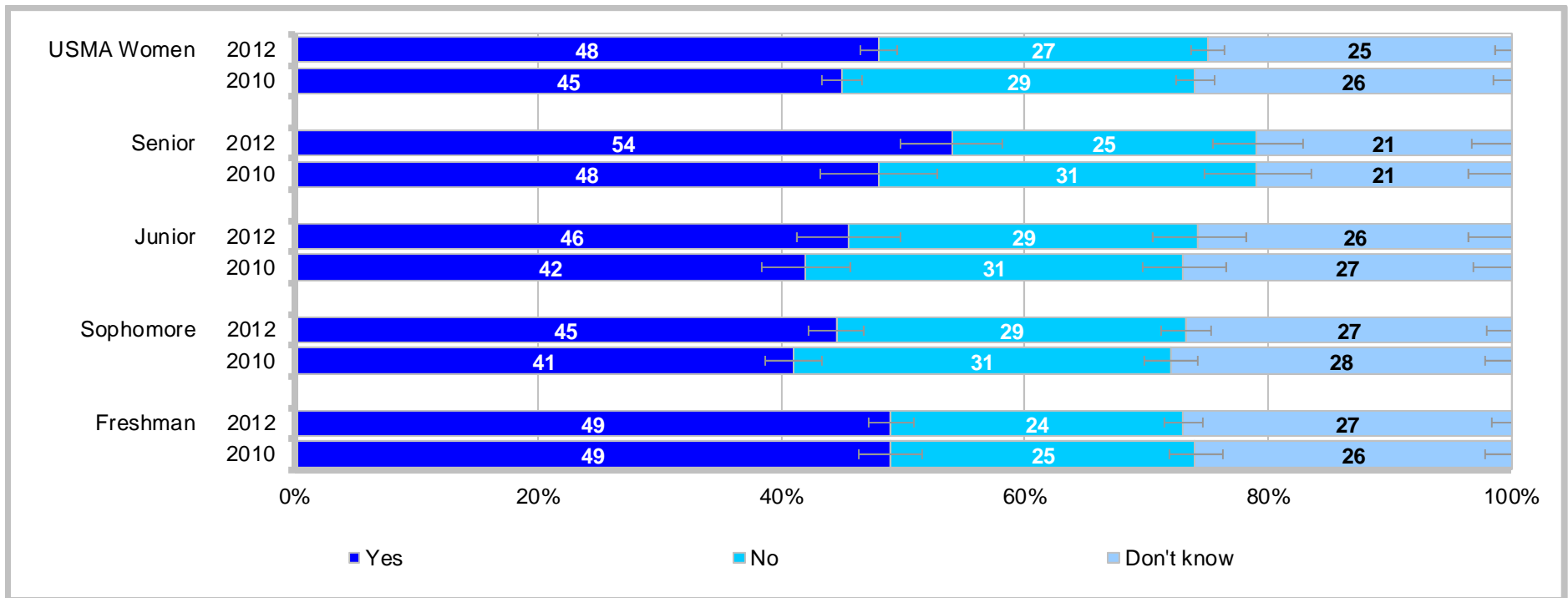


- 43% of men indicated **yes**, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 32% indicated **no**; and 25% indicated **don't know**
- 2012 comparisons across years – **yes** higher than 2010; **don't know** lower than 2010
 - Juniors indicating **don't know** in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – **no** differences



You Would Trust the System To Protect Your Privacy if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Women Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Past 12 Months

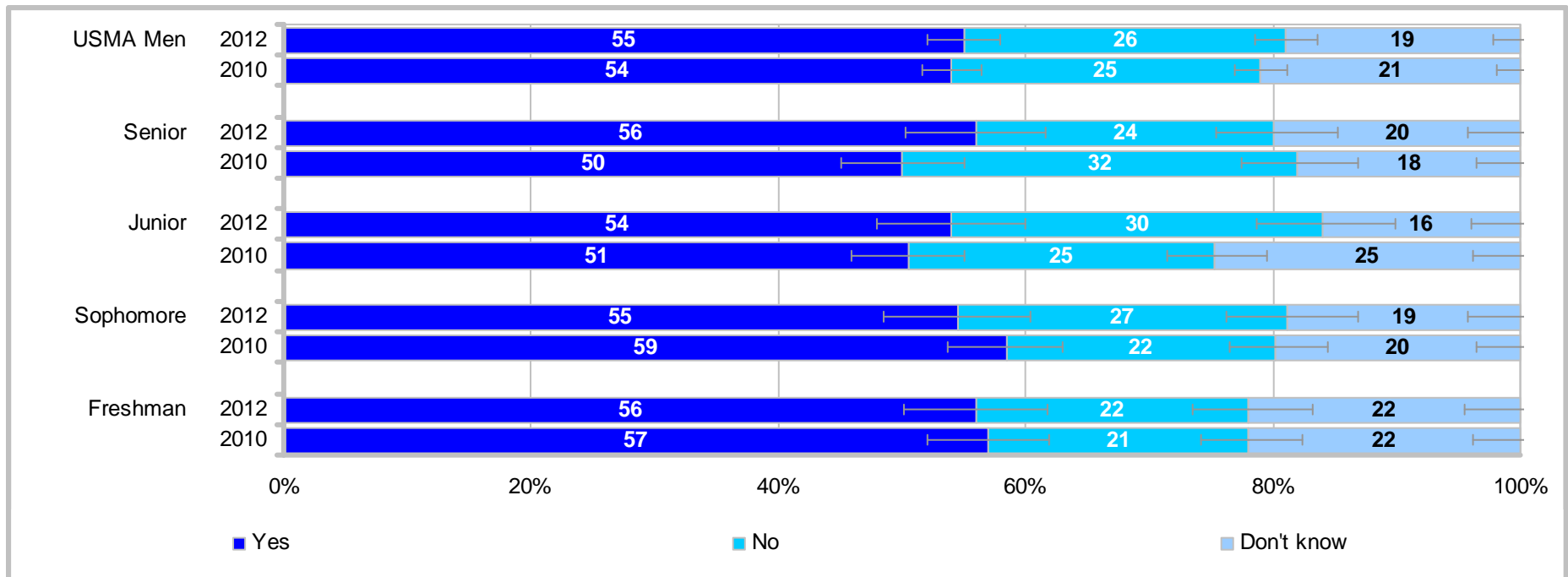


- 48% of women indicated *yes*, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 27% indicated *no*; and 25% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *yes* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *yes* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors indicating *no* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *yes* led by seniors



You Would Trust the System To Protect Your Privacy if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

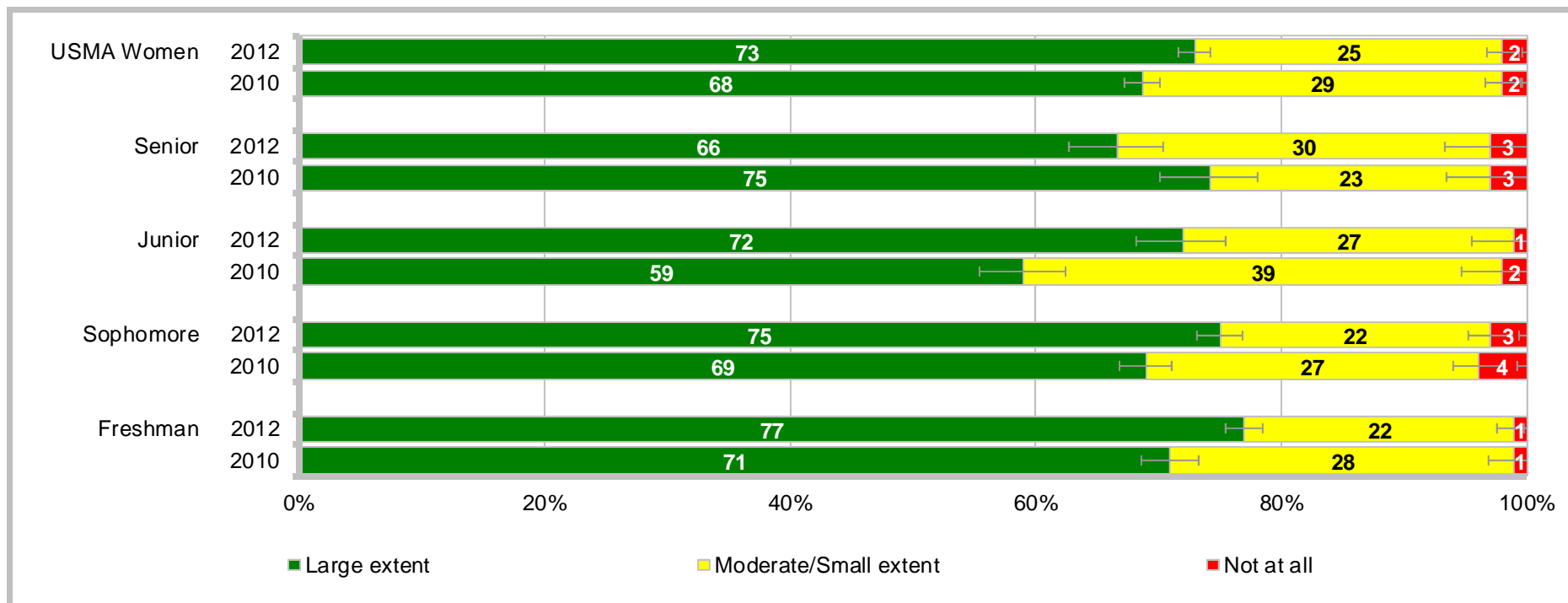
Percent of Men Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Past 12 Months



- 55% of men indicated *yes*, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 26% indicated *no*; and 19% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no difference
 - Seniors indicating *no* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *don't know* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Be Willing To Encourage Someone Who Has Experienced Sexual Assault To Report It Percent of Women

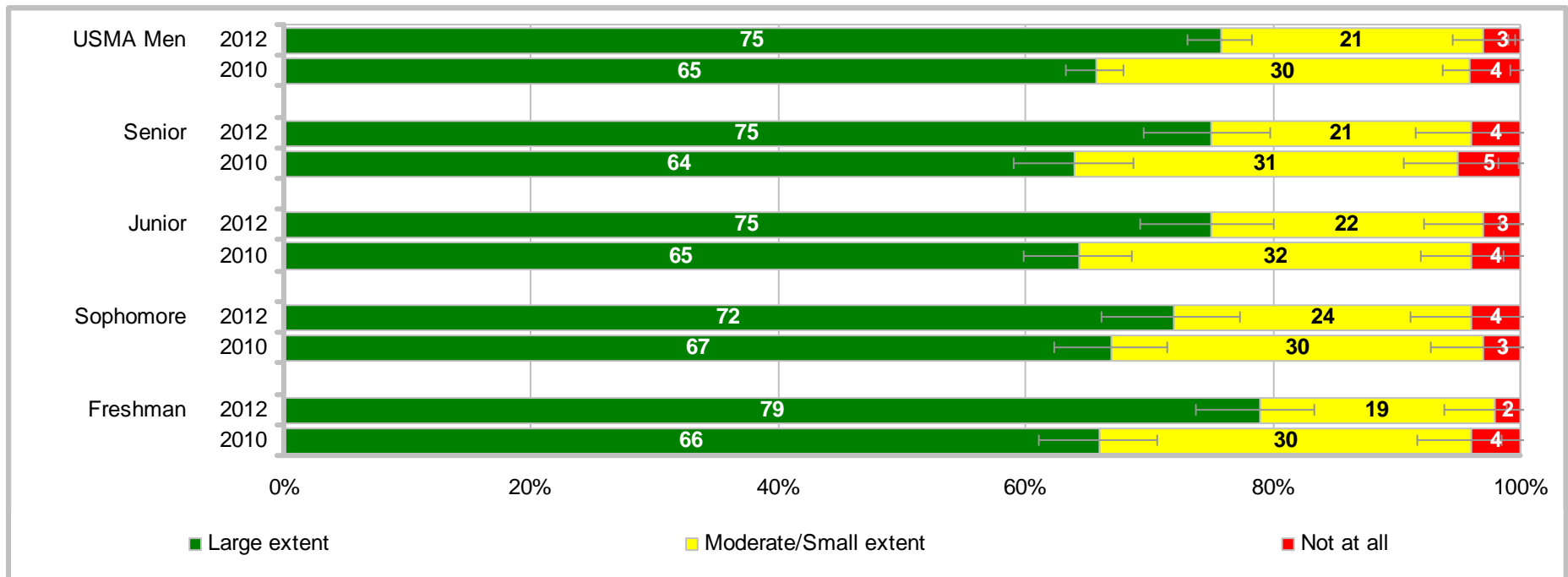


- 98% of women indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 2% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors lower; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas seniors higher
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by seniors



You Would Be Willing To Encourage Someone Who Has Experienced Sexual Assault To Report It

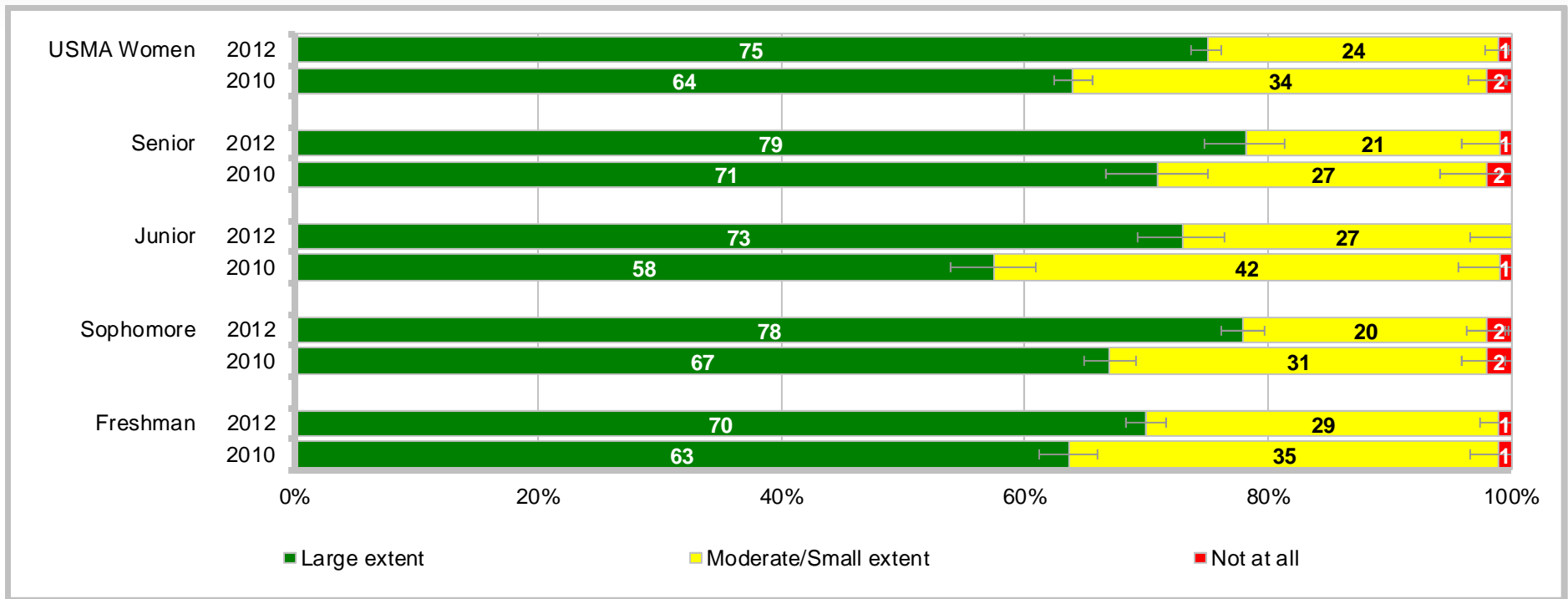
Percent of Men



- 96% of men indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



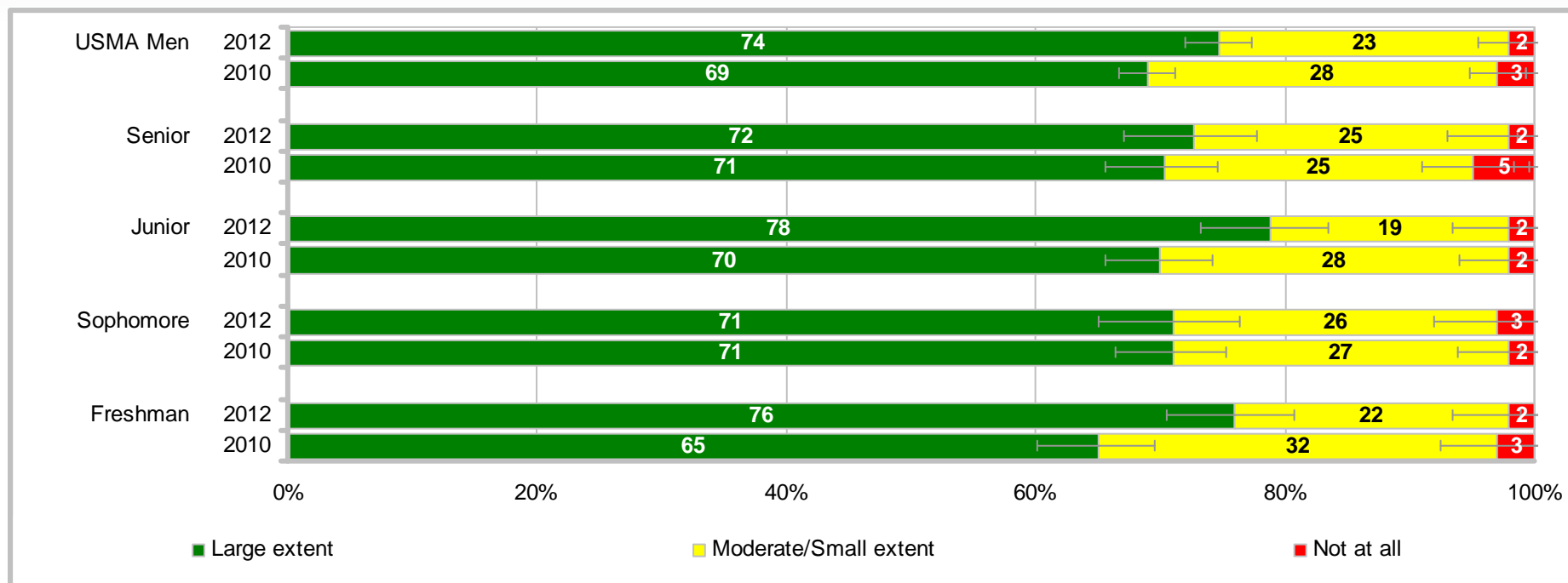
You Would Step In and Stop a Situation That Might Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated they would step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault to at least some extent; 1% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - All class years indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; all class years indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors and sophomores; *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen; *not at all* led by sophomores



You Would Step In and Stop a Situation That Might Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Men

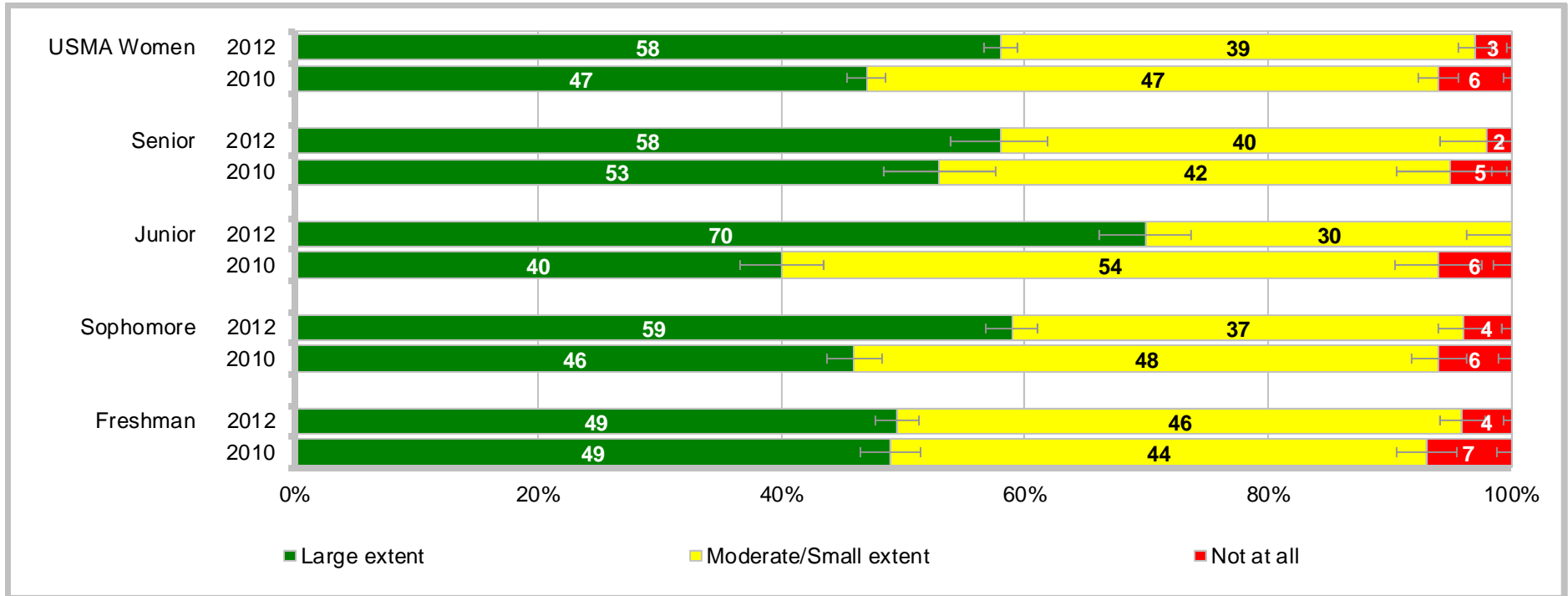


- 97% of men indicated they would step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 2% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Juniors and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Point Out to Someone That They “Crossed the Line” With Comments or Jokes

Percent of Women

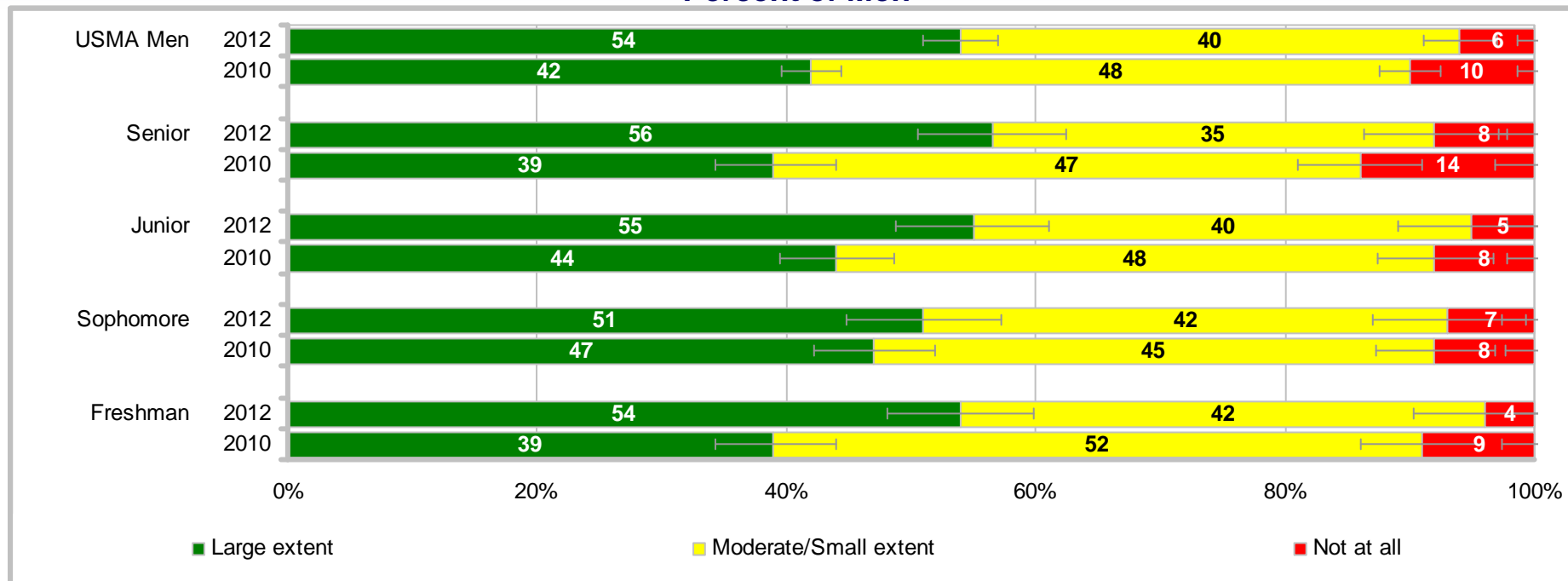


- 97% of women indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *not at all* lower than 2010
 - Juniors and sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; all class years indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by juniors; *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen; *not at all* led by sophomores and freshmen



You Would Point Out to Someone That They “Crossed the Line” With Comments or Jokes

Percent of Men

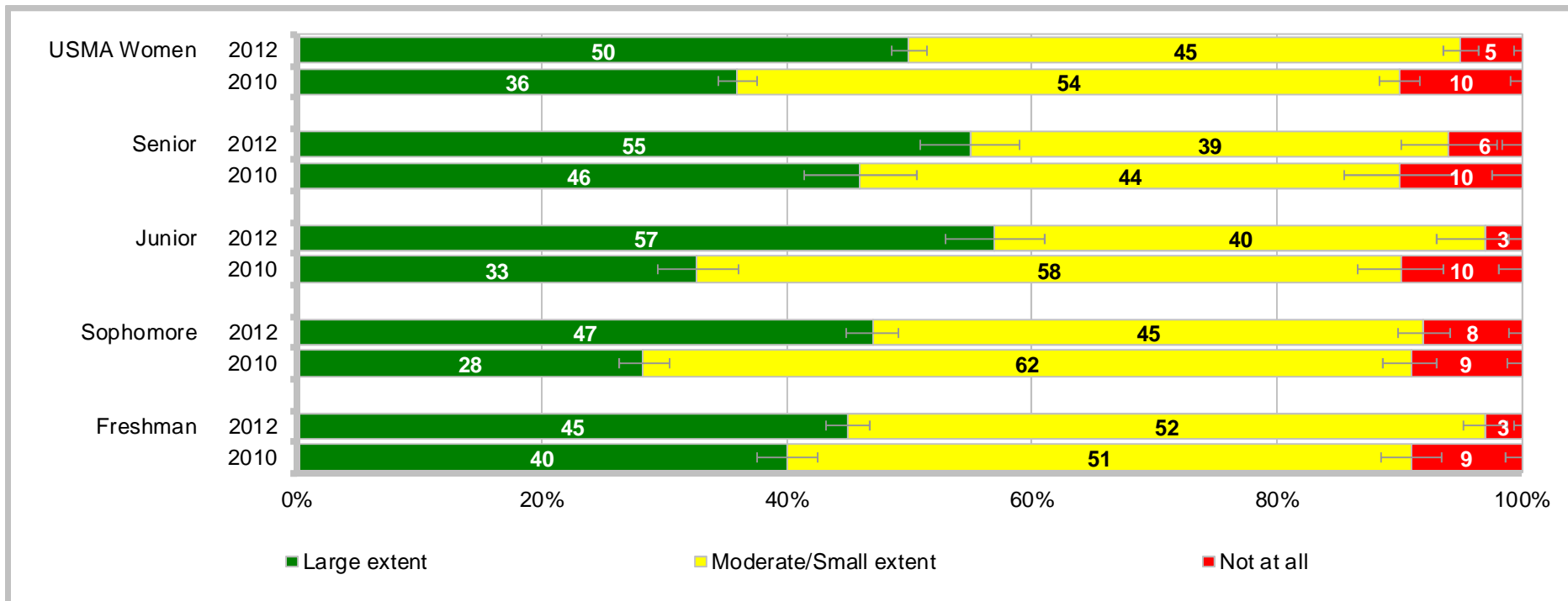


- 94% of men indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 6% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *not at all* lower than 2010
- Seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Seek Help From Chain of Command in Stopping Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment

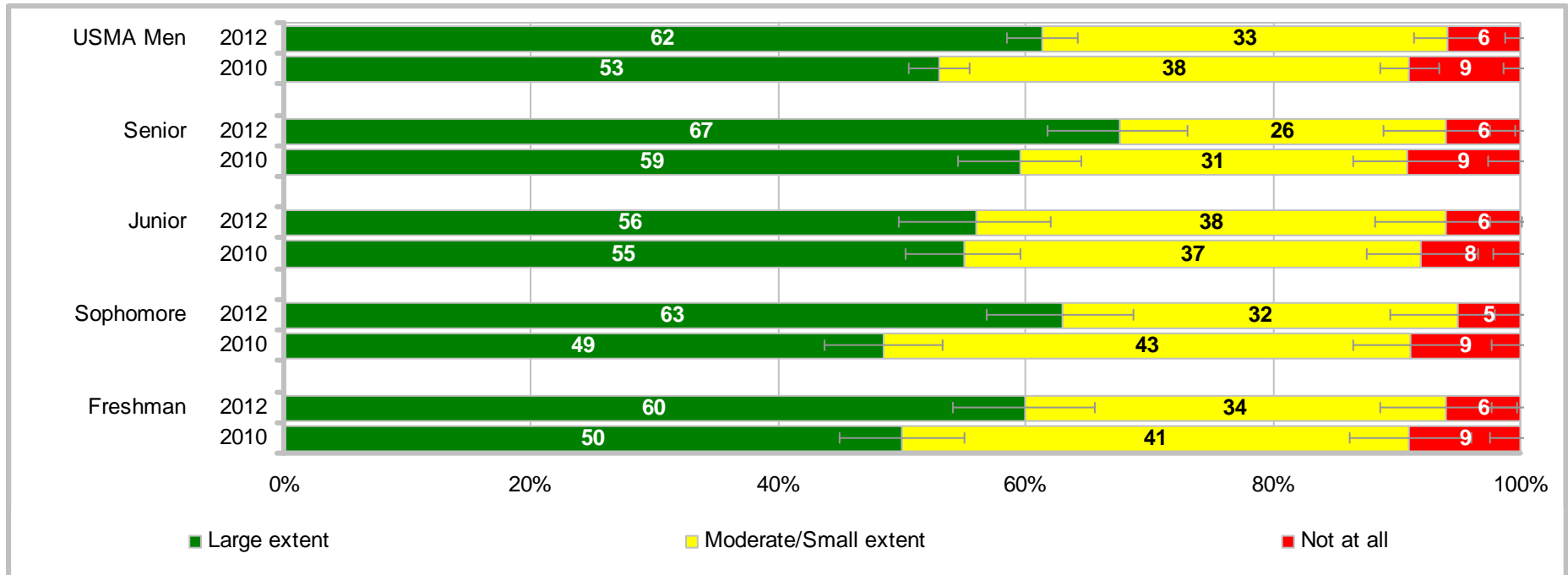
Percent of Women



- 95% of women indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to at least *some extent*; 5% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *not at all* lower than 2010
- All class years indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by juniors and seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen; *not at all* led by sophomores



You Would Seek Help From Chain of Command in Stopping Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment Percent of Men



- 95% of men indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to at least *some extent*; and 6% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *not at all* lower than 2010
- Seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Appendix B: U.S. Naval Academy





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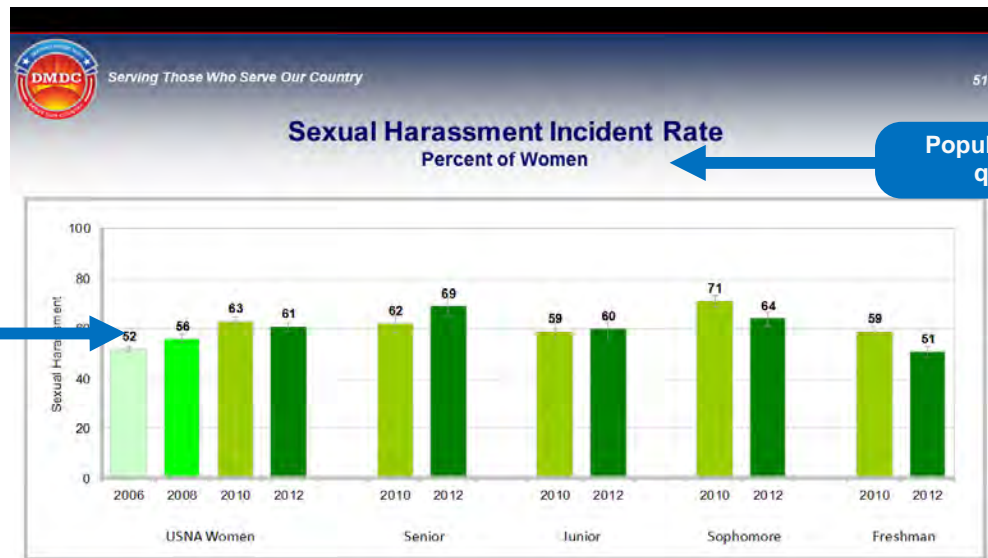
Introduction

- **Paper survey administered to midshipmen in April 2012**
- **874 female and 1,308 male students surveyed, weighted response rate of 80% and 67%, respectively**
- **Appendix includes results from survey items related to:**
 - Results of unwanted sexual contact experienced in the past academic year
 - For women who had experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past academic year, details of the incident that had the greatest impact (characteristics of the offender, location, actions taken, reporting, etc.). Details for men are not reportable due to the small number of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact.
 - Unwanted sexual contact experienced prior to entering the Academy
 - Unwanted gender-related behaviors experienced in the past academic year (sexual harassment, crude and offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior)
 - For students who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior in the past academic year, details of the incident that had the greatest impact (characteristics of the offender, reporting)
 - Stalking experienced in the past academic year
 - Training received in preventing and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment
 - Student perceptions about culture and climate at the Academy
- **For each survey item, briefing includes the following:**
 - Graphic displays of overall results by gender, survey year, and class year
 - Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (e.g., gender, survey year, and class year)



Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Graphics showing results by reporting categories (gender, survey year, and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup to previous survey years and other class years
 - For items with trends, 2012 survey year is compared to the other survey years (2006, 2008, 2010)
 - For the current 2012 survey year, each class year (e.g., freshmen) is compared to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented on the bottom of the slide for survey year and class year comparisons that are statistically significant



Population responding to question defined

Differences by class year and survey year are annotated when the differences are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. If a difference is not noted in the text below the figure, the reader should assume no differences among results.

- 61% of women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by freshmen

Statistically significant findings by survey year and class year reported in the statements below each figure

Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals
Specific margins of error are represented on each bar. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions.

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



Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (gender, survey year, and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup to previous survey years and other class years
 - For items with trends, 2012 survey year is compared to the other survey years (2006, 2008, 2010)
 - For the current 2012 survey year, each class year (e.g., freshmen) is compared to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented within the table for survey year and class year comparisons that are statistically significant

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Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Took care of it myself	2012	77↑	79↑	72	81↑	80↓
	2010	67	58	64	63	95
Did not want people gossiping	2012	71	57	89↑	71	90↑
	2010	71	63	68	76	68
Did not want anyone to know	2012	68↑	50	83↑	71	90↑
	2010	61	63	56	70	47
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	63	68↑	61	55	90
	2010	64	53	68	59	84
Felt shame/embarrassment	2012	57	39↓	56	68	90↑
	2010	56	63	48	61	53
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	55	43↓	61	55	70
	2010	59	63	56	57	63
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2012	55	43	72↑	58	50
	2010	56	53	44	63	58
Margins of Error		±4-5%	±9-11%	±9-13%	±5-8%	±6-10%

Higher Response of Yes	↑
Lower Response of Yes	↓
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±13%

Population responding to question defined

Arrows indicate whether there is a statistically significant change between 2012 and 2010.

Color coding indicates differences by class year. Only class differences in 2012 are reported.

Differences by class year and survey year are annotated when the differences are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. If a difference is not noted within the table, the reader should assume no differences among results.

Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions.



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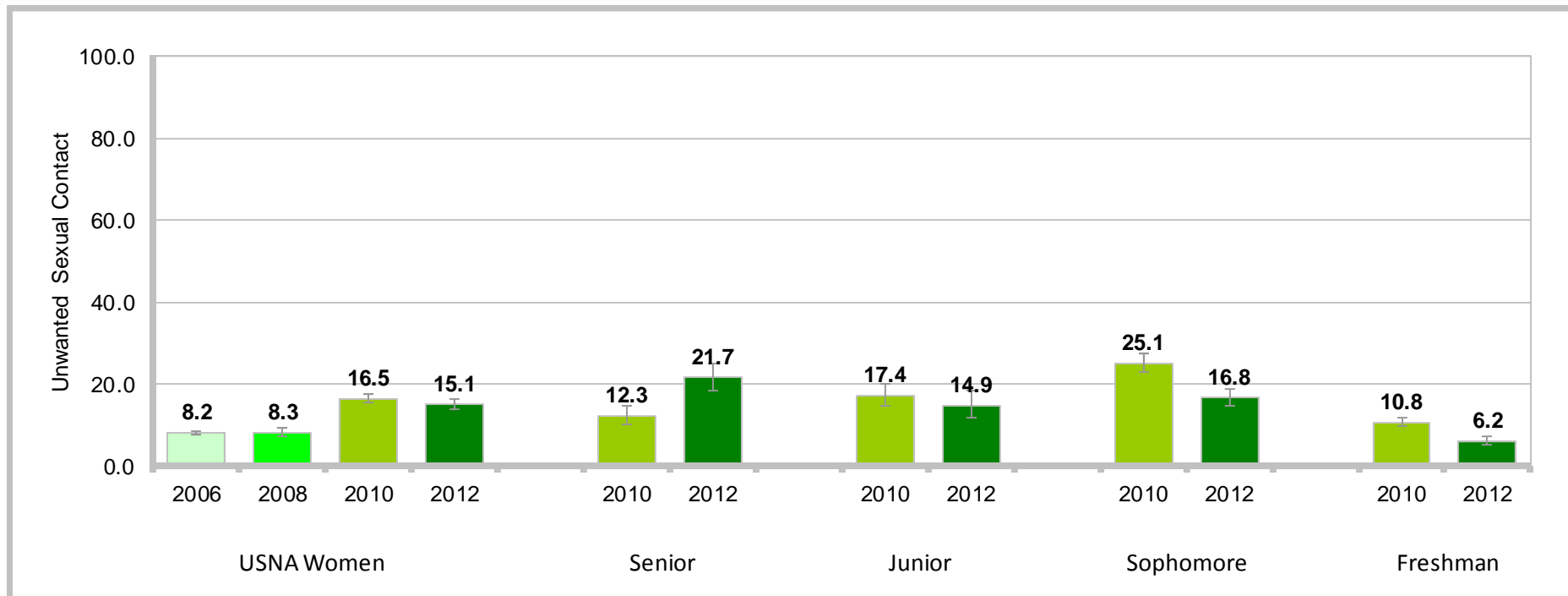
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of unwanted sexual contact:**

- The 2012 SAGR survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault). Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities that is used as an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ.
- Unwanted sexual contact is measured in the 2012 SAGR survey by asking students to refer to experiences since June 2011 in which they experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against their will or which occurred when they did not or could not consent in which someone...
 - Sexually touched them (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made them sexually touch someone,
 - Attempted to make them have sexual intercourse, but was not successful,
 - Made them have sexual intercourse,
 - Attempted to make them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful, or
 - Made them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
- A student is counted in the unwanted sexual contact incident rate if he or she replied “yes” to any of the behaviors listed.
- The 2012 SAGR survey was administered in March and April 2012. The timeframe looking back to June 2011 is intended to include behaviors experienced in the majority of Academic Program Year 2011-2012 to be consistent with the timeframe for reporting incidents of sexual assault at the Academies.



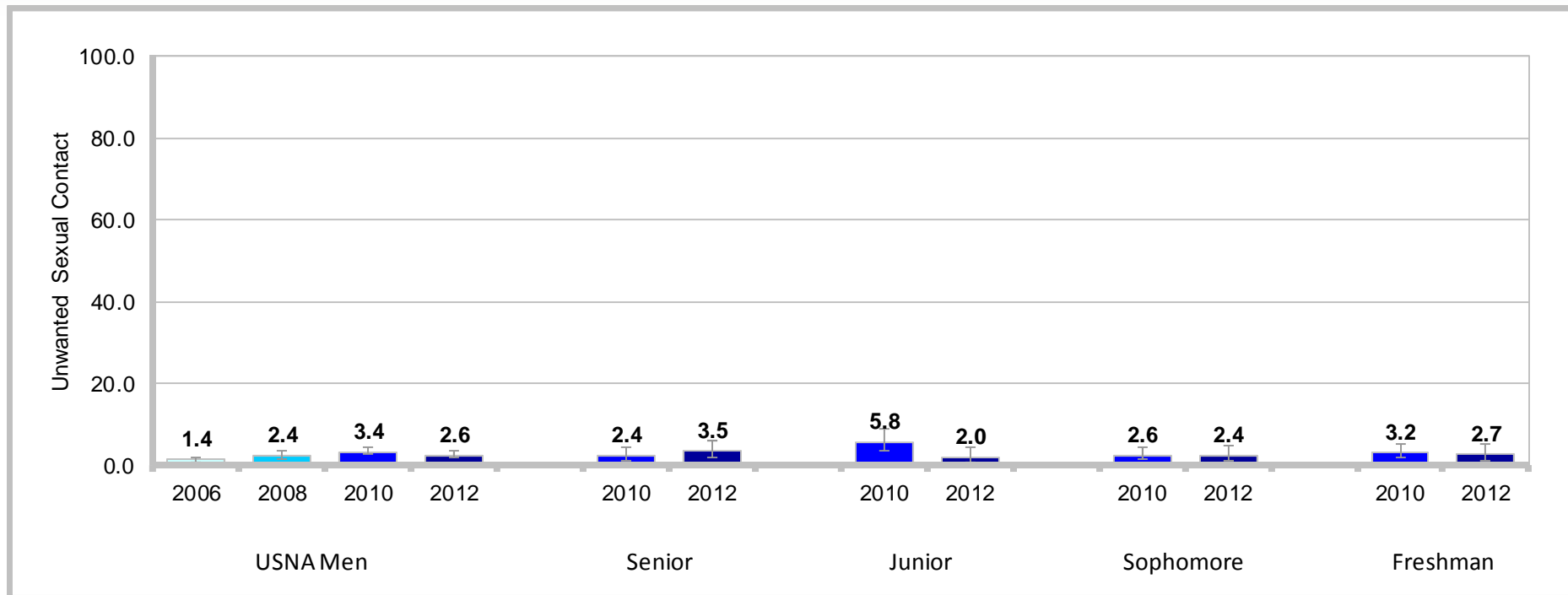
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 15.1% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by freshmen



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 2.6% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
 - Juniors in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

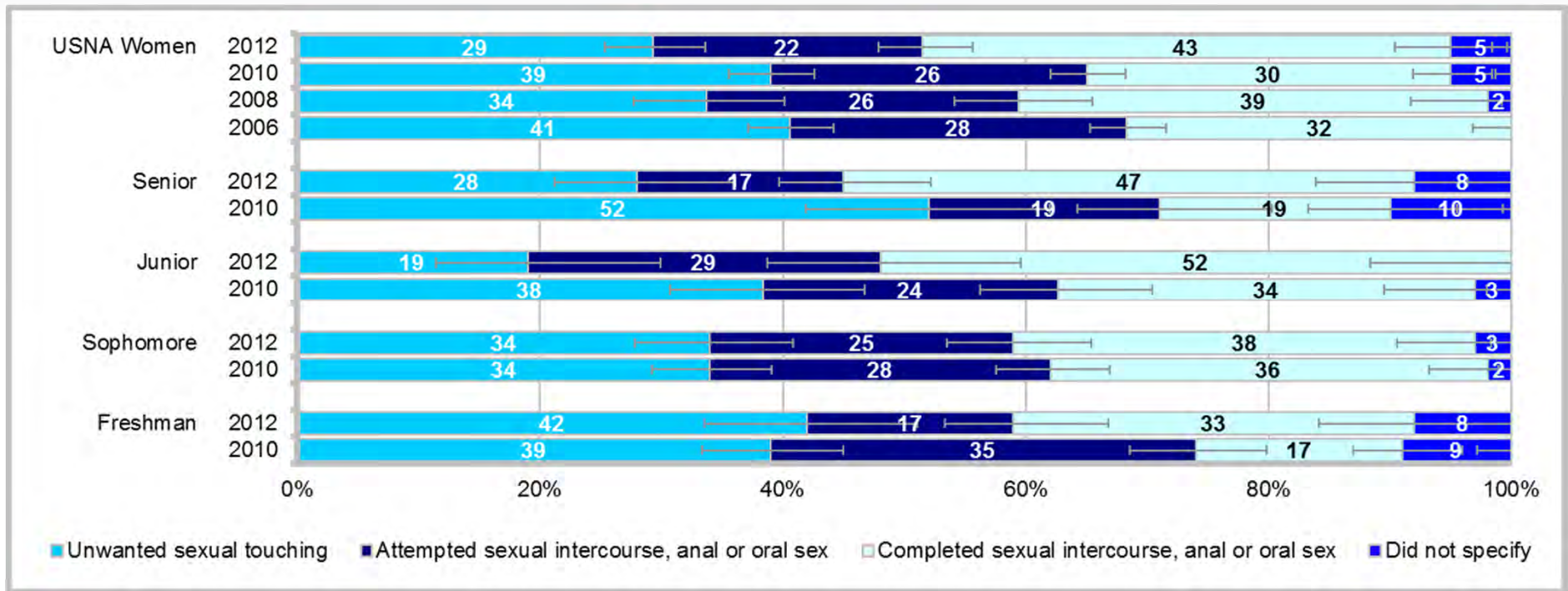


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Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 29% indicated experiencing *touching*; 22% indicated experiencing *attempted sex*; 43% indicated experiencing *completed sex*; and 5% *did not specify*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *touching* lower than 2010, 2006; *attempted sex* lower than 2006; *completed sex* higher than 2010, 2006; *did not specify* higher than 2008, 2006
- Seniors and juniors indicating *touching* in 2012 lower than 2010; freshmen indicating *attempted sex* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *completed sex* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response of *touching* led by freshmen



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Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

Location of Incident	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	50	44	52	61	27
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	17	17	14	13	36
Off Academy grounds at a social event (such as a party)	43	47	43	32	45
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	9	8	10	10	9
Off Academy grounds other	25	36	24	16	18
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-5\%$	$\pm 6-9\%$	$\pm 10-12\%$	$\pm 5-7\%$	$\pm 8-10\%$

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**



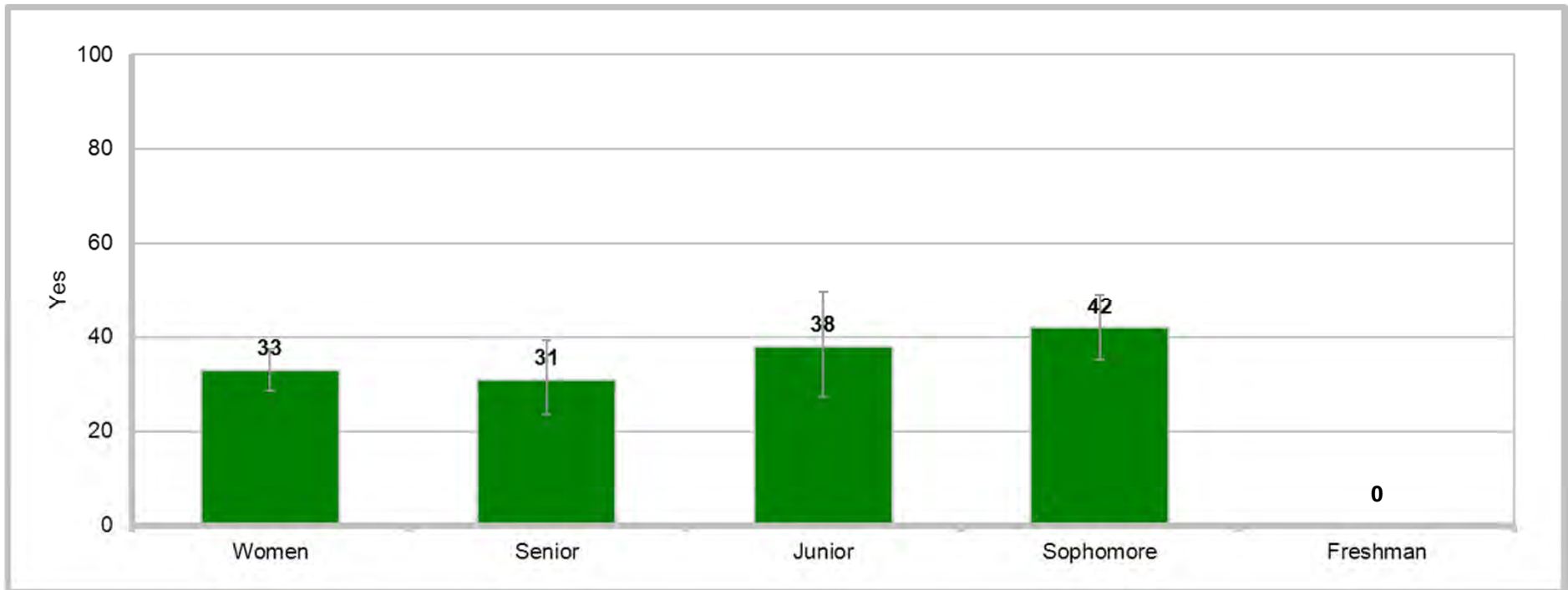
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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Occurred During Summer Experience/Training/Sea Duty

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 33% indicated the offense occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by freshmen

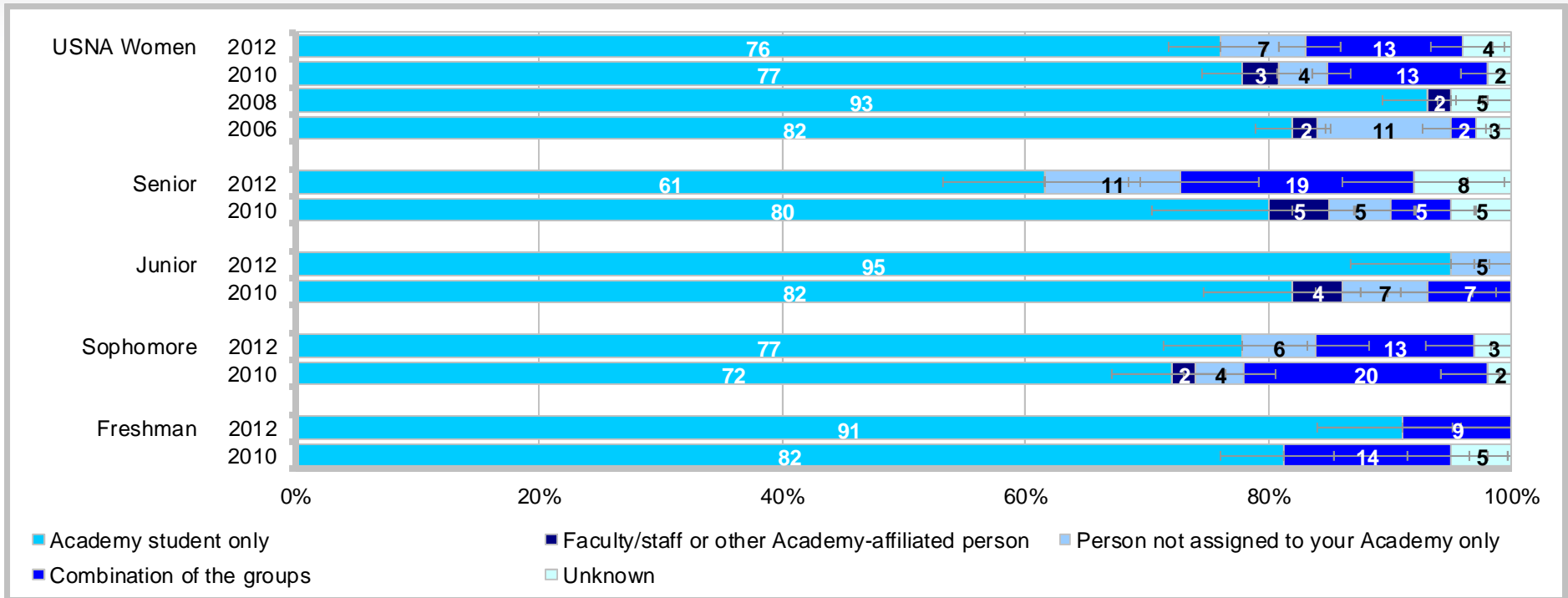


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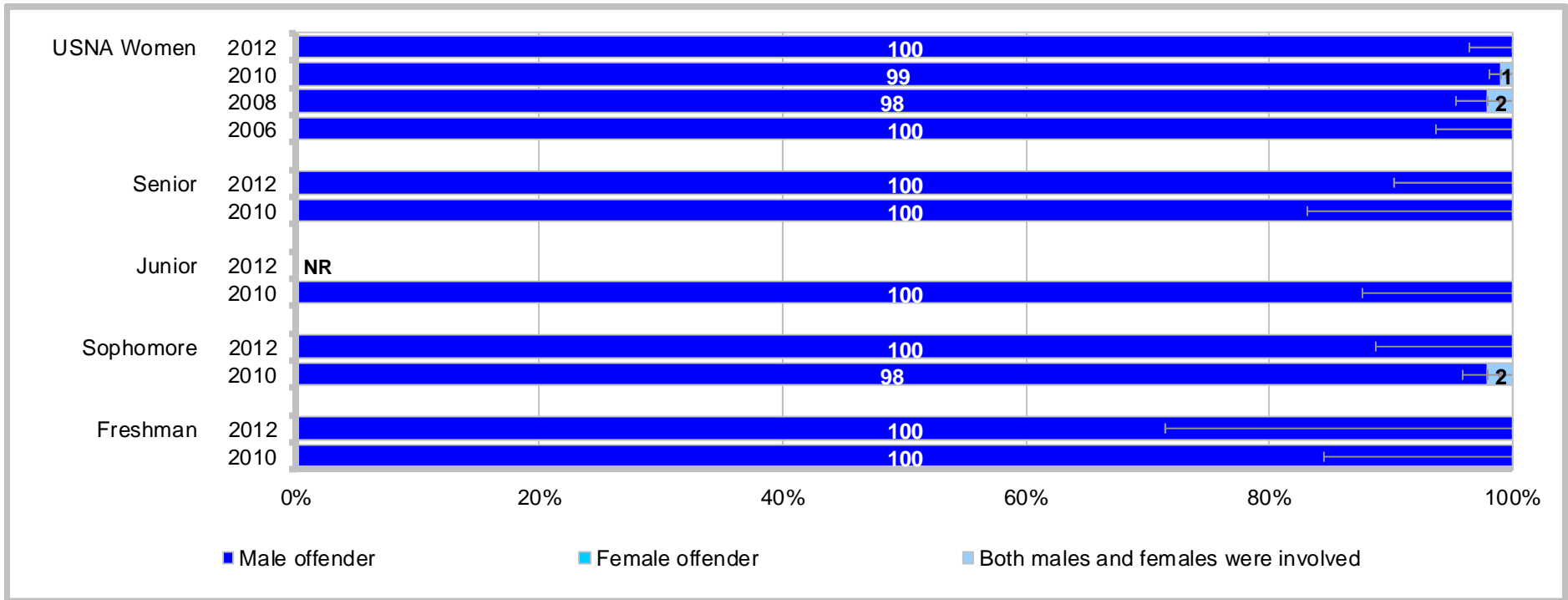
Combinations of Offender Affiliations Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 76% indicated the offender was *Academy student only*; 0% indicated *faculty/staff*; 7% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 13% indicated *combination of the groups*; and 4% indicated the offender was *unknown*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *Academy student only* lower than 2008, 2006; *faculty/staff* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *person not assigned to the Academy* higher than 2010, 2008, whereas lower than 2006; *combination of the groups* higher than 2008, 2006
- Seniors indicating *Academy student only* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas juniors and freshmen higher; seniors, juniors, and sophomores indicating *faculty/staff* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors indicating *combination of the groups* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower; freshmen indicating *unknown* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *Academy student only* led by juniors and freshmen; *combination of the groups* led by seniors; *unknown* led by seniors



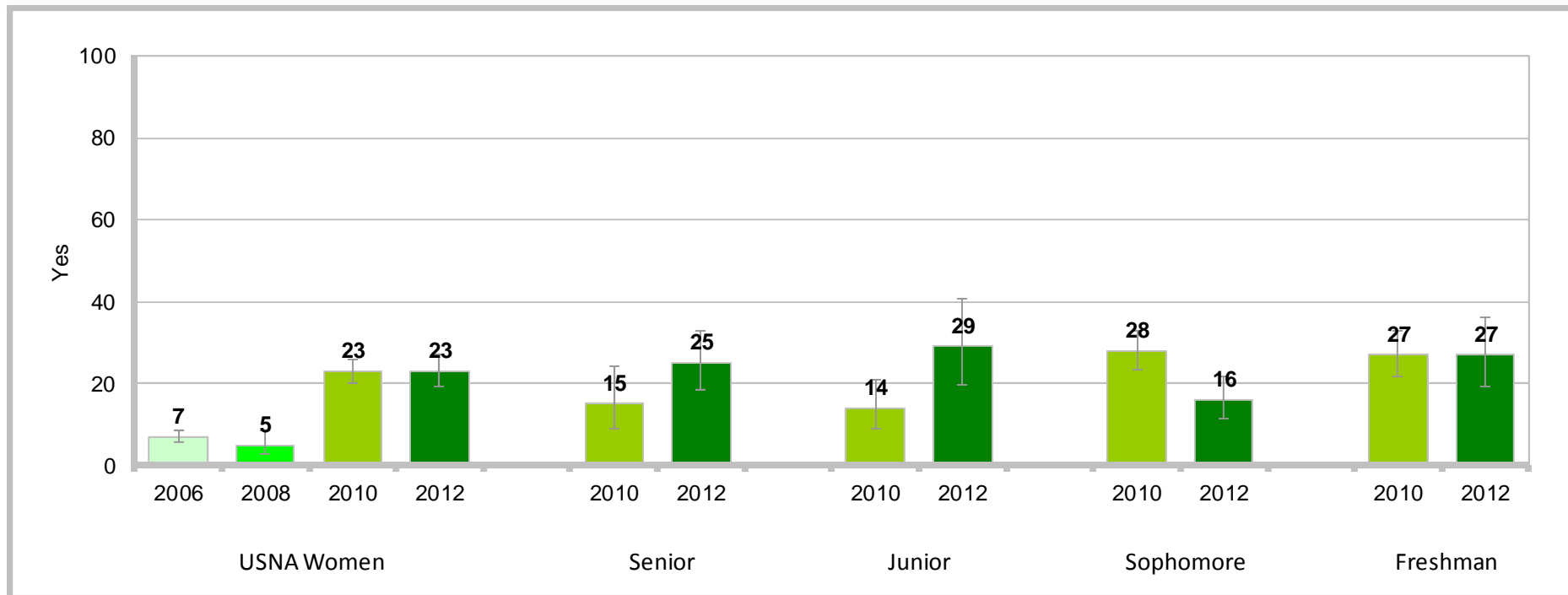
Gender of the Offender Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 100% indicated the offender was *male*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *male* offender higher than 2008; *both* lower than 2008
 - Sophomores indicating *male* offender in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *both* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



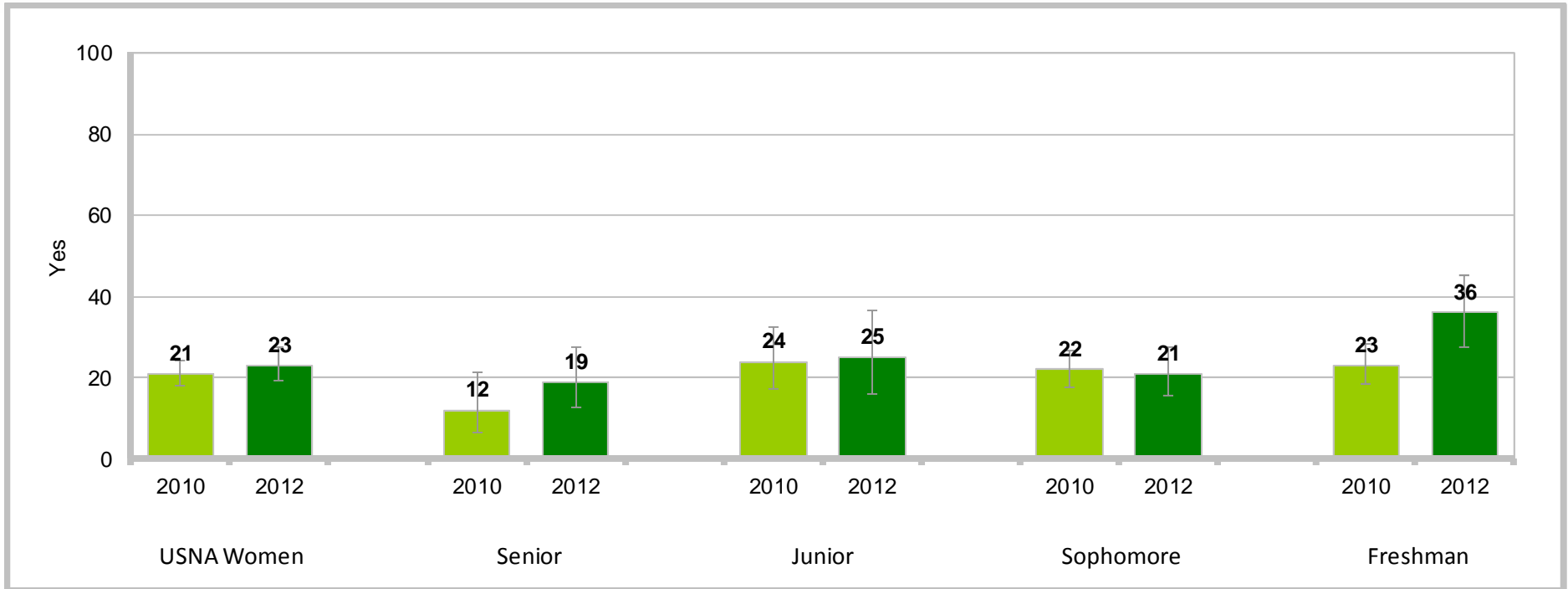
Multiple Offenders Involved Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 23% indicated *multiple offenders* were involved
 - 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Juniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by sophomores



Offender Was a “Creep” (i.e., someone who is socially awkward) Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact Involving an Academy Student



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 23% indicated the *offender was a “creep”*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Freshmen in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by freshmen

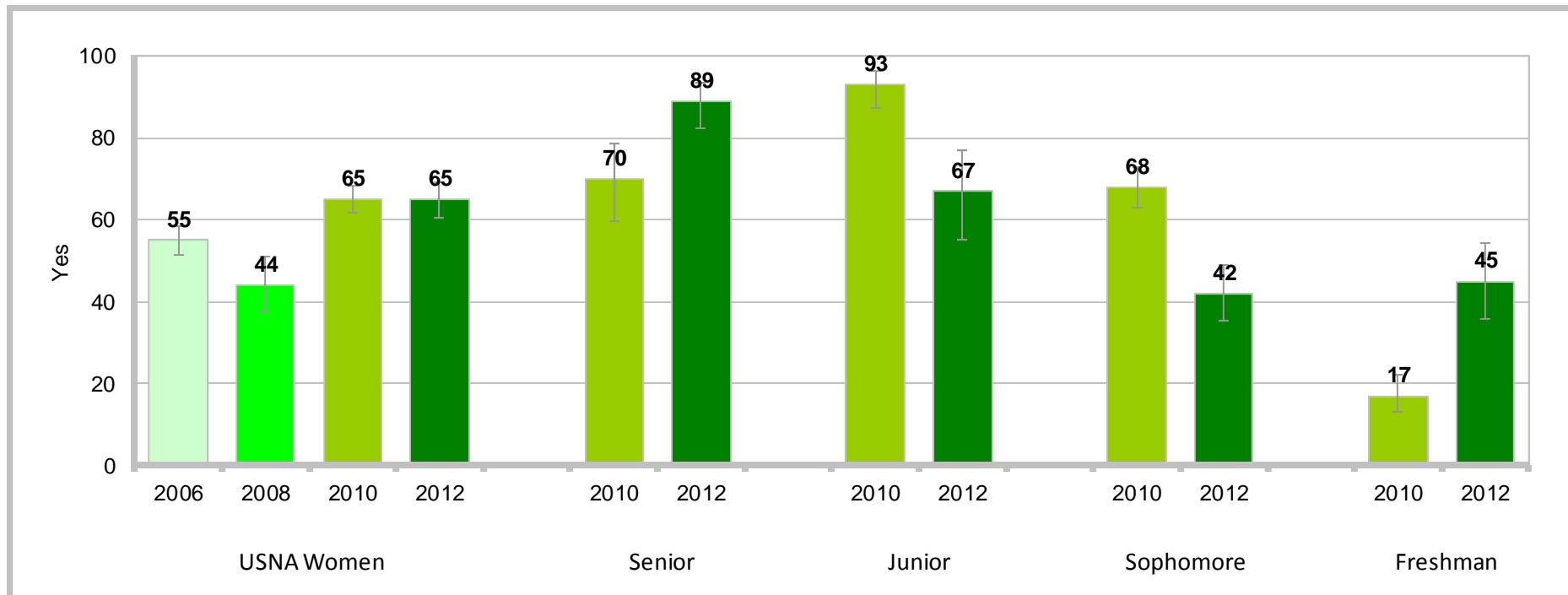


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Use of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

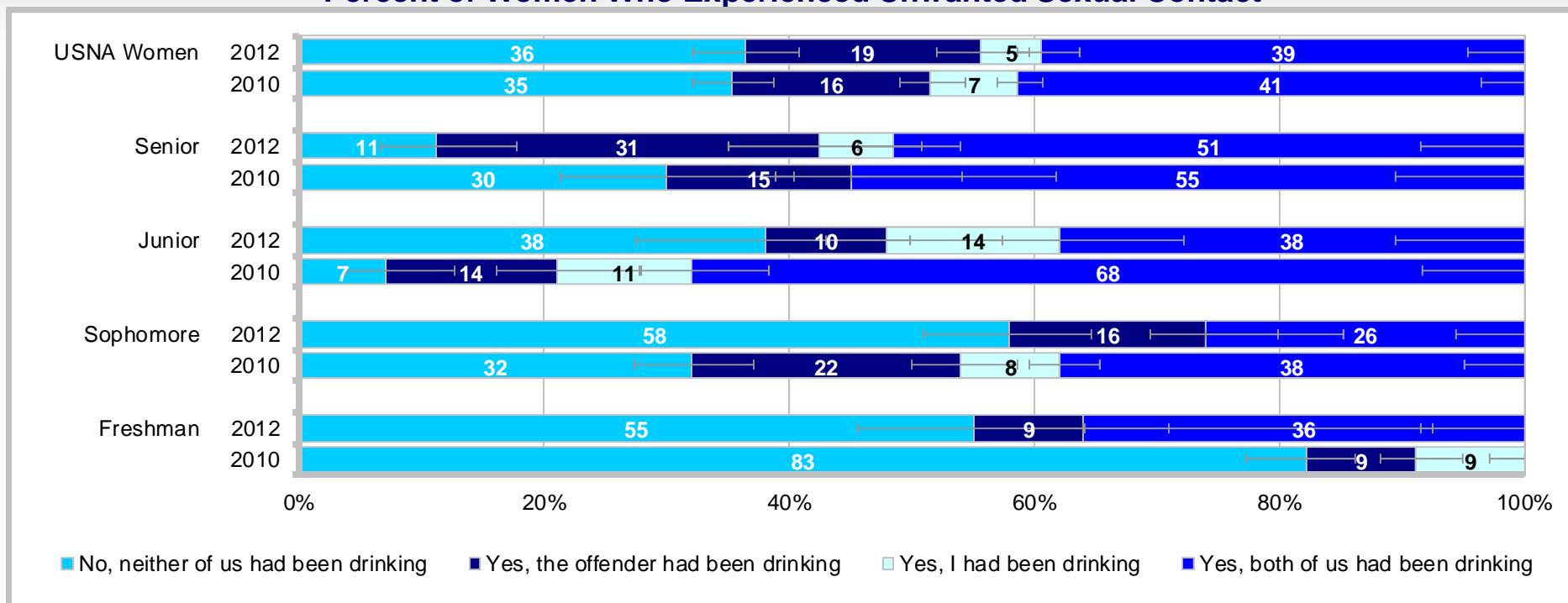


- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 65% indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors and freshmen in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by sophomores and freshmen



Use of Alcohol Before the Incident

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

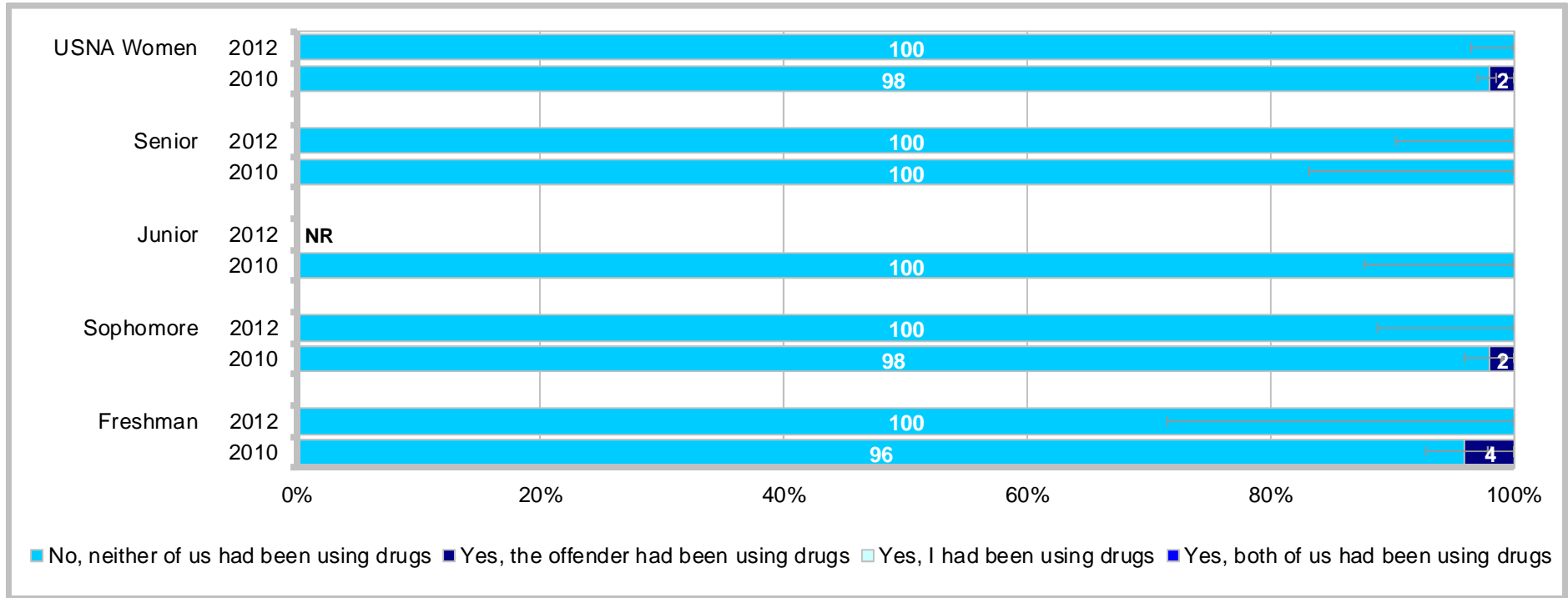


- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 36% indicated *neither of them had been drinking*; 19% indicated the *offender had been drinking*; 5% indicated *they had been drinking*; and 39% indicated *both had been drinking*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors and freshmen indicating *neither* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores higher; seniors indicating the *offender* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors indicating *they had* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower; juniors and sophomores indicating *both* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher
 - Class differences in 2012 – *neither* led by freshmen and sophomores; the *offender* led by seniors; *they had* led by juniors; *both* led by seniors



Use of Drugs Before the Incident

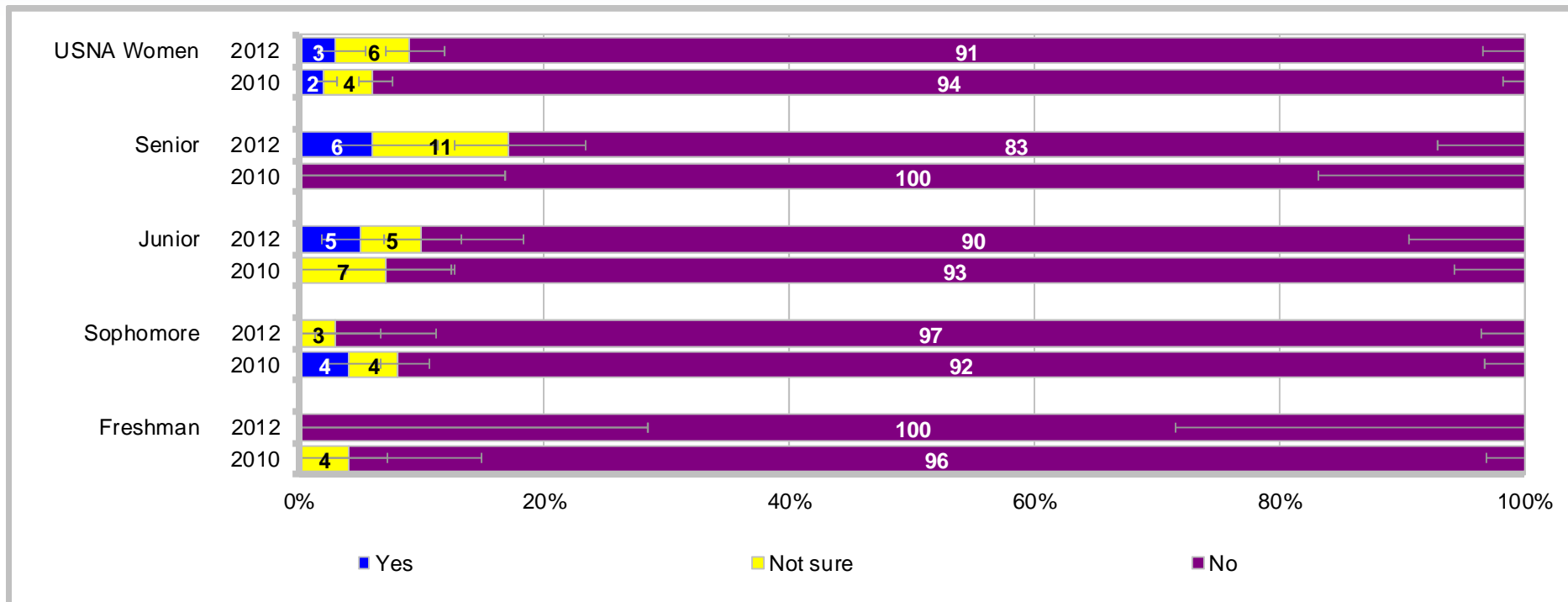
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 100% indicated *neither of them had been using drugs***
- **2012 comparisons across years – *neither* higher than 2010; the *offender* lower than 2010**
 - **Sophomores and freshmen indicating *neither* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating the *offender* in 2012 lower than 2010**
- **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**



Use of Knock Out Drugs Before the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 91% indicated the offender *did not* use drugs to knock them out; 6% indicated they were *not sure*; 3% indicated the offender *used* drugs to knock them out
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors indicating the offender *did not* use drugs to knock them out in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen higher; seniors indicating *not sure* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; seniors and juniors indicating the offender *used* drugs to knock them out in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *not sure* led by seniors; *did not* use drugs to knock them out led by freshmen and sophomores

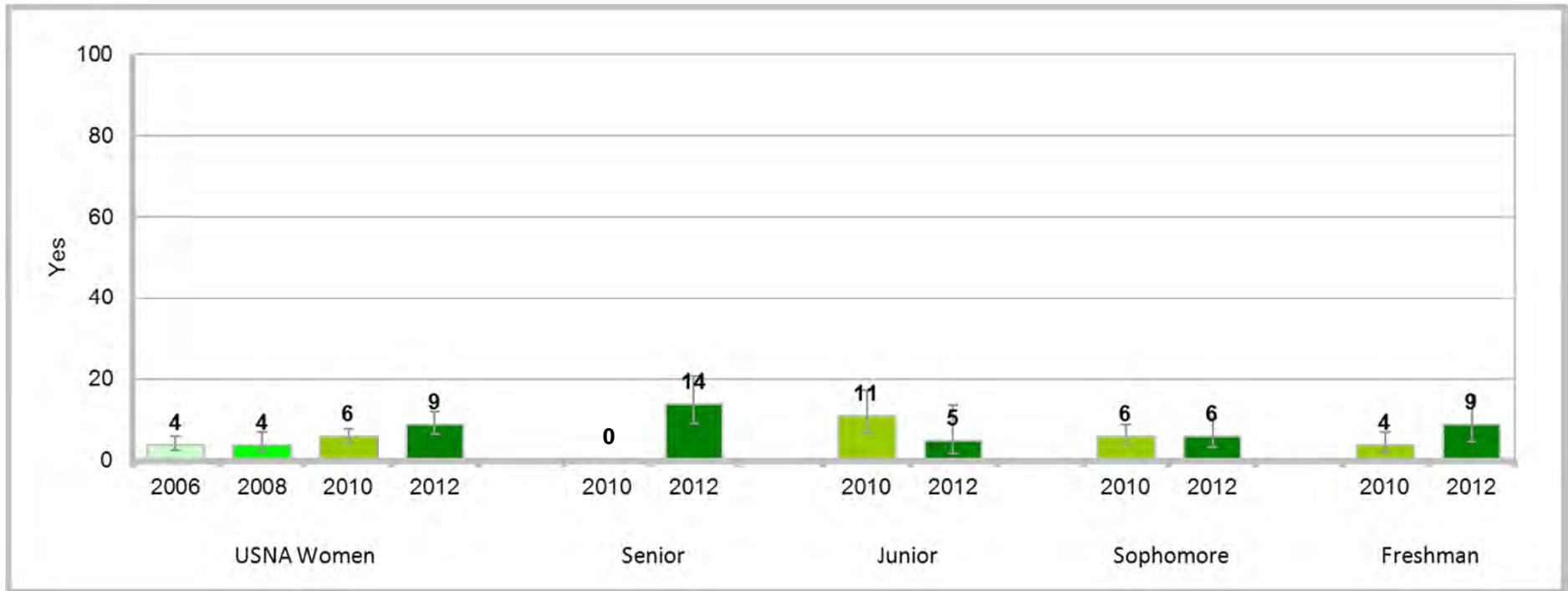


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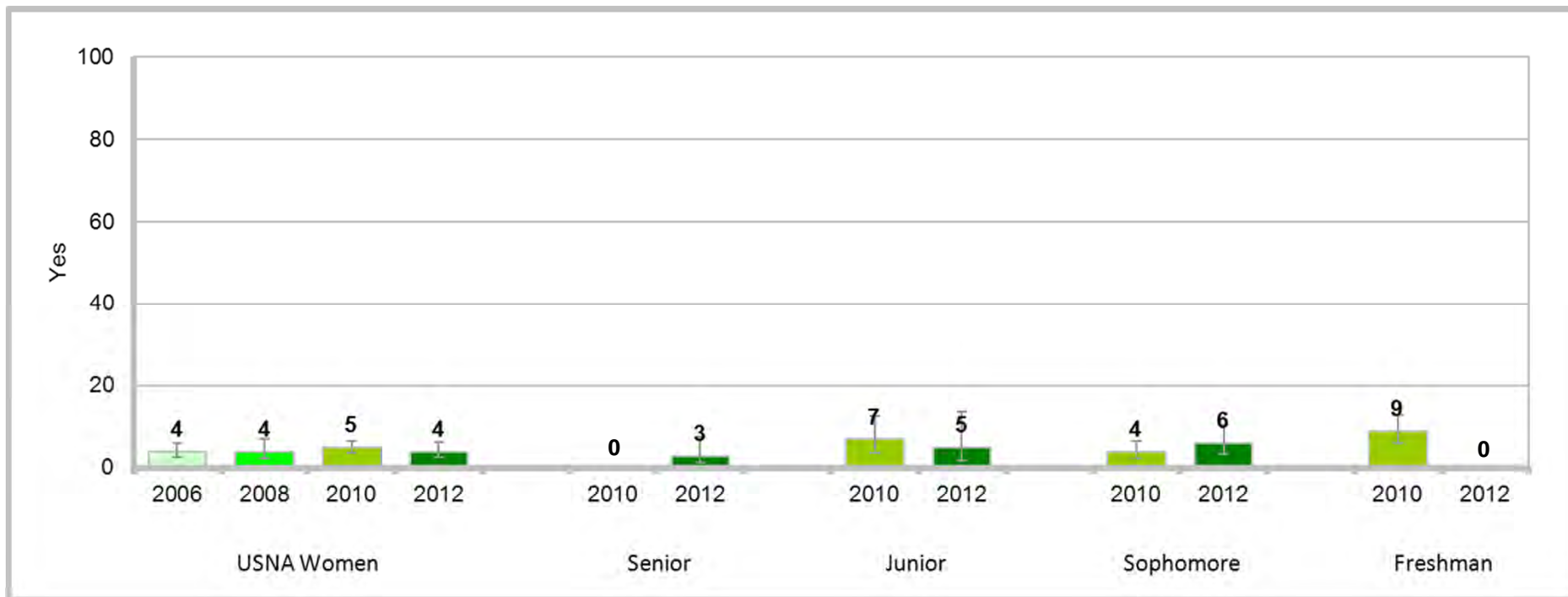
Use of Threats and Physical Force in the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 9% indicated the *situation involved threats and force*
 - 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



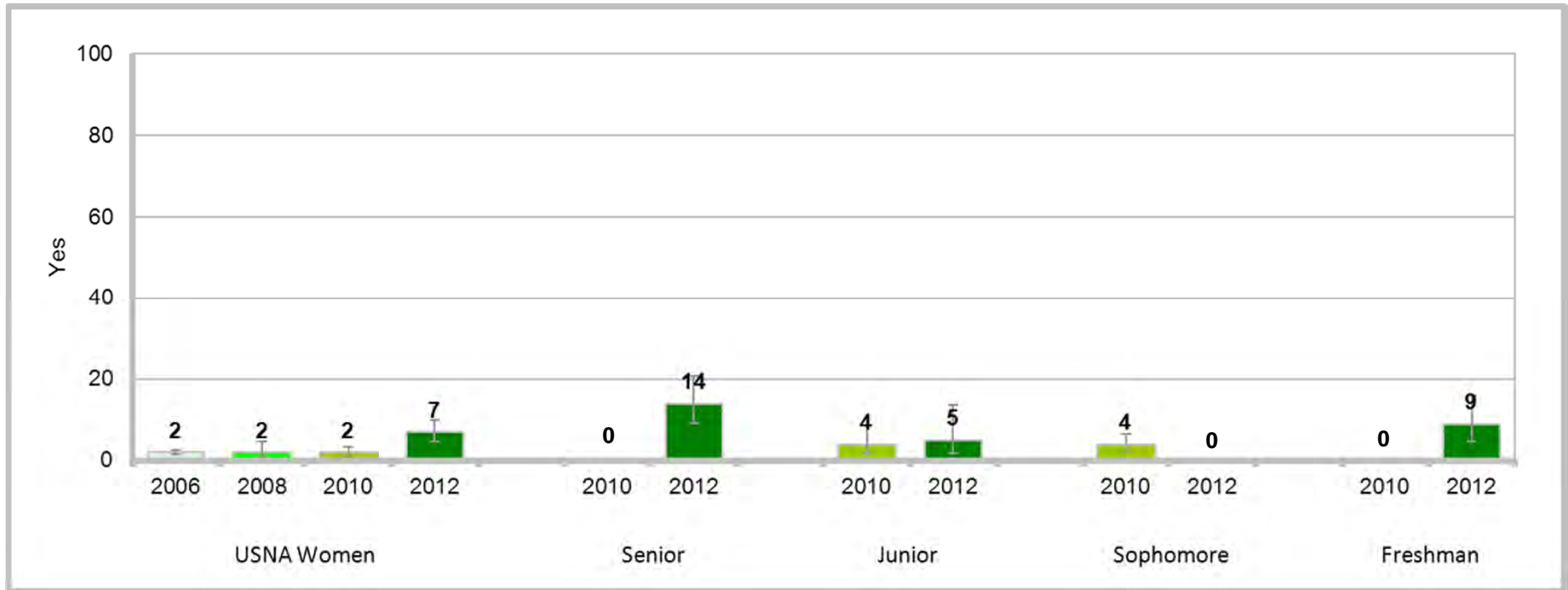
Offender Threatened To Ruin Your Reputation if You Did Not Consent Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 4% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation*
 - 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



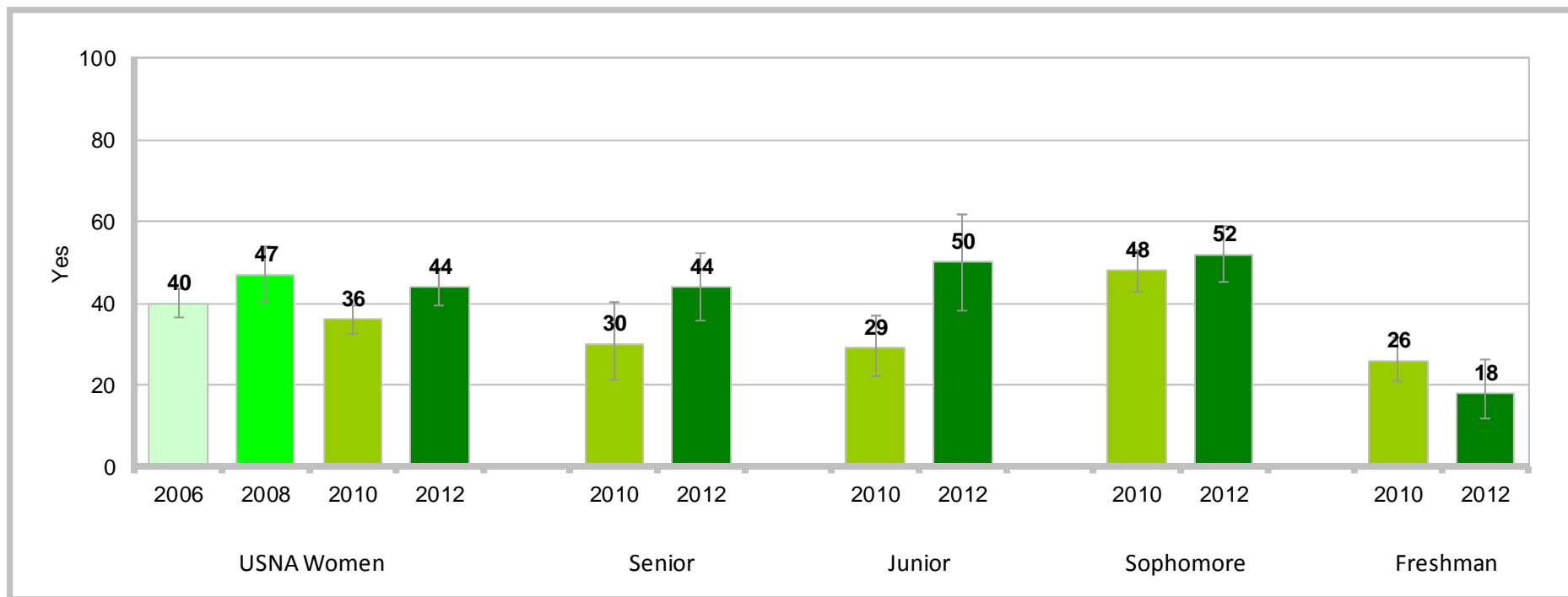
Offender Threatened To Harm You if You Did Not Consent Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 7% indicated the offender *threatened to harm them*
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2008, 2006
 - Seniors and freshmen in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by sophomores



Offender Used Some Degree of Physical Force Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 44% indicated the offender *threatened to use some degree of physical force*
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010
 - Seniors and juniors in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen

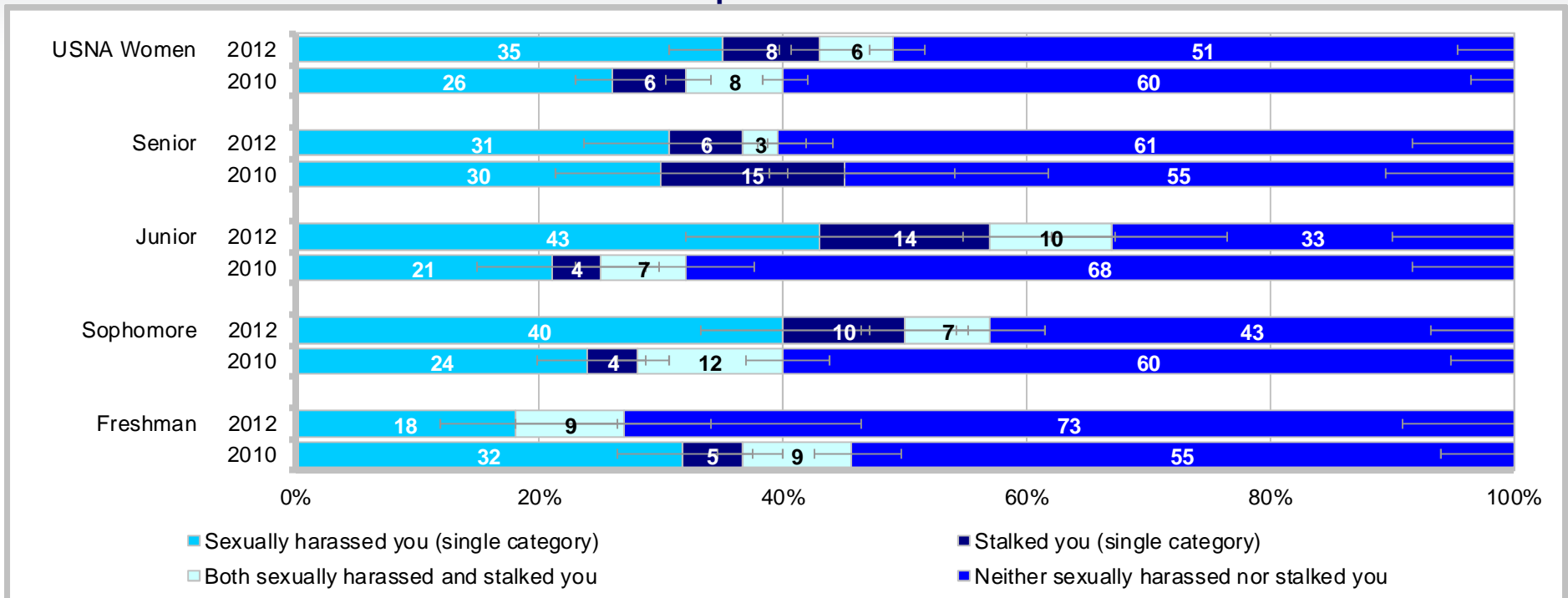


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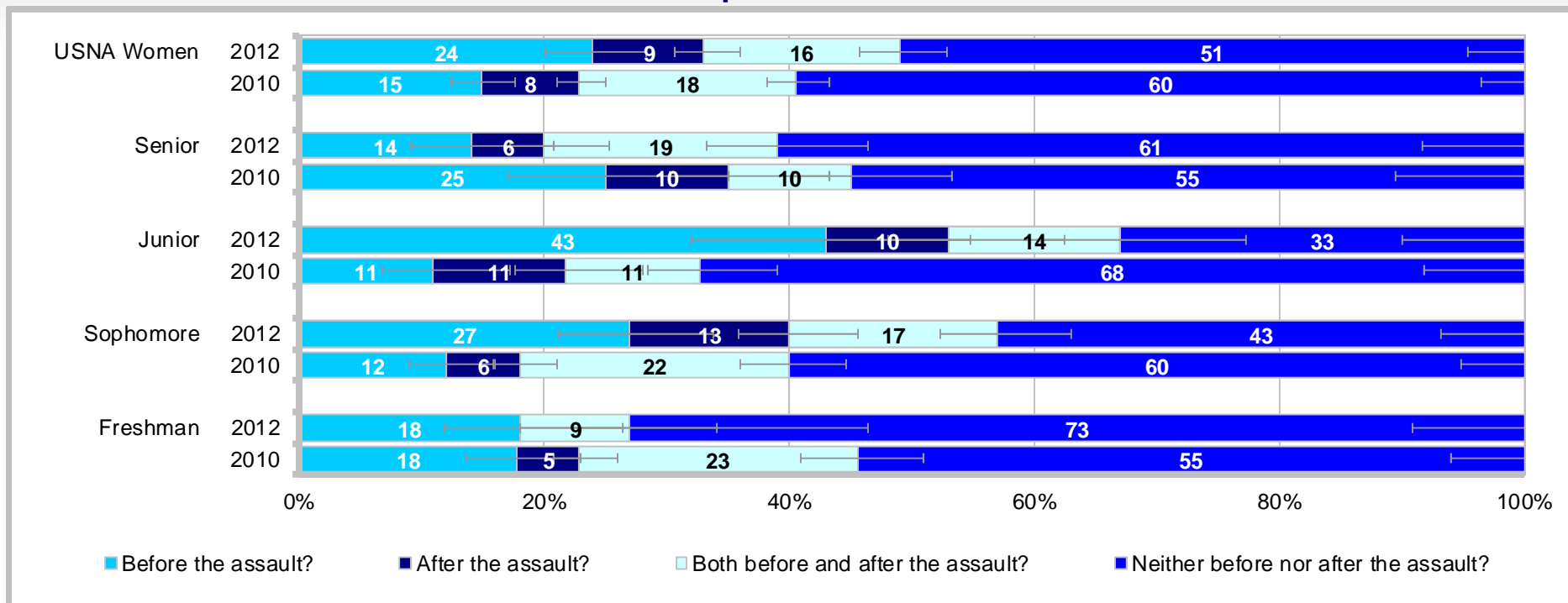
Offender Sexually Harassed and/or Stalked You Before or After the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 35% indicated the offender *sexually harassed* them; 8% indicated the offender *stalked* them; 6% indicated the offender *both sexually harassed and stalked* them; and 51% indicated the offender *neither sexually harassed nor stalked* them
- 2012 comparisons across years – *sexually harassed* higher than 2010; *neither* lower than 2010
 - Juniors and sophomores indicating *sexually harassed* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; seniors and freshmen indicating *stalked* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores higher; seniors indicating *both* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower; juniors and sophomores indicating *neither* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher
- Class differences in 2012 – *neither* led by freshmen and seniors



When Offender Sexually Harassed and/or Stalked You Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 24% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *before the assault*; 9% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *after the assault*; 16% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *both before and after the assault*; and 51% indicated *neither before nor after the assault*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *before* higher than 2010; *neither* lower than 2010
 - Seniors indicating *before* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores higher; sophomores indicating *after* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; freshmen indicating *both* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *neither* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher
 - Class differences in 2012 – *before* led by juniors; *neither* led by freshmen and seniors

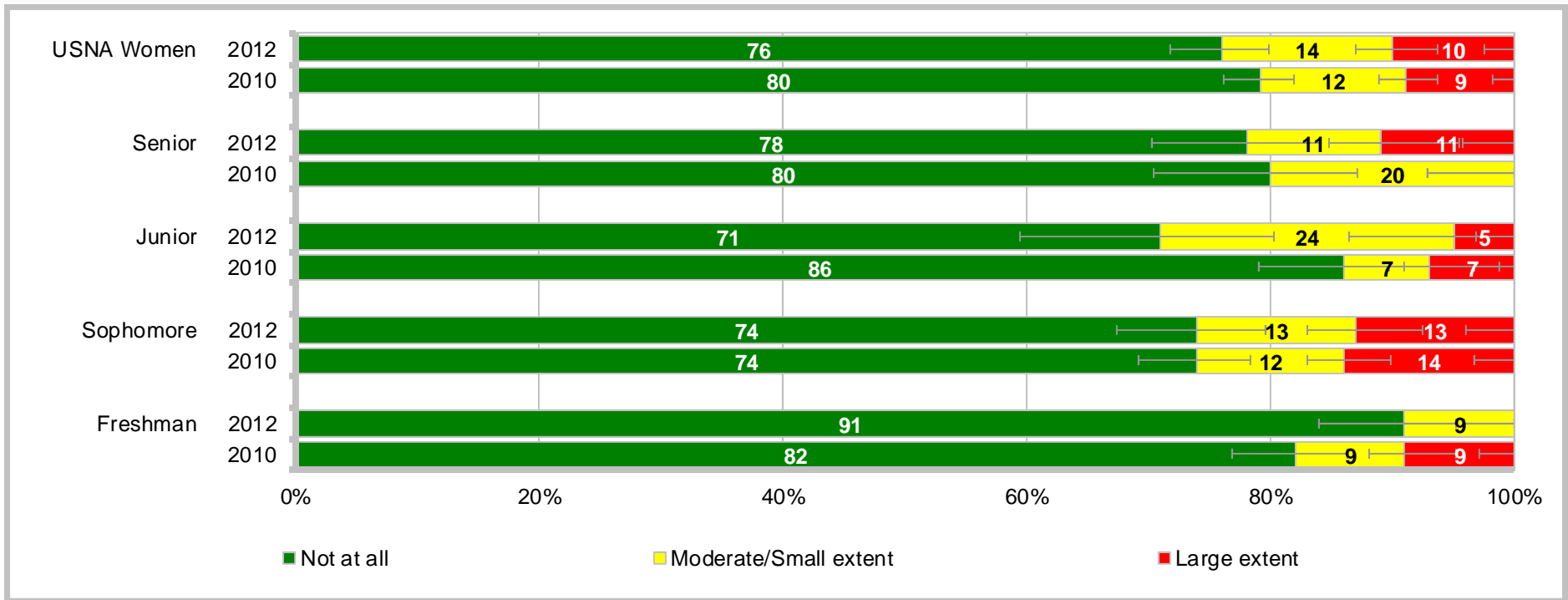


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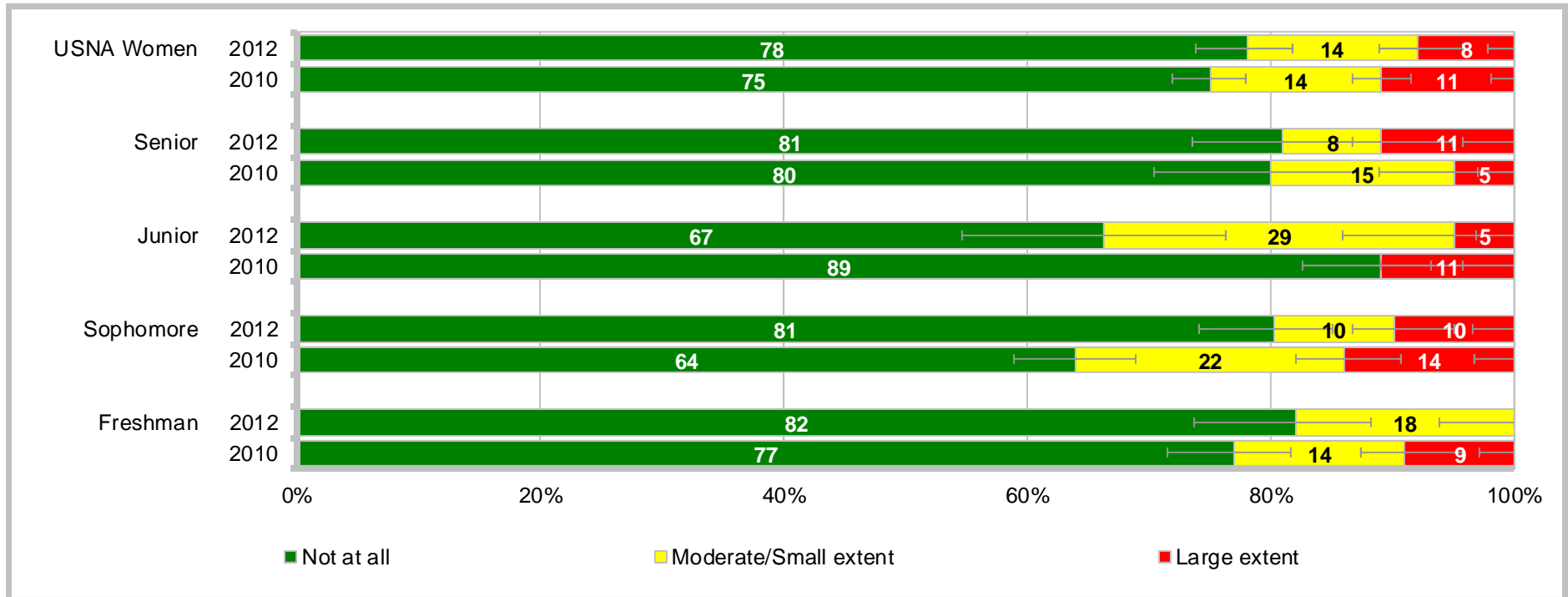
Considered Requesting a Transfer to Another Company Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 24% indicated they considered a transfer *to some extent*; 76% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by freshmen



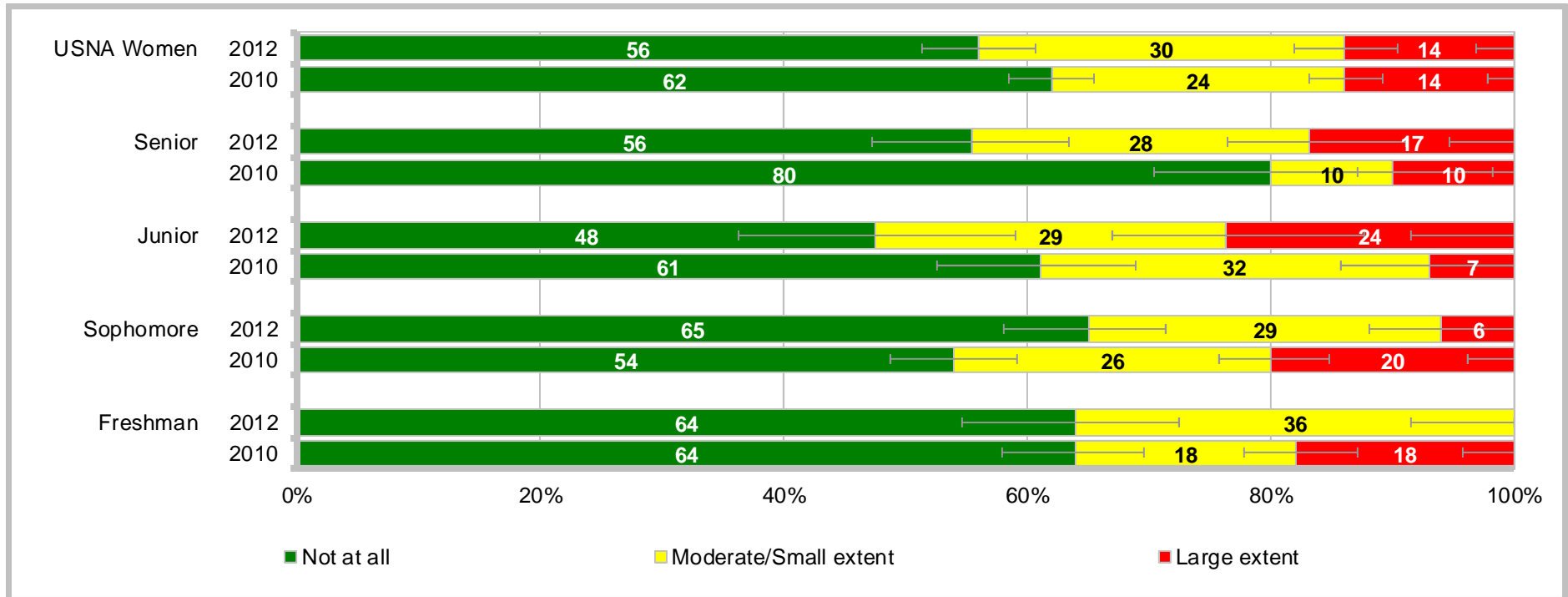
Thought About Leaving Your Academy Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 22% indicated they thought about leaving the Academy *to some extent*; 78% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors lower; juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower; freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *moderate/small extent* led by juniors



Your Academic Performance Suffered Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 44% indicated their academic performance suffered *to some extent*; 56% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

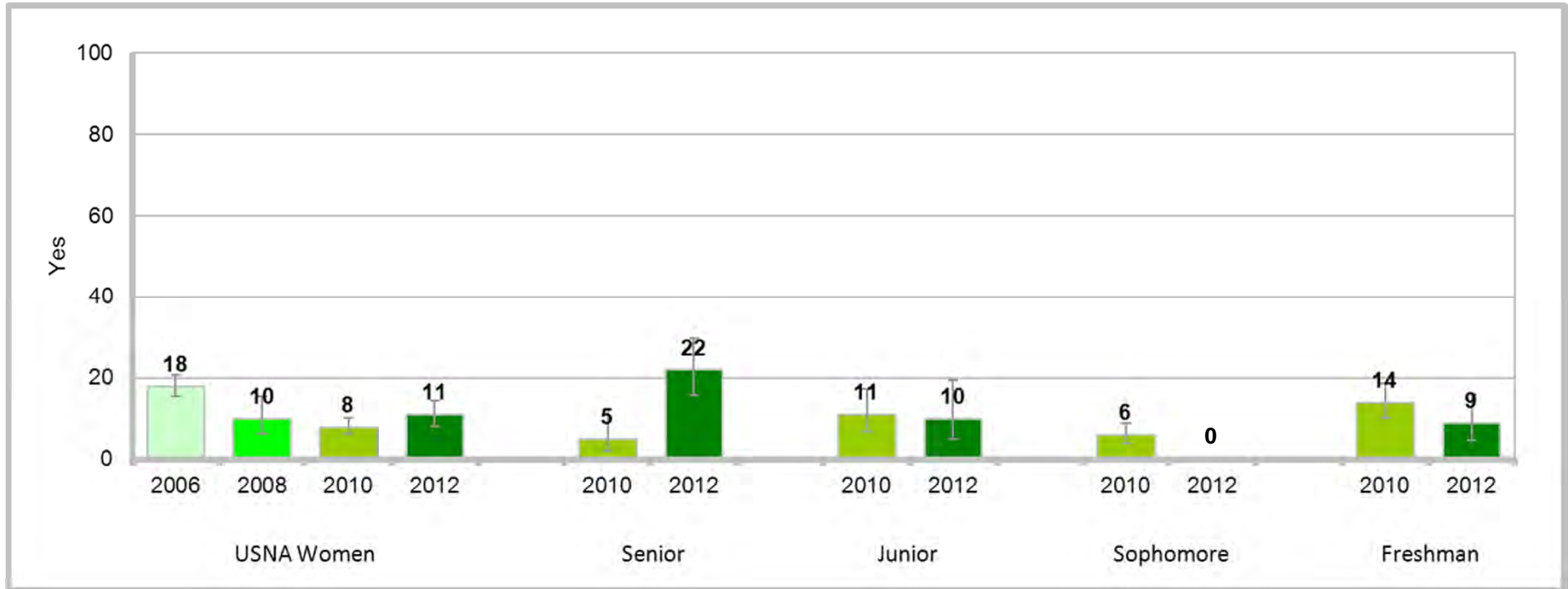


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Reported This Situation to a Military Authority or Organization Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

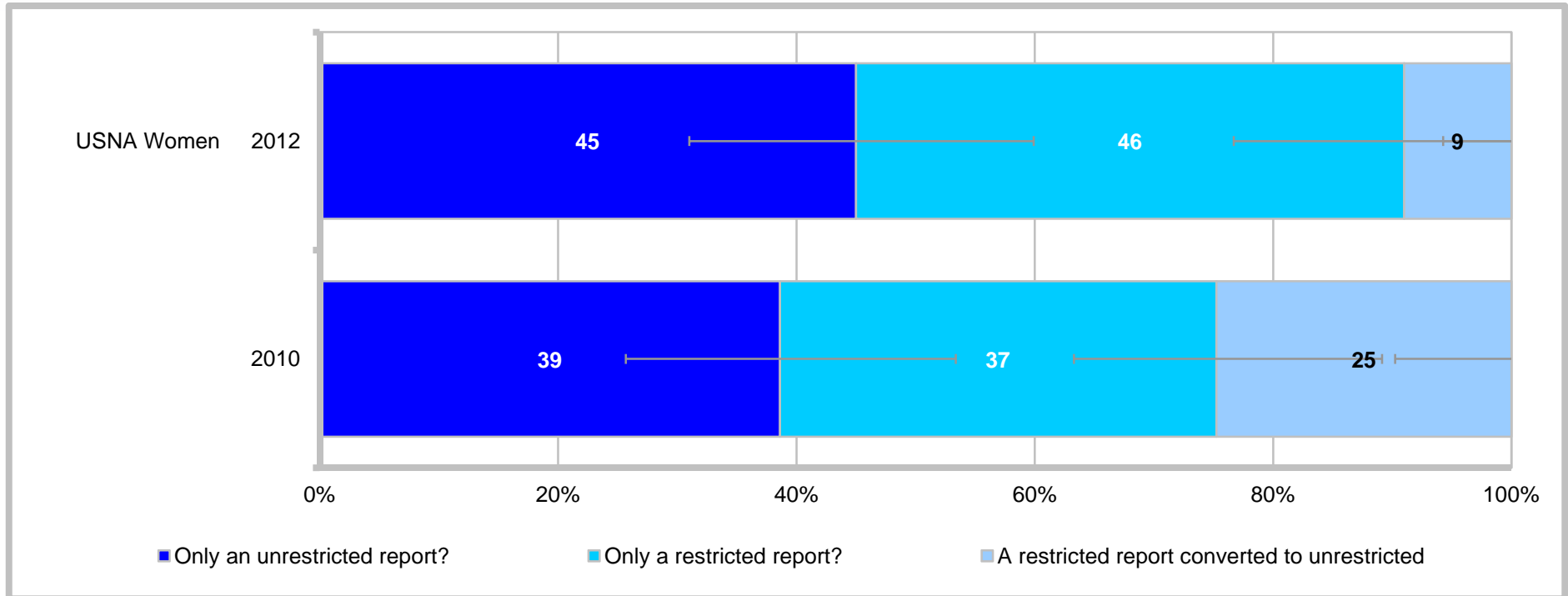


- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 11% indicated they *reported the situation*
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by sophomores



Type of Report Made to a Military Authority

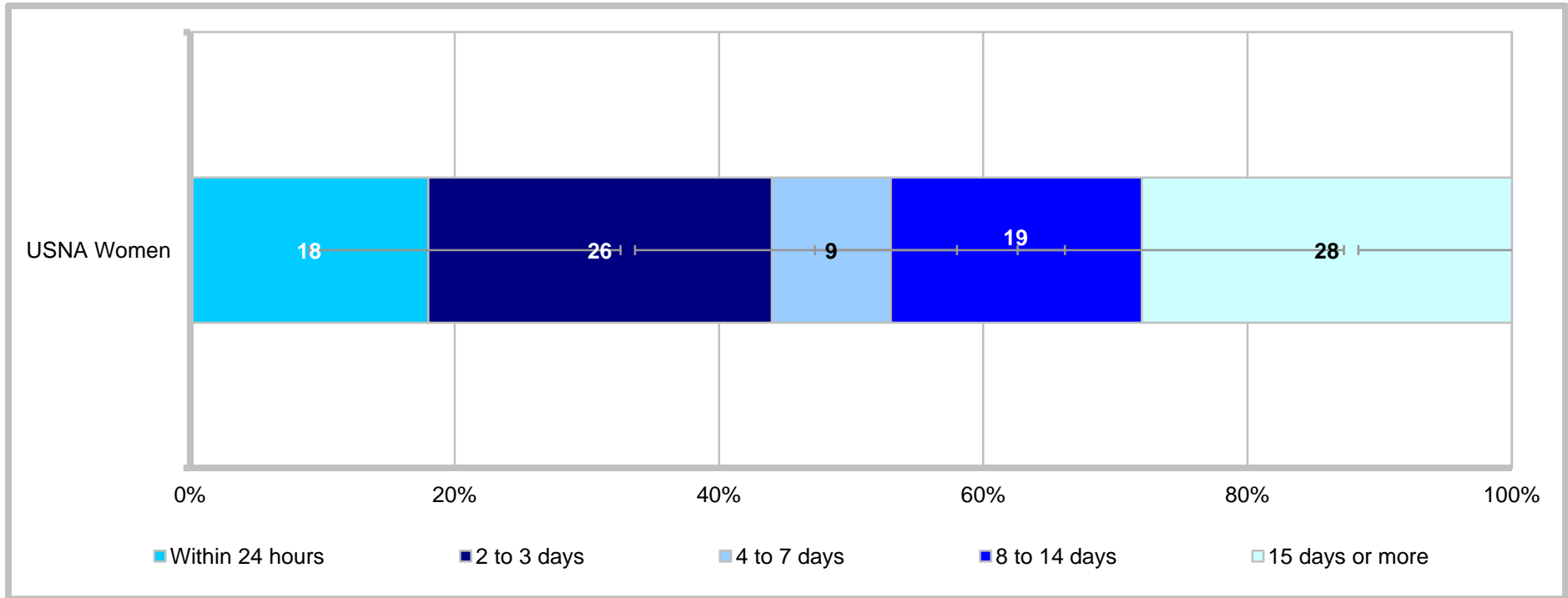
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It



- Of the 11% of women who reported the situation, 45% indicated they made *only an unrestricted report*; 46% made *only a restricted report*; and 9% made *a restricted report converted to unrestricted*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *converted lower than 2010*
- Results by class year not reportable



When Report Made to a Military Authority Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It



- Of the 11% of women who reported the situation, 18% indicated they made their report *within 24 hours*; 26% *within 2 to 3 days*; 9% *within 4 to 7 days*; 19% *within 8 to 14 days*; and 28% *after 15 days or more*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Results by class year not reportable



Reason for Delay in Reporting the Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Waited at Least 24 Hours to Report It

Reasons for Delay in Reporting	Total
Wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report	89
Wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member	45
Had to figure out how to report	34
Did not realize at first that the situation was a crime	22
Wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional before deciding to report	22
<i>Margins of Error</i>	<i>±16-17%</i>

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**
- **Results by class year not reportable**



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It

Reasons for Reporting	Total
Seek closure on the incident	83
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	74
It was the right thing to do	72
Seek justice	55
Stop the offender from hurting you again	54
Stop the offender from hurting others	54
Discourage other potential offenders	54
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 15-16\%$

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**
- **Results by class year not reportable**



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It

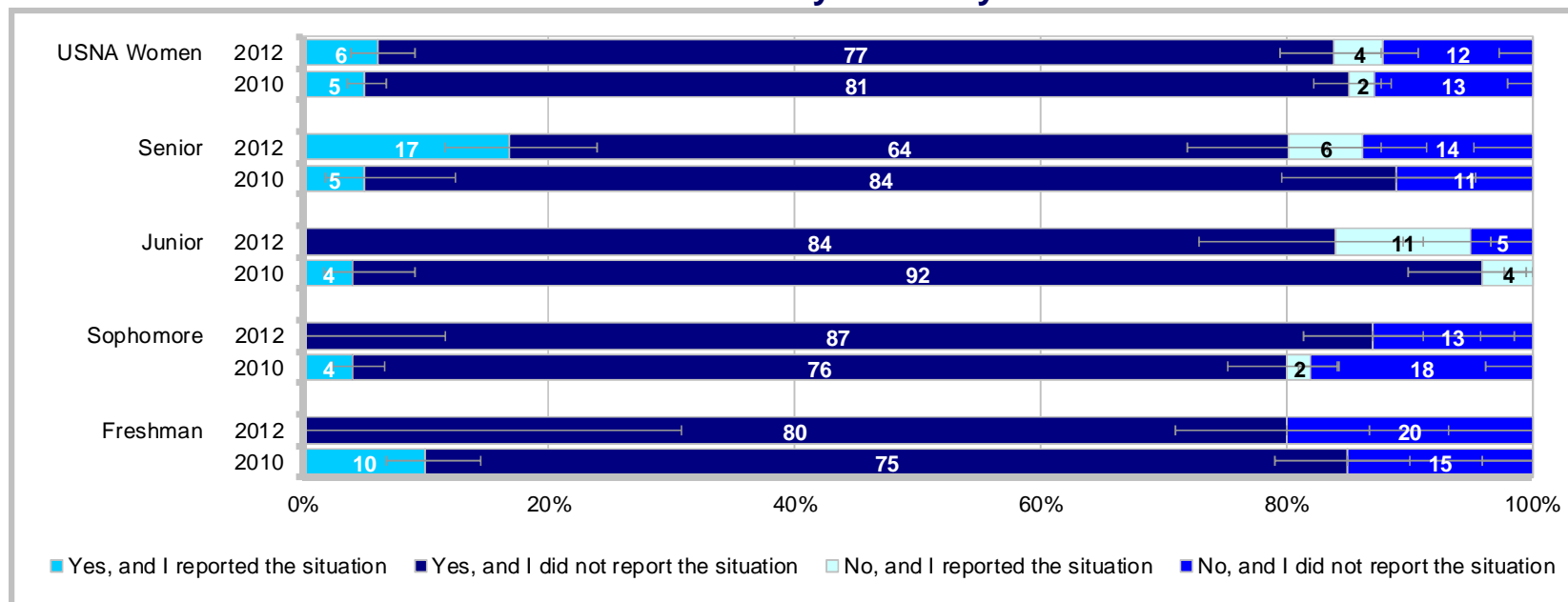
Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Took care of it myself	2012	77↑	79↑	72	81↑	80↓
	2010	67	58	64	63	95
Did not want people gossiping	2012	71	57	89↑	71	90↑
	2010	71	63	68	76	68
Did not want anyone to know	2012	68↑	50	83↑	71	90↑
	2010	61	63	56	70	47
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	63	68↑	61	55	90
	2010	64	53	68	59	84
Felt shame/embarrassment	2012	57	39↓	56	68	90↑
	2010	56	63	48	61	53
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	55	43↓	61	55	70
	2010	59	63	56	57	63
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2012	55	43	72↑	58	50
	2010	56	53	44	63	58
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±4-5%	±9-11%	±9-13%	±5-8%	±6-10%

Higher Response of Yes	■
Lower Response of Yes	■
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



Would Make the Same Decision About Reporting or Not Reporting if Could Do It Over

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported or Did Not Report to a Military Authority



- Of the 15.1% of women who experienced USC, 6% indicated they *reported the situation and would make the same decision again*; 77% indicated they *did not report the situation and would make the same decision again*; 4% indicated they *reported but would not make the same decision again*; and 12% indicated they *did not report the situation but would not make the same decision again*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors indicating *reported and would make the same decision* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors, sophomores, and freshmen lower; sophomores indicating *did not report and would make the same decision* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors lower; seniors indicating *reported but would not make the same decision* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – *reported and would make the same decision* led by seniors; *did not report and would make the same decision* led by sophomores

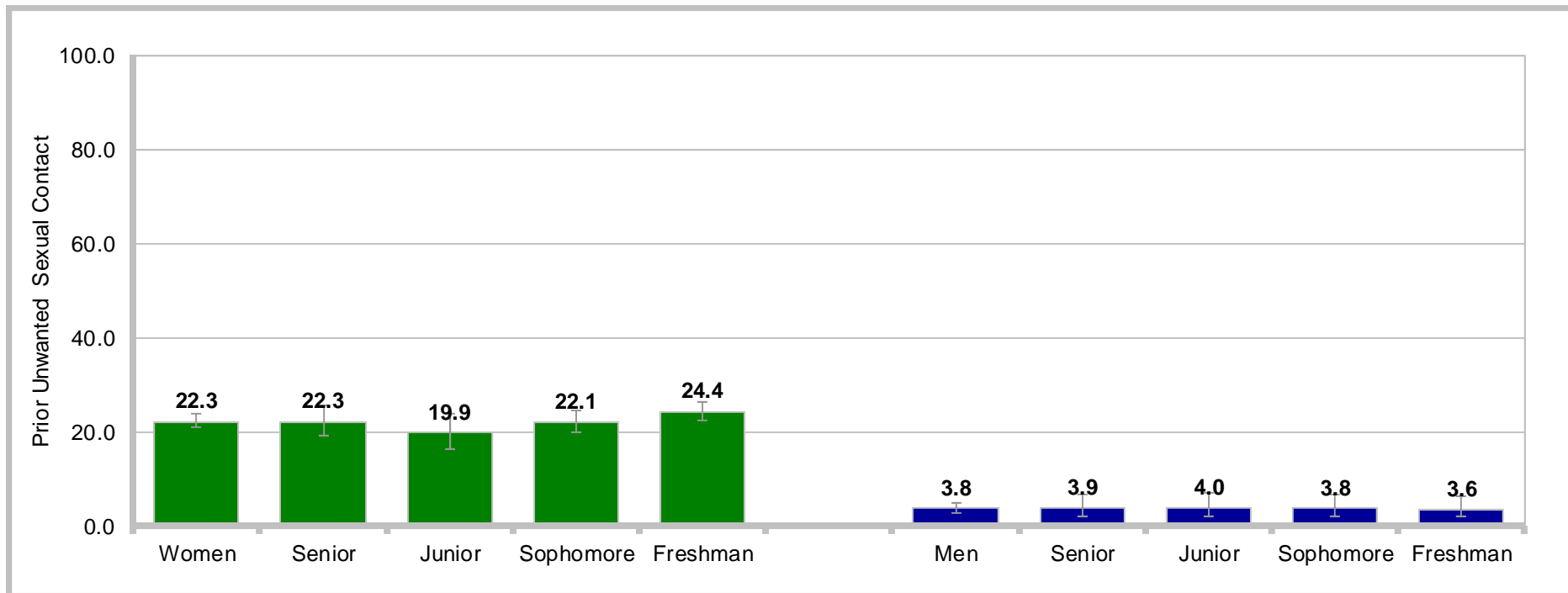


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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Prior to Entering the Academy Percent of All Students



- 22.3% of women and 3.8% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



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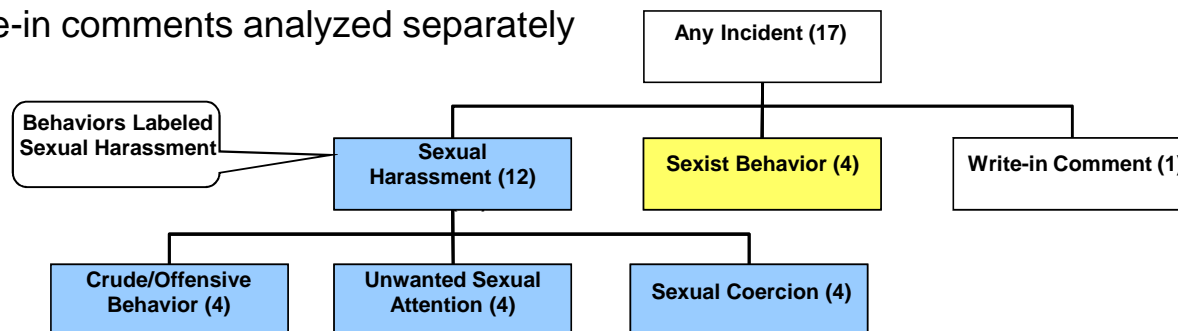
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Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors: Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of sexual harassment and sexist behavior:**

- DoD defines sexual harassment as “a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:
 - Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career, or
 - Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person, or
 - Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment” (Department of Defense, 1995).
- The core measure of unwanted gender-related behaviors on the *2012 SAGR* consists of 17 items
 - Sexual harassment measure has 12 items in a three-factor structure and a single “labeling” item
 - Crude/Offensive Behavior – four items regarding offensive or embarrassing verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature
 - Unwanted Sexual Attention – four items regarding unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship
 - Sexual Coercion – four items regarding classic *quid pro quo* instances of special treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation
 - One “labeling” item that asks if the student considers any of the selected behaviors to be sexual harassment
 - Sexist behavior measure has four items that include verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, and/or condescending attitudes based on gender of student
 - Write-in comments analyzed separately



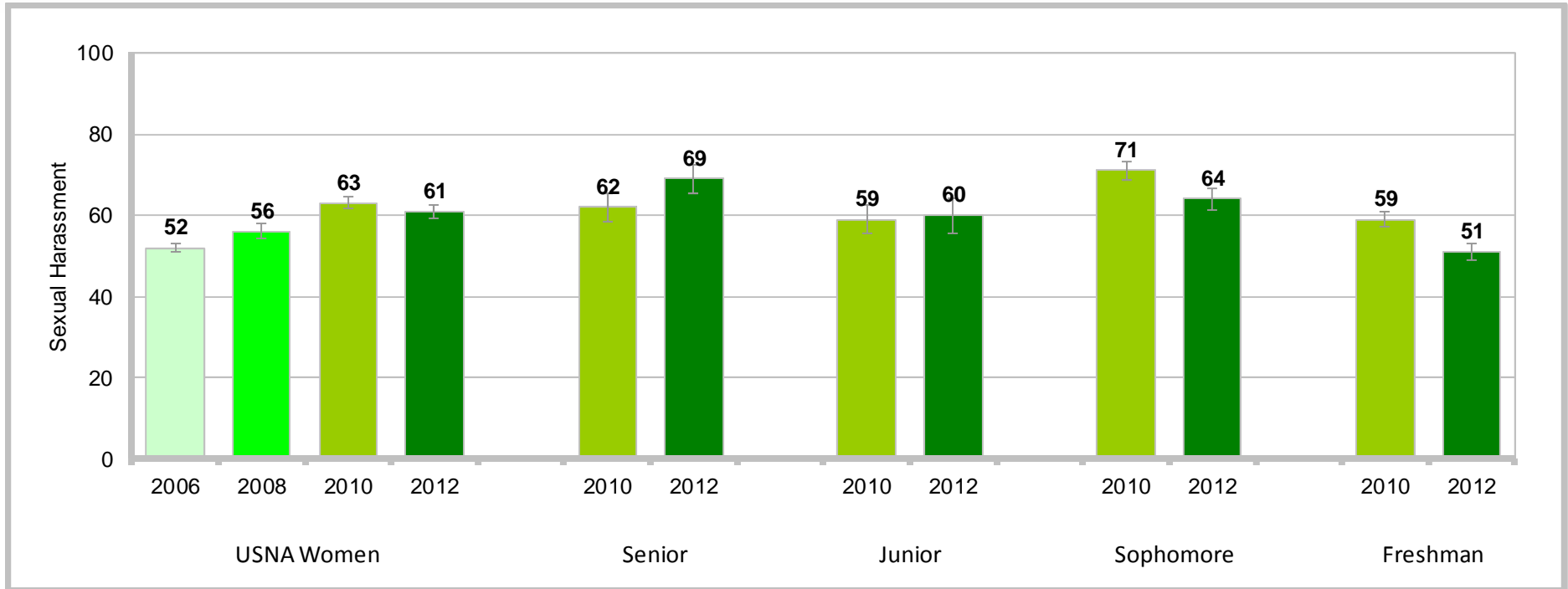


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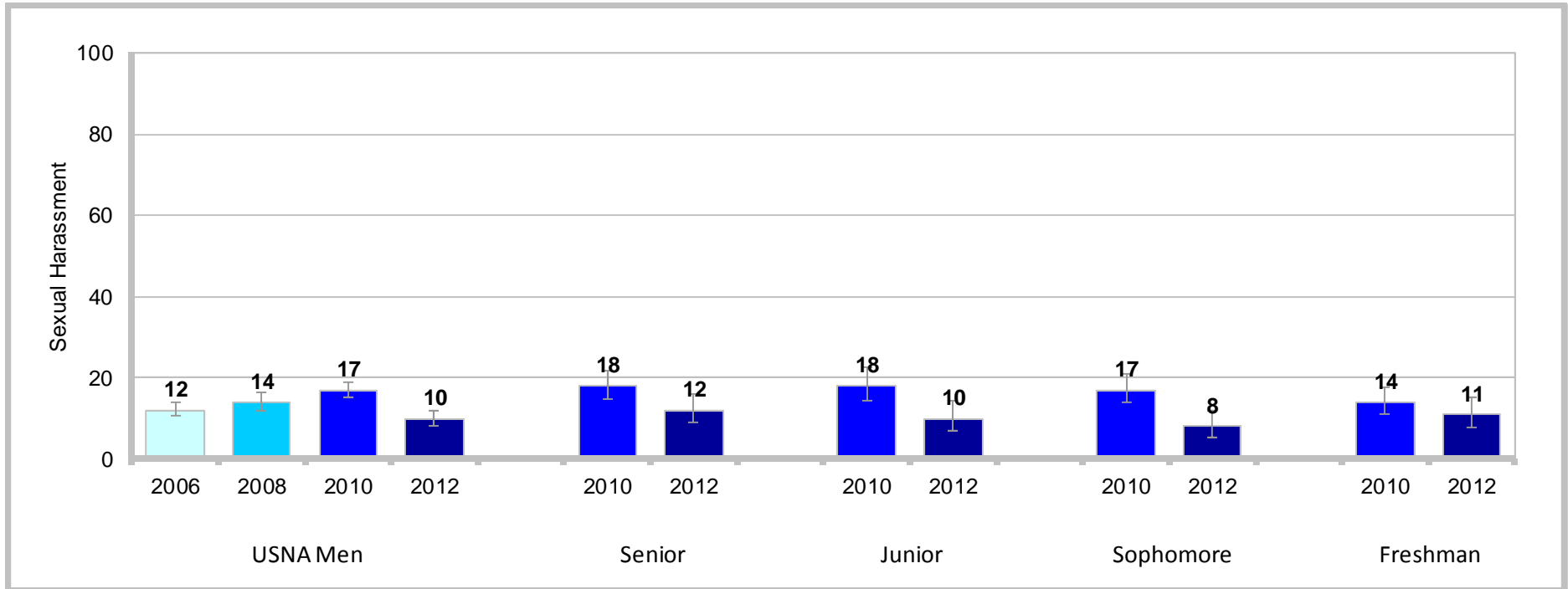
Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 61% of women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by freshmen



Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 10% of men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008
 - Seniors, juniors, and sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

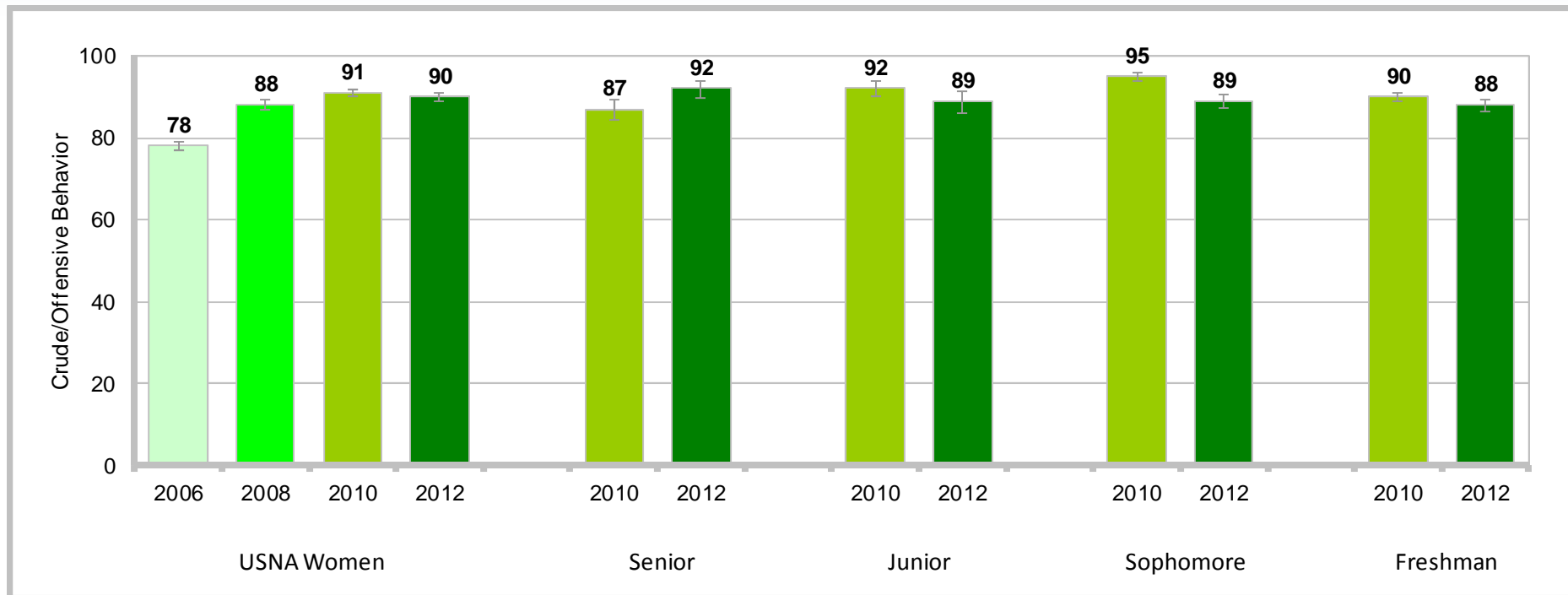


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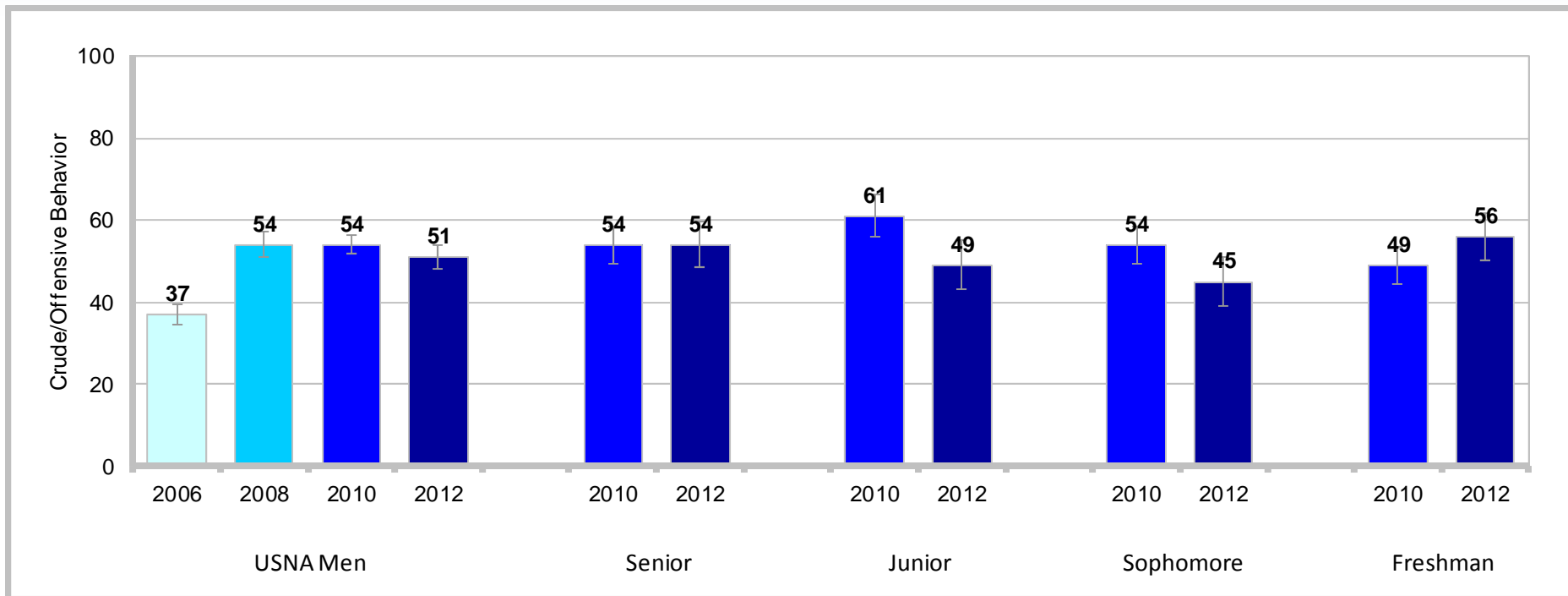
Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 90% of women indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors



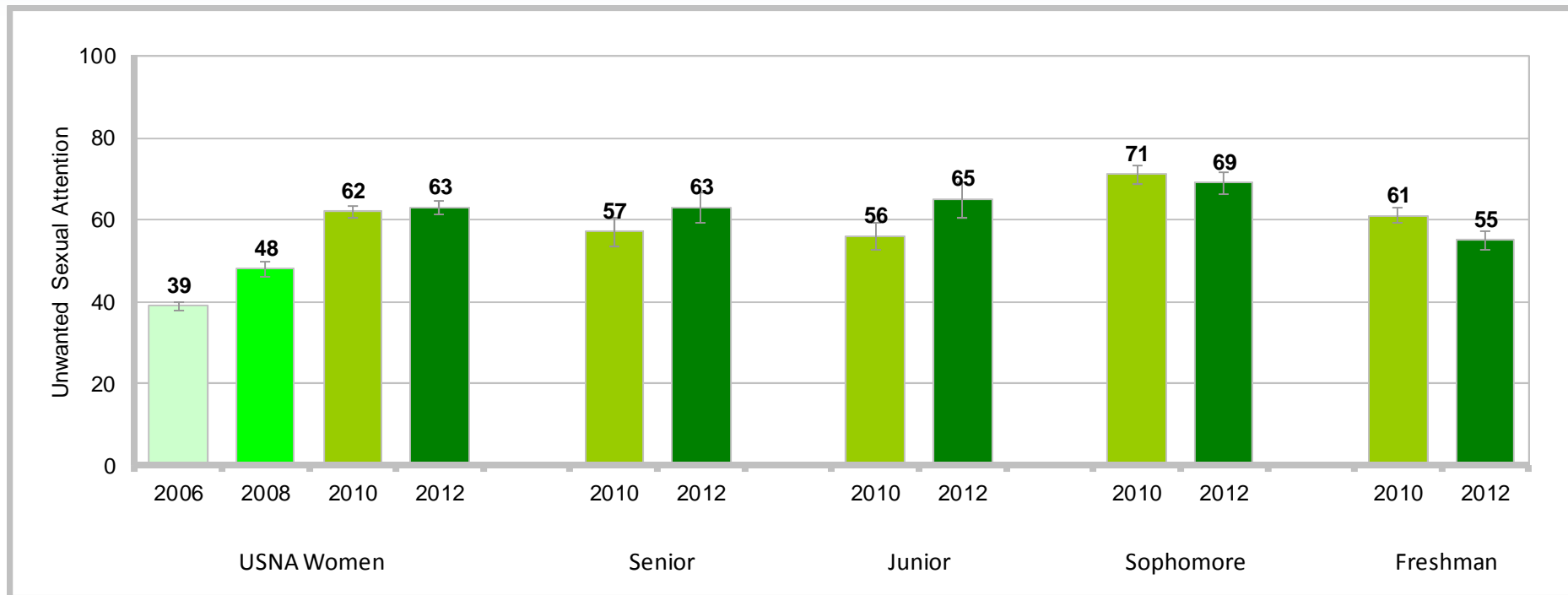
Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 51% of men indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
 - Juniors and sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



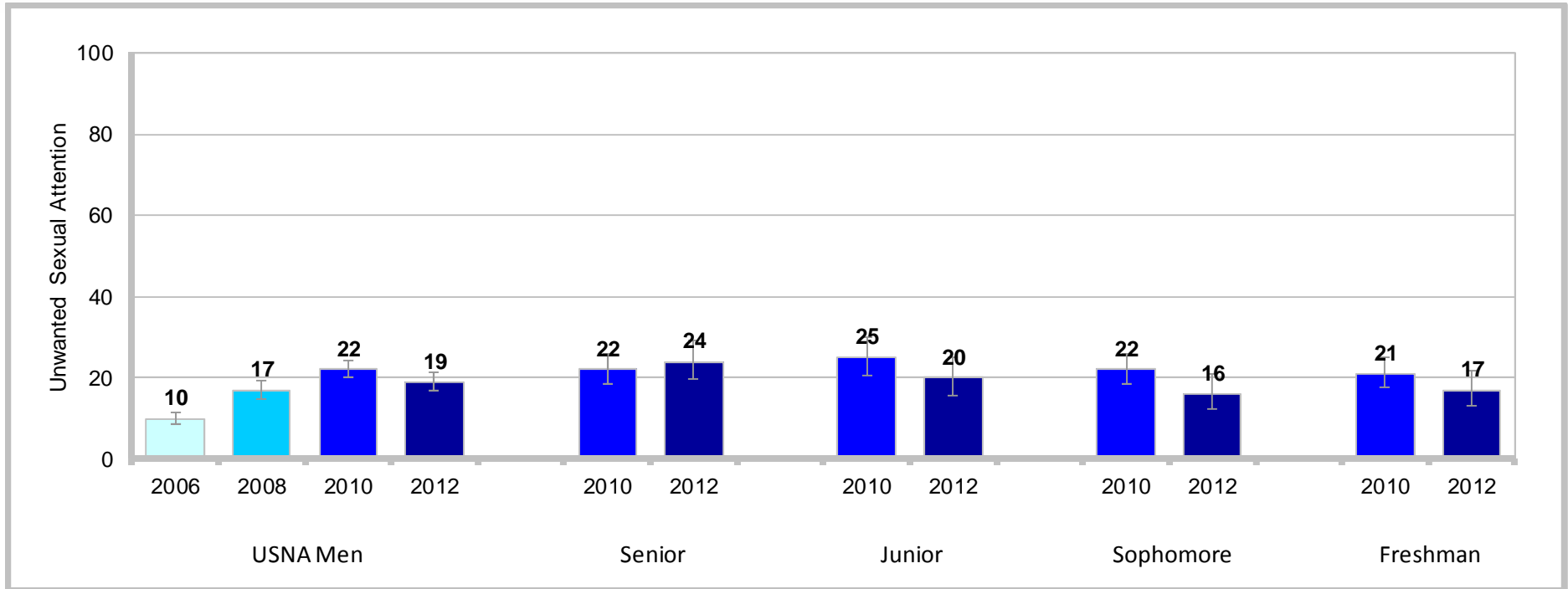
Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate Percent of Women



- **63% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006**
 - **Seniors and juniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower**
- **Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by freshmen**



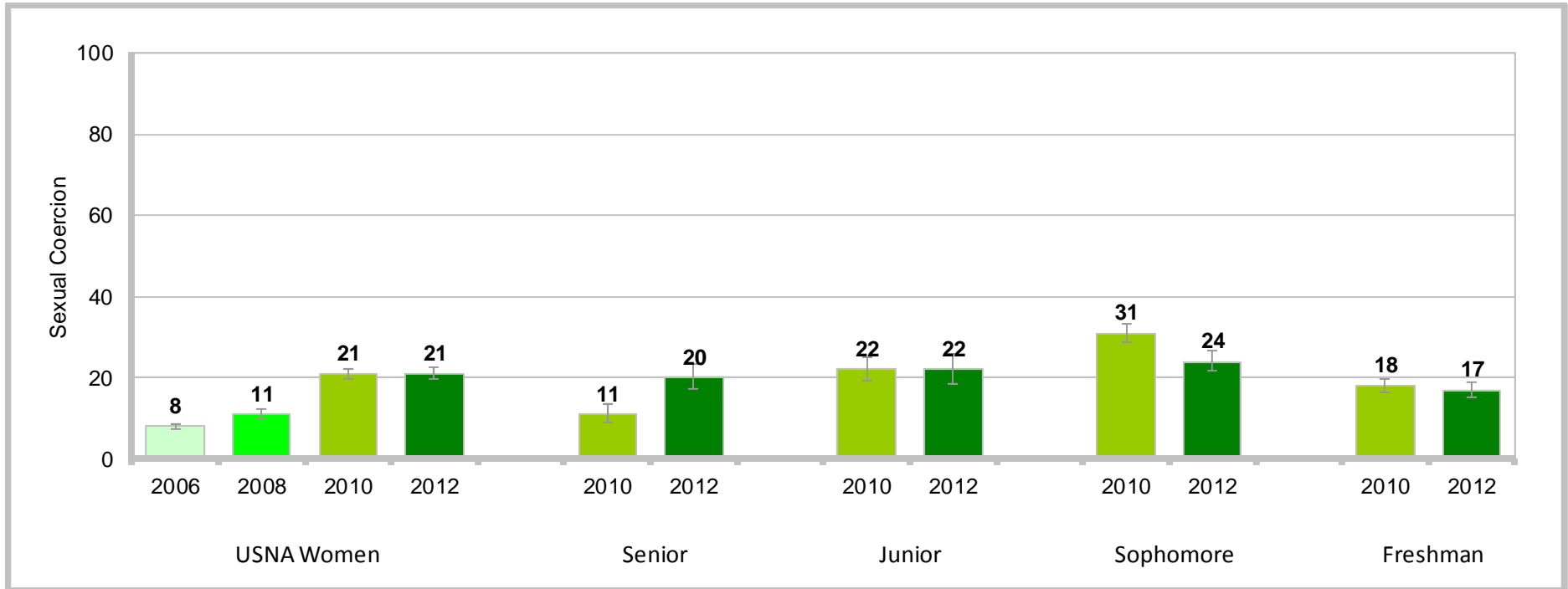
Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 19% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



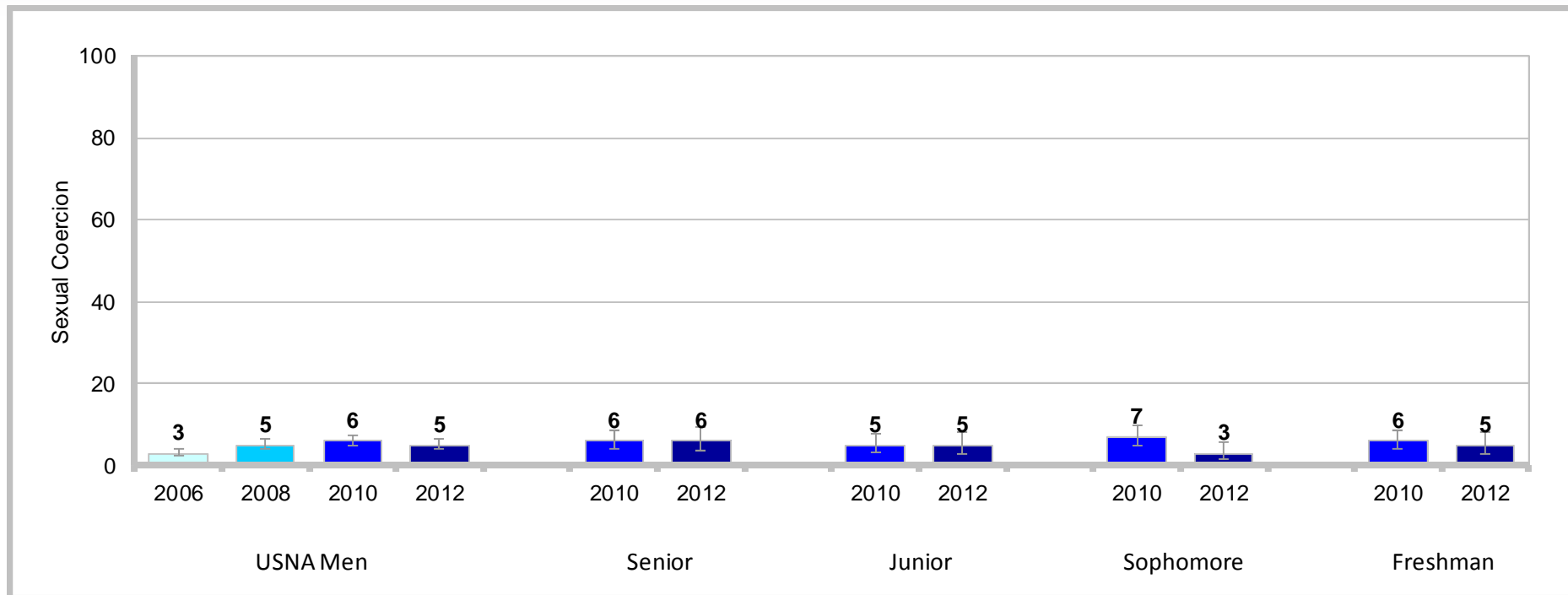
Sexual Coercion Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 21% of women indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008, 2006
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas seniors higher
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by freshmen



Sexual Coercion Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 5% of men indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

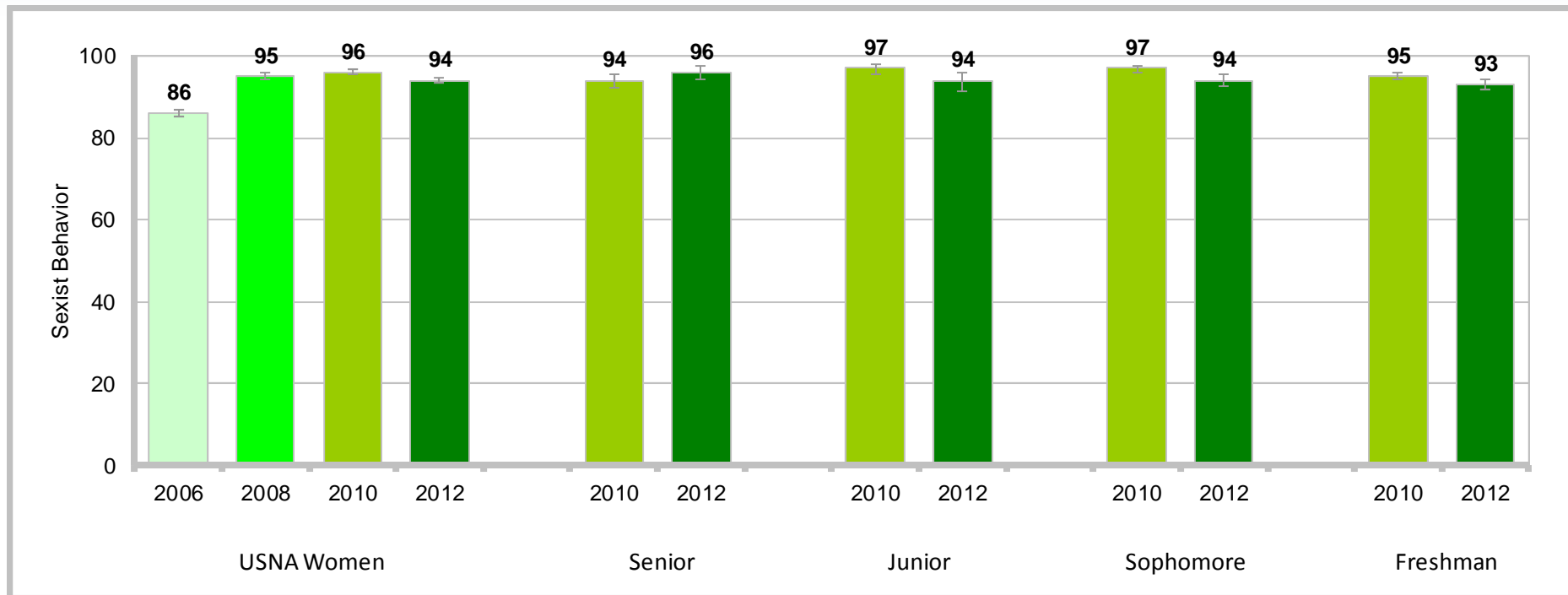


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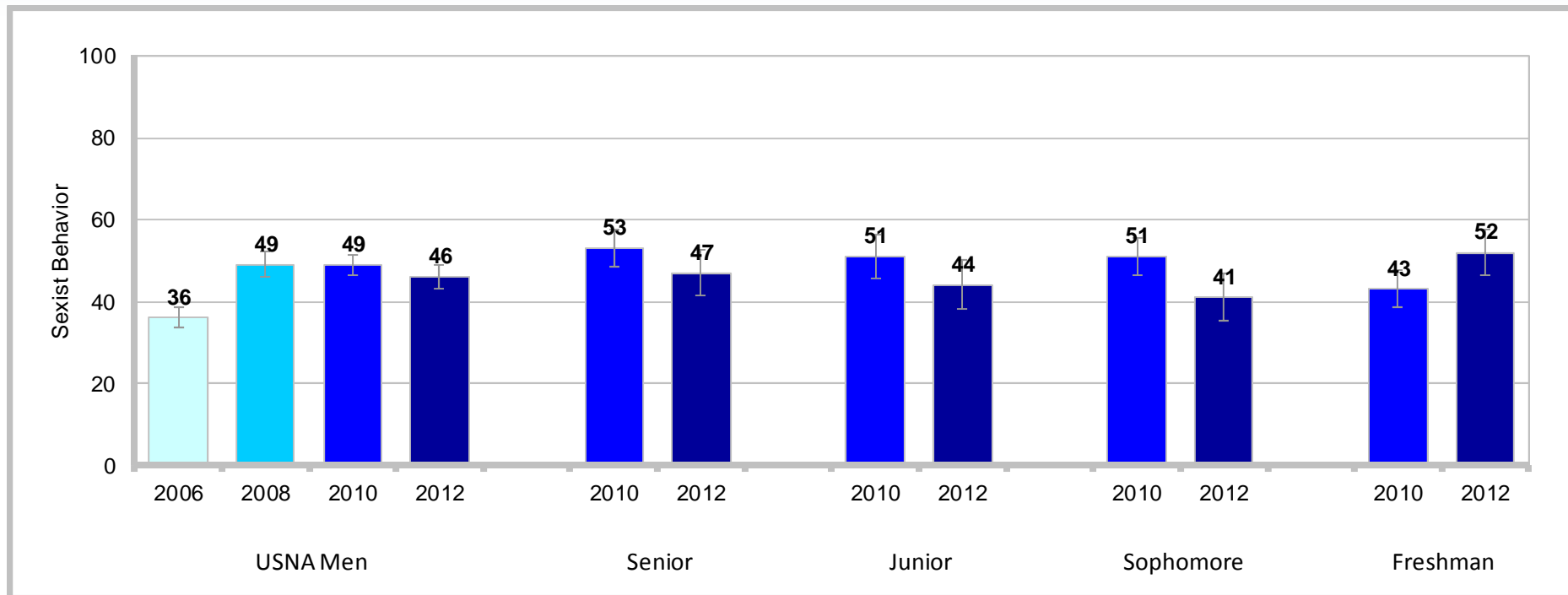
Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 94% of women indicated experiencing *sexist behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010; higher than 2006
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Men



- **46% of men indicated experiencing *sexist behavior* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006**
 - **Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher**
- **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**



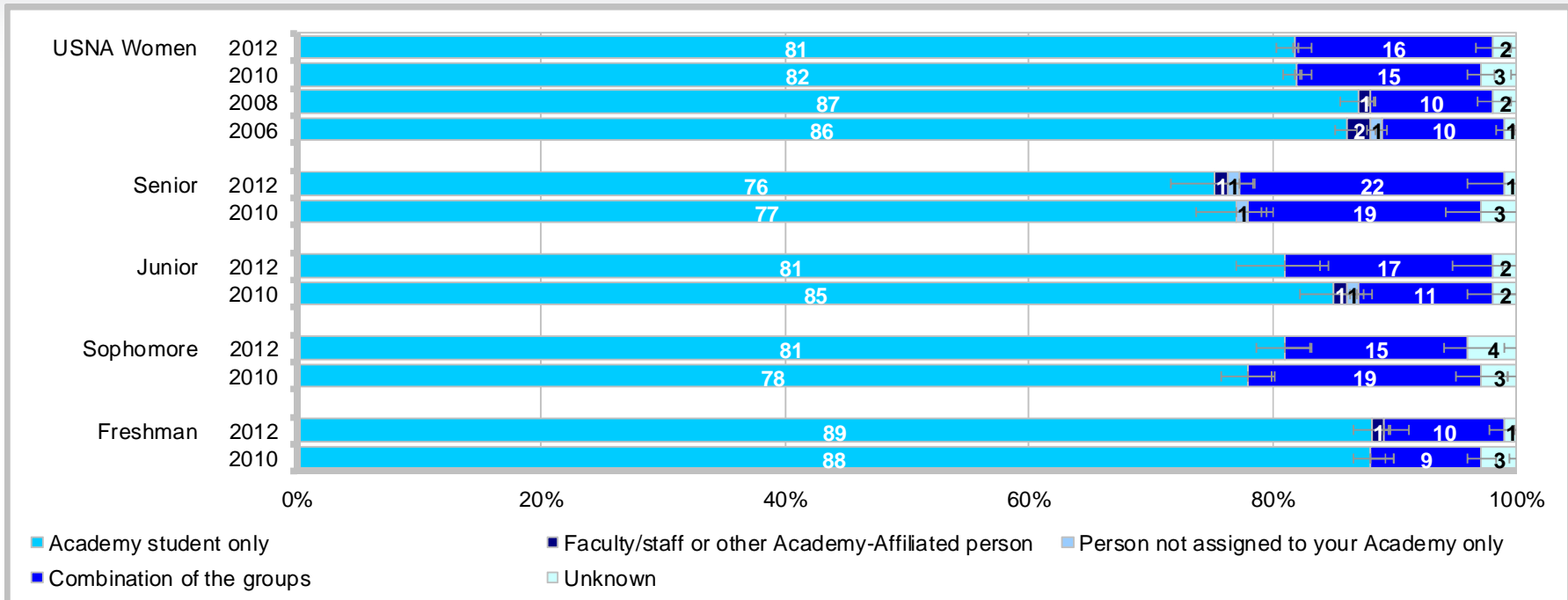
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Combinations of Offender Affiliations

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

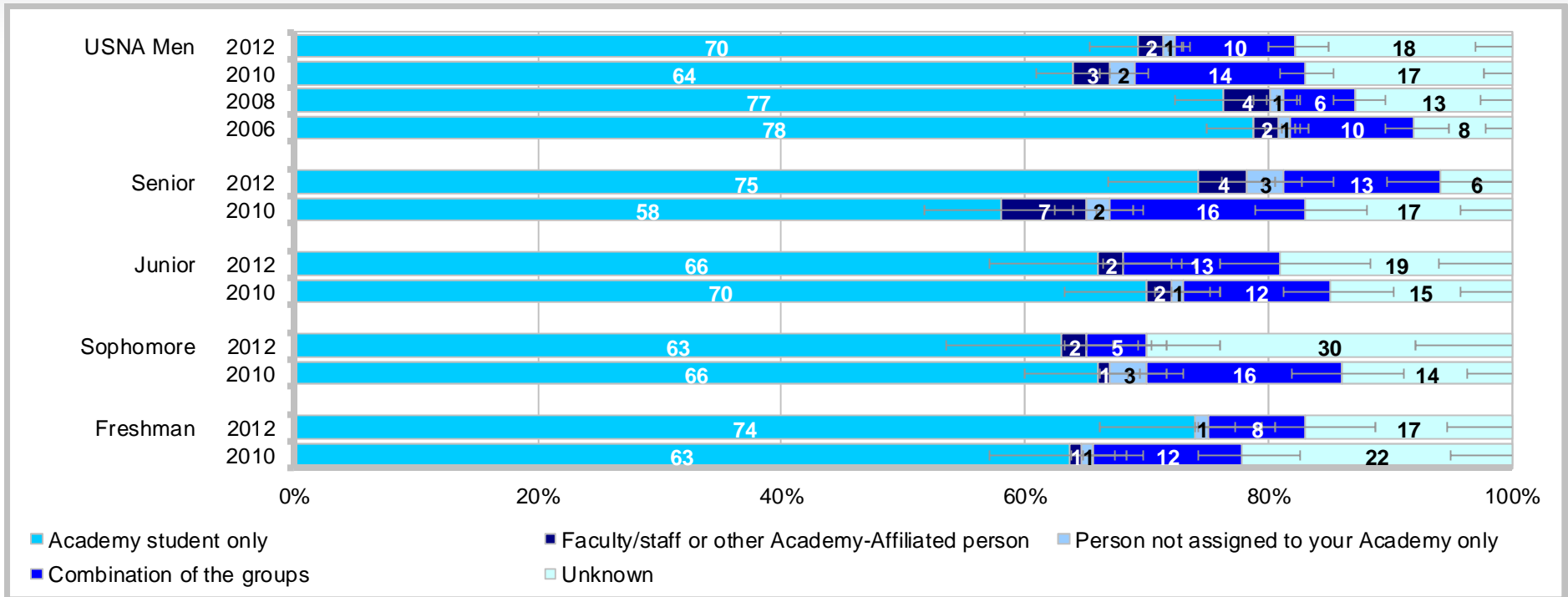


- **96% of women indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 81% indicated the offender was an Academy student only; 0% indicated faculty/staff; 0% indicated person not assigned to the Academy; 16% indicated combination of groups; and 2% indicated unknown.**
- **2012 comparisons across years – Academy student only lower than 2008, 2006; faculty/staff lower than 2006; combination of groups higher than 2008, 2006**
 - Juniors indicating combination of groups in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower; seniors and freshmen indicating unknown in 2012 lower than 2010
- **Class differences in 2012 – Academy student only led by freshmen; combination of groups led by seniors; unknown led by sophomores**



Combinations of Offender Affiliations

Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 61% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 70% indicated the offender was *Academy student only*; 2% indicated *faculty/staff*; 1% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 10% indicated *combination of groups*; and 18% indicated *unknown*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – *Academy student only* higher than 2010, whereas lower than 2008, 2006; *combination of groups* lower than 2010, whereas higher than 2008; *unknown* higher than 2008, 2006
- Seniors and freshmen indicating *Academy student only* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *person not assigned to the Academy* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *combination of groups* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors indicating *unknown* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores higher
- Class differences in 2012 – *unknown* led by sophomores

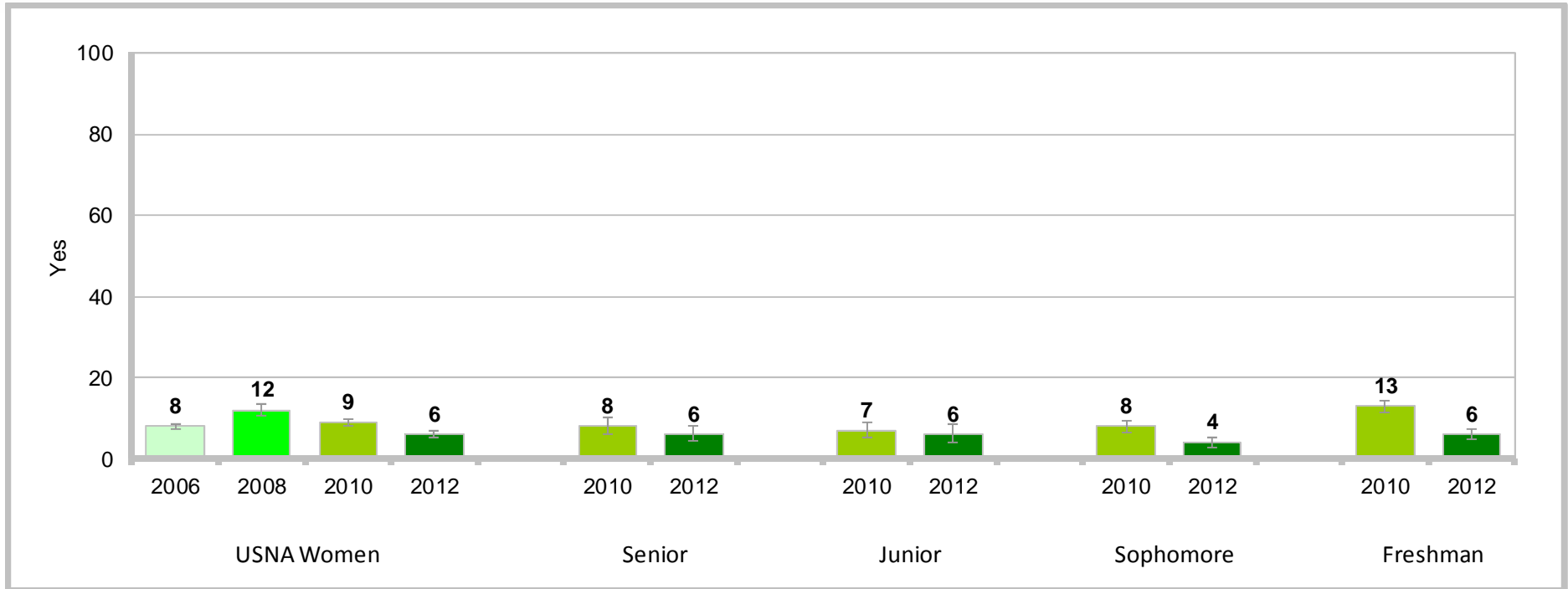


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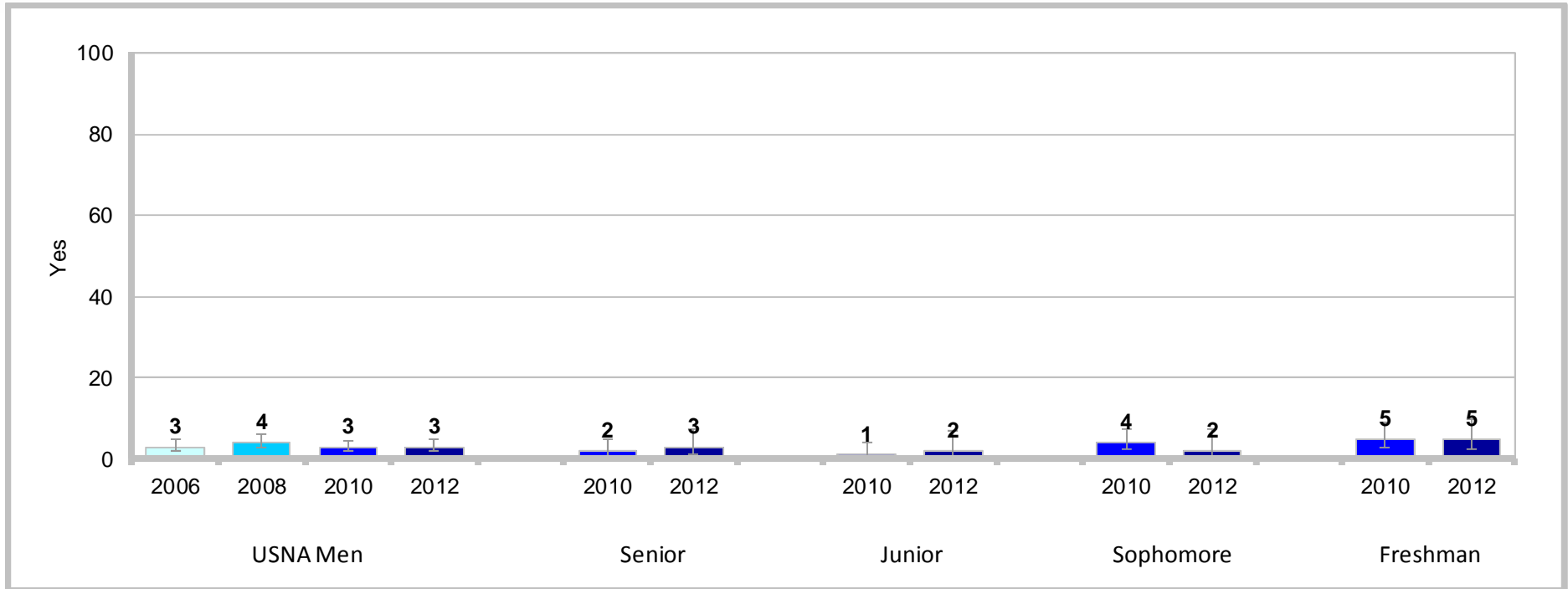
Discuss/Report This Situation to an Authority or Organization Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **96% of women indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 6% indicated they reported the situation to an authority or organization.**
 - **2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008, 2006**
 - **Sophomores and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010**
 - **Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by sophomores**



Discuss/Report This Situation to an Authority or Organization Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 61% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 3% indicated they *reported the situation to an authority or organization*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



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Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Reported It

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The situation was corrected	2012	41↓	30	62↑	29↓	45↓
	2010	50	31	30	53	68
My situation was/is being investigated	2012	35	30↑	25	71↑	18↓
	2010	34	8	30	40	48
I was kept informed of what actions were being taken	2012	27	20↓	38	43	18↓
	2010	35	38	20	27	44
I was encouraged to “tough it out”	2012	44	40	62	43	27↓
	2010	44	38	50	33	52
My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2012	36	50	38	57↑	9↓
	2010	35	46	40	20	36
Action was taken against me	2012	14↑	20	25	14↑	0↓
	2010	6	NR	NR	0	16
I was ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation	2012	46	40	50	57↑	36↓
	2010	38	38	40	20	48
Some other action was taken	2012	41↑	30	62↑	29	45↑
	2010	16	15	10	40	4
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2-8%	±11-17%	±13-20%	±0-15%	±0-10%

- **Results for men not reportable**

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓

Margins of error range from ±0% to ±20%



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Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Gender-Related Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	82↑	79↑	83↑	80	85↓
	2010	79	73	75	81	89
Took care of the problem myself	2012	73↓	79	77	69	68↓
	2010	76	81	80	71	72
Did not want people gossiping about me	2012	48	52↑	48	45↓	48
	2010	48	41	44	58	47
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2012	38	42↑	38	37↓	35
	2010	35	26	34	42	36
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2012	31	34↑	34	29↓	31
	2010	33	26	34	38	31
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2%	±4-5%	±4-6%	±3-4%	±3%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Gender-Related Situation

Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	78	86↑	72	74↓	79↑
	2010	76	70	74	88	69
Took care of the problem myself	2012	57	66	56	53	51
	2010	58	60	60	58	54
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2012	20	22	18	16↓	21
	2010	20	14	19	26	21
Did not think anything would be done	2012	16	13↓	11	16	21
	2010	17	21	16	15	16
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	12	11	10	9	17
	2010	9	6	5	14	10
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±3-5%	±5-9%	±5-10%	±5-11%	±6-8%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



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Stalking Incident Rate

- **Definition and measure 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 (two or more occasions of such conduct), and cause unreasonable fear of physical injury. Note that this definition does not limit stalking to association with sexual harassment or sexual assault.
- The measure of stalking on the 2012 SAGR is consistent with the definition in Article 120a of the UCMJ. Students were asked (Q9) whether they had experienced any stalking behaviors (e.g., followed or spied on them in public areas; spied on them in private areas; showed up at places where they were even though he/she had no reason to be there; left unwanted items for them to find; stood outside or hung around their dorm room or classroom even though he/she had no reason to be there; and vandalized or tampered with their belongings) by someone assigned to their Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel, and whether they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience (Q11).



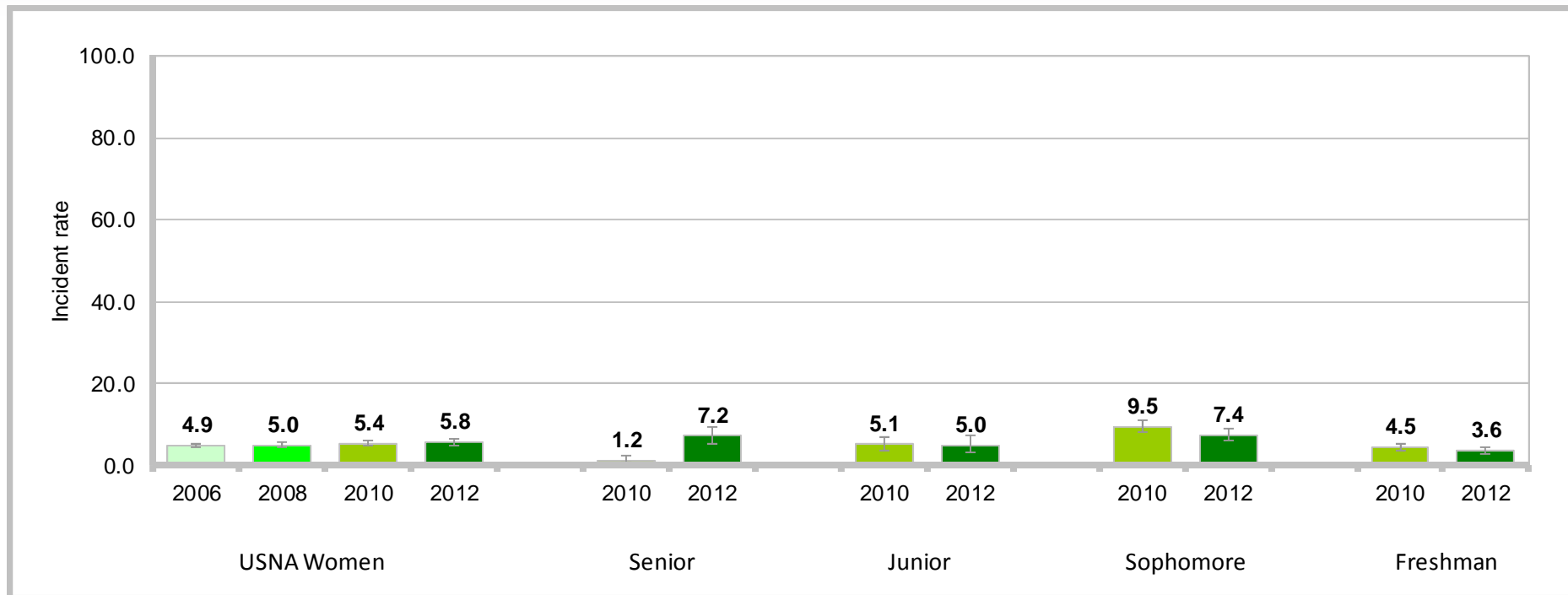
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Stalking Incident Rate

Percent of Women Who Experienced Stalking Behavior and Felt in Danger

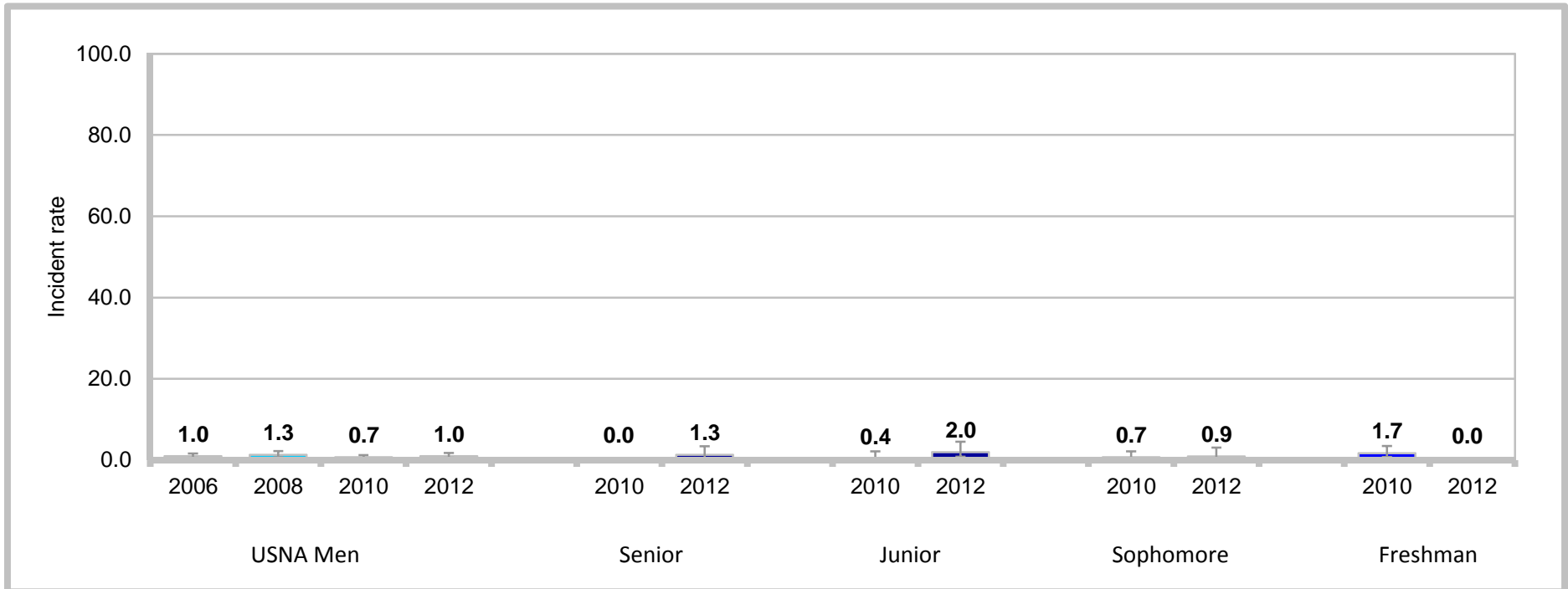


- 5.8% of women indicated experiencing *stalking behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



Stalking Incident Rate

Percent of Men Who Experienced Stalking Behavior and Felt in Danger



- 1% of men indicated experiencing *stalking behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen

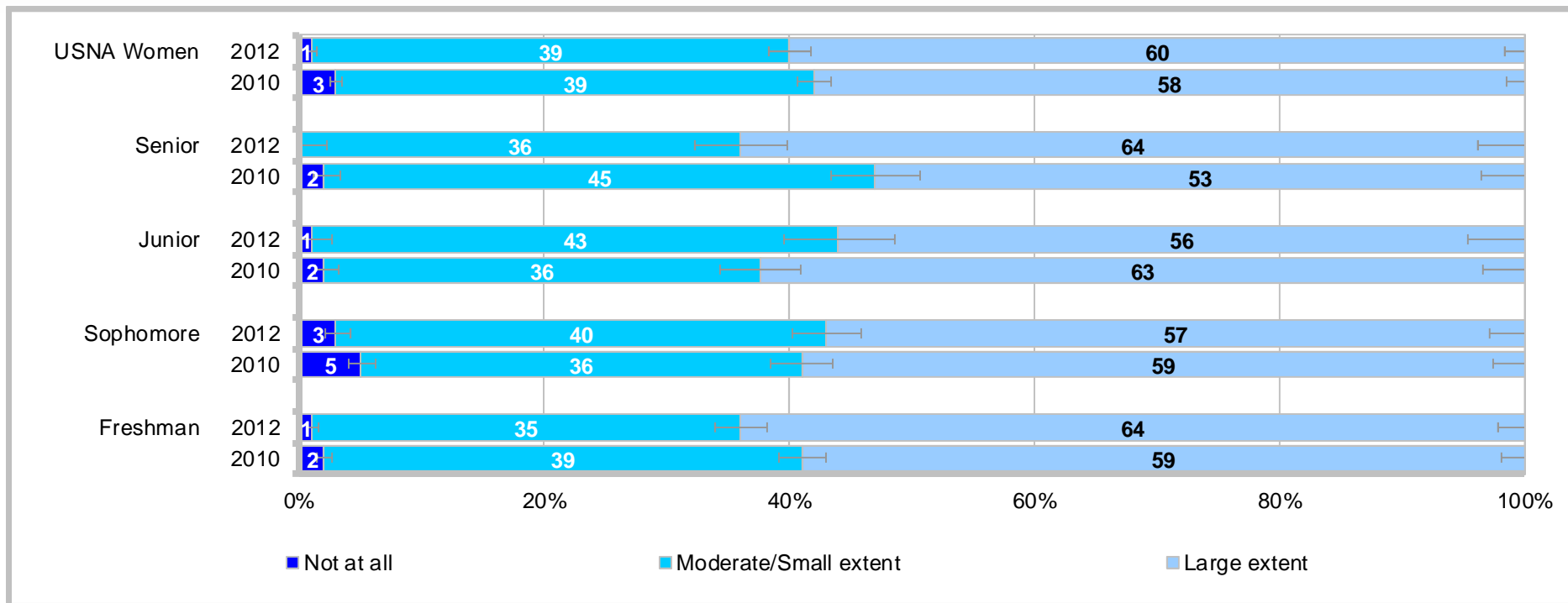


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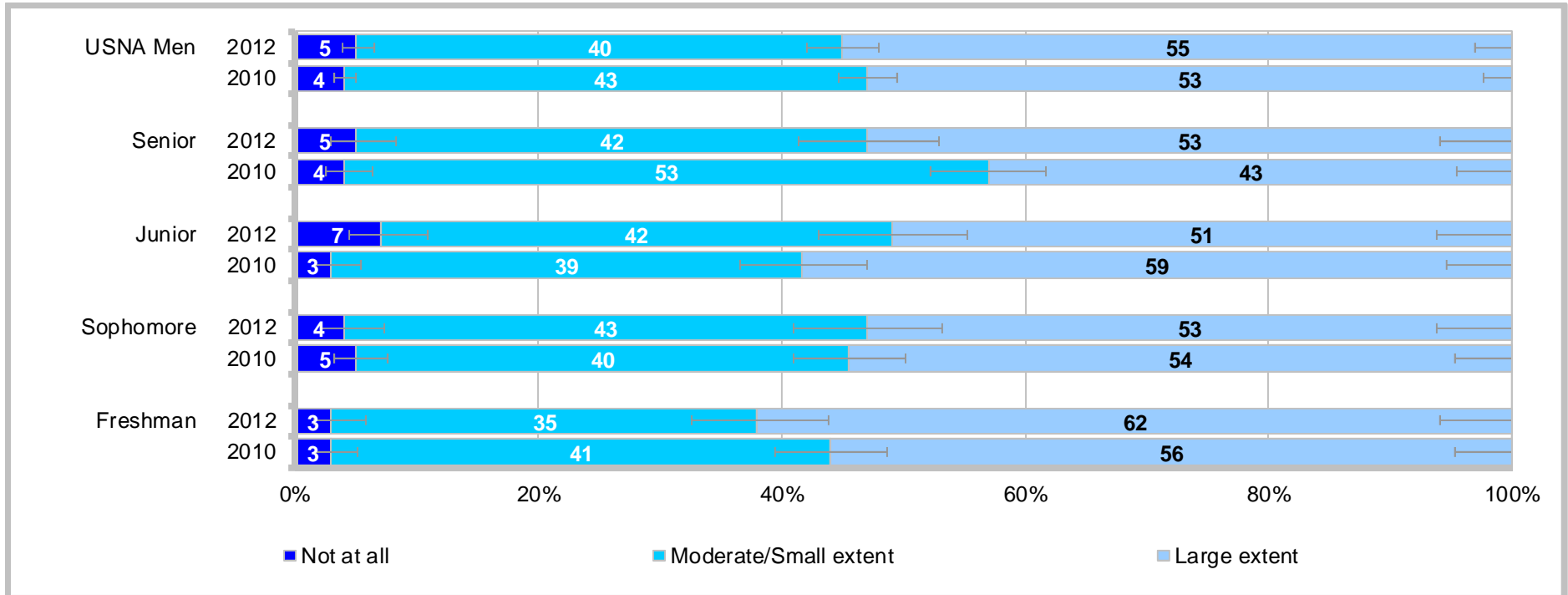
Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 1% indicated stalking and sexual harassment *do not* lead to sexual assault
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010
 - Seniors and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors lower; seniors and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores higher; seniors and sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen; *not at all* led by sophomores



Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 95% of men indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 5% indicated stalking and sexual harassment do not lead to sexual assault
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen

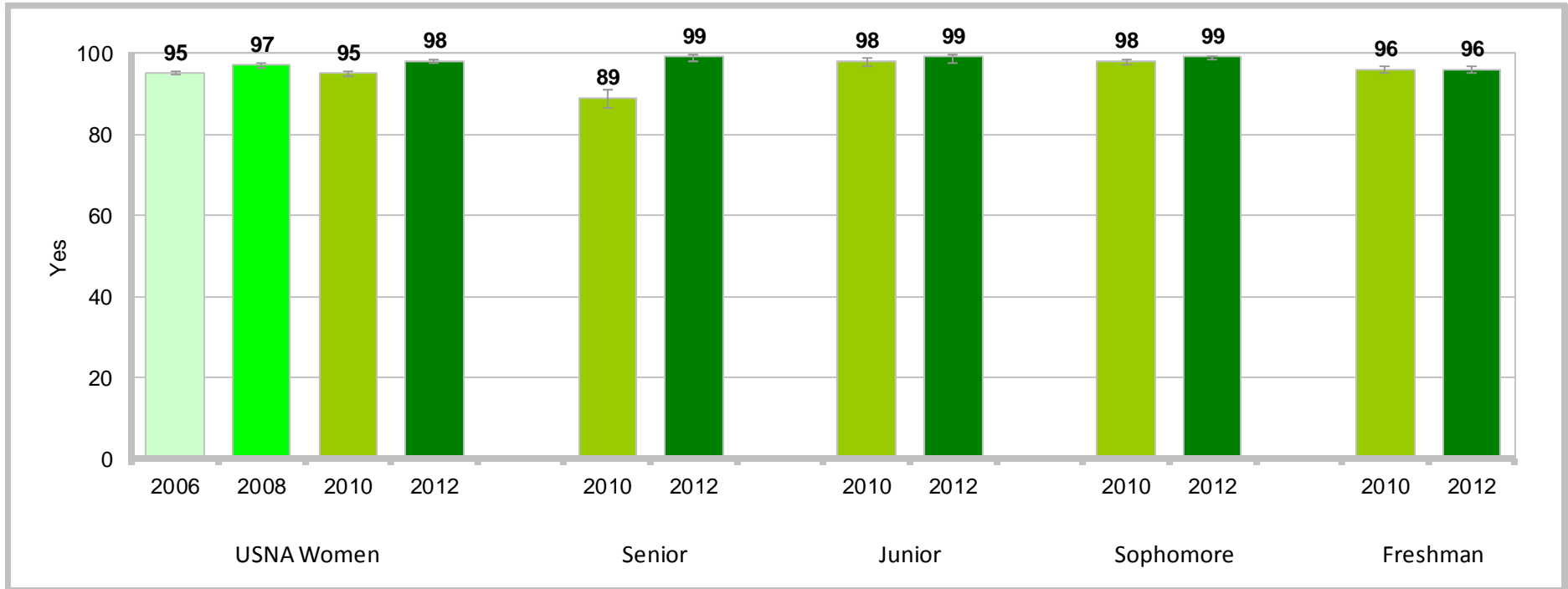


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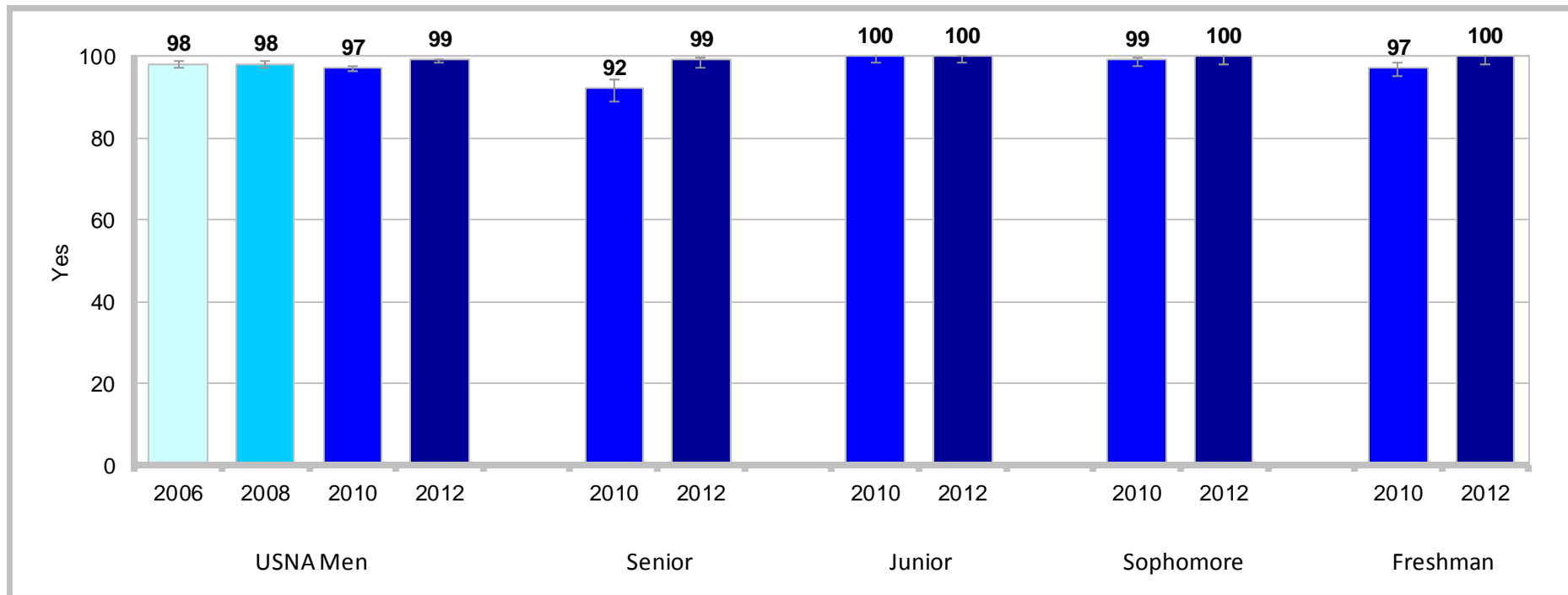
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 98% of women indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual assault* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



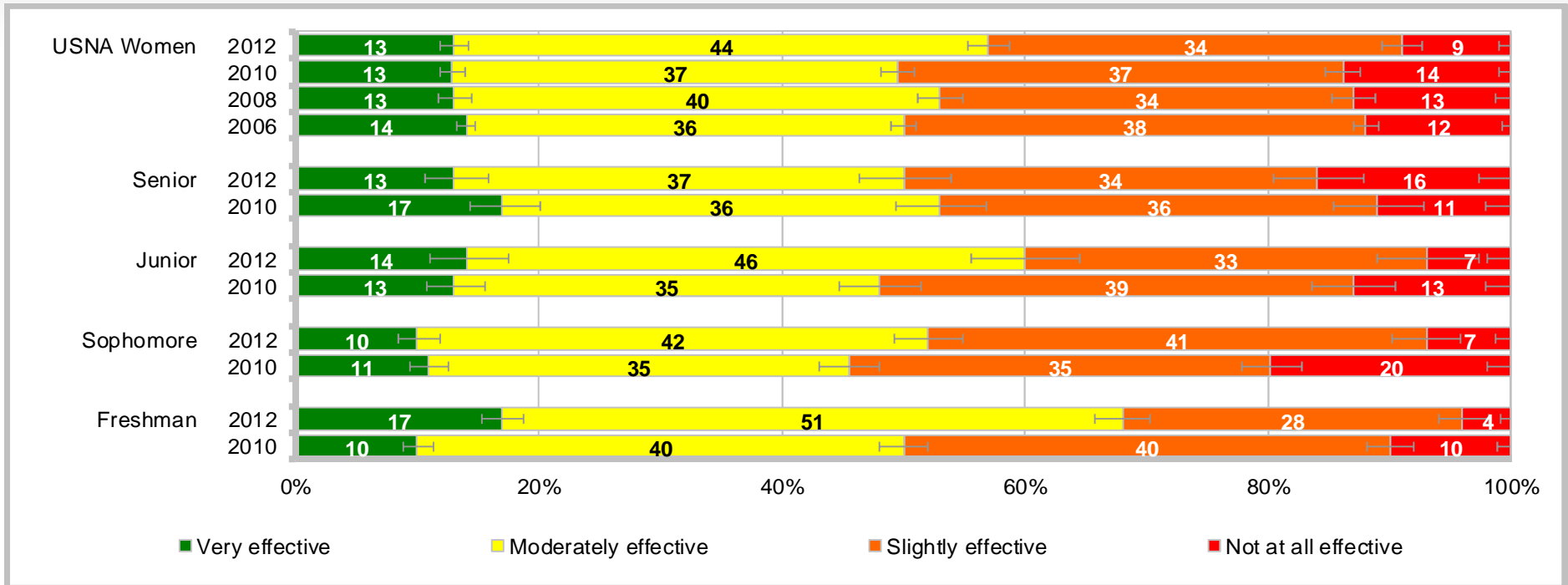
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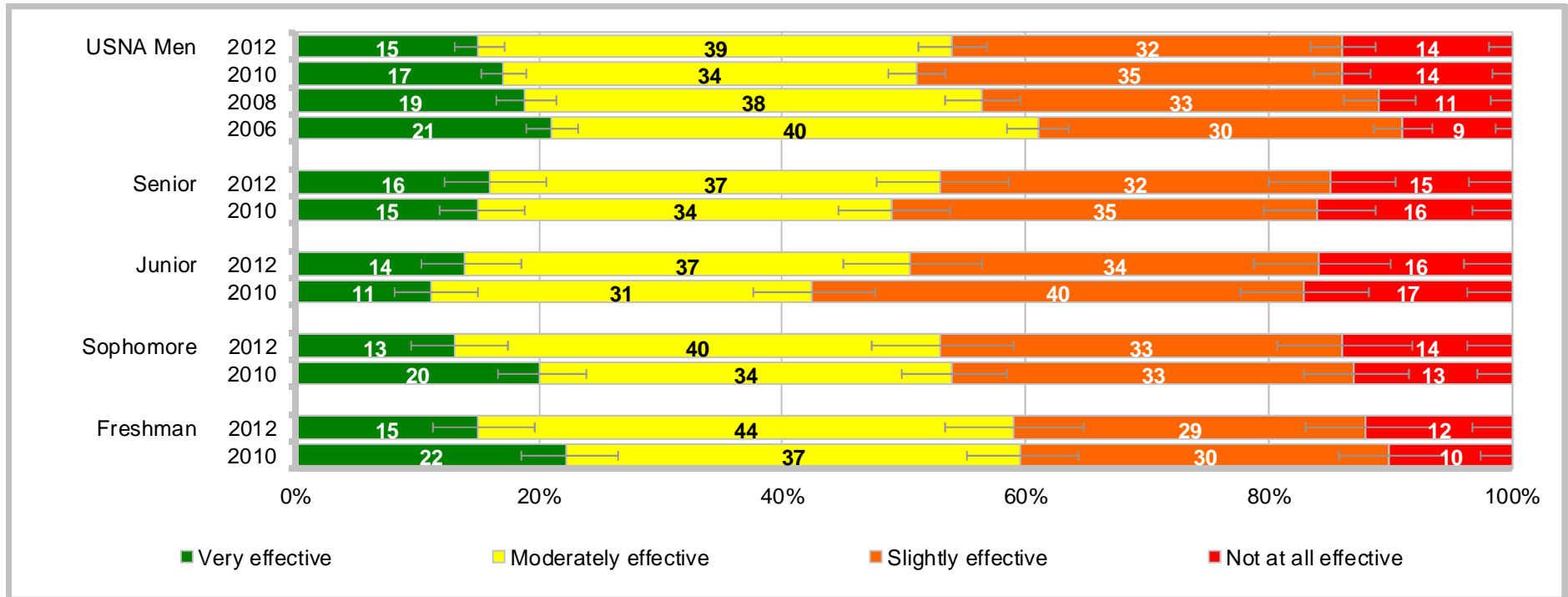
Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Assault



- 13% of women indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 44% indicated *moderately effective*; 34% indicated *slightly effective*; and 9% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *moderately effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *slightly effective* lower than 2010, 2006; *not at all effective* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006
 - Seniors indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors and freshmen indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores higher; seniors indicating *not at all effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors, sophomores, and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *very effective* led by freshmen; *moderately effective* led by freshmen; *slightly effective* led by sophomores; *not at all effective* led by seniors



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Assault



- 15% of men indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 39% indicated *moderately effective*; 32% indicated *slightly effective*; and 14% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2008, 2006; *moderately effective* higher than 2010; *not at all effective* higher than 2008, 2006
 - Sophomores and freshmen indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences

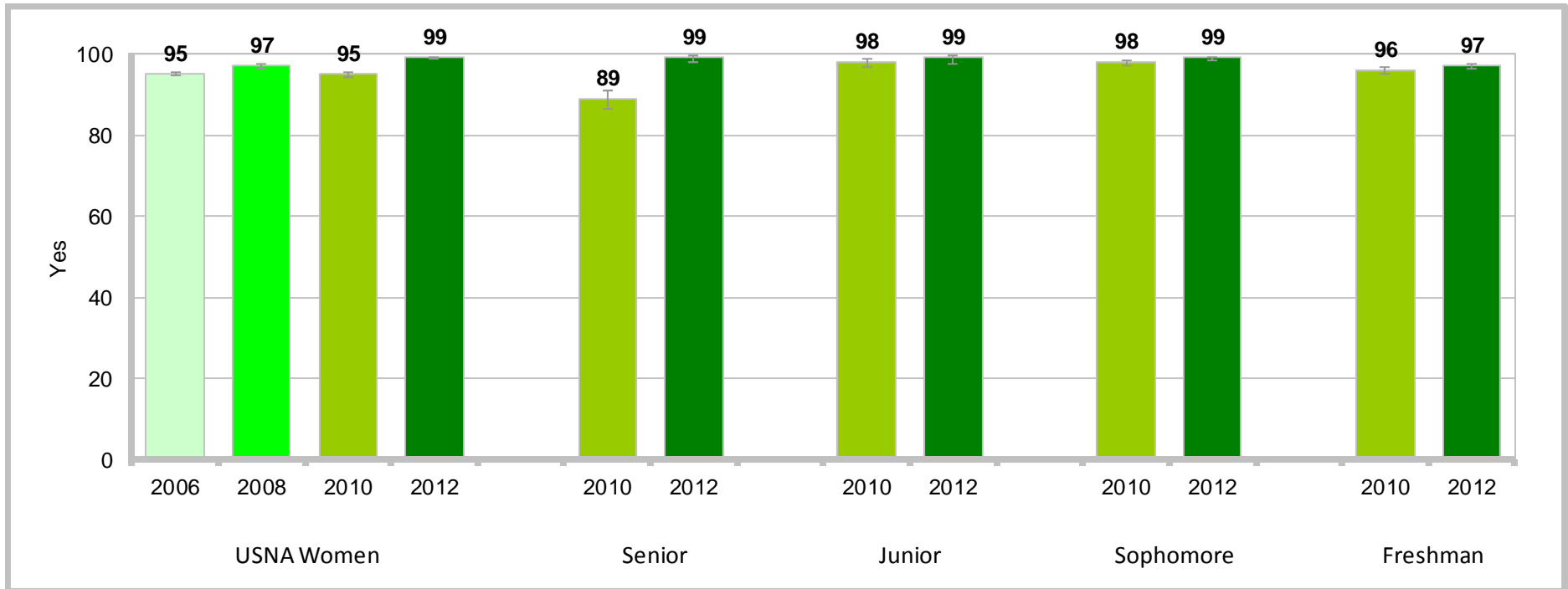


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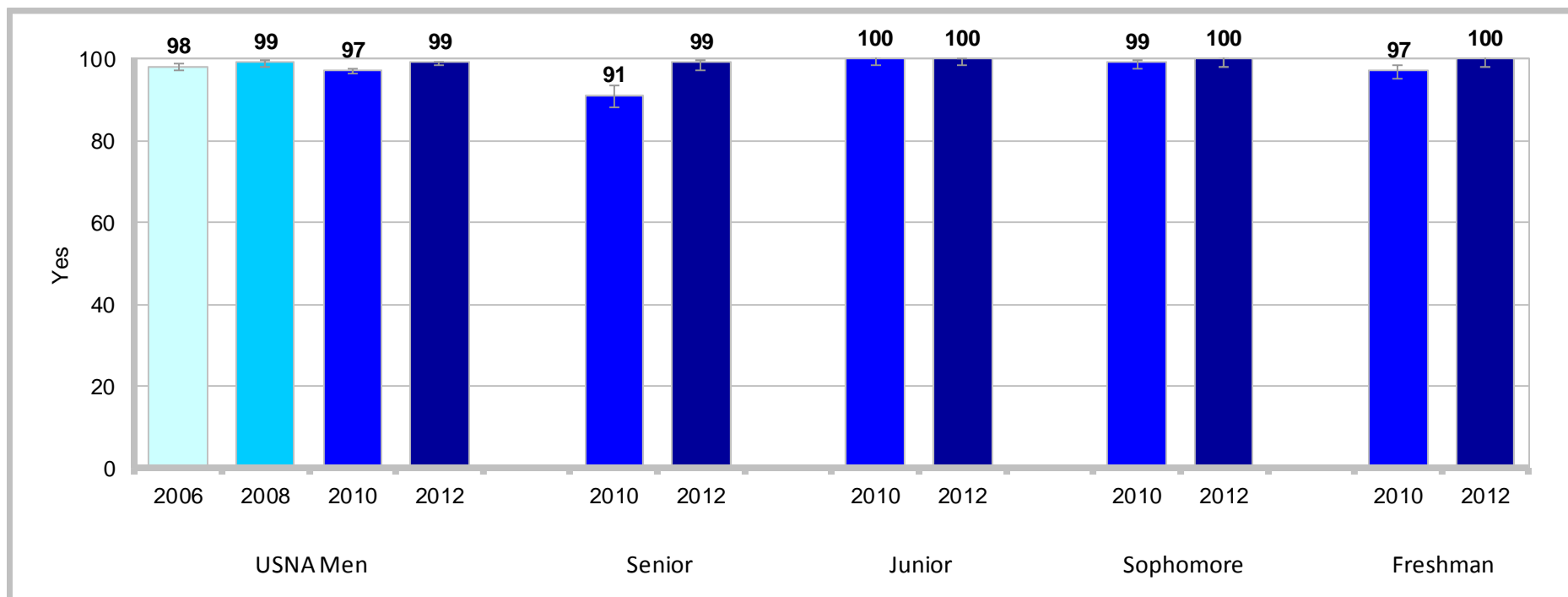
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2008, 2006
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment Percent of Men

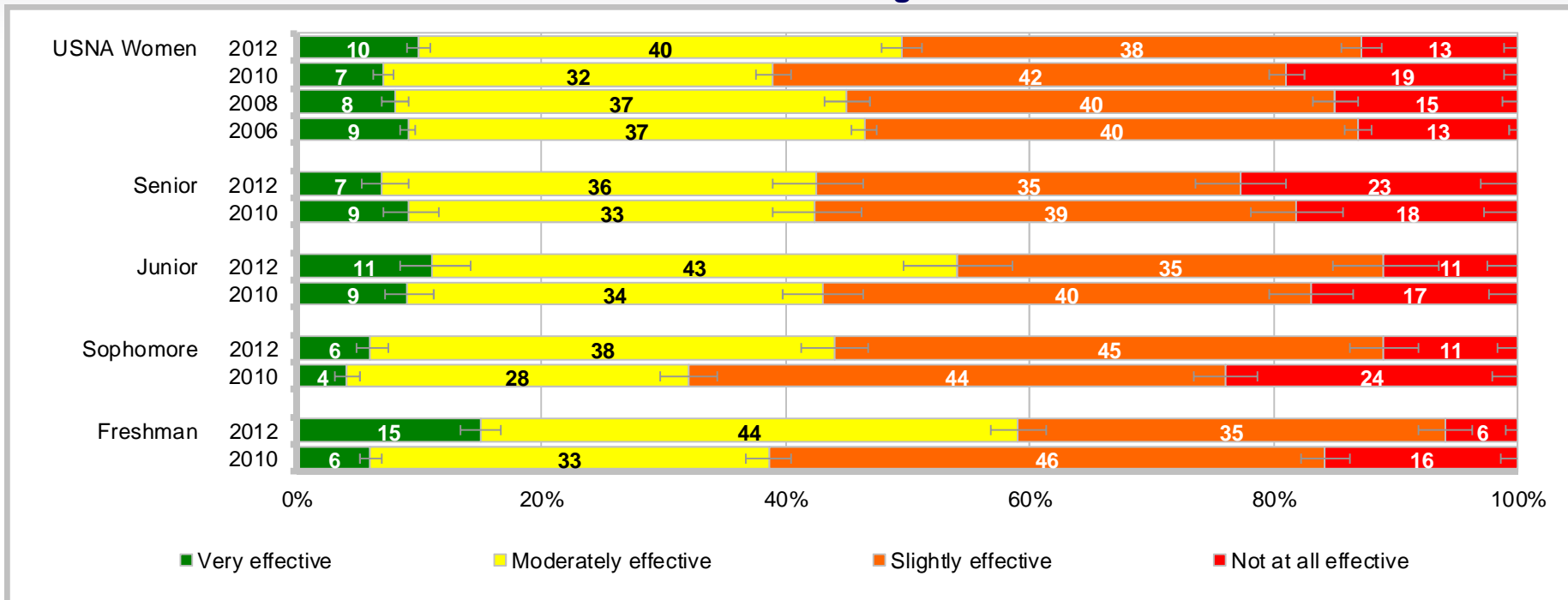


- 99% of men indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010
 - Seniors and freshmen in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment



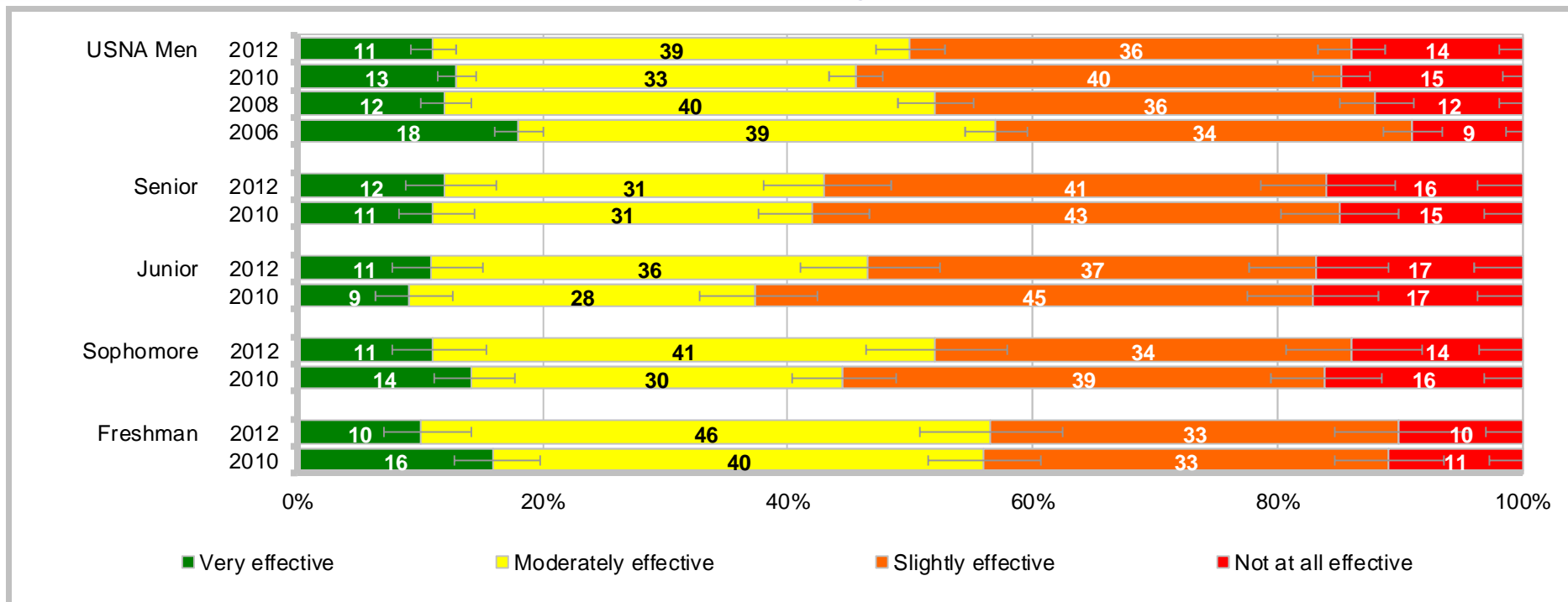
- 10% of women indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 40% indicated *moderately effective*; 38% indicated *slightly effective*; and 13% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* higher than 2010, 2008; *moderately effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *slightly effective* lower than 2010, 2006*; *not at all effective* lower than 2010, 2008
 - Sophomores and freshmen indicating *very effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors indicating *not at all effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors, sophomores, and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *very effective* led by freshmen; *moderately effective* led by freshmen; *slightly effective* led by sophomores; *not at all effective* led by seniors

*Note that 40% of USNA women also indicated *slightly effective* in 2008. The 2012 percentage is not lower than 2008 due to a higher margin of error in 2008.



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment



- 11% of men indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 39% indicated *moderately effective*; 36% indicated *slightly effective*; and 14% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2006; *moderately effective* higher than 2010; *slightly effective* lower than 2010; *not at all effective* higher than 2006
- Freshmen indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderately effective* led by freshmen

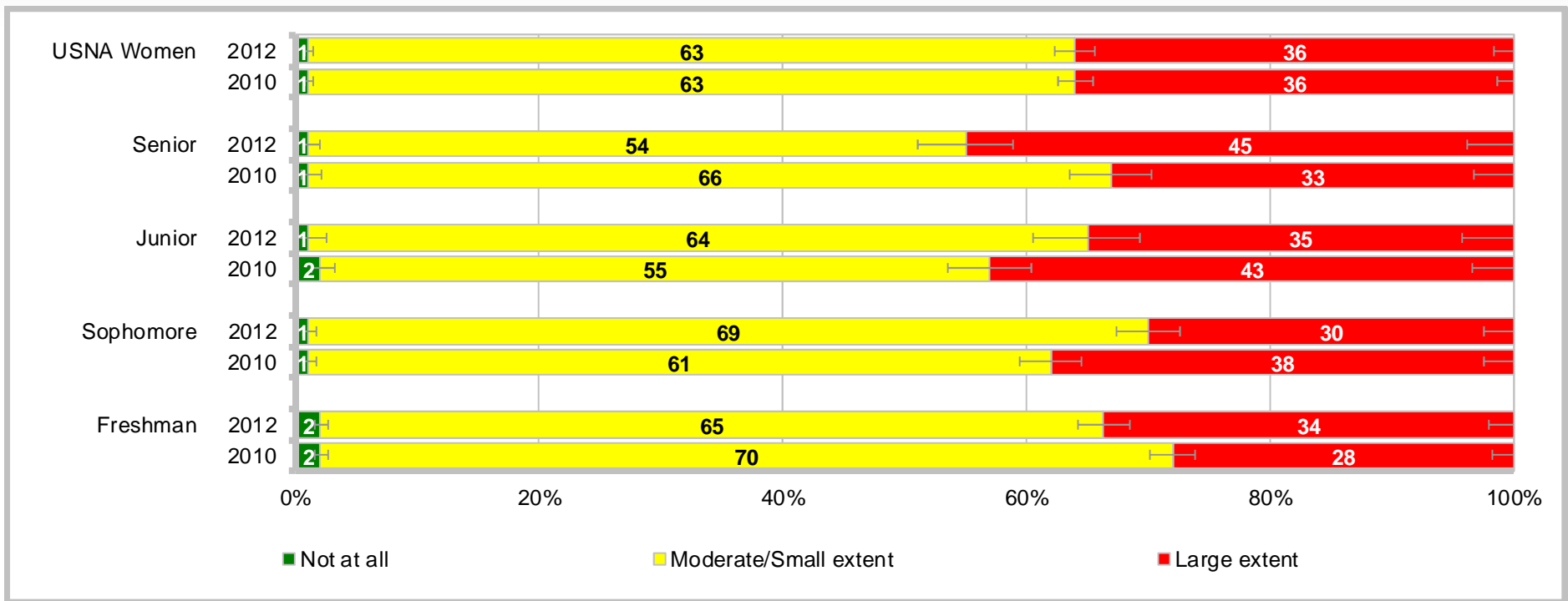


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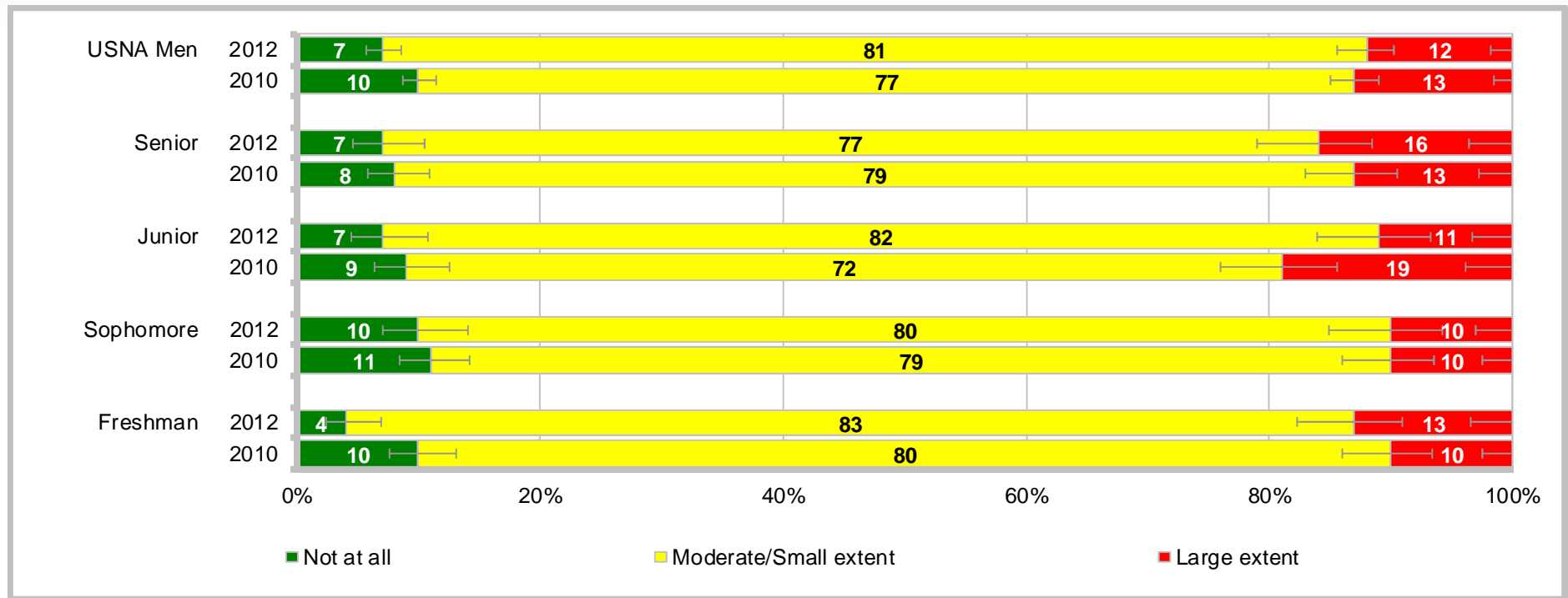
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Women



- 36% of women indicated to a *large extent* that incidents of sexual assault are not reported; 63% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 1% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores higher; seniors and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores



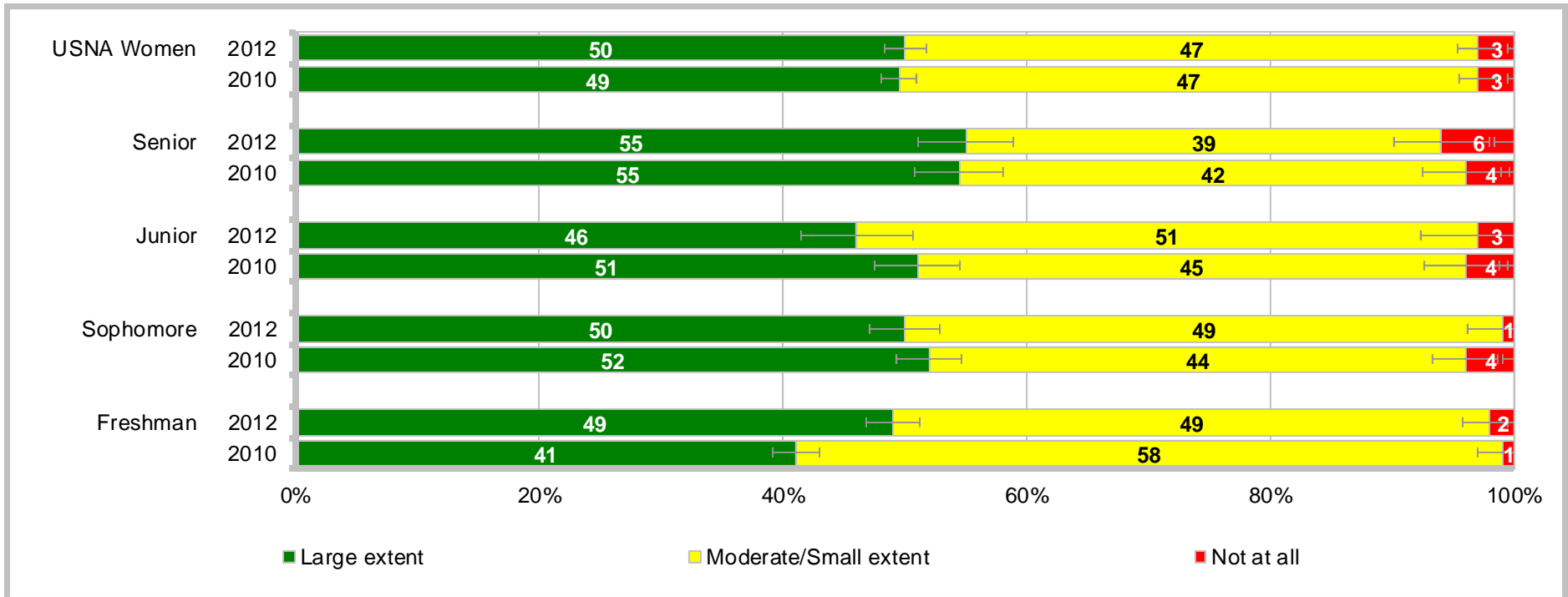
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Men



- 12% of men indicated to a *large extent* that incidents of sexual assault are not reported; 81% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 7% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; and juniors indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



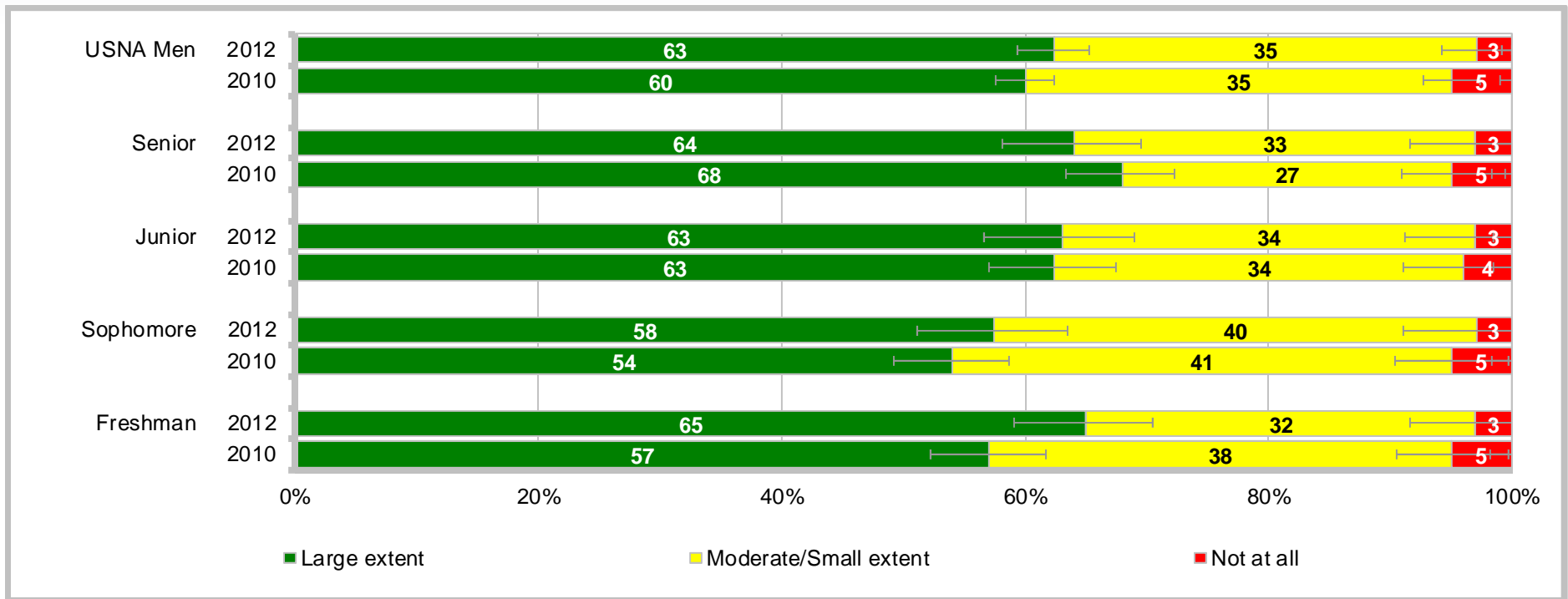
Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 50% of women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to report a sexual assault; 47% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *not at all* led by seniors



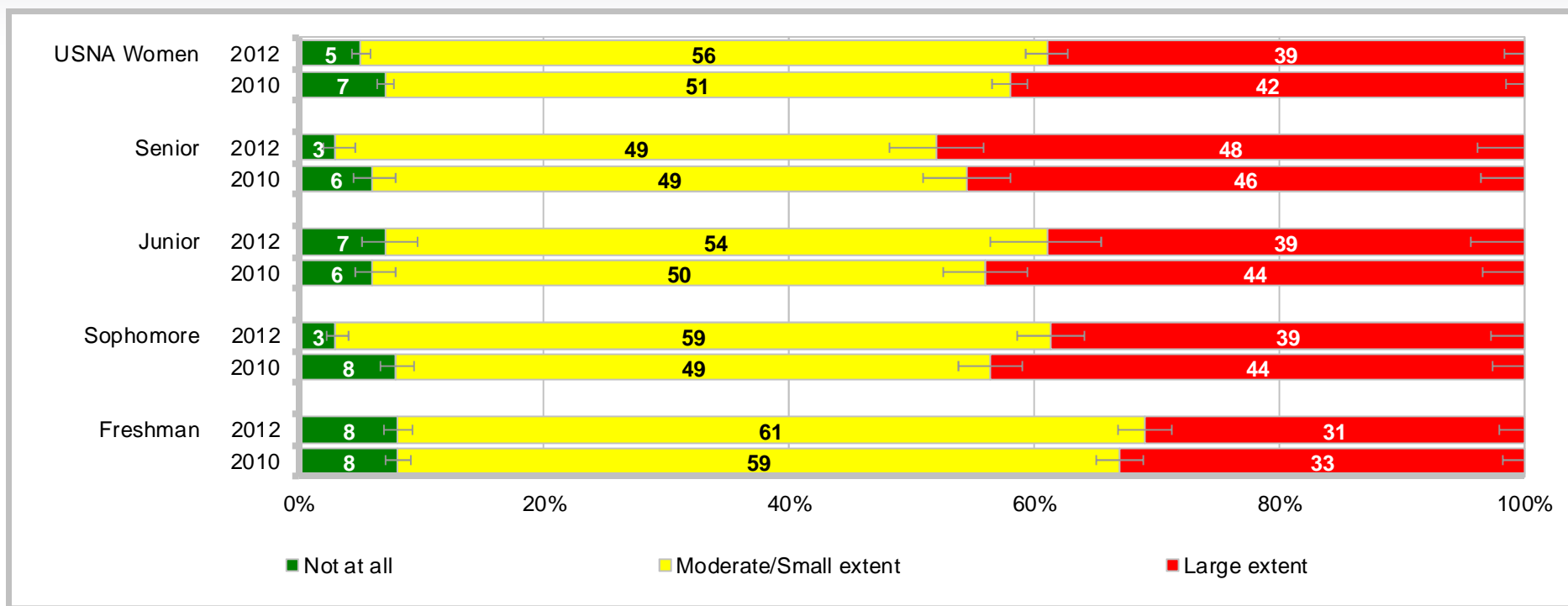
Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 63% of men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to report a sexual assault; 35% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



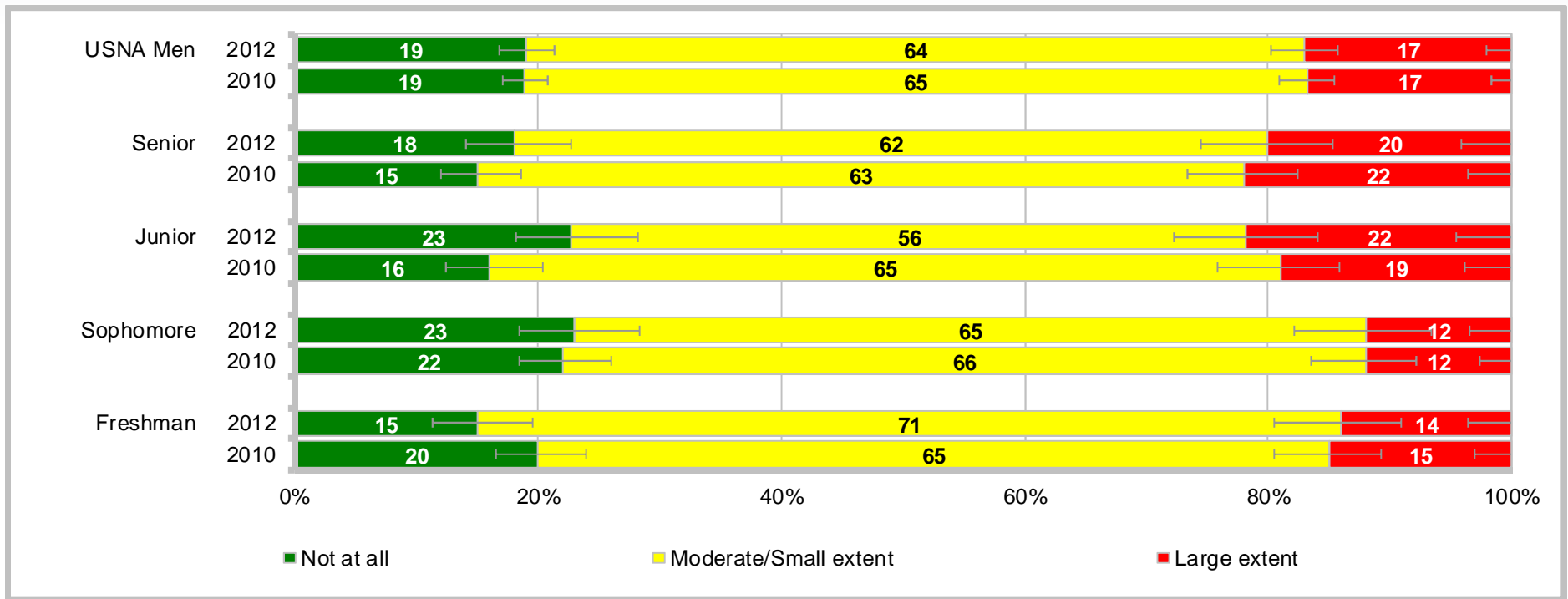
Extent You Think High-Profile Cases Deter Reporting of Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 39% of women indicated to a *large extent* high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault; 56% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 5% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010; *large extent* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen; *not at all* led by freshmen



Extent You Think High-Profile Cases Deter Reporting of Sexual Assault Percent of Men

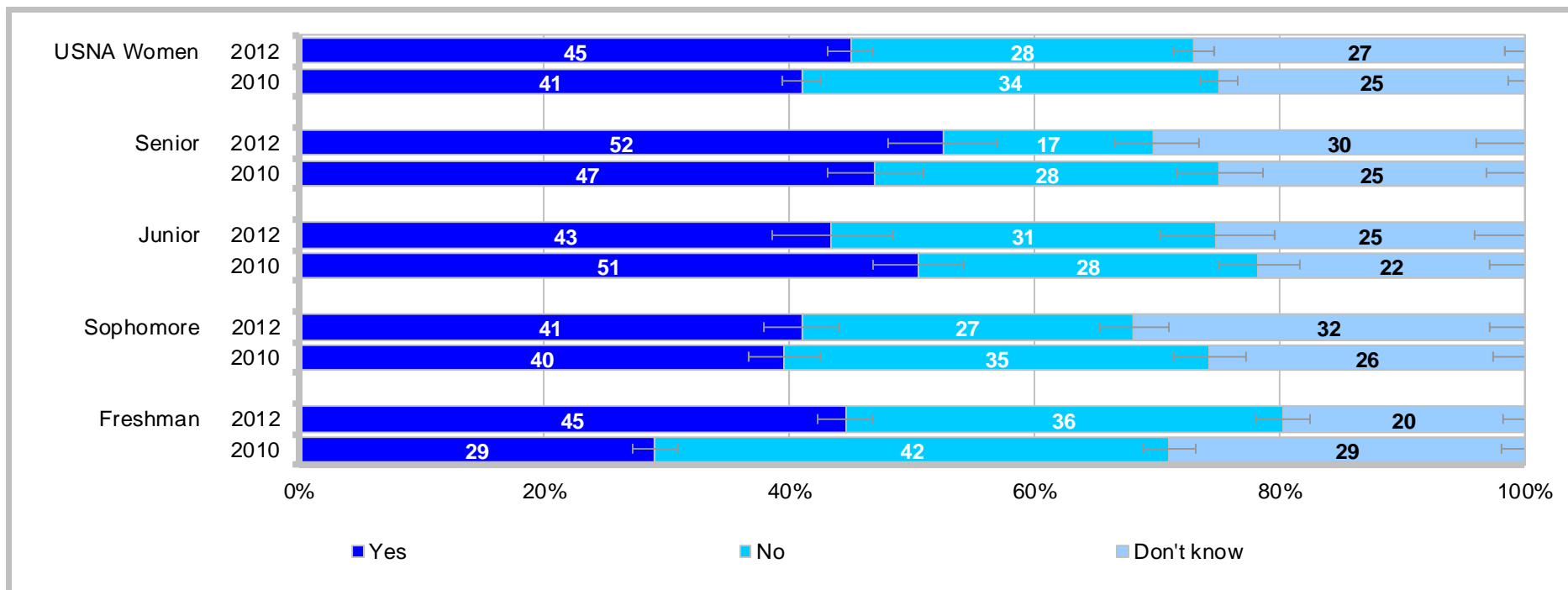


- 17% of men indicated to a *large extent* high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault; 64% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 19% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen



You Would Discuss an Incident With a SARC if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Women Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in Past 12 Months

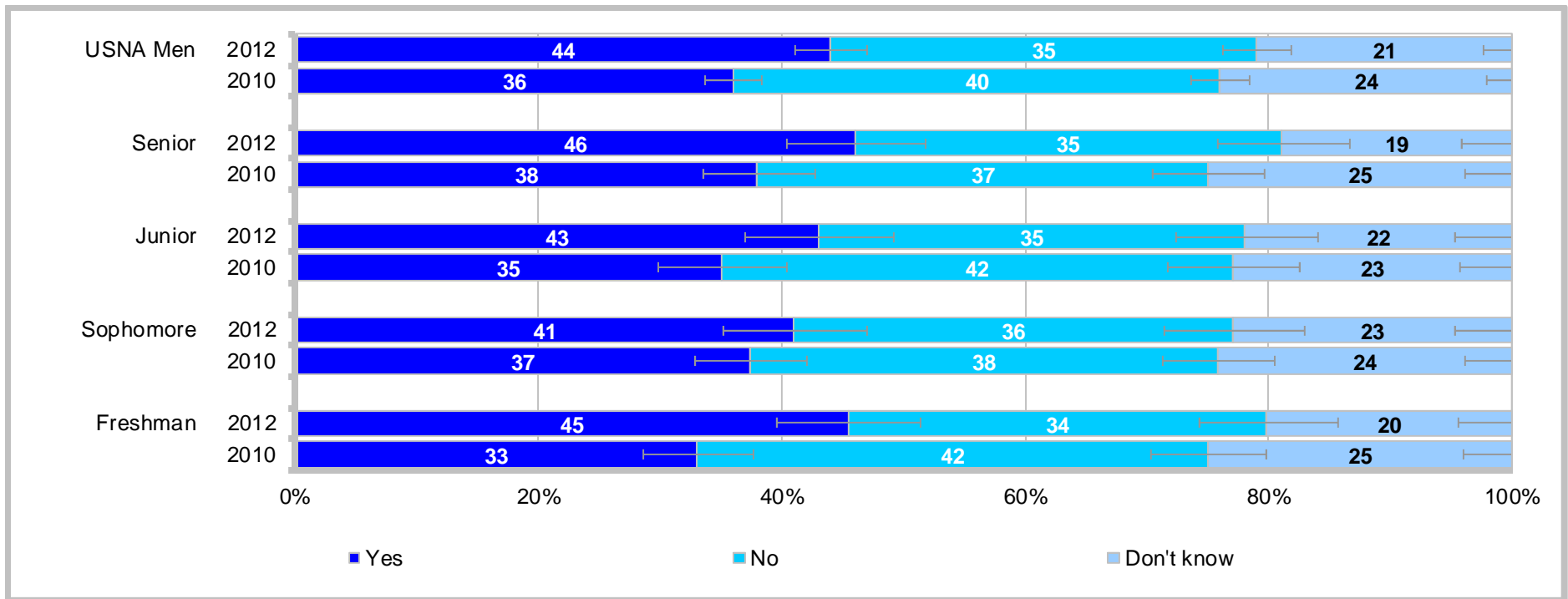


- 45% of women indicated yes, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 28% indicated no; and 27% indicated don't know
- 2012 comparisons across years – yes higher than 2010; no lower than 2010
 - Juniors indicating yes in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating no in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating don't know in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – yes led by seniors; no led by freshmen; don't know led by sophomores



You Would Discuss an Incident With a SARC if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Men Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in Past 12 Months

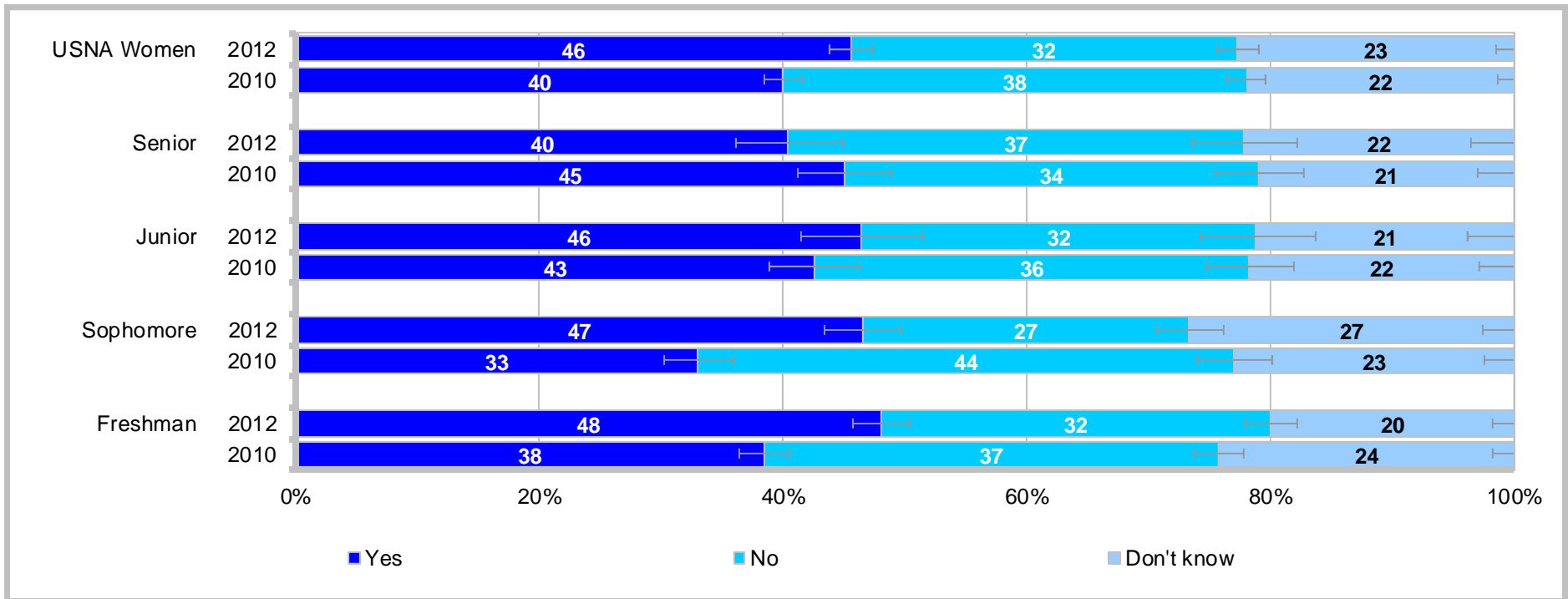


- 44% of men indicated *yes*, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 35% indicated *no*; and 21% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *yes* higher than 2010; *no* lower than 2010
 - Seniors and freshmen indicating *yes* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *no* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Trust the System To Protect Your Privacy if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Women Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Past 12 Months

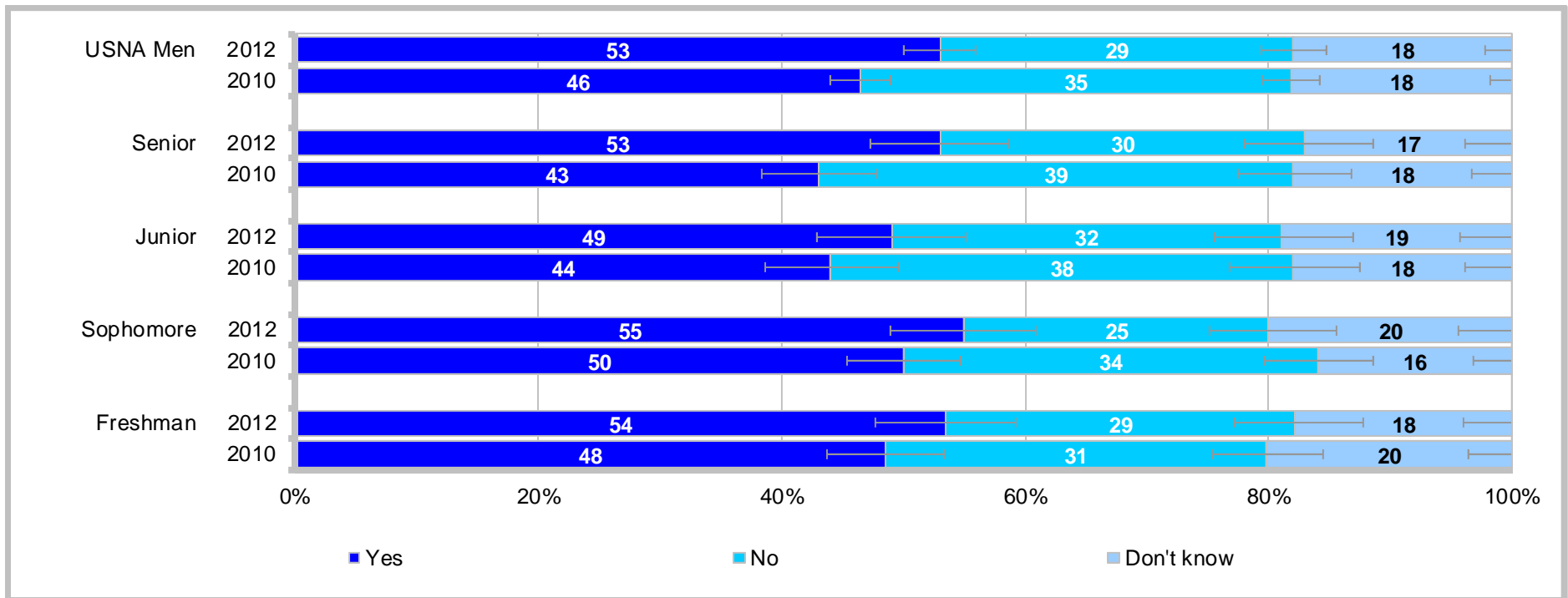


- 46% of women indicated *yes*, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 32% indicated *no*; and 23% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *yes* higher than 2010; *no* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores and freshmen indicating *yes* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *no* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *don't know* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – *no* led by seniors; *don't know* led by sophomores



You Would Trust the System To Protect Your Privacy if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

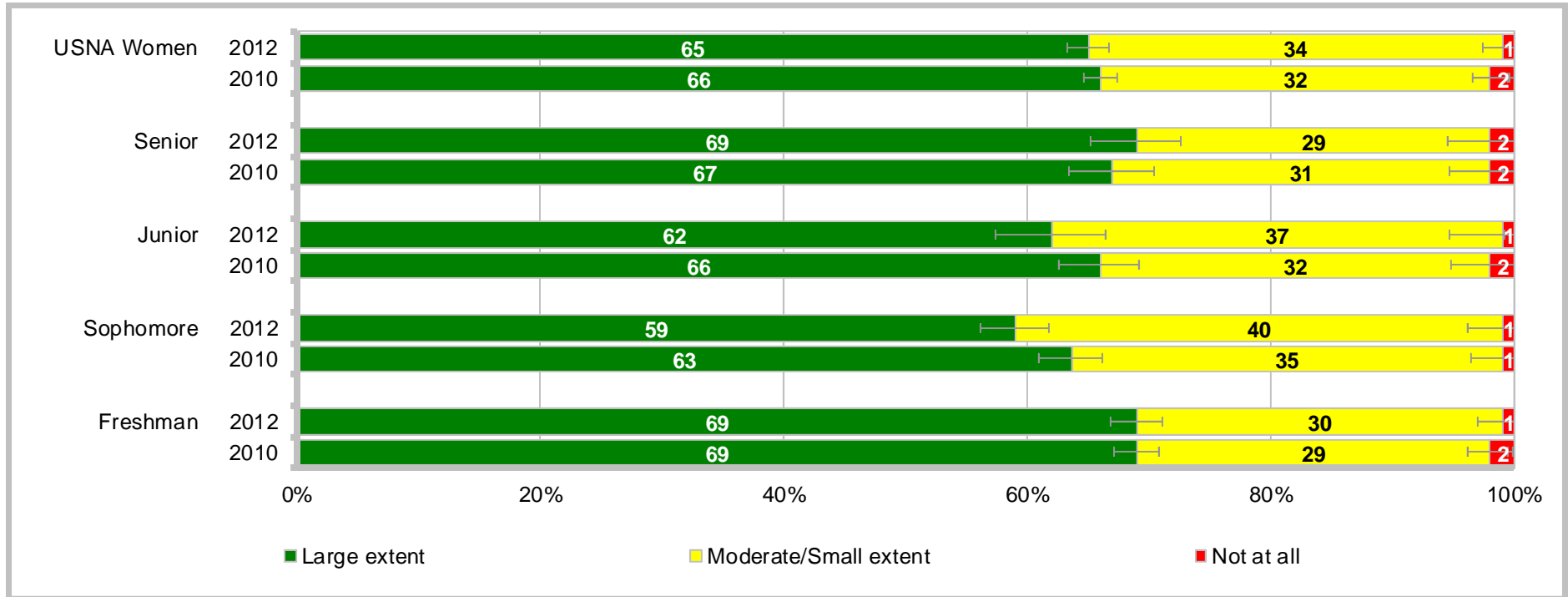
Percent of Men Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Past 12 Months



- 53% of men indicated *yes*, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 29% indicated *no*; and 18% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *yes* higher than 2010; *no* lower than 2010
 - Seniors indicating *yes* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and sophomores indicating *no* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



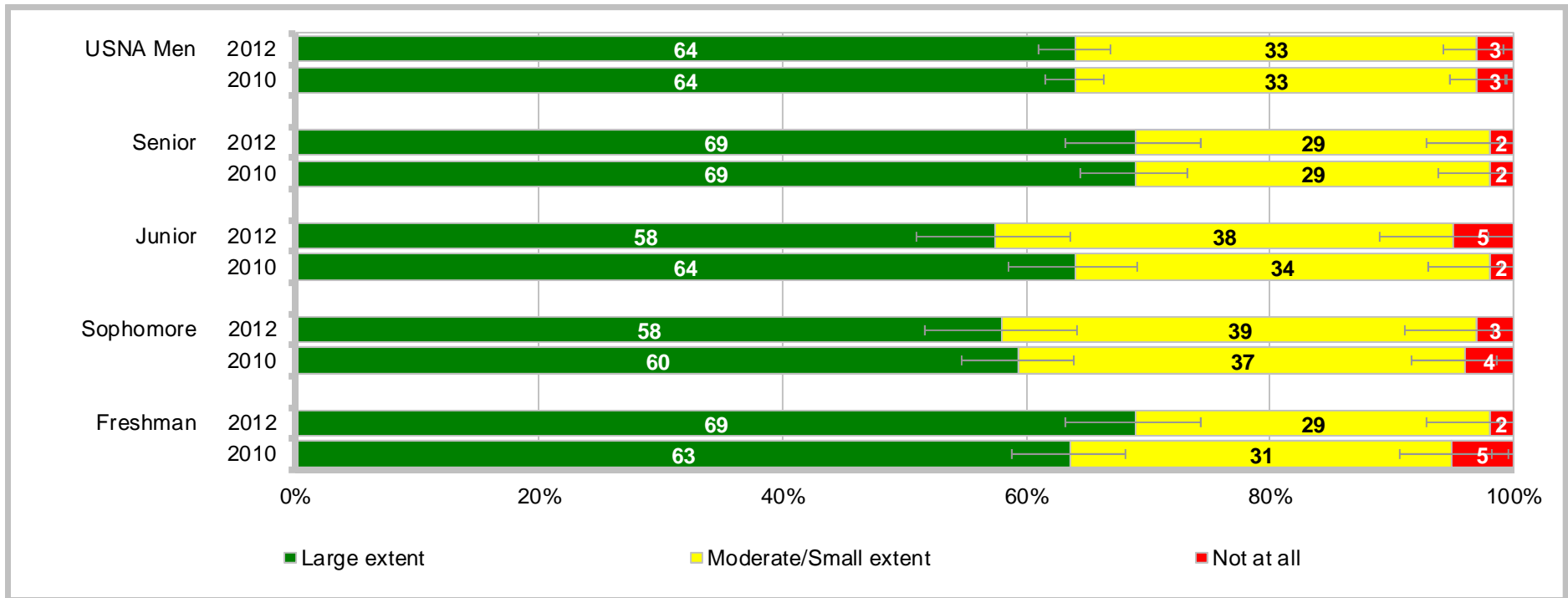
You Would Be Willing To Encourage Someone Who Has Experienced Sexual Assault To Report It Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 1% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors and freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores



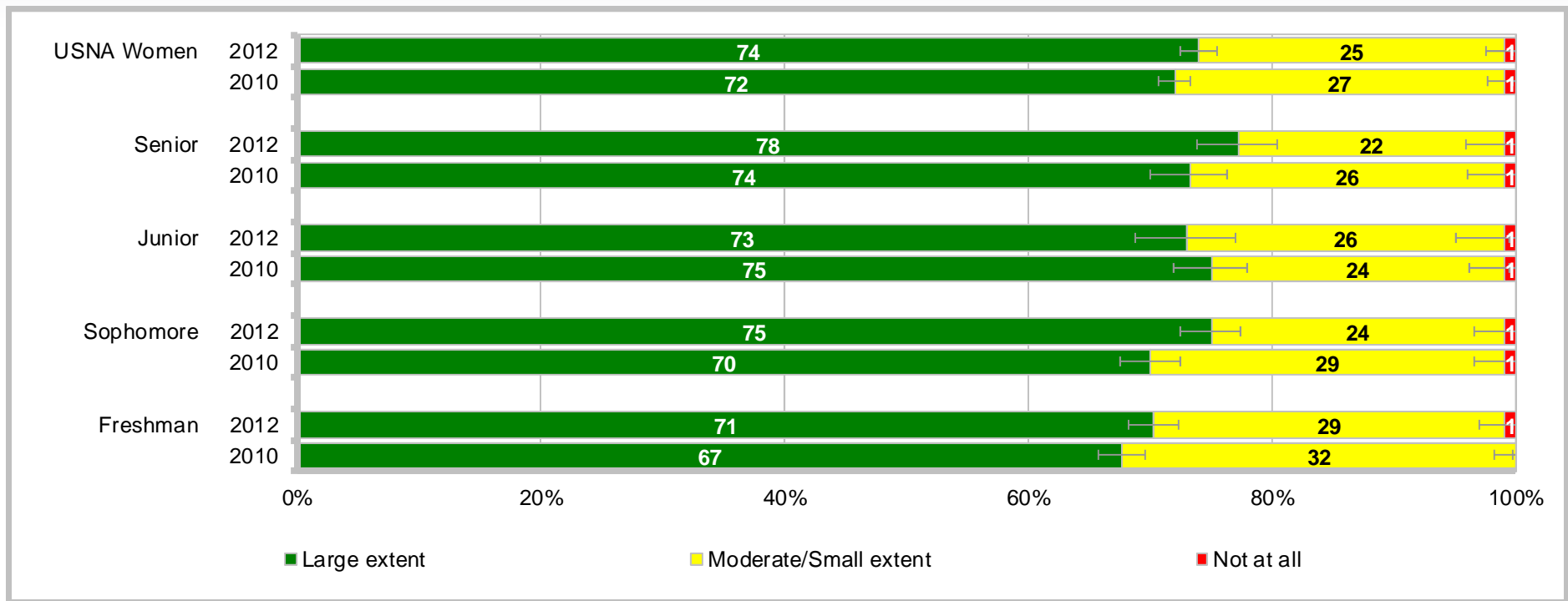
You Would Be Willing To Encourage Someone Who Has Experienced Sexual Assault To Report It Percent of Men



- 97% of men indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



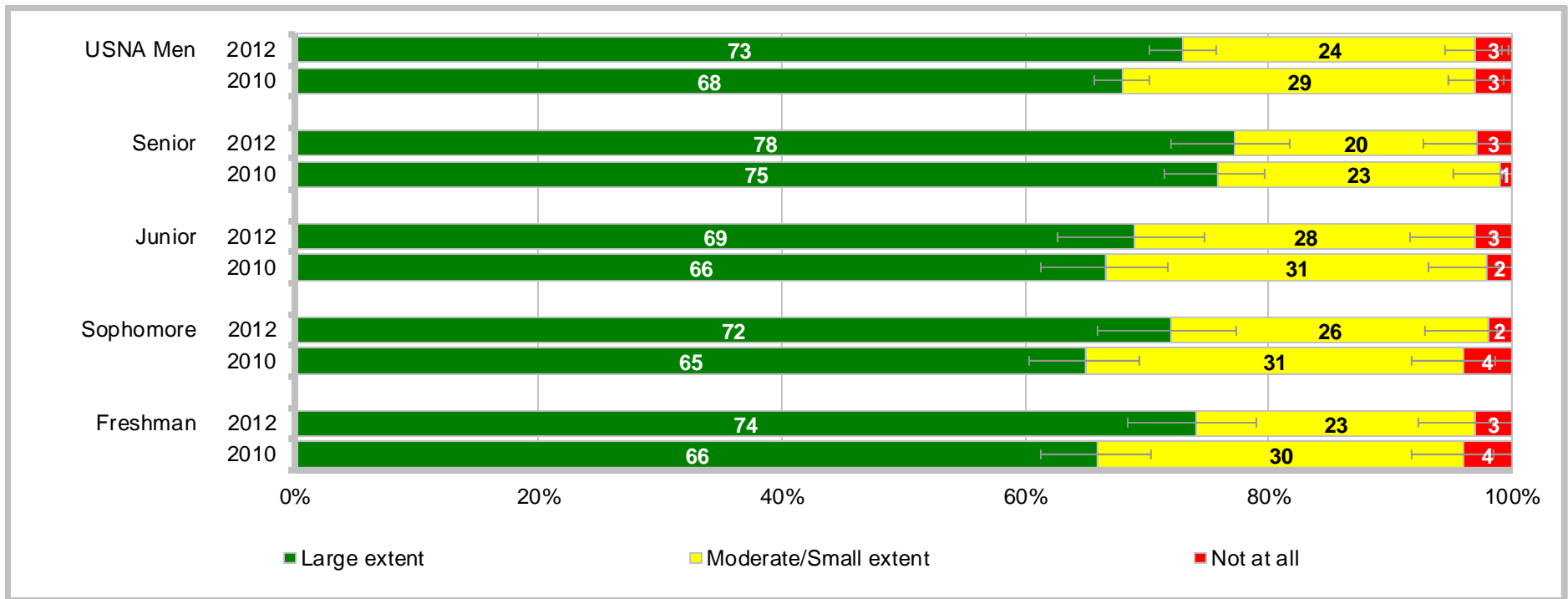
You Would Step In and Stop a Situation That Might Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated they would step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 1% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen



You Would Step In and Stop a Situation That Might Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Men

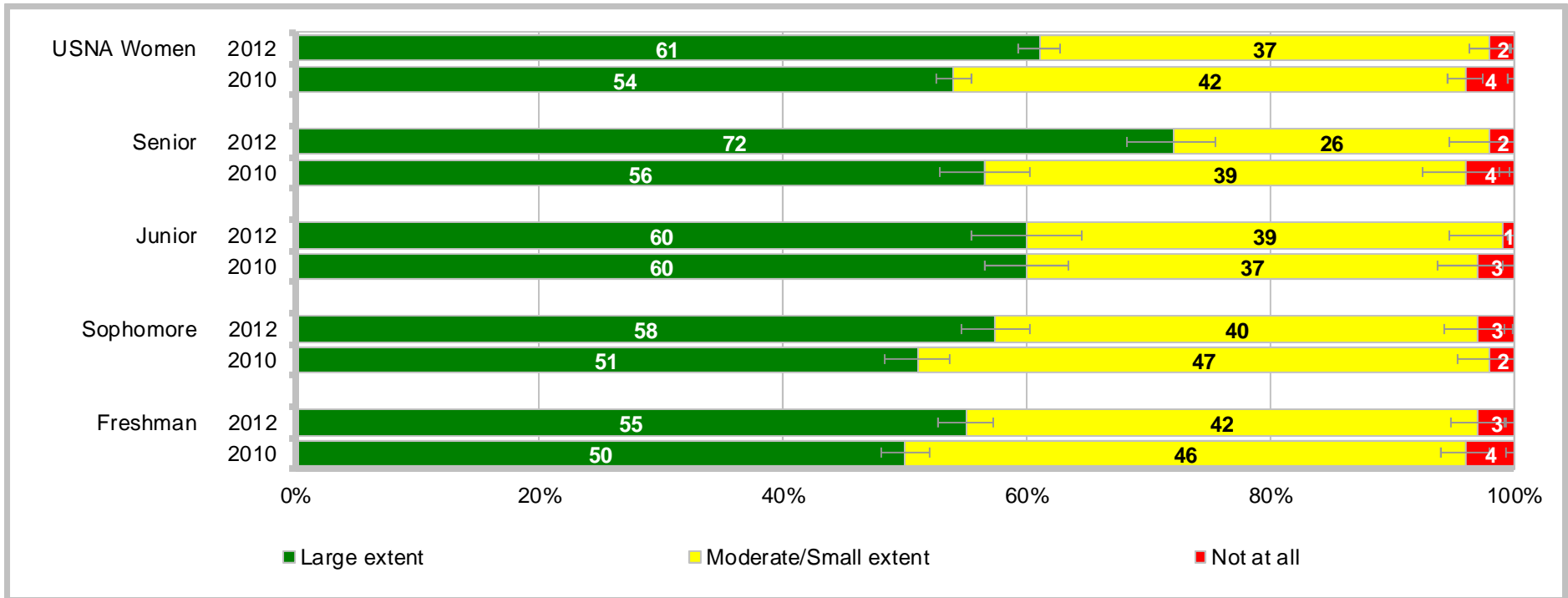


- 97% of men indicated they would step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Point Out to Someone That They “Crossed the Line” With Comments or Jokes

Percent of Women

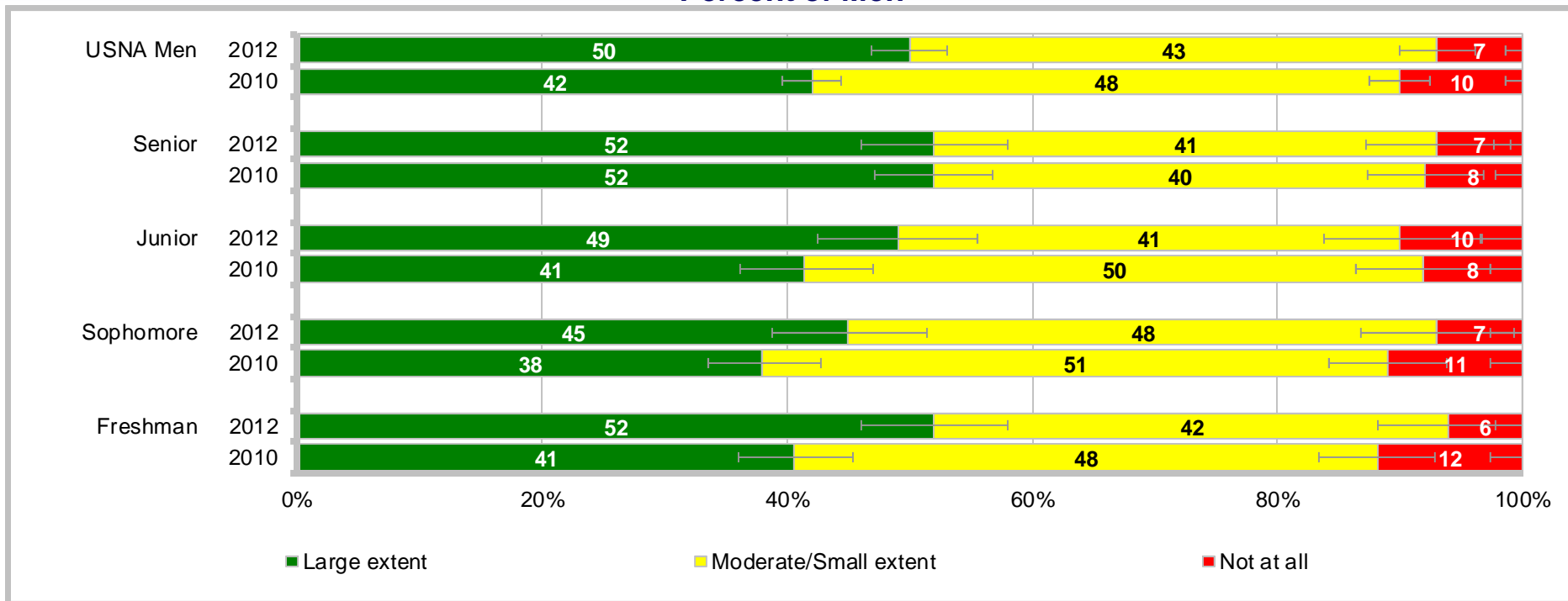


- 98% of women indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 2% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *not at all* lower than 2010
 - Seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors and juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen



You Would Point Out to Someone That They “Crossed the Line” With Comments or Jokes

Percent of Men

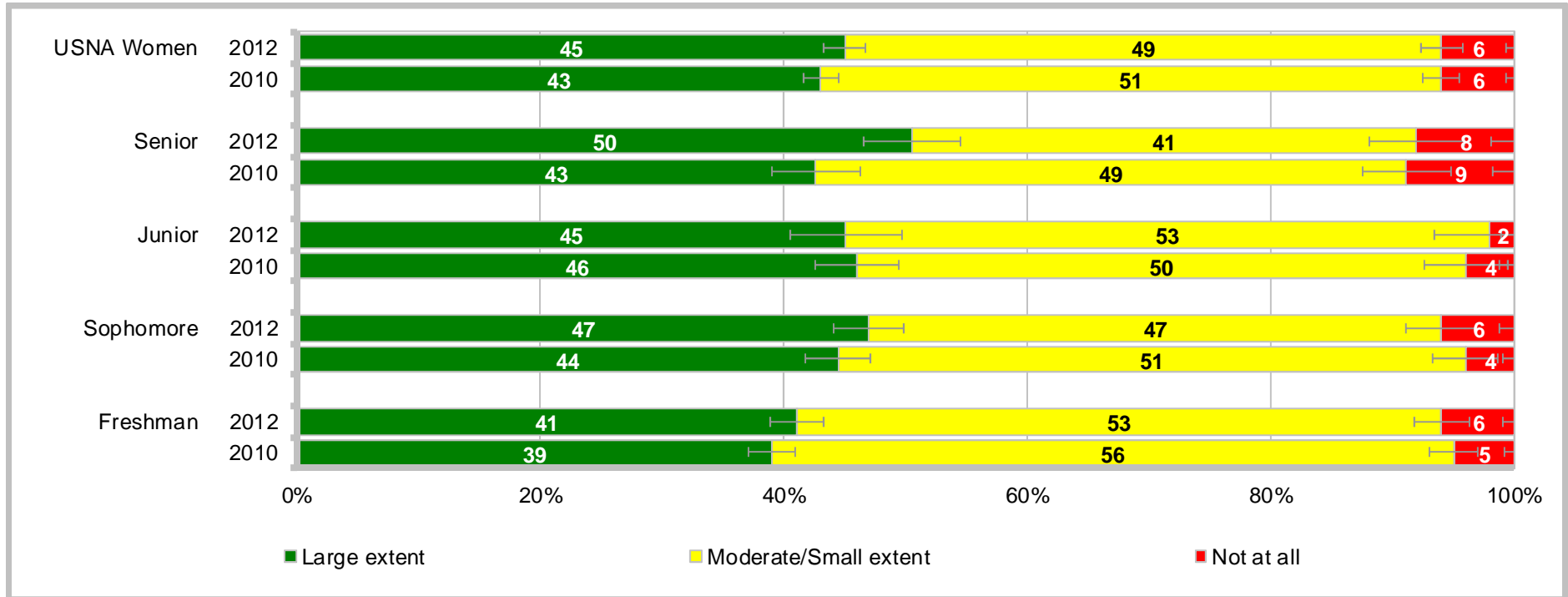


- 93% of men indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 7% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *not at all* lower than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Seek Help From Chain of Command in Stopping Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment

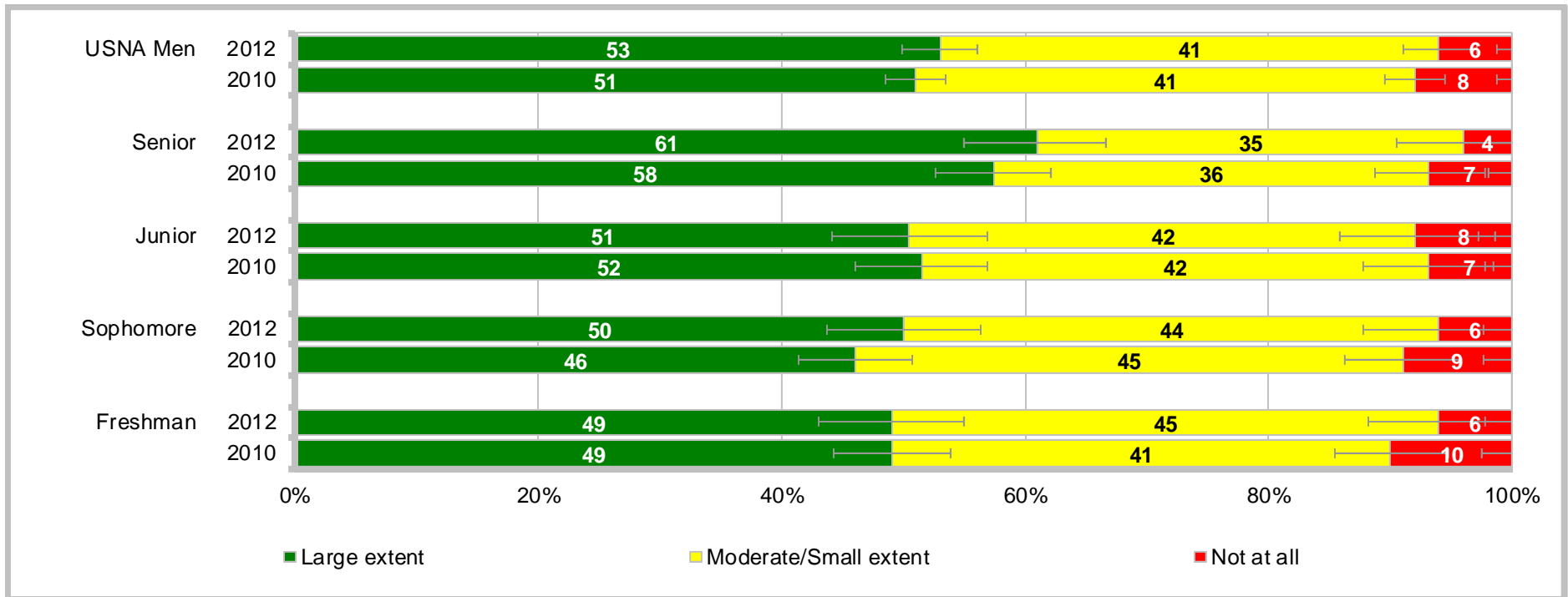
Percent of Women



- 94% of women indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to at least *some extent*; 6% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores higher
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by juniors and freshmen; *not at all* led by seniors



You Would Seek Help From Chain of Command in Stopping Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment Percent of Men



- 94% of men indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to at least *some extent*; and 6% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors

2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Appendix C: U.S. Air Force Academy





Appendix A

U.S. Air Force Academy

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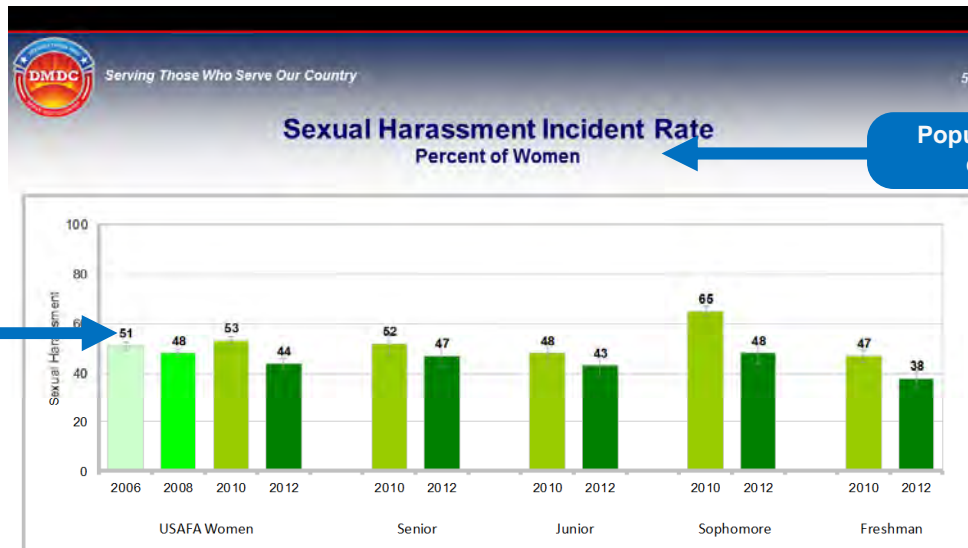
Introduction

- **Paper survey administered to cadets in April 2012**
- **937 female and 1,273 male students surveyed, weighted response rate of 73% and 67%, respectively**
- **Appendix includes results from survey items related to:**
 - Results of unwanted sexual contact experienced in the past academic year
 - For women who had experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past academic year, details of the incident that had the greatest impact (characteristics of the offender, location, actions taken, reporting, etc.). Details for men are not reportable due to the small number of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact.
 - Unwanted sexual contact experienced prior to entering the Academy
 - Unwanted gender-related behaviors experienced in the past academic year (sexual harassment, crude and offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior)
 - For students who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior in the past academic year, details of the incident that had the greatest impact (characteristics of the offender, reporting)
 - Stalking experienced in the past academic year
 - Training received in preventing and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment
 - Student perceptions about culture and climate at the Academy
- **For each survey item, briefing includes the following:**
 - Graphic displays of overall results by gender, survey year, and class year
 - Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (e.g., gender, survey year, and class year)



Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Graphics showing results by reporting categories (gender, survey year, and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup to previous survey years and other class years
 - For items with trends, 2012 survey year is compared to the other survey years (2006, 2008, 2010)
 - For the current 2012 survey year, each class year (e.g., freshmen) is compared to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented on the bottom of the slide for survey year and class year comparisons that are statistically significant



Population responding to question defined

Differences by class year and survey year are annotated when the differences are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. If a difference is not noted in the text below the figure, the reader should assume no differences among results.

- 44% of women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008, 2006
- Sophomores and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen

Statistically significant findings by survey year and class year reported in the statements below each figure

Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals

Specific margins of error are represented on each bar. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions.

Margins of error range from ± 2 to ± 5



Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (gender, survey year, and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup to previous survey years and other class years
 - For items with trends, 2012 survey year is compared to the other survey years (2006, 2008, 2010)
 - For the current 2012 survey year, each class year (e.g., freshmen) is compared to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented within the table for survey year and class year comparisons that are statistically significant

DMDC Serving Those Who Serve Our Country 44

Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Took care of it myself	2012	66	78	73	47↓	62↓
	2010	69	64	58	69	81
Did not want anyone to know	2012	63	61	53↓	69	62
	2010	60	64	75	59	50
Did not want people gossiping	2012	62	50↓	60	71	75
	2010	67	82	67	59	69
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	59	50	80	47↓	62
	2010	67	64	67	66	75
Felt shame/embarrassment	2012	59	61	33↓	65	50
	2010	51	64	58	48	44
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	56	56	47	65	50
	2010	56	64	50	62	50
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2012	46↑	50↑	47	35	50↑
	2010	30	27	33	38	19
Margins of Error		±6-7%	±13-17%	±13-16%	±6-13%	±9-16%

Population responding to question defined

Arrows indicate whether there is a statistically significant change between 2012 and 2010.

Color coding indicates differences by class year. Only class differences in 2012 are reported.

Differences by class year and survey year are annotated when the differences are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. If a difference is not noted within the table, the reader should assume no differences among results.

Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions.

Higher Response of Yes	↑
Lower Response of Yes	↓
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±17%



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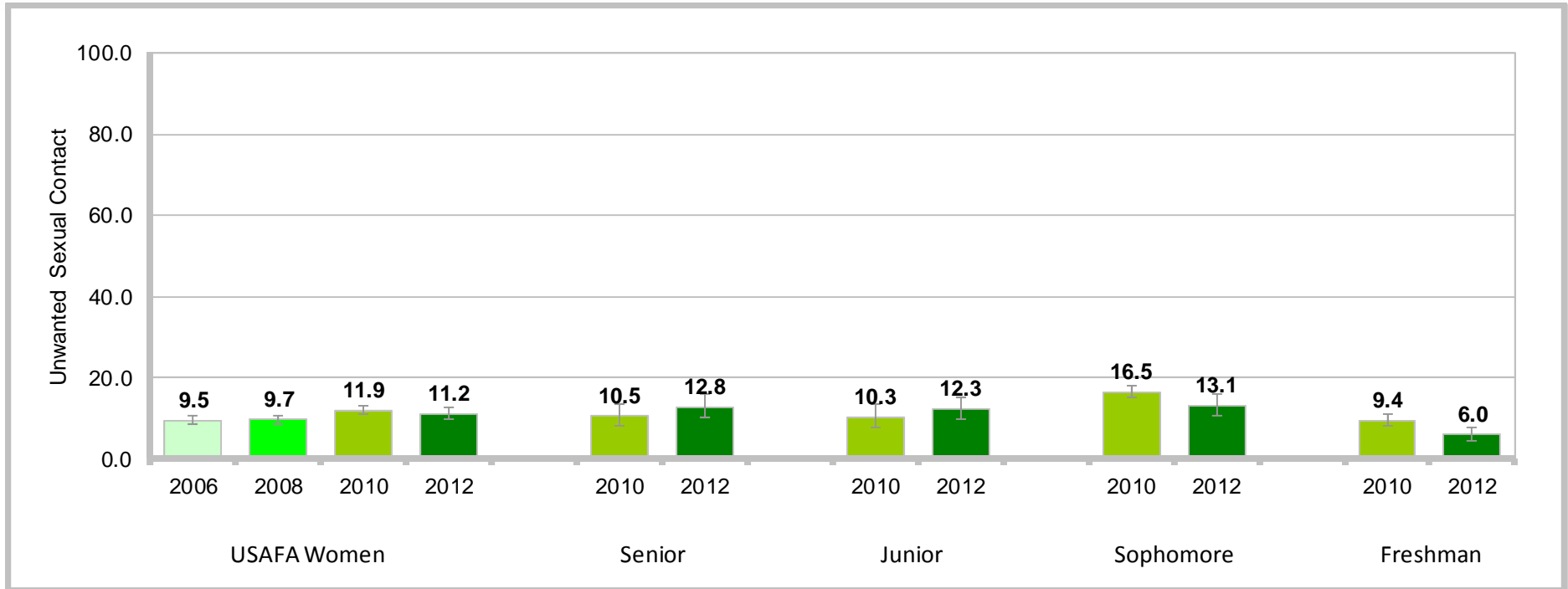
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of unwanted sexual contact:**

- The 2012 SAGR survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault). Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities that is used as an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ.
- Unwanted sexual contact is measured in the 2012 SAGR survey by asking students to refer to experiences since June 2011 in which they experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against their will or which occurred when they did not or could not consent in which someone...
 - Sexually touched them (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made them sexually touch someone,
 - Attempted to make them have sexual intercourse, but was not successful,
 - Made them have sexual intercourse,
 - Attempted to make them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful, or
 - Made them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
- A student is counted in the unwanted sexual contact incident rate if he or she replied “yes” to any of the behaviors listed.
- The 2012 SAGR survey was administered in March and April 2012. The timeframe looking back to June 2011 is intended to include behaviors experienced in the majority of Academic Program Year 2011-2012 to be consistent with the timeframe for reporting incidents of sexual assault at the Academies.



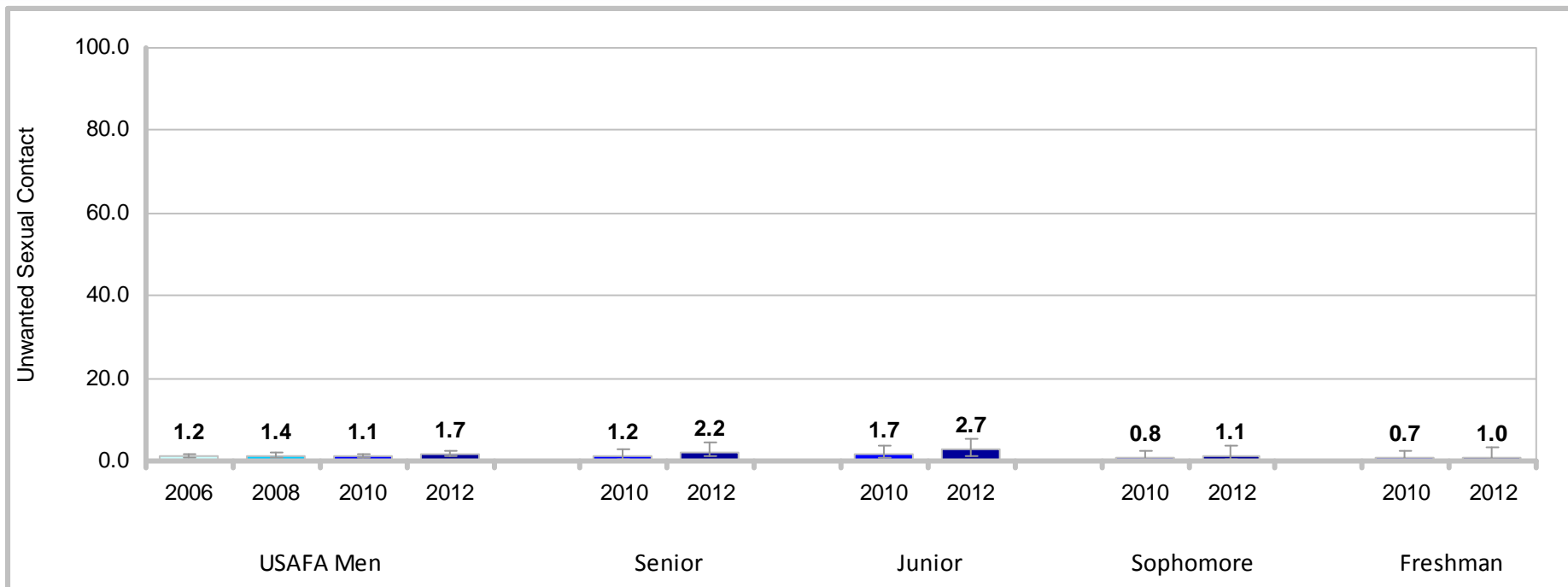
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 11.2% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
 - Sophomores and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 1.7% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

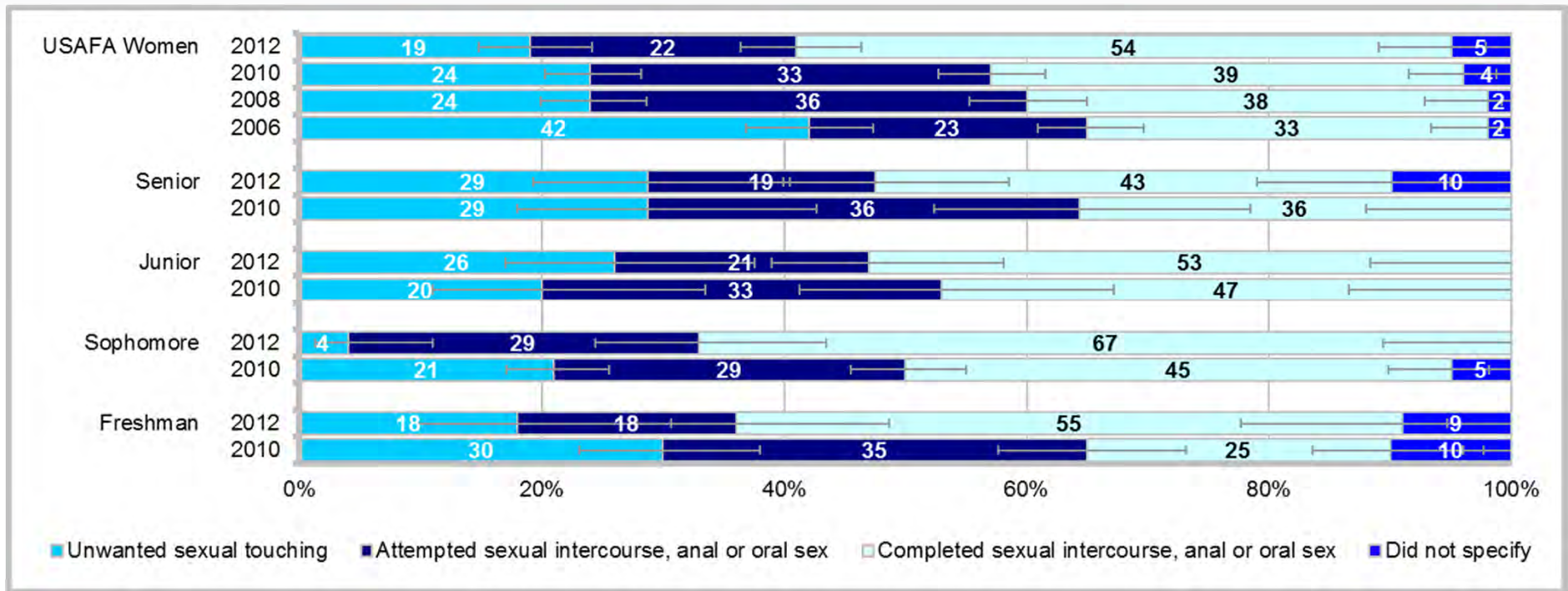


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Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 19% indicated experiencing *touching*; 22% indicated experiencing *attempted sex*; 54% indicated experiencing *completed sex*; and 5% *did not specify*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *touching* lower than 2006; *attempted sex* lower than 2010, 2008; *completed sex* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *did not specify* higher than 2008, 2006
- Sophomores indicating *touching* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *attempted sex* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *completed sex* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *did not specify* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response of *completed sex* led by sophomores



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Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

Location of Incident	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	59	63	63	50	60
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	14	5	11	4	60
Off Academy grounds at a social event (such as a party)	32	47	16	29	30
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	3	NR	5	0	NR
Off Academy grounds other	30	26	37	29	20
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-7\%$	$\pm 10-13\%$	$\pm 9-12\%$	$\pm 0-11\%$	$\pm 14-15\%$

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**



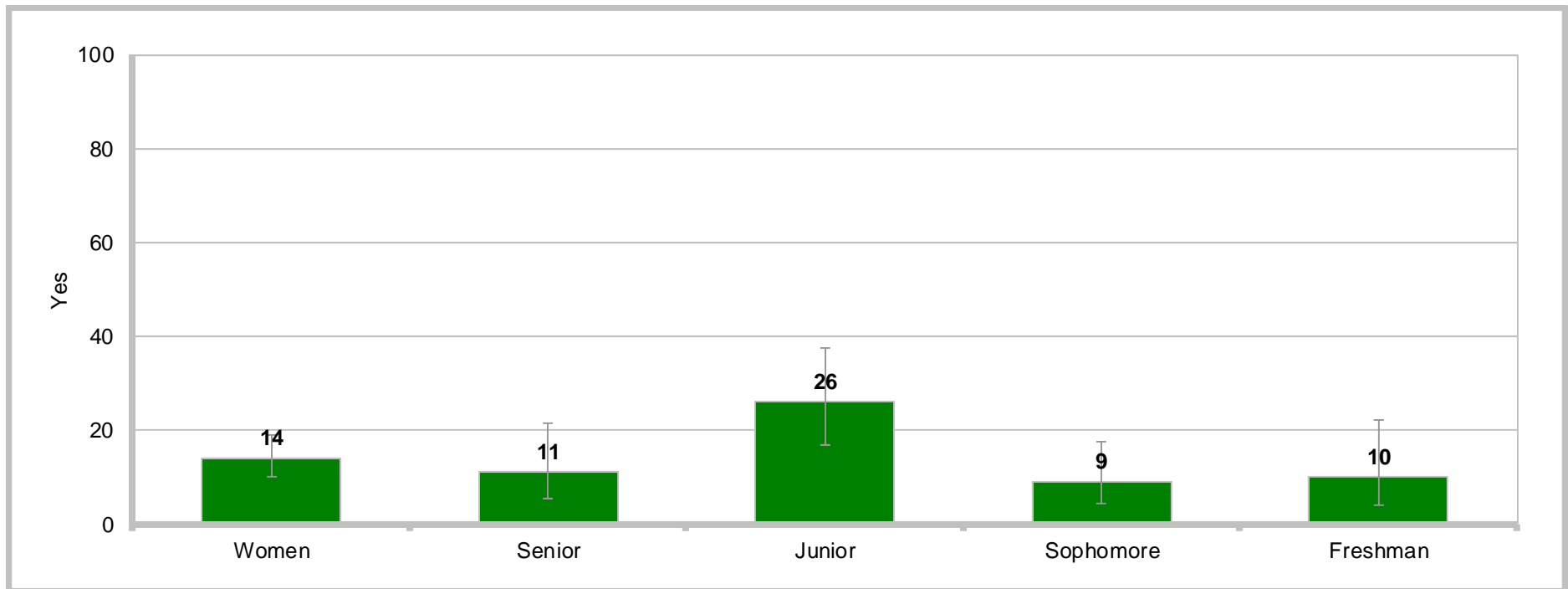
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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Occurred During Summer Experience/Training

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 14% indicated the offense occurred *during summer experience/training*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

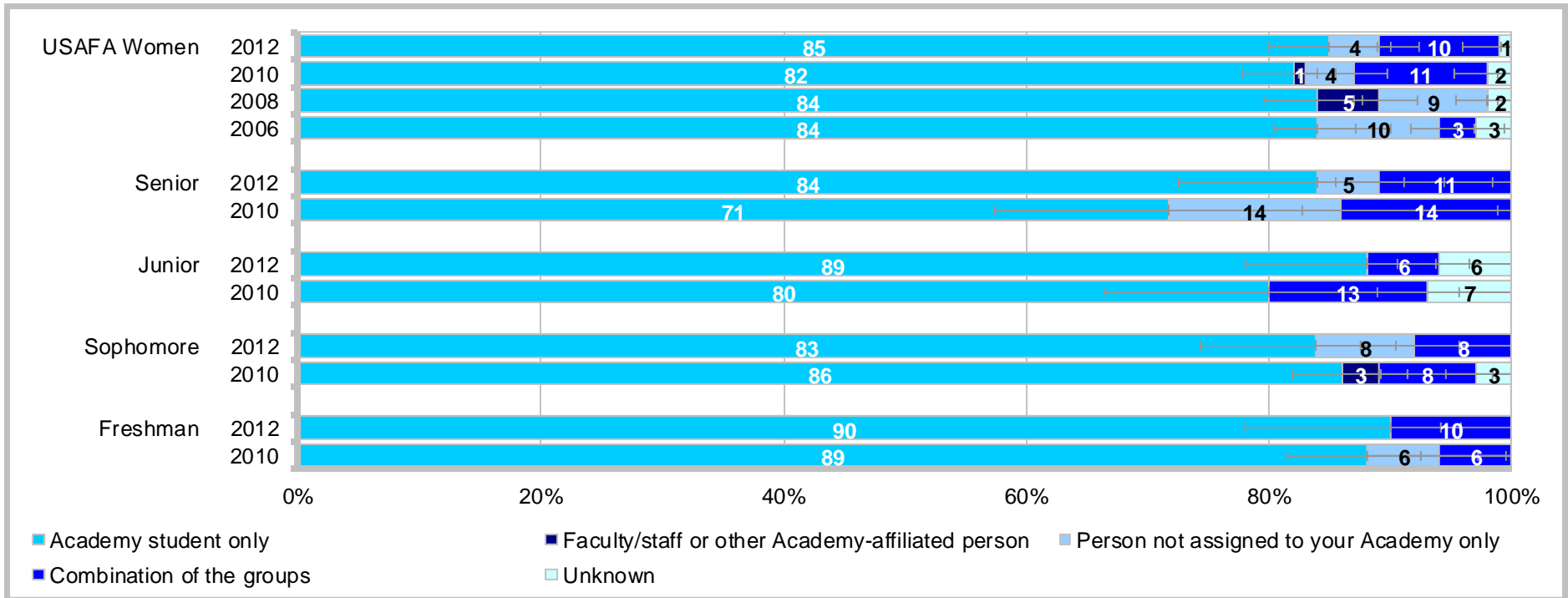


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Combinations of Offender Affiliations Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

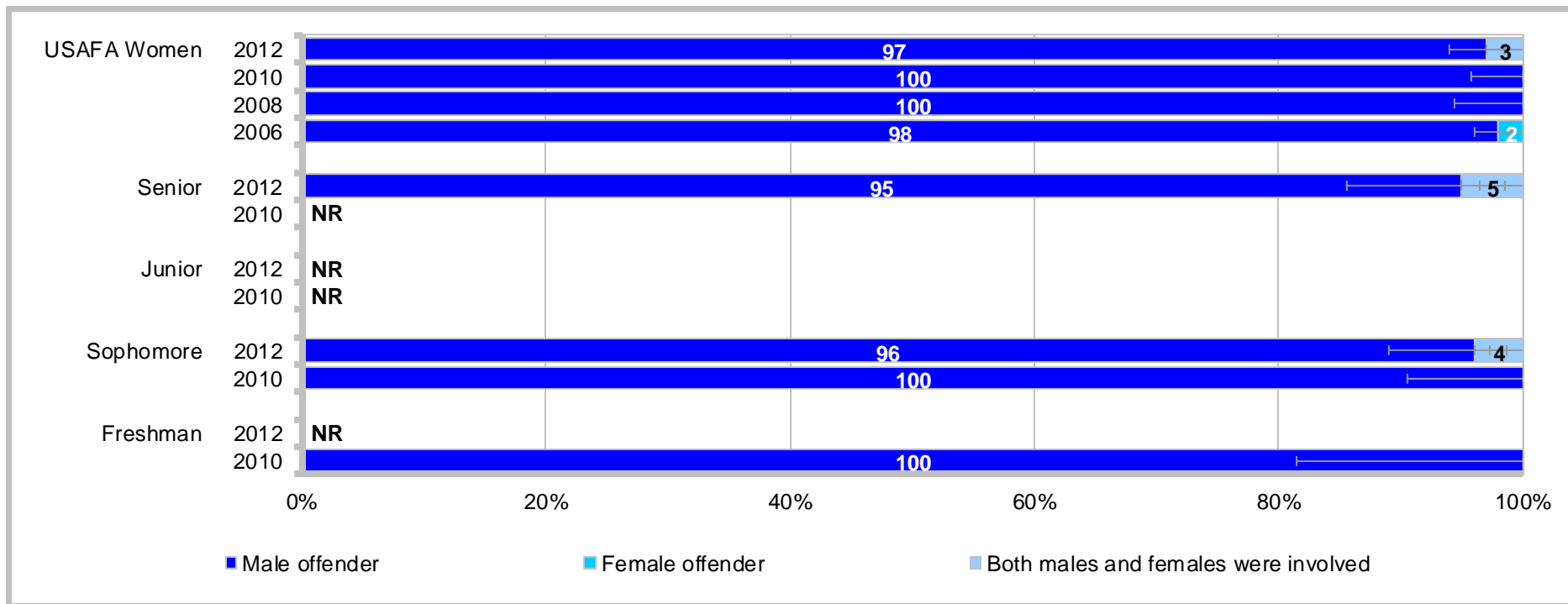


- **Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 85% indicated the offender was *Academy student only*; 0% indicated *faculty/staff*; 4% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 10% indicated *combination of the groups*; and 1% indicated the offender was *unknown***
- **2012 comparisons across years – *faculty/staff* lower than 2008; *person not assigned to the Academy* lower than 2008, 2006; *combination of the groups* higher than 2008, 2006**
 - **Sophomores indicating *faculty/staff* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *person not assigned to the Academy* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *unknown* in 2012 lower than 2010**
 - **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**



Gender of the Offender

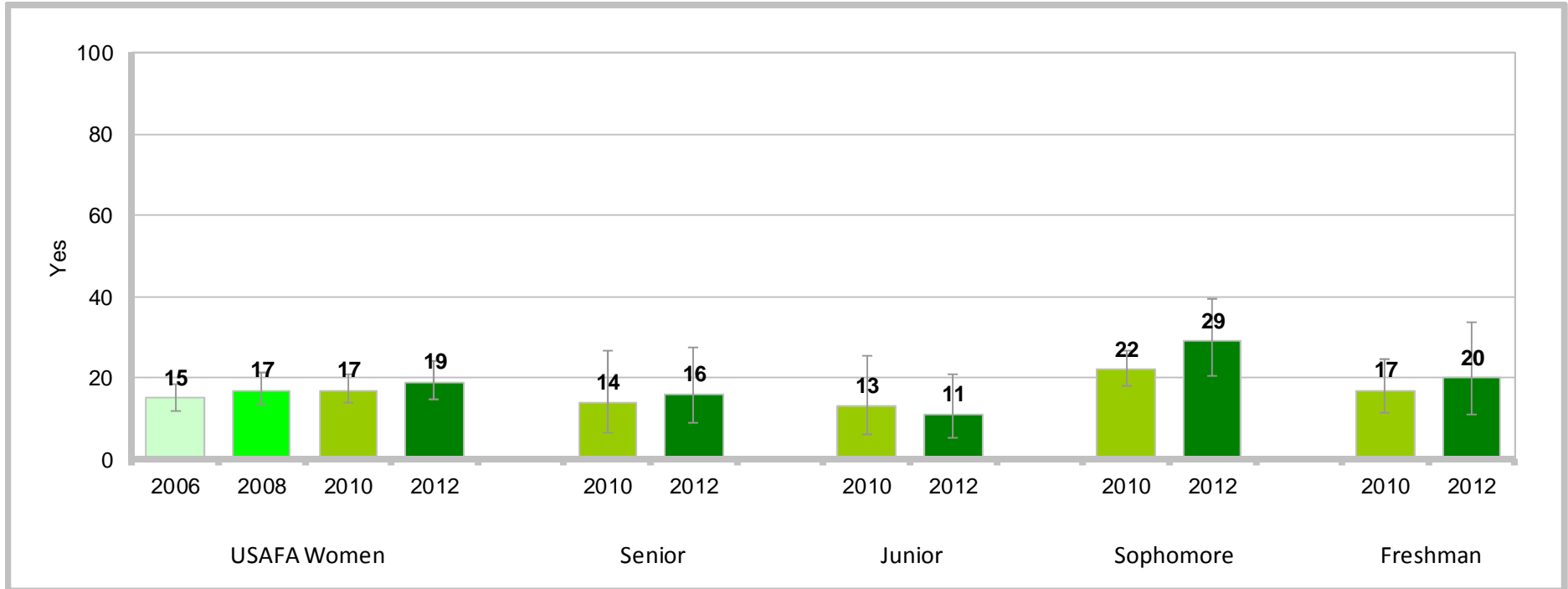
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 97% indicated the offender was *male*; 0% indicated the offender was *female*; 3% indicated the offenders were *both males and females*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *male* offender lower than 2010, 2008; *female* offender lower than 2006; *both male and female* offenders higher than 2010, 2008, 2006
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



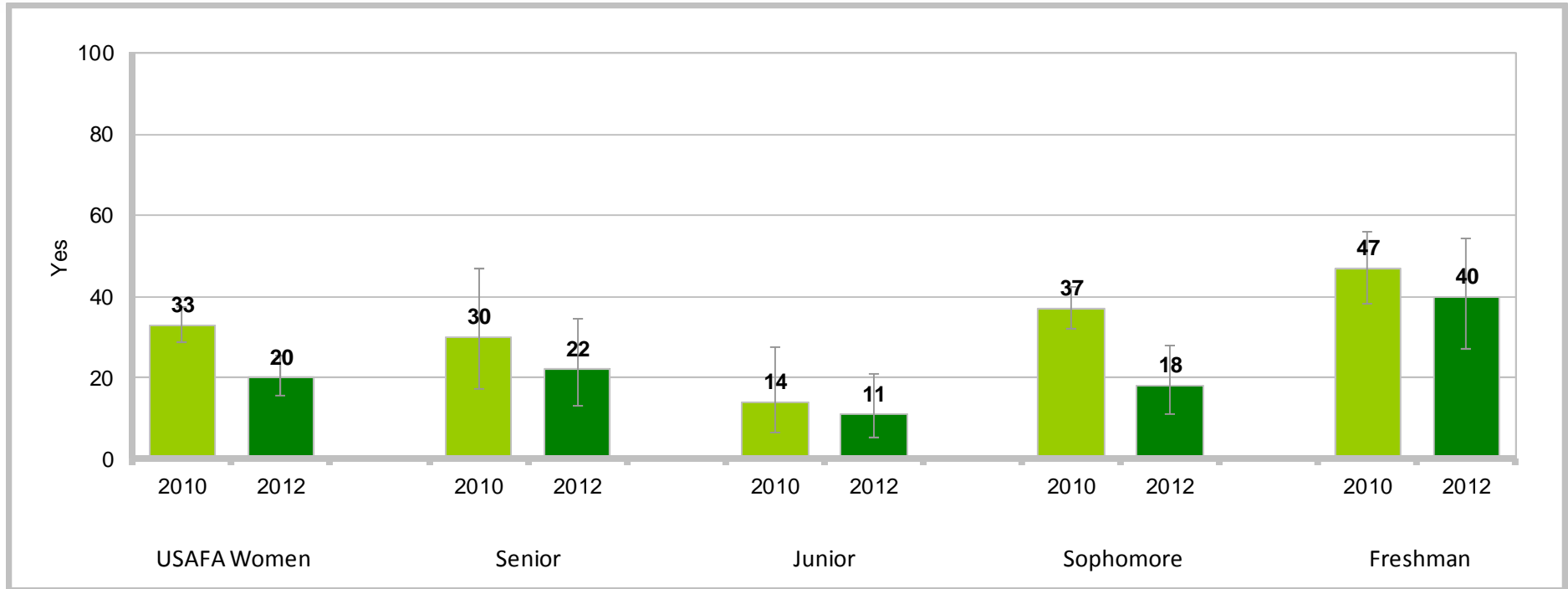
Multiple Offenders Involved Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 19% indicated *multiple offenders* were involved
 - 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Offender Was a “Creep” (i.e., someone who is socially awkward) Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact Involving an Academy Student



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 20% indicated the *offender was a “creep”*
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by freshmen

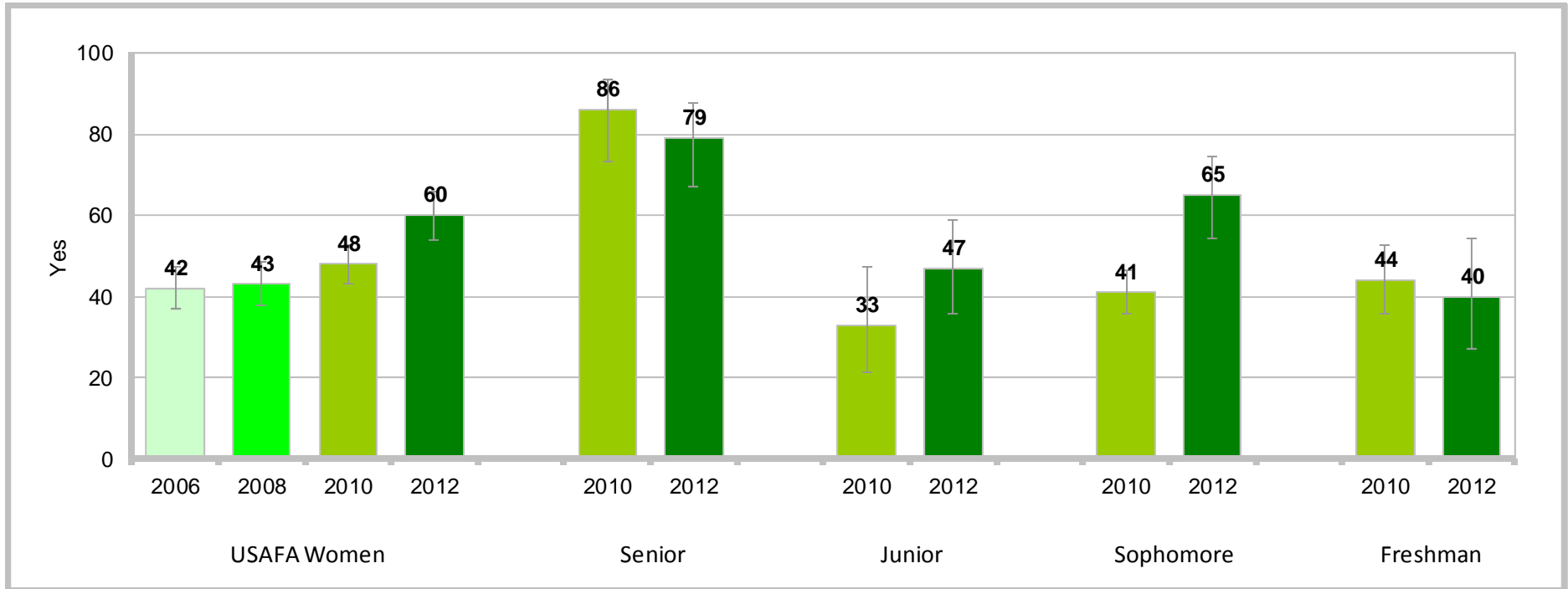


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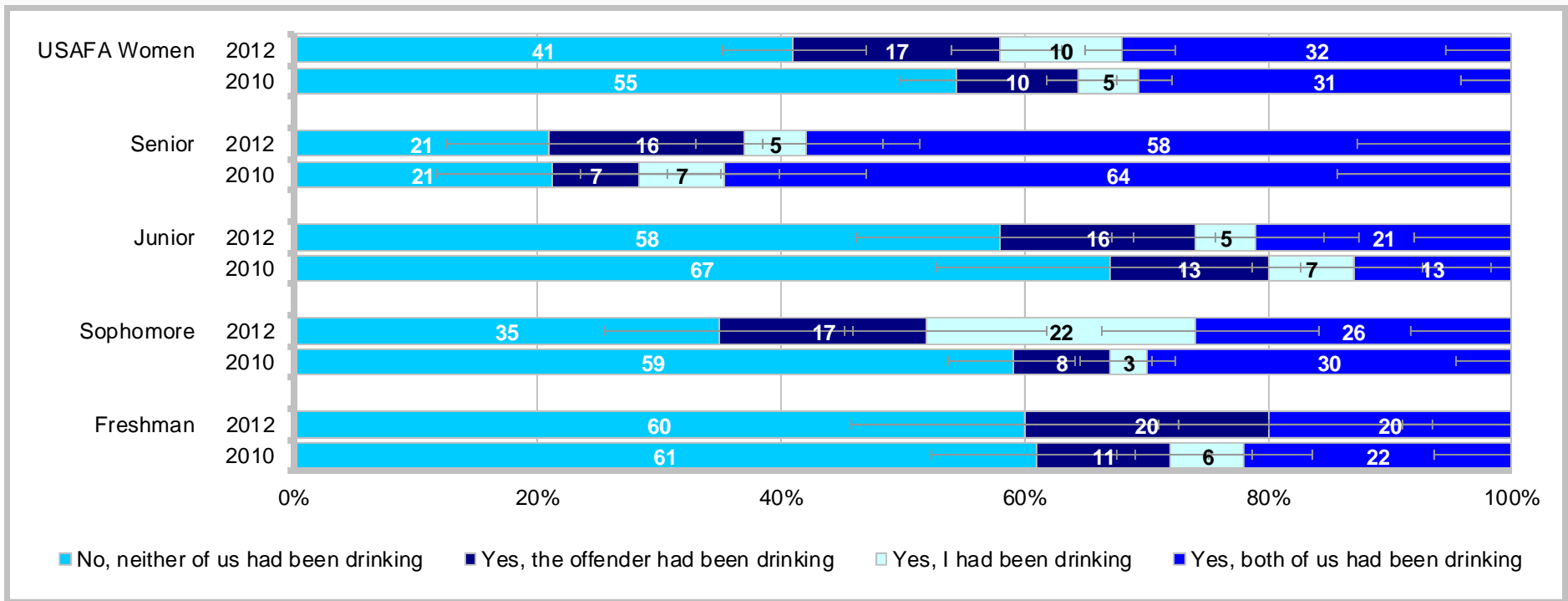
Use of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 60% indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved
 - 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2008, 2006
 - Sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by juniors and freshmen



Use of Alcohol Before the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

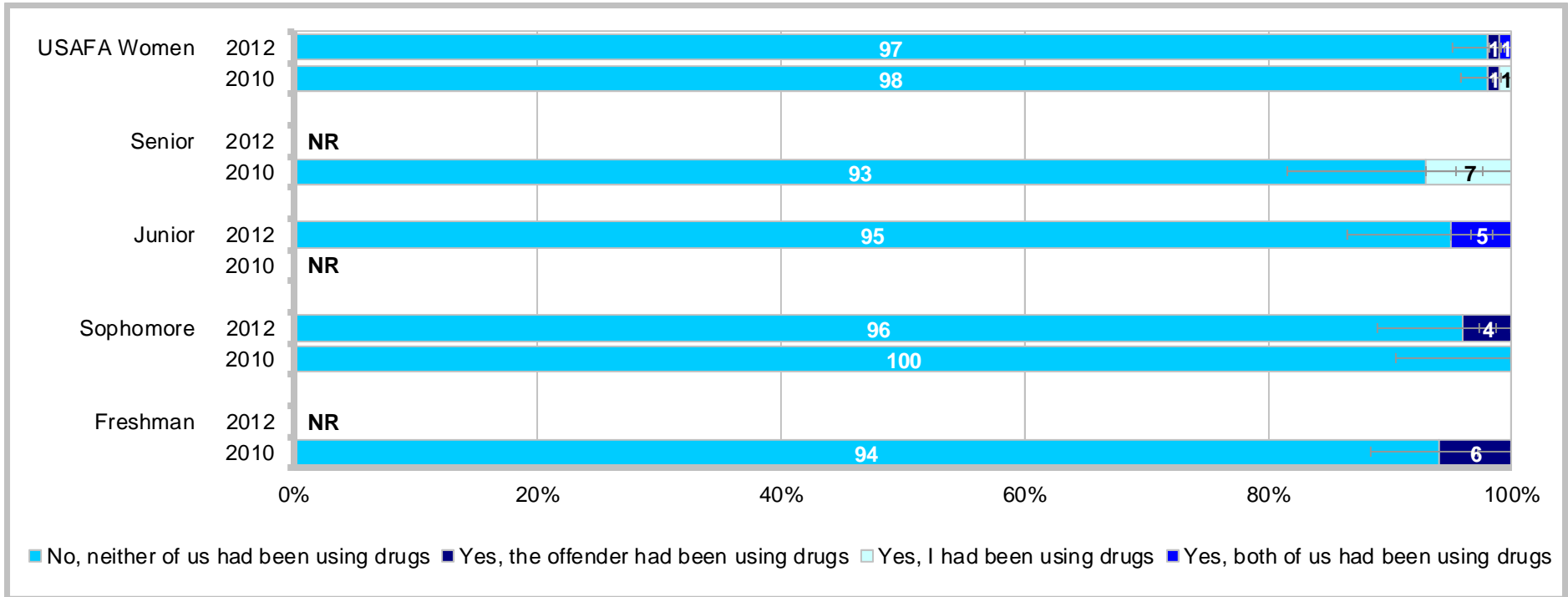


- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 41% indicated *neither of them had been drinking*; 17% indicated *the offender had been drinking*; 10% indicated *they had been drinking*; and 32% indicated *both had been drinking*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *neither of them had been drinking* lower than 2010; *the offender had been drinking* higher than 2010; *they had been drinking* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *neither of them had been drinking* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *the offender had been drinking* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *they had been drinking* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *neither of them had been drinking* led by juniors and freshmen; *they had been drinking* led by sophomores; *both had been drinking* led by seniors



Use of Drugs Before the Incident

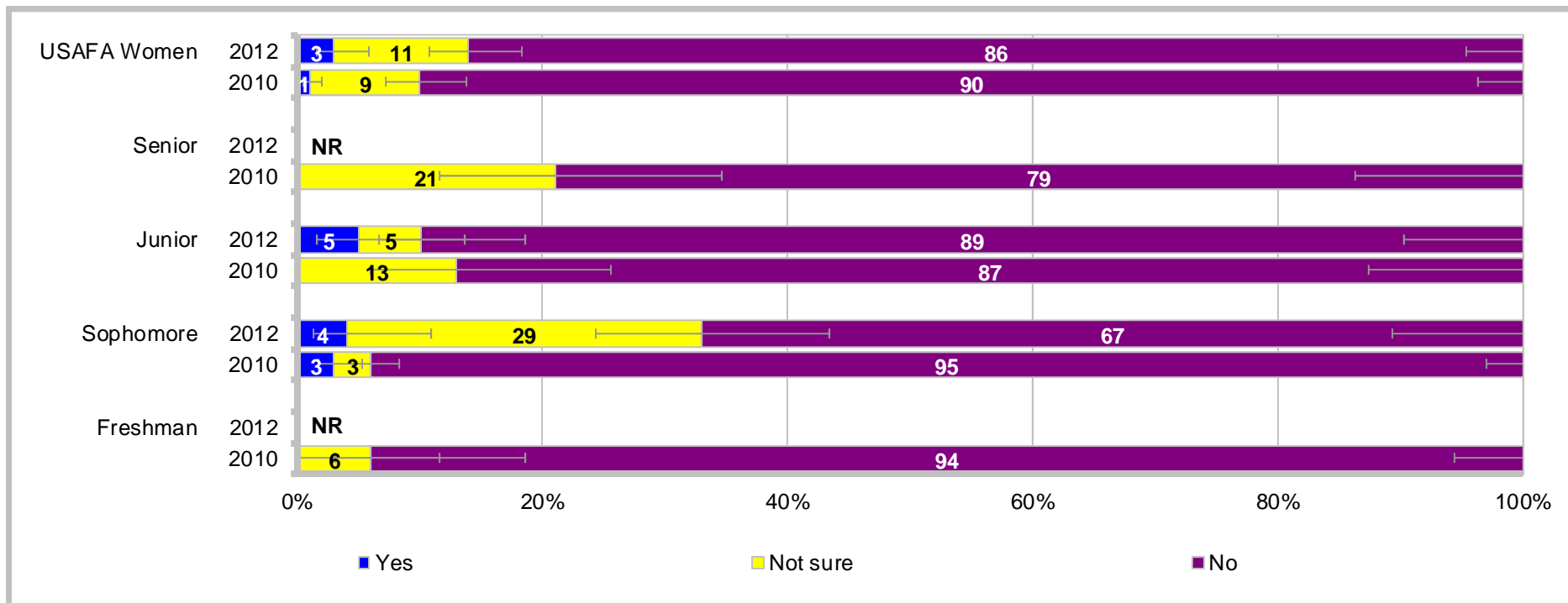
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 97% indicated *neither of them had been using drugs*; 1% indicated the *offender had been using drugs*; 0% indicated *they had been using drugs*; and 1% indicated *both had been using drugs***
- **2012 comparisons across years – no differences**
- **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**



Use of Knock Out Drugs Before the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 86% indicated the offender *did not use* drugs to knock them out; 11% indicated they were *not sure*; 3% indicated the offender *used* drugs to knock them out
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores indicating the offender *did not use* drugs to knock them out in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *not sure* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not sure* led by sophomores

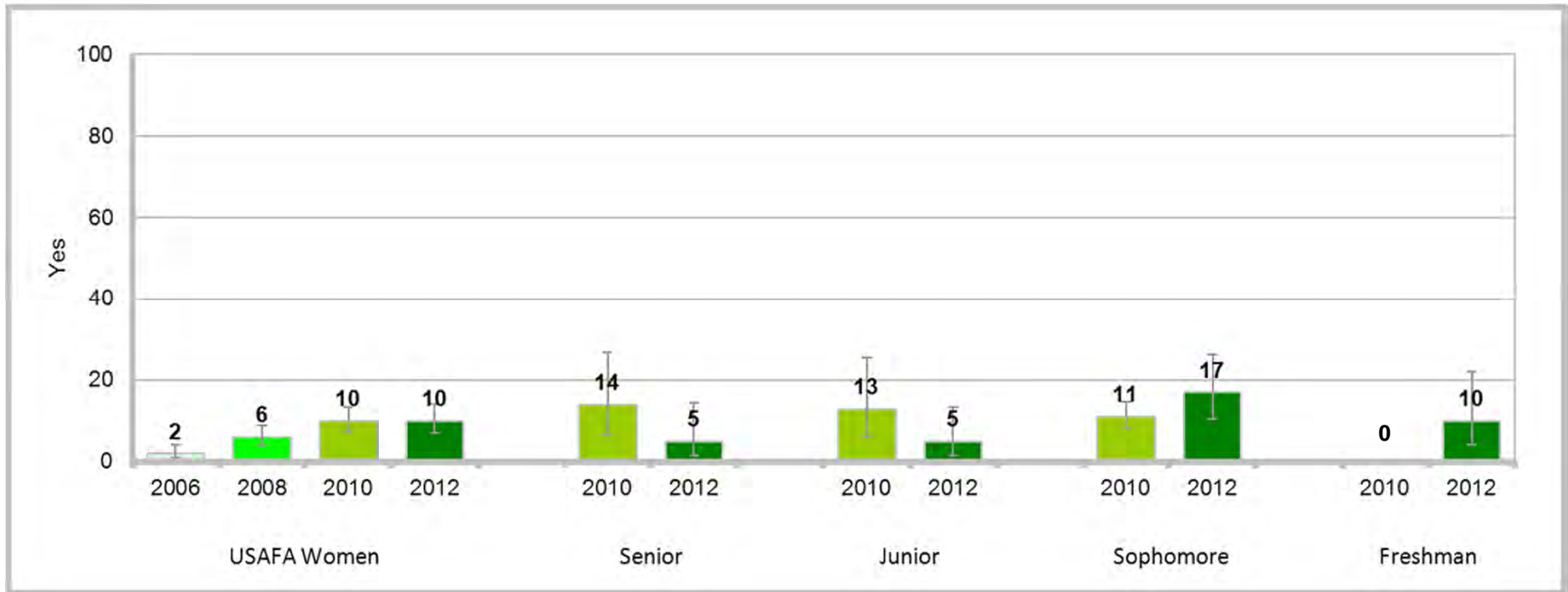


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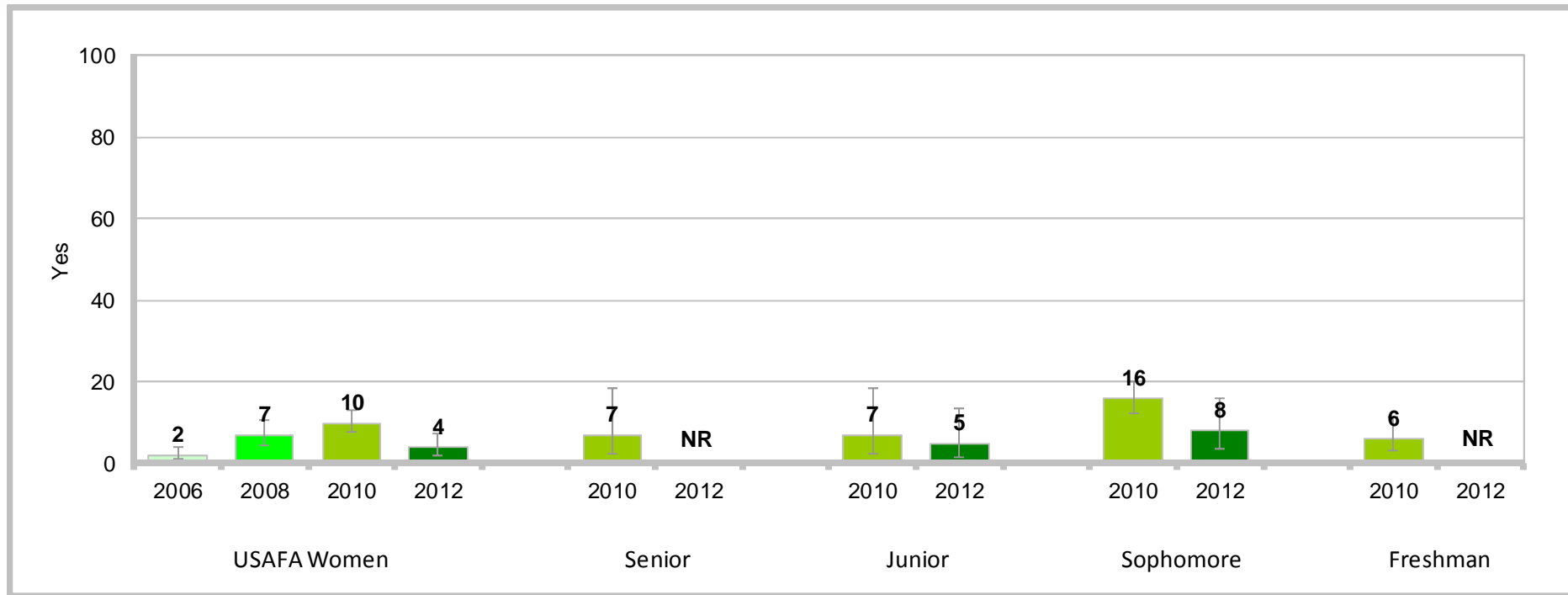
Use of Threats and Physical Force in the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 10% indicated the *situation involved threats and force*
 - 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
 - Freshmen in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



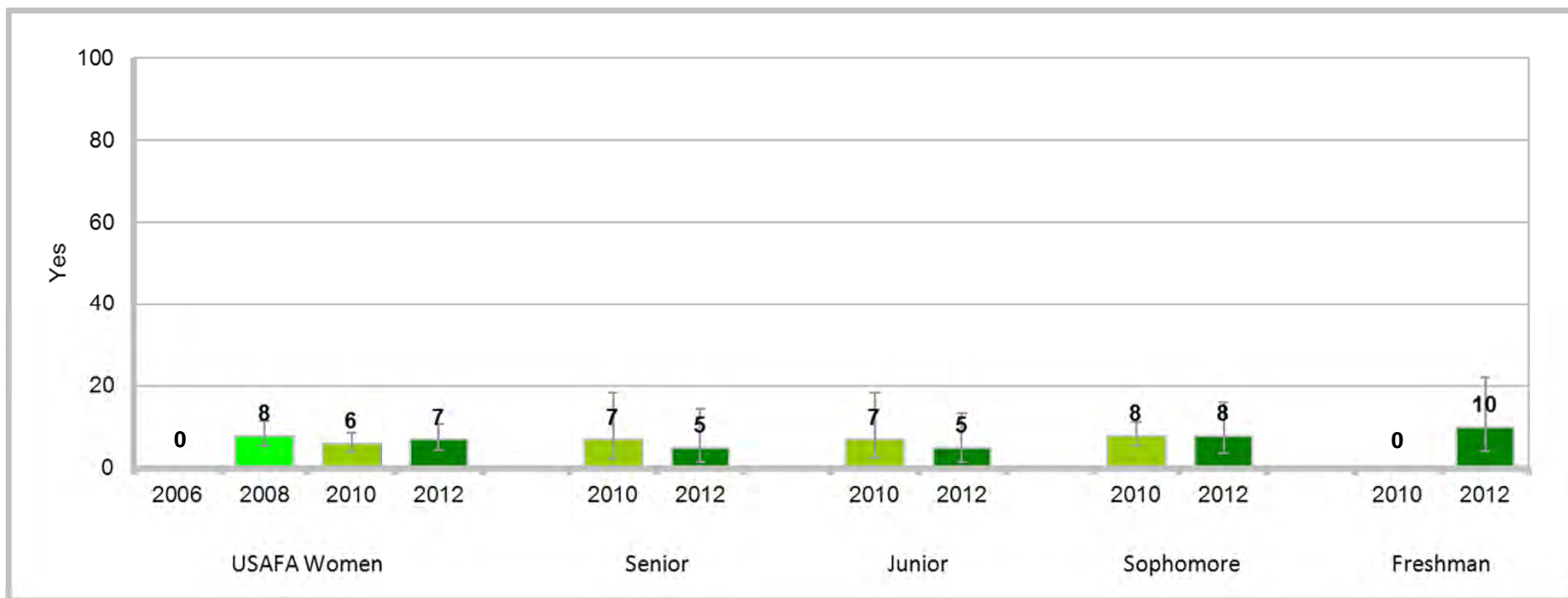
Offender Threatened To Ruin Your Reputation if You Did Not Consent Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 4% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation*
 - 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



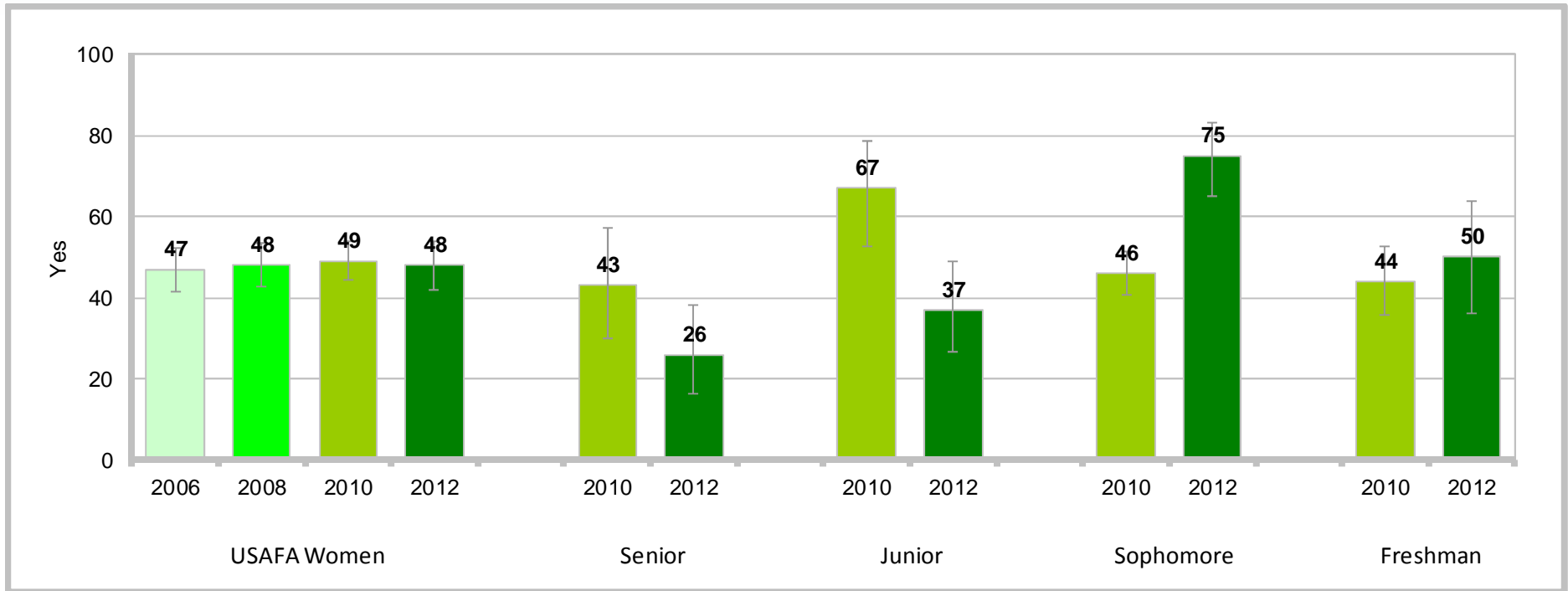
Offender Threatened To Harm You if You Did Not Consent Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 7% indicated the offender *threatened to harm them*
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2006
 - Freshmen in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Offender Used Some Degree of Physical Force Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 48% indicated the offender *threatened to use some degree of physical force*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Juniors in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by seniors

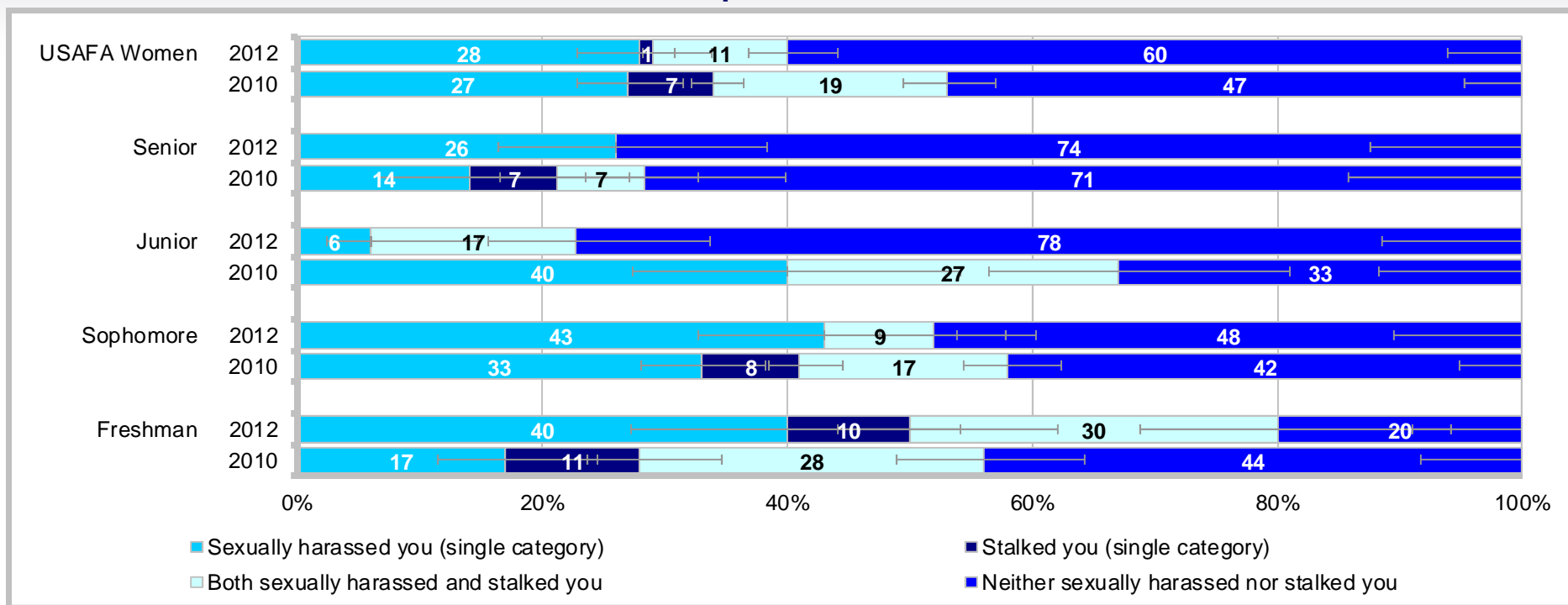


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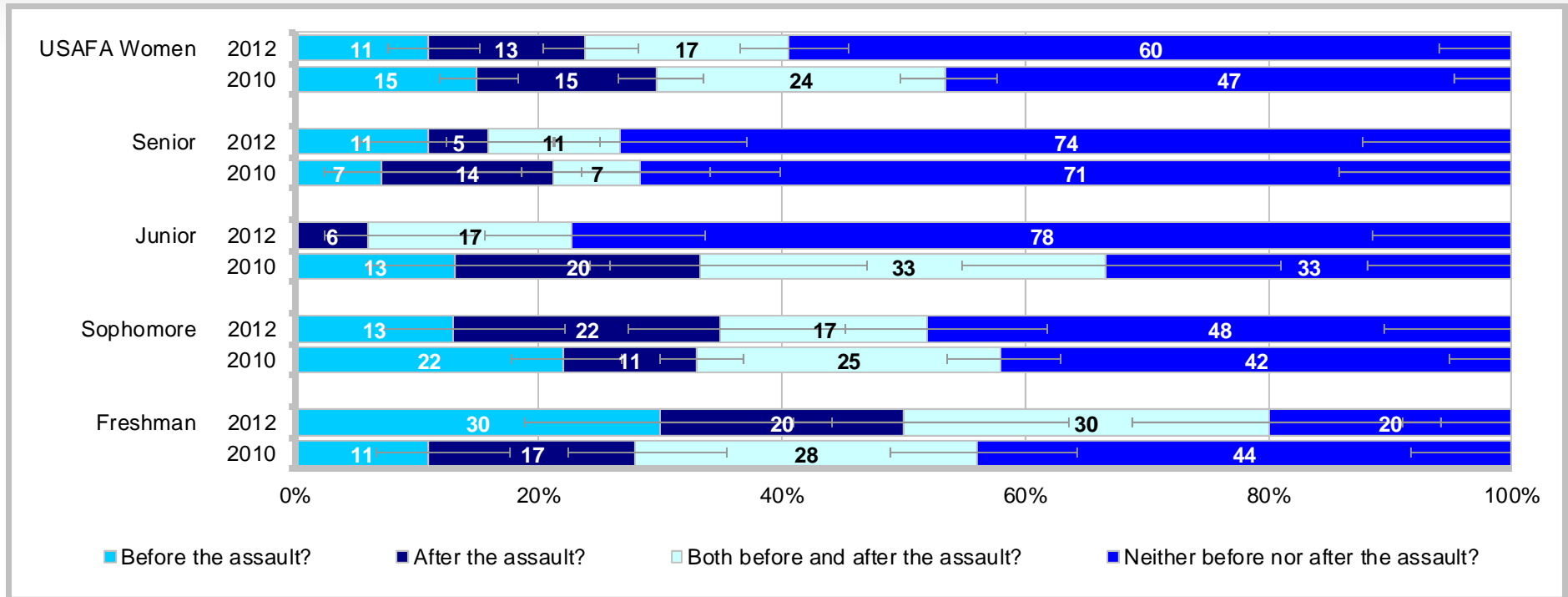
Offender Sexually Harassed and/or Stalked You Before or After the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 28% indicated the offender *sexually harassed* them; 1% indicated the offender *stalked* them; 11% indicated the offender *both sexually harassed and stalked* them; and 60% indicated the offender *neither sexually harassed nor stalked* them
- 2012 comparisons across years – *stalked* lower than 2010; *both sexually harassed and stalked* lower than 2010; *neither sexually harassed nor stalked* higher than 2010
- Juniors indicating *sexually harassed* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; sophomores indicating *stalked* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *both sexually harassed and stalked* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *neither sexually harassed nor stalked* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *sexually harassed* led by sophomores; *both sexually harassed and stalked* led by freshmen; *neither sexually harassed nor stalked* led by juniors and seniors



When Offender Sexually Harassed and/or Stalked You Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 11% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *before the assault*; 13% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *after the assault*; 17% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *both before and after the assault*; and 60% indicated the offender *did not* sexually harass or stalk them
- 2012 comparisons across years – *both before and after the assault* lower than 2010; *neither* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *before* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; juniors indicating *after* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores higher; juniors indicating *both* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *neither* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *before* led by freshmen; *after* led by sophomores; *neither* led by juniors and seniors

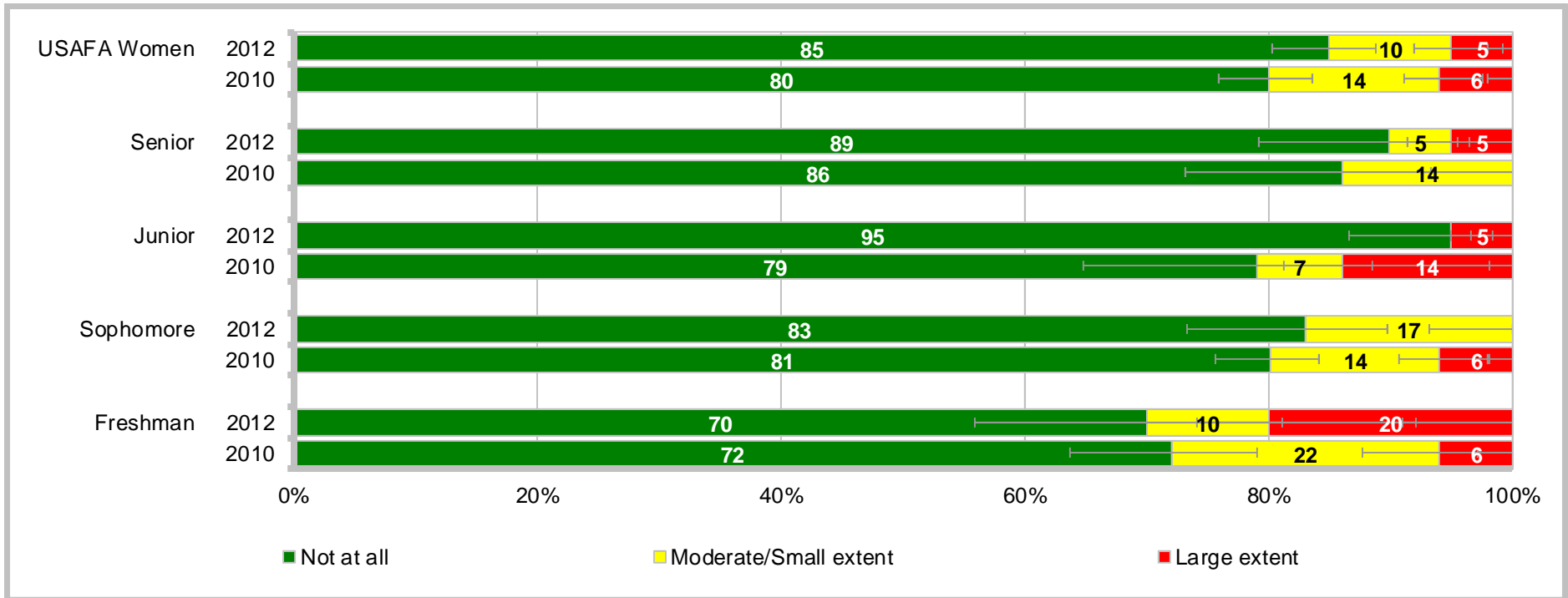


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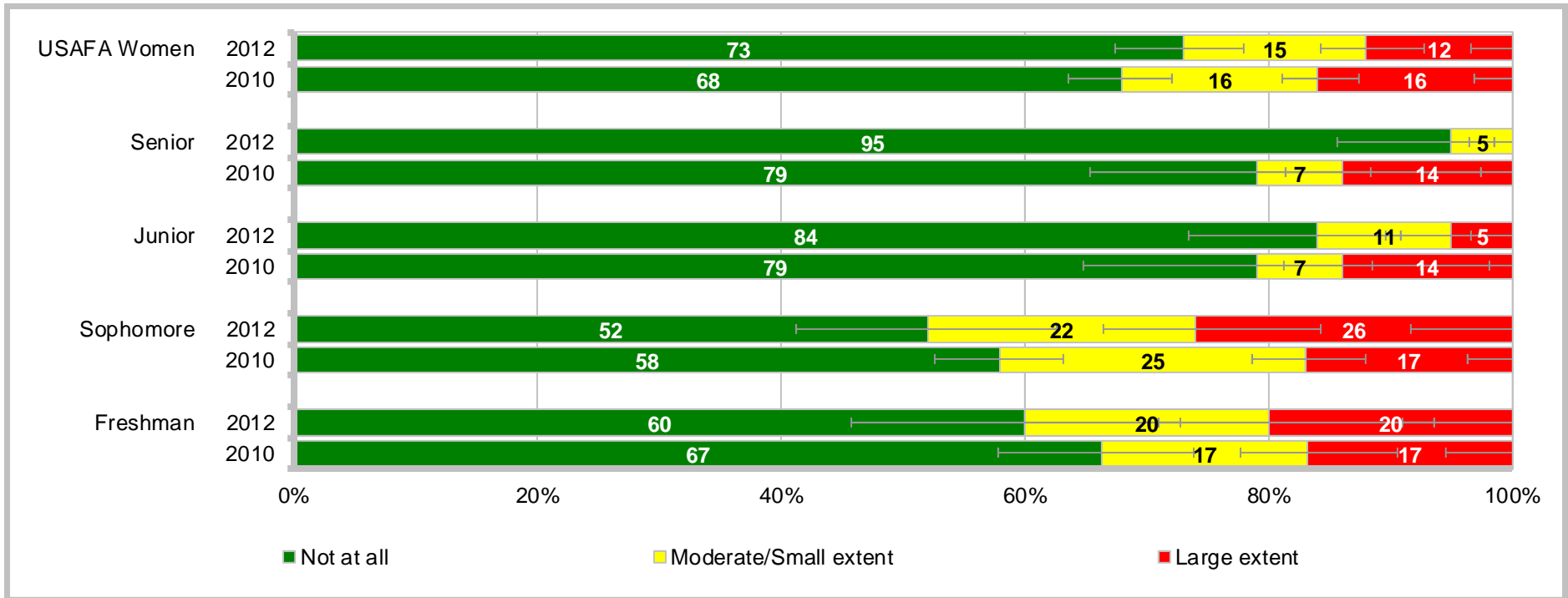
Considered Requesting a Transfer to Another Squadron Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 15% indicated they considered a transfer *to some extent*; 85% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by juniors



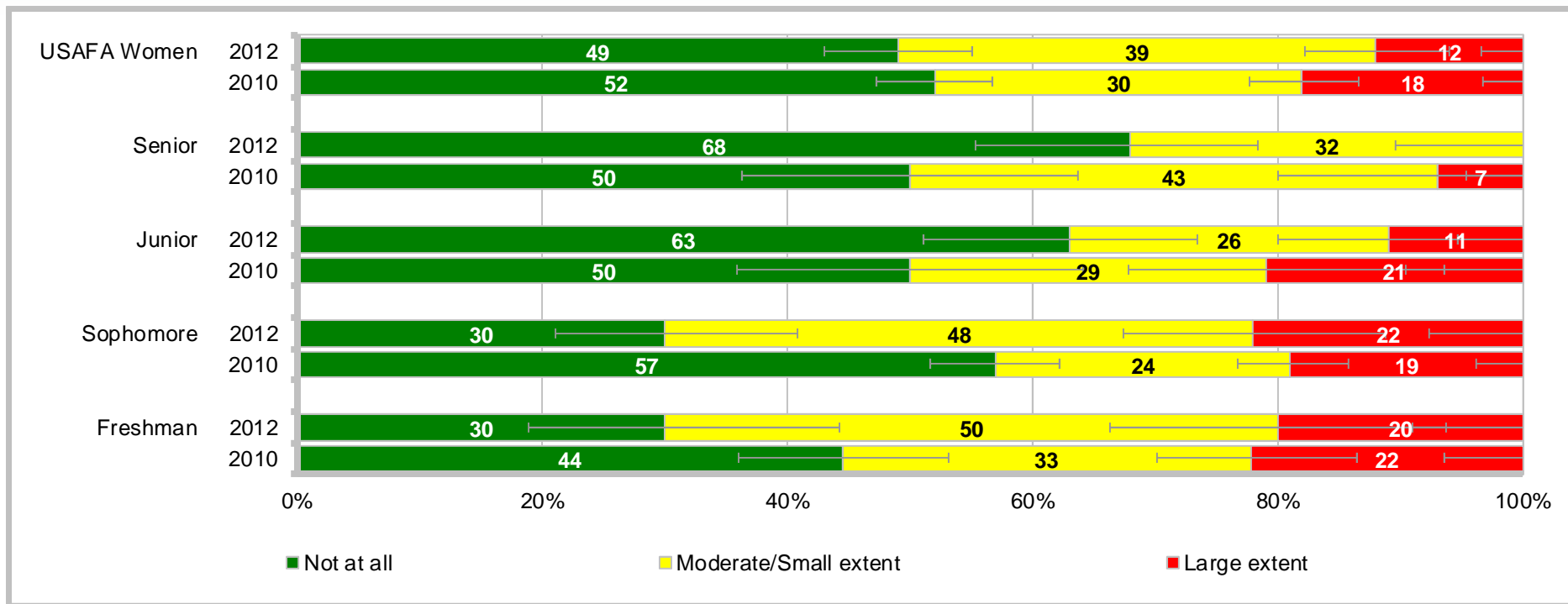
Thought About Leaving Your Academy Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 27% indicated they thought about leaving the Academy *to some extent*; 73% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by seniors and juniors



Your Academic Performance Suffered Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 51% indicated their academic performance suffered *to some extent*; 49% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by seniors and juniors

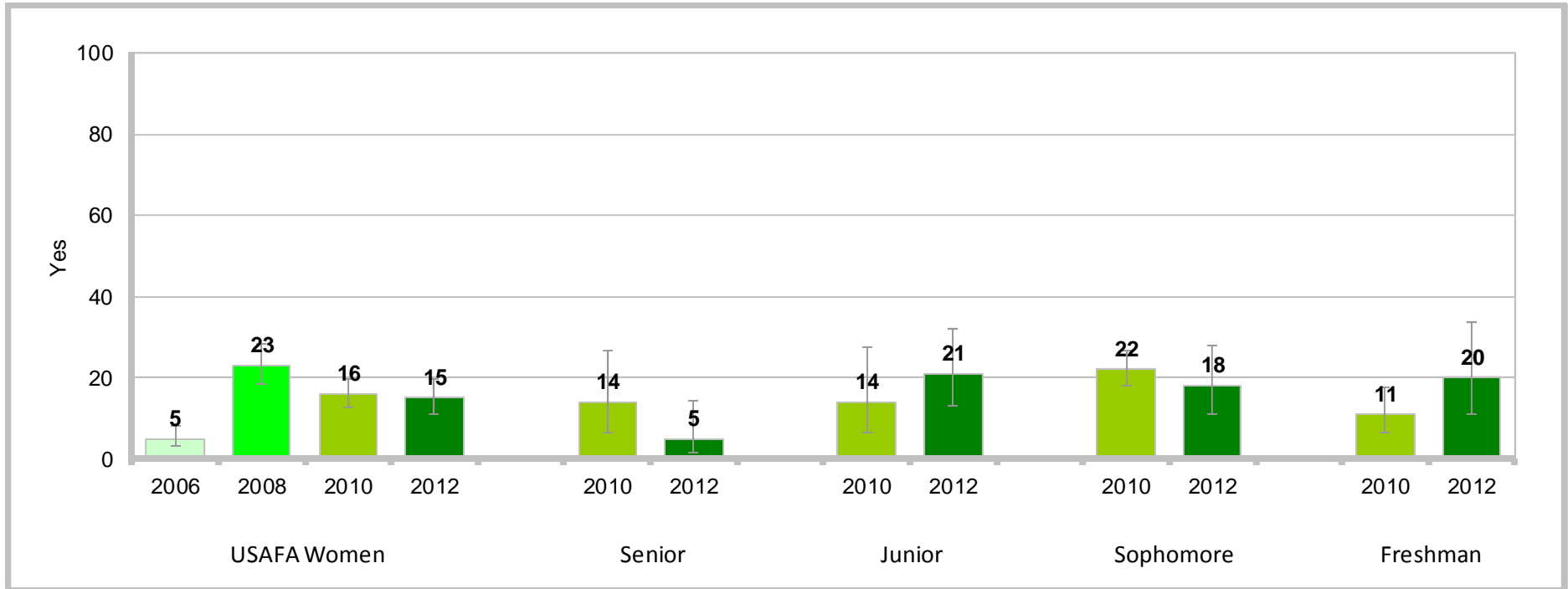


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Reported This Situation to a Military Authority or Organization Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

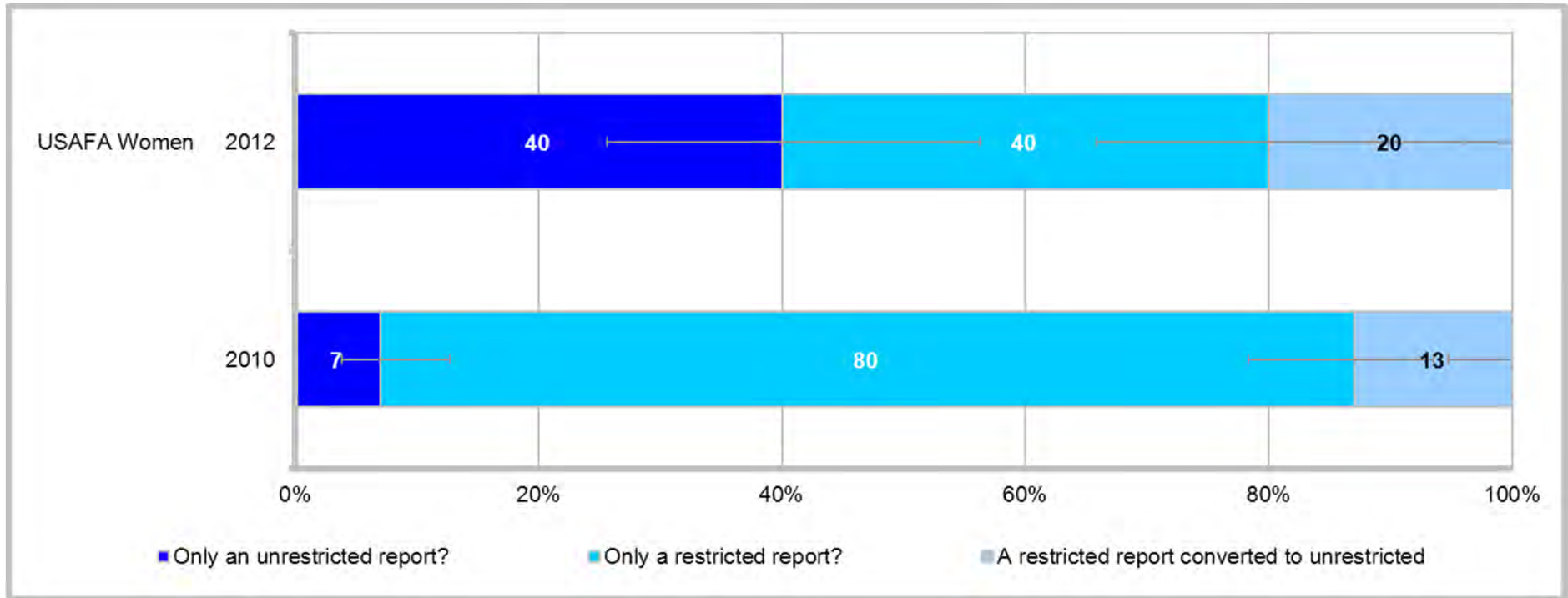


- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 15% indicated they *reported the situation*
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008; higher than 2006
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by seniors



Type of Report Made to a Military Authority

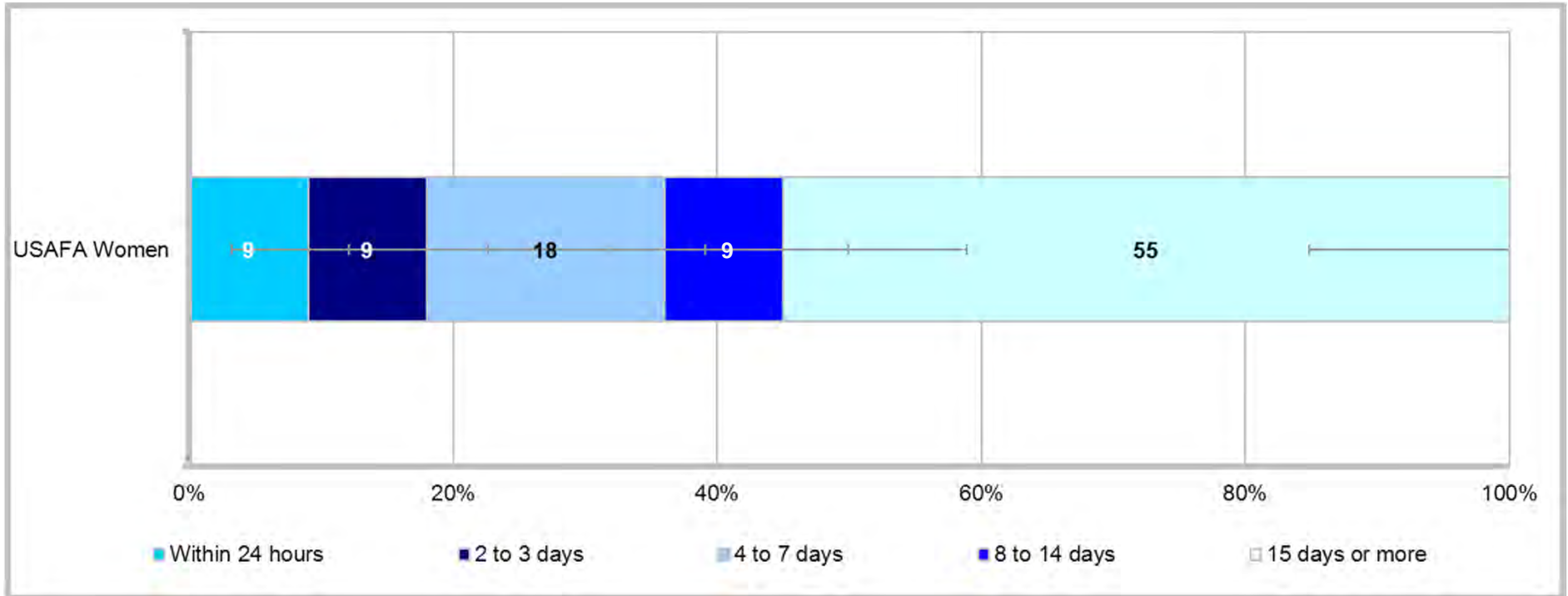
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It



- Of the 15% of women who reported the situation, 40% indicated they made *only an unrestricted report*; 40% made *only a restricted report*; and 20% made a *restricted report converted to unrestricted*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *only an unrestricted report* higher than 2010; *only an unrestricted report* lower than 2010
- Results by class year not reportable



When Report Made to a Military Authority Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It



- Of the 15% of women who reported the situation, 9% indicated they made their report *within 24 hours*; 9% *within 2 to 3 days*; 18% *within 4 to 7 days*; 9% *within 8 to 14 days*; and 55% *after 15 days or more*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Results by class year not reportable



Reason for Delay in Reporting the Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Waited at Least 24 Hours to Report It

Reasons for Delay in Reporting	Total
Wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report	59
Did not realize at first that the situation was a crime	50
Wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member	40
Had to figure out how to report	30
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 16-17\%$

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**
- **Results by class year not reportable**



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It

Reasons for Reporting	Total
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	82
Stop the offender from hurting others	74
Seek justice	64
It was the right thing to do	64
Stop the offender from hurting you again	54
Seek closure on the incident	54
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 15-16\%$

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**
- **Results by class year not reportable**



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It

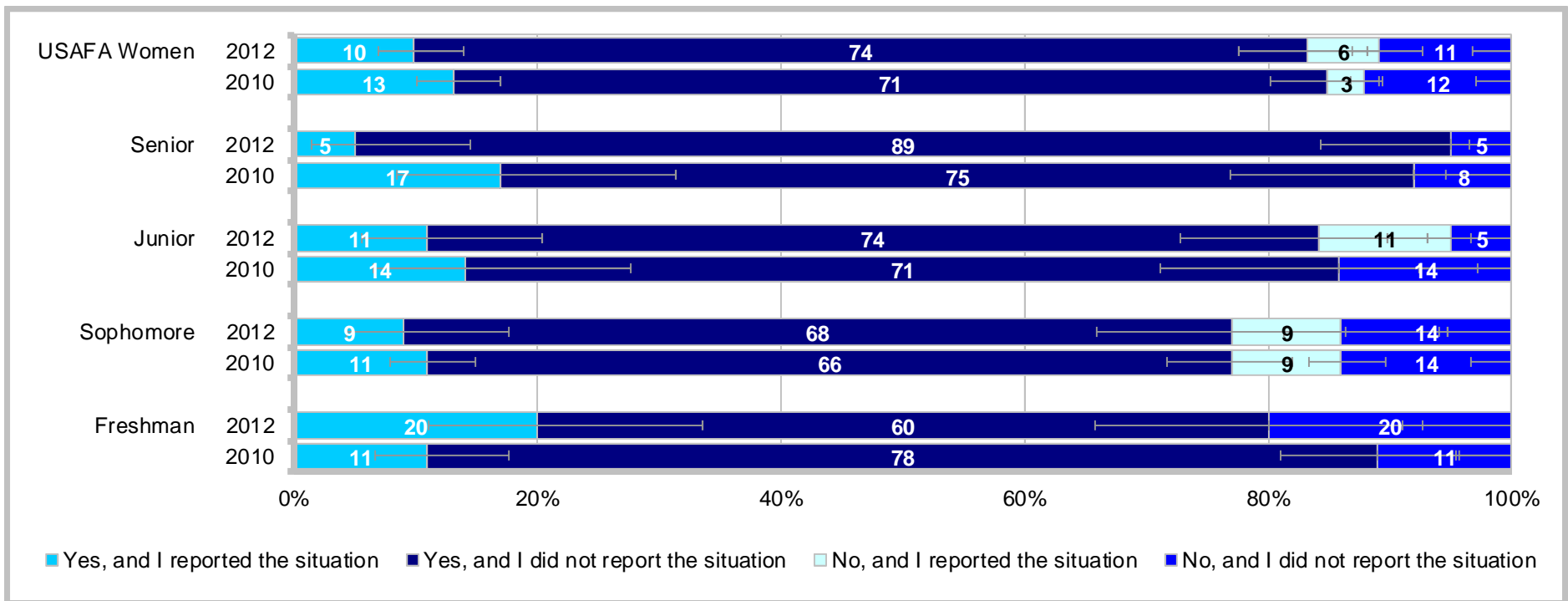
Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Took care of it myself	2012	66	78	73	47↓	62↓
	2010	69	64	58	69	81
Did not want anyone to know	2012	63	61	53↓	65	75↑
	2010	60	64	75	59	50
Did not want people gossiping	2012	62	50↓	60	71	75
	2010	67	82	67	59	69
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	59	50	80	47↓	62
	2010	67	64	67	66	75
Felt shame/embarrassment	2012	59	61	33↓	71↑	75↑
	2010	51	64	58	48	44
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	56	56	47	65	50
	2010	56	64	50	62	50
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2012	46↑	50↑	47	35	50↑
	2010	30	27	33	38	19
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±6-7%	±13-17%	±13-16%	±6-13%	±9-16%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



Would Make the Same Decision About Reporting or Not Reporting if Could Do It Over

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported or Did Not Report to a Military Authority



- Of the 11.2% of women who experienced USC, 10% indicated they *reported the situation and would make the same decision again*; 74% indicated they *did not report the situation and would make the same decision again*; 6% indicated they *reported but would not make the same decision again*; and 11% indicated they *did not report the situation but would not make the same decision again*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Freshmen indicating *did not report the situation and would make the same decision again* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *did not report the situation and would make the same decision* led by seniors

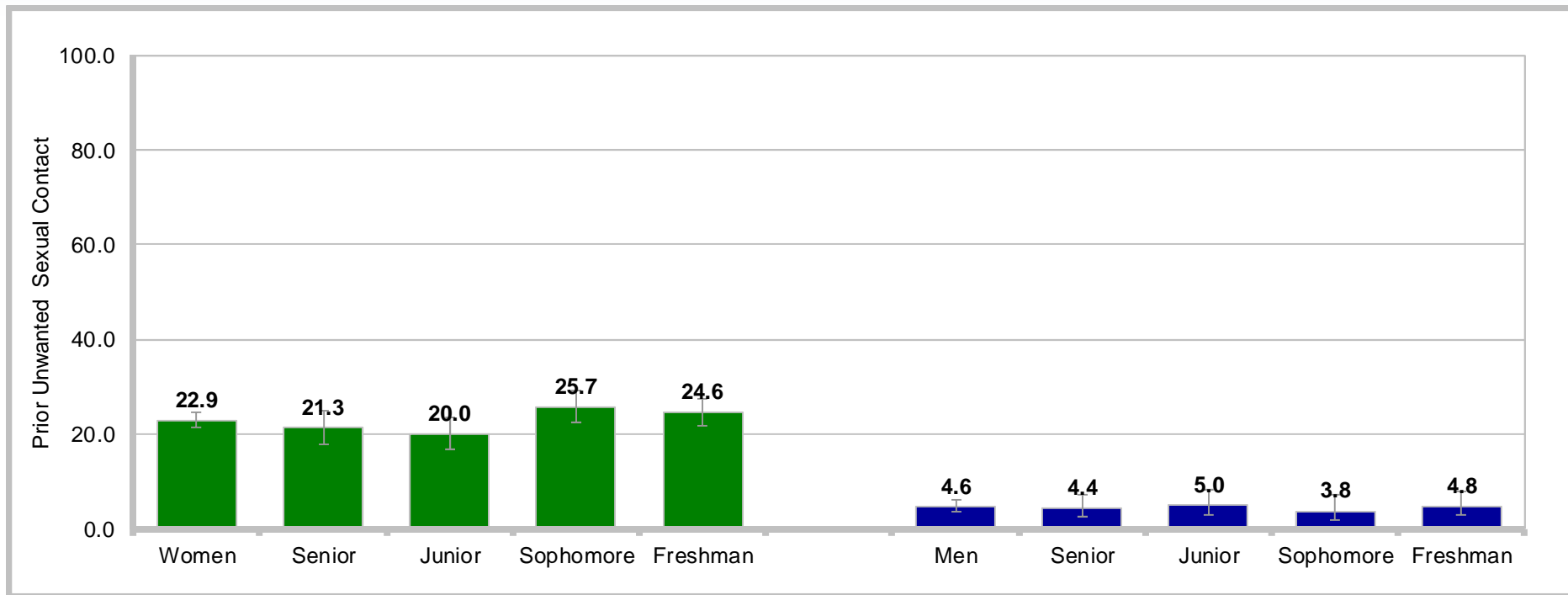


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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Prior to Entering the Academy Percent of All Students



- 22.9% of women and 4.6% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



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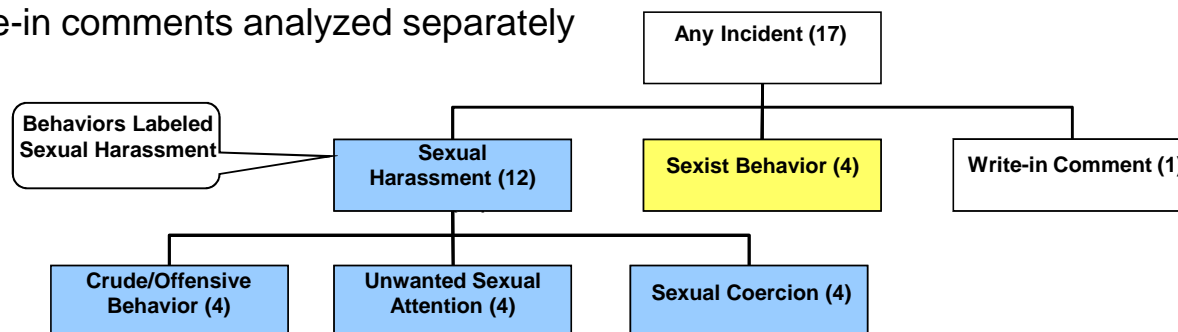
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Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors: Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of sexual harassment and sexist behavior:**

- DoD defines sexual harassment as “a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:
 - Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career, or
 - Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person, or
 - Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment” (Department of Defense, 1995).
- The core measure of unwanted gender-related behaviors on the 2012 SAGR consists of 17 items
 - Sexual harassment measure has 12 items in a three-factor structure and a single “labeling” item
 - Crude/Offensive Behavior – four items regarding offensive or embarrassing verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature
 - Unwanted Sexual Attention – four items regarding unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship
 - Sexual Coercion – four items regarding classic *quid pro quo* instances of special treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation
 - One “labeling” item that asks if the student considers any of the selected behaviors to be sexual harassment
 - Sexist behavior measure has four items that include verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, and/or condescending attitudes based on gender of student
 - Write-in comments analyzed separately



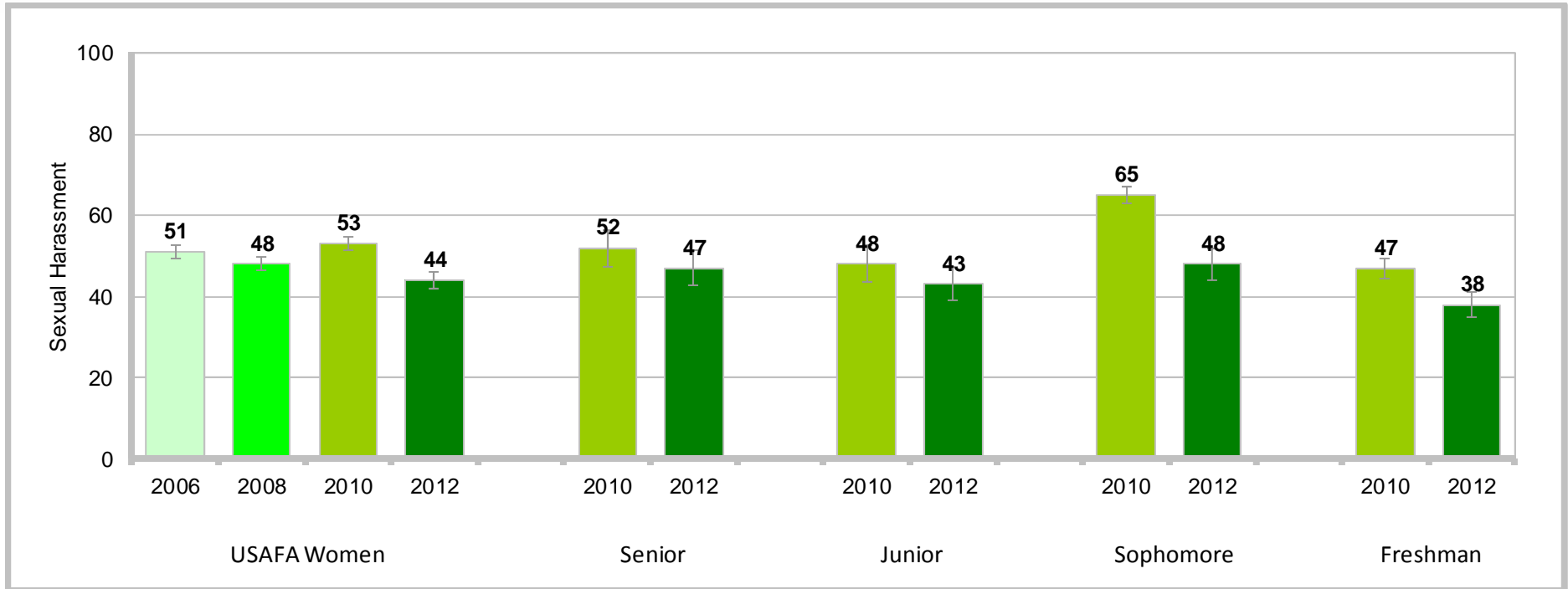


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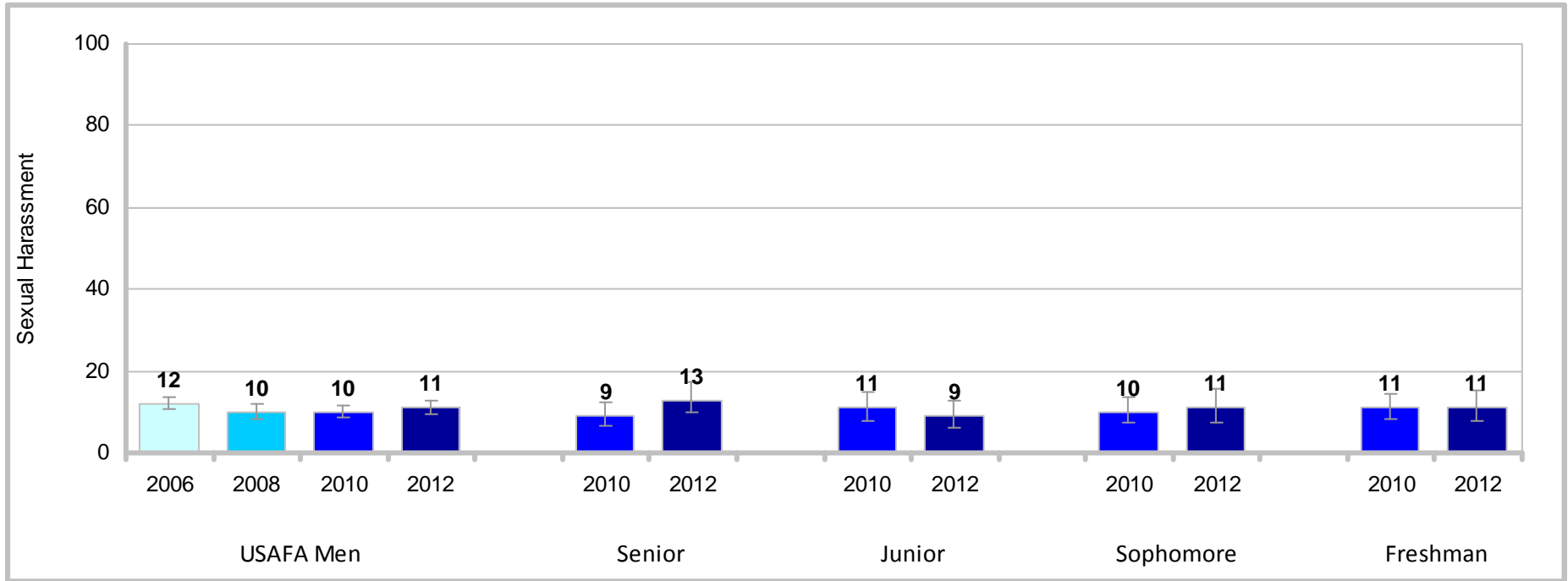
Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 44% of women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008, 2006
 - Sophomores and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 11% of men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- No differences by survey year or class year

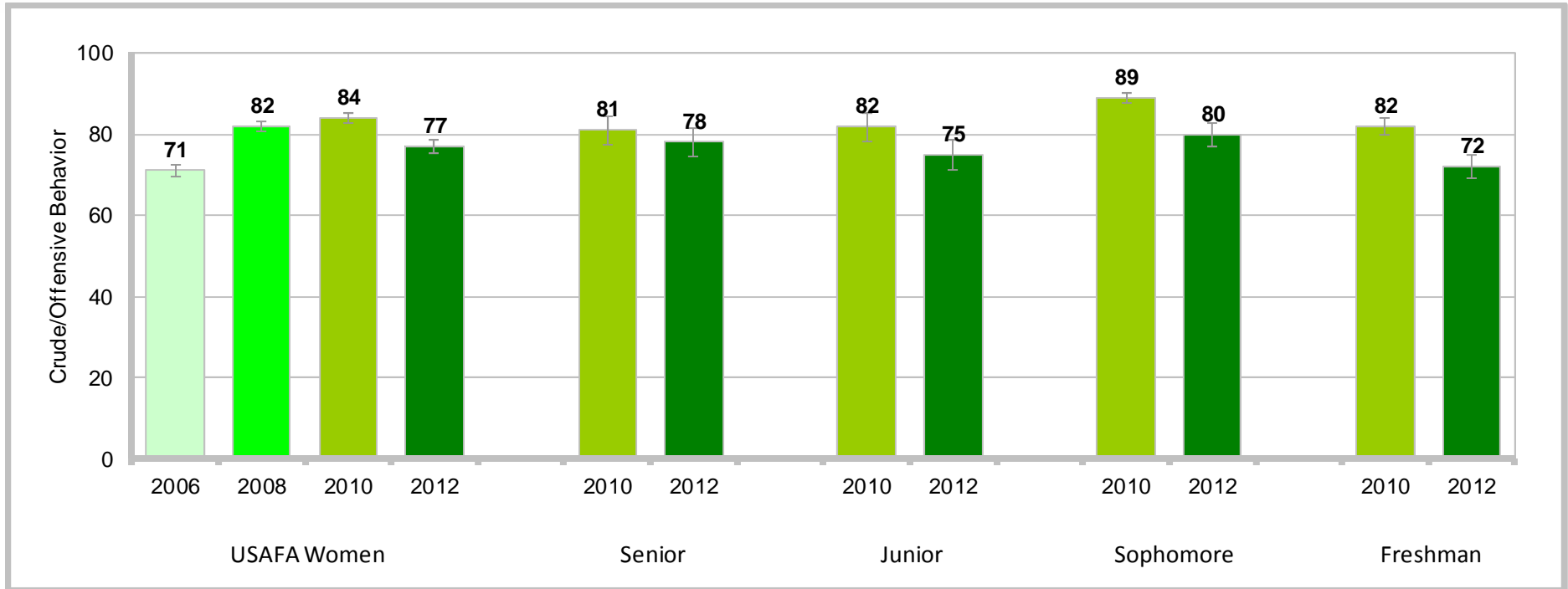


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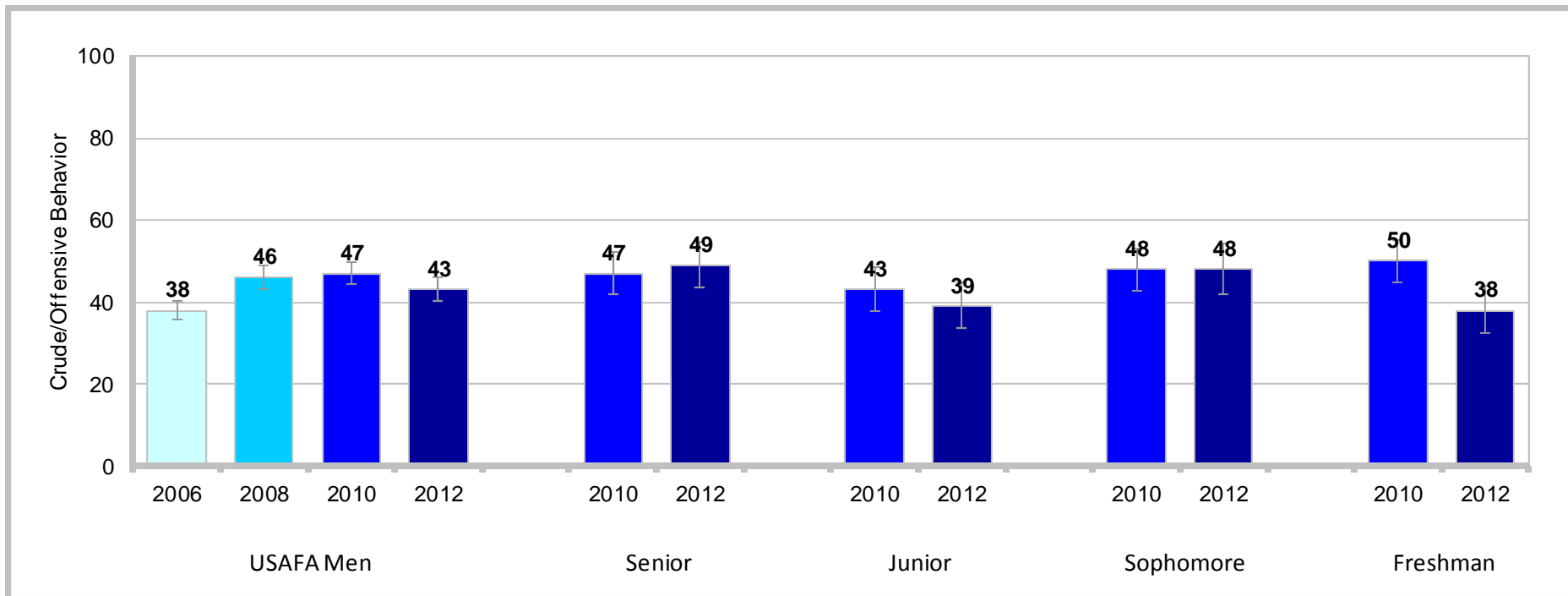
Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Women



- **77% of women indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008; higher than 2006**
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- **Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by freshmen**



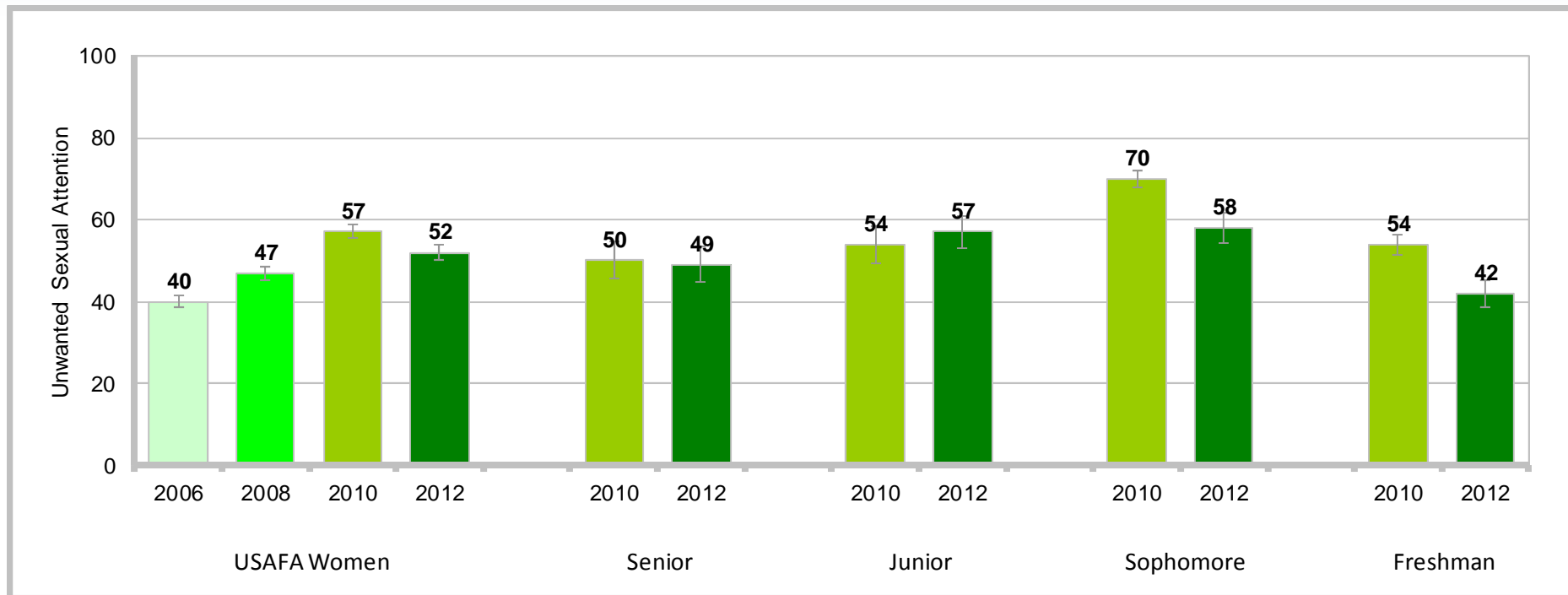
Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 43% of men indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010; higher than 2006
 - Freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



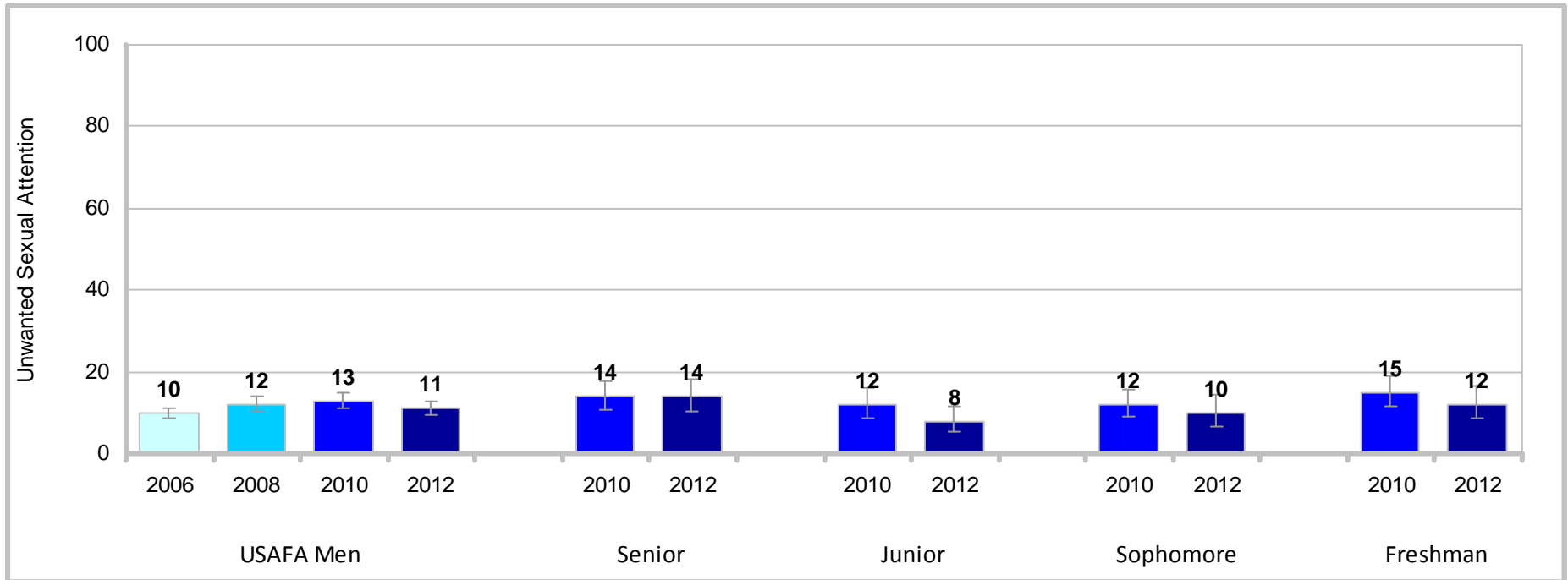
Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 52% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010; higher than 2008, 2006
 - Sophomores and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by juniors and sophomores; lower response led by freshmen



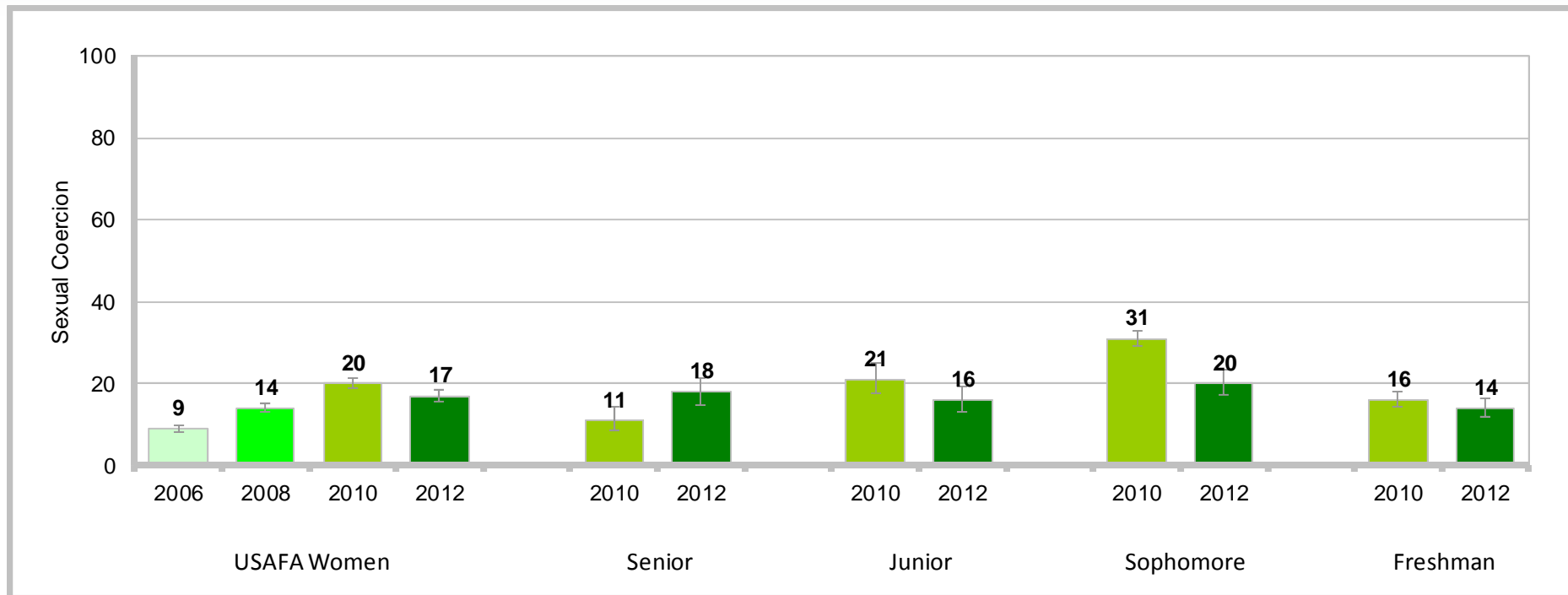
Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 11% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



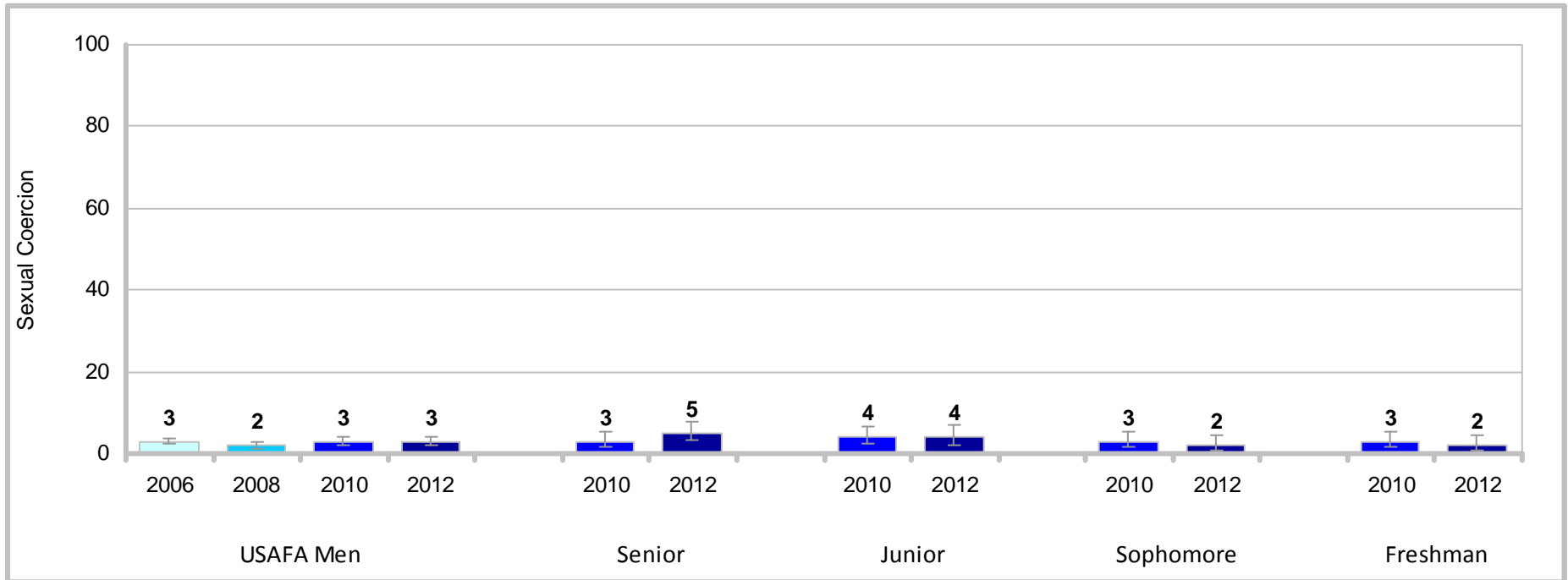
Sexual Coercion Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 17% of women indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010; higher than 2008, 2006
 - Juniors and sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas seniors higher
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Sexual Coercion Incident Rate Percent of Men



- **3% of men indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – no differences**
- **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**

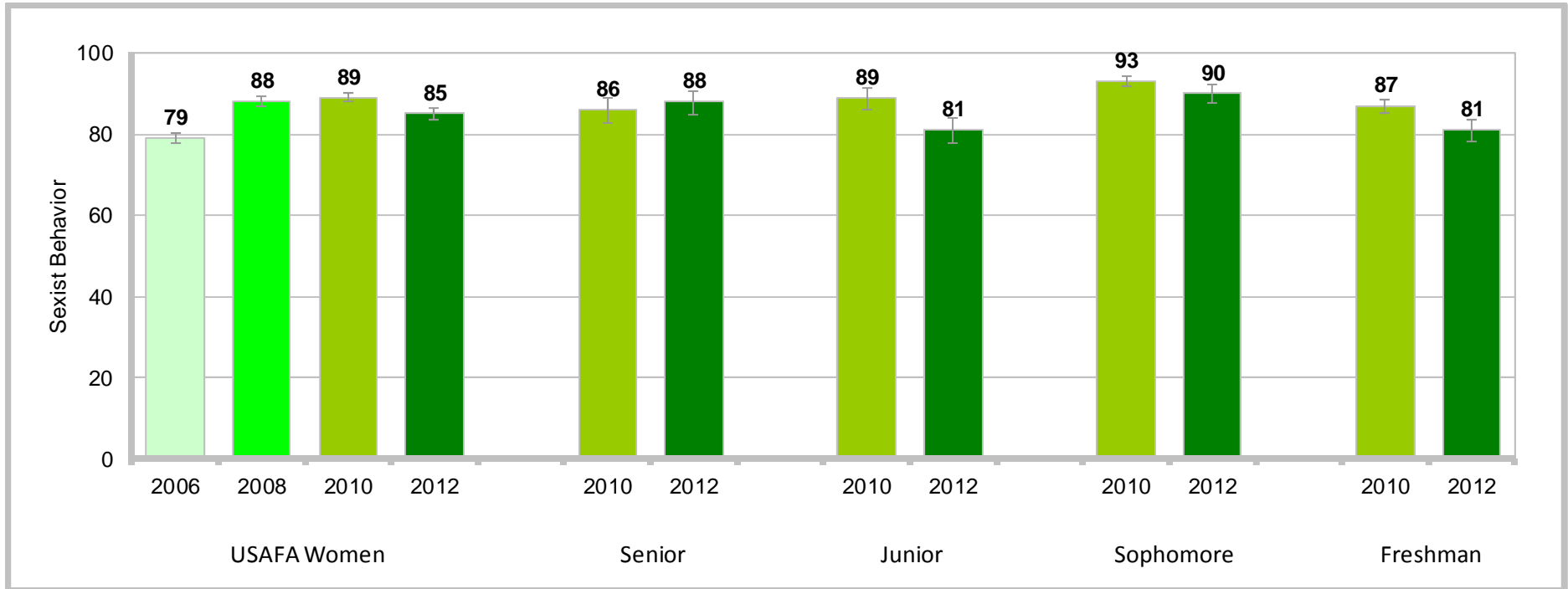


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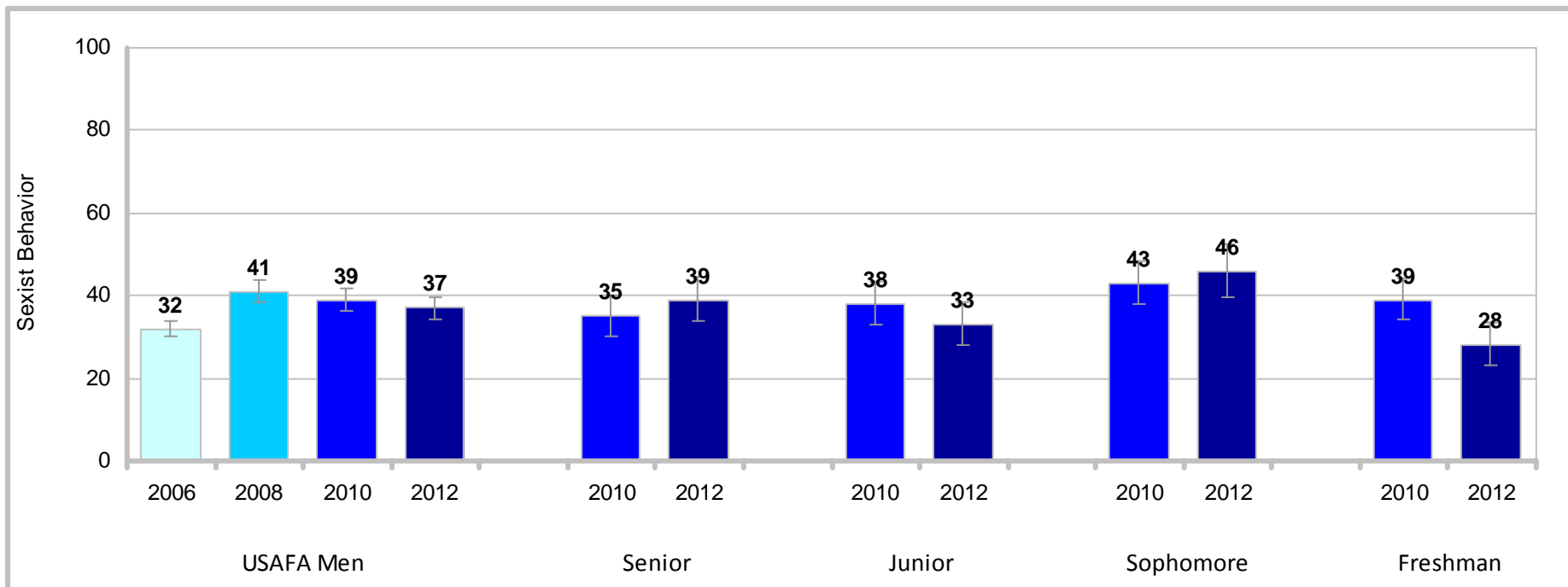
Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 85% of women indicated experiencing *sexist behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008; higher than 2006
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by juniors and freshmen



Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 37% of men indicated experiencing *sexist behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008; higher than 2006
 - Freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by freshmen



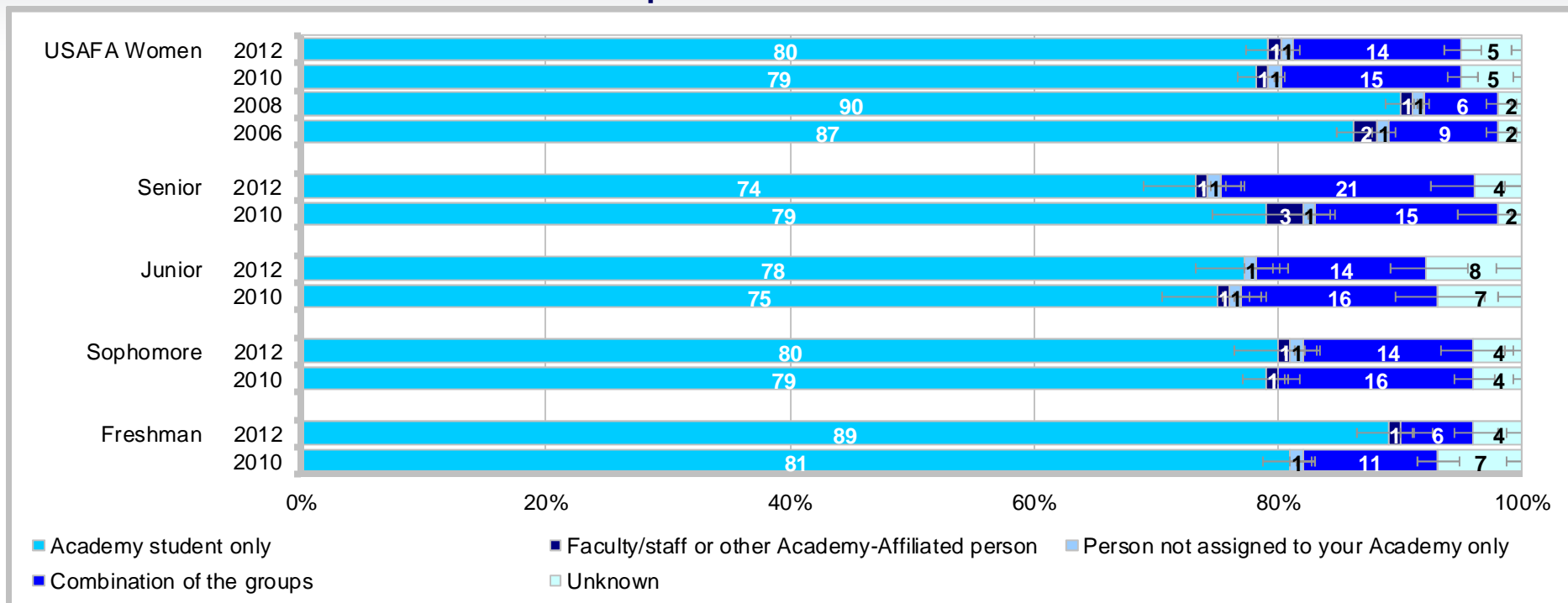
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Combinations of Offender Affiliations

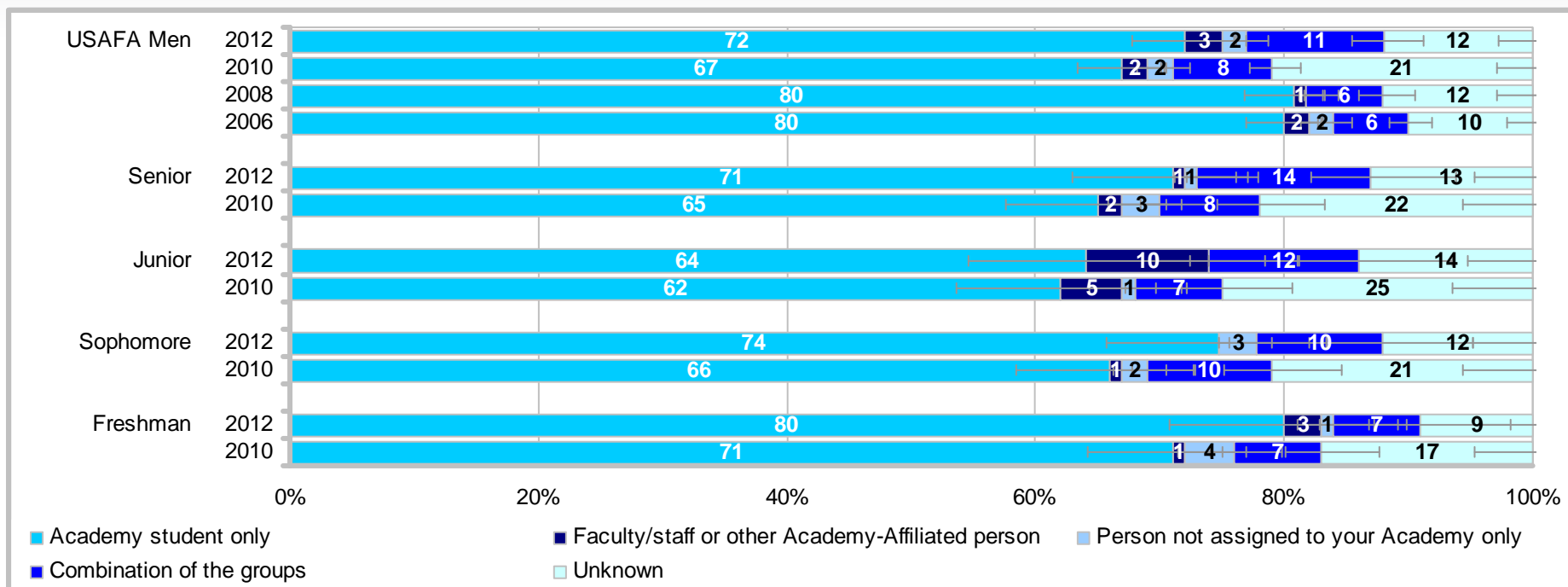
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 89% of women indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 80% indicated the offender was an *Academy student only*; 1% indicated *faculty/staff*; 1% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 14% indicated *combination of groups*; and 5% indicated *unknown*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – *Academy student only* lower than 2008, 2006; *combination of groups* higher than 2008, 2006; *unknown* higher than 2008, 2006
 - Freshmen indicating *Academy student only* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors indicating *faculty/staff* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors indicating *combinations of groups* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; freshmen indicating *unknown* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *Academy student only* led by freshmen; *combination of groups* led by seniors; *unknown* led by juniors



Combinations of Offender Affiliations Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 51% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 72% indicated the offender was *Academy student only*; 3% indicated *faculty/staff*; 2% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 11% indicated *combination of groups*; and 12% indicated *unknown*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – *Academy student only* lower than 2008, 2006; *faculty/staff* higher than 2008; *person not assigned to the Academy* higher than 2008; *combination of groups* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *unknown* lower than 2010
 - All class years indicating *unknown* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *faculty/staff* led by juniors

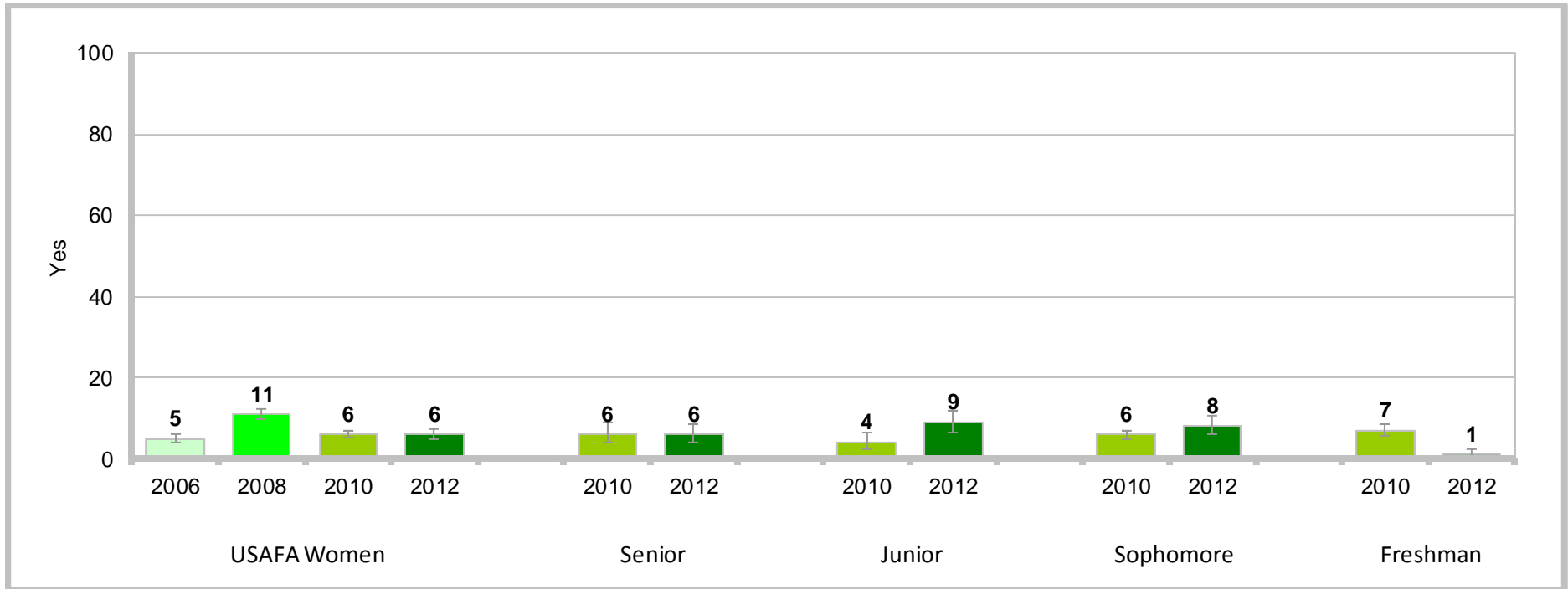


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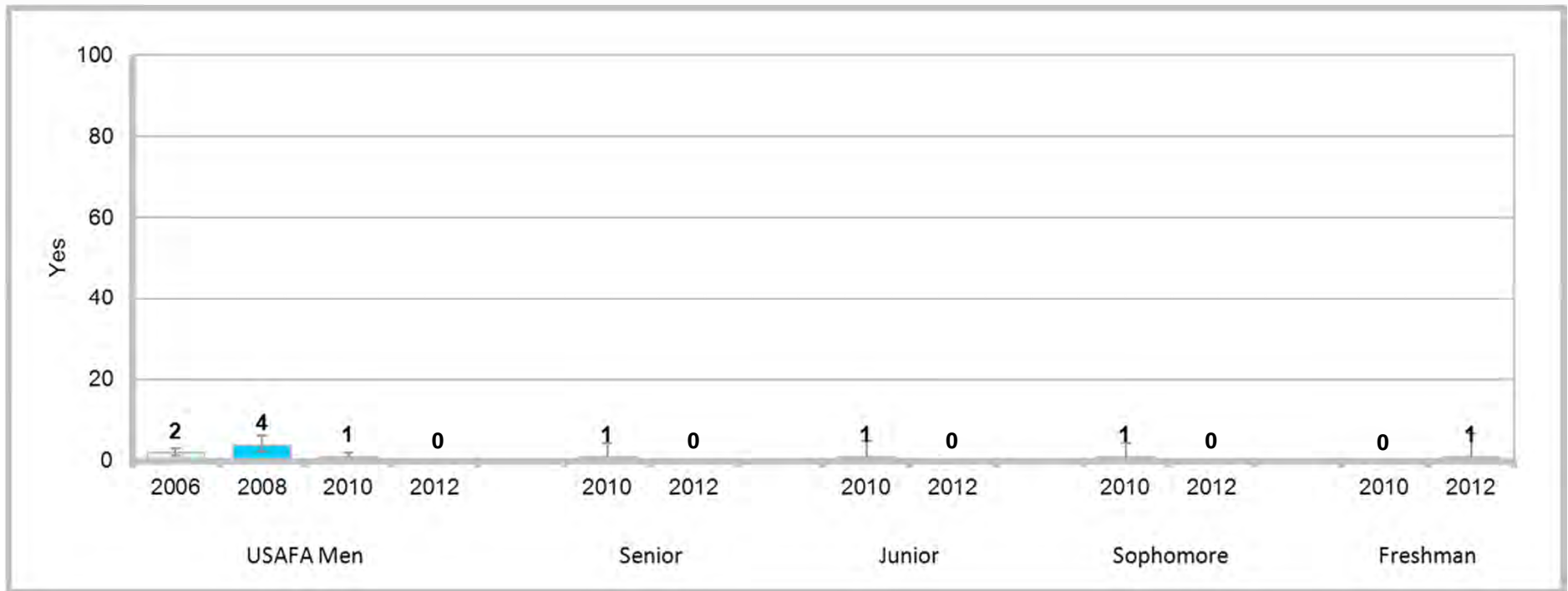
Discuss/Report This Situation to an Authority or Organization Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 89% of women indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 6% indicated they *reported the situation to an authority or organization*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008
 - Juniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



Discuss/Report This Situation to an Authority or Organization Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 51% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 0% indicated they *reported the situation to an authority or organization*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008, 2006
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



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Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Reported It

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The situation was corrected	2012	53	50↑	55	58	NR
	2010	48	14	NR	50	62
My situation was/is being investigated	2012	38↑	25	18	58↑	NR
	2010	18	NR	NR	25	31
I was kept informed of what actions were being taken	2012	26	NR	18	50↑	NR
	2010	29	29	NR	25	38
I was encouraged to “tough it out”	2012	29	25↓	18	33↓	NR
	2010	38	57	NR	50	23
My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2012	18	25	18	8	NR
	2010	11	14	NR	8	15
Action was taken against me	2012	3↓	0	0	0↓	NR
	2010	8	NR	NR	8	15
I was ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation	2012	26	12↓	9	42↑	NR
	2010	22	43	NR	25	15
Some other action was taken	2012	26	12↓	27	17	NR
	2010	30	43	NR	25	31
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±4-10%	±0-21%	±0-16%	±0-16%	±9-11%

- **Results for men not reportable**

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



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Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Gender-Related Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	81	71↓	84	83	86
	2010	83	82	79	85	86
Took care of the problem myself	2012	70↓	70↓	74	70	69
	2010	73	82	78	68	69
Did not want people gossiping about me	2012	35	36	35	33↓	35
	2010	36	31	35	42	32
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2012	28	31	29	26	27
	2010	28	26	28	30	28
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	24	28	19	24↓	27↑
	2010	25	27	21	33	20
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2-3%	±5-6%	±4-5%	±2-5%	±3-4%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Gender-Related Situation

Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	84↑	83	80	86	92↑
	2010	78	80	70	79	81
Took care of the problem myself	2012	63	68	51	67	63
	2010	61	63	62	60	61
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2012	22	24	22	20	21
	2010	19	15	17	20	23
Did not want people gossiping about me	2012	13	5	14	13	23↑
	2010	10	7	9	11	10
Did not think anything would be done	2012	11	7	19	5↓	18
	2010	9	4	10	12	9
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2012	11	9	12	10	15
	2010	7	5	8	6	10
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±3-5%	±5-9%	±6-10%	±6-10%	±6-11%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



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Stalking Incident Rate

- **Definition and measure 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 (two or more occasions of such conduct), and cause unreasonable fear of physical injury. Note that this definition does not limit stalking to association with sexual harassment or sexual assault.
- The measure of stalking on the 2012 SAGR is consistent with the definition in Article 120a of the UCMJ. Students were asked (Q9) whether they had experienced any stalking behaviors (e.g., followed or spied on them in public areas; spied on them in private areas; showed up at places where they were even though he/she had no reason to be there; left unwanted items for them to find; stood outside or hung around their dorm room or classroom even though he/she had no reason to be there; and vandalized or tampered with their belongings) by someone assigned to their Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel, and whether they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience (Q11).



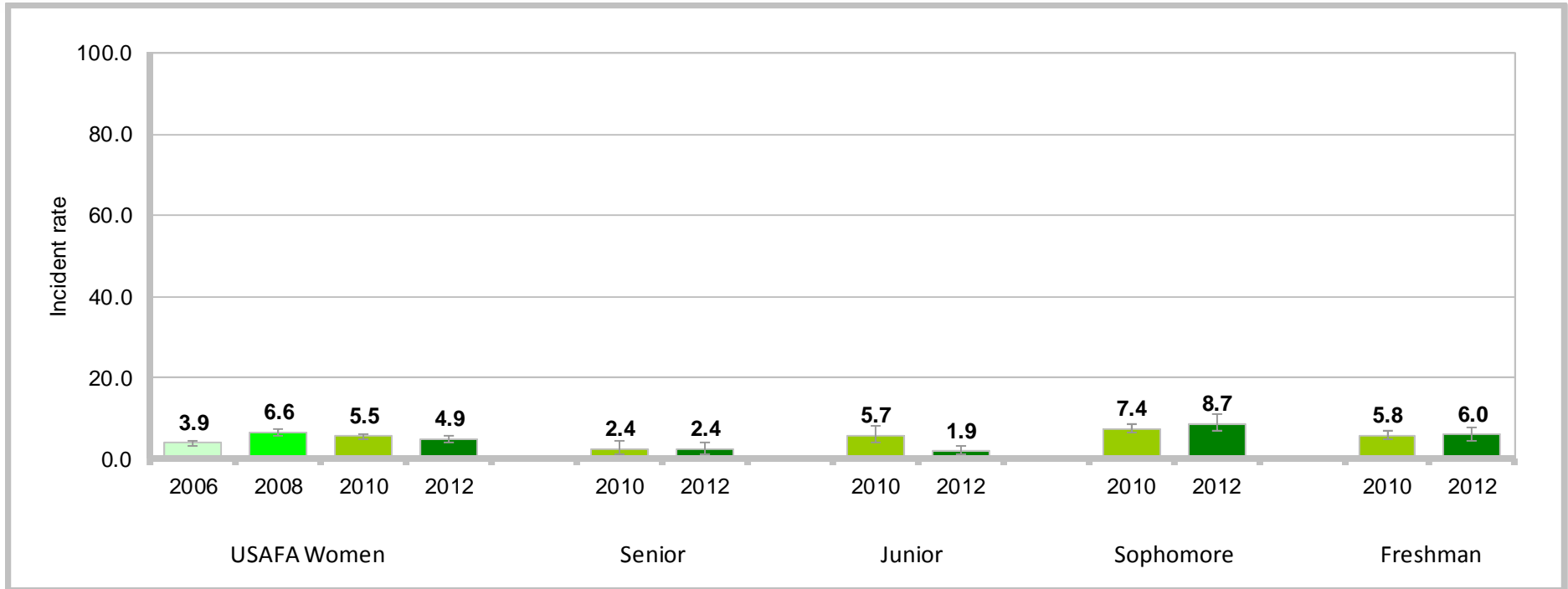
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Stalking Incident Rate

Percent of Women Who Experienced Stalking Behavior and Felt in Danger

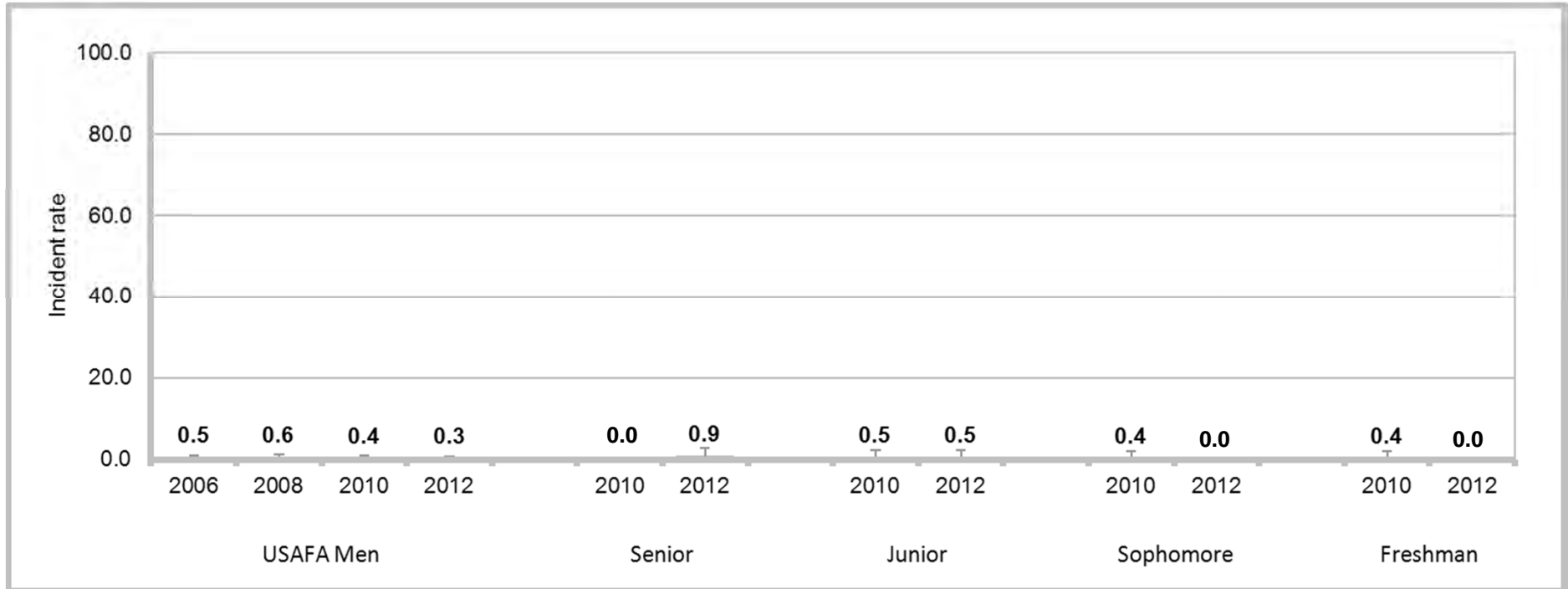


- 4.9% of women indicated experiencing *stalking behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008
 - Juniors in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by seniors and juniors



Stalking Incident Rate

Percent of Men Who Experienced Stalking Behavior and Felt in Danger



- **0.3% of men indicated experiencing *stalking behavior* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – no differences**
- **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**

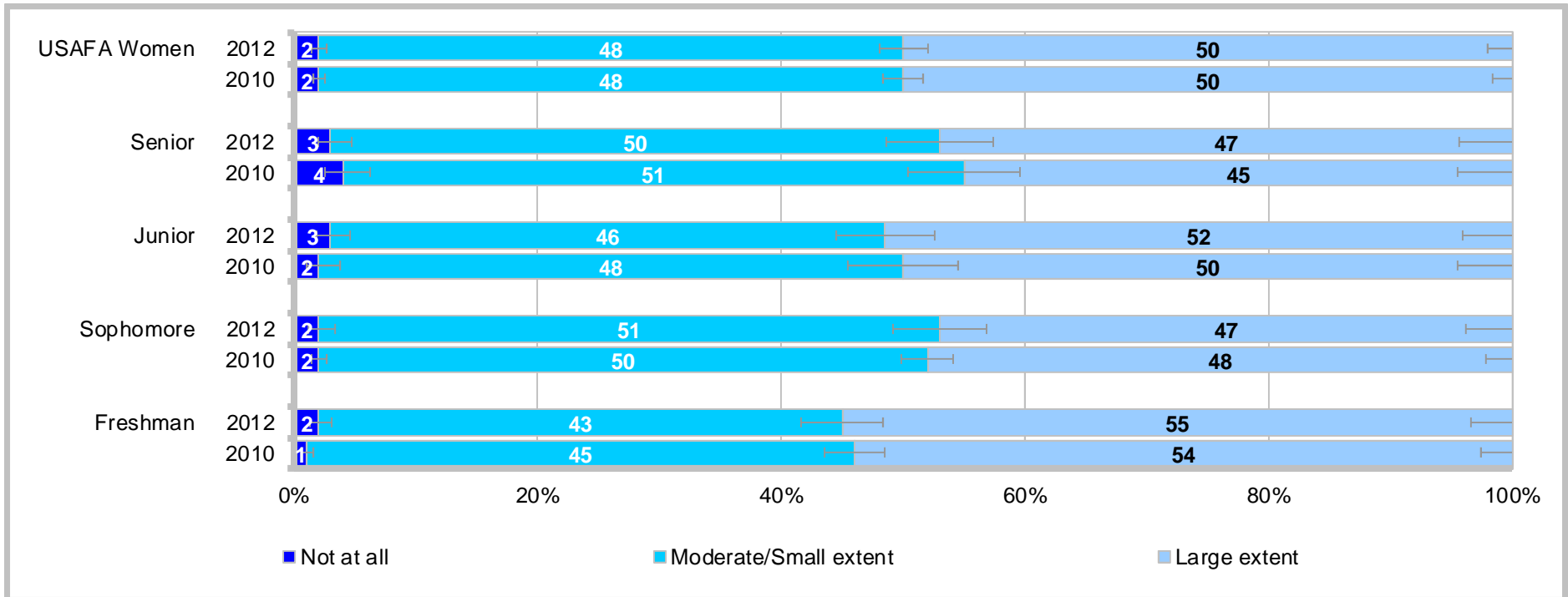


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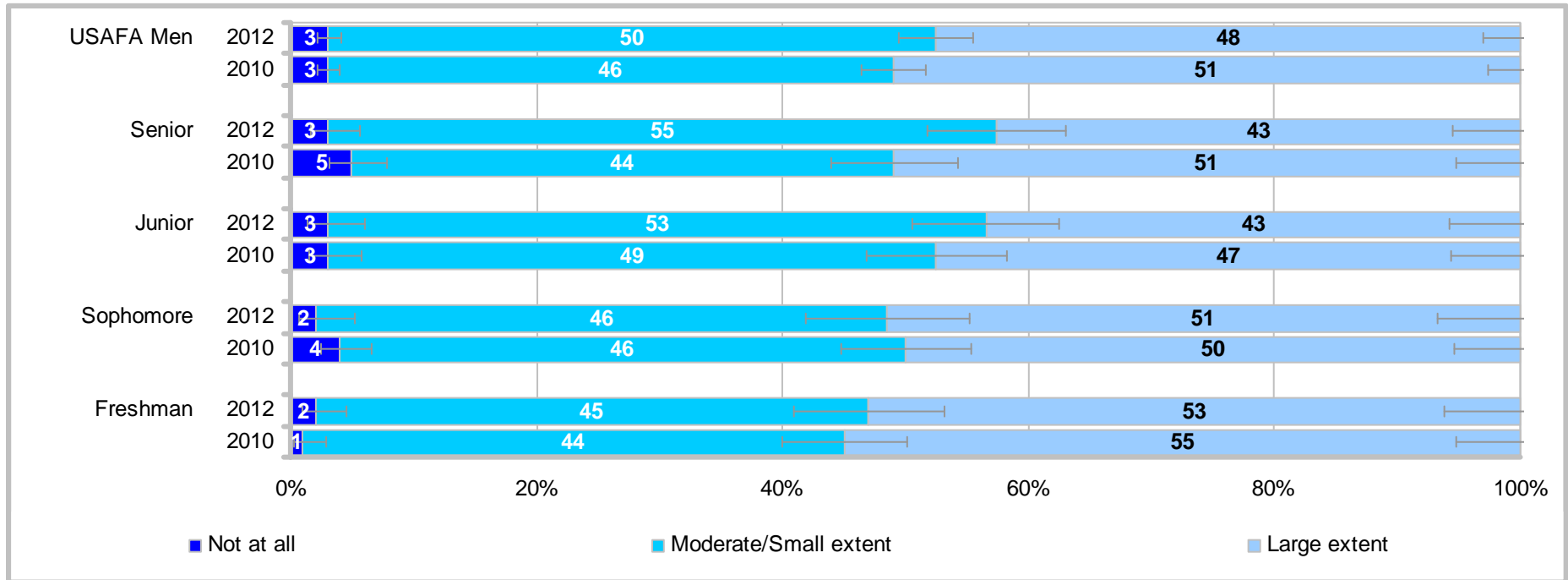
Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 98% of women indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 2% indicated stalking and sexual harassment *do not* lead to sexual assault
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen



Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 98% of men indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 3% indicated stalking and sexual harassment *do not* lead to sexual assault
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

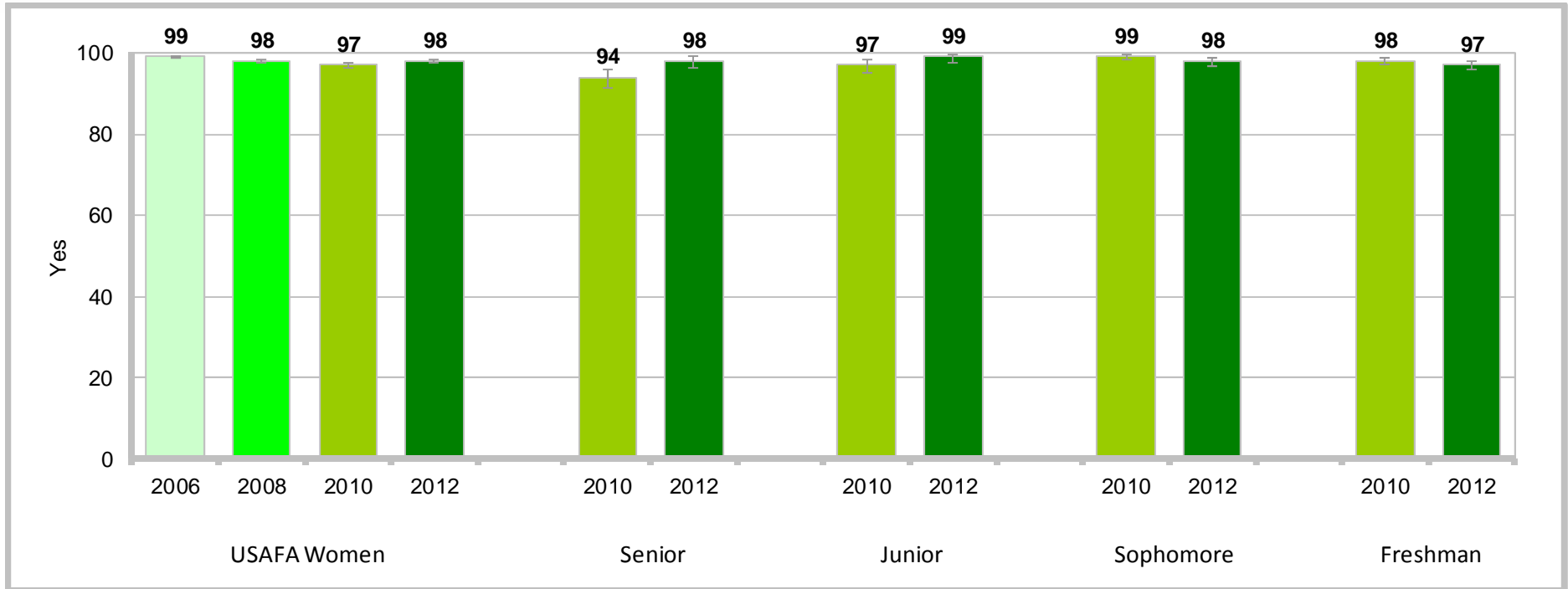


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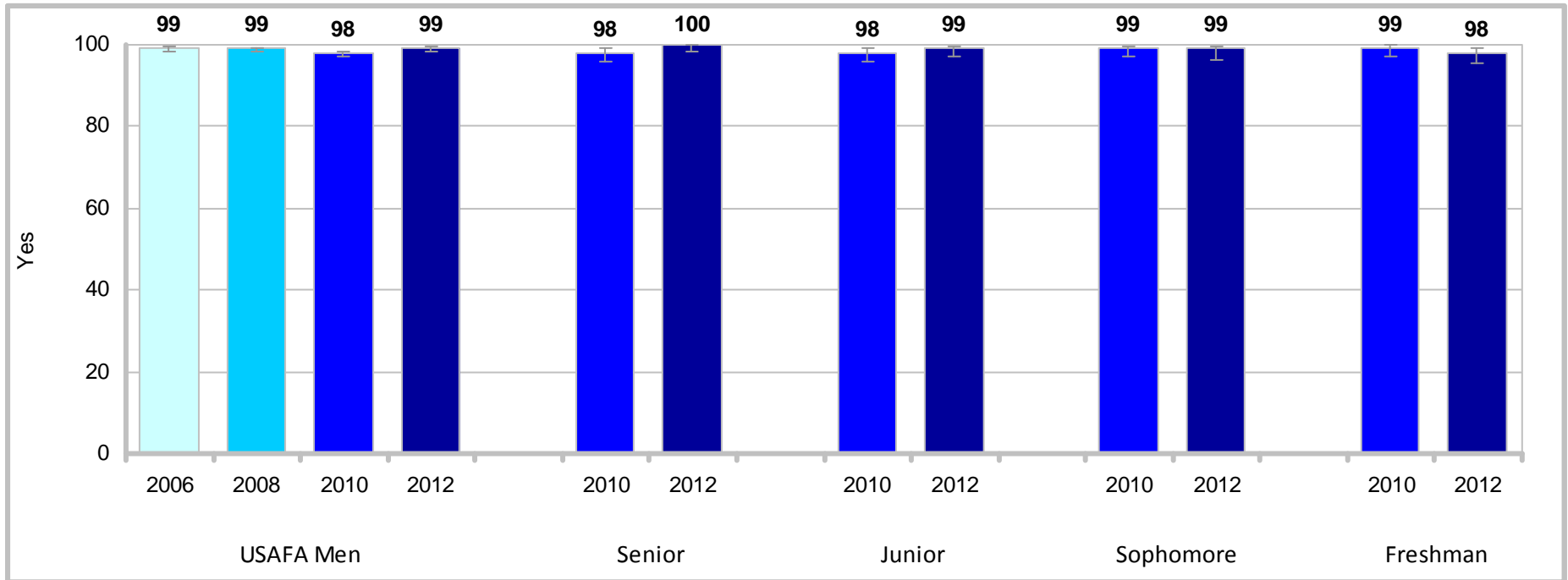
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 98% of women indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual assault* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors and juniors in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



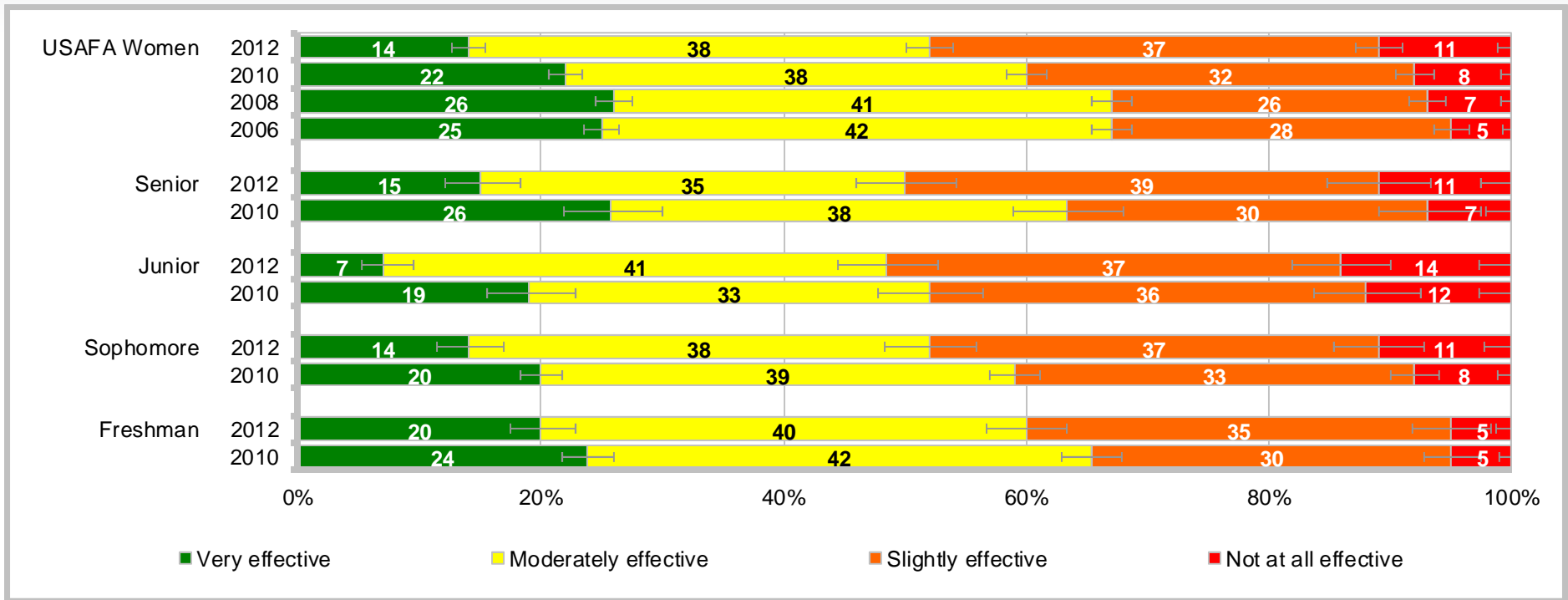
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 99% of men indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual assault* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors



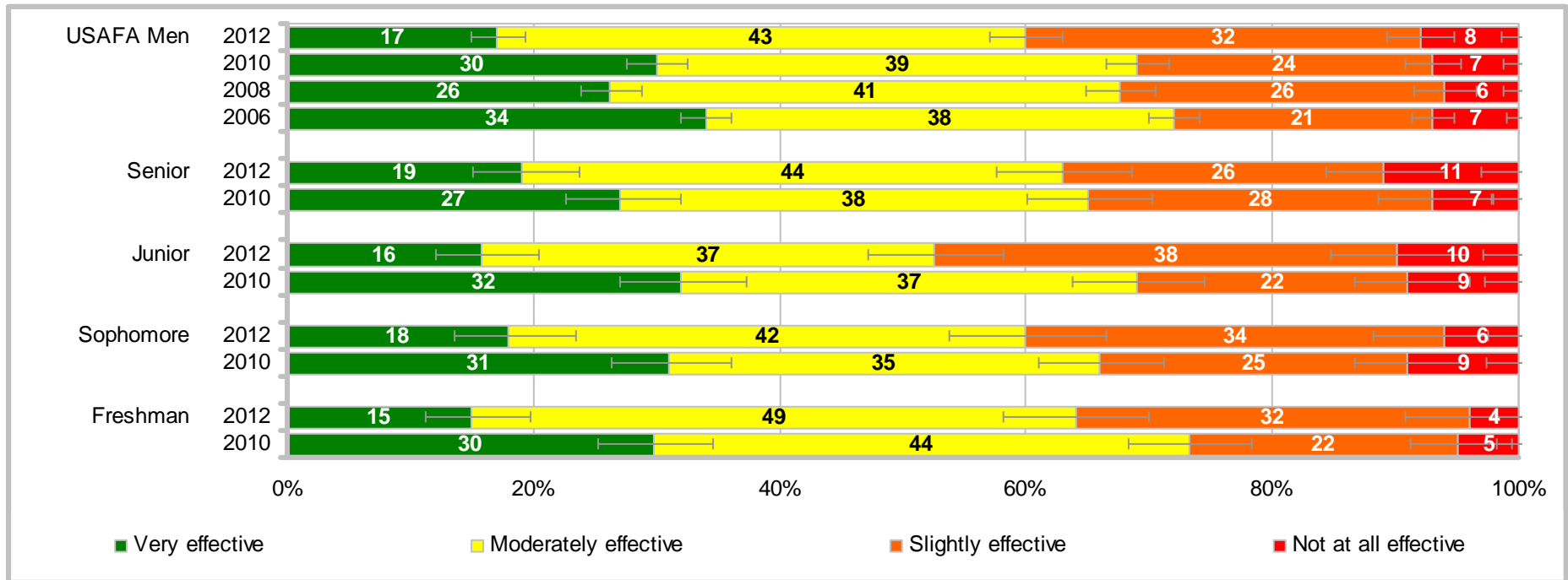
Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Assault



- 14% of women indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 38% indicated *moderately effective*; 37% indicated *slightly effective*; and 11% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *moderately effective* lower than 2008, 2006; *slightly effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *not at all effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006
 - All class years indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and sophomores indicating *not at all effective* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *very effective* led by freshmen; *not at all effective* led by juniors



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Assault



- 17% of men indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 43% indicated *moderately effective*; 32% indicated *slightly effective*; and 8% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *moderately effective* higher than 2010, 2006; *slightly effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006
 - All class years indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

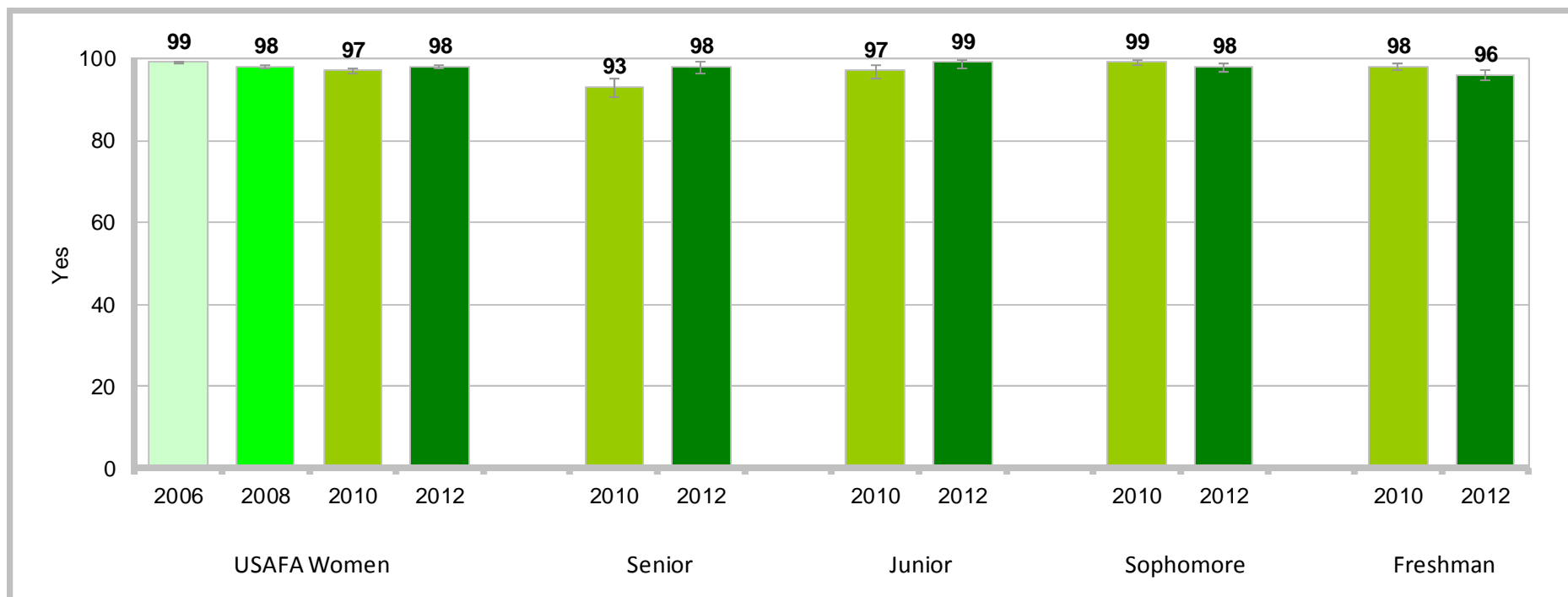


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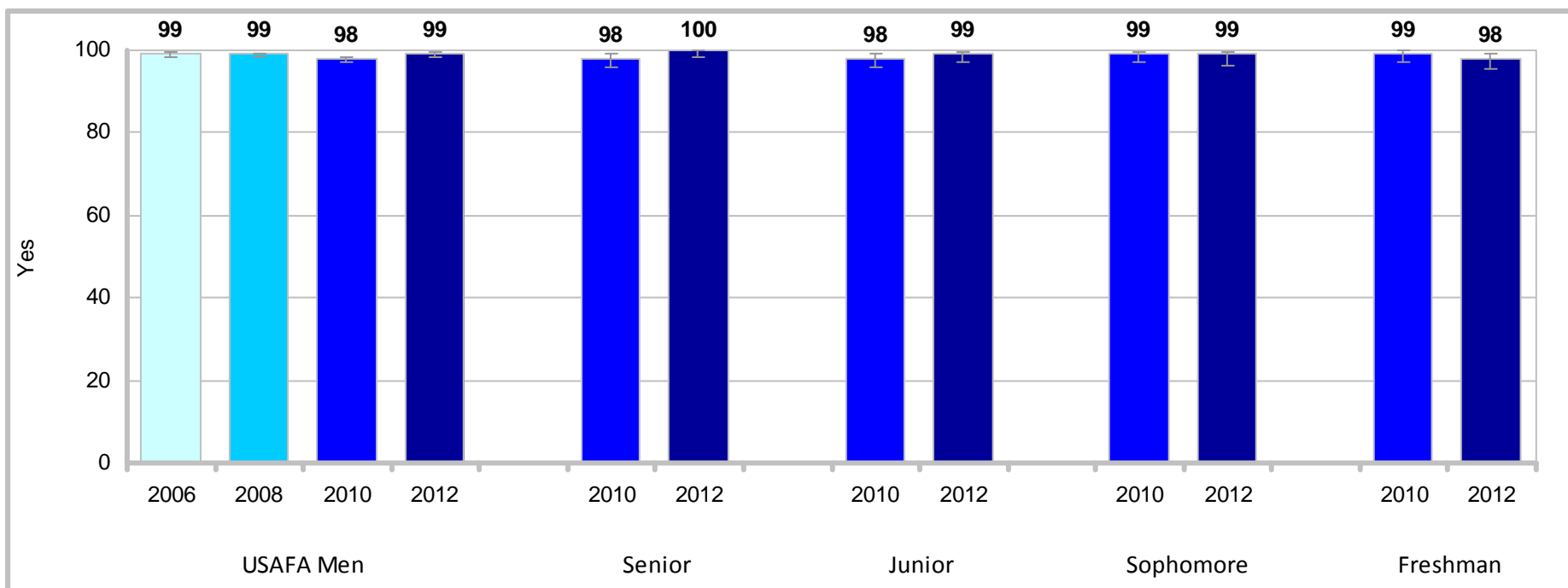
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment Percent of Women



- **98% of women indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual harassment* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – no differences**
 - **Seniors and juniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower**
- **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**



Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment Percent of Men

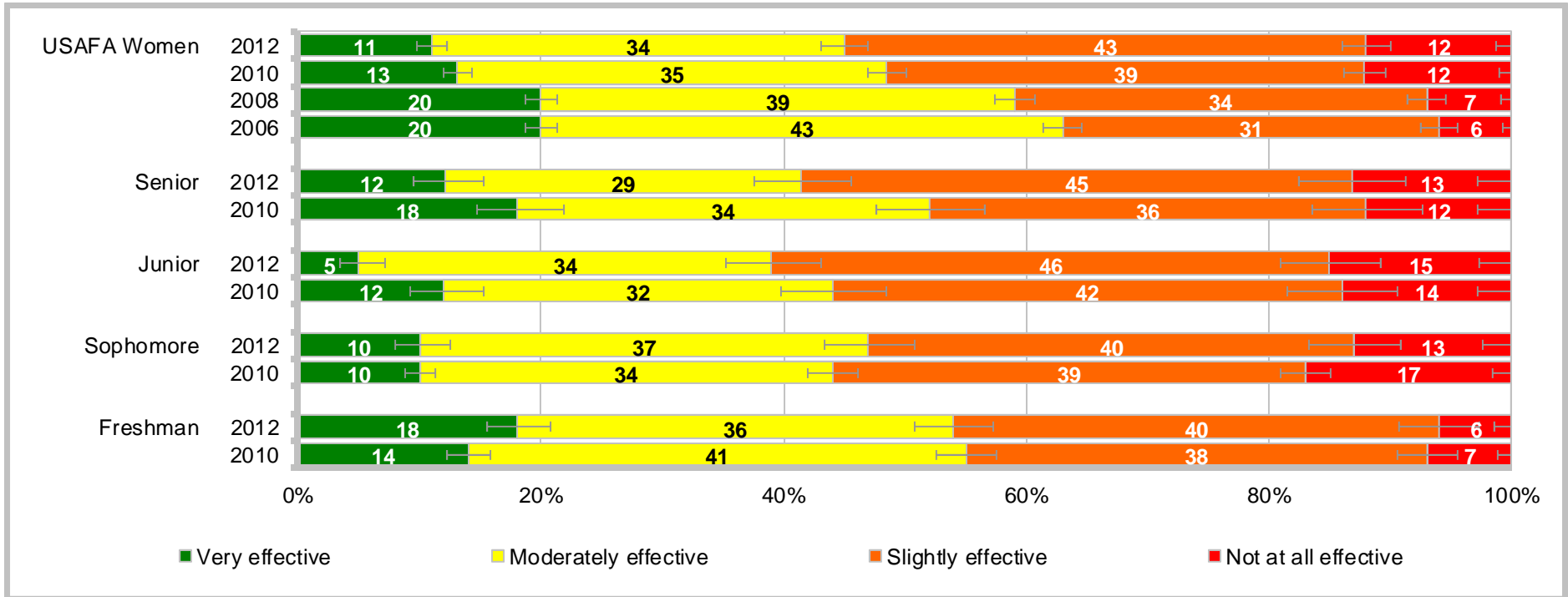


- 99% of men indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment

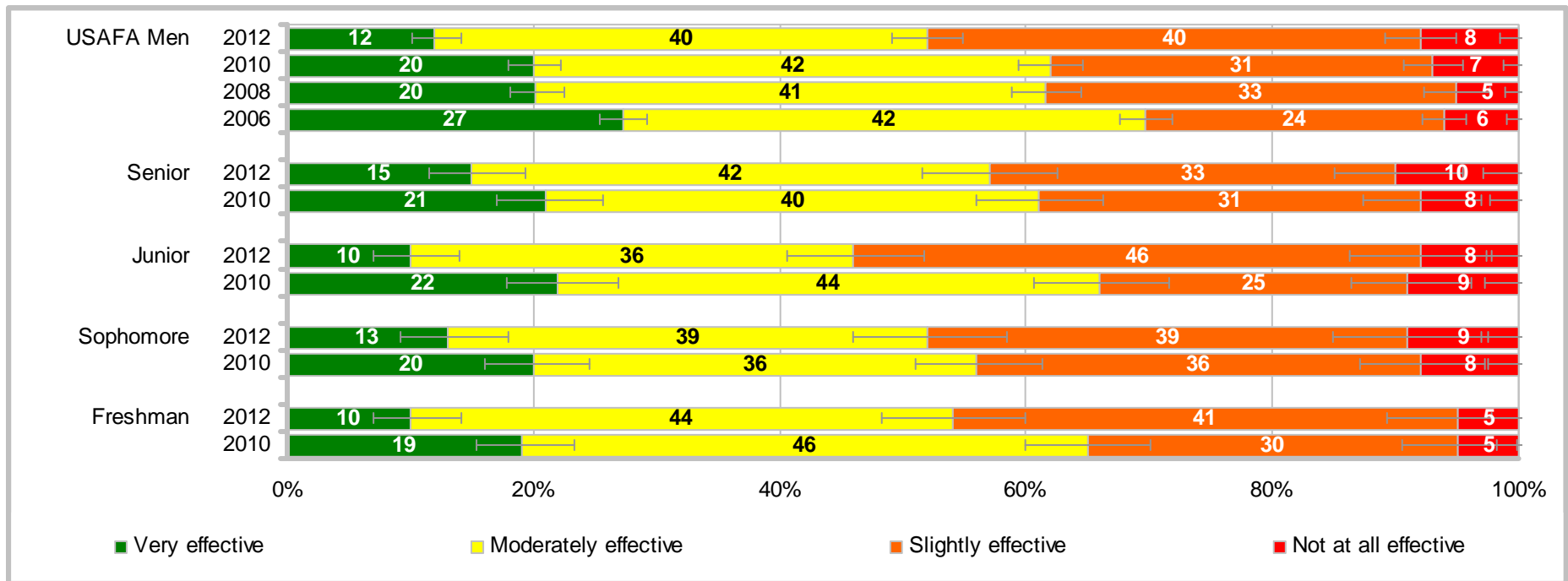


- 11% of women indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 34% indicated *moderately effective*; 43% indicated *slightly effective*; and 12% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *moderately effective* lower than 2008, 2006; *slightly effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *not at all effective* higher than 2008, 2006
 - Seniors and juniors indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; freshmen indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *very effective* led by freshmen



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment



- 12% of men indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 40% indicated *moderately effective*; 40% indicated *slightly effective*; and 8% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, 2008, 2006; *slightly effective* higher than 2010, 2008, 2006; *not at all effective* higher than 2008, 2006
 - All class years indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors and freshmen indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

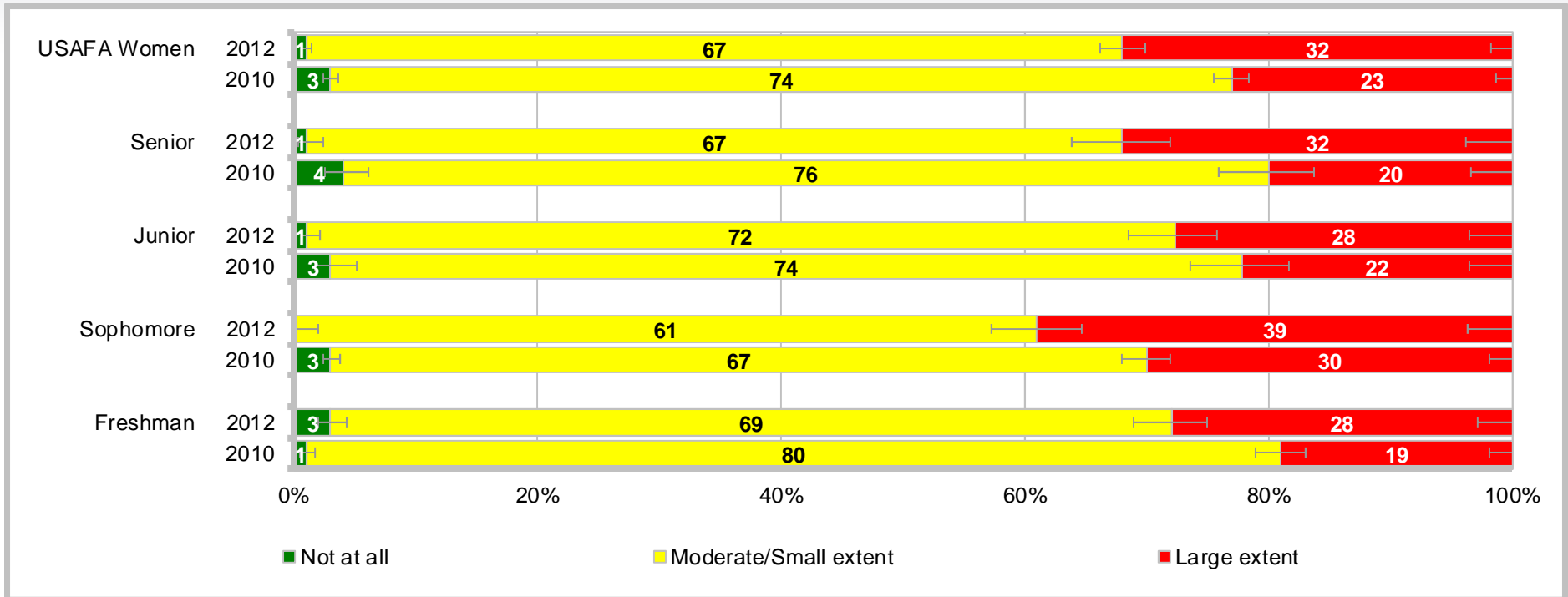


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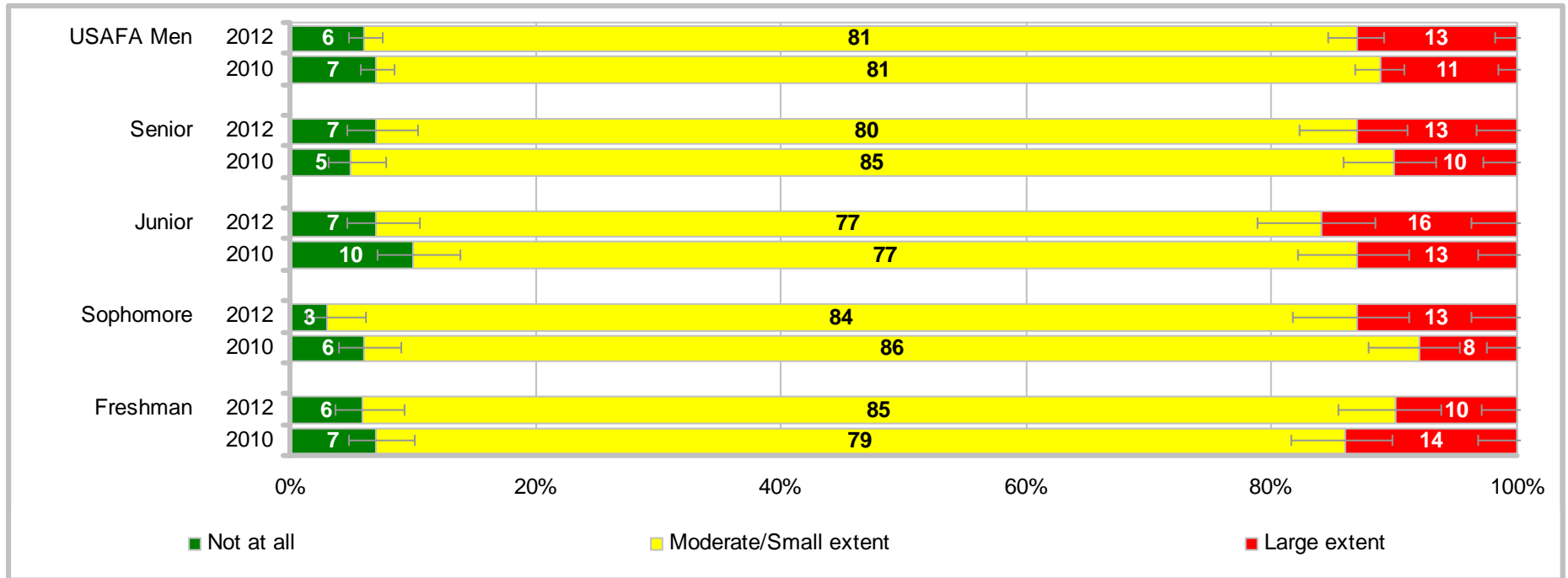
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Women



- 32% of women indicated to a *large extent* that incidents of sexual assault are not reported; 67% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 1% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *not at all* lower than 2010
 - All class years indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors, juniors, and sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by sophomores; *moderate/small extent* led by juniors; *not at all* led by freshmen



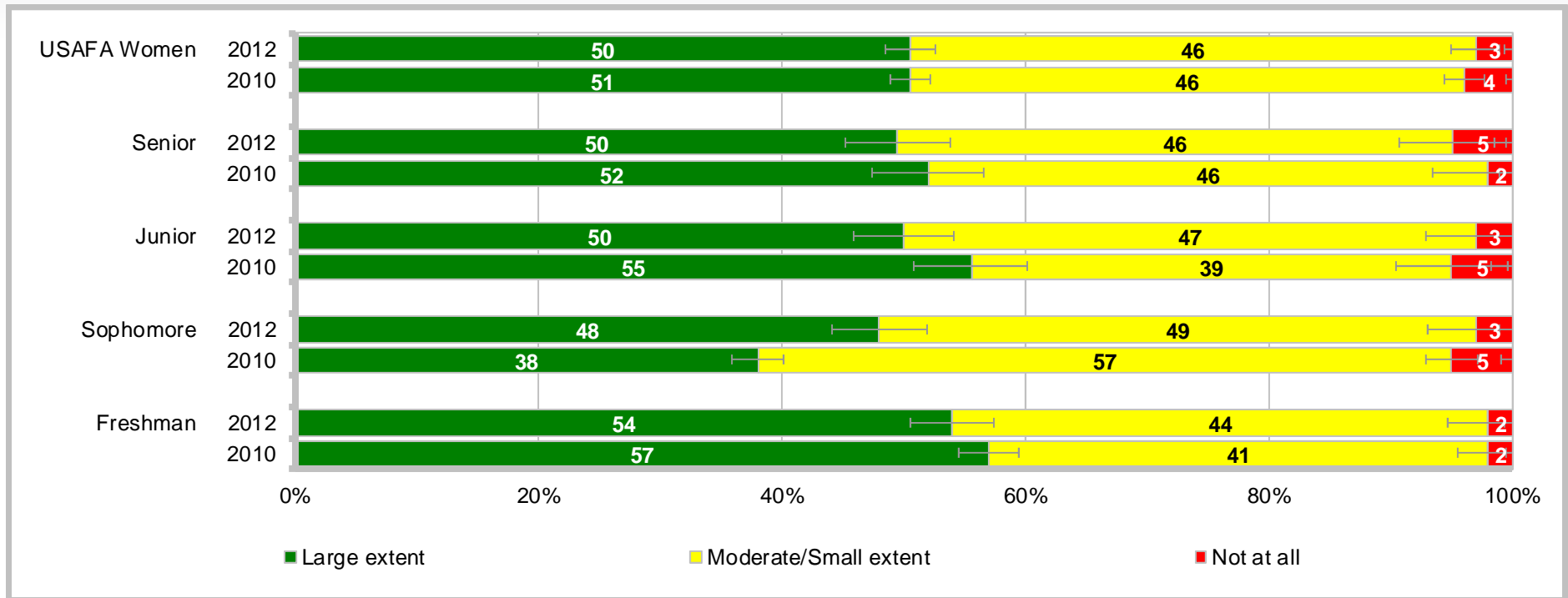
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Men



- 13% of men indicated to a *large extent* that incidents of sexual assault are not reported; 81% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 6% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Women

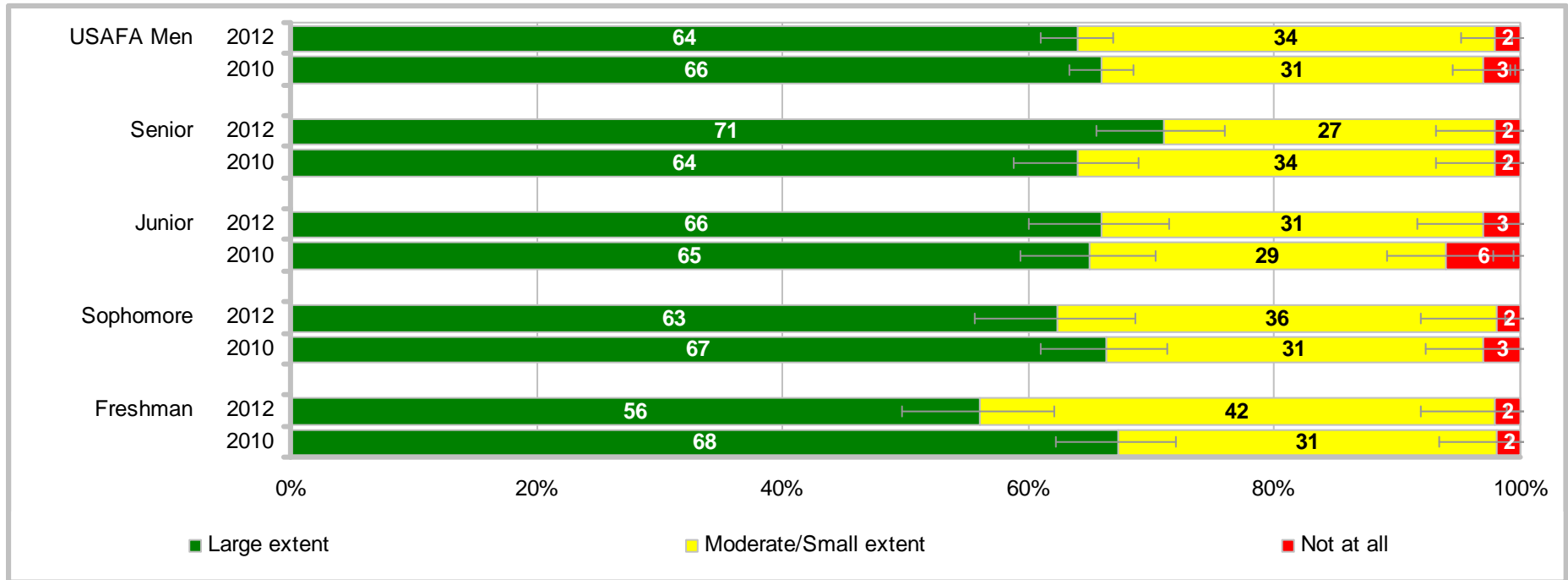


- 50% of women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to report a sexual assault; 46% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower; seniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower*
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

*Note that similar to sophomore women, 3% of junior women indicated *not at all* in 2012 and 5% in 2010. These percentages for junior women are not significantly different due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.



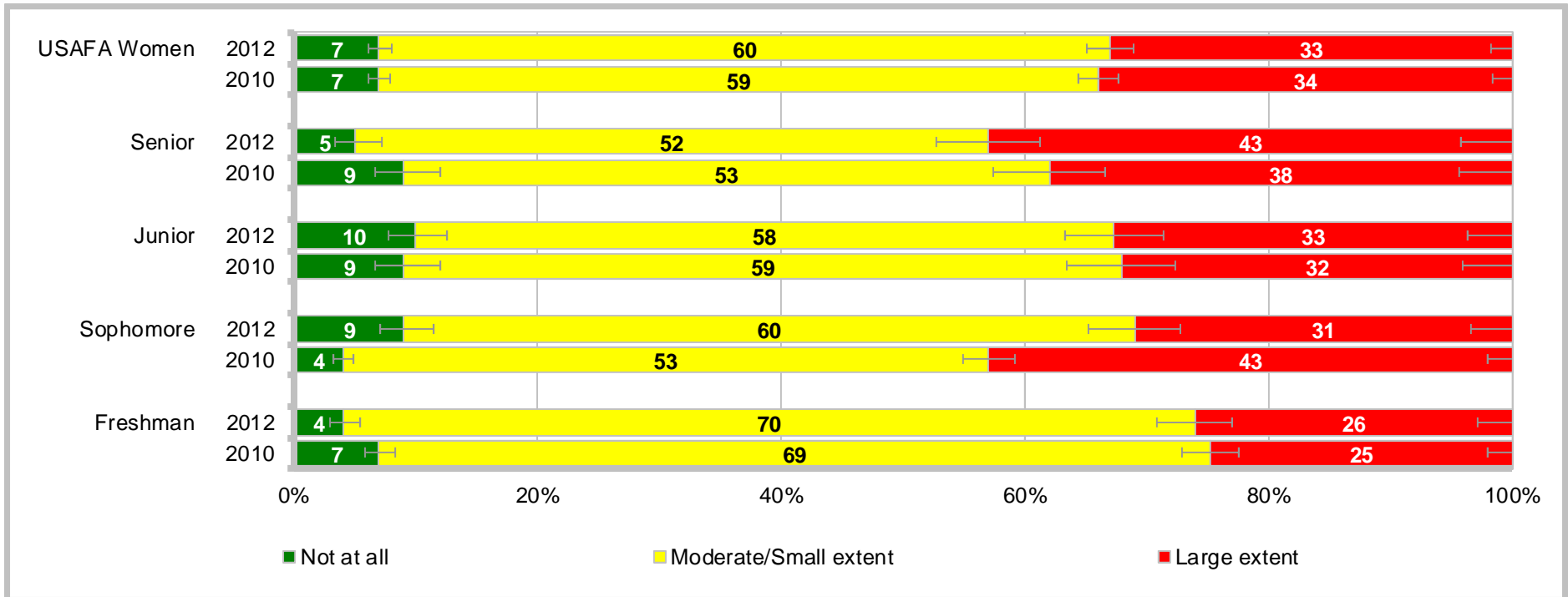
Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 64% of men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to report a sexual assault; 34% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 2% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors



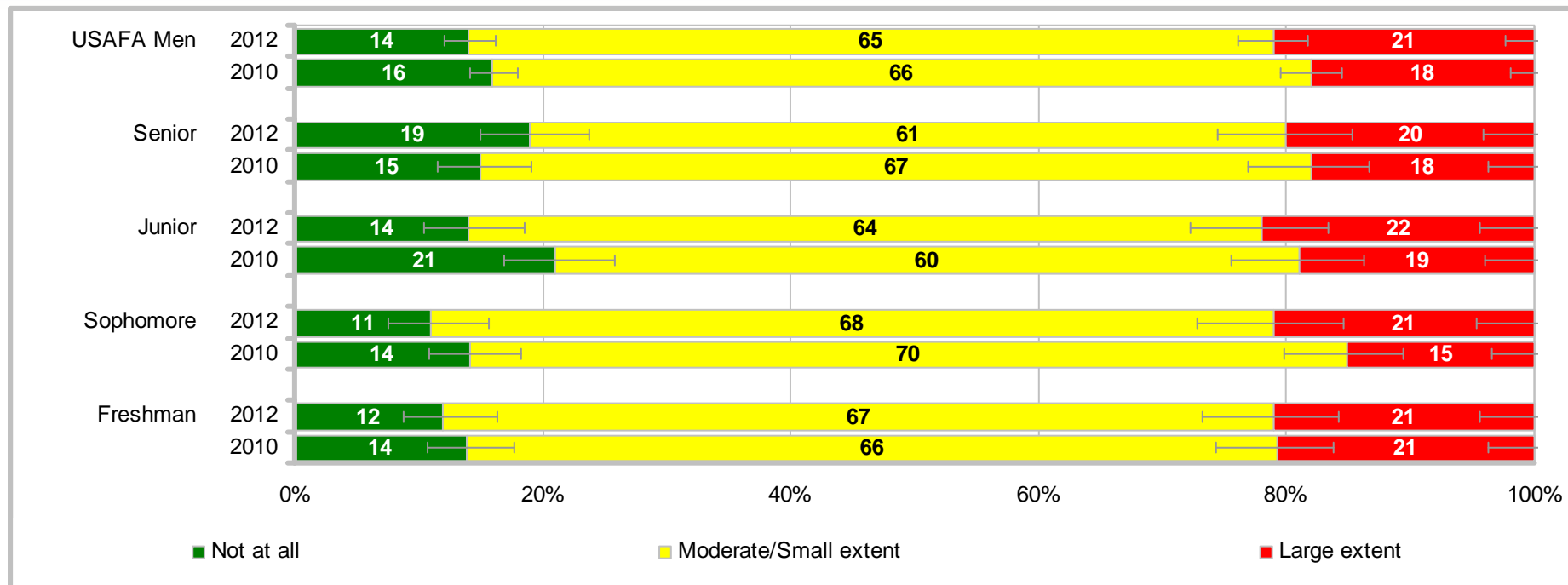
Extent You Think High-Profile Cases Deter Reporting of Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 33% of women indicated to a *large extent* high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault; 60% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 7% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas sophomores higher
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen; *not at all* led by juniors



Extent You Think High-Profile Cases Deter Reporting of Sexual Assault Percent of Men

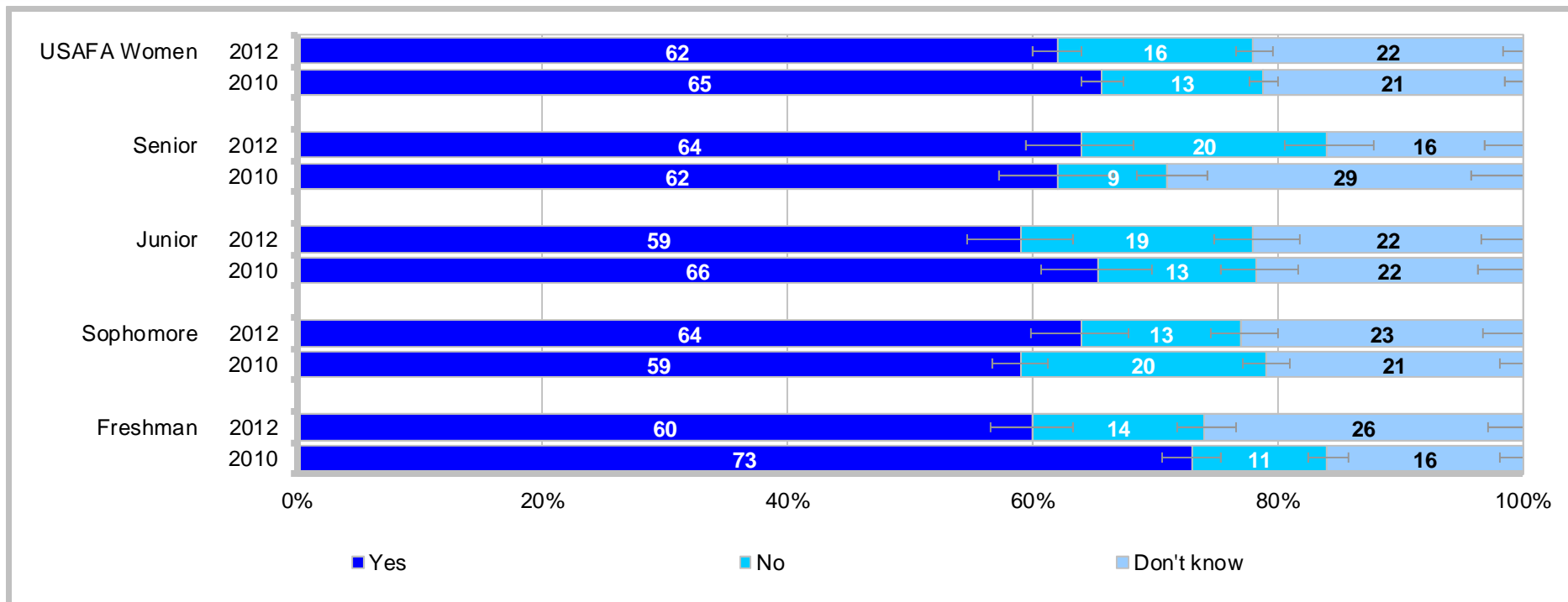


- 21% of men indicated to a *large extent* high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault; 65% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 14% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by seniors



You Would Discuss an Incident With a SARC if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Women Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in Past 12 Months

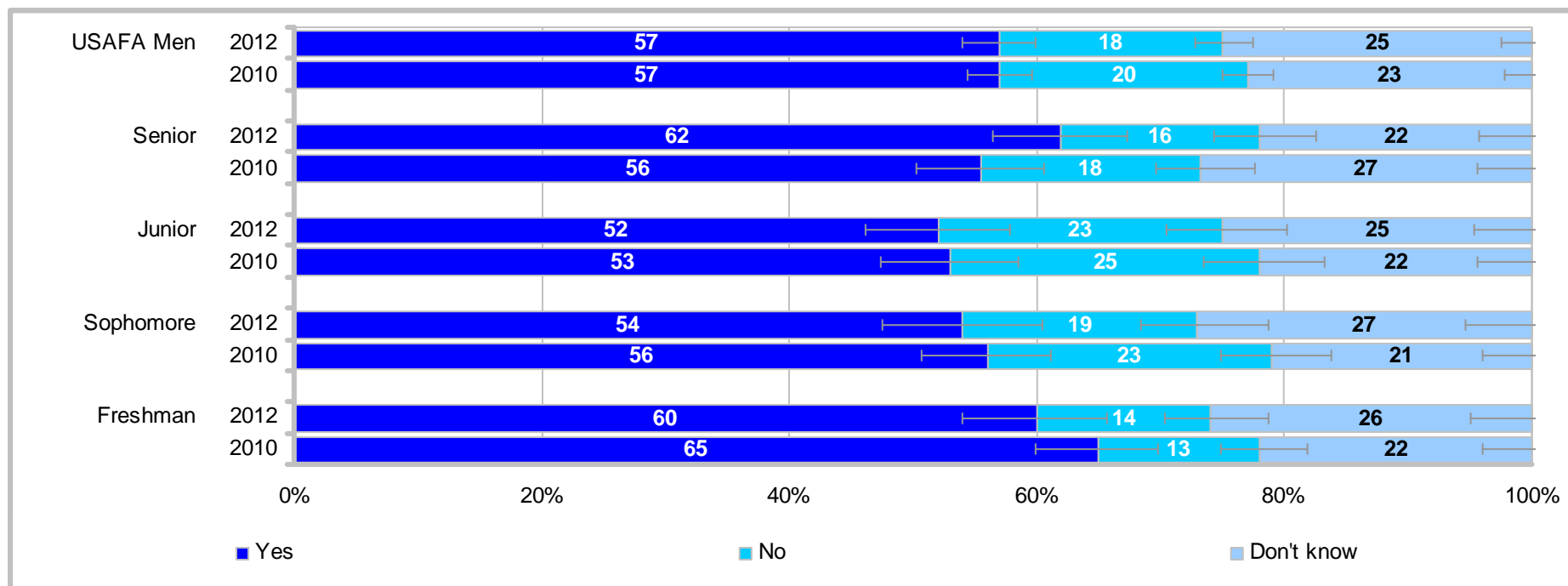


- 62% of women indicated yes, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 16% indicated *no*; and 22% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – yes lower than 2010; *no* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *yes* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors and freshmen lower; seniors, juniors, and freshmen indicating *no* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower; freshmen indicating *don't know* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *don't know* led by freshmen



You Would Discuss an Incident With a SARC if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Men Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in Past 12 Months

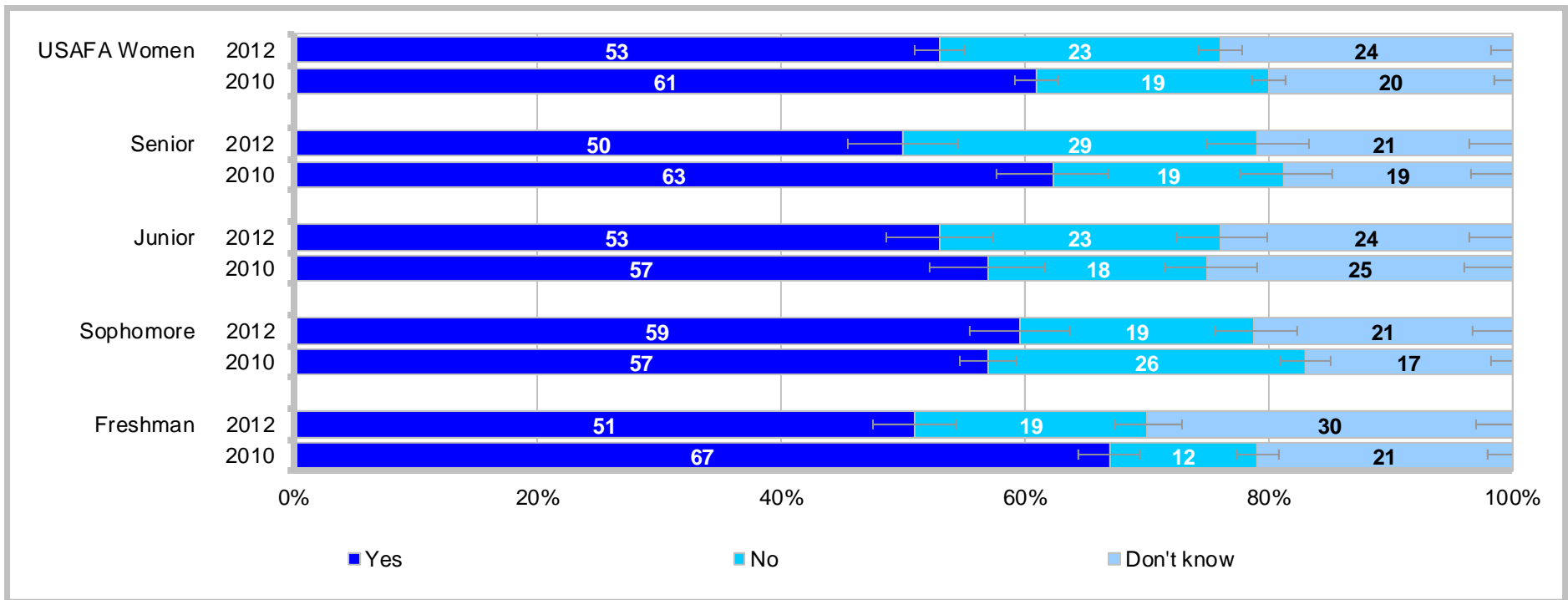


- 57% of men indicated **yes**, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 18% indicated **no**; and 25% indicated **don't know**
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Trust the System To Protect Your Privacy if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Women Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

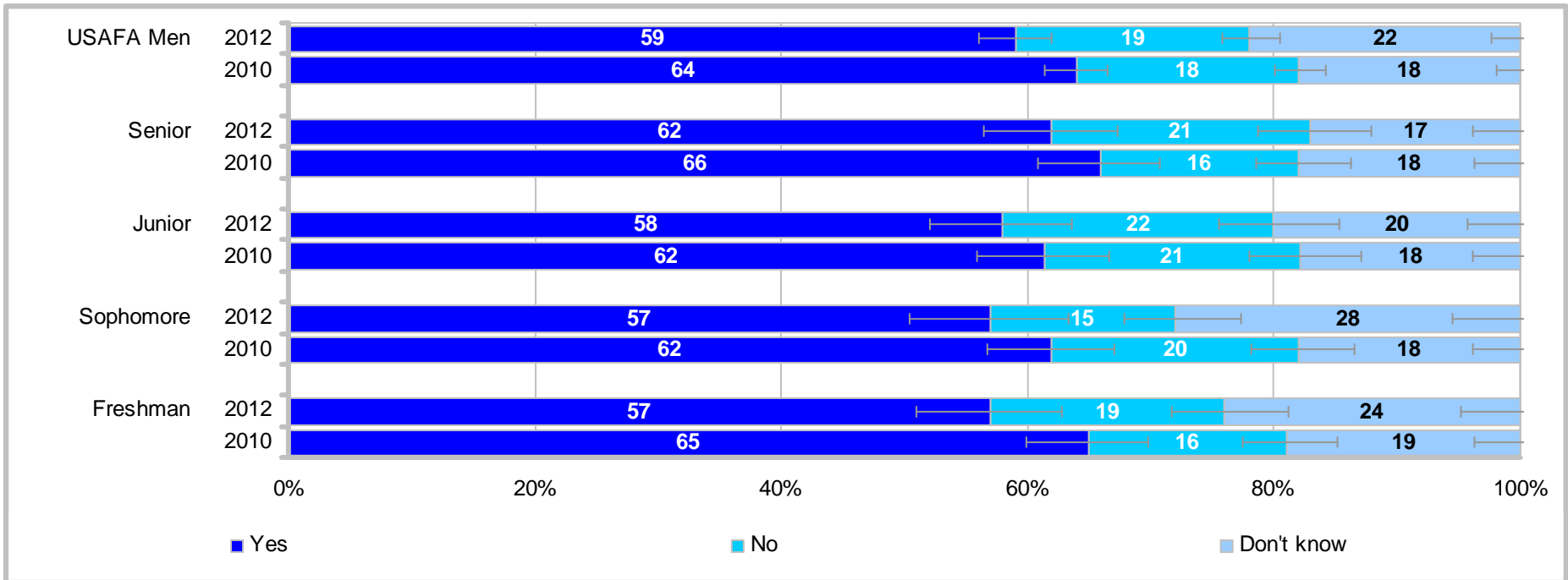


- 53% of women indicated *yes*, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 23% indicated they *no*; and 24% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *yes* lower than 2010; *no* higher than 2010; *don't know* higher than 2010
 - Seniors and freshmen indicating *yes* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *no* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower; sophomores and freshmen indicating *don't know* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *yes* led by sophomores; *no* led by seniors; *don't know* led by freshmen



You Would Trust the System To Protect Your Privacy if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Men Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

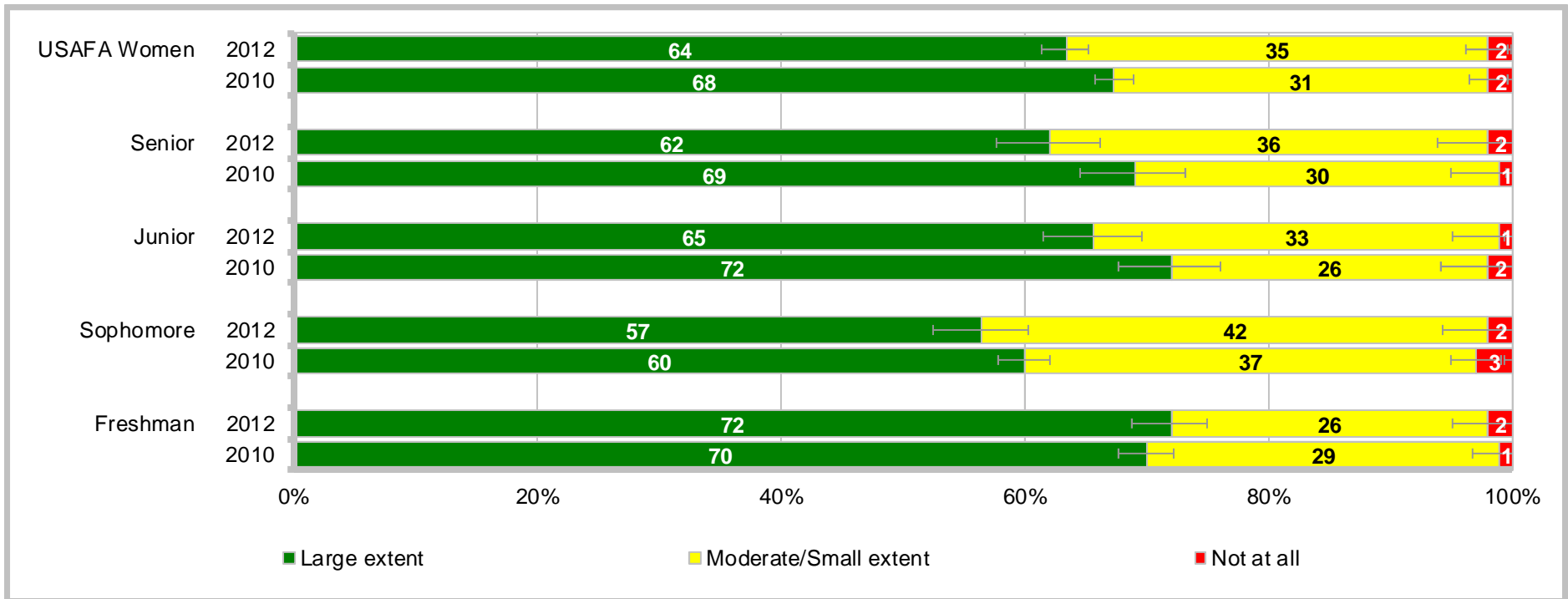


- 59% of men indicated *yes*, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 19% indicated *no*; and 22% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *yes* lower than 2010; *don't know* higher than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *yes* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *don't know* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Be Willing To Encourage Someone Who Has Experienced Sexual Assault To Report It

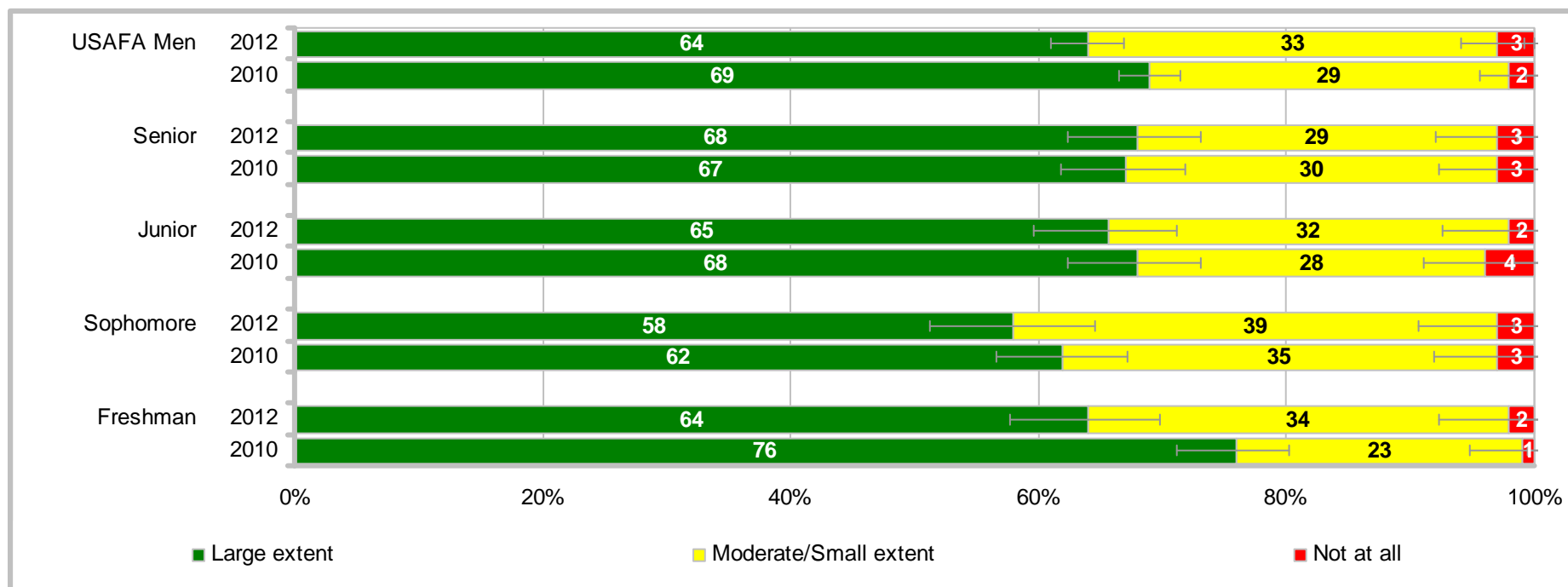
Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 2% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010
 - Seniors and juniors indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores



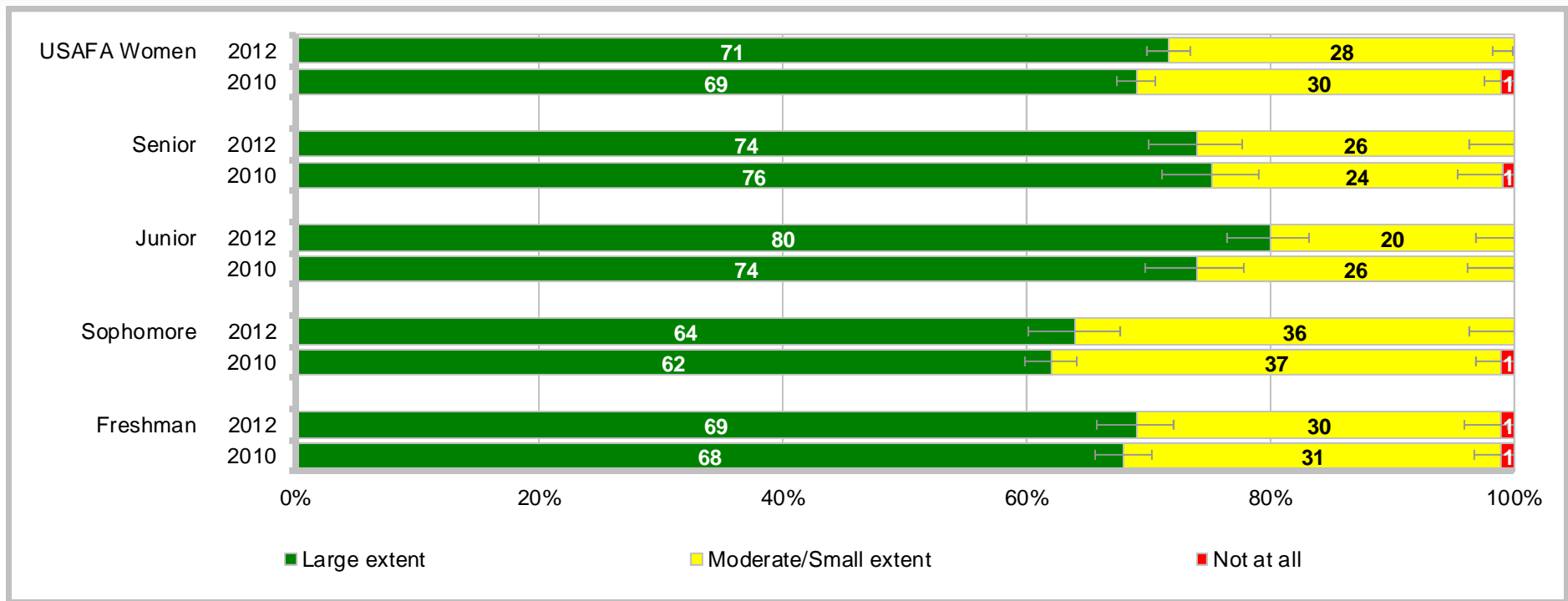
You Would Be Willing To Encourage Someone Who Has Experienced Sexual Assault To Report It Percent of Men



- 97% of men indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



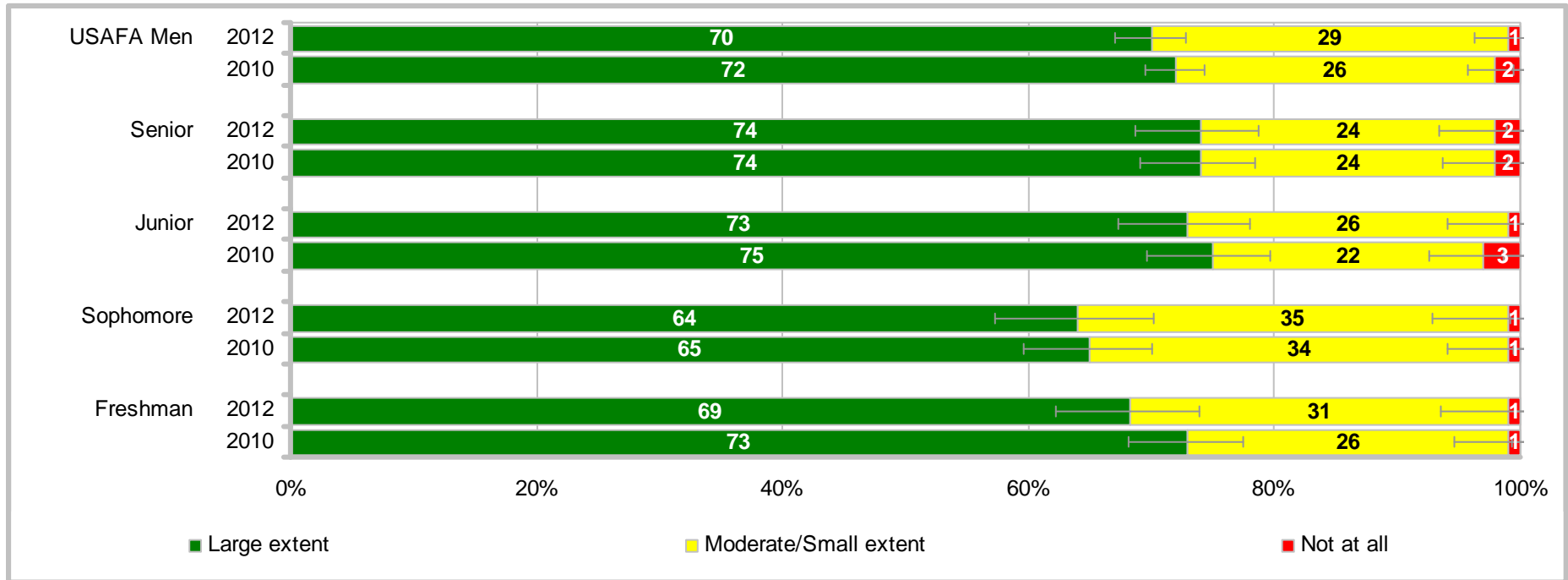
You Would Step In and Stop a Situation That Might Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated they would step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; <1% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Juniors indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by juniors; *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores; *not at all* led by freshmen



You Would Step In and Stop a Situation That Might Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Men

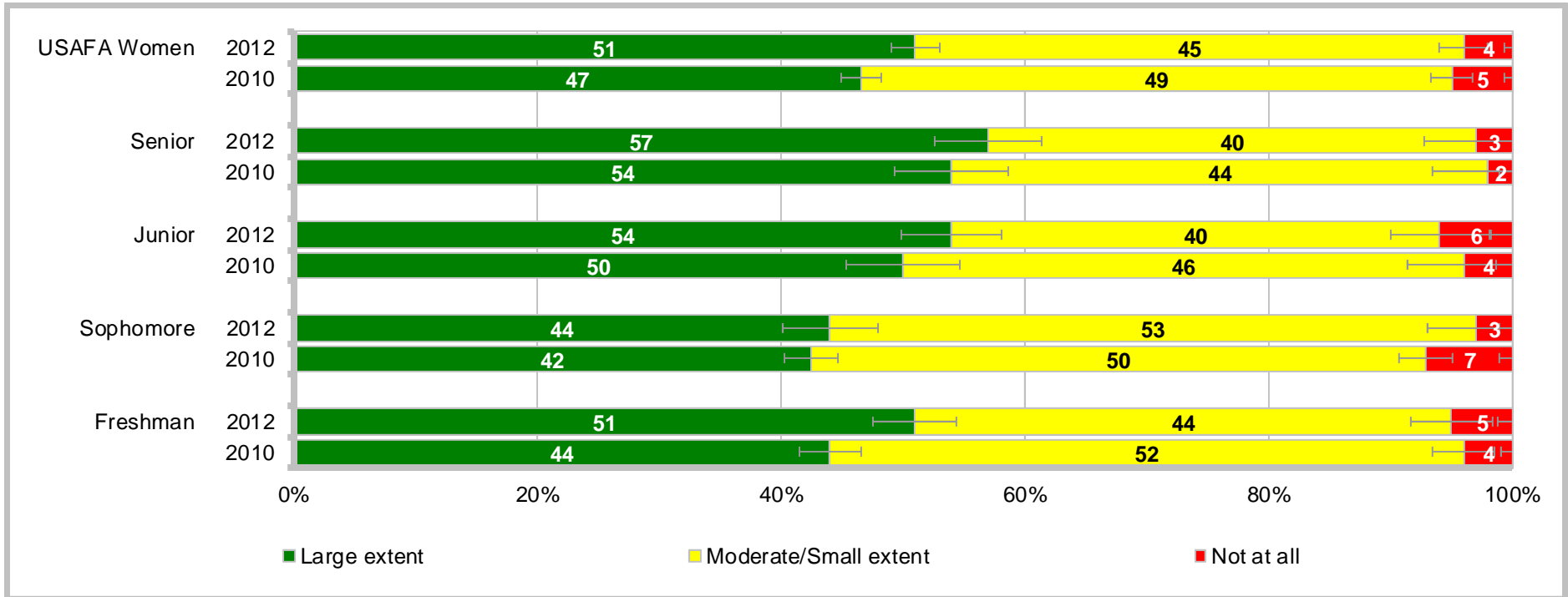


- 99% of men indicated they would step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 1% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Point Out to Someone That They “Crossed the Line” With Comments or Jokes

Percent of Women

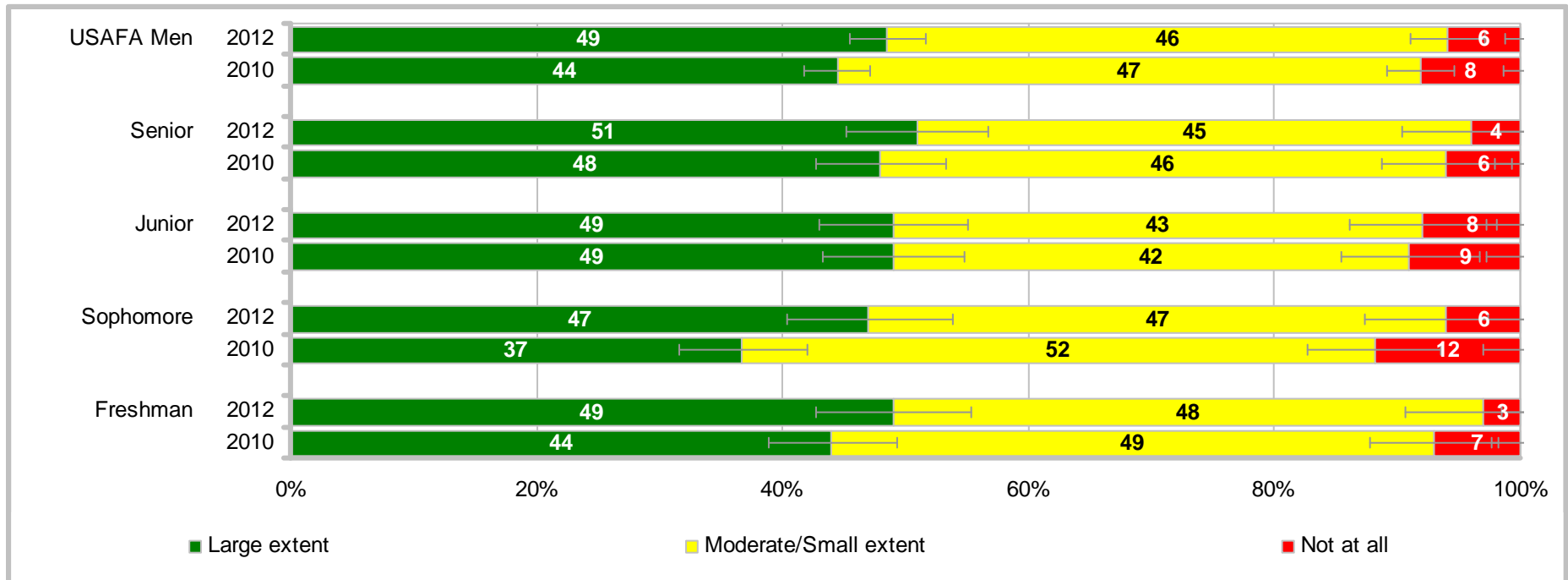


- 96% of women indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 4% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores



You Would Point Out to Someone That They “Crossed the Line” With Comments or Jokes

Percent of Men

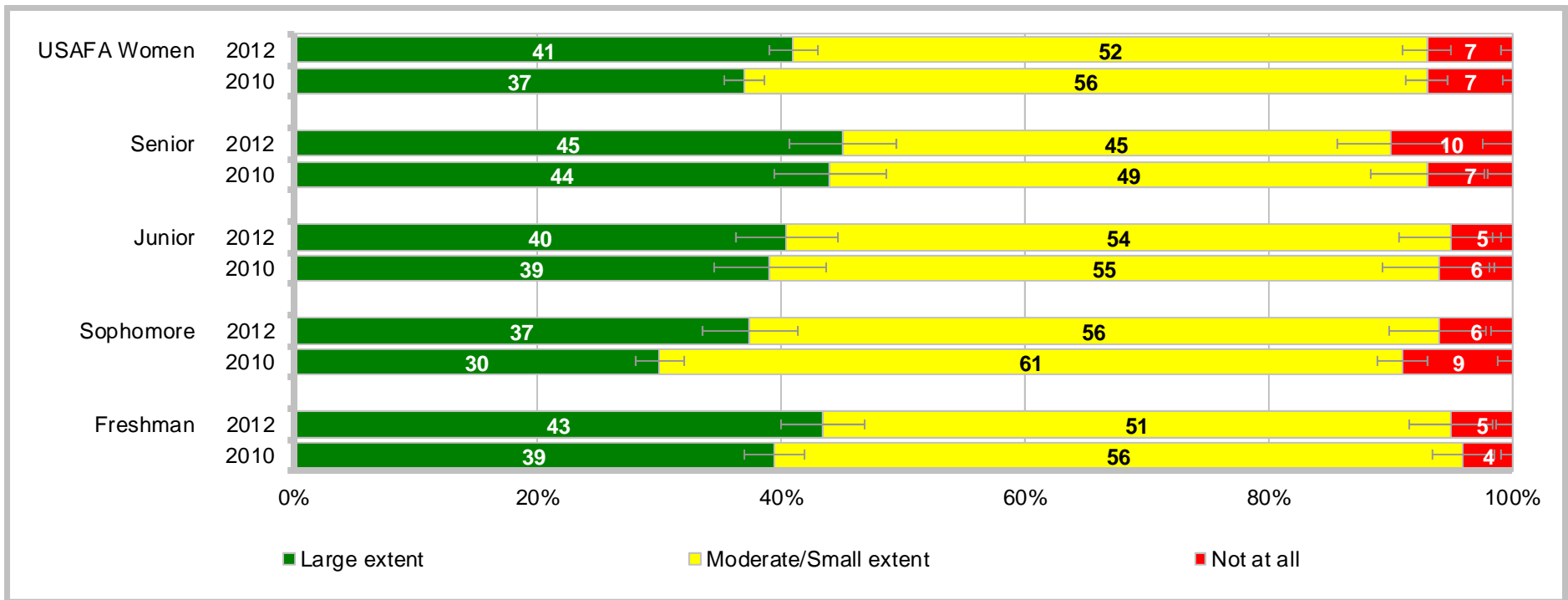


- 94% of men indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 6% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



You Would Seek Help From Chain of Command in Stopping Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment

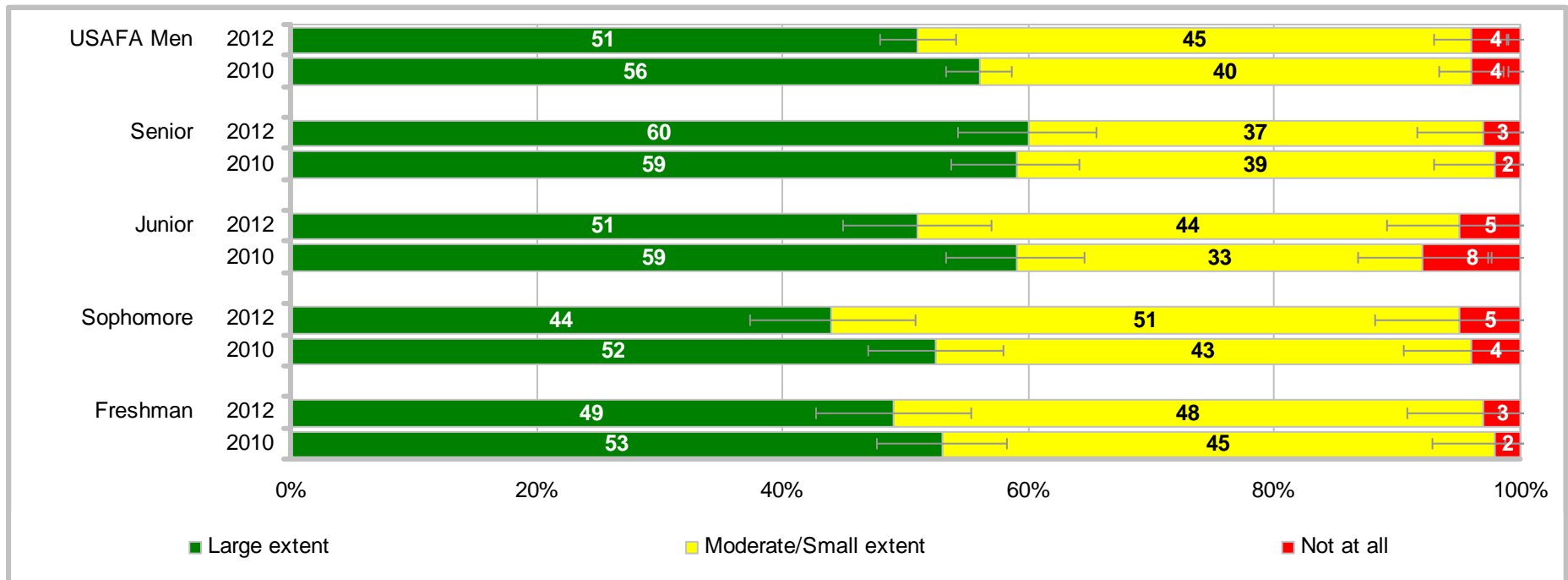
Percent of Women



- 93% of women indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to at least *some extent*; 7% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores; *not at all* led by seniors



You Would Seek Help From Chain of Command in Stopping Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment Percent of Men



- 96% of men indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to at least *some extent*; and 4% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010
 - Juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors

2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Appendix D: U.S. Coast Guard Academy





Appendix D

U.S. Coast Guard Academy

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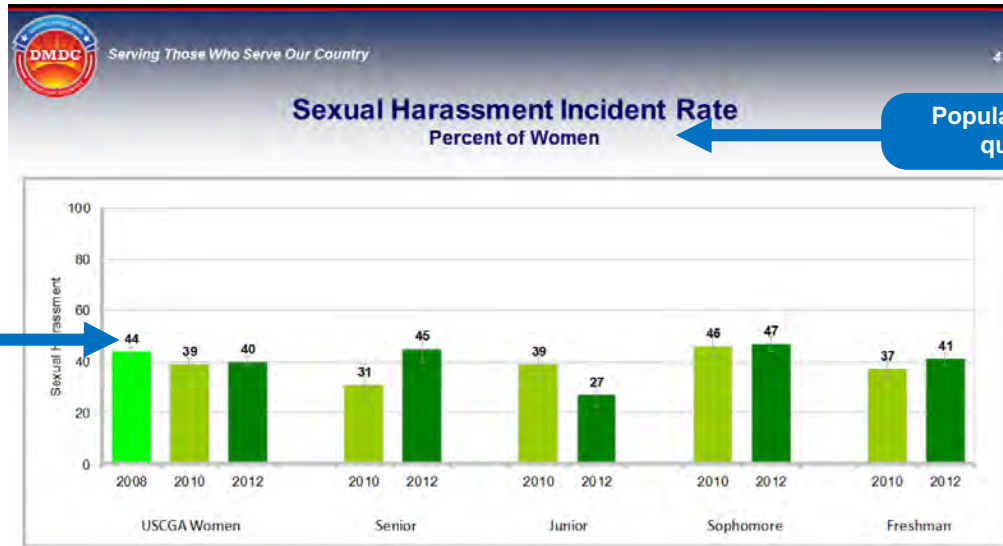
Introduction

- **Paper survey administered to cadets in March 2012**
- **307 female and 697 male students surveyed, weighted response rate of 88% and 76%, respectively**
- **Appendix includes results from survey items related to:**
 - Results of unwanted sexual contact experienced in the past academic year
 - For women who had experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past academic year, details of the incident that had the greatest impact (characteristics of the offender, location, actions taken, reporting, etc.). Details for men are not reportable due to the small number of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact.
 - Unwanted sexual contact experienced prior to entering the Academy
 - Unwanted gender-related behaviors experienced in the past academic year (sexual harassment, crude and offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior)
 - For students who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior in the past academic year, details of the incident that had the greatest impact (characteristics of the offender, reporting)
 - Stalking experienced in the past academic year
 - Training received in preventing and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment
 - Student perceptions about culture and climate at the Academy
- **For each survey item, briefing includes the following:**
 - Graphic displays of overall results by gender, survey year, and class year
 - Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (e.g., gender, survey year, and class year)



Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Graphics showing results by reporting categories (gender, survey year, and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup to previous survey years and other class years
 - For items with trends, 2012 survey year is compared to the other survey years (2006, 2008, 2010)
 - For the current 2012 survey year, each class year (e.g., freshmen) is compared to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented on the bottom of the slide for survey year and class year comparisons that are statistically significant



Population responding to question defined

Differences by class year and survey year are annotated when the differences are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. If a difference is not noted in the text below the figure, the reader should assume no differences among results.

Statistically significant findings by survey year and class year reported in the statements below each figure

- 40% of women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008
 - Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by juniors

Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals
Specific margins of error are represented on each bar. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions.

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±9%



Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (gender, survey year, and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup to previous survey years and other class years
 - For items with trends, 2012 survey year is compared to the other survey years (2006, 2008, 2010)
 - For the current 2012 survey year, each class year (e.g., freshmen) is compared to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented within the table for survey year and class year comparisons that are statistically significant

DMDC Serving Those Who Serve Our Country 40

Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Took care of it myself	2012	86↑	80	71	100	NR
	2010	61	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	73	60	71	88	NR
	2010	60	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people gossiping	2012	69	80	57	63	NR
	2010	78	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want anyone to know	2012	65	80	57	63	NR
	2010	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	61↓	80	57	63	NR
	2010	85	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	2012	61	80	57	38	NR
	2010	62	NR	NR	NR	NR
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	2012	53	60	71	25	NR
	2010	57	NR	NR	NR	NR
Margins of Error		±8-12%	±20%	±17%	±8-9%	--

Population responding to question defined

Arrows indicate whether there is a statistically significant change between 2012 and 2010.

Color coding indicates differences by class year. Only class differences in 2012 are reported.

Differences by class year and survey year are annotated when the differences are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. If a difference is not noted within the table, the reader should assume no differences among results.

Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions.

Higher Response of Yes	■
Lower Response of Yes	■
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±20%



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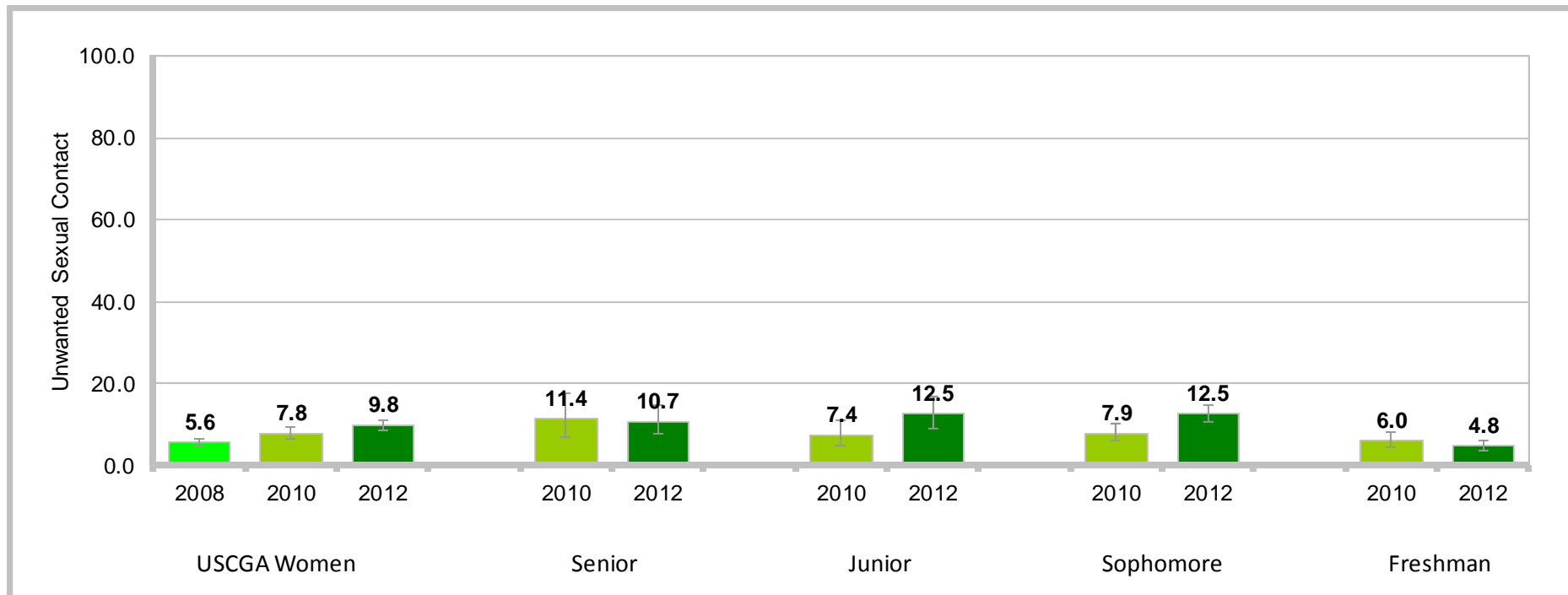
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of unwanted sexual contact:**

- The 2012 SAGR survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault). Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities that is used as an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ.
- Unwanted sexual contact is measured in the 2012 SAGR survey by asking students to refer to experiences since June 2011 in which they experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against their will or which occurred when they did not or could not consent in which someone...
 - Sexually touched them (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made them sexually touch someone,
 - Attempted to make them have sexual intercourse, but was not successful,
 - Made them have sexual intercourse,
 - Attempted to make them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful, or
 - Made them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
- A student is counted in the unwanted sexual contact incident rate if he or she replied “yes” to any of the behaviors listed.
- The 2012 SAGR survey was administered in March and April 2012. The timeframe looking back to June 2011 is intended to include behaviors experienced in the majority of Academic Program Year 2011-2012 to be consistent with the timeframe for reporting incidents of sexual assault at the Academies.



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of Women

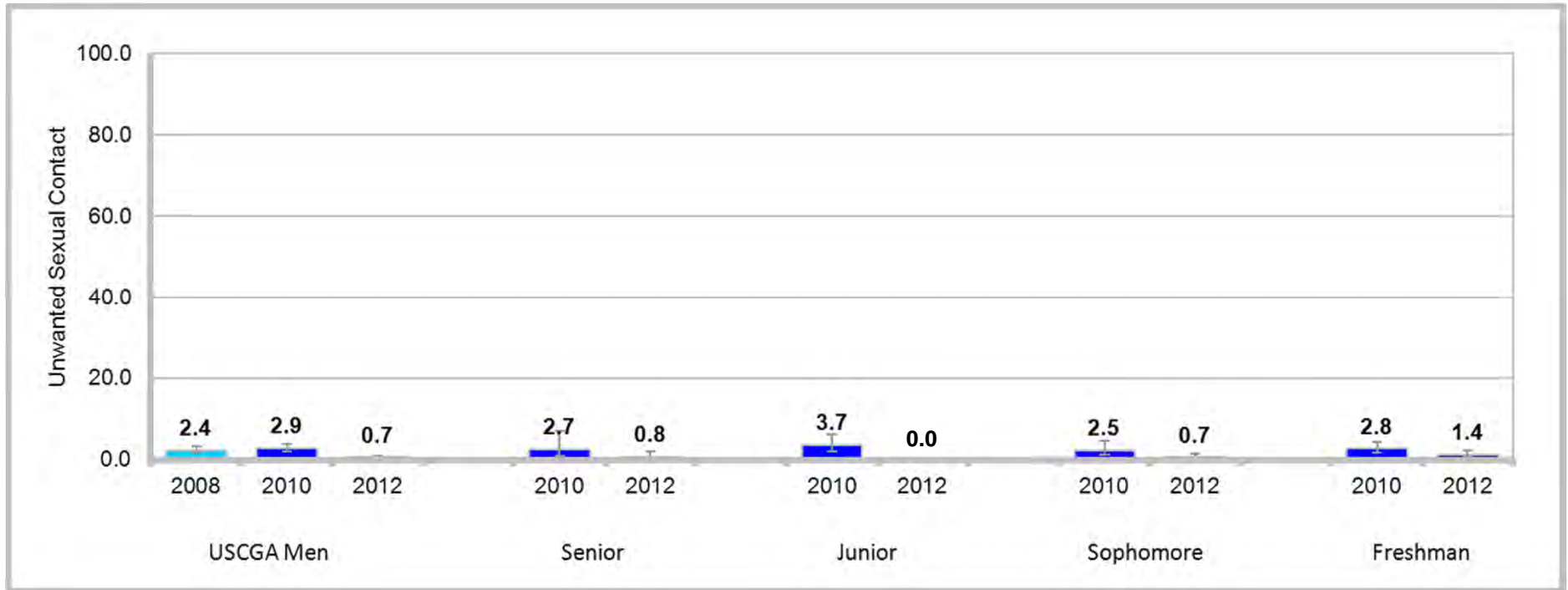


- **9.8% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010, 2008**
 - Juniors and sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010
- **Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores*; lower response led by freshmen**

**Note that both 12.5% of junior and sophomore women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2012. The percentage for junior women is not significantly different from the average of the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.*



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 0.7% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008
 - Juniors and sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by juniors

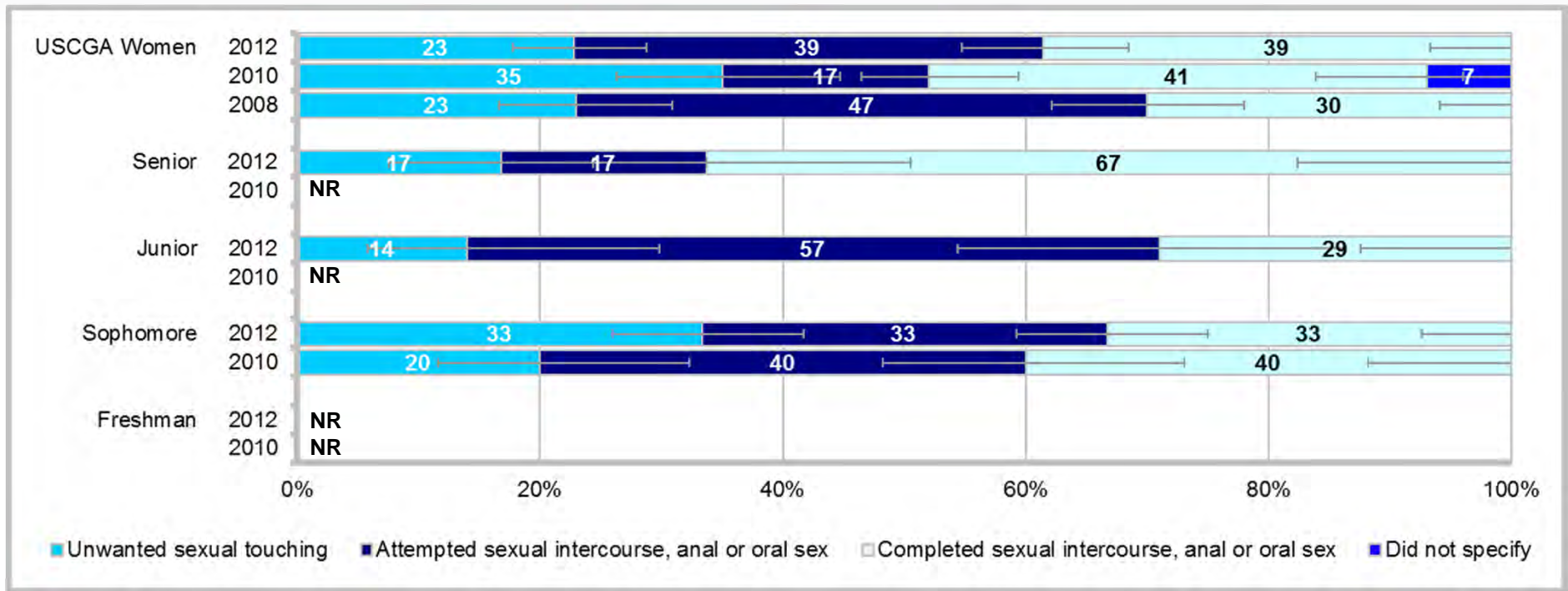


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Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 23% indicated experiencing *touching*; 39% indicated experiencing *attempted sex*; 39% indicated experiencing *completed sex*; and 0% *did not specify*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *touching* lower than 2010; *attempted sex* higher than 2010; *did not specify* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *touching only* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – higher response of *touching* led by sophomores; higher response of *attempted sex* led by juniors; higher response of *completed sex* led by seniors



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Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

Location of Incident	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	66	33	50	89	NR
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	9	17	17	0	NR
Off Academy grounds at a social event (such as a party)	21	50	17	11	NR
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	8	17	NR	11	NR
Off Academy grounds other	20	17	17	22	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±5-8%	±17-18%	±18%	±0-8%	--

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	

- **New question in 2012; no trend data available**



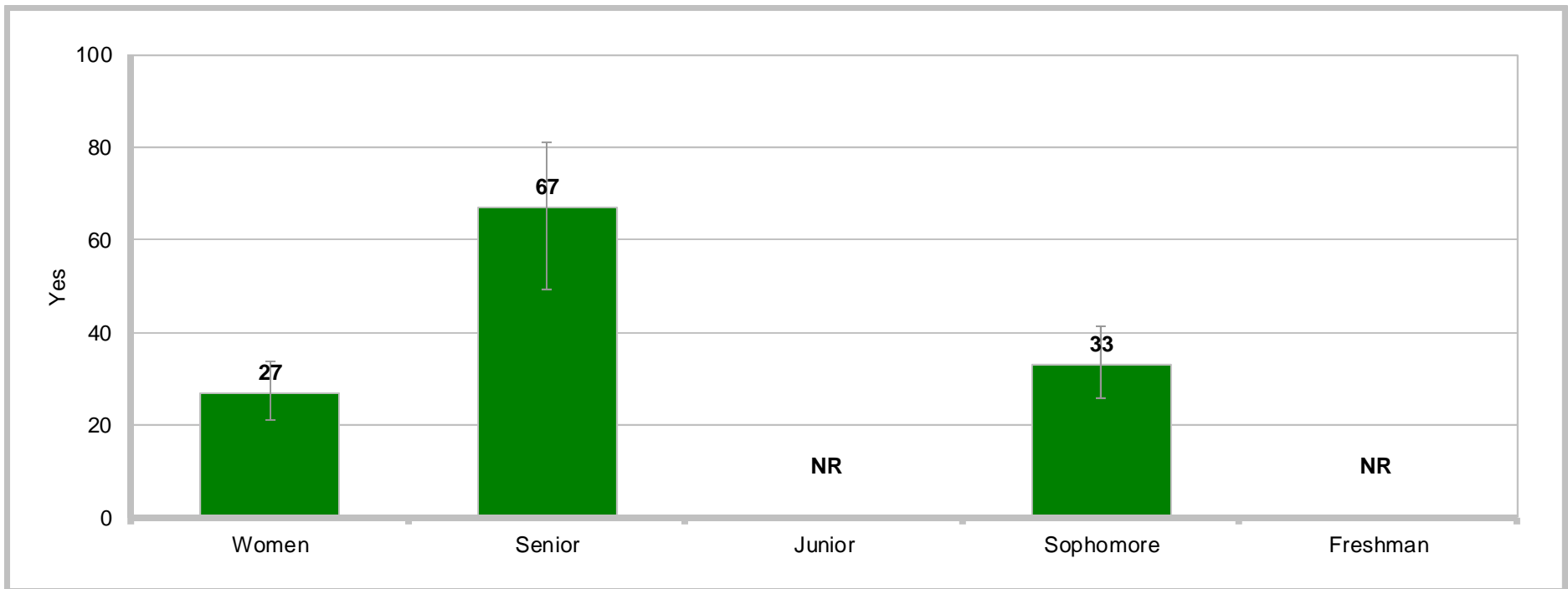
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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Occurred During Summer Experience/Training/Sea Duty

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 27% indicated the offense occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors

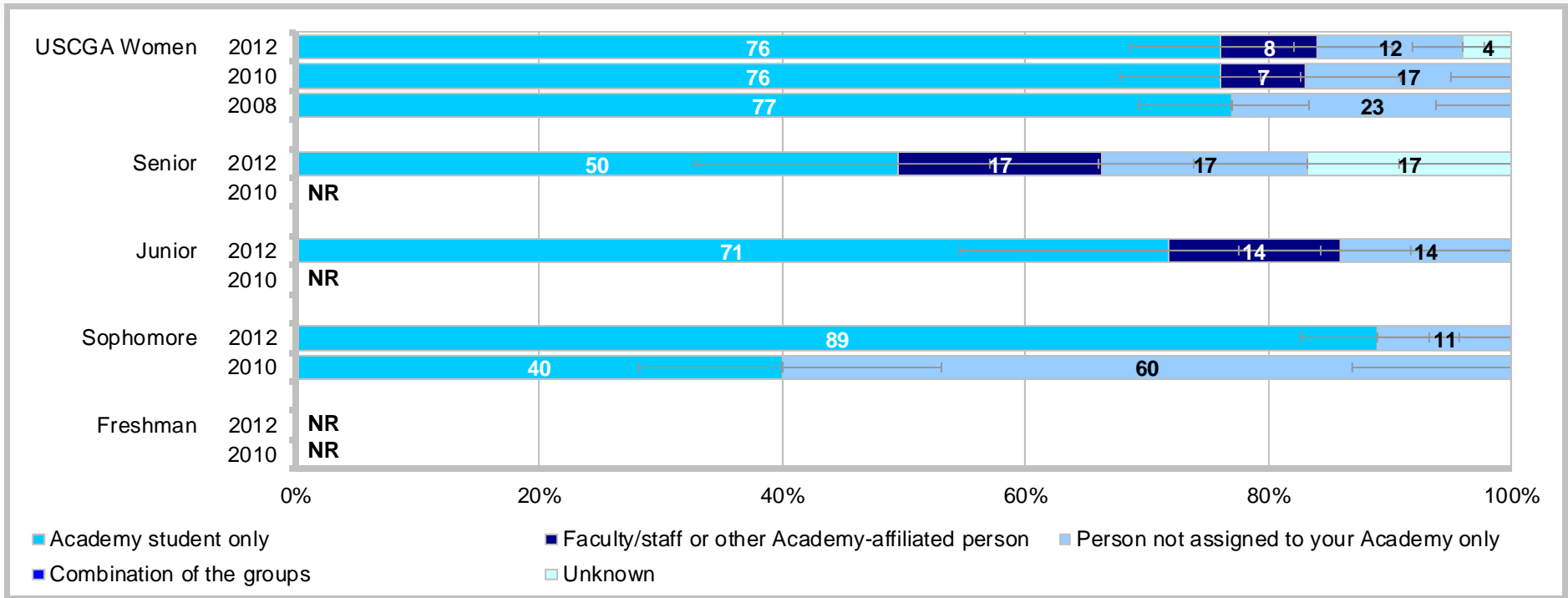


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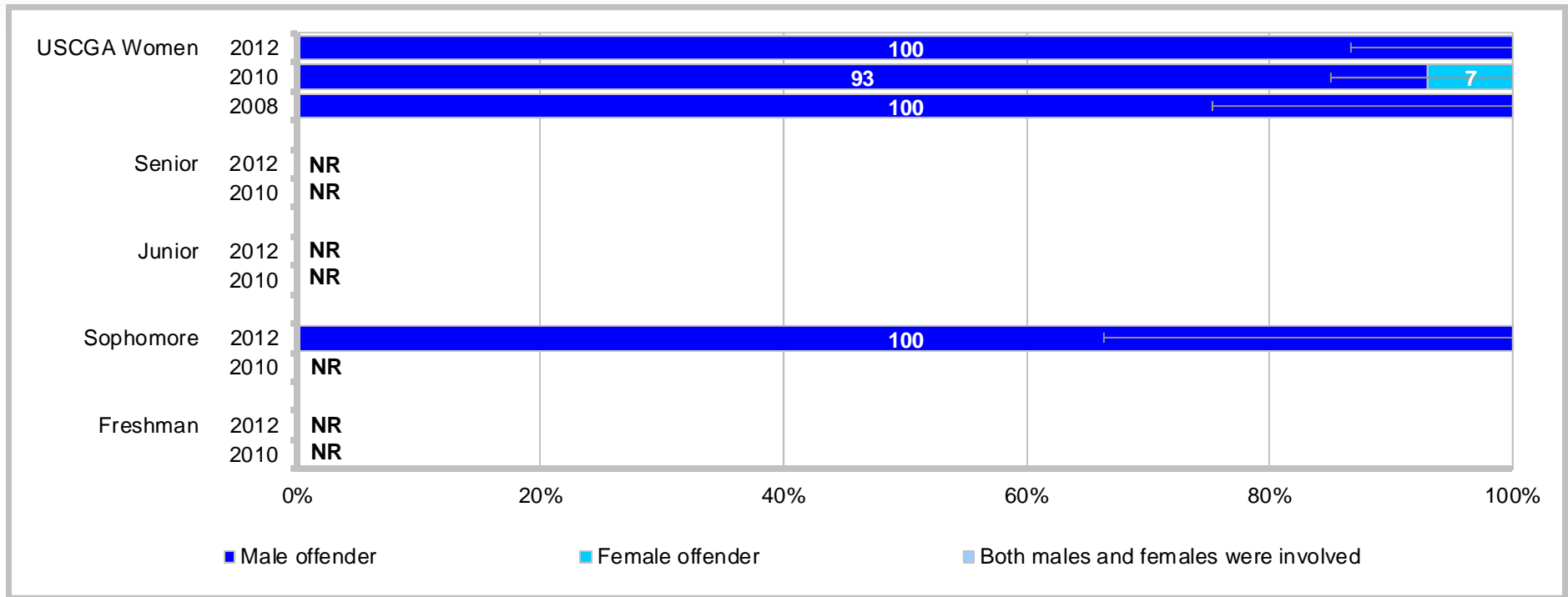
Combinations of Offender Affiliations Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 76% indicated the offender was *Academy student only*; 8% indicated *faculty/staff*; 12% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 0% indicated *combination of the groups*; and 4% indicated the offender was *unknown*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *faculty/staff* higher than 2008; *person not assigned to the Academy* lower than 2008; *unknown* higher than 2010, 2008
 - Sophomores indicating *Academy student only* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *person not assigned to the Academy* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *Academy student only* led by sophomores



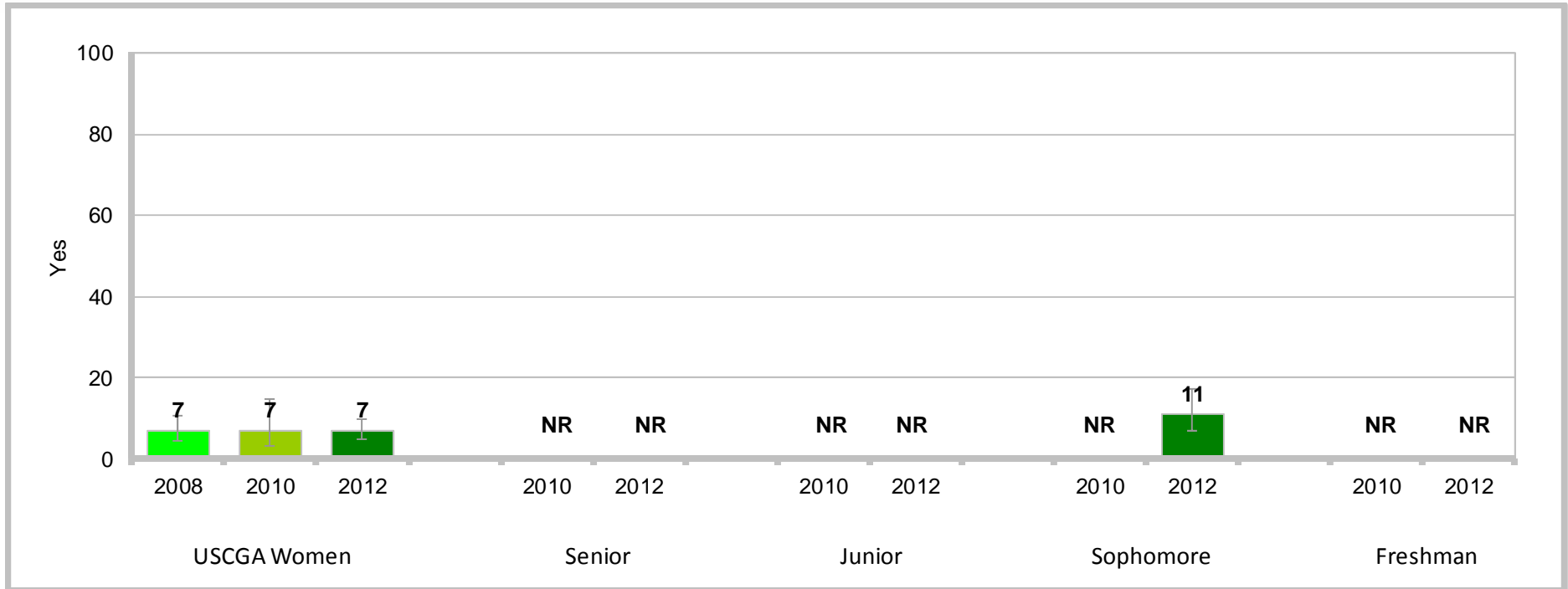
Gender of the Offender Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 100% indicated the offender was *male*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *male* higher than 2010; *female* lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



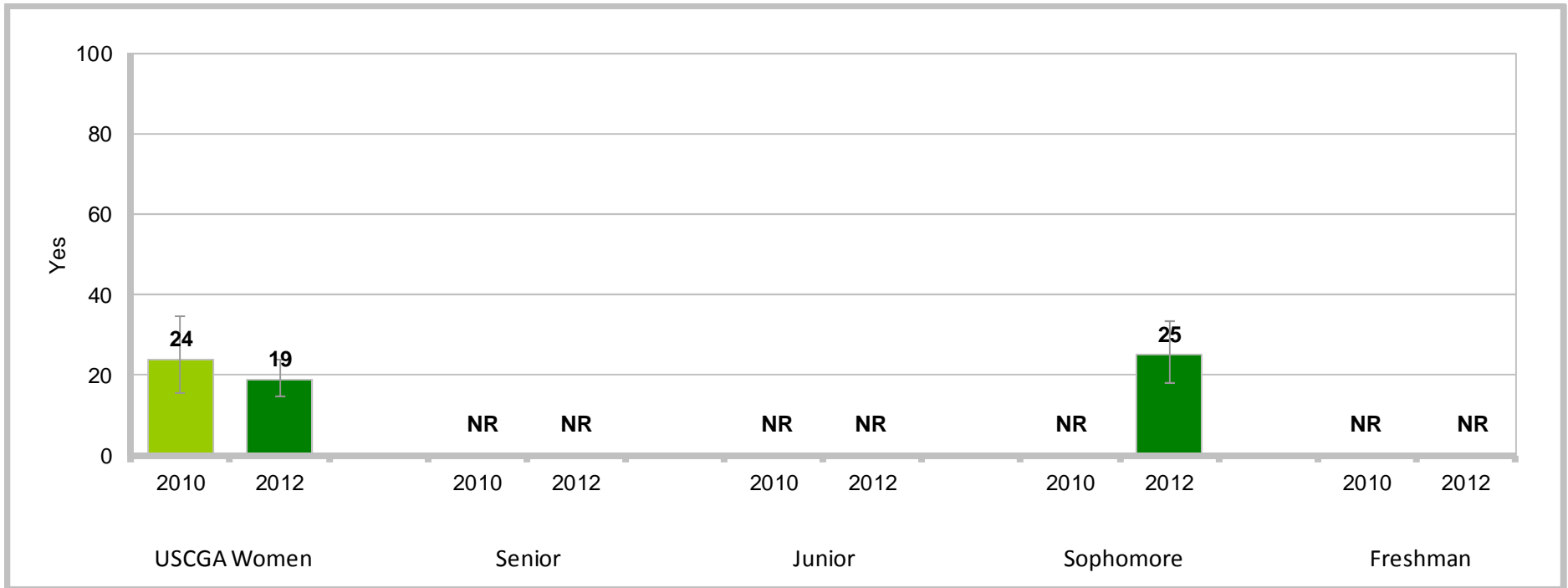
Multiple Offenders Involved Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 7% indicated *multiple offenders* were involved
 - 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Offender Was a “Creep” (i.e., someone who is socially awkward) Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact Involving an Academy Student



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 19% indicated the *offender was a “creep”*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

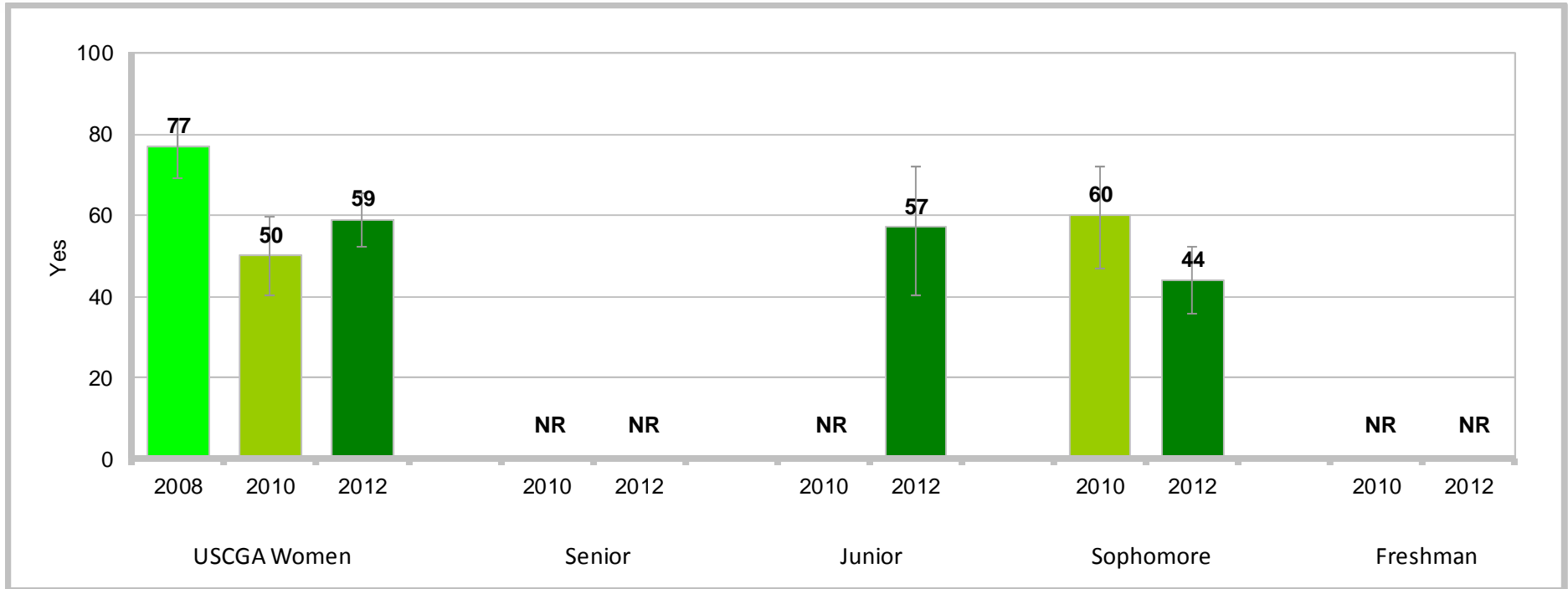


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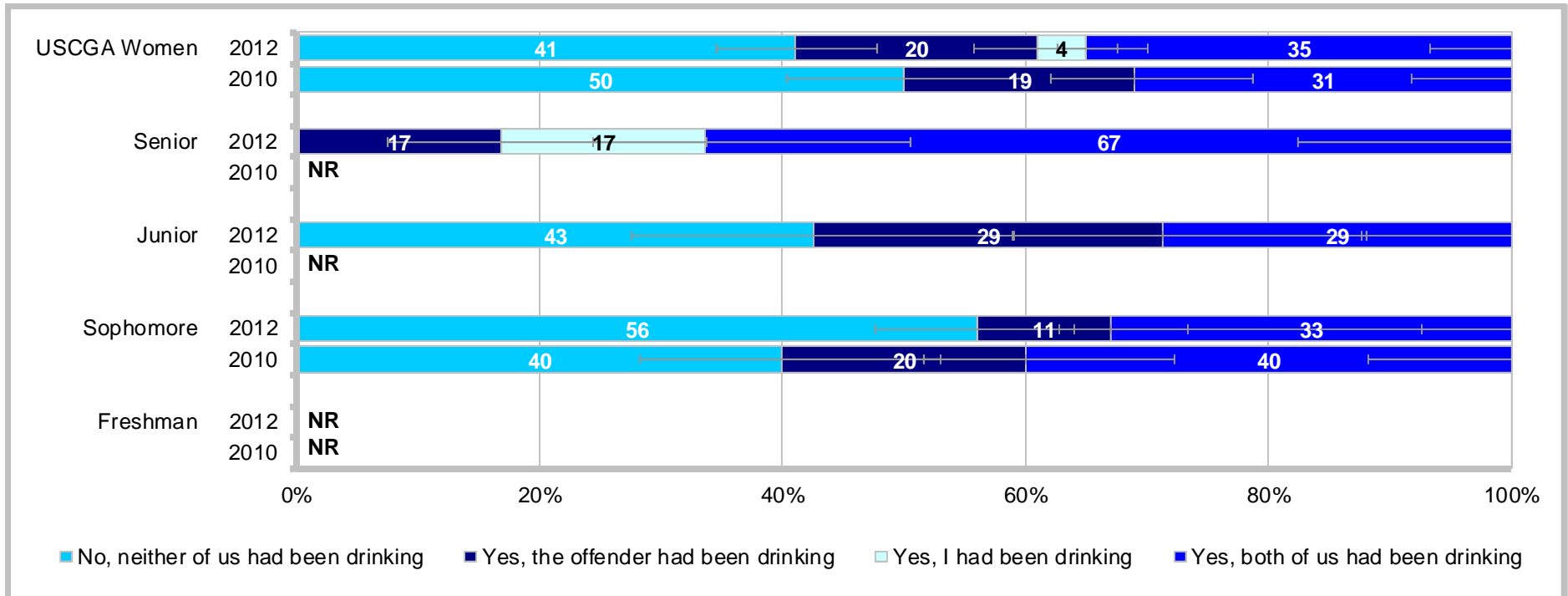
Use of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 59% indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by sophomores



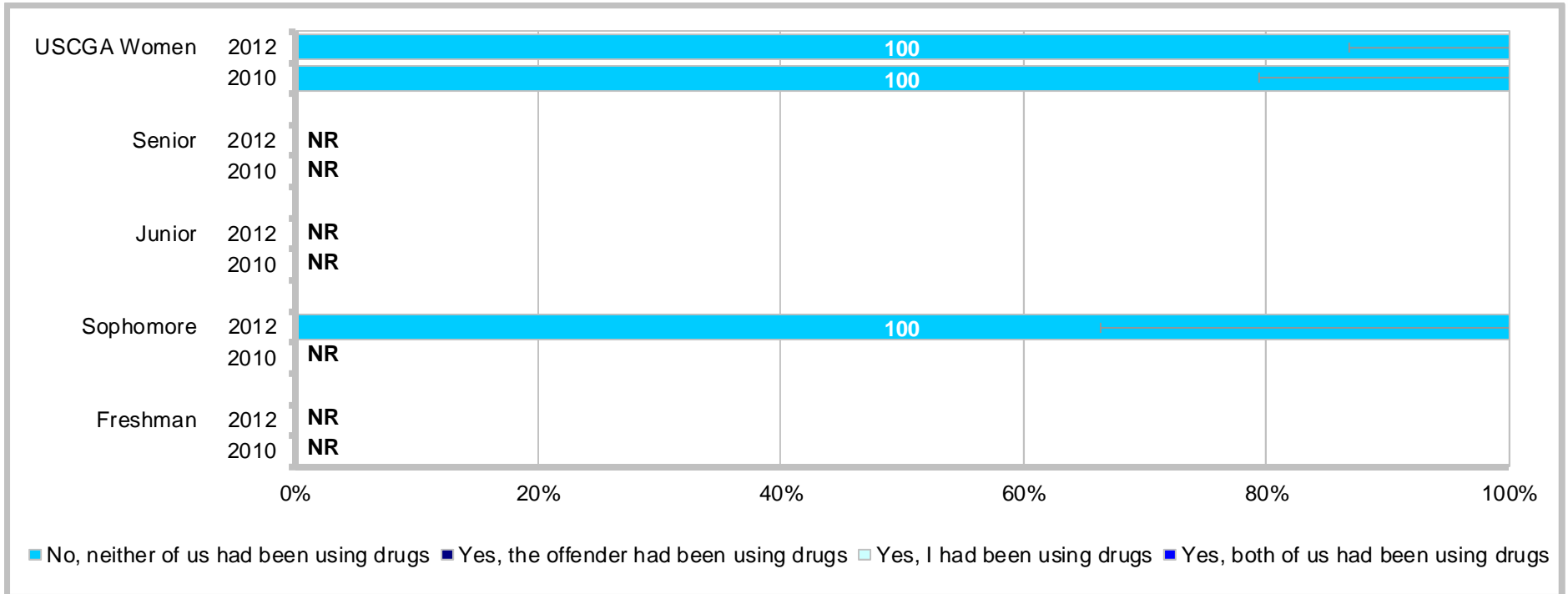
Use of Alcohol Before the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 41% indicated *neither of them had been drinking*; 20% indicated *the offender had been drinking*; 4% indicated *they had been drinking*; and 35% indicated *both had been drinking*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *they had* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *neither* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *neither* led by sophomores; *both* led by seniors



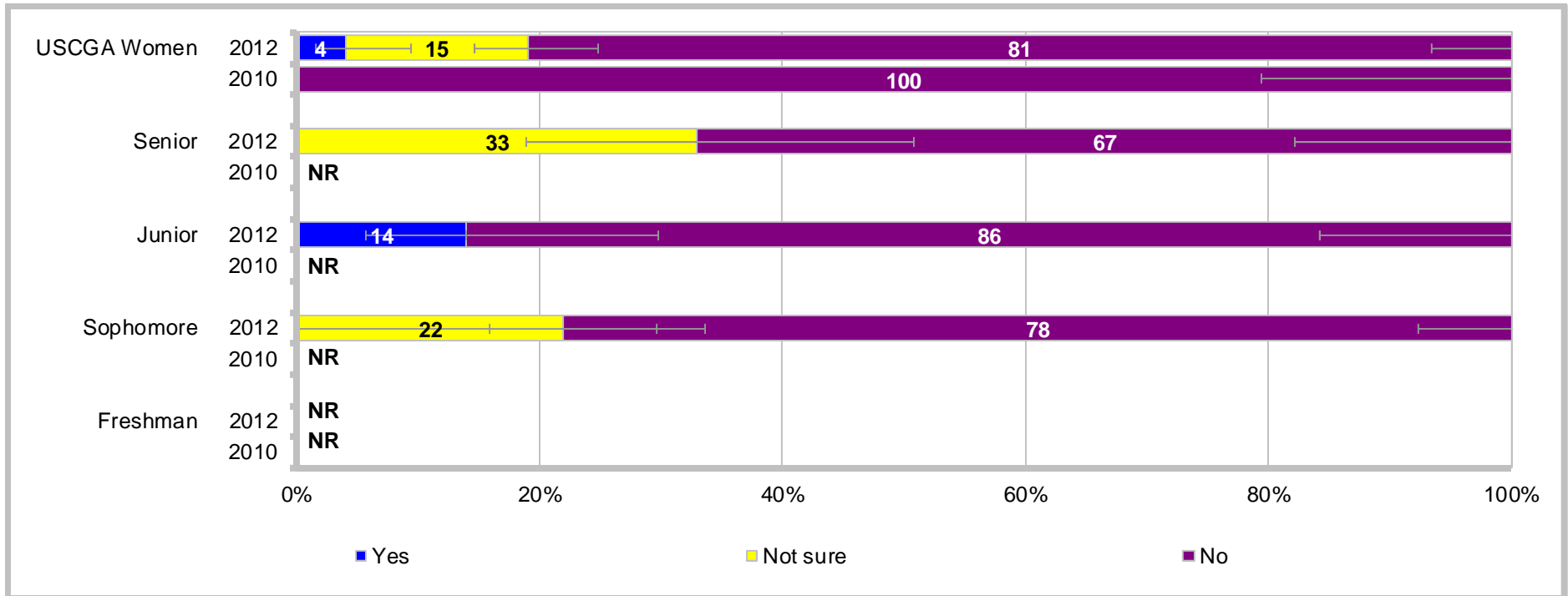
Use of Drugs Before the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 100% indicated *neither of them had been using drugs*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Use of Knock Out Drugs Before the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 81% indicated the offender *did not* use drugs to knock them out; 15% indicated they were *not sure*; 4% indicated offender *used* drugs to knock them out
- 2012 comparisons across years – the offender *used* drugs to knock them out higher than 2010; *not sure* higher than 2010; the offender *did not* use drugs to knock them out lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not sure* led by seniors

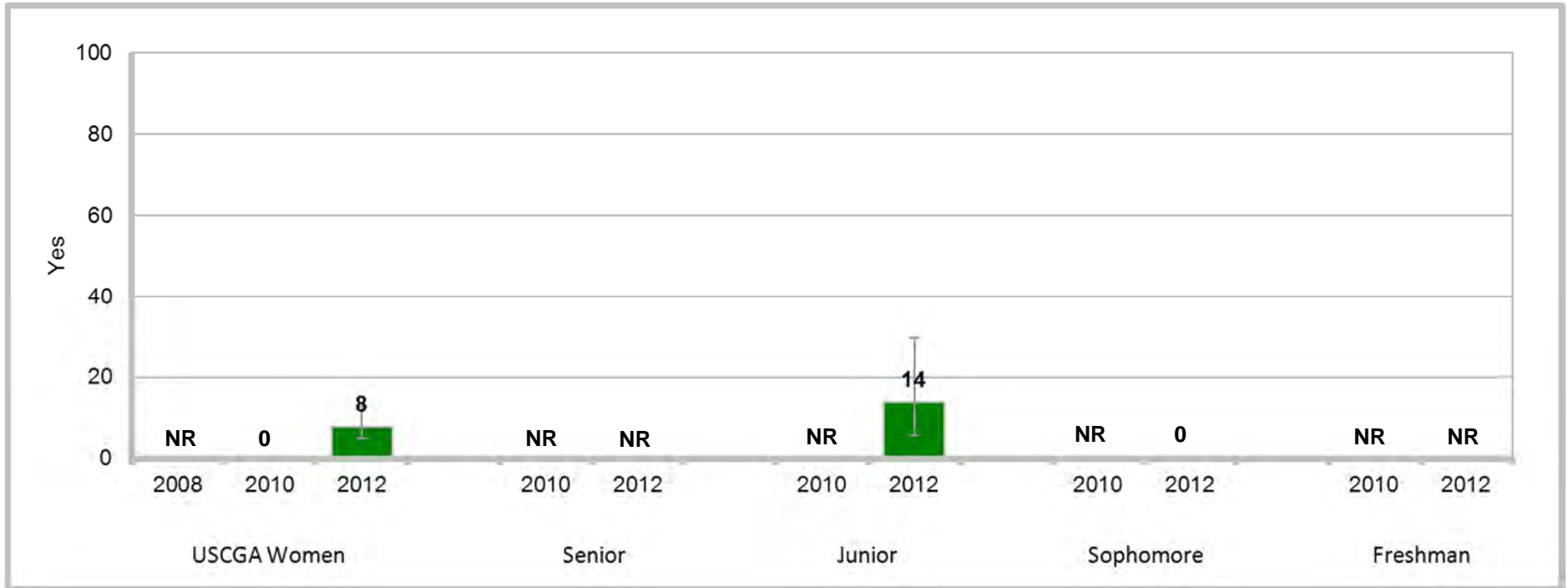


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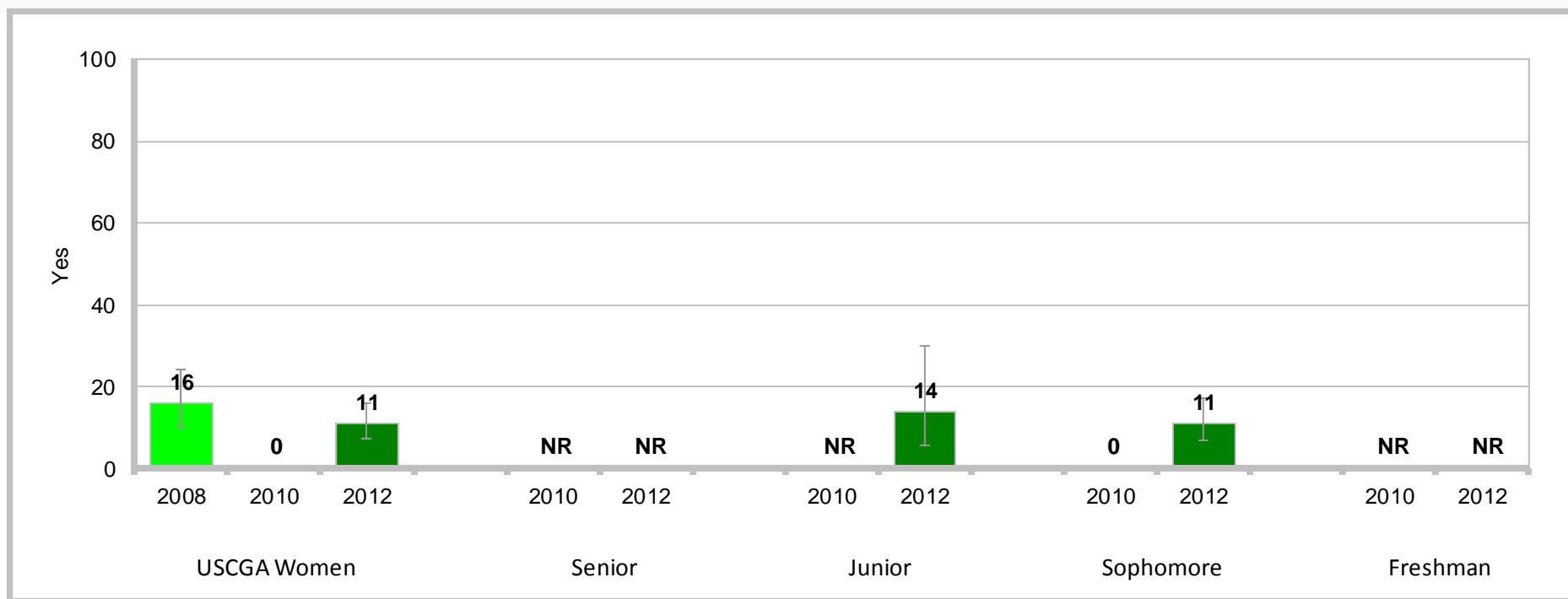
Use of Threats and Physical Force in the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 8% indicated the *situation involved threats and force*
 - 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by sophomores



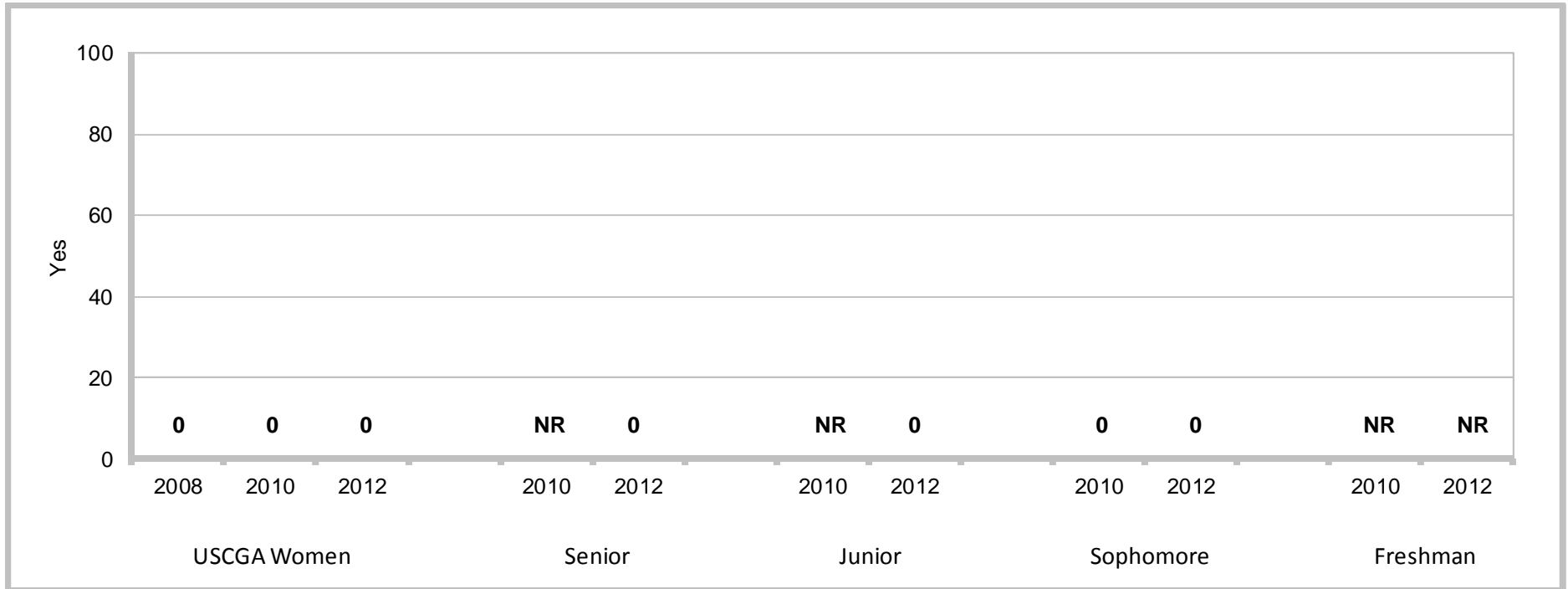
Offender Threatened To Ruin Your Reputation if You Did Not Consent Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 11% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation*
 - 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010
 - Sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



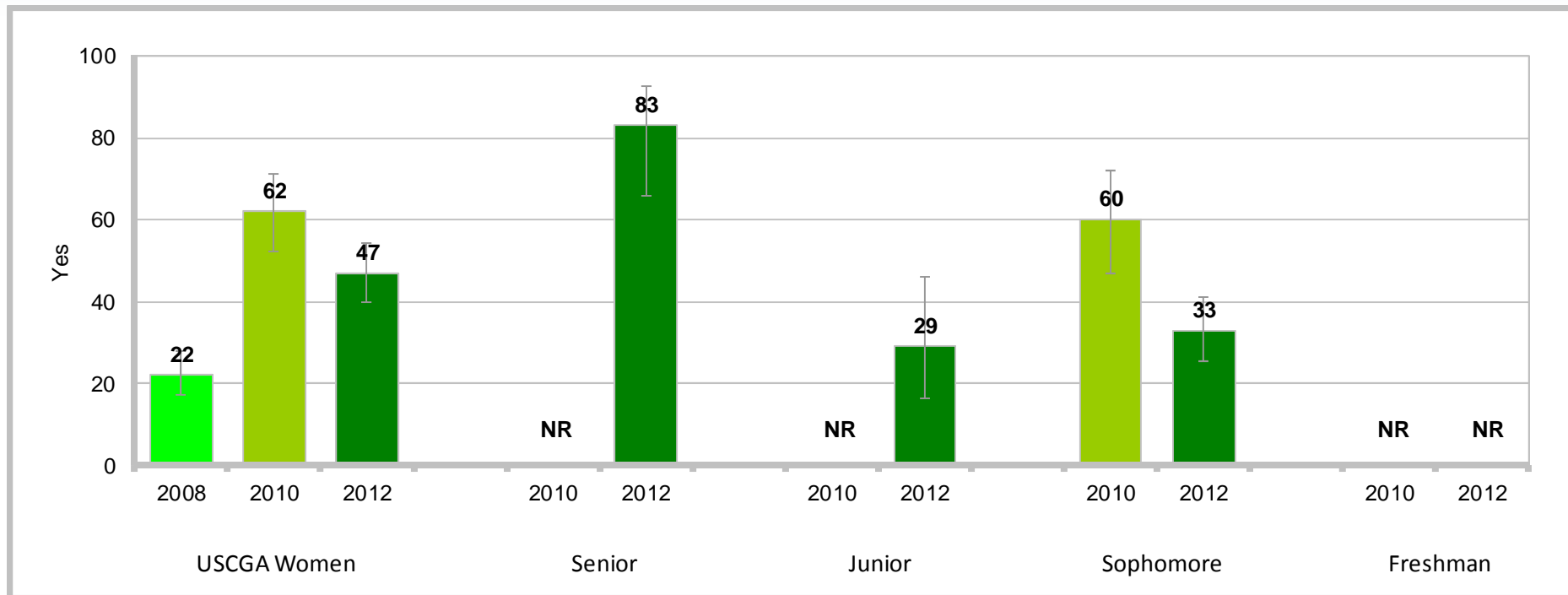
Offender Threatened To Harm You if You Did Not Consent Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 0% indicated the offender *threatened to harm them*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Offender Used Some Degree of Physical Force Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 47% indicated the offender *threatened to use some degree of physical force*
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010; higher than 2008
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by juniors and sophomores

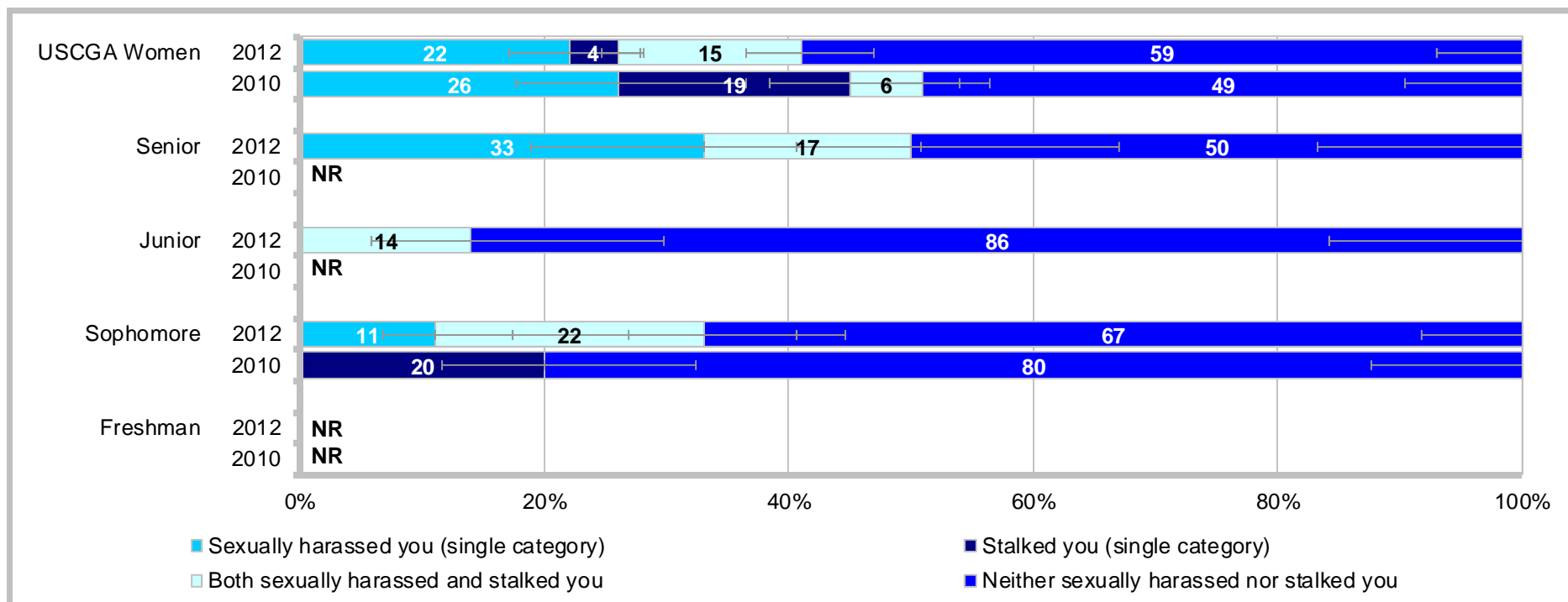


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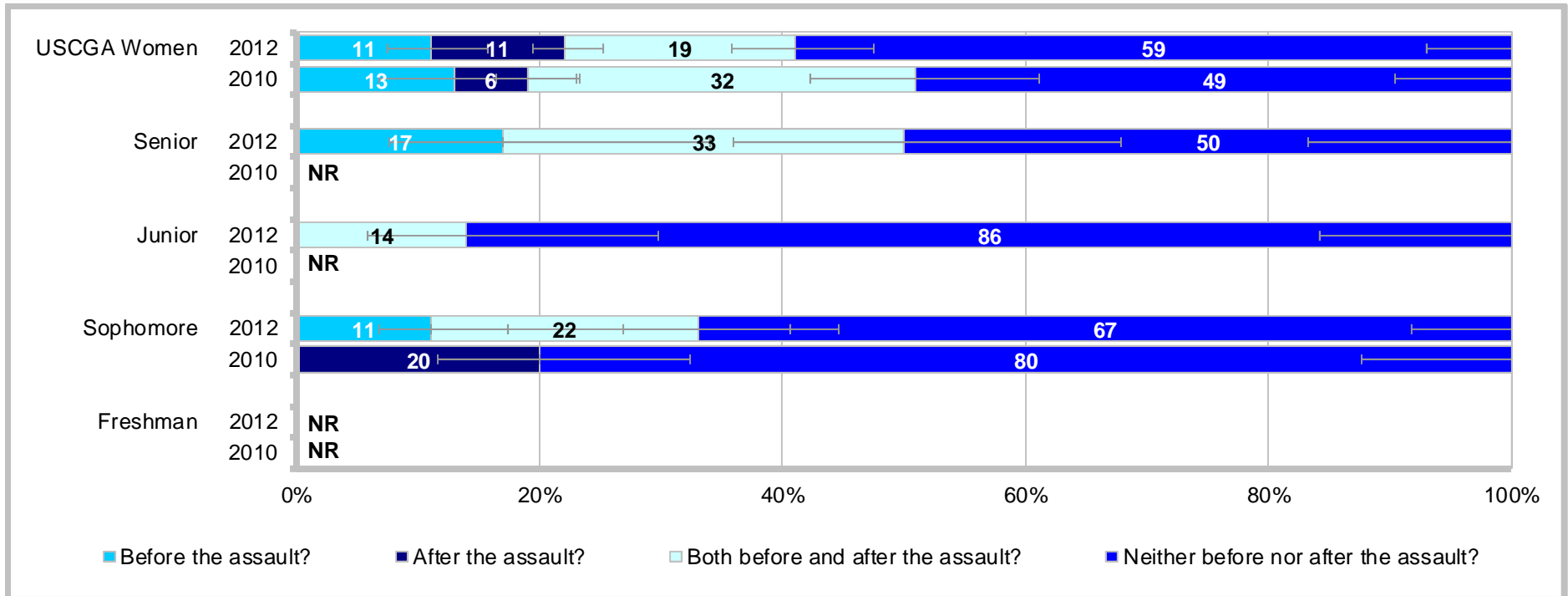
Offender Sexually Harassed and/or Stalked You Before or After the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 22% indicated the offender *sexually harassed* them; 4% indicated the offender *stalked* them; 15% indicated the offender *both sexually harassed and stalked* them; and 59% indicated the offender *neither sexually harassed nor stalked* them
- 2012 comparisons across years – *stalked* lower than 2010; *both* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *stalked* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *neither* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *neither* led by juniors



When Offender Sexually Harassed and/or Stalked You Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 11% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *before the assault*, 11% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *after the assault*, 19% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *both before and after the assault*, and 59% indicated *neither before nor after the assault*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *after* higher than 2010; *both* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *after* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *neither* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *neither* led by juniors

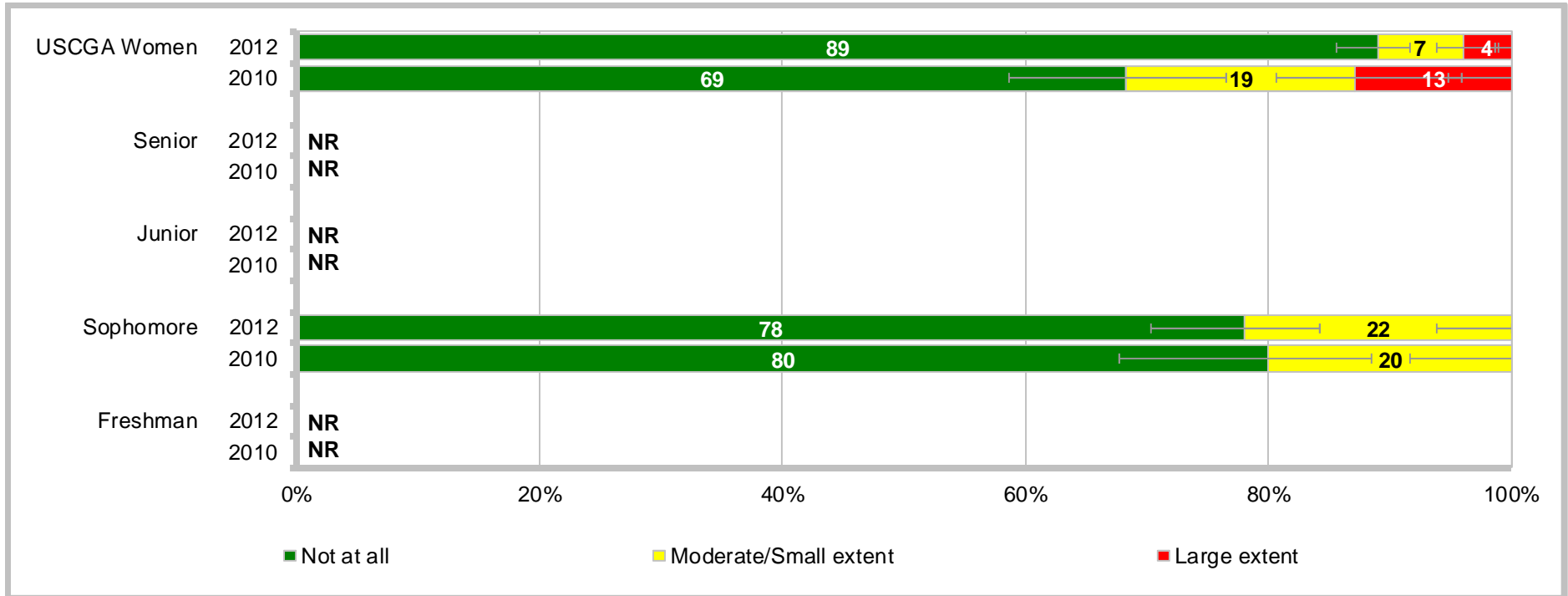


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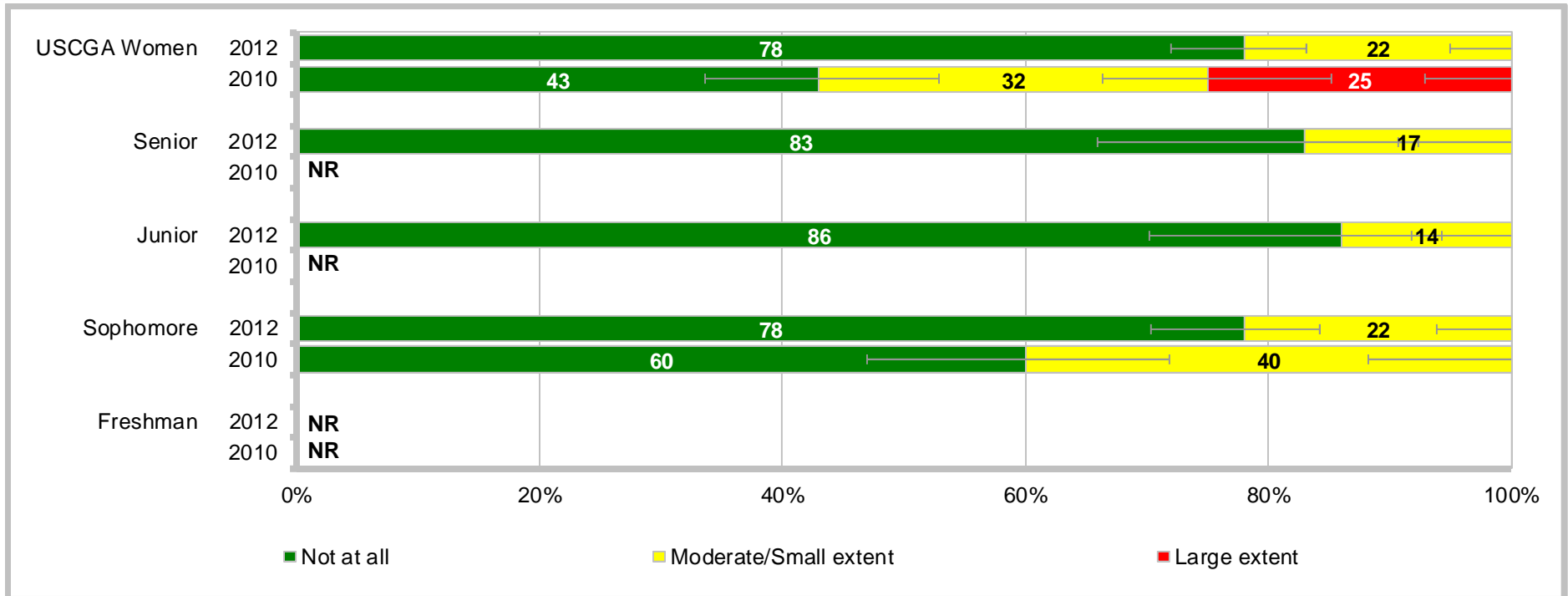
Considered Requesting a Transfer to Another Company/Squadron Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 11% indicated they considered a transfer *to some extent*; 89% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* higher than 2010; 2012 *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *large extent* lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



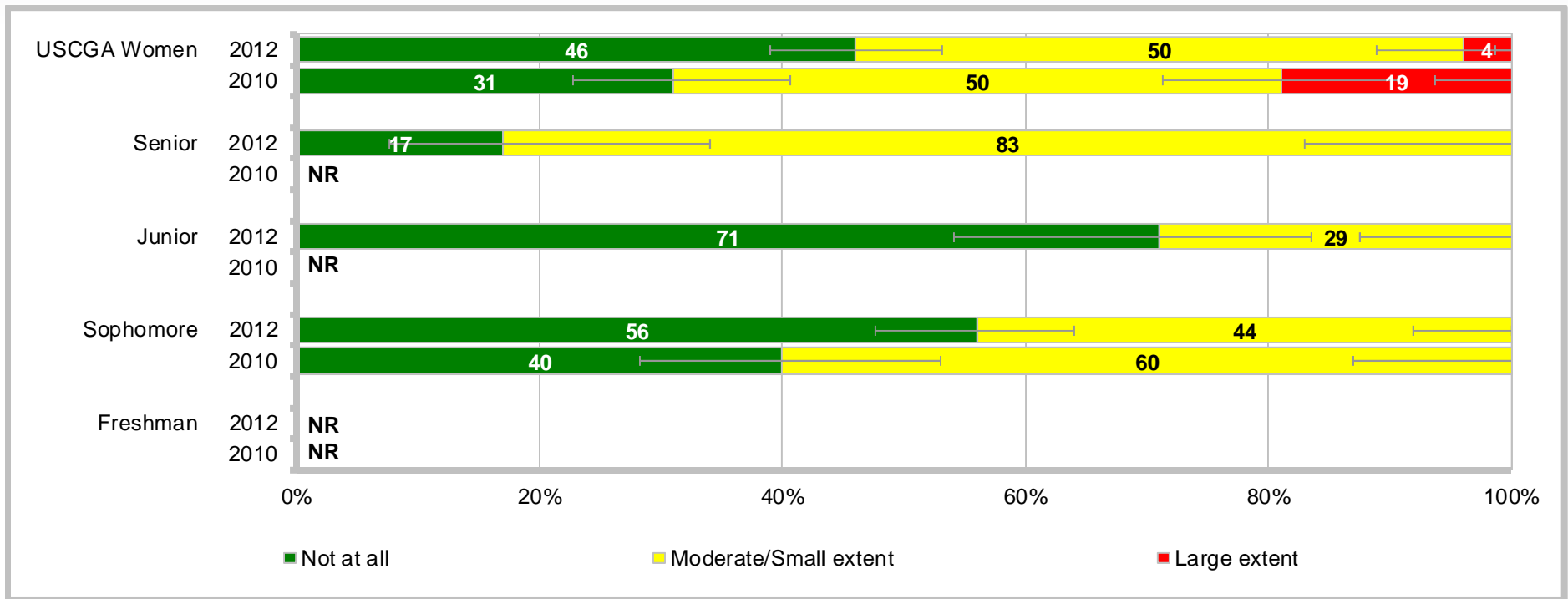
Thought About Leaving Your Academy Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 22% indicated they thought about leaving the Academy *to some extent*; 78% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* higher than 2010; *large extent* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Your Academic Performance Suffered Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 54% indicated their academic performance suffered *to some extent*; 46% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* higher than 2010; *large extent* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by juniors; *moderate/small extent* led by seniors

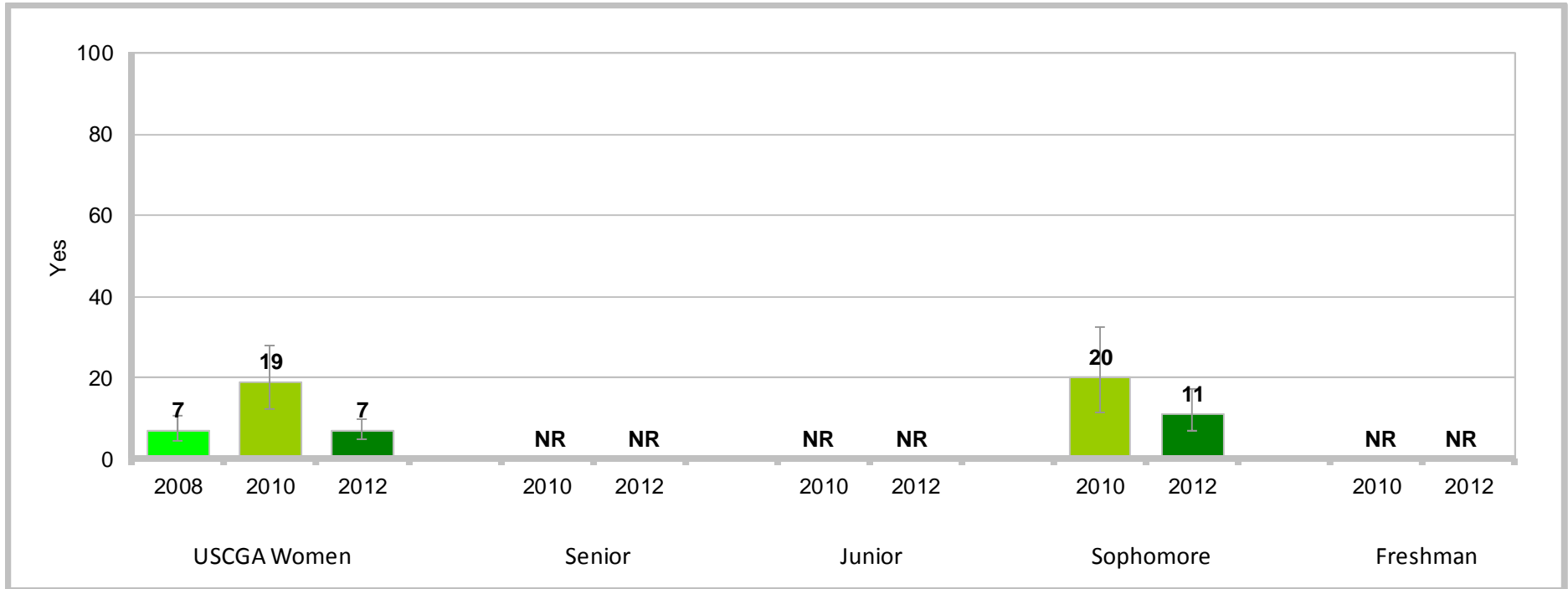


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Reported This Situation to a Military Authority or Organization Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 7% indicated they *reported the situation*
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report It

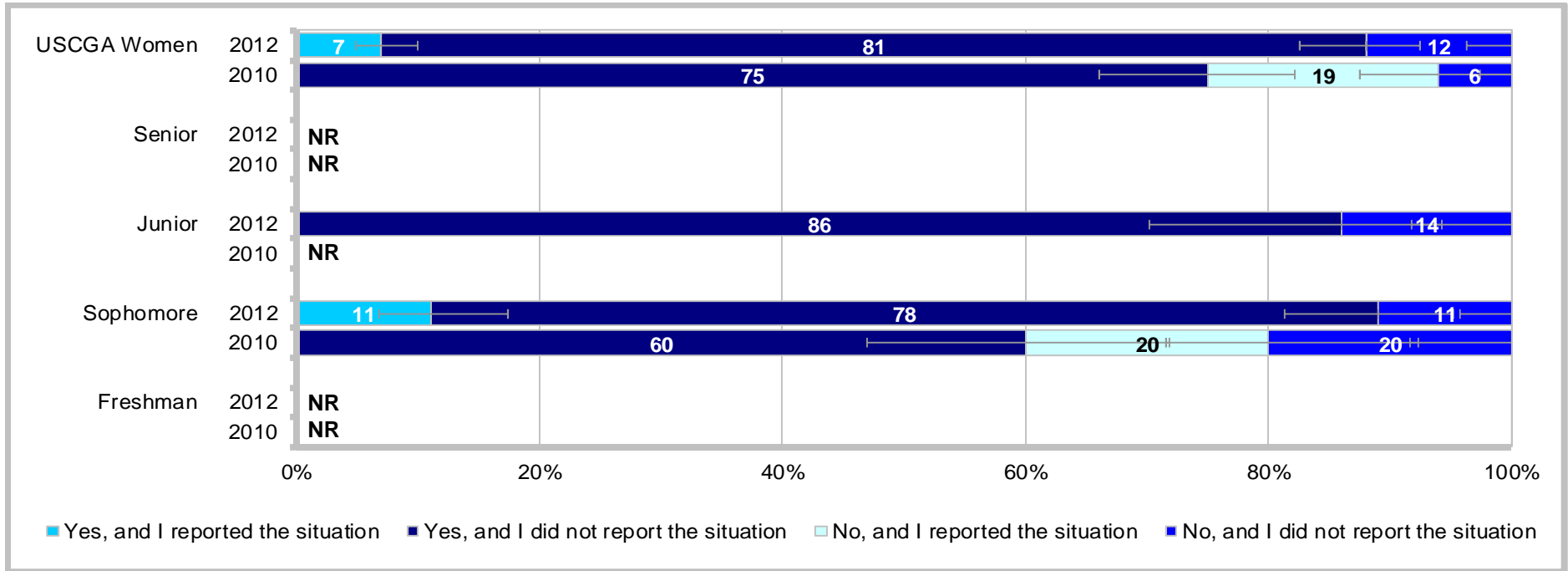
Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Took care of it myself	2012	86↑	80	71	100	NR
	2010	61	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	73	60	71	88	NR
	2010	60	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people gossiping	2012	69	80	57	63	NR
	2010	78	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want anyone to know	2012	65	80	57	63	NR
	2010	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2012	61↓	80	57	63	NR
	2010	85	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	2012	61	80	57	38	NR
	2010	62	NR	NR	NR	NR
Feared some form of retaliation from offender or his/her friends	2012	53	60	71	25	NR
	2010	57	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±8-12%	±20%	±17%	±8-9%	--

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



Would Make the Same Decision About Reporting or Not Reporting if Could Do It Over

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported or Did Not Report to a Military Authority



- Of the 9.8% of women who experienced USC, 7% indicated they reported the situation and would make the same decision again; 81% indicated they did not report the situation and would make the same decision again; 0% indicated they reported but would not make the same decision again; and 12% indicated they did not report the situation but would not make the same decision again
- 2012 comparisons across years – reported the situation and would make the same decision again higher than 2010; reported the situation but would not make the same decision again lower than 2010; did not report the situation but would not make the same decision again higher than 2010
 - Sophomores indicating reported and would make the same decision in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating did not report and would make the same decision in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating reported but would not make the same decision in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating did not report and would not make the same decision in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

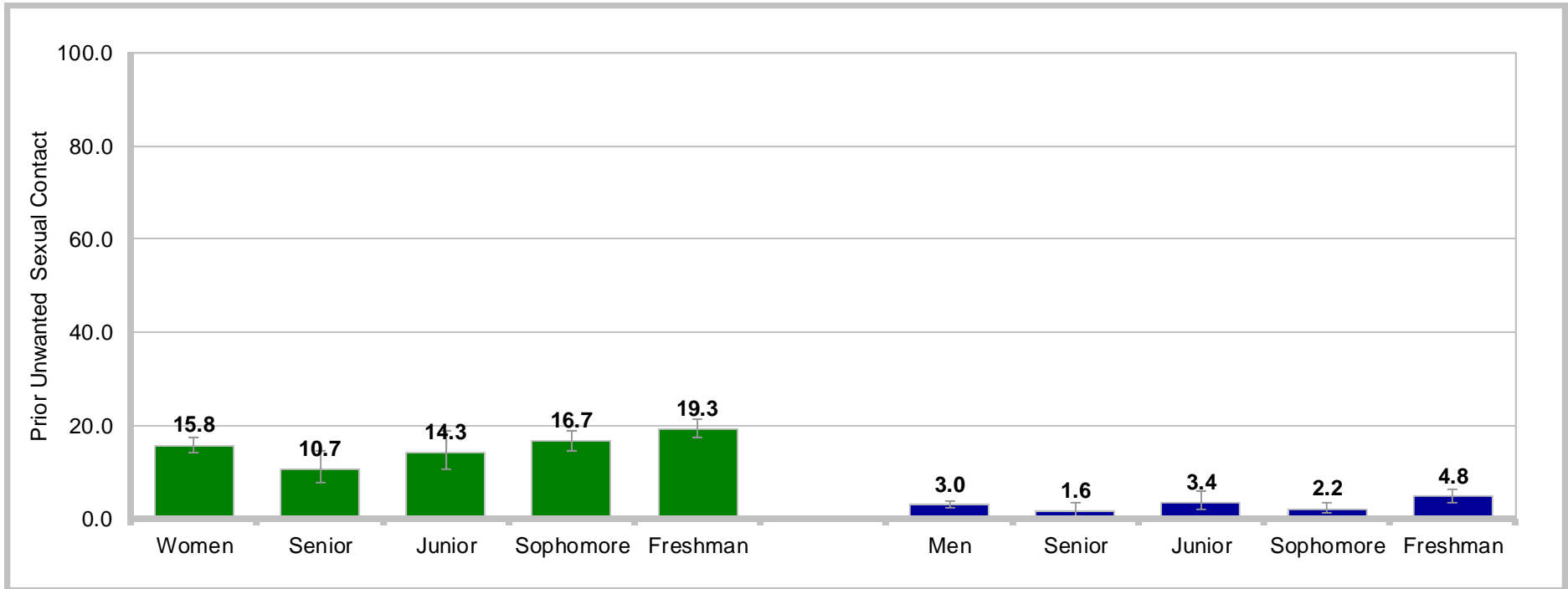


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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Prior to Entering the Academy Percent of All Students



- 15.8% of women and 3.0% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy*
- 2012 comparisons across years – new question in 2012; no trend data available
- Class differences in 2012 – for women, higher response led by freshmen, lower response led by seniors; for men, higher response led by freshmen



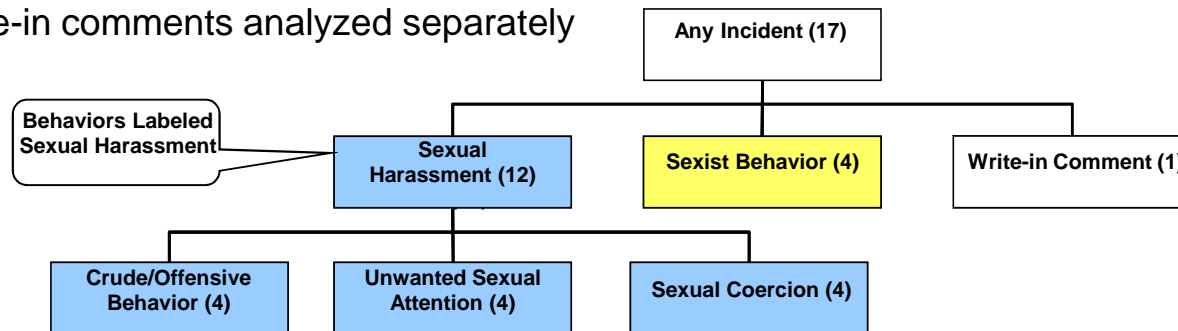
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Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors: Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of sexual harassment and sexist behavior:**
 - DoD defines sexual harassment as “a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:
 - Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career, or
 - Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person, or
 - Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment” (Department of Defense, 1995).
 - The core measure of unwanted gender-related behaviors on the *2012 SAGR* consists of 17 items
 - Sexual harassment measure has 12 items in a three-factor structure and a single “labeling” item
 - Crude/Offensive Behavior – four items regarding offensive or embarrassing verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature
 - Unwanted Sexual Attention – four items regarding unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship
 - Sexual Coercion – four items regarding classic *quid pro quo* instances of special treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation
 - One “labeling” item that asks if the student considers any of the selected behaviors to be sexual harassment
 - Sexist behavior measure has four items that include verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, and/or condescending attitudes based on gender of student
 - Write-in comments analyzed separately



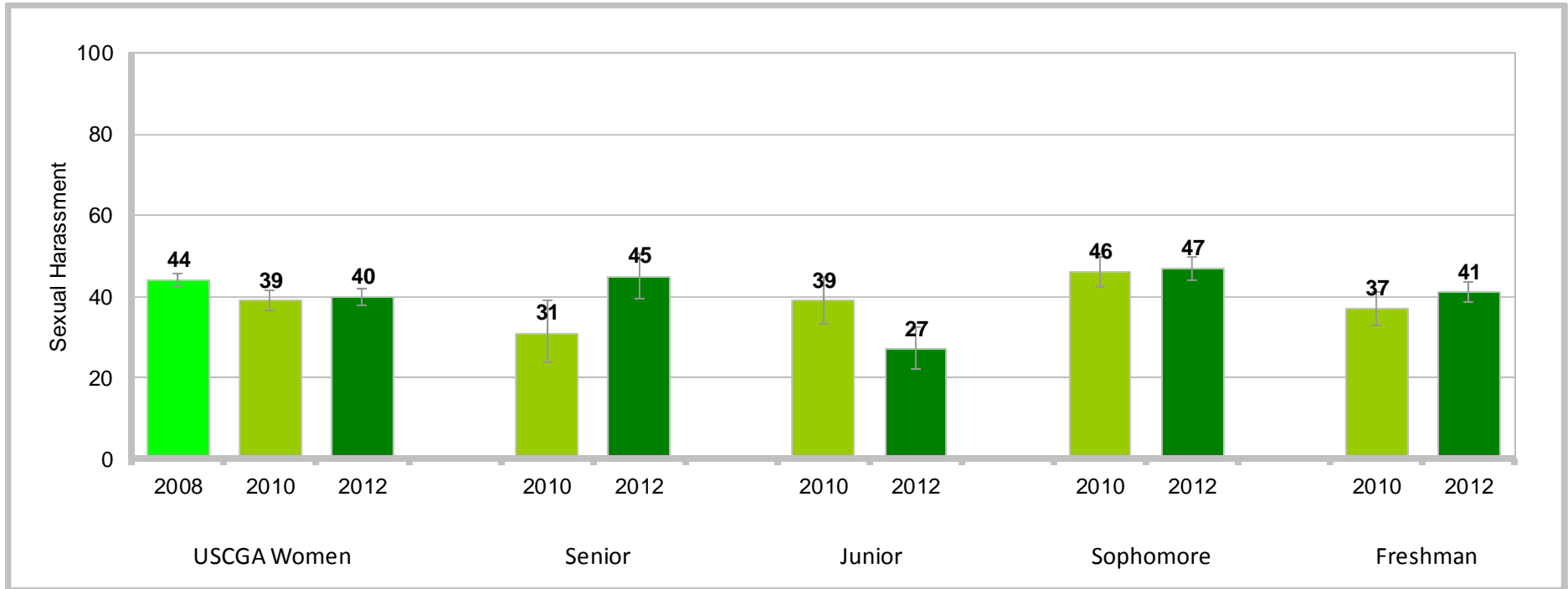


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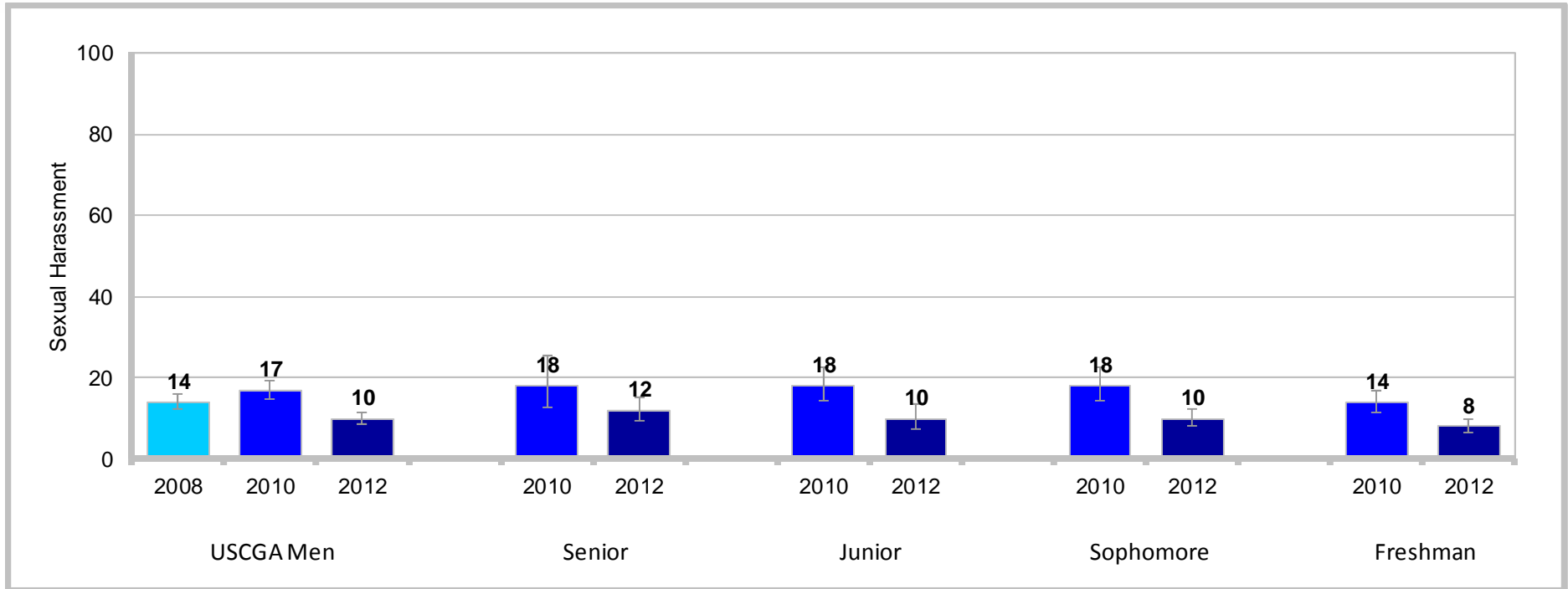
Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of Women



- **40% of women indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2008**
 - **Seniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors lower**
- **Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by sophomores; lower response led by juniors**



Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 10% of men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences

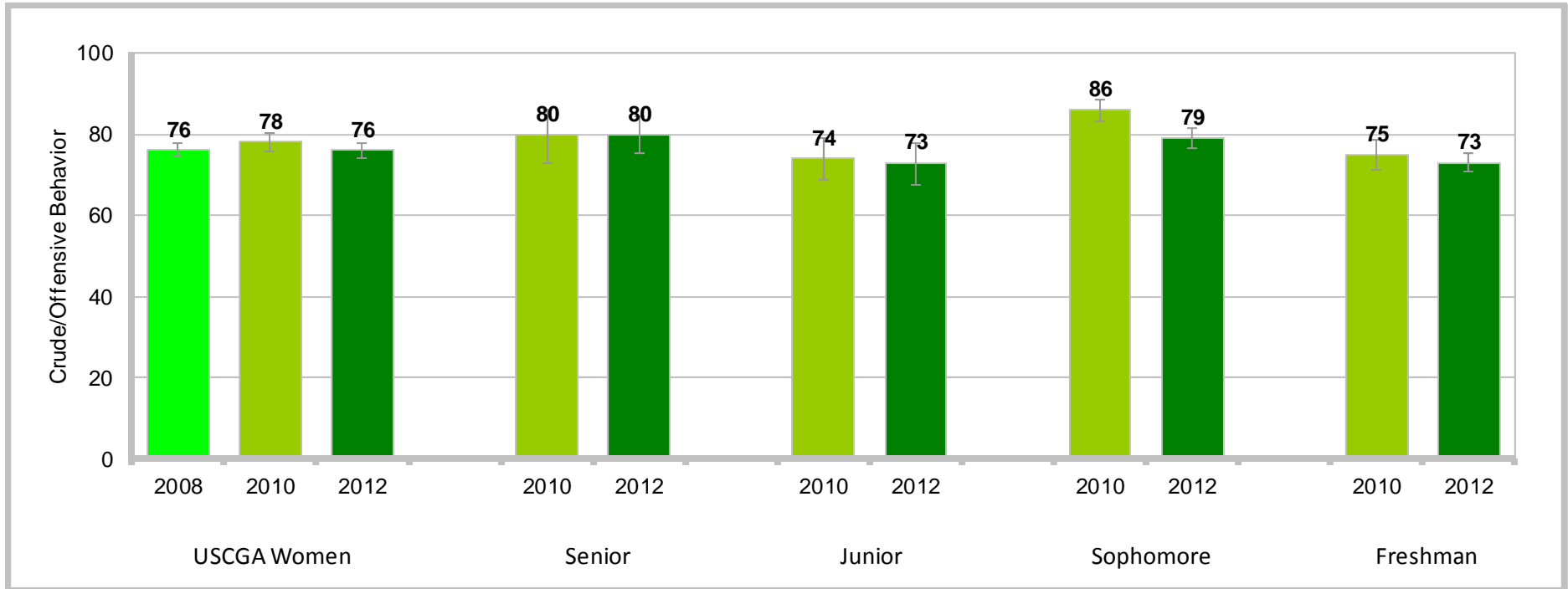


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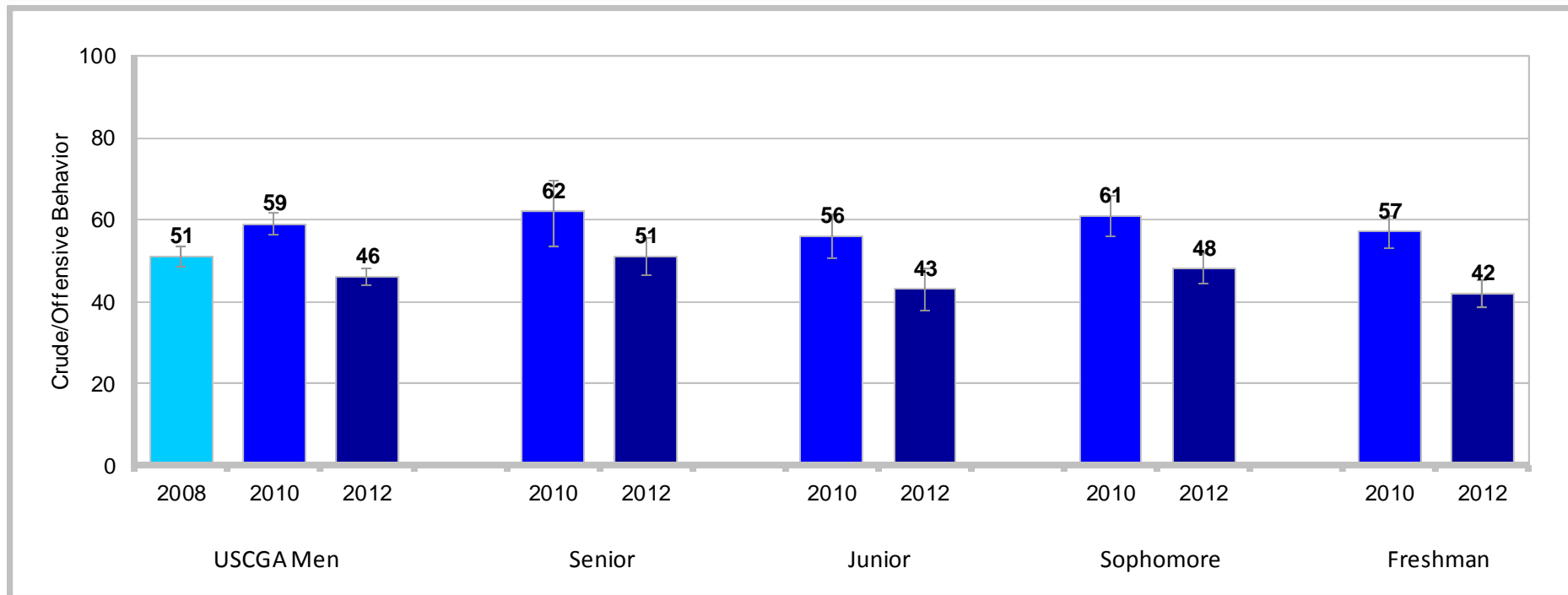
Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 76% of women indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



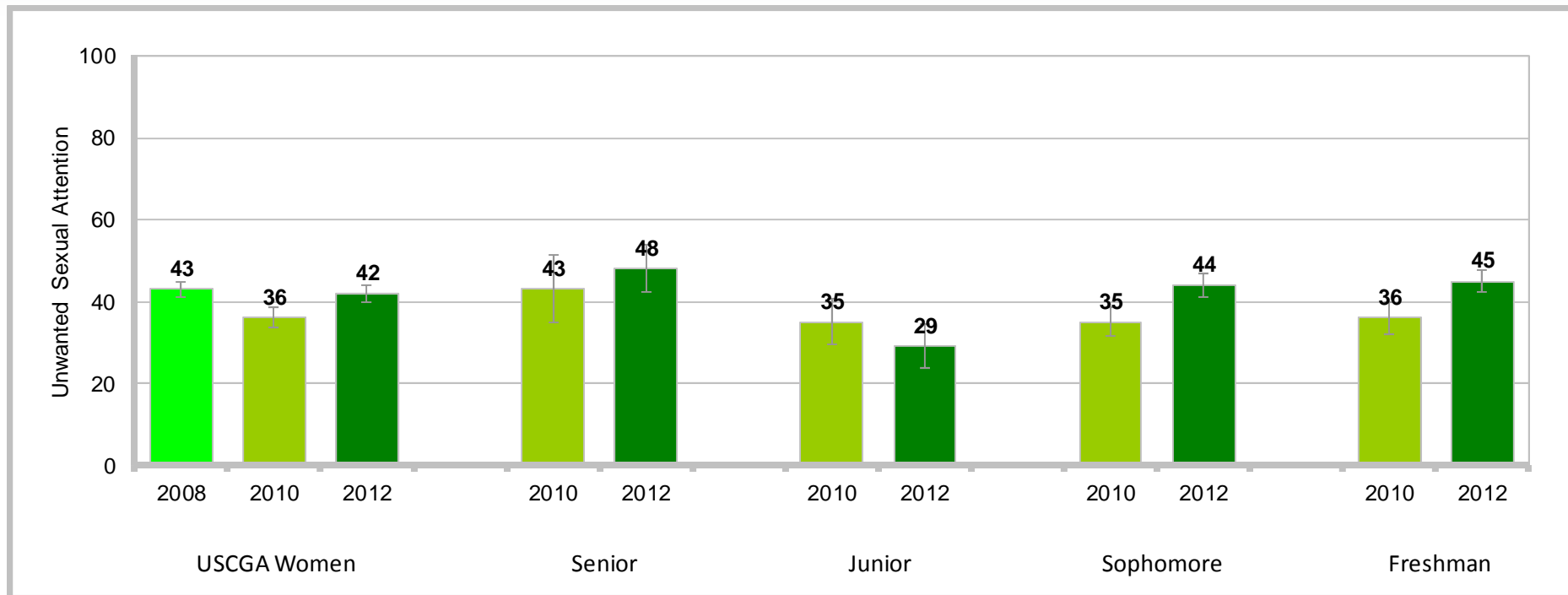
Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 46% of men indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008
 - All class years in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by freshmen



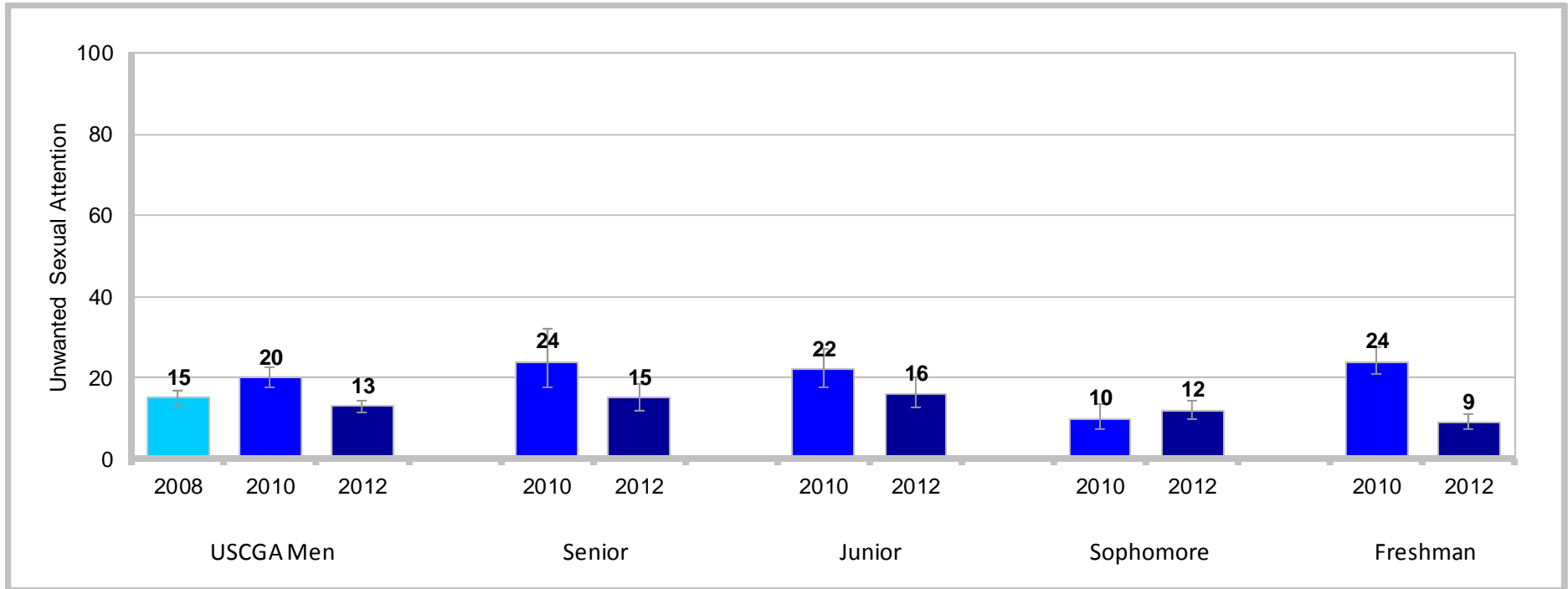
Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 42% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010
 - Sophomores and freshmen in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by juniors



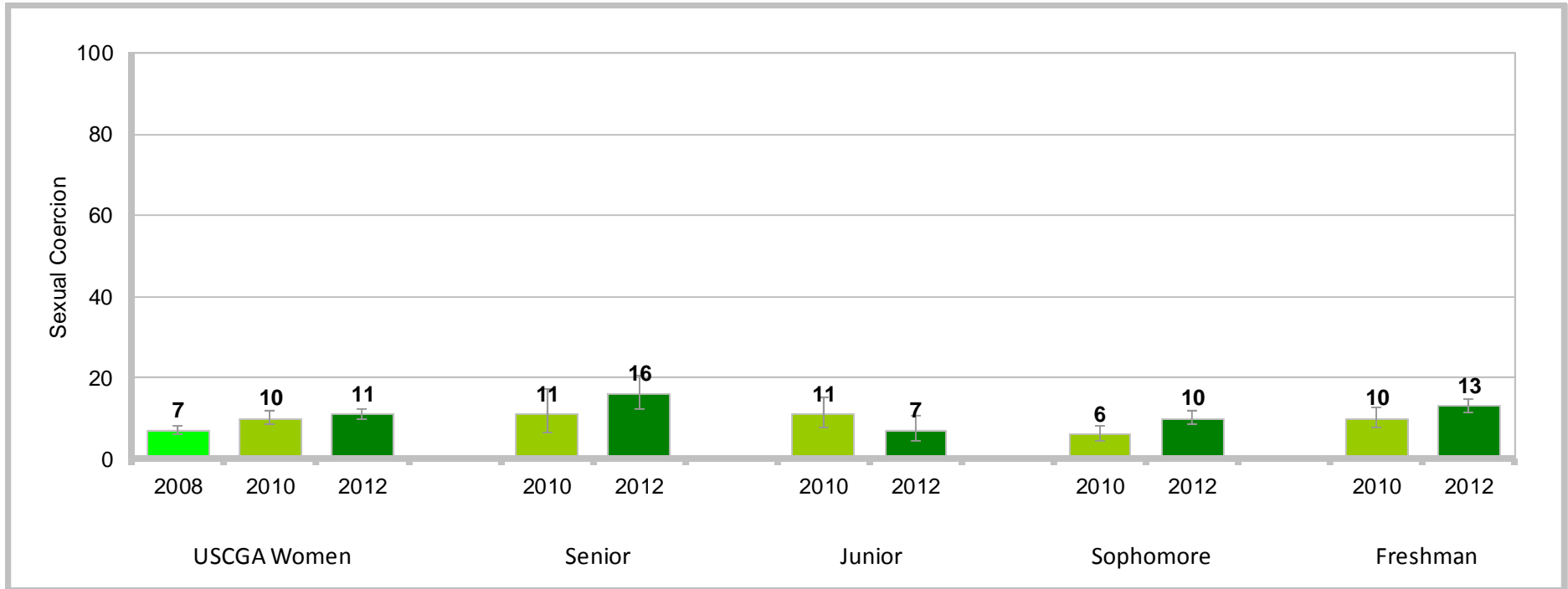
Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 13% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010
 - Seniors, juniors, and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen



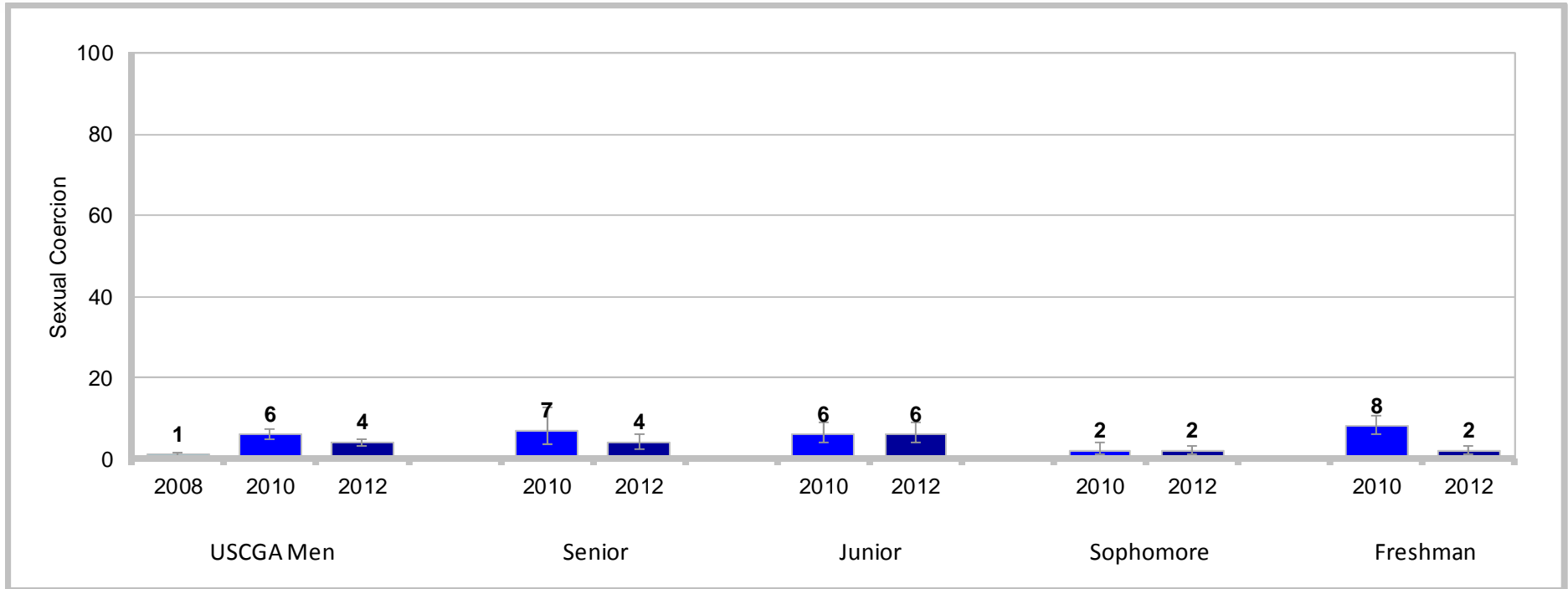
Sexual Coercion Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 11% of women indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008
 - Sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors; lower response led by juniors



Sexual Coercion Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 4% of men indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010; higher than 2008
 - Freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by freshmen and sophomores

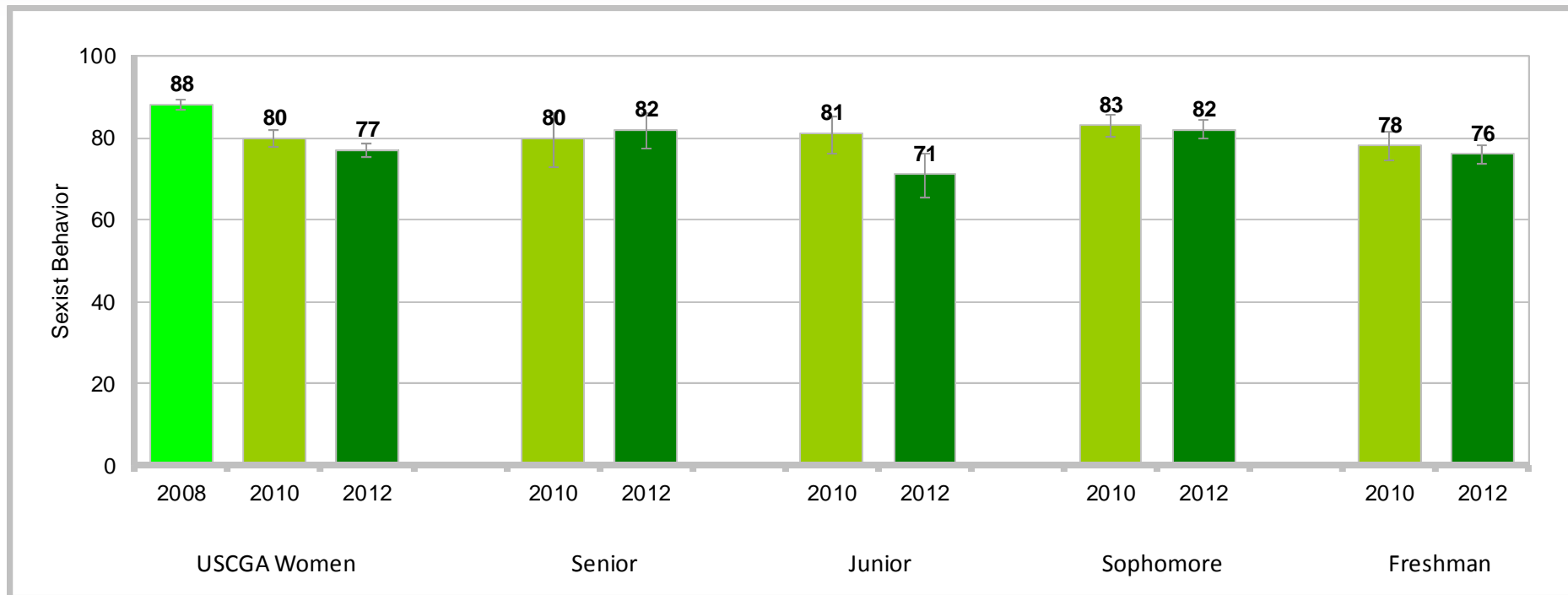


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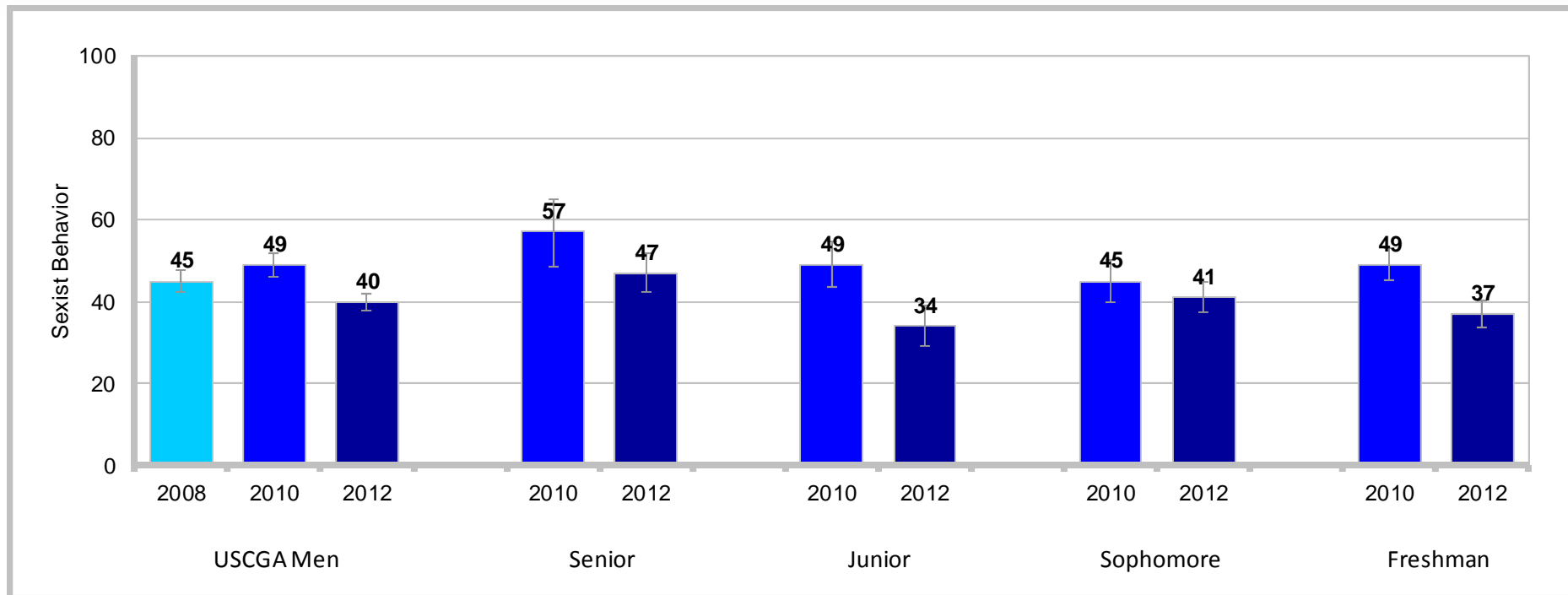
Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Women



- 77% of women indicated experiencing *sexist behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008
 - Juniors in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors and sophomores; lower response led by juniors



Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Men



- 40% of men indicated experiencing *sexist behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – lower than 2010, 2008
 - Seniors, juniors, and freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors



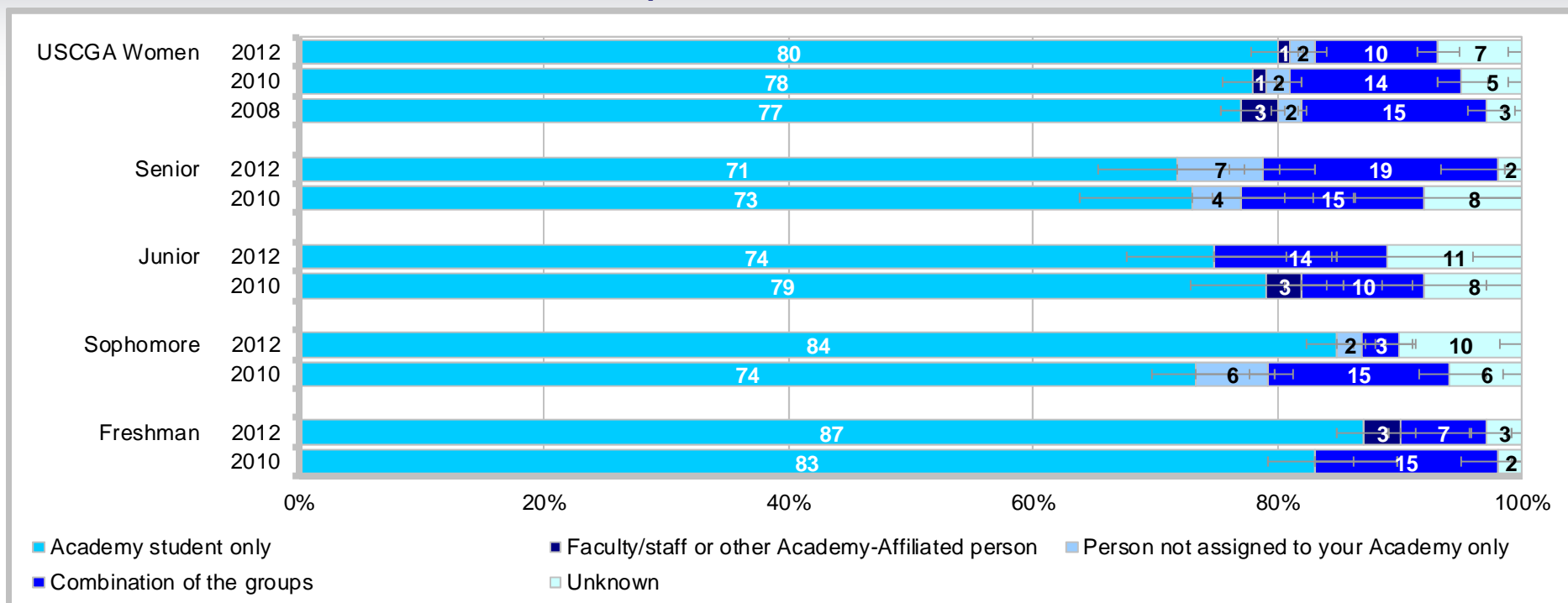
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Combinations of Offender Affiliations

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

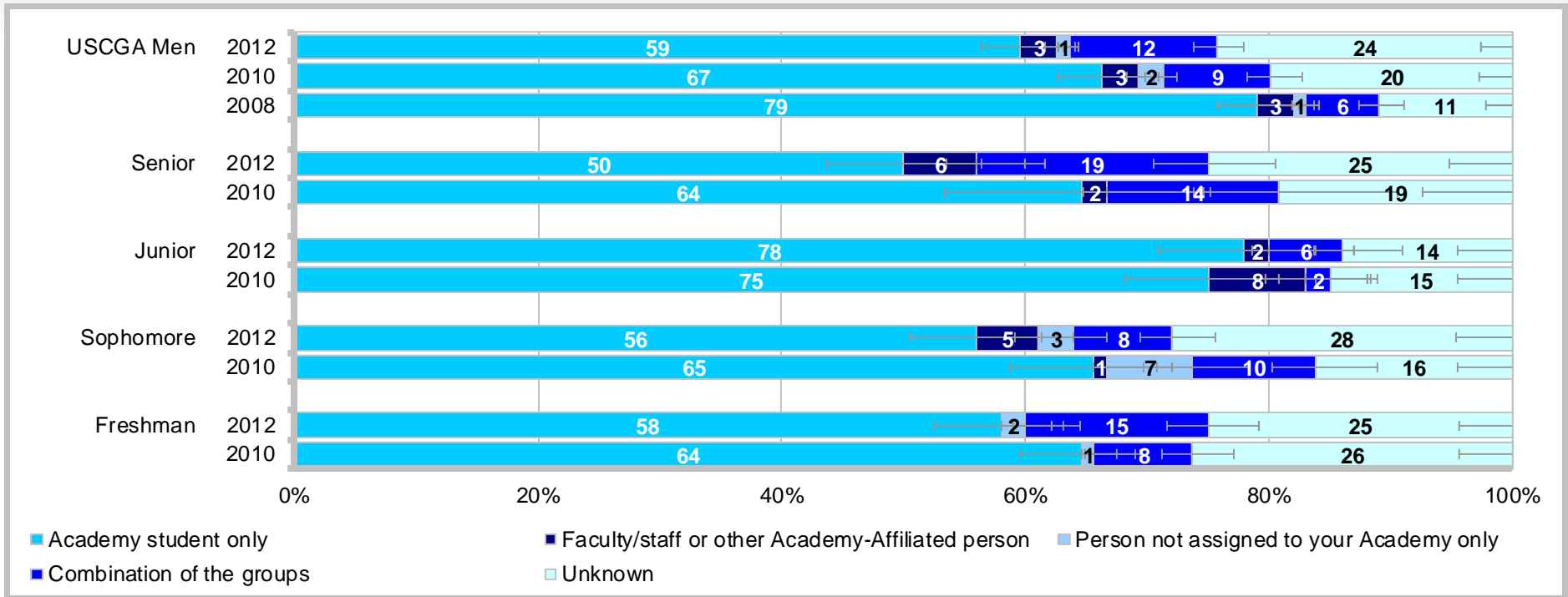


- 84% of women indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 80% indicated the offender was an *Academy student only*; 1% indicated *faculty/staff*; 2% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 10% indicated *combination of groups*; and 7% indicated *unknown*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – *Academy student only* higher than 2008; *faculty/staff* lower than 2008; *combination of groups* lower than 2010, 2008; *unknown* higher than 2010, 2008
 - Sophomores indicating *Academy student only* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors indicating *faculty/staff* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; sophomores indicating *person not assigned to the Academy* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *combination of groups* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *unknown* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *Academy student only* led by freshmen and sophomores; *faculty/staff* led by freshmen; *person not assigned to the Academy* led by seniors; *combination of groups* led by seniors; *unknown* led by sophomores*

*Note that 11% of junior women indicated unknown. This percentage is not significantly different from the average of the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.



Combinations of Offender Affiliations Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **55% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 59% indicated the offender was *Academy student only*; 3% indicated *faculty/staff*; 1% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; 12% indicated *combination of groups*; and 24% indicated *unknown*.**
- **2012 comparisons across years – *Academy student only* lower than 2010, 2008; *combination of groups* higher than 2008; *unknown* higher than 2010, 2008**
 - **Seniors and sophomores indicating *Academy student only* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *faculty/staff* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors lower; freshmen indicating *combination of groups* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *unknown* in 2012 higher than 2010**
- **Class differences in 2012 – *Academy student only* led by juniors; *person not assigned to the Academy* led by sophomores; *combination of groups* led by seniors**

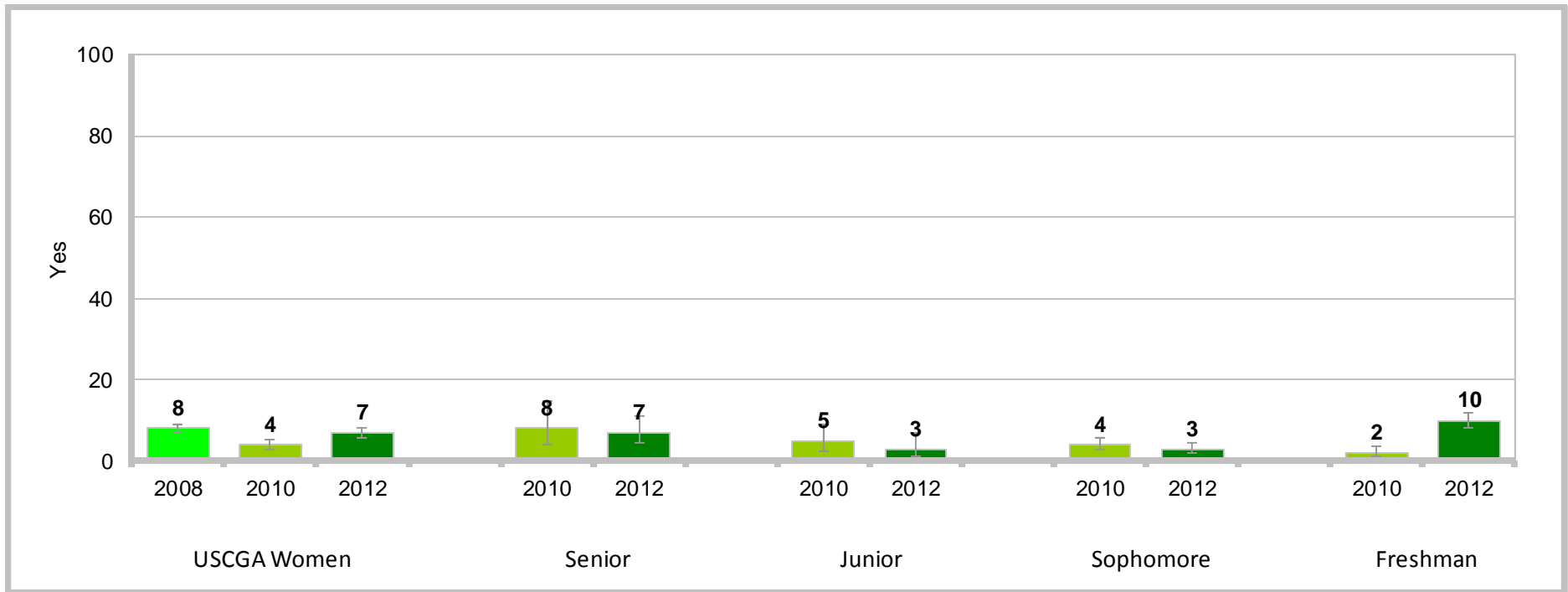


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Discuss/Report This Situation to an Authority or Organization Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

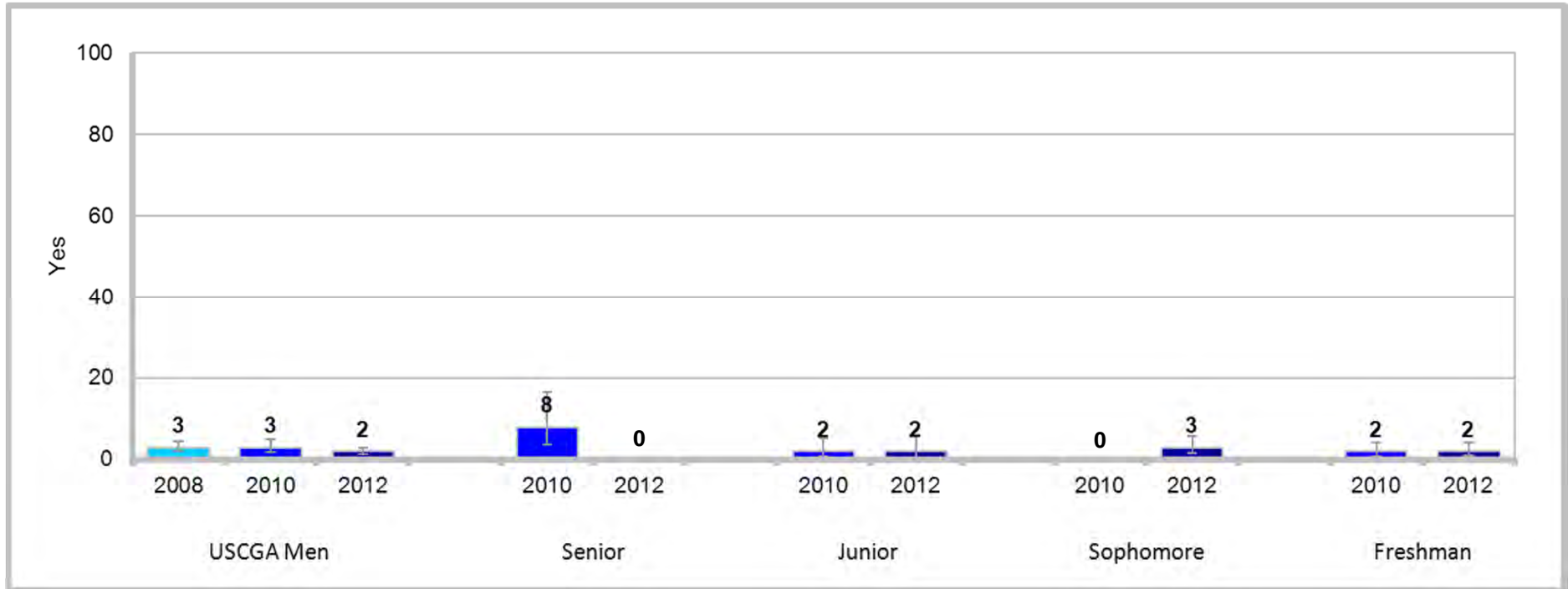


- 84% of women indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 7% indicated they *reported the situation to an authority or organization*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2010
 - Freshmen in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by freshmen; lower response led by sophomores*

*Note that both 3% of junior and sophomore women indicated *they reported the situation* in 2012. The percentage for junior women is not significantly different from the average of the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior women responding to this question.



Discuss/Report This Situation to an Authority or Organization Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- 55% of men indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 2% indicated they *reported the situation to an authority or organization*.
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by seniors



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Actions Taken in Response to Discussing/Reporting

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Reported It

Response to Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
The situation was corrected	2012	68↑	NR	NR	NR	83
	2010	41	NR	NR	NR	NR
My situation was/is being investigated	2012	45↑	NR	NR	NR	50
	2010	28	NR	NR	NR	NR
I was kept informed of what actions were being taken	2012	46	NR	NR	NR	50
	2010	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
I was encouraged to “tough it out”	2012	24↓	NR	NR	NR	17
	2010	43	NR	NR	NR	NR
My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2012	8	NR	NR	NR	0
	2010	16	NR	NR	NR	NR
Action was taken against me	2012	7↑	NR	NR	NR	
	2010	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
I was ridiculed or scorned by others for discussing/reporting the situation	2012	23↑	NR	NR	NR	17
	2010	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Some other action was taken	2012	24	NR	NR	NR	17
	2010	29	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±0-19%	--	--	--	±0-10%

- **Results for men not reportable**

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



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Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Gender-Related Situation

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	83	77	81	92↑	80↓
	2010	82	77	83	78	88
Took care of the problem myself	2012	72	70	72	75↑	70↑
	2010	70	77	74	69	63
Did not want people gossiping about me	2012	35	40	28	41	30
	2010	36	50	26	37	35
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2012	28↑	27	28	27↑	30↑
	2010	24	32	23	22	22
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2012	26↑	35↑	19	25	26↑
	2010	20	9	26	24	18
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±3%	±7-11%	±7-8%	±3-4%	±3-5%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Gender-Related Situation

Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report It

Reasons for Not Reporting	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	2012	73↓	73	73	73↓	72
	2010	79	81	82	84	70
Took care of the problem myself	2012	55↓	59	67	47↓	45↓
	2010	62	61	73	57	55
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2012	17	22	20	10↓	15
	2010	21	19	21	23	19
Did not think anything would be done	2012	16↑	24	16↑	12	13↑
	2010	9	14	7	11	4
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	2012	11	15↑	13	10	4↓
	2010	9	6	9	11	8
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	2012	11	8	16	8↓	13
	2010	10	3	13	15	9
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±3-4%	±5-13%	±6-9%	±4-8%	±3-6%

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	
Higher in 2012 than 2010	↑
Lower in 2012 than 2010	↓



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Stalking Incident Rate

- **Definition and measure 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 (two or more occasions of such conduct), and cause unreasonable fear of physical injury. Note that this definition does not limit stalking to association with sexual harassment or sexual assault.
- The measure of stalking on the 2012 SAGR is consistent with the definition in Article 120a of the UCMJ. Students were asked (Q9) whether they had experienced any stalking behaviors (e.g., followed or spied on them in public areas; spied on them in private areas; showed up at places where they were even though he/she had no reason to be there; left unwanted items for them to find; stood outside or hung around their dorm room or classroom even though he/she had no reason to be there; and vandalized or tampered with their belongings) by someone assigned to their Academy, including students and military/civilian personnel, and whether they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience (Q11).



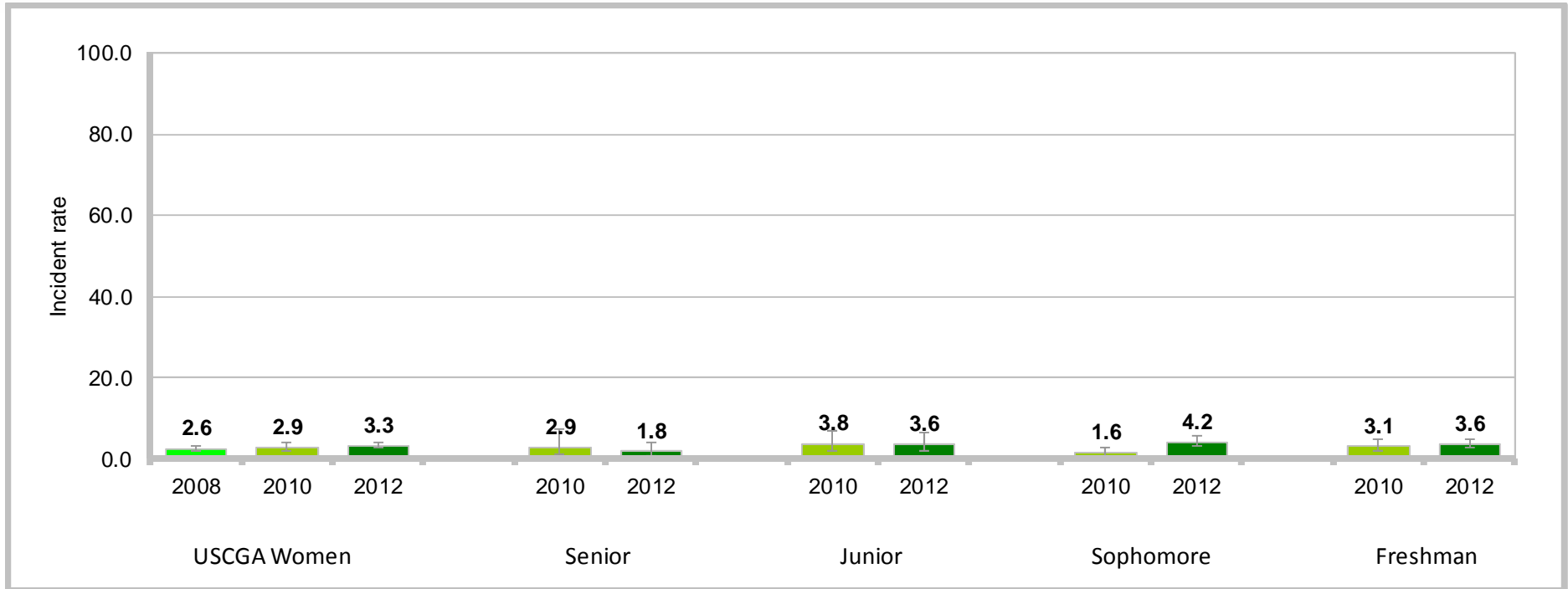
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Stalking Incident Rate

Percent of Women Who Experienced Stalking Behavior and Felt in Danger

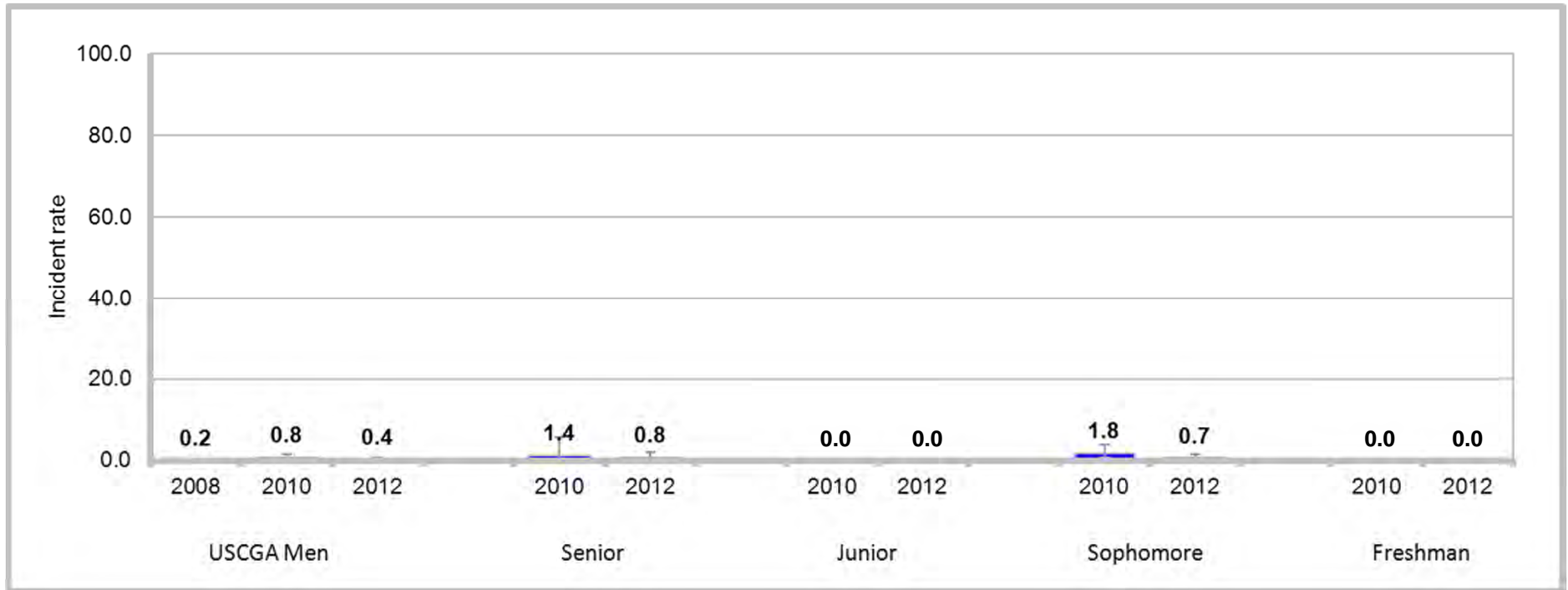


- 3.3% of women indicated experiencing *stalking behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



Stalking Incident Rate

Percent of Men Who Experienced Stalking Behavior and Felt in Danger



- 0.4% of men indicated experiencing *stalking behavior* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
- Class differences in 2012 – lower response led by juniors and freshmen

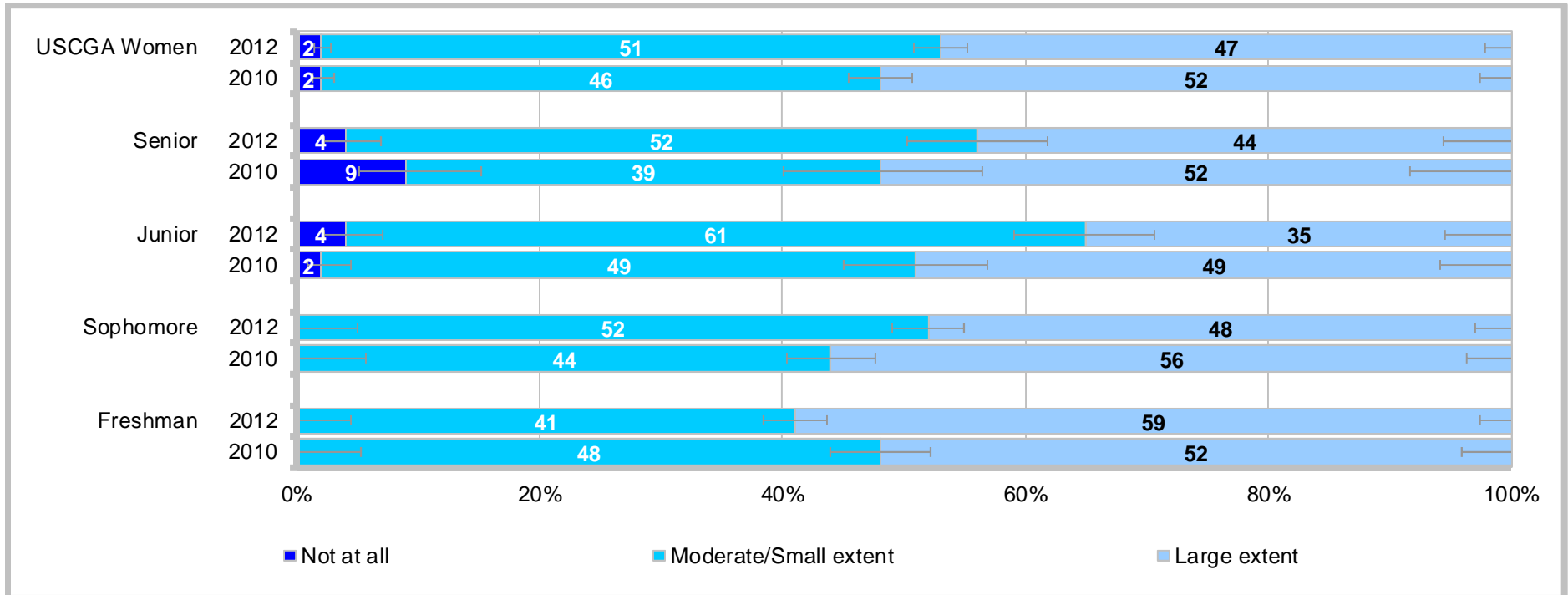


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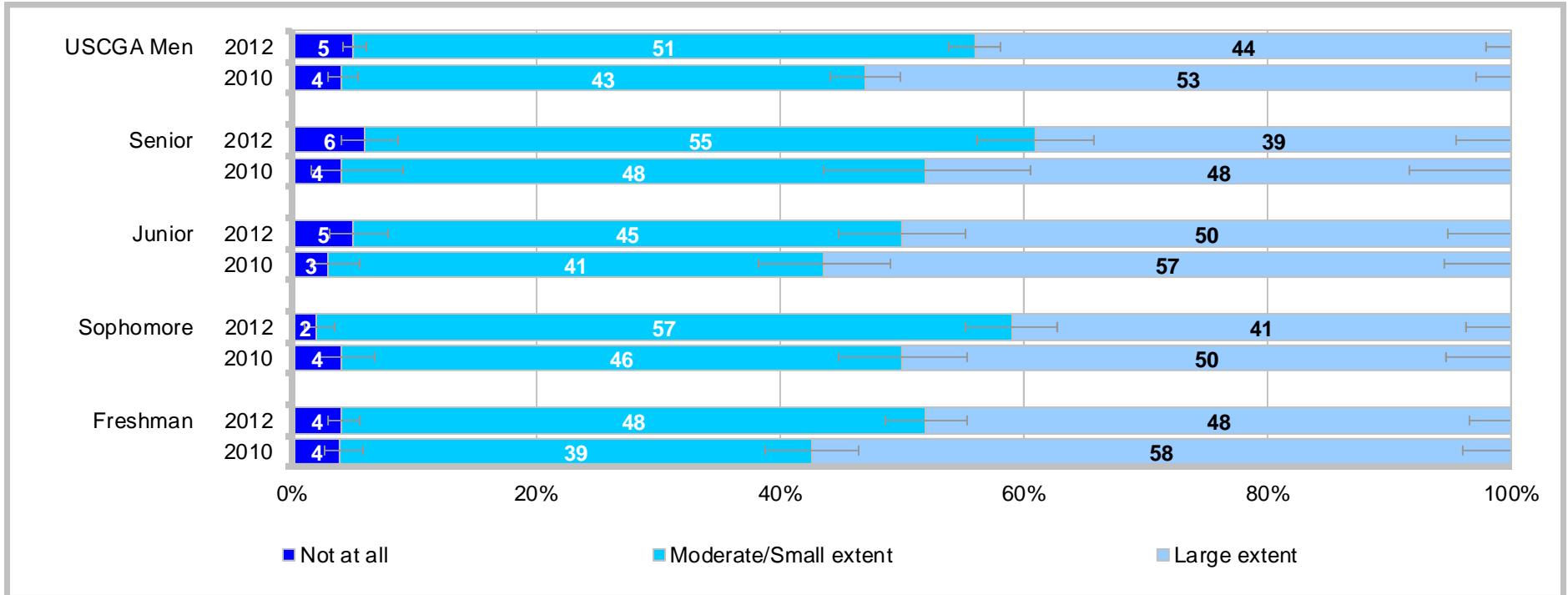
Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 98% of women indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 2% indicated stalking and sexual harassment *do not* lead to sexual assault
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010
 - Freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas juniors and sophomores lower; seniors, juniors, and sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by juniors



Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 95% of men indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 5% indicated stalking and sexual harassment *do not* lead to sexual assault
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores

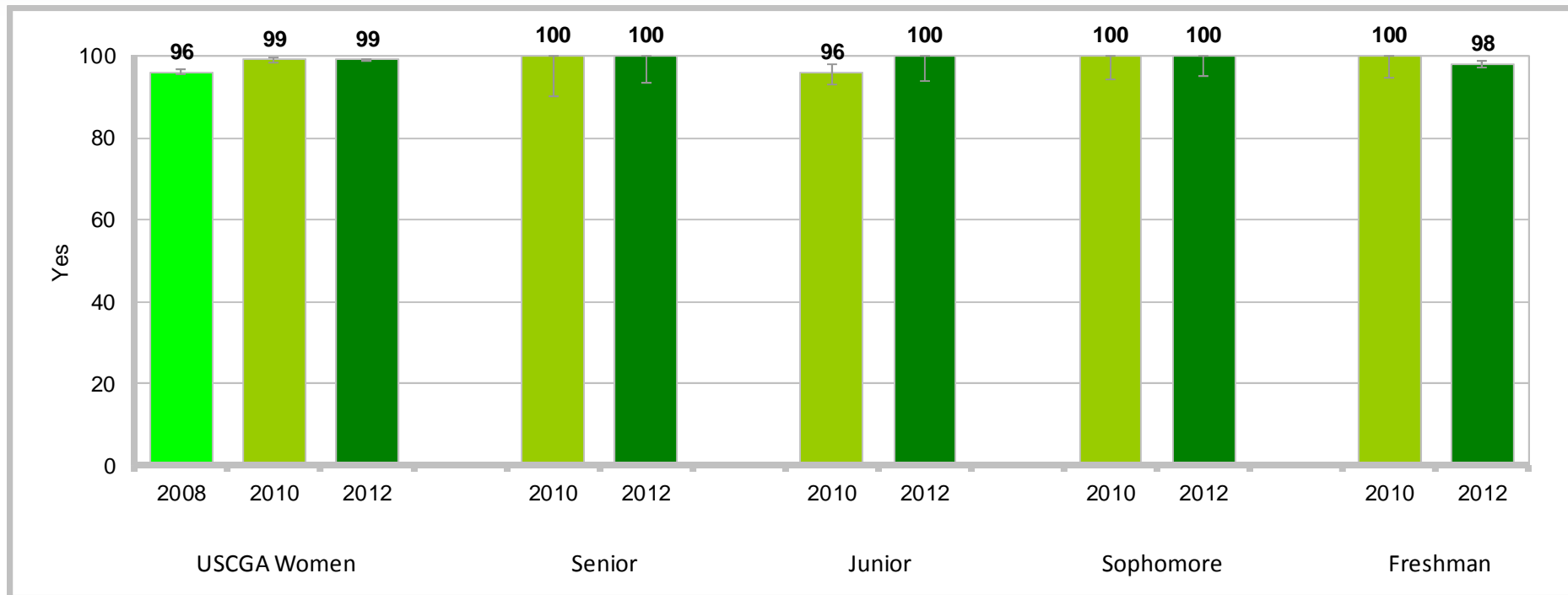


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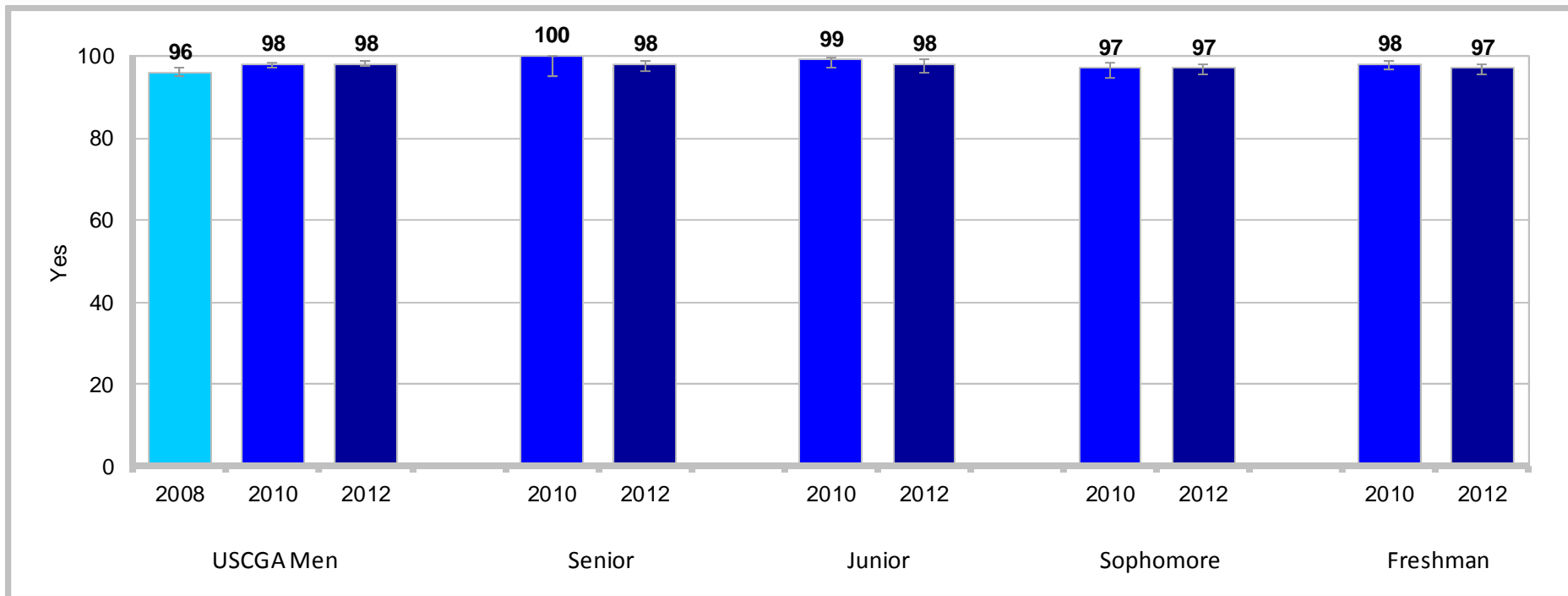
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual assault* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008
 - Juniors in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors, juniors, and sophomores; lower response led by freshmen



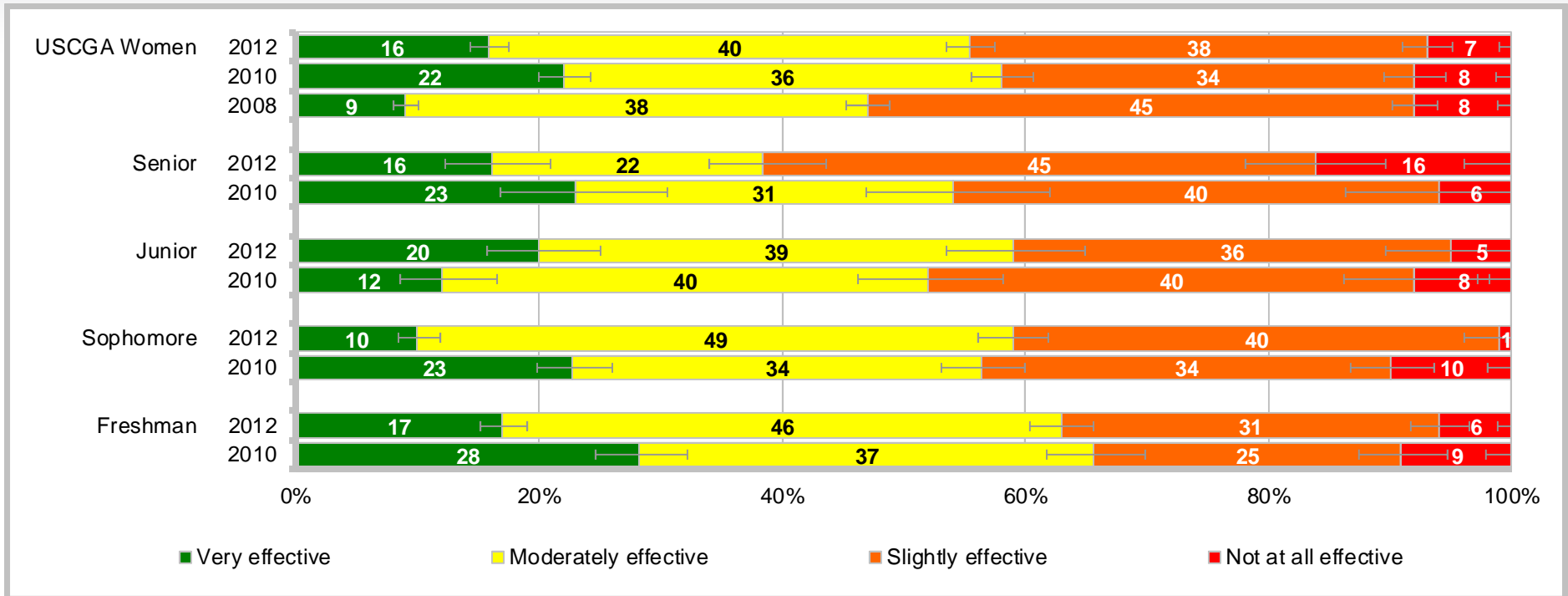
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 98% of men indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual assault* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008
 - Seniors in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – no differences



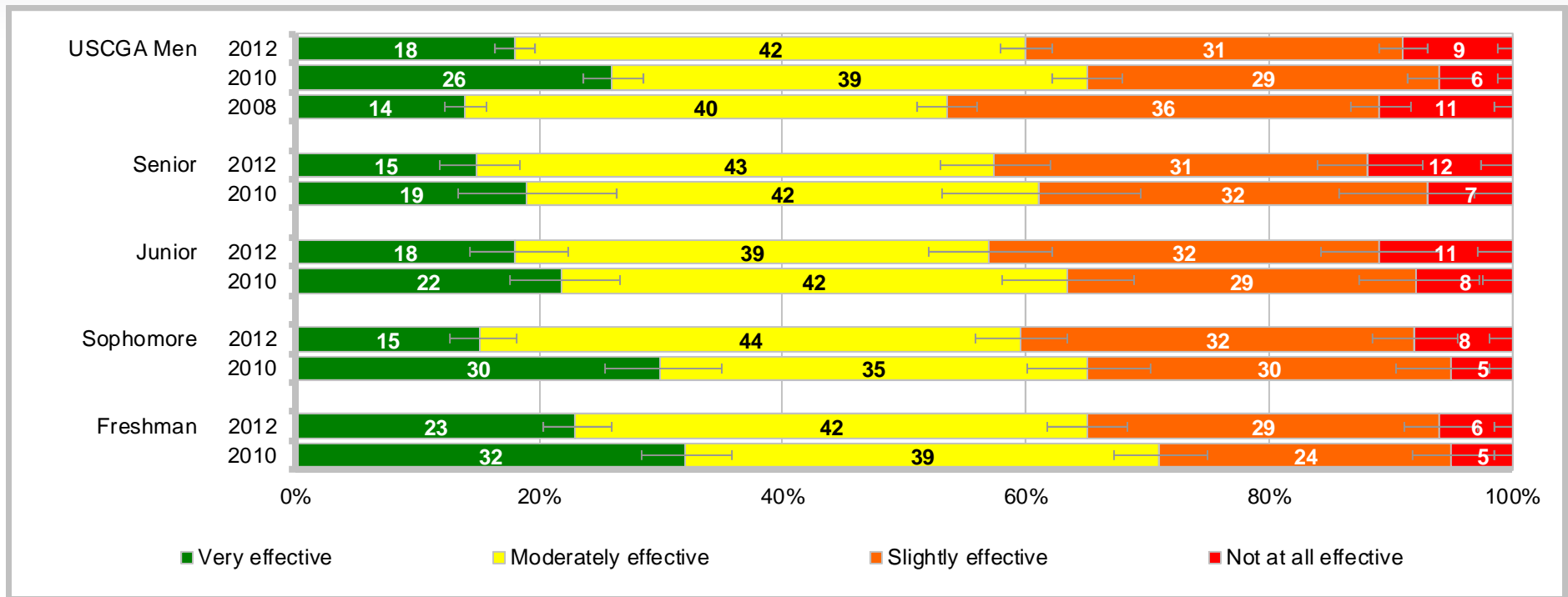
Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Assault



- 16% of women indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 40% indicated *moderately effective*; 38% indicated *slightly effective*; and 7% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, higher than 2008; *moderately effective* higher than 2010; *slightly effective* higher than 2010, lower than 2008
 - Juniors indicating *very effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower; sophomores and freshmen indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors lower; sophomores and freshmen indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors indicating *not at all effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderately effective* led by sophomores and freshmen; *slightly effective* led by seniors; *not at all effective* led by seniors



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Assault



- 18% of men indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 42% indicated *moderately effective*; 31% indicated *slightly effective*; and 9% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, higher than 2008; *slightly effective* lower than 2008; *not at all effective* higher than 2010
 - Sophomores and freshmen indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *very effective* led by freshmen

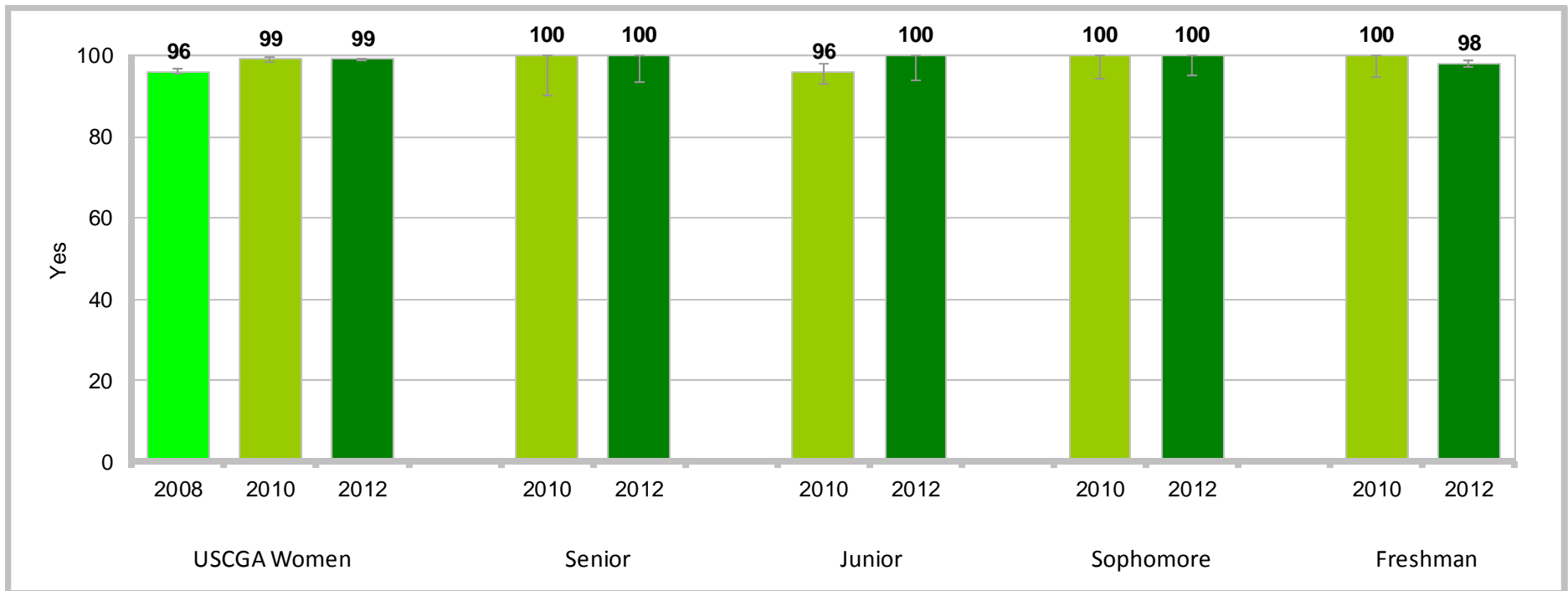


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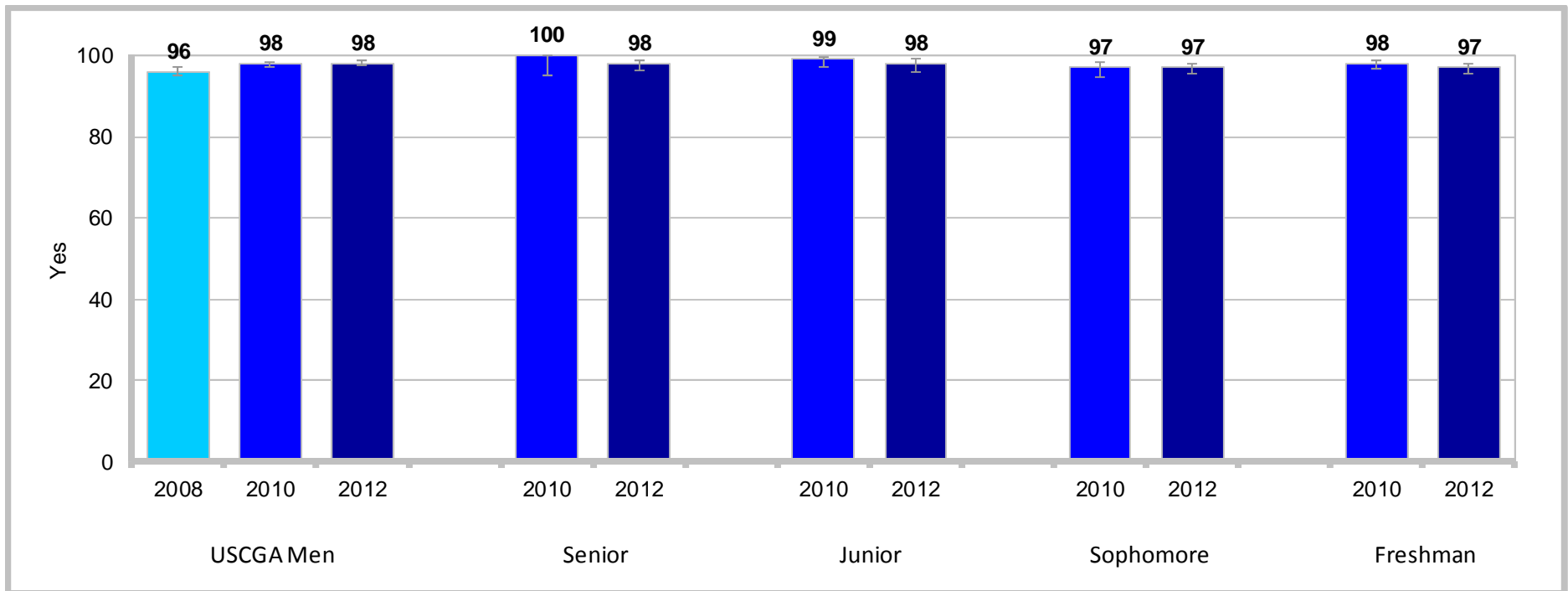
Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment Percent of Women



- 99% of women indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual harassment* in 2012
- 2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008
 - Juniors in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower
- Class differences in 2012 – higher response led by seniors, juniors, and sophomores; lower response led by freshmen



Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment Percent of Men

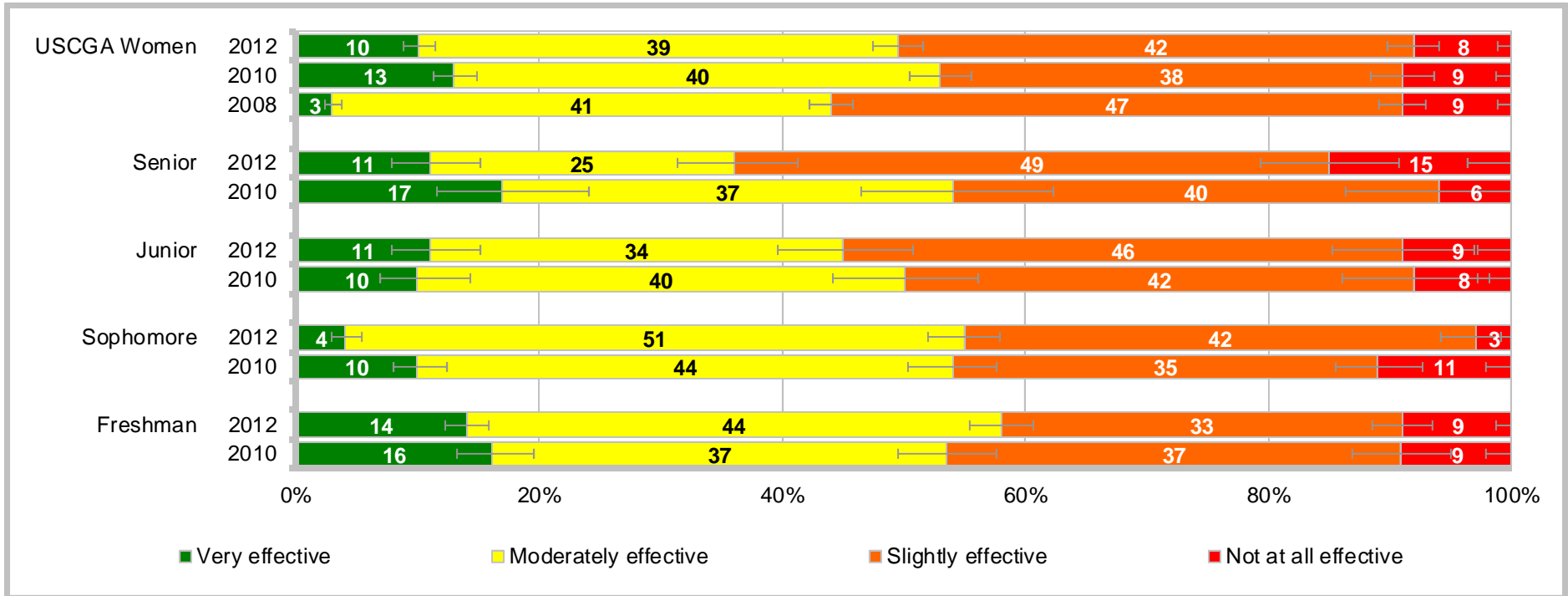


- **98% of men indicated receiving training on topics related to *sexual harassment* in 2012**
- **2012 comparisons across years – higher than 2008**
 - **Seniors in 2012 lower than 2010**
- **Class differences in 2012 – no differences**



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment

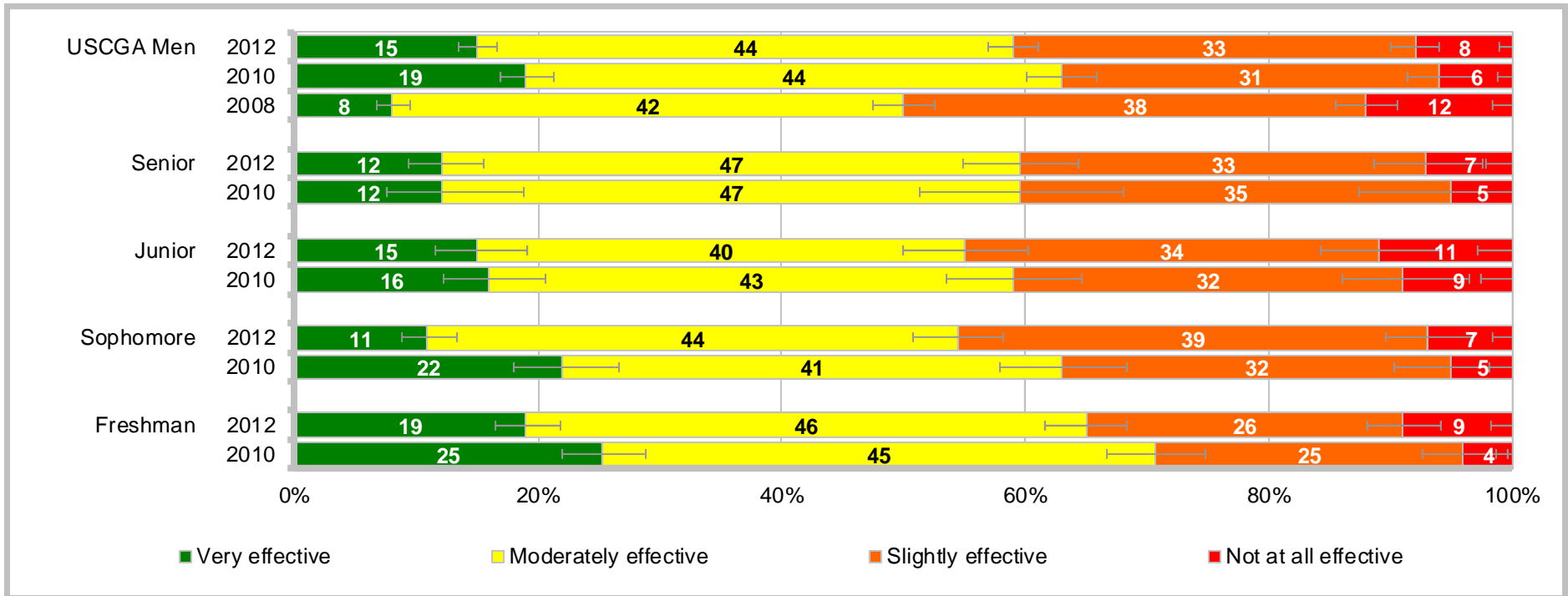


- 10% of women indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 39% indicated *moderately effective*; 42% indicated *slightly effective*; and 8% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, higher than 2008; *slightly effective* higher than 2010, lower than 2008
 - Sophomores indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *moderately effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors lower; sophomores indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors indicating *not at all effective* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores lower
- Class differences in 2012 – *very effective* led by freshmen; *moderately effective* led by sophomores and freshmen; *slightly effective* led by seniors; *not at all effective* led by seniors



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment



- 15% of men indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 44% indicated *moderately effective*; 33% indicated *slightly effective*; and 8% indicated *not at all effective*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *very effective* lower than 2010, higher than 2008; *slightly effective* lower than 2008; *not at all effective* higher than 2010, lower than 2008
 - Sophomores and freshmen indicating *very effective* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *slightly effective* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *not at all effective* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *very effective* led by freshmen; *slightly effective* led by sophomores

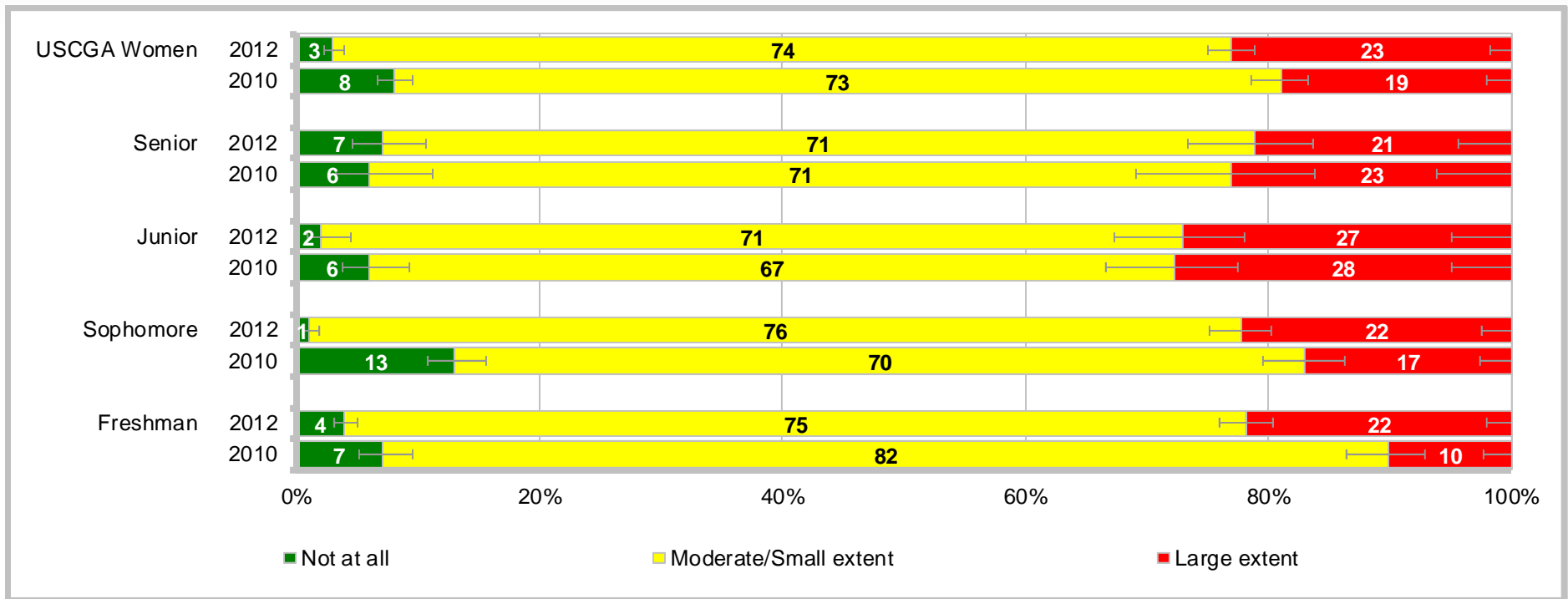


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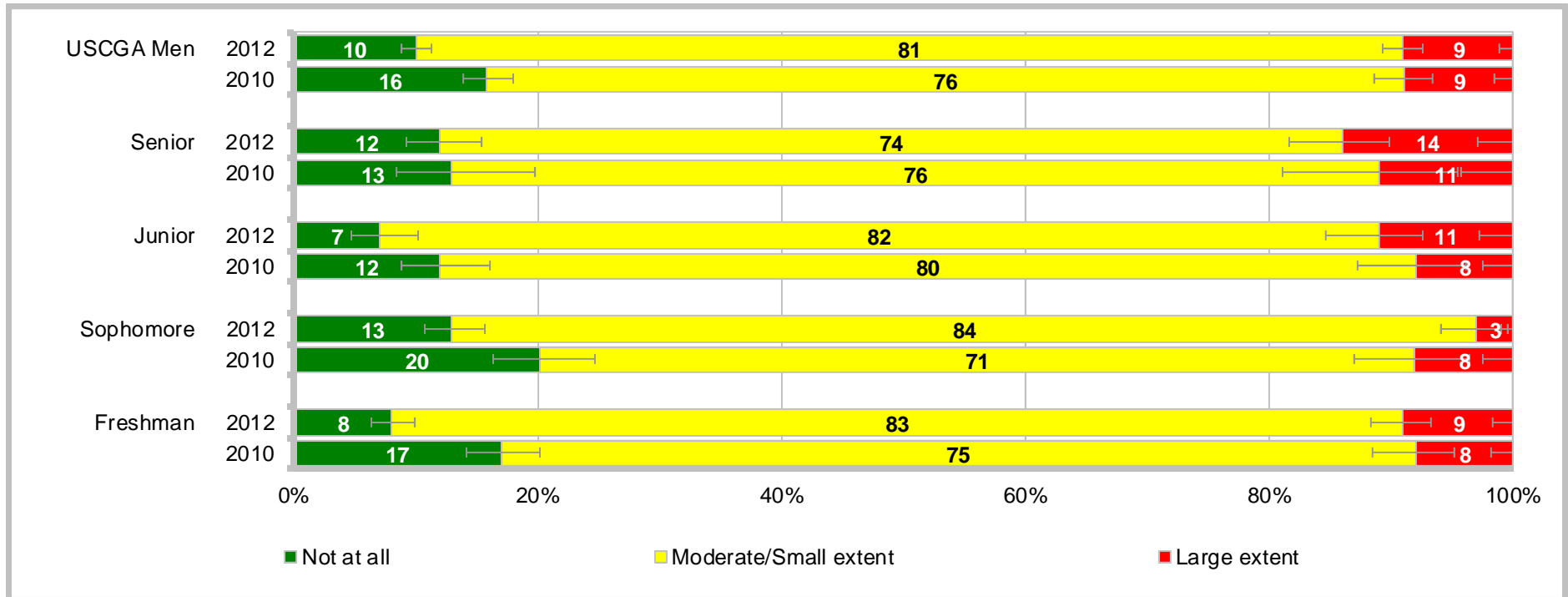
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Women



- 23% of women indicated to a *large extent* that incidents of sexual assault are not reported; 74% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010; *large extent* higher than 2010
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; sophomores and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by seniors



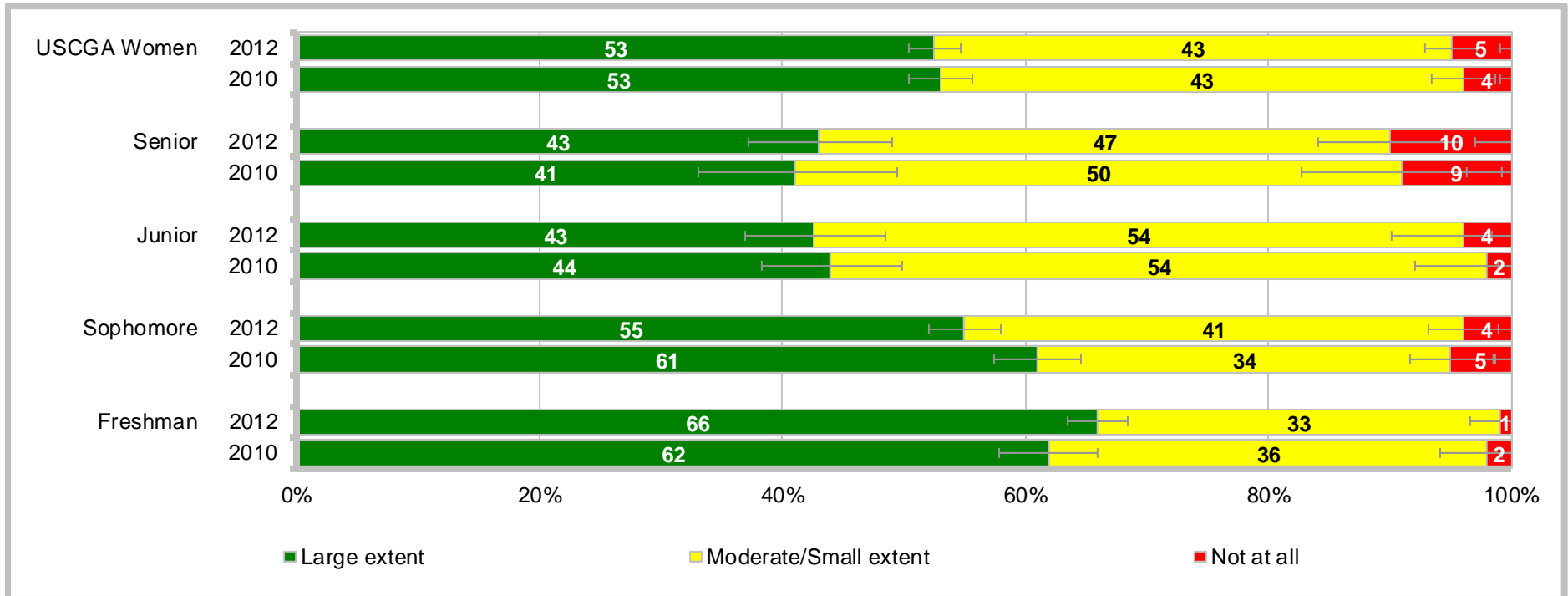
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Men



- 9% of men indicated to a *large extent* that incidents of sexual assault are not reported; 81% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 10% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *not at all* led by sophomores



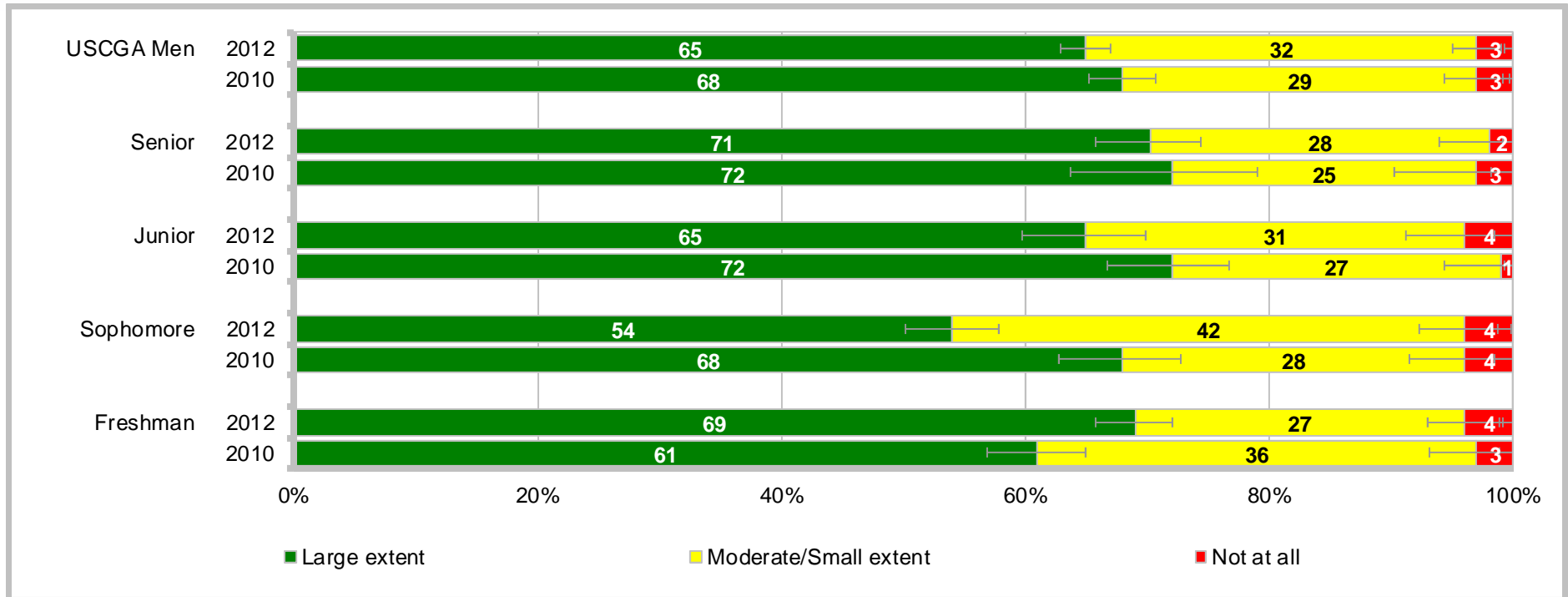
Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 53% of women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to report a sexual assault; 43% indicated *moderate/small extent*; and 5% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by juniors; *not at all* led by seniors



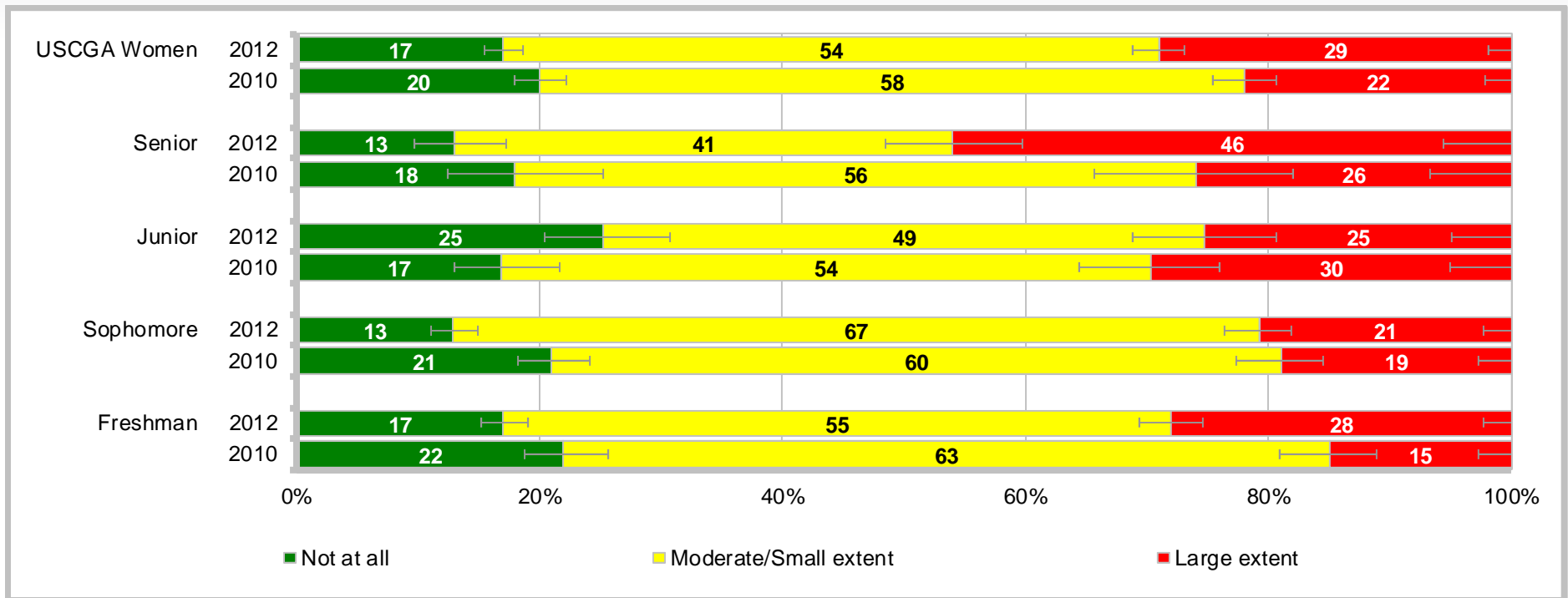
Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- 65% of men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to report a sexual assault; 32% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; juniors *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors and freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores



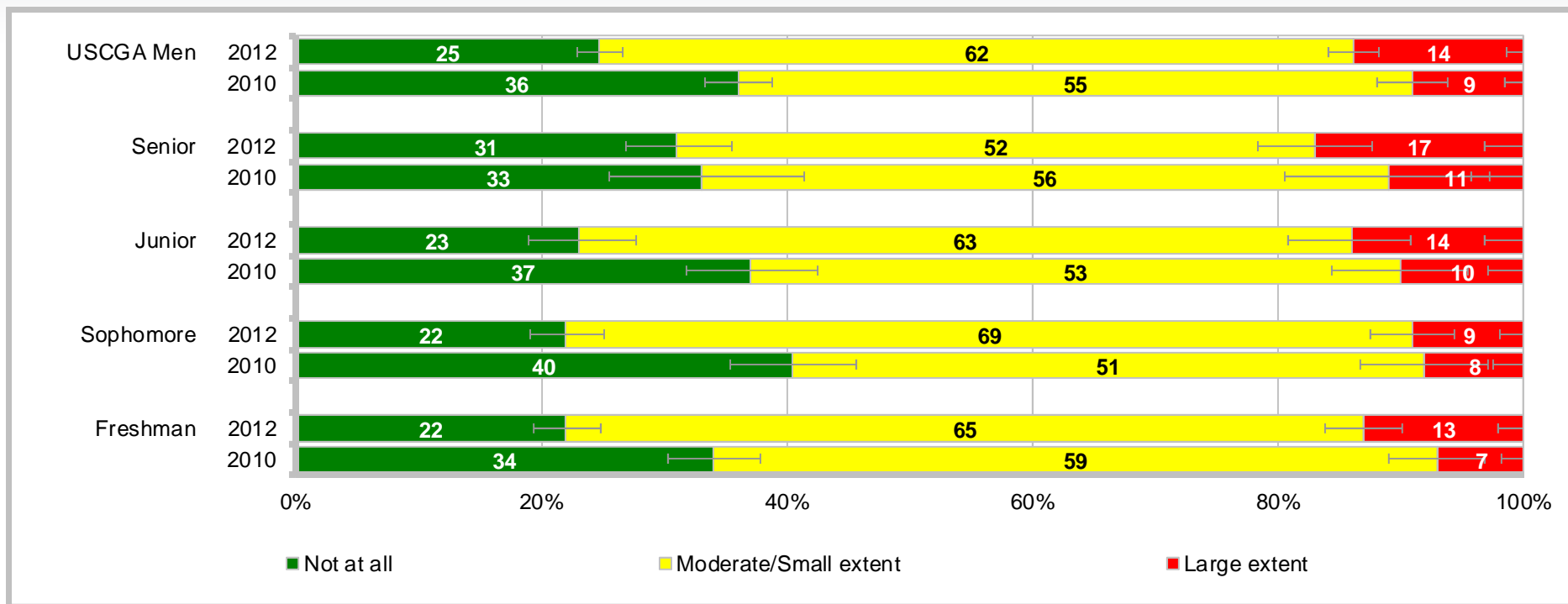
Extent You Think High-Profile Cases Deter Reporting of Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 29% of women indicated to a *large extent* high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault; 54% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 17% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *large extent* higher than 2010
 - Juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas sophomores and freshmen lower; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas seniors and freshmen lower; seniors and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores; *not at all* led by juniors



Extent You Think High-Profile Cases Deter Reporting of Sexual Assault Percent of Men

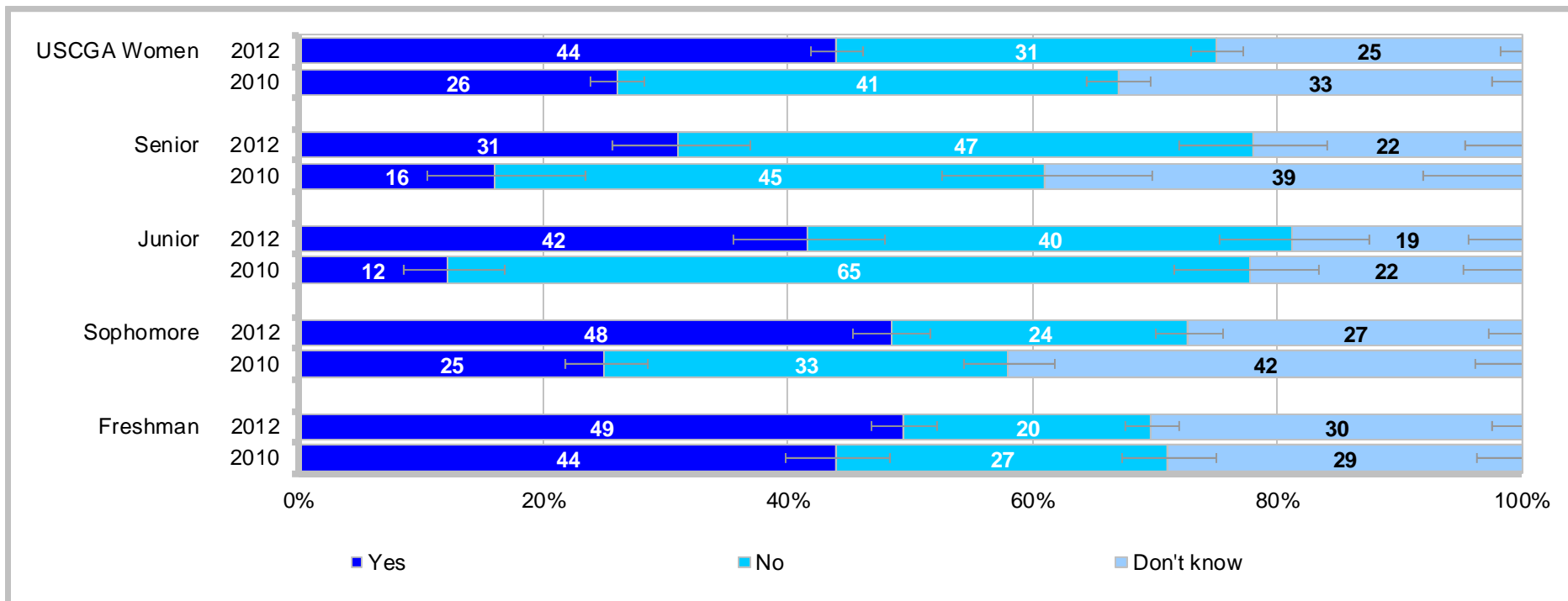


- 14% of men indicated to a *large extent* high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault; 62% indicated to a *moderate/small extent*; and 25% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010; *large extent* higher than 2010
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores; *not at all* led by seniors



You Would Discuss an Incident With a SARC if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Women Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in Past 12 Months

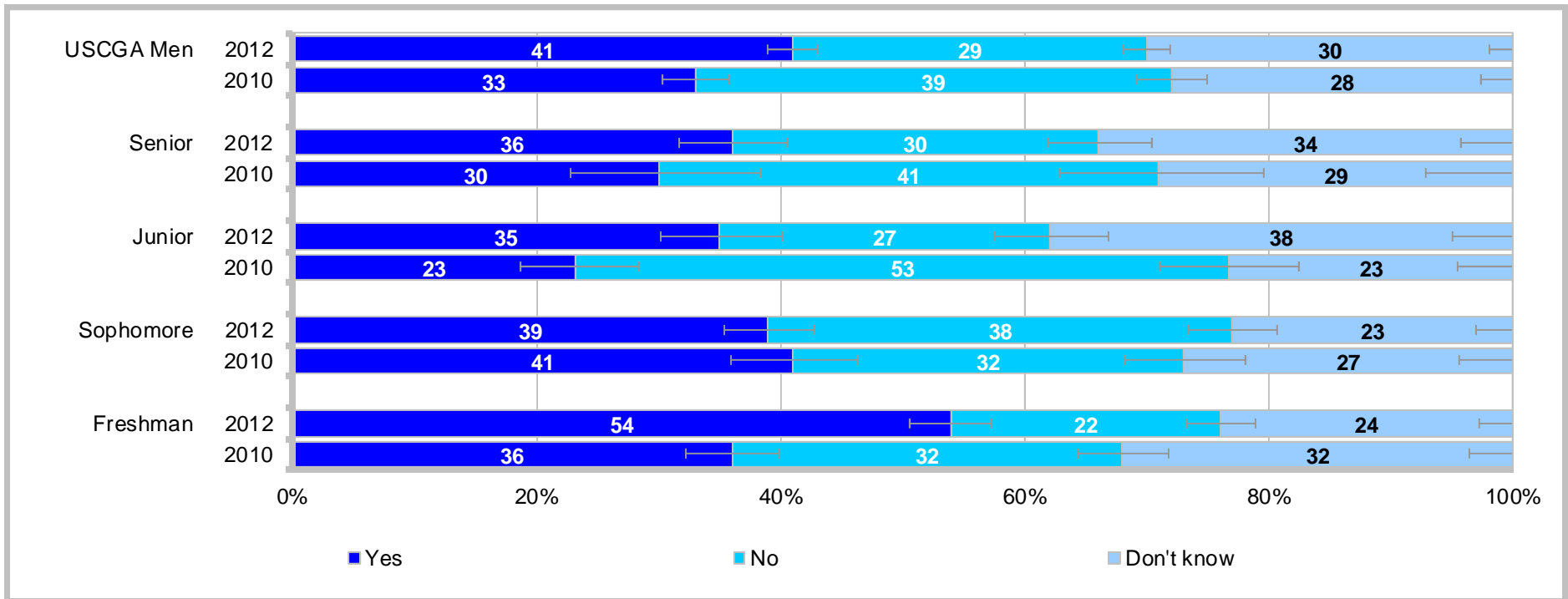


- 44% of women indicated yes, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 31% indicated *no*; and 25% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – yes higher than 2010; no lower than 2010; don't know lower than 2010
 - Seniors, juniors, and sophomores indicating yes in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors, sophomores, and freshman indicating no in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors and sophomores indicating don't know in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – yes led by freshmen and sophomores; no led by seniors and juniors; don't know led by freshmen



You Would Discuss an Incident With a SARC if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Men Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in Past 12 Months

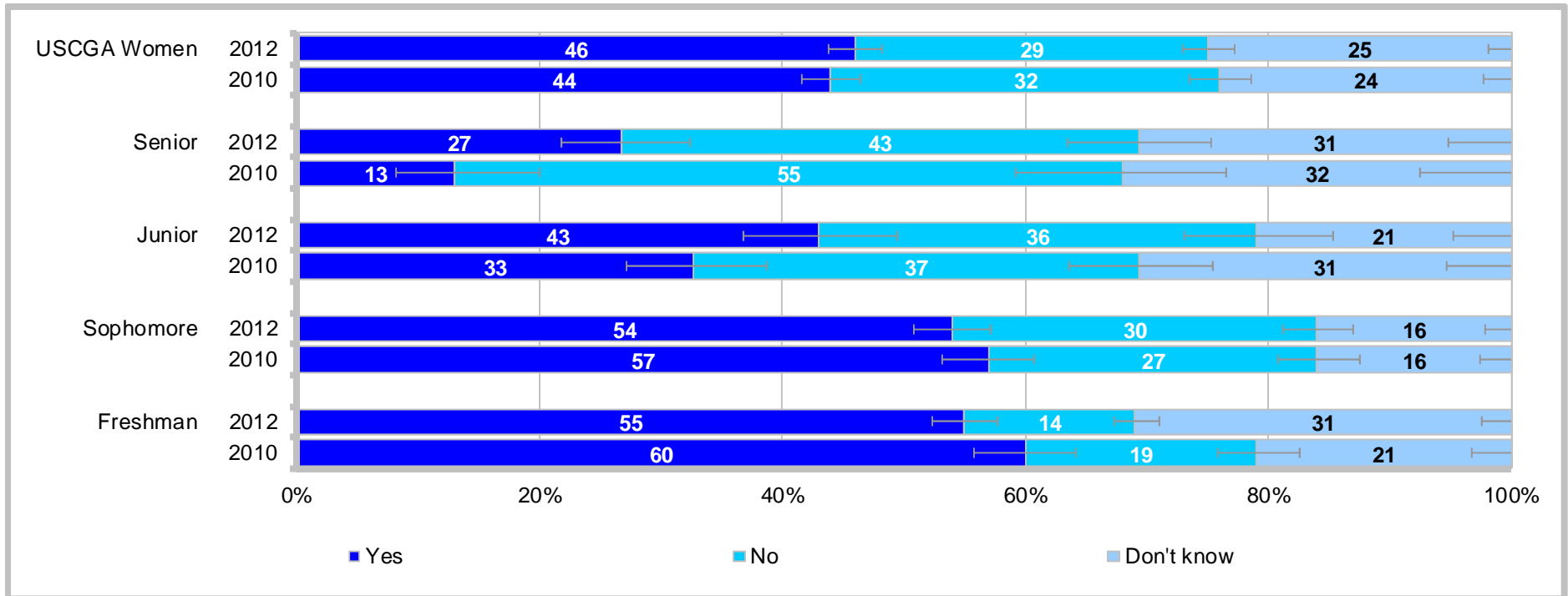


- 41% of men indicated *yes*, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 29% indicated *no*; and 30% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *yes* higher than 2010; *no* lower than 2010
 - Juniors and freshmen indicating *yes* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors, juniors, and freshman indicating *no* in 2012 lower than 2010; freshmen indicating *don't know* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas juniors higher
 - Class differences in 2012 – *yes* led by freshmen; *no* led by sophomores; *don't know* led by juniors



You Would Trust the System To Protect Your Privacy if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

Percent of Women Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Past 12 Months

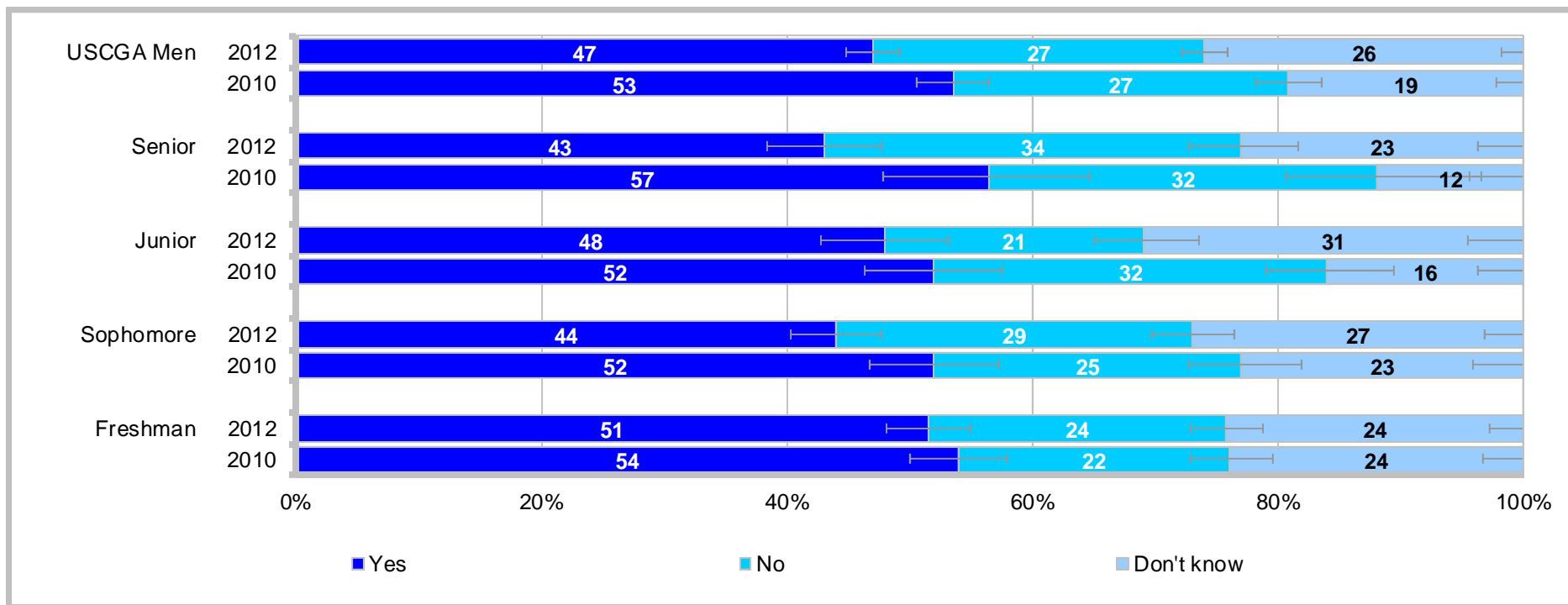


- 46% of women indicated *yes*, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 29% indicated *no*; and 25% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – no differences
 - Seniors and juniors indicating *yes* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; seniors and freshmen indicating *no* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *don't know* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher
 - Class differences in 2012 – *yes* led by freshmen and sophomores; *no* led by seniors and juniors; *don't know* led by freshmen



You Would Trust the System To Protect Your Privacy if You Were To Experience Sexual Assault in the Future

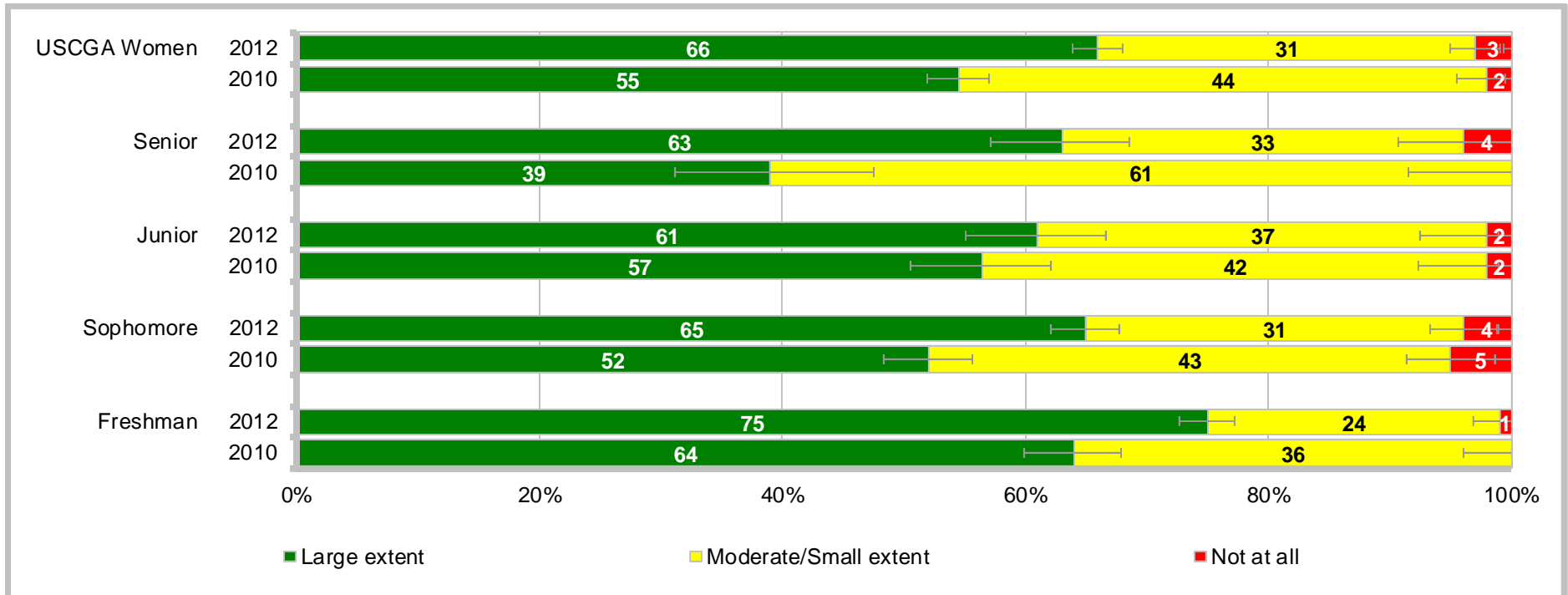
Percent of Men Who Had Not Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Past 12 Months



- 47% of men indicated *yes*, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 27% indicated *no*; and 26% indicated *don't know*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *yes* lower than 2010; *don't know* higher than 2010
 - Seniors and sophomores indicating *yes* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *no* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors and juniors indicating *don't know* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *yes* led by freshmen; *no* led by seniors



You Would Be Willing To Encourage Someone Who Has Experienced Sexual Assault To Report It Percent of Women



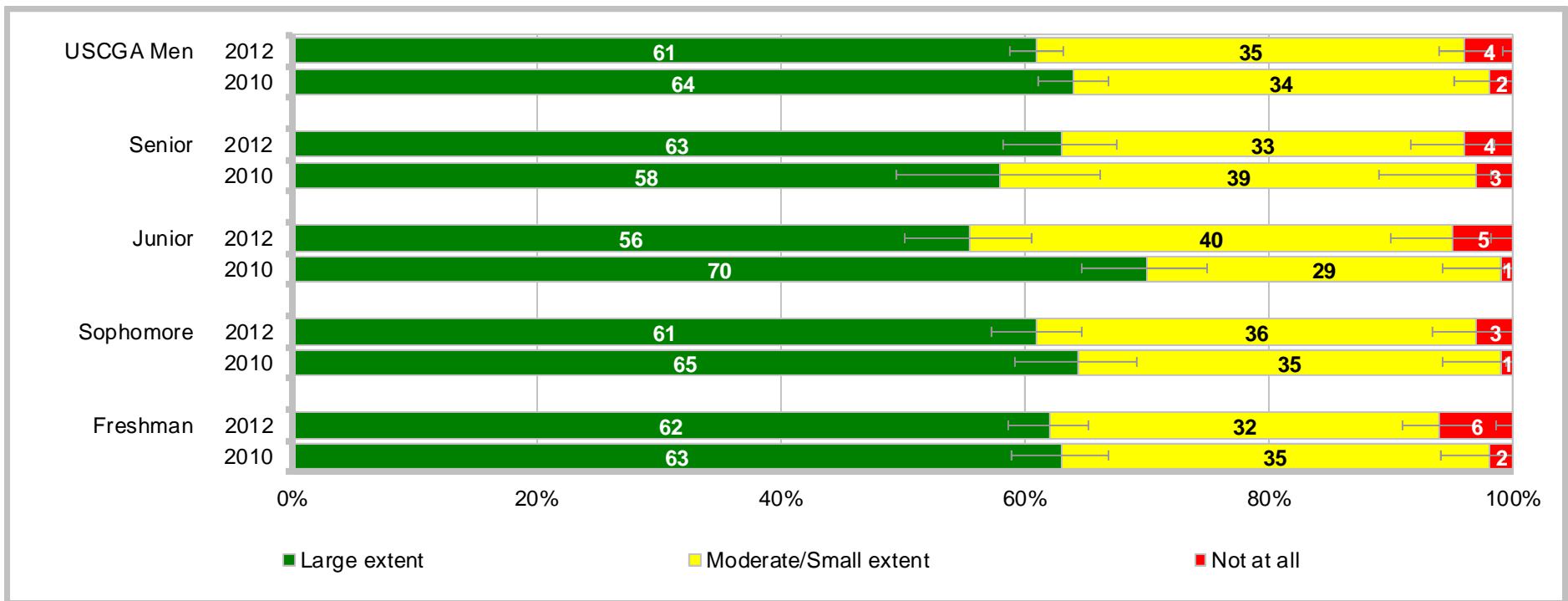
- 97% of women indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; seniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by juniors; *not at all* led by sophomores*

*Note that both 4% of senior and sophomore women indicated *not at all* in 2012. The percentage for senior women is not significantly different from the average of the other class years due to a higher margin of error for senior women responding to this question.



You Would Be Willing To Encourage Someone Who Has Experienced Sexual Assault To Report It

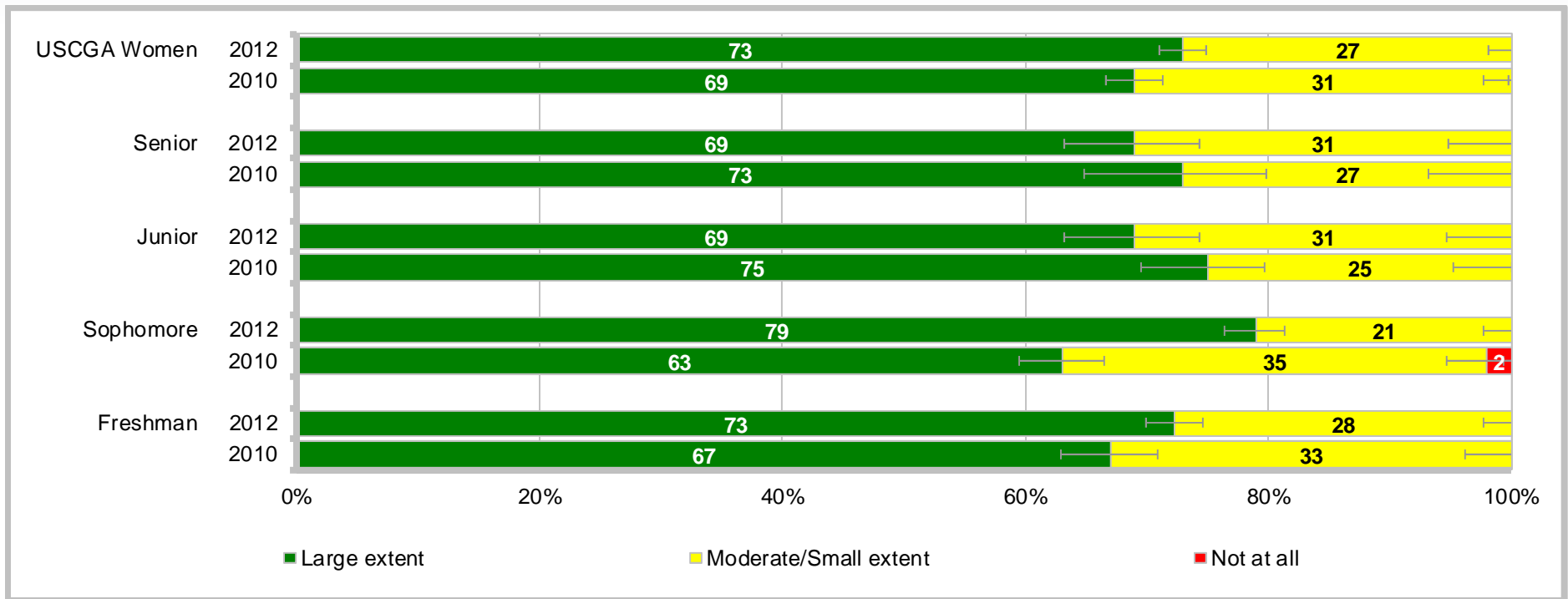
Percent of Men



- 96% of men indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 4% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* higher than 2010
 - Juniors indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – no differences



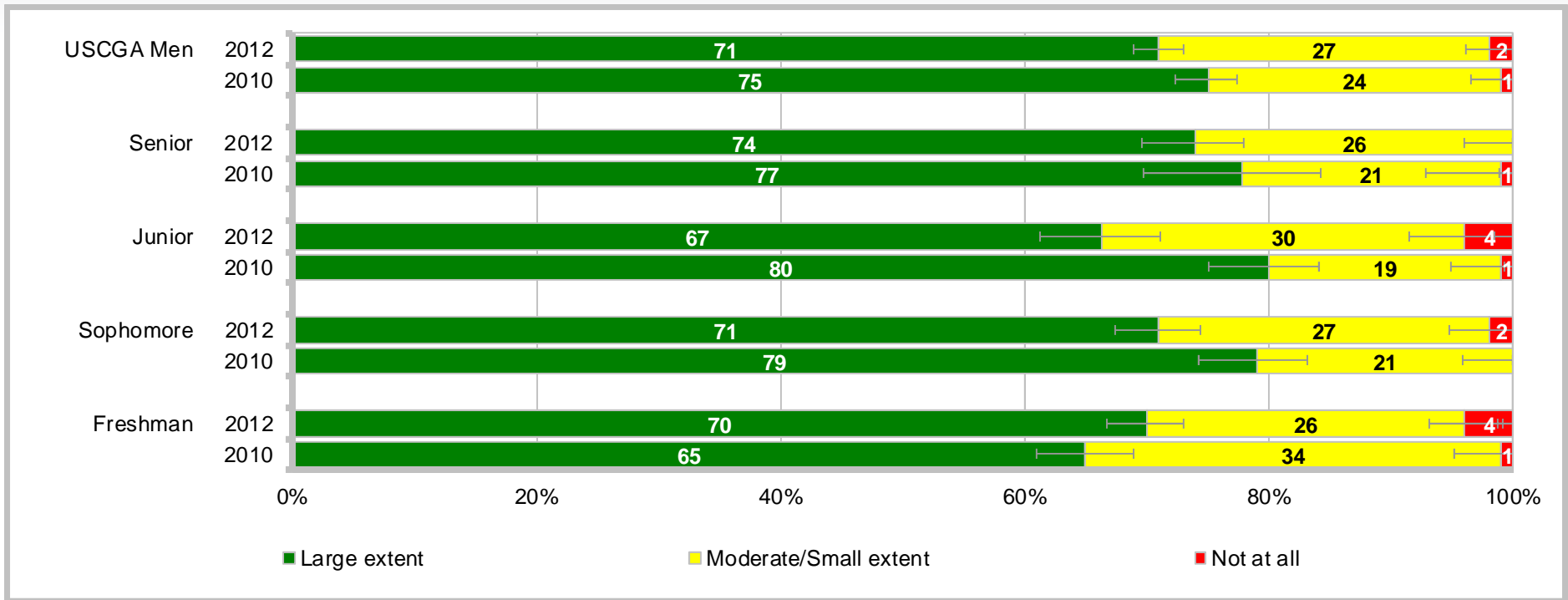
You Would Step In and Stop a Situation That Might Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 100% of women indicated they would step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 0% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Sophomores and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by sophomores



You Would Step In and Stop a Situation That Might Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Men



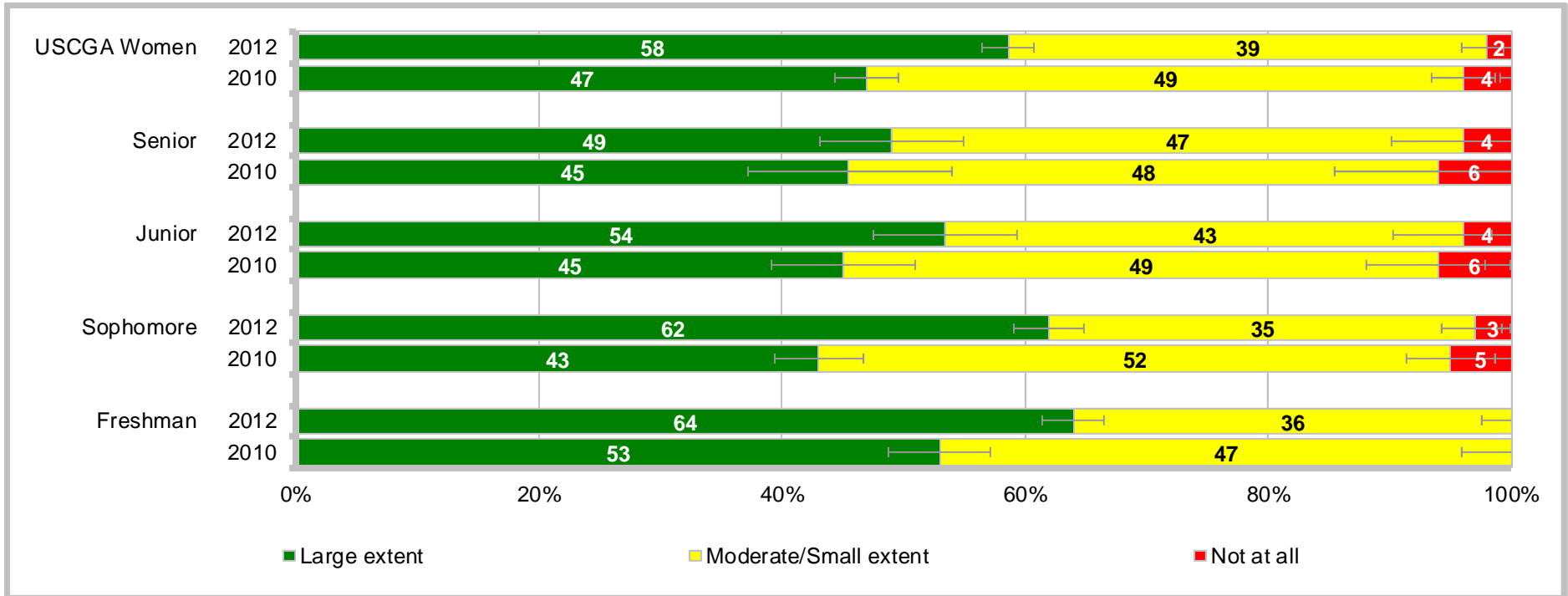
- 98% of men indicated they would step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 2% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* lower than 2010
 - Juniors and sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors and sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *not at all* led by freshmen*

*Note that both 4% of junior and freshman men indicated *not at all* in 2012. The percentage for junior men is not significantly different from the average of the other class years due to a higher margin of error for junior men responding to this question.



You Would Point Out to Someone That They “Crossed the Line” With Comments or Jokes

Percent of Women

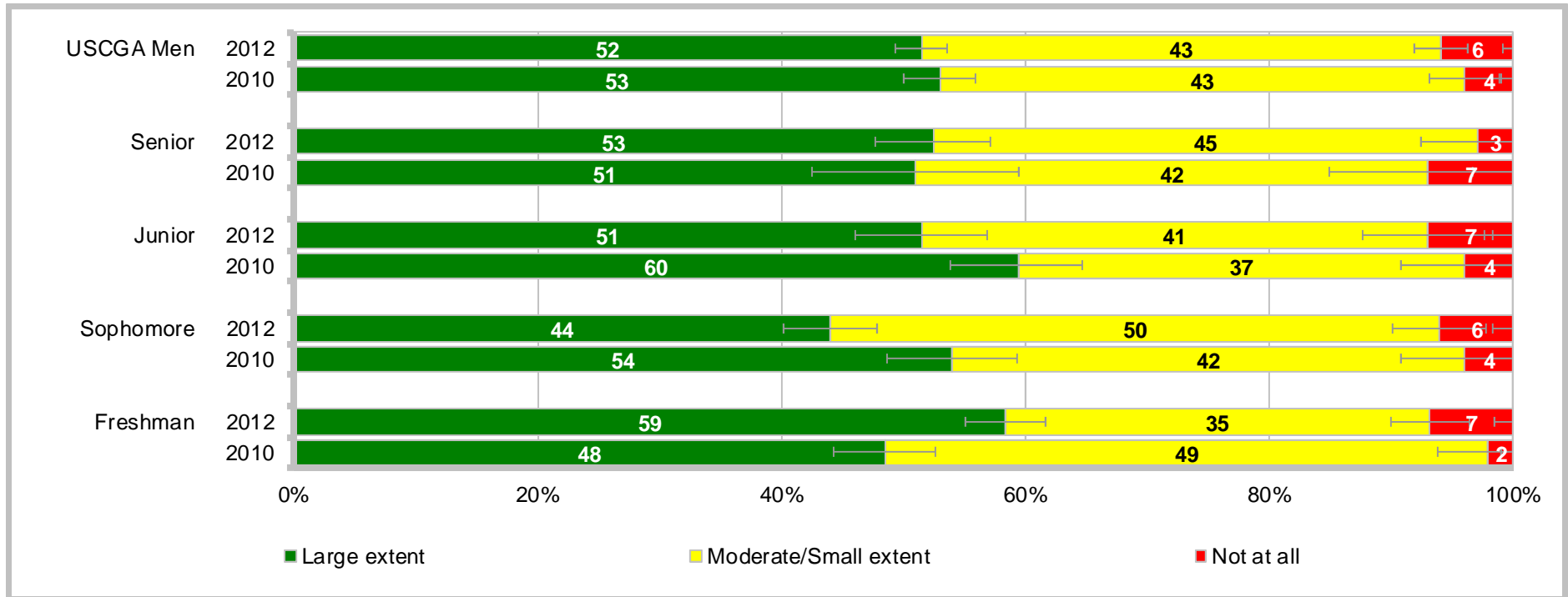


- 97% of women indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 2% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010; *not at all* lower than 2010
 - Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; sophomores and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; sophomores indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen and sophomores; *moderate/small extent* led by seniors



You Would Point Out to Someone That They “Crossed the Line” With Comments or Jokes

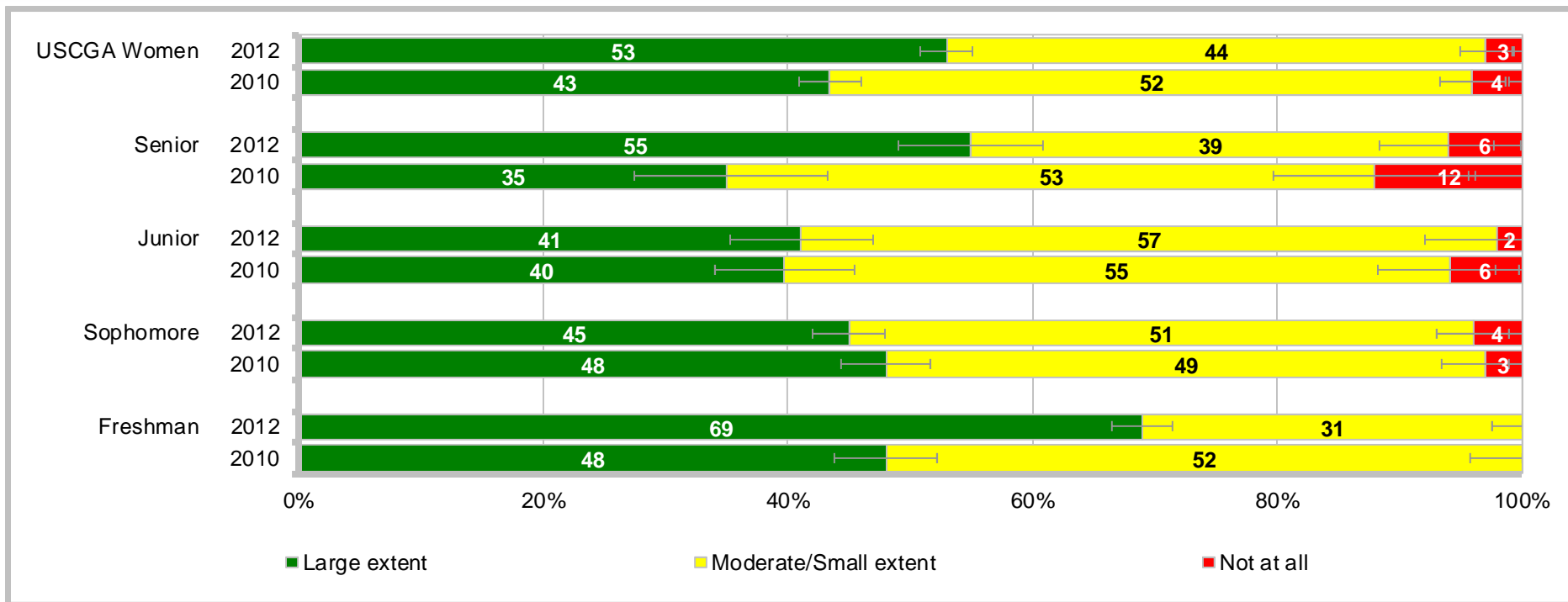
Percent of Men



- 95% of men indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 6% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *not at all* higher than 2010
 - Juniors and sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010
 - Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores



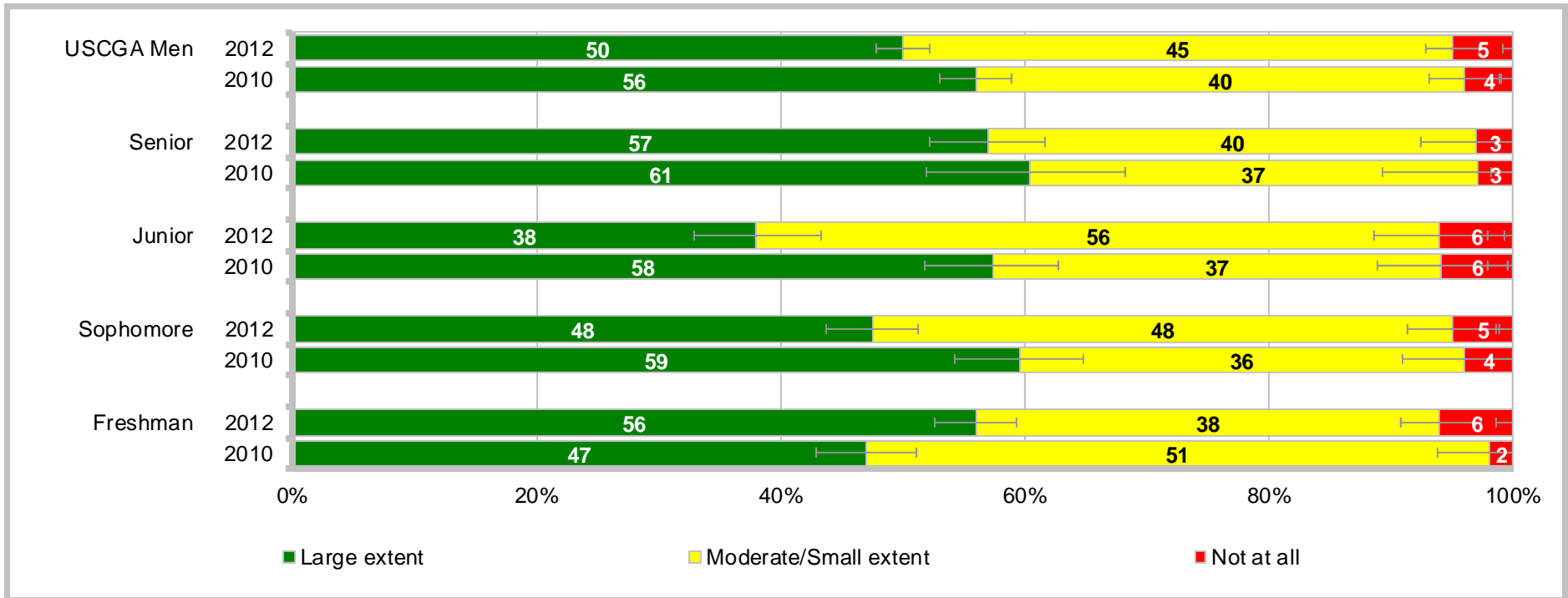
You Would Seek Help From Chain of Command in Stopping Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment Percent of Women



- 97% of women indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to at least *some extent*; 3% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* higher than 2010; *moderate/small extent* lower than 2010
 - Seniors and freshmen indicating *large extent* in 2012 higher than 2010; seniors and freshmen indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 lower than 2010; juniors indicating *not at all* in 2012 lower than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by juniors and sophomores; *not at all* led by seniors



You Would Seek Help From Chain of Command in Stopping Other Students Who Continue To Engage in Sexual Harassment Percent of Men



- 95% of men indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to at least *some extent*; and 5% indicated *not at all*
- 2012 comparisons across years – *large extent* lower than 2010; *moderate/small extent* higher than 2010
 - Juniors and sophomores indicating *large extent* in 2012 lower than 2010, whereas freshmen higher; juniors and sophomores indicating *moderate/small extent* in 2012 higher than 2010, whereas freshmen lower; freshmen indicating *not at all* in 2012 higher than 2010
- Class differences in 2012 – *large extent* led by seniors and freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by juniors