



Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)

2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Overview Report



2014 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

This report provides results of the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)* conducted by the Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)¹ within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). This survey is the seventh of a series of surveys mandated by Title 10, United States Code, Sections 4361, 6980, and 9361, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2007. It assesses the incidence of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and related issues at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA), and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA).² The survey results include incidence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment and sexist behavior, and stalking-related behaviors; a discussion of students' perceptions of Academy culture with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment; perceptions of program effectiveness in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment; and the availability and effectiveness of sexual assault and sexual harassment training.

In April 2014, a DMDC-RSSC research team administered the *2014 SAGR* instrument to students at the three Department of Defense (DoD) Academies (USMA, USNA, and USAFA) and USCGA. The final target of eligible respondents consisted of 13,432 (12,572 DoD and 860 USCGA) students. Surveys were completed by 9,264 students, yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents at the DoD Academies of 66% (82% for DoD Academy women and 63% for DoD Academy men) and 80% for USCGA (96% for USCGA women and 72% for USCGA men).

This report includes a description of the *2014 SAGR*, background on why this research was conducted, a summary of recent DoD policies and programs associated with gender-relations issues, a discussion of the measurement constructs, a description of the survey methodology, and detailed presentation of the results. Each report section begins with a summary of the results for the three DoD Academies, followed by separate results for USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA, by gender. Within the summary for each Academy, the results are also provided by class year. When *2014 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2012 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented. In addition, comparisons to 2012, 2010, and 2008 are presented for overall incidence rates of unwanted sexual contact, perceived sexual harassment and its component behaviors, sexist behavior, and stalking-related behaviors (comparisons for these incidence rates by class year are only reported for 2012). A copy of the *2014 SAGR* survey booklet is provided in Appendix A.

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

² The USCGA requested DMDC-RSSC to survey its population and the results are included in the report.

Statistical Comparisons

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in *2014 SAGR*: between survey years (comparisons with previous survey years) and within the current survey year (2014) by class membership (i.e., senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman). Class comparisons within the current survey year are made along a single dimension by Academy and gender. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed). For example, responses of senior women at 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., 2014 compared to 2012), statistical tests for differences between means (i.e., average scores) are used. Results annotated as higher or lower than other results within 2014 are determined statistically significant at an alpha (α) level of .05.³

Survey Methodology

Statistical Design

DMDC conducts cross-Service surveys that provide the DoD with accurate assessments of attitudes and opinions of the entire DoD community using standard scientific methods. DMDC's survey methodology meets industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. DMDC utilizes survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).⁴ Although DMDC has used industry standard scientific survey methodology for many years, there remains some confusion as to how scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the scientific methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including DMDC. The survey methodology used on the *SAGR* surveys has remained consistent across time, which allows for comparisons across survey administrations.

Data were collected across all Academies in April 2014. A team of researchers from DMDC-RSSC administered the paper-and-pen survey in group sessions. The *2014 SAGR* was administered in this manner for maximum assurance of anonymity. Separate sessions were held for female and male students at each Academy. After checking in, each student was handed a survey, an envelope, a pen, and an Academy-specific information sheet. This sheet included information about the survey and details on where students could obtain help if they became upset or distressed while taking the survey or afterwards. Students were briefed on the purpose

³ DMDC-RSSC statistically adjusts alpha levels to appropriately account for the large number of statistical tests conducted for this survey; see the statistical methodology report in Appendix C for details on how DMDC-RSSC uses the False Discovery Rate to handle multiple comparisons (DMDC, 2014a).

⁴ AAPOR's "Best Practices" state that, "virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in statistical theory and the theory of probability" (http://AAPOR.org/Best_Practices1/4081.htm#best3). DMDC-RSSC has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using these "Best Practices" for over 25 years, tailored as appropriate for the unique design needs of specific surveys, such as the census study employed in *2014 SAGR*.

and details of the survey, the importance of participation, and that completion of the survey itself was voluntary. If students did not wish to take the survey, they could leave the session at the completion of the mandatory briefing. Students returned completed or blank surveys (depending on whether they chose to participate) in sealed envelopes to a bin as they exited the session; this process was monitored by the survey proctors as an added measure for protecting students' anonymity.

The population of interest for the *2014 SAGR* consisted of students at the USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA in class years 2014 through 2017.⁵ The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey.⁶ This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted gender-related behavior.

The survey frame, representing the population of students at each Academy, consisted of 13,756 (12,880 DoD and 876 USCGA) students drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC-RSSC by each of the four Academies. The final number of respondents was 13,432 (12,572 DoD and 860 USCGA) students. Surveys were completed by 9,264 students, yielding an overall weighted response rate for respondents at the DoD Academies of 66% (82% for DoD Academy women and 63% for DoD Academy men) and 80% for USCGA (96% for USCGA women and 72% for USCGA men).

Data were weighted, using an industry standard process, to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2014.⁷ Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect differences in the number sampled, as well as differences in response rates. The weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The standard process of weighting consists of the following steps:

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

⁵ Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

⁶ In previous survey years all female students at all Academies and a sample of USMA men, USNA, and USAFA were included in the sample in order to produce reliable results. A census of USCGA men has always been conducted due to their small number. In 2014, the decision was made to survey all female *and* male Academy students in order to better understand the specific experiences of males who experience unwanted sexual contact and/or sexual harassment.

⁷ For further details, see DMDC (2014a).

probability of selection (in *2014 SAGR* the base weights take on the value one (1) since the survey was a census). Next DMDC-RSSC adjusts the base weights for those who did not respond to the survey, then adjusts for those who started the survey but did not complete it.⁸

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

Measurement of Constructs

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

Measurement of Unwanted Sexual Contact. The *2014 SAGR* includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact.⁹ Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities that the UCMJ prohibits, including uninvited and unwelcome completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body. Students were asked questions related to personal experiences of unwanted sexual contact between June 2013 and the time they took the survey, representing the past academic performance year. Students who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in this timeframe were then asked to provide details on their experience.

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

⁸ The accuracy of survey results is always a concern when response rates are not 100%. Although the response rate obtained on the *2014 SAGR* is similar to response rates obtained in previous years, it is slightly lower in 2014. In 2014 a census of men was conducted for the first time in addition to a census of women as had been conducted in all previous years. The census helps mitigate the decline in response rates to some degree, but DMDC also conducted nonresponse analyses on *2014 SAGR* to identify potential areas of nonresponse bias, minimize impact, and inform future survey iterations (DMDC, 2014b, Appendix D).

⁹ In 2014, the Department requested a measure of sexual assault that aligned more closely with the legal definitions of the UCMJ and could be used as a crime index. This measure was not finalized or validated in time to be used for the *2014 SAGR*. In order to provide the Department with timely estimates, DMDC-RSSC, in collaboration with the Department, decided to maintain comparisons to previous survey years using the unwanted sexual contact measure consistent with prior surveys. Of note, an independent evaluation of the unwanted sexual contact measure compared with the new crime victimization measure found no statistically significant difference between the estimates constructed using the two measures (Morral, Gore, & Schell, 2014).

Prevention and Response (SAPR) program. The vast majority of respondents would not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” described in Articles 120 and 125, UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created so that respondents could read the definition provided and readily understand the kinds of behavior covered by the survey (Lipari, Shaw, & Rock, 2005). There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). While these unwanted behaviors are analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the complex legal elements of a crime when being victimized by an offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to accurately categorize which offense they experienced would not be productive. As originally developed, the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question was to act as a proxy for “sexual assault” while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the unwanted sexual contact item was not to provide a crime victimization rate in this regard, but to provide the Department with information about Service men and women (including Academy cadets and midshipmen) who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ in-line with sexual assault and would qualify the individual to receive SAPR support services. Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1.

The terms, questions, and definitions of unwanted sexual contact have been consistent throughout all of the *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with reliable data points across time. Trend data on unwanted sexual contact is available for comparison of the 2014 results to 2008, 2010, and 2012 results.

Measurement of Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Unwanted gender-related experiences include two types of behaviors: sexist behavior and perceived sexual harassment. The measurement of these behaviors is derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995), which has been adapted for a military population (referred to as the SEQ-DoD). The SEQ-DoD consists of 12 behaviorally stated items measuring sexual harassment and four behaviorally stated items measuring sexist behavior. Sexist behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the student. Perceived sexual harassment is comprised of three component measures: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. Crude/offensive behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing to the student. Unwanted sexual attention includes unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship. Sexual coercion includes *quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

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

The term “perceived” is used in *2014 SAGR* to distinguish the construct from a “crime index” of violations of DoD regulations regarding prohibited workplace behaviors. Perceived sexual

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

Measurement of Stalking-Related Behaviors. The *2014 SAGR* included a measure of stalking-related behaviors that is designed to conform to the UCMJ definition of stalking as “a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault.” The measurement of stalking in the *2014 SAGR* is behaviorally based, as is the measurement of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment (and its component behaviors). Behaviorally based questions allow measurement of constructs without the added negative implications of terms such as “stalking” that are common in the news and social media.

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

Department of Defense Academies

This section reviews top-line findings across all DoD Academies: USMA, USNA, and USAFA.¹⁰ Following this section are breakouts by each Academy and USCGA.

Unwanted Sexual Contact at DoD Academies. Table 1 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for DoD Academies since 2008. Across all DoD Academies, 2.5% of students (males and females combined) indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013. This represents about 1 in 12 (8.2%) women and 1 in 90 (1.1%) men. Based on the 8,562

Table 1.
Unwanted Sexual Contact Across DoD Academies

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	8.9%	12.9%	12.4%	8.2%
Men	1.4%	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%

¹⁰ USCGA results are omitted from DoD Academies.

eligible respondents from a census of 12,880 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 306 to 349 DoD Academy students, with a point estimate of 327 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past Academic Program Year (APY).

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at DoD Academies. Overall, 8.2% of women at DoD Academies indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (12.4%) and 2010 (12.9%) but remained statistically unchanged from 2008.

Specifically,¹¹ of women at DoD Academies, 2.4% indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 3.3% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.3% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.2% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.¹² Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at DoD Academies is included in Chapter 2.

Of women at DoD Academies who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly three-fourths (72%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* within the past APY. To minimize burden on the respondent, DMDC-RSSC asks for details of the *one* situation that had the greatest impact on the respondent. This allows the Department to understand general specifics about the events without requiring the survivor to detail each event experienced. The vast majority (99%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male* and the majority (61%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little more than half (53%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, less than half (46%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and fewer indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (7%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (7%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Of women at DoD Academies who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, a little less than one-fifth (16%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose to report the incident were: *it was the right thing to do* (69%), *to seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (62%), and/or *to seek closure on the incident* (49%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: *they thought it was not important enough to report* (63%), *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (62%), and *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (52%). Additional information on the experiences of women at DoD Academies is included in Chapter 3.

¹¹ Details on how each behavior is defined and categorized are found in Chapter 1.

¹² This is a “base” item asked of all students who experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the past APY. The percentages reported are out of the respective student populations (total DoD Academies, total DoD Academies by gender, each Academy, and each Academy by gender). See Chapter 1 for additional discussion.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at DoD Academies. Overall, 1.1% of men at DoD Academies indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (2.0%) and 2010 (1.9%) and is statistically unchanged from 2008.

Specifically, of men at DoD Academies, 0.6% indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.2% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.3% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at DoD Academies is included in Chapter 2.

Of men at DoD Academies who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly three-fourths (73%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex*. Half (50%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and less than half (43%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender was *female*. The majority (66%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little less than one-third (30%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, a little less than one-quarter (23%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, 18% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, and 13% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*.

Of men at DoD Academies who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, one-fifth (20%; 13 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons men chose to report the incident were: *to seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (71%), *it was the right thing to do* (54%), and/or *to seek closure on the incident* (54%). The main reasons men chose not to report the incident were: *they thought it was not important enough to report* (81%), *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (57%), and/or *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (38%). Additional information on the experiences of men at DoD Academies is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among DoD Academy Students. All DoD Academy students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, nearly 1 in 6 (16.2%) DoD Academy women and 1 in 27 (3.7%) men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School and about 1 in 6 (16.8%) DoD Academy women and 1 in 37 (2.1%) men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among DoD Academy Students. About half (48%) of women at DoD Academies indicated perceiving sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (51%), 2010 (56%) and 2008 (51%). The rate of perceived sexual harassment for men in 2014 (10%) is statistically unchanged from 2012 and 2008, and is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (12%). It should be noted that for women the DoD rate in 2014 was lower than 2012, but in two of the three Academies (USMA and USAFA) the rate was higher. The decrease overall for DoD was driven by a substantial decrease at USNA. The measure of perceived sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The majority (87%) of women at DoD Academies indicated experiencing sexist behaviors. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (90%), 2010 (93%), and 2008 (91%), though declining trends were not seen across all DoD Academies. Forty percent of men at DoD Academies indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is statistically unchanged compared to 2012 and 2010, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2008 (43%).

U.S. Military Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USMA.

Table 2 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for USMA since 2008.

Overall, 1.7% of USMA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact.

This represents about 1 in 16 (6.5%)

USMA women and less than 1 in 100

(0.8%) USMA men. Based on the 3,237 eligible respondents from a census of 4,587

students, a constructed 95 percent confidence

interval ranges from 70 to 88 USMA students, with a point estimate of 79 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Table 2.

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USMA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	8.6%	9.1%	10.7%	6.5%
Men	0.6%	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USMA. Overall, about 1 in 16 (6.5%) USMA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (10.7%), 2010 (9.1%), and 2008 (8.6%).

Specifically, 1.1% of USMA women indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 2.9% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.3% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.2% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USMA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (82%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. The vast majority (>99%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and the majority (72%; new item in 2014) indicated this

offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Forty-one percent (reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, half (50%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, 10% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*, and 8% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*.

Of USMA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, a little more than one-tenth (12%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose to report the incident were: it was the *right thing to do* (80%), to *stop the offender from hurting them again* (59%), and/or to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (41%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (69%), they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (63%), and/or they *did not want anyone to know* (63%). Additional information on the experiences of USMA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USMA. Overall, less than 1 in 100 (0.8%) USMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.

Specifically, 0.3% of USMA men indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 0.1% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.4% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and <0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at USMA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little more than two-thirds (68%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. A little more than half (55%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*, and half (50%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little less than half (47%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, more than one-third (37%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, more than one-quarter (27%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and a little more than one-tenth (11%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*.

Of USMA men who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, more than one-quarter (27%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Reasons men chose to report the incidents are not reportable. The main reasons men chose not to report the incident were: they *thought it was not important enough to report* (86%), they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (56%), they *thought reporting would take too much time and*

effort (51%), and/or they *did not want to hurt the offender's career* (51%). Additional information on the experiences of USMA men is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among USMA Students. All USMA students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, 14.3% of USMA women and 3.3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School; and 14.6% of USMA women and 1.3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USMA Students. More than half (55%) of USMA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (49%), 2010 (51%), and 2008 (49%). A little more than one-tenth (12%) of USMA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (8%), 2010 (9%), and 2008 (9%). The measure of sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The vast majority (92%) of USMA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (91%) and 2008 (88%), but a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (94%). Less than half (45%) of USMA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (33%), 2010 (35%), and 2008 (38%).

U.S. Naval Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USNA.

Table 3 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for USNA since 2008. Overall, 2.8% of USNA midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 12 (8.1%) USNA women and 1 in 77 (1.3%) USNA men. Based on the 2,813 eligible respondents from a census of 4,448 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 109 to 136, with a point estimate of 122 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Table 3.
Unwanted Sexual Contact at USNA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	8.3%	16.5%	15.1%	8.1%
Men	2.4%	3.4%	2.6%	1.3%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USNA. Overall, about 1 in 12 (8.1%) USNA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (15.1%) and 2010 (16.5%), and has remained statistically unchanged from 2008.

Specifically, 3.3% of USNA women indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 2.5% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.0% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.3% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USNA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, more than half (59%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. The vast majority (98%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and a little less than half (49%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little less than two-thirds (62%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, more than one-third (35%; 9 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and fewer indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Of USNA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, 15% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose to report the incident were: it was the *right thing to do* (66%), to *seek closure on the incident* (55%), and/or to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (45%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they *thought it was not important enough to report* (70%), they *did not want anyone to know* (68%), they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (68%), and/or they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (66%). Additional information on the experiences of USNA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USNA. Overall, about 1 in 77 (1.3%) USNA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (2.6%) and 2010 (3.4%), and has remained statistically unchanged from 2008.

Specifically, 0.9% of USNA men indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 0.1% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.1% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at USNA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than two-thirds (64%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. More than half (60%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and the vast majority (92%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Fourteen percent

(reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, 13% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and fewer indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (9%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Of USNA men who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, 9% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Reasons men chose to report or not to report the incident are not reportable. Additional information on the experiences of USNA men is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among USNA Students. All USNA students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, 19.1% of USNA women and 3.3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School; and 17% of USNA women and 2.3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USNA Students. Less than half (44%) of USNA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (61%), 2010 (63%), and 2008 (56%). Nine percent of USNA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (17%) and 2008 (14%). The measure of sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The majority (86%) of USNA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (94%), 2010 (96%), and 2008 (95%). More than one-third (36%) of USNA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (46%), 2010 (49%), and 2008 (49%).

U.S. Air Force Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USAFA.

Table 4 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for USAFA since 2008. Overall, 3.3% of USAFA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 10 (9.7%) USAFA women and 1 in 71 (1.4%) USAFA men. Based on the 2,512 eligible respondents from a census of 3,845

Table 4.
Unwanted Sexual Contact at USAFA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	9.7%	11.9%	11.2%	9.7%
Men	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%	1.4%

students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 112 to 139 USAFA students, with a point estimate of 126 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USAFA. About 1 in 10 (9.7%) USAFA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is statistically unchanged from 2012 (11.2%) and 2008 (9.7%), but represents a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (11.9%).

Specifically, 2.4% of USAFA women indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 4.4% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.6% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USAFA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (78%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. The vast majority (99%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and the majority (64%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little more than half (51%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, more than half (56%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, one-tenth (10%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, and 8% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*.

Of USAFA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, one-fifth (20%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose to report the incident were: to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (82%), it was the *right thing to do* (67%), and to *stop the offender from hurting others* (65%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (66%), they *did not want anyone to know* (66%), and they *thought it was not important enough to report* (62%). Additional information on the experiences of USAFA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USAFA. Overall, about 1 in 71 (1.4%) USAFA men (statistically unchanged from 2012, 2010, and 2008) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014.

Specifically, 0.6% of USAFA men indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 0.2% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.4% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at USAFA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (87%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. A little less than half (47%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and a little more than half (53%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender was *female*. A little less than half indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* (48%; new item in 2014) and/or a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* (47%; new item in 2014). More than one-third (36%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, a little less than one-third (32%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, a little more than one-fifth (22%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*, and 14% (results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*.

Of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact, more than one-quarter (26%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Reasons men chose to report the incidents are not reportable. The main reasons men chose not to report the incident were: they *thought it was not important enough to report* (67%), they *felt uncomfortable making a report* (54%), they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (47%), and they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (47%). Additional information on the experiences of USAFA men is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among USAFA Students. All USAFA students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, 14.8% of USAFA women and 4.8% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School; and 18.3% of USAFA women and 2.7% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USAFA Students. Overall, a little less than half (48%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (44%), a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (53%), and has remained statistically unchanged from 2008. The rates of sexual harassment for USAFA men in 2014 (9%) have remained statistically unchanged from 2012, 2010, and 2008. The measure of sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The majority (84%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (89%) and 2008 (88%). For USAFA men, more than one-third (38%) indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is statistically unchanged since 2008.

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USCGA. Table 5 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for USCGA since 2008. Overall, 2.9% of USCGA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 16 (6.0%) USCGA women and 1 in 71 (1.4%) USCGA men. Based on the 702 eligible respondents from a census of 876 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 22 to 29 USCGA students, with a point estimate of 26 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USCGA. Overall, about 1 in 16 USCGA women (6.0%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (9.8%) but is statistically unchanged from 2010 and 2008.

Table 5.
Unwanted Sexual Contact at USCGA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	5.6%	7.8%	9.8%	6.0%
Men	2.4%	2.9%	.7%	1.4%

Specifically, 1.7% of USCGA women indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 2.5% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 1.8% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and <0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USCGA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little more than half (53%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. The vast majority (>99%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and half (50%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Half (50%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, more than one-third (38%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and less than 1% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (11 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (statistically unchanged from 2012).

Of USCGA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, 13% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Reasons women chose to report the incidents are not reportable. The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (72%), they *did not want anyone to know* (64%), they *thought it would hurt their reputation and standing* (64%), they *felt shame/embarrassment* (64%), and/or they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (64%). Additional information on the experiences of USCGA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USCGA. Overall, about 1 in 71 (1.4%) USCGA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is statistically unchanged from 2012 and 2008, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (2.9%).

Specifically, 0.7% of USCGA men indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 0.2% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.2% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.2% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at USCGA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, results are not reportable for the percentage who indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. The majority (80%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Results are not reportable for the gender of the offender and involvement of *alcohol and/or drugs*. One-fifth (20%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, 20% (results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*, and 20% (results not reportable in 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*.

Of USCGA men who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, one-fifth (20%) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Statistical significance for the percentage who reported this situation to a military authority or organization overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimate is not reportable for this group. Reasons men chose to report the incident and not to report the incident are not reportable. Additional information on the experiences of USCGA men is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among USCGA Students. All USCGA students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, 17.2% of USCGA women and 2.8% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School; and 15.2% of USCGA women and 2.7% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USCGA Students. A little less than one-third (30%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (40%), 2010 (39%), and 2008 (44%). The rate of sexual harassment for USCGA men in 2014 (11%) has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (17%) and 2008 (14%). The

measure of sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The majority (78%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is statistically unchanged since 2012 and 2010, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2008 (88%). For USCGA men, more than one-third (38%) indicated experiencing sexist behavior. This is statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (49%) and 2008 (44%).

Synopsis

The results of *2014 SAGR* presented in this report represent the culmination of an extensive assessment by DMDC-RSSC to assist the Department in illuminating the degree to which unwanted gender-related behaviors occur at the Service Academies. While unwanted behaviors are shown to occur, it is encouraging that incidence rates, such as those for unwanted sexual contact, are decreasing from the previous *SAGR* survey administration in 2012. However, other data points shed light on areas for continued improvement. The ongoing program of alternating surveys and focus groups conducted by DMDC-RSSC will strive to continue to inform the Department and Academy leadership to understand the depth of issues associated with unwanted gender-related behaviors and to identify potential cultural and environmental factors that can be addressed to reduce these behaviors.

The body of the *2014 SAGR* report contains a wealth of information on these topics. While this survey alone cannot answer all questions about unwanted behaviors experienced by students at the Academies in the past APY, it is a powerful source of insight from the students themselves that cannot be obtained otherwise. DMDC-RSSC plans to conduct additional research beyond that presented in this report to delve deeper into many of the topics, using advanced statistical techniques to pursue additional insight into drivers of behaviors and potential opportunities for mitigation. Ongoing and additional analyses will be published in separate research notes posted on www.dmdc.osd.mil.