

2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Appendix: U.S. Merchant Marine Academy





Appendix

U.S. Merchant Marine Academy

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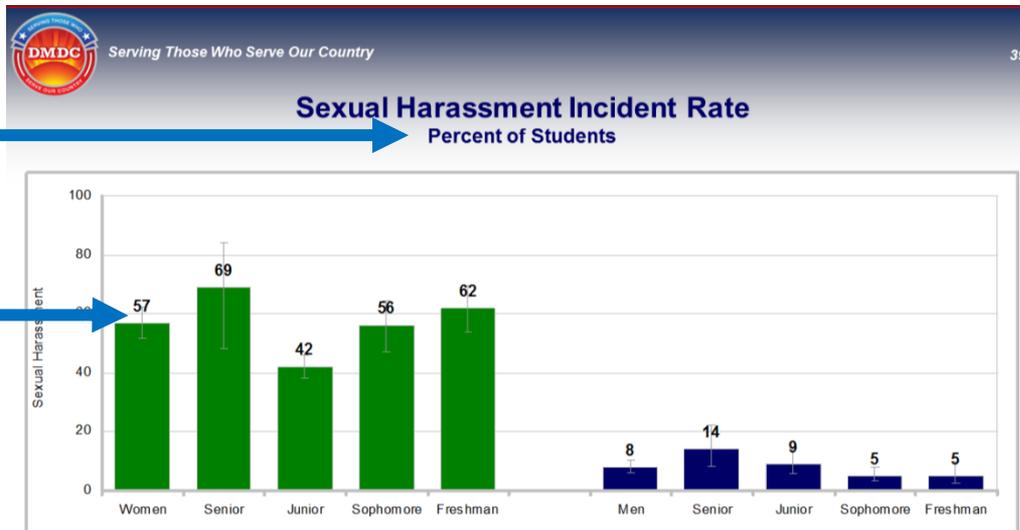
Introduction

- **Paper survey administered to midshipmen in May and November 2012**
- **946 students surveyed, weighted response rate of 51%**
- **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 and class year
 - Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (gender and class year)



Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Graphics showing results by reporting categories (gender and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each class year (e.g., freshmen) to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented on the bottom of the slide for class year comparisons that are statistically significant



Population responding to question defined

Differences by class 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 significant differences among results.

In some instances, no one in the sample chose a specific response. Because survey results are weighted to represent the population of students, the true value might be 0 or some percentage slightly larger. Therefore, in those instances "less than 0.5%" is used to estimate the population value.

- 57% of women and 8% of men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*
- Class differences – among women, lower response of *sexual harassment* led by juniors

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

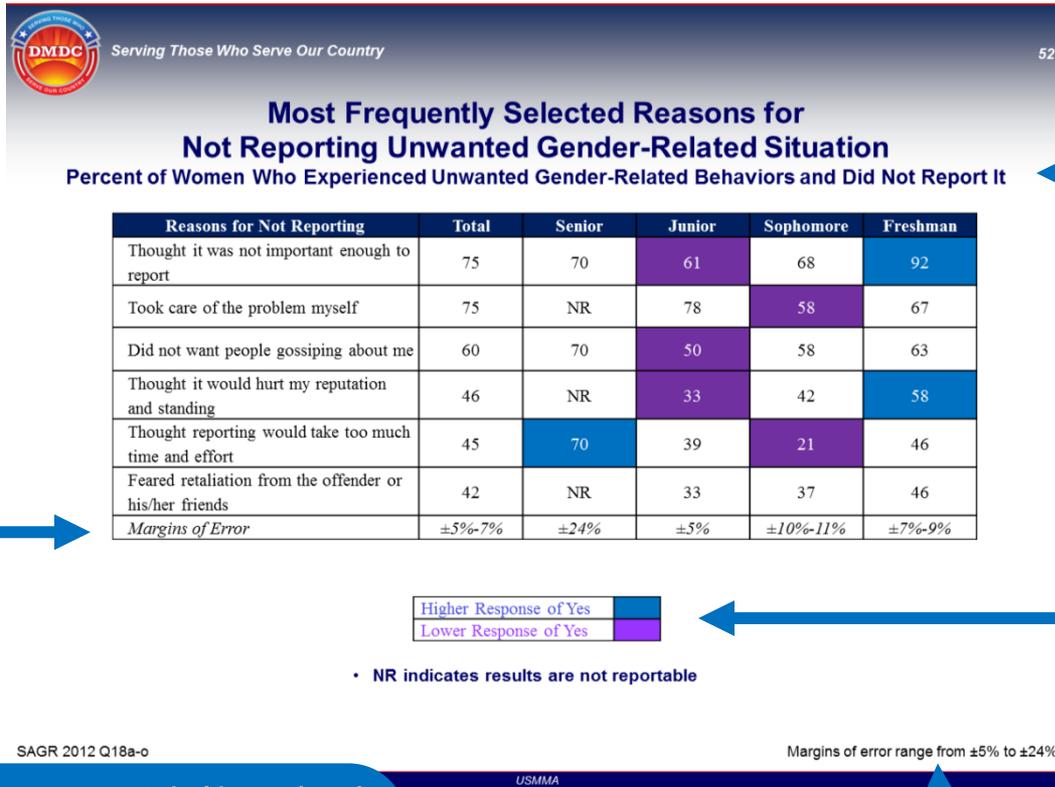
Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals
Specific margins of error are represented on each bar. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions.

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±21%



Introduction to Briefing Slides

- **Tables showing results for grouped items by reporting categories (gender and class year)**
 - Statistical tests are used to compare each class year (e.g., freshmen) to the average of the other class years (sophomore, junior, senior)
 - Results are presented within the table for class year comparisons that are statistically significant



Population responding to question defined

Differences by class 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 significant differences among results.

Color coding indicates differences by class year. Only class differences 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.



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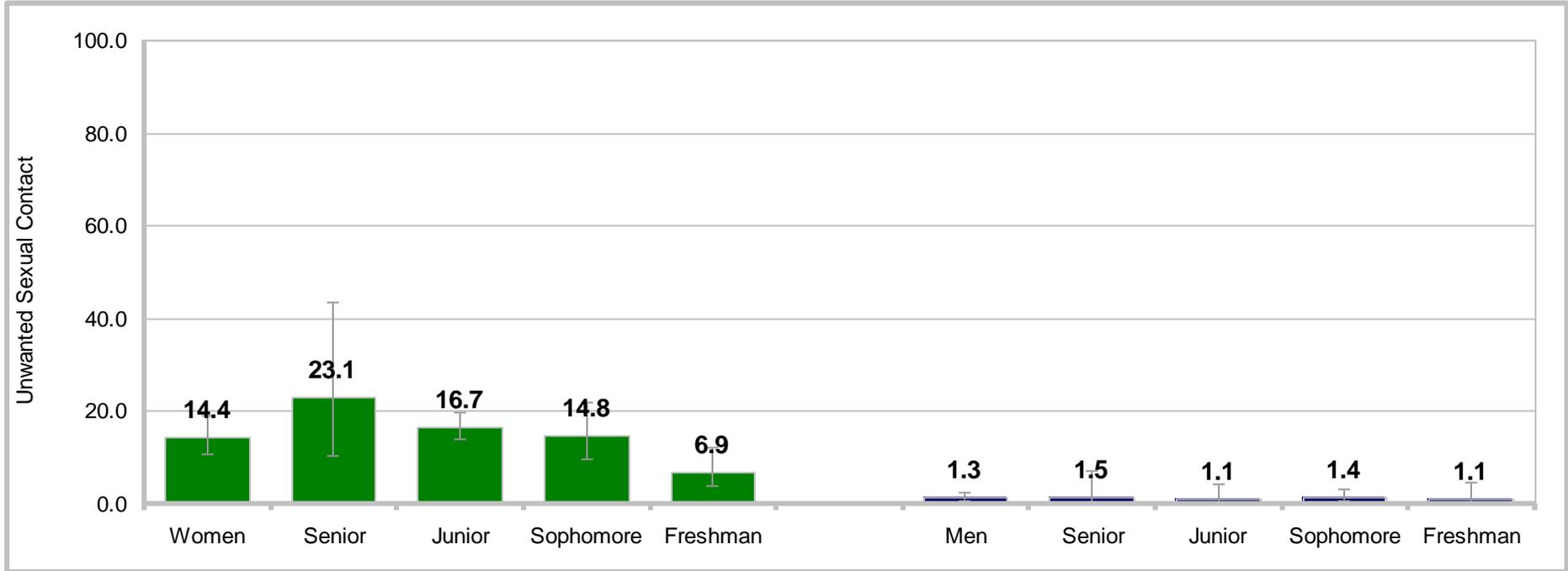
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rates

- **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 May and November 2012. Two administrations were required because approximately half of the sophomore and junior classes were away from campus on sea duty during the first administration in May. Those students were subsequently surveyed in November after they had returned to campus.



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of Students



- 14.4% of women and 1.3% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact* since June 2011
- Class differences – among women, lower response of *unwanted sexual contact* led by freshmen



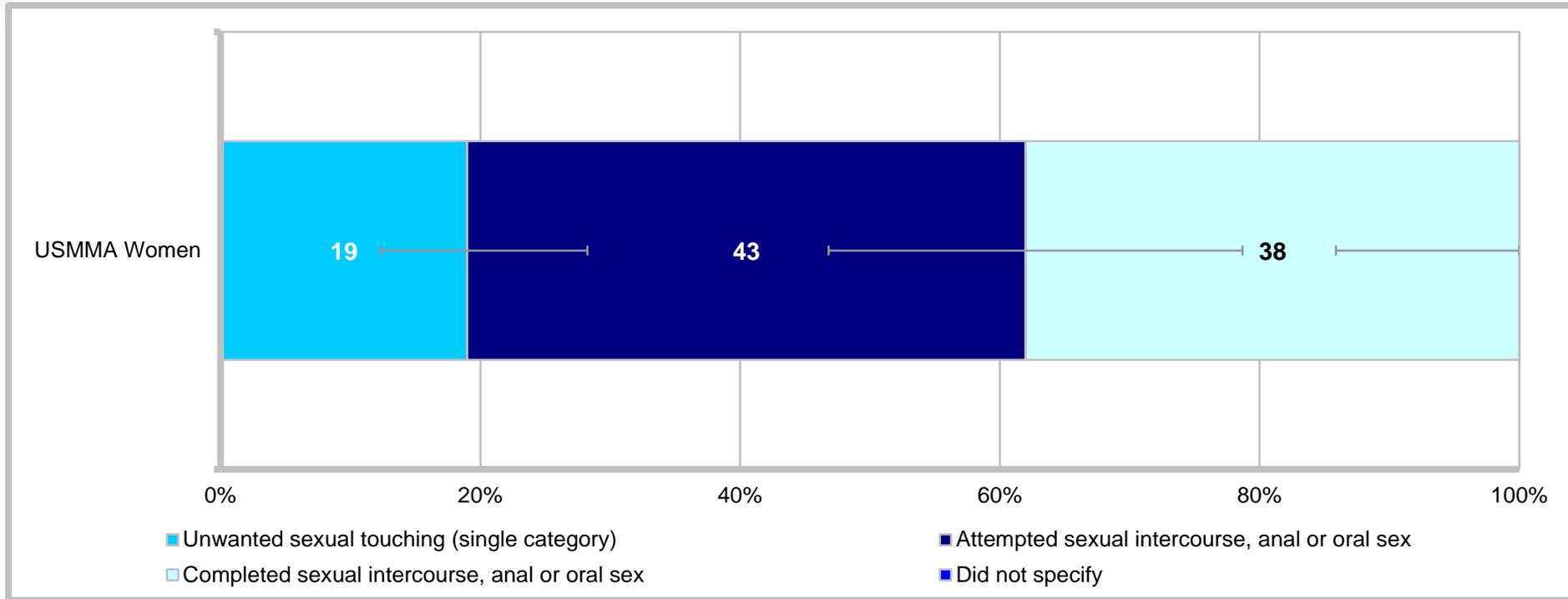
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Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 19% indicated experiencing *touching*; 43% indicated experiencing *attempted sex*; 38% indicated experiencing *completed sex*; and less than 0.5% *did not specify**
- Class differences – not reportable

*Note that everyone in the sample who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated the behavior they experienced. Because survey results are weighted to represent the population of students, the true value of *did not specify* might be 0 or some percentage slightly larger. Therefore, in those instances "less than 0.5%" is used to estimate the population value.



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

Location of Incident	Total
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	49
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	7
Off Academy grounds at a social event (such as a party)	19
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	7
Off Academy grounds other location	44
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 10-16\%$

- **Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 49% indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in the dormitory/living area*; 7% indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in the dormitory/living area*; 19% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event*; 7% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*; and 44% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at another location***
 - **Class differences – not reportable**



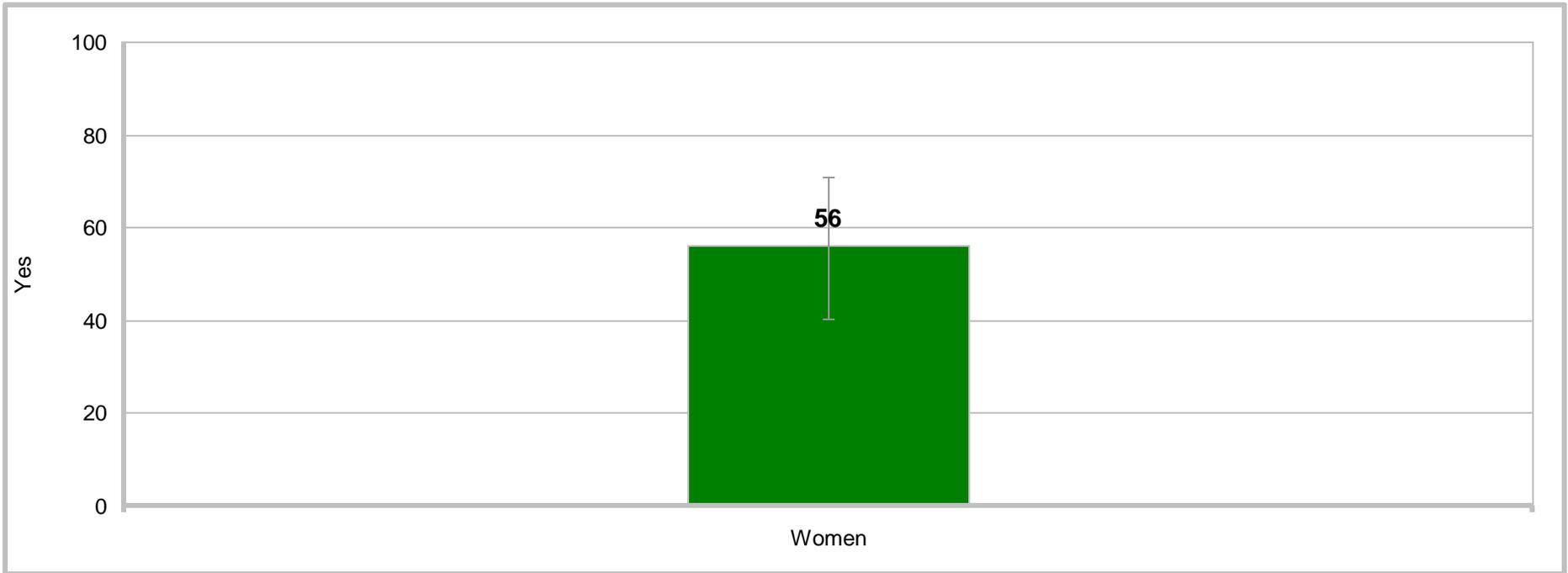
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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Occurred During Sea Duty

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 56% indicated the offense occurred *during sea duty*
- Class differences – not reportable

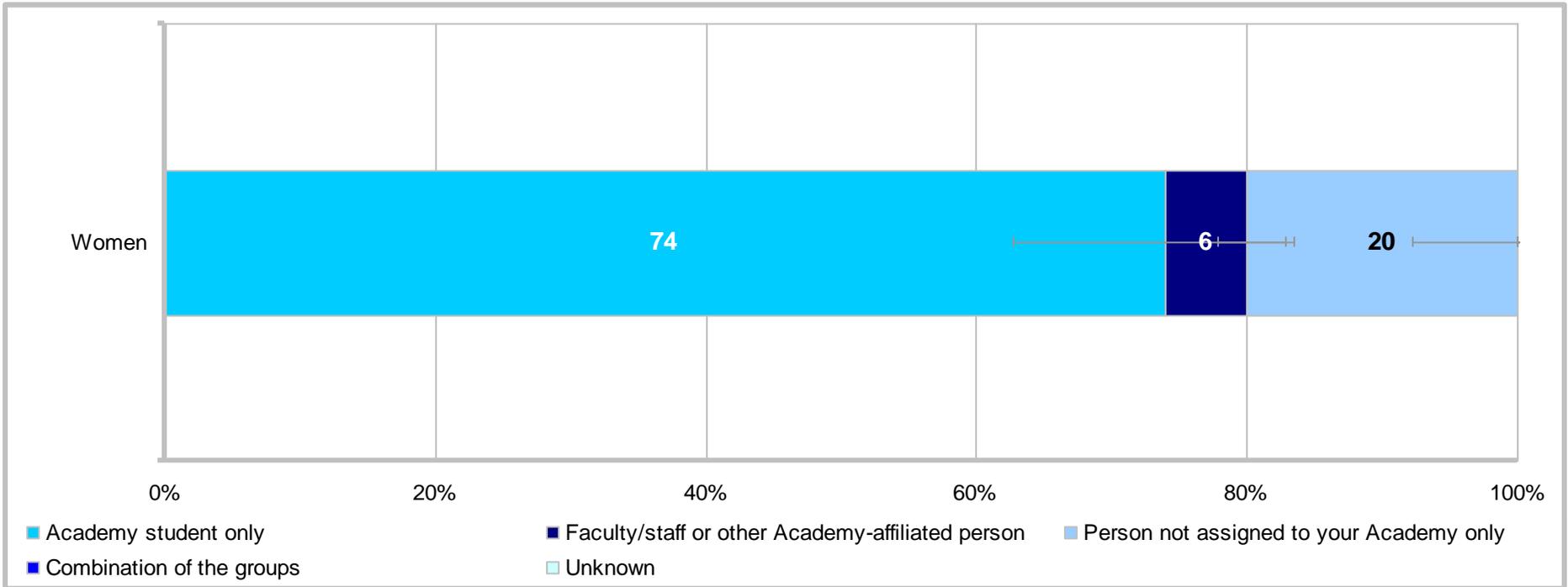


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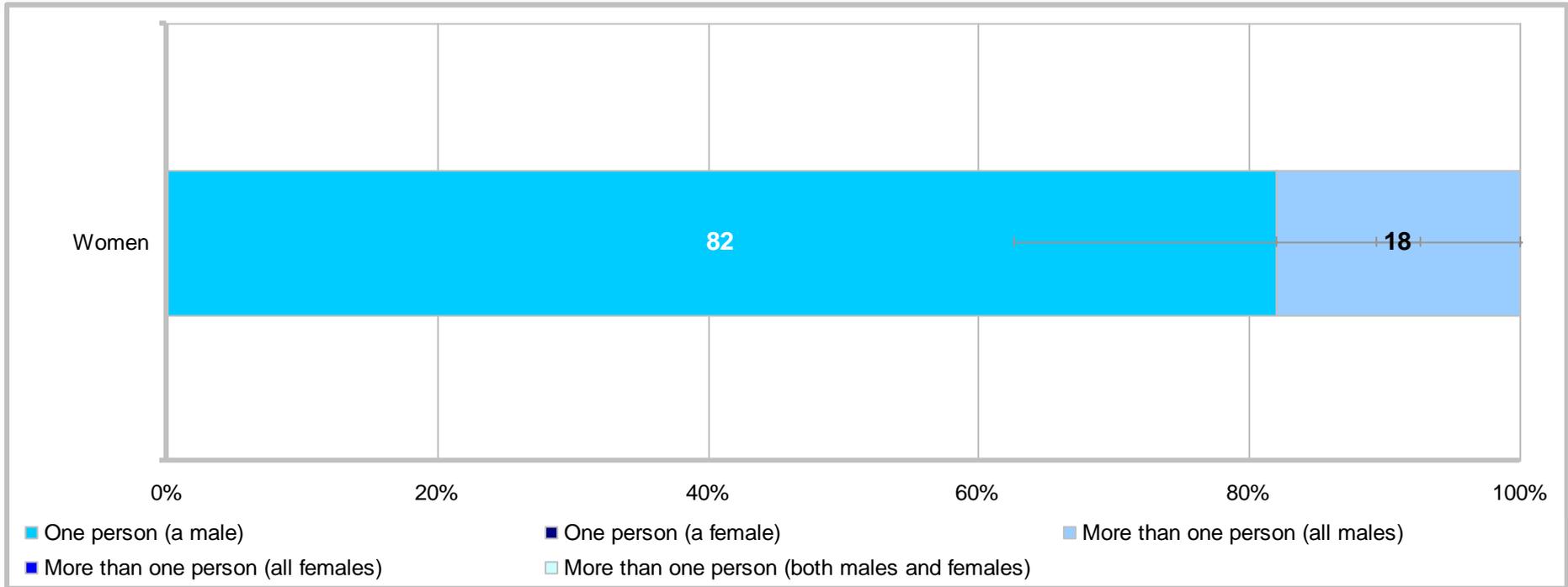
Combinations of Offender Affiliations Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 74% indicated the offender was *Academy student only*; 6% indicated *faculty/staff*; 20% indicated *person not assigned to the Academy*; less than 0.5% indicated *combination of the groups*; and less than 0.5% indicated the offender was *unknown***
- **Class differences – not reportable**



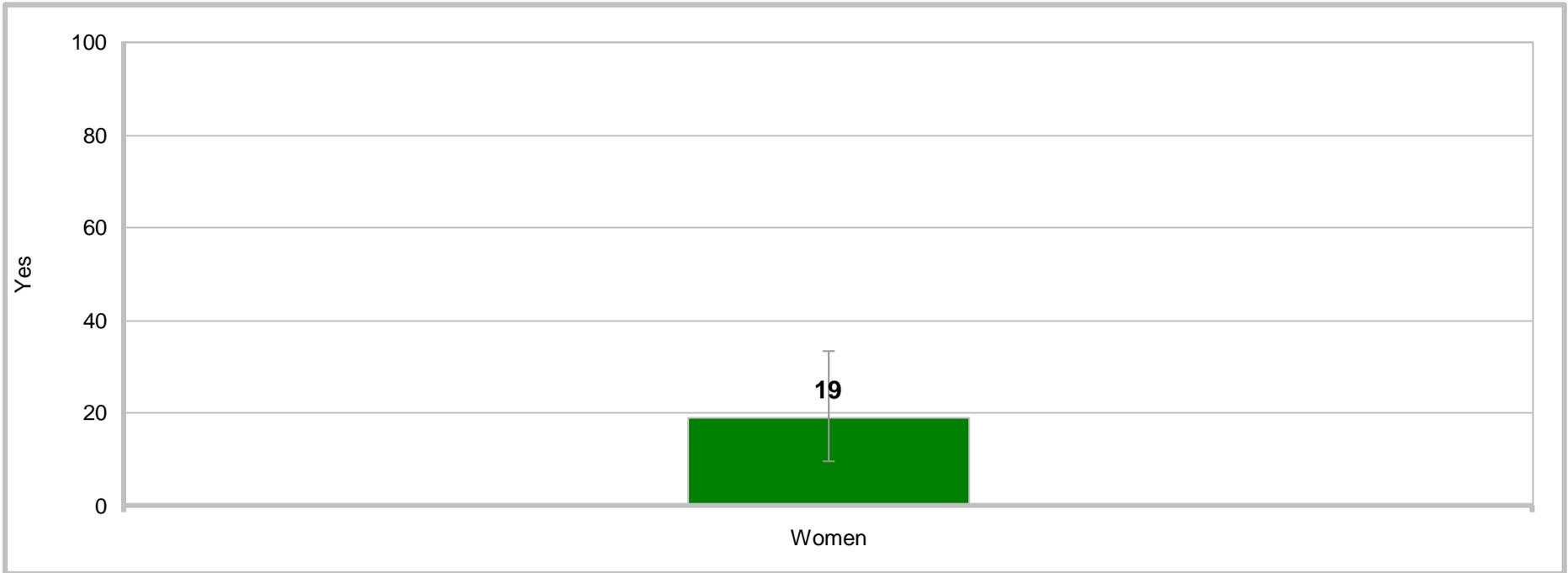
Number and Gender of Offender(s) Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 100% indicated the offender was male with 82% indicating the offender was *one person (a male)* and 18% indicating *more than one person (all males)***
- **Class differences – not reportable**



Offender Was a “Creep” (i.e., Someone Who Is Socially Awkward) Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact Involving an Academy Student



- 14.4% of women indicated they experienced USC and 74% of those indicated the incident involved an Academy student. Of those women, 19% indicated the offender was a “creep.”
- Class differences – not reportable



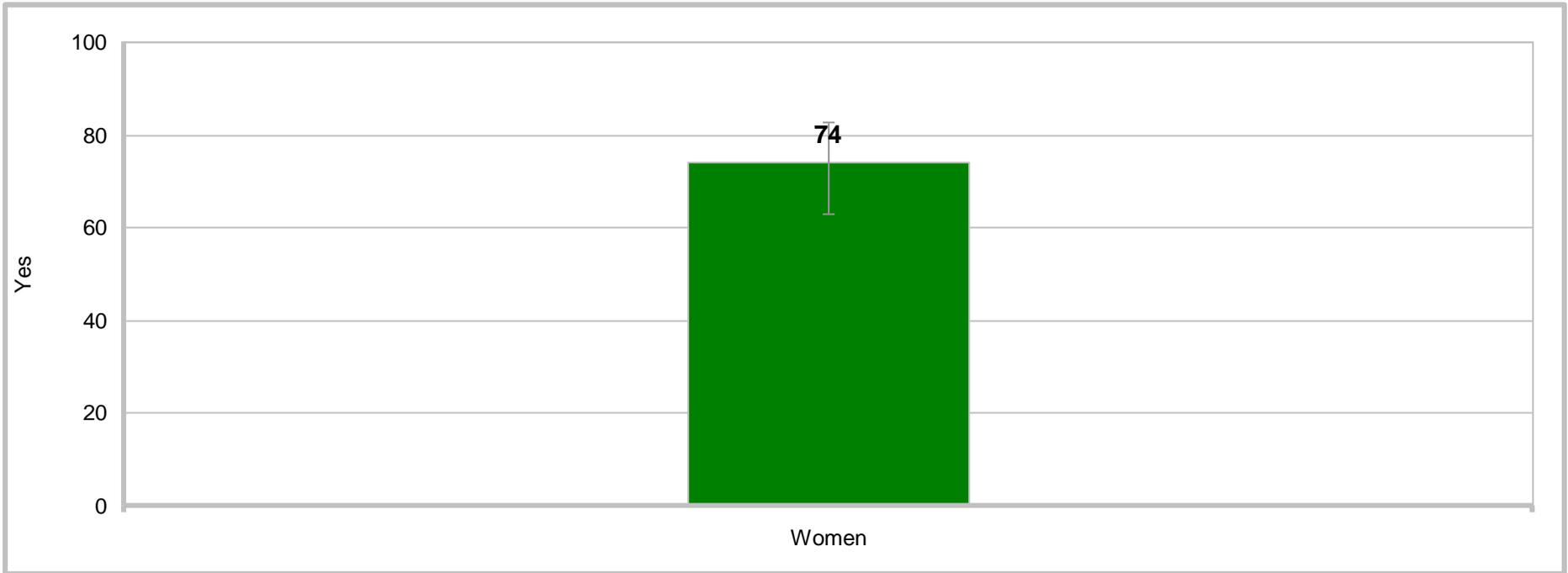
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Use of Alcohol Before the Incident

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

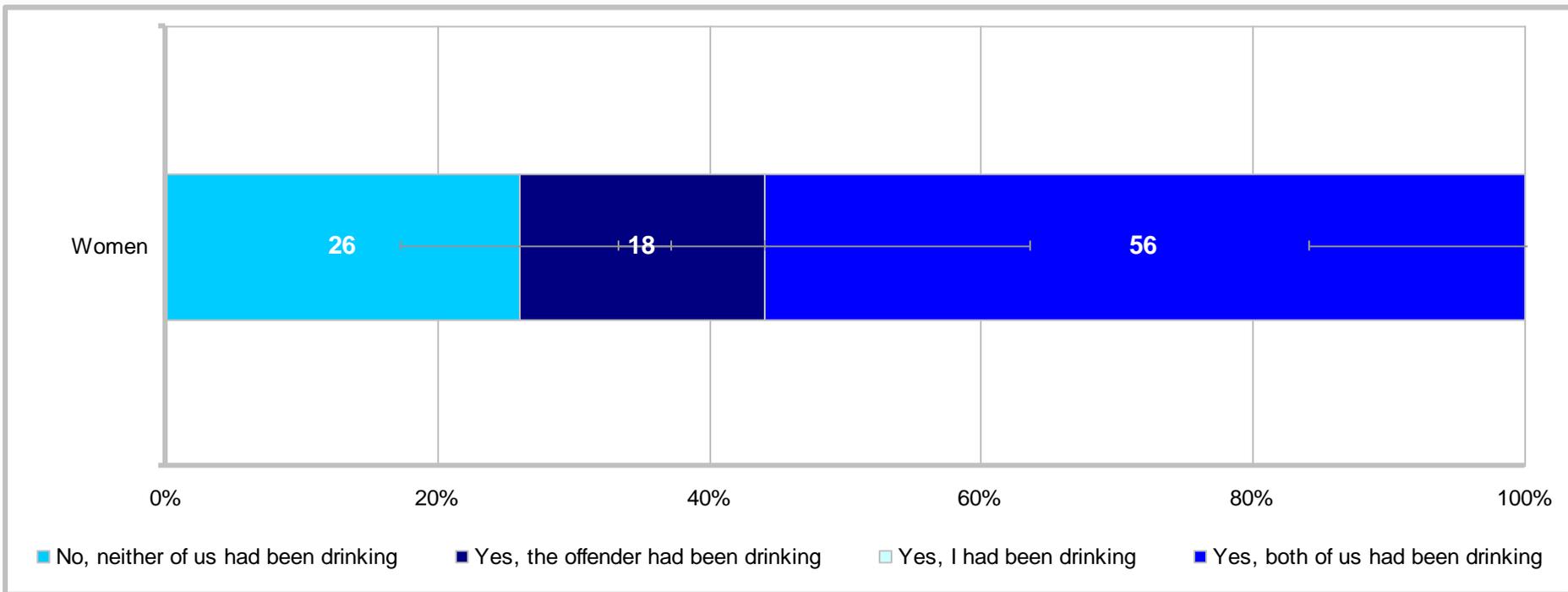


- Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 74% indicated *alcohol* was involved
- Class differences – not reportable



Use of Alcohol Before the Incident

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 26% indicated *neither of them had been drinking*; 18% indicated *the offender had been drinking*; less than 0.5% indicated *they had been drinking*; and 56% indicated *both had been drinking***
- **Class differences – not reportable**

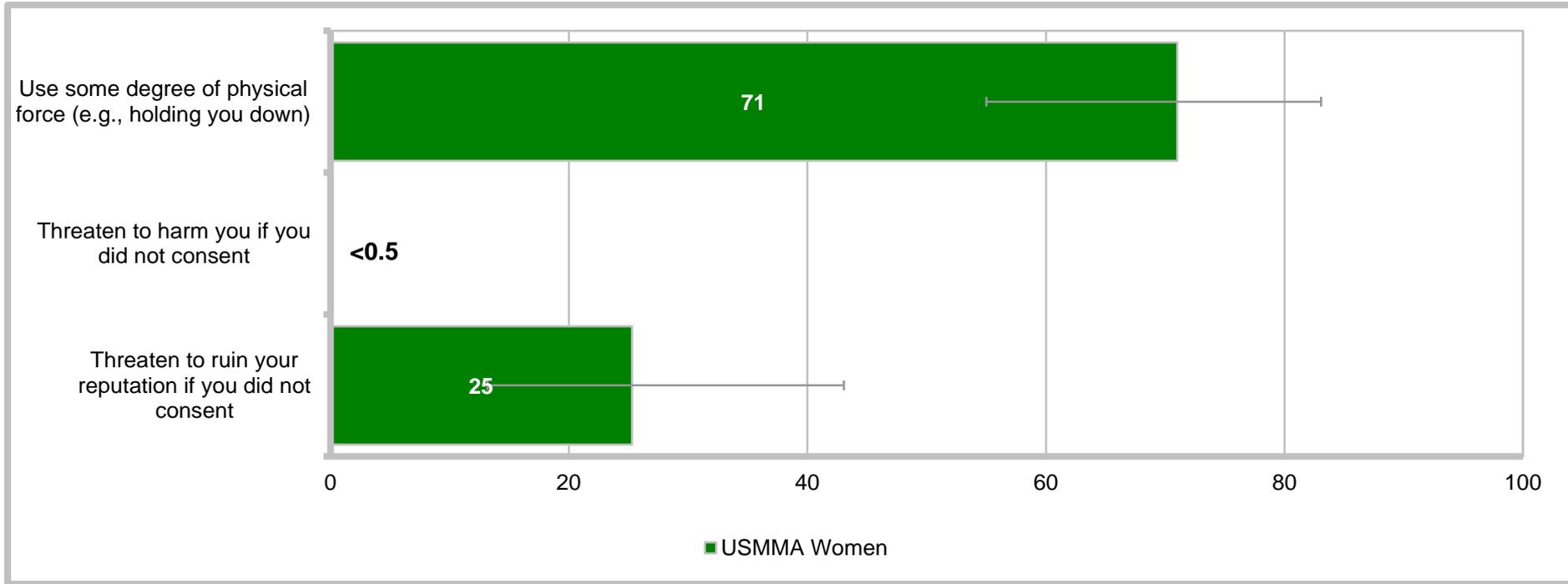


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Use of Threats and Physical Force During the Incident Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 71% indicated the offender *used some degree of physical force*; less than 0.5% indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*; and 25% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*
- Class differences – not reportable



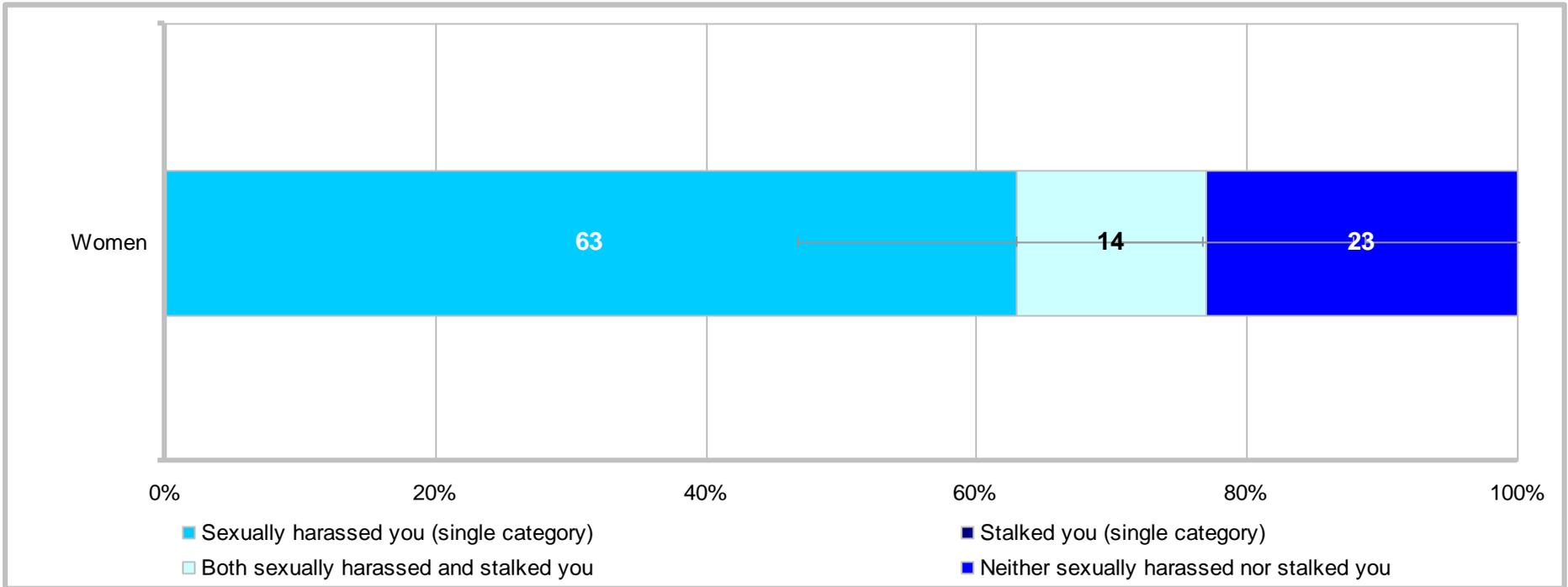
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Offender Sexually Harassed and/or Stalked You Before or After the Incident

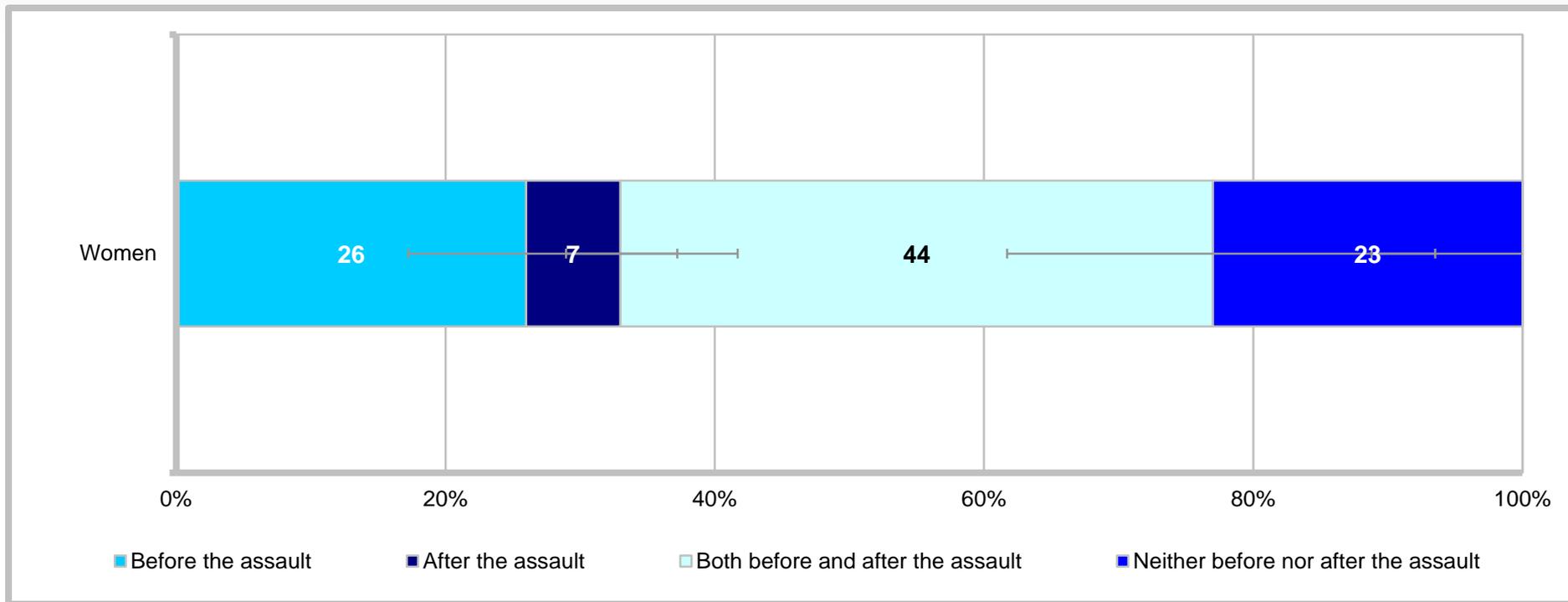
Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 63% indicated the offender *sexually harassed* them; less than 0.5% indicated the offender *stalked* them; 14% indicated the offender *both sexually harassed and stalked* them; and 23% indicated the offender *neither sexually harassed nor stalked* them
- Class differences – not reportable



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



- **Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 26% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *before the assault*; 7% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *after the assault*; 44% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them *both before and after the assault*; and 23% indicated *neither before nor after the assault***
- **Class differences – not reportable**

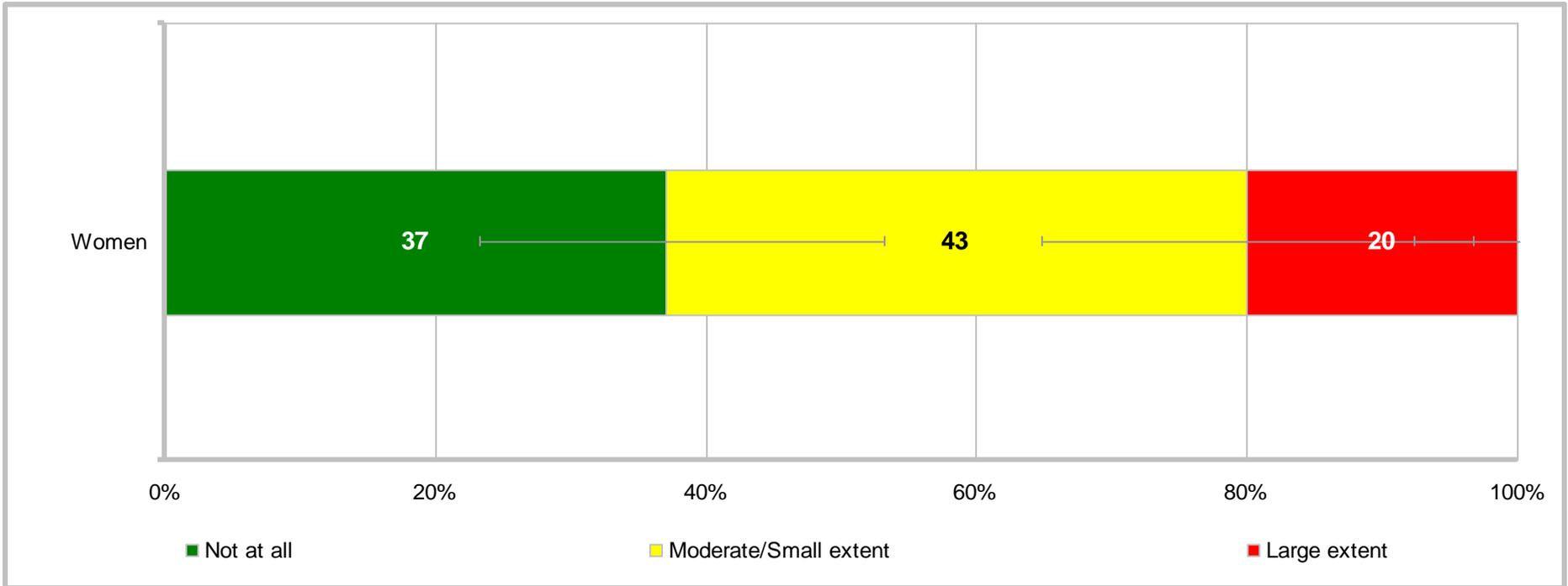


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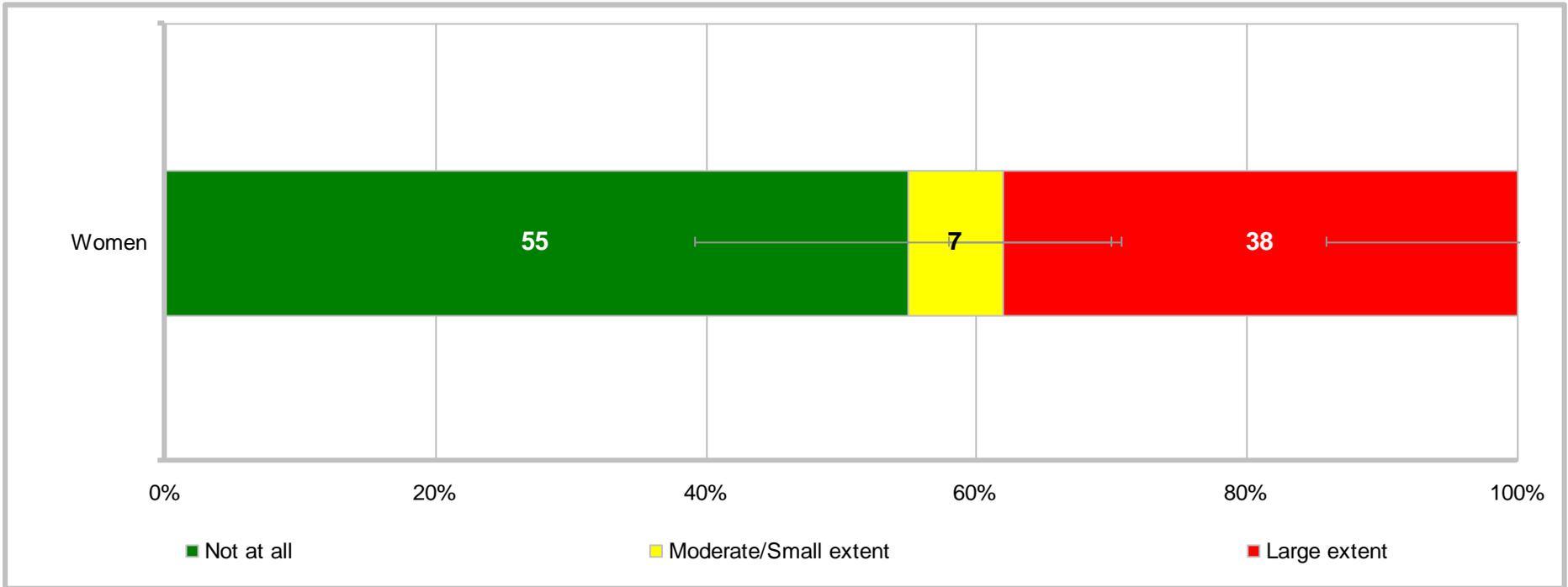
Considered Requesting a Transfer to Another Company/Squadron Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 63% indicated they considered a transfer *to some extent*; 37% indicated *not at all***
- **Class differences – not reportable**



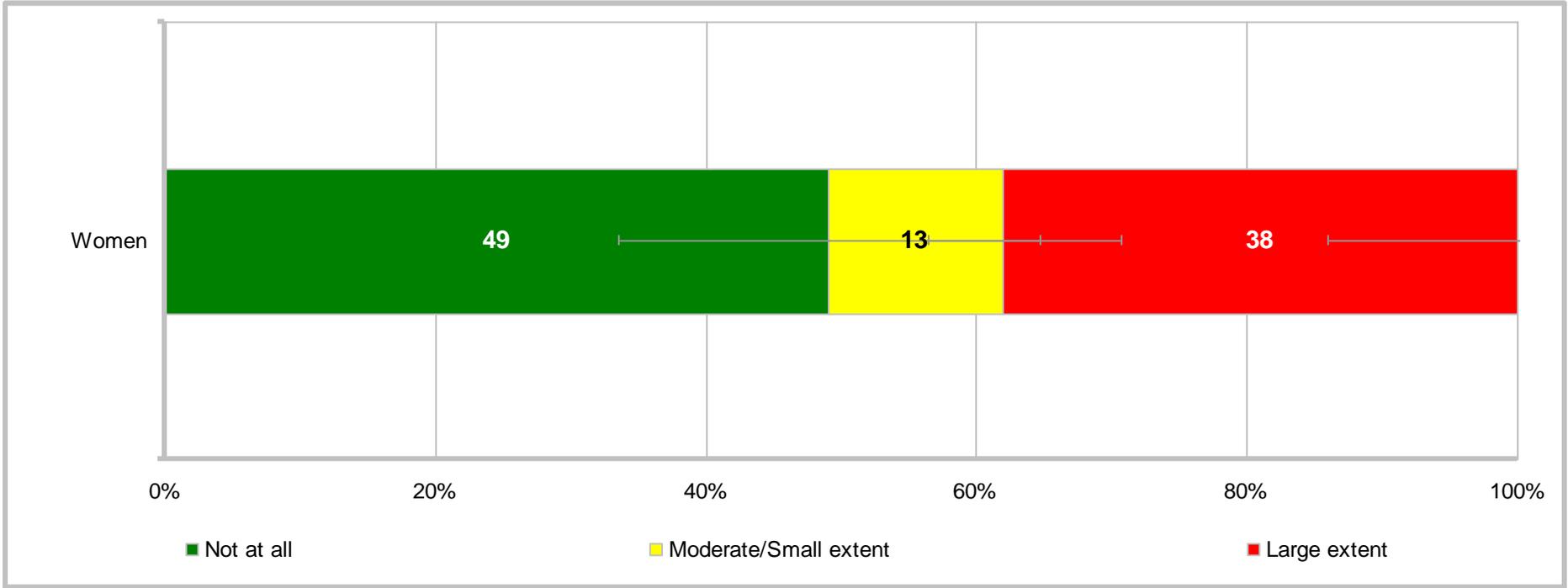
Thought About Leaving Your Academy Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 45% indicated they thought about leaving the Academy *to some extent*; 55% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – not reportable



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



- Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 51% indicated their academic performance suffered *to some extent*; 49% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – not reportable



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



- Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 7% indicated they *reported the situation*
- Class differences – 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	Total
Took care of it myself	94
Did not want people gossiping	92
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	92
Felt uncomfortable making a report	80
Thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	74
Felt shame/embarrassment	74
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4\%$ - 19%

- Of the 14.4% of women who experienced USC, 93% indicated they did not report the situation. Of those, 94% indicated the reason they did not report the incident was because *they took care of it themselves*; 92% indicated *they did not want people gossiping*; 92% indicated *they thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*; 80% indicated *they felt uncomfortable making a report*; 74% indicated *they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*; and 74% indicated *they felt shame or embarrassment*
 - Class differences – not reportable
- Note that USMMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked their reasons for reporting the incident. Those results are not reportable.

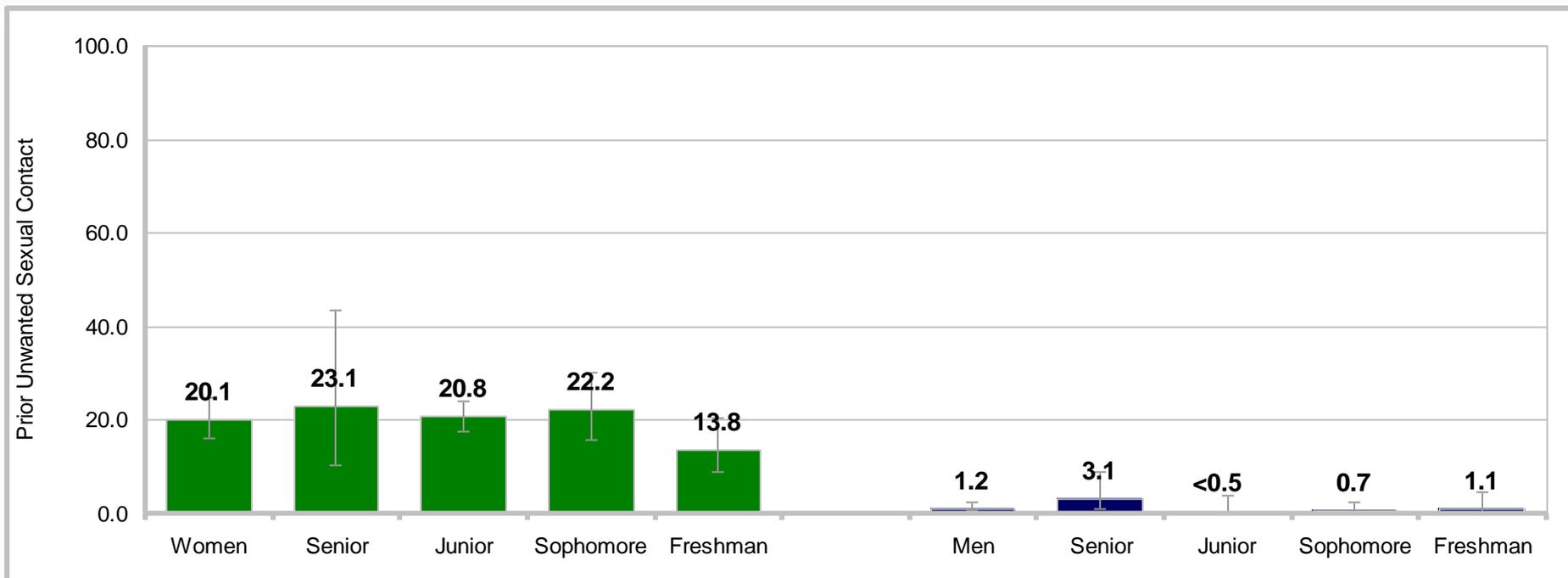


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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Prior to Entering the Academy Percent of Students



- 20.1% of women and 1.2% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy*
- No differences by class year



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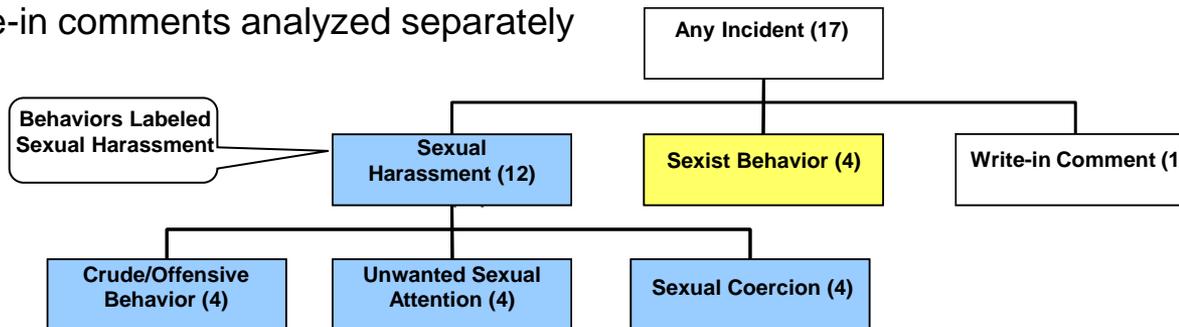
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Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors: Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior Incident Rates

- **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



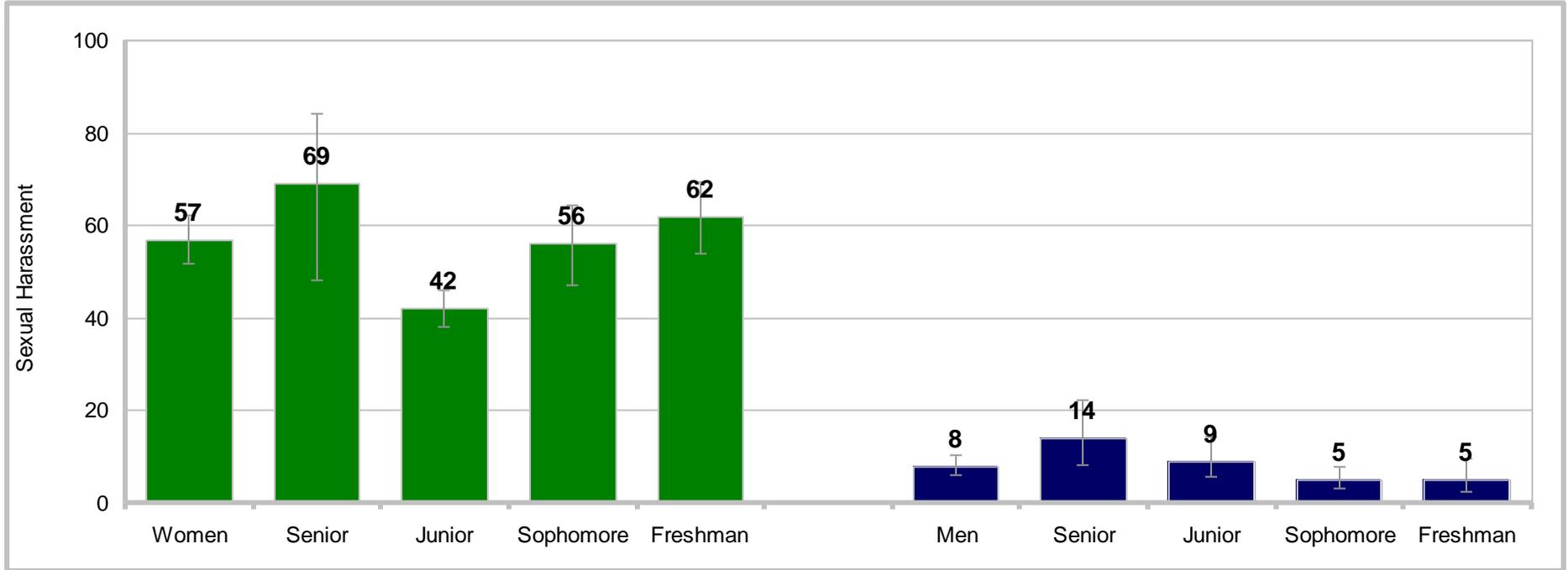


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Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of Students



- 57% of women and 8% of men indicated experiencing *sexual harassment*
- Class differences – among women, lower response of *sexual harassment* led by juniors

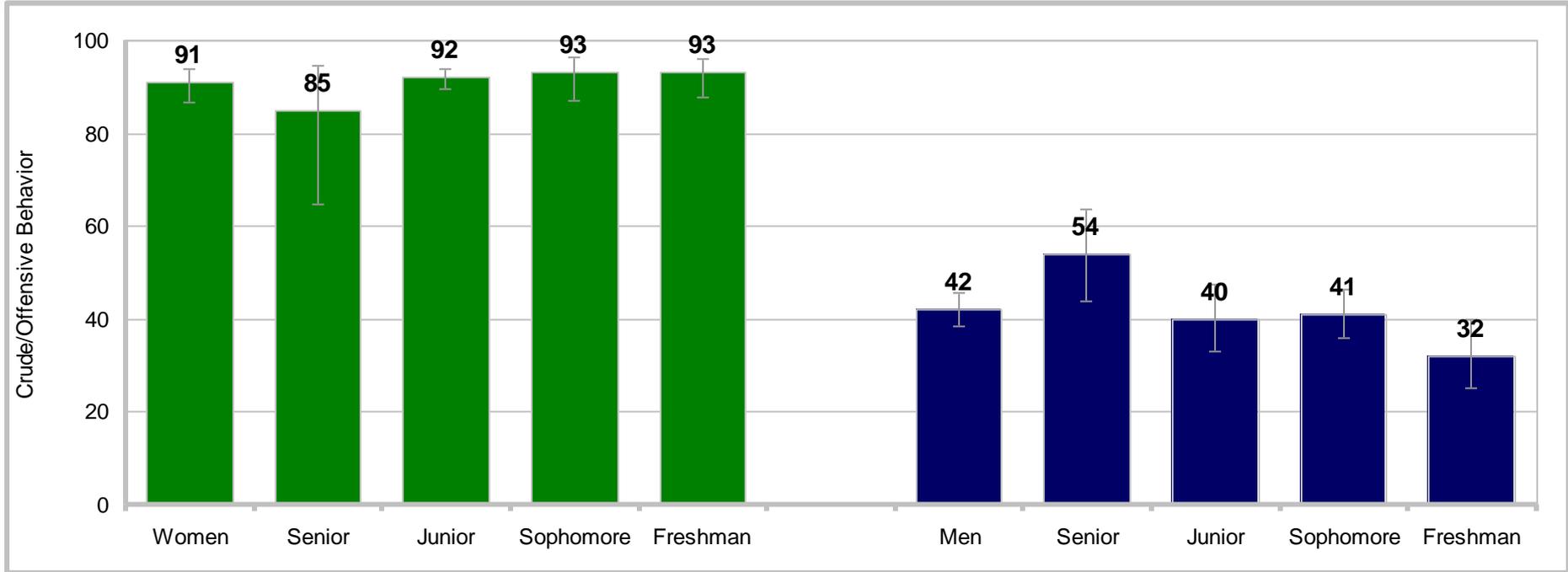


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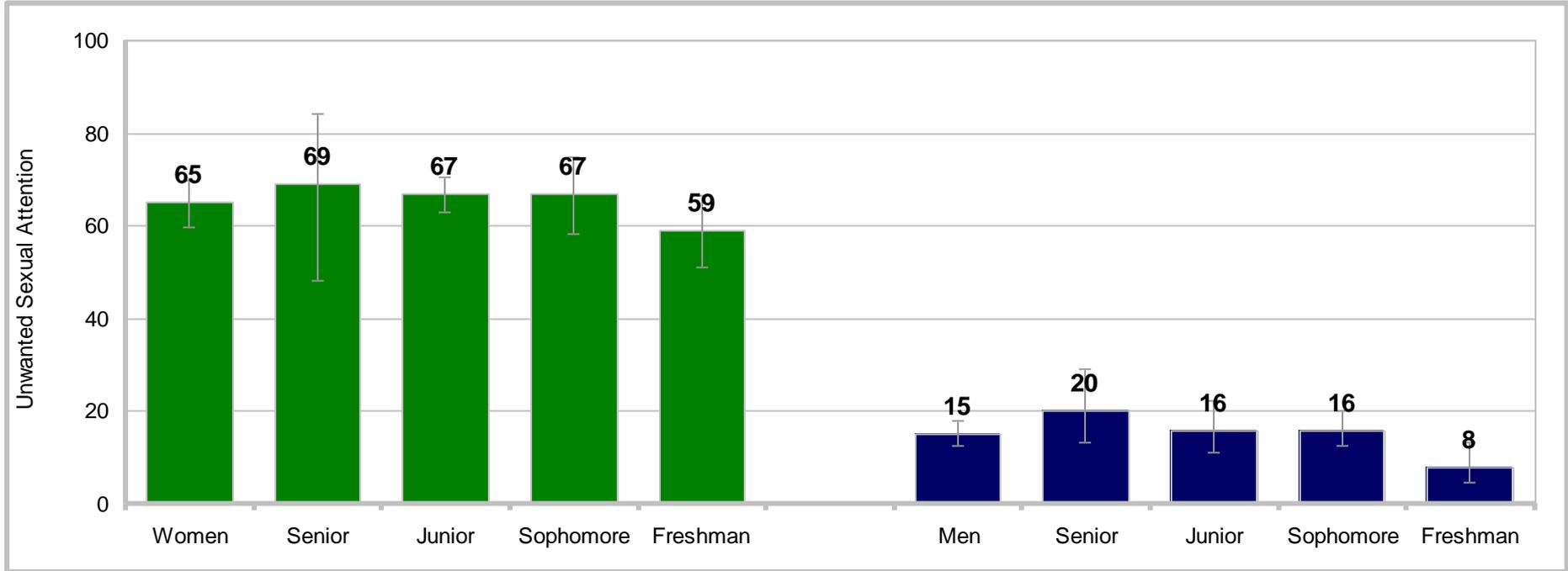
Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Students



- 91% of women and 42% of men indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior*
- Class differences – among men, higher response of *crude/offensive behavior* led by seniors; lower response led by freshmen



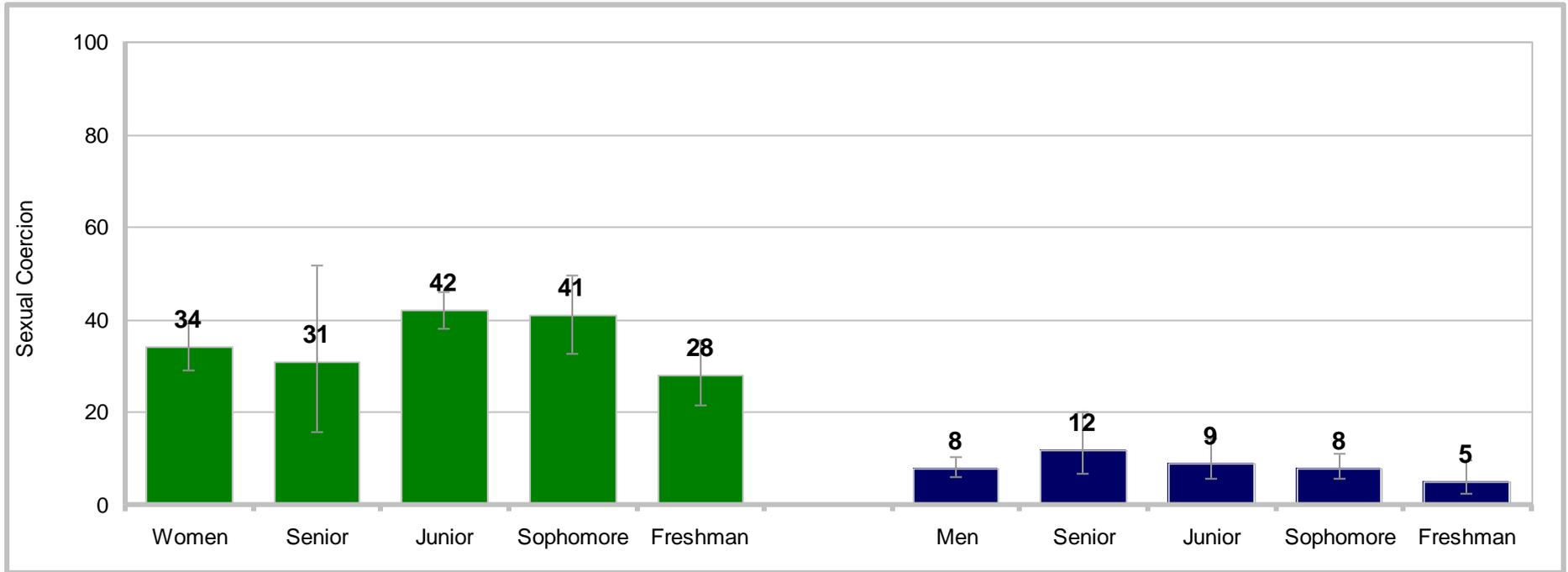
Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate Percent of Students



- 65% of women and 15% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention*
- Class differences – among men, lower response of *unwanted sexual attention* led by freshmen



Sexual Coercion Incident Rate Percent of Students



- 34% of women and 8% of men indicated experiencing *sexual coercion*
- No differences by class year

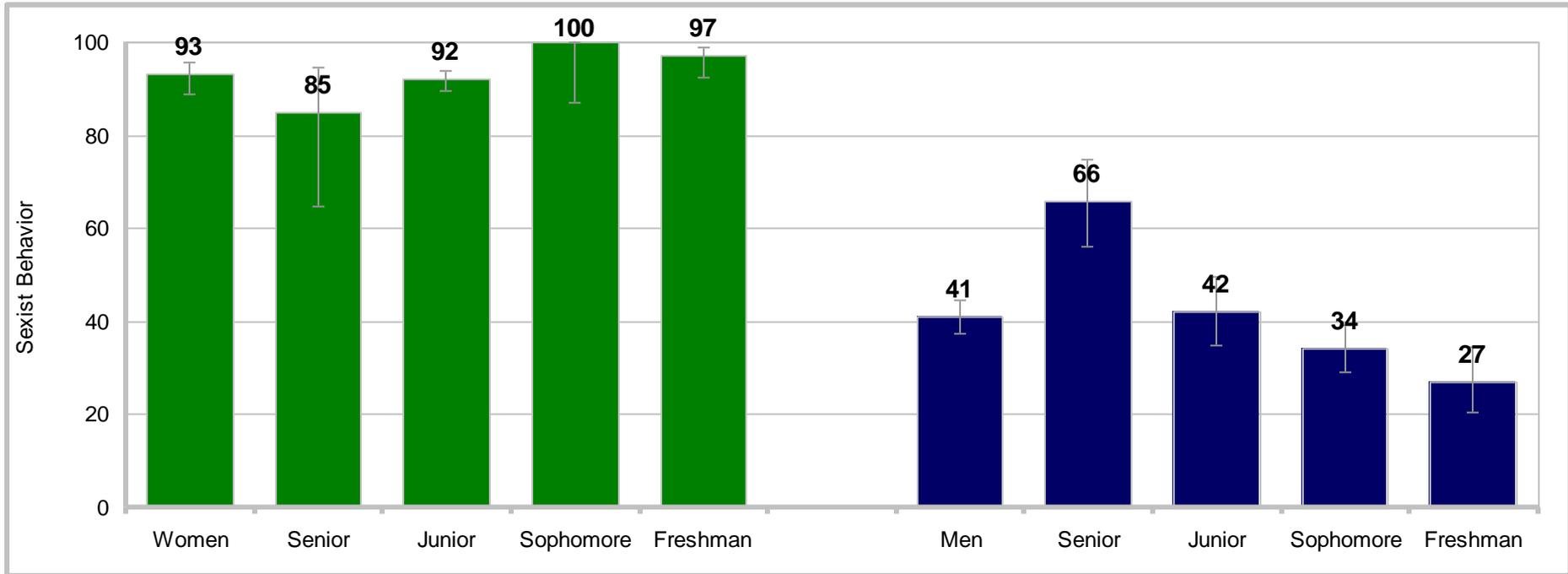


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Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of Students



- 93% of women and 41% of men indicated experiencing *sexist behavior*
- Class differences – among women, higher response of *sexist behavior* led by sophomores; among men, higher response led by seniors and lower response led by freshmen and sophomores



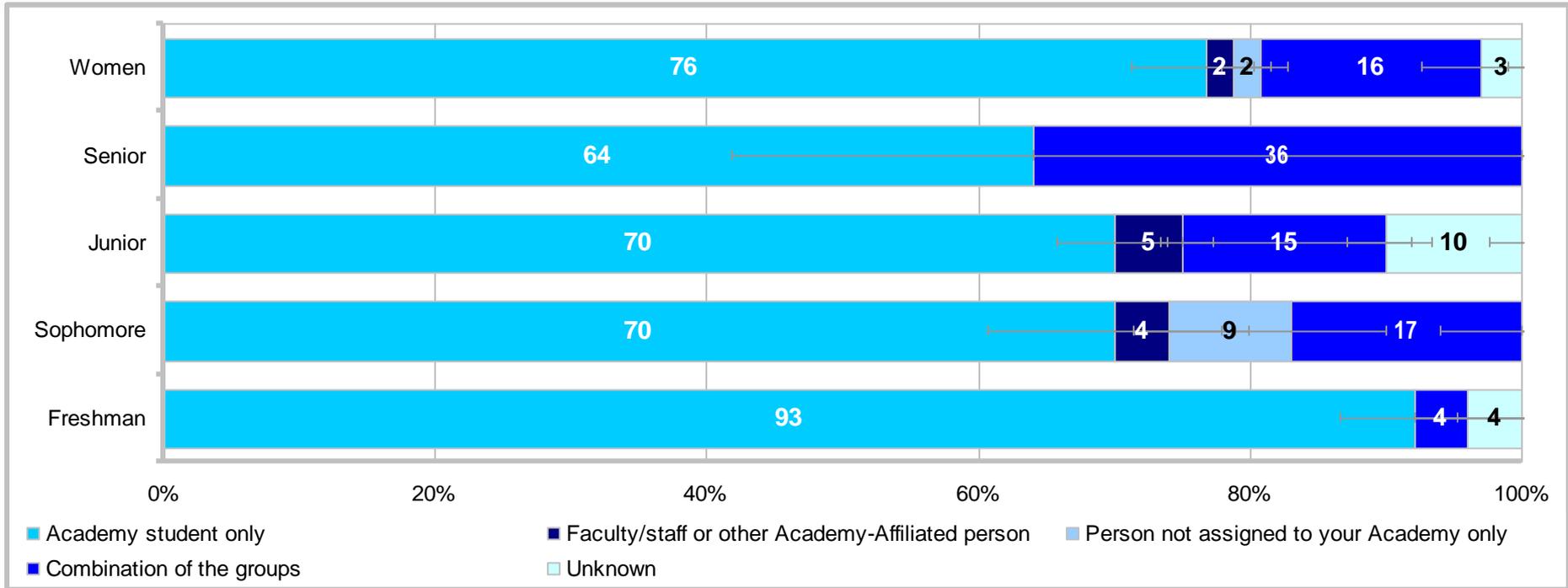
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Combinations of Offender Affiliations

Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

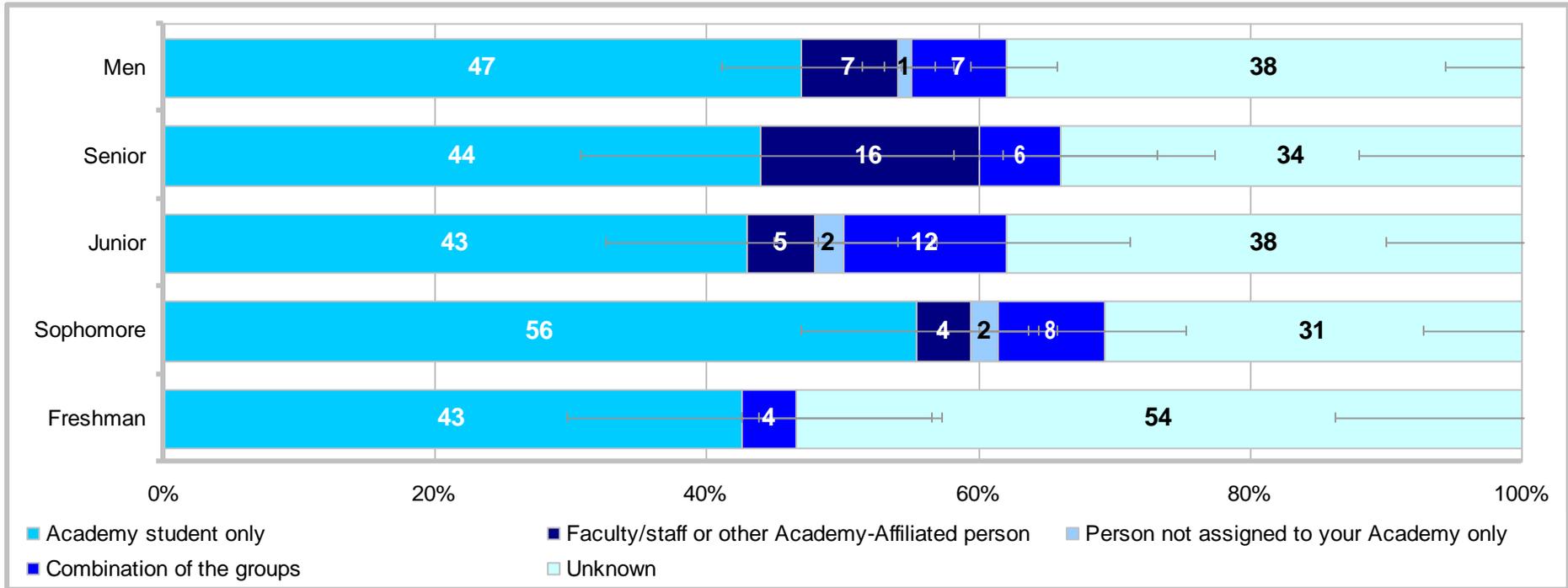


- **94% of women indicated experiencing one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, sexist behavior). Of those, 76% indicated the offender was an Academy student only; 2% indicated faculty/staff; 2% indicated person not assigned to the Academy; 16% indicated combination of groups; and 3% indicated unknown.**
- **Class differences – Academy student only led by freshmen; faculty/staff led by juniors; person not assigned to the Academy led by sophomores; unknown led by juniors**



Combinations of Offender Affiliations

Percent of Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **53% 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, 47% indicated the offender was an Academy student only; 7% indicated faculty/staff; 1% indicated person not assigned to the Academy; 7% indicated combination of groups; and 38% indicated unknown.**
- **No differences by class year**



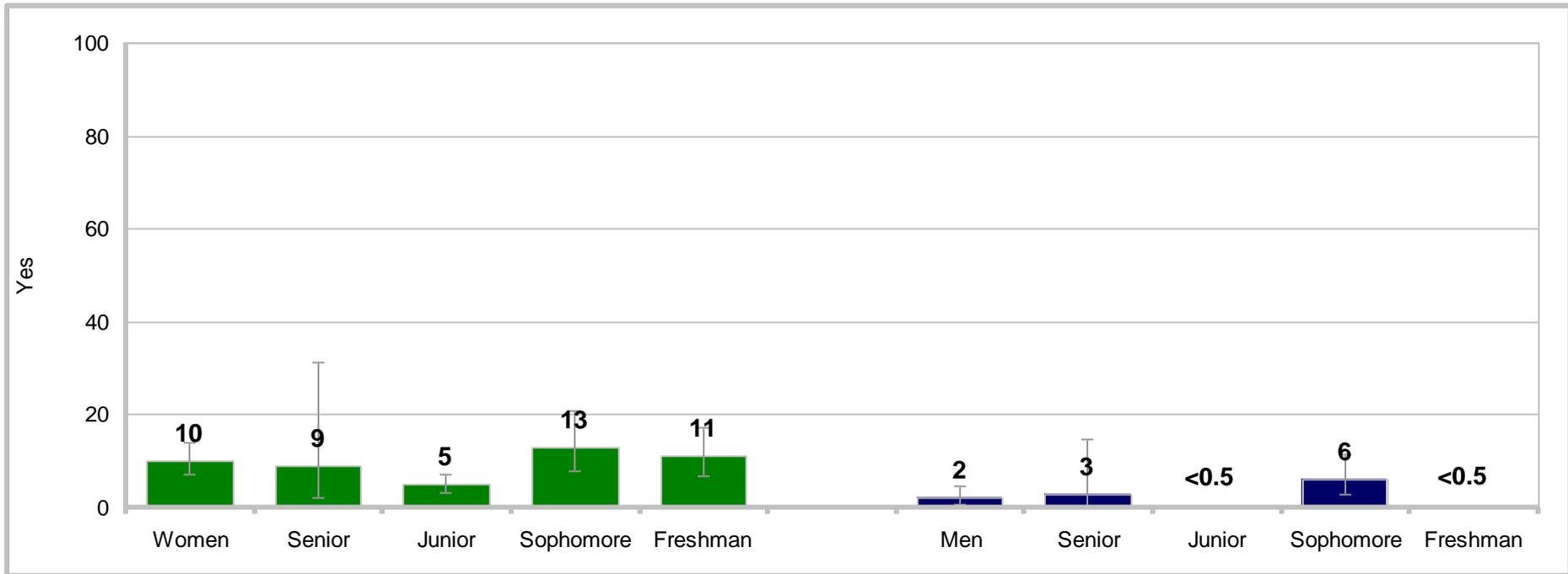
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Discuss/Report This Situation to an Authority or Organization

Percent of Students Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **94% of women and 53% 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, 10% of women and 2% of men indicated they reported the situation to an authority or organization.**
- **No differences by class year**



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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	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	75	70	61	68	92
Took care of the problem myself	75	NR	78	58	67
Did not want people gossiping about me	60	70	50	58	63
Thought it would hurt my reputation and standing	46	NR	33	42	58
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	45	70	39	21	46
Feared retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	42	NR	33	37	46
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 5\%-7\%$	$\pm 24\%$	$\pm 5\%$	$\pm 10\%-11\%$	$\pm 7\%-9\%$

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	

- **NR indicates results are not reportable**



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	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Thought it was not important enough to report	66	74	58	67	67
Took care of the problem myself	49	30	56	63	43
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	23	30	19	20	24
Did not think anything would be done	21	35	17	17	14
Did not want people gossiping about me	16	26	17	2	24
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 6\%-7\%$	$\pm 17\%-18\%$	$\pm 11\%-12\%$	$\pm 6\%-10\%$	$\pm 16\%-17\%$

Higher Response of Yes	
Lower Response of Yes	



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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).



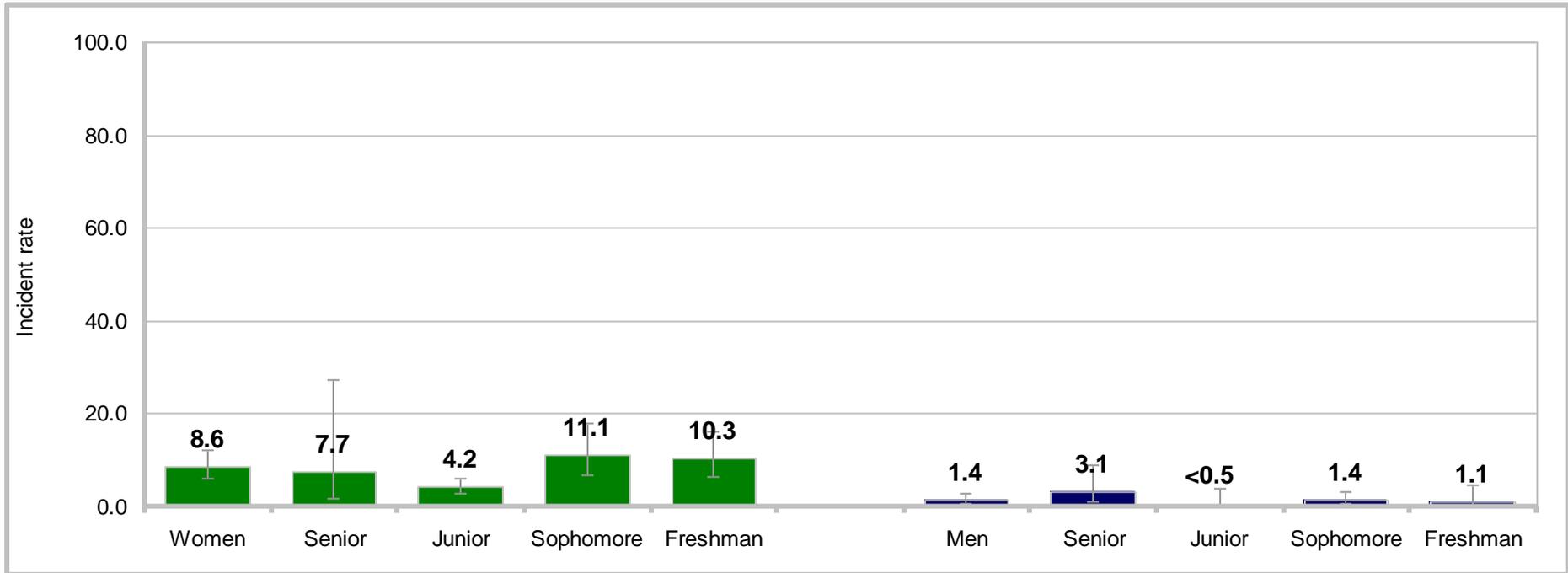
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Stalking Incident Rate

Percent of Students Who Experienced Stalking Behavior and Felt in Danger



- 8.6% of women and 1.4% of men indicated experiencing *stalking*
- Class differences – among women, lower response of yes led by juniors

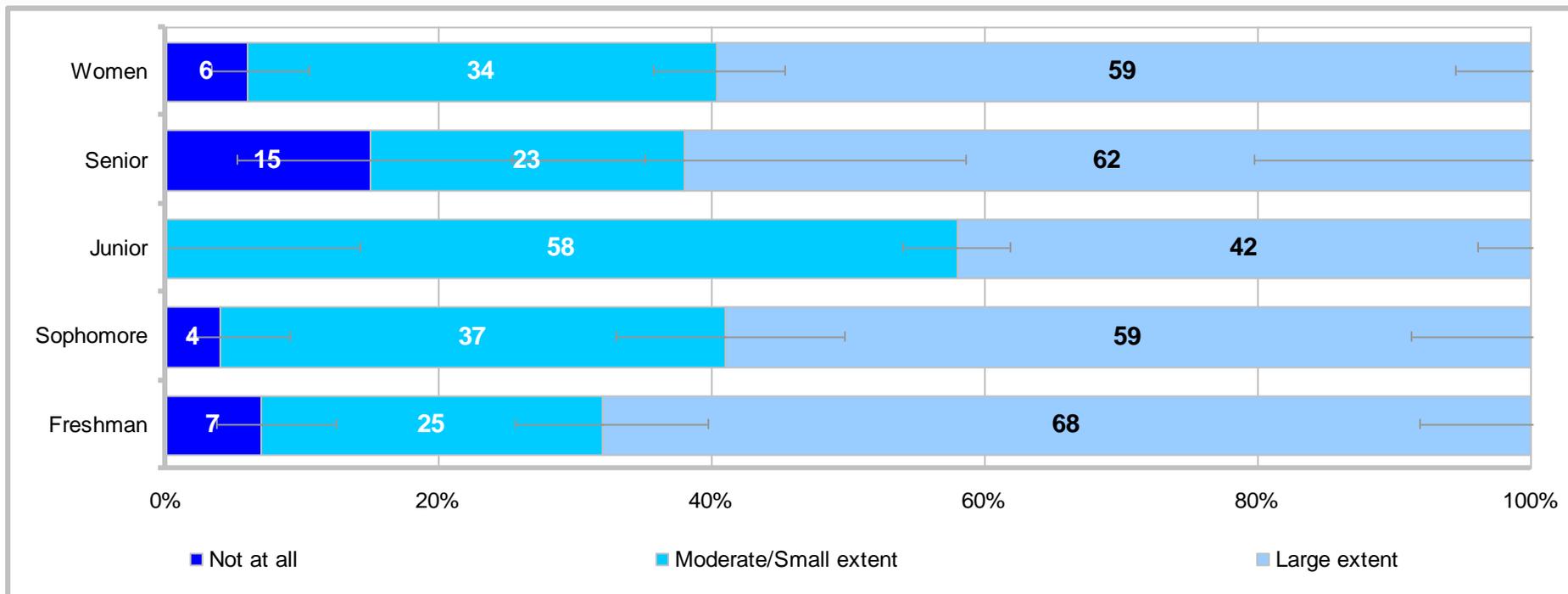


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Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault Percent of Women

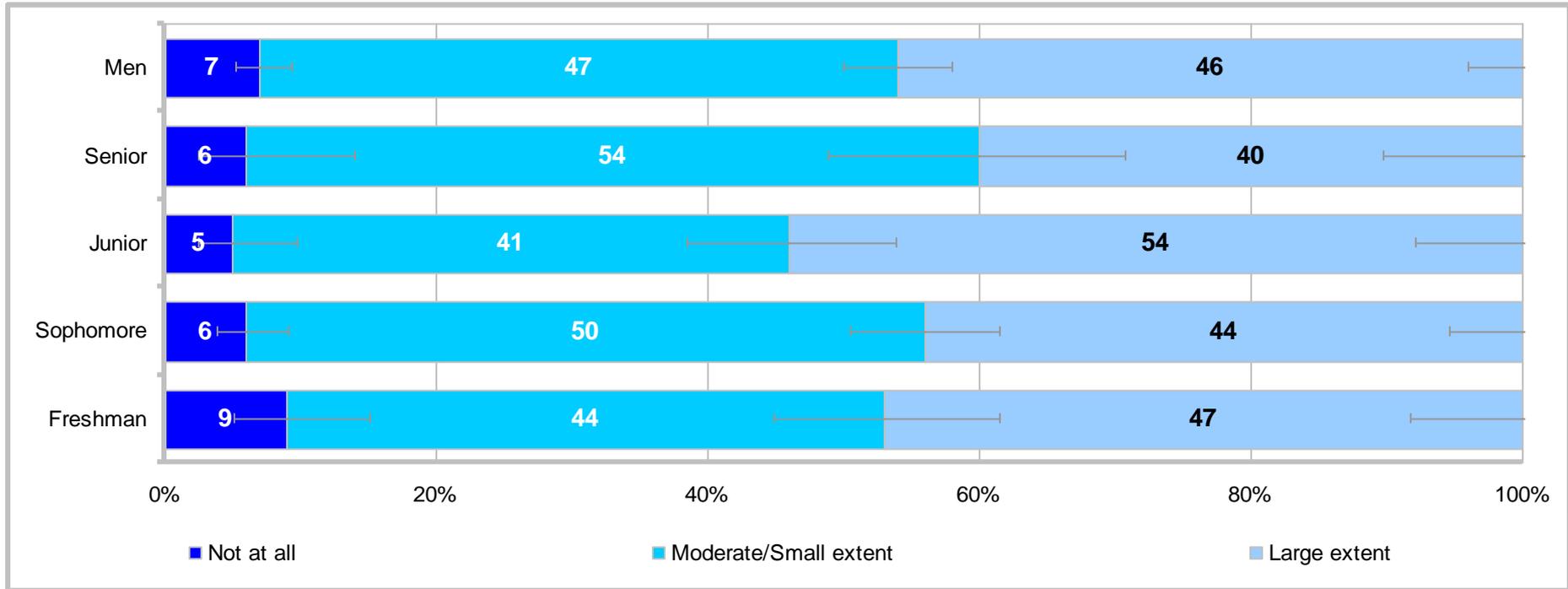


- 94% of women indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 6% indicated stalking and sexual harassment *do not* lead to sexual assault
- Class differences – *moderate/small extent* led by juniors



Stalking and Sexual Harassment Possibly Lead to Sexual Assault

Percent of Men



- 93% of men indicated stalking and sexual harassment possibly lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 7% indicated stalking and sexual harassment *do not* lead to sexual assault
- No differences by class year

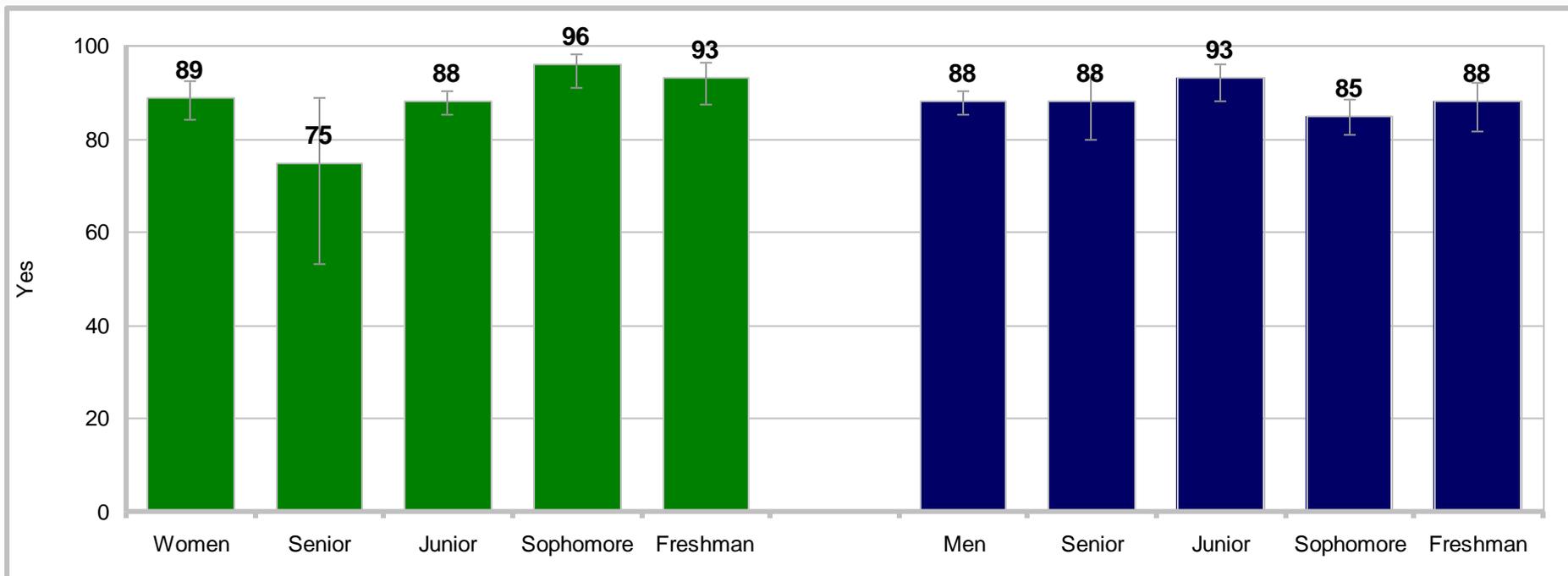


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Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Assault Percent of Students

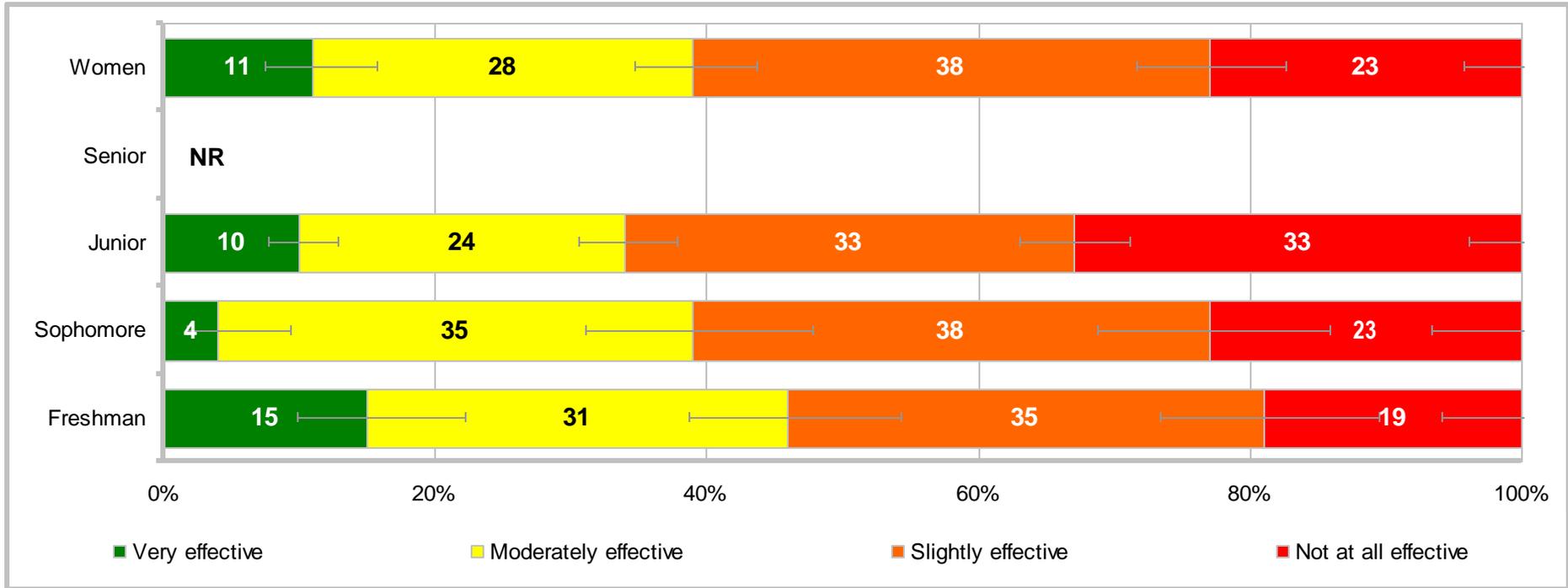


- 89% of women and 88% of men indicated receiving training on *topics related to sexual assault*
- Class differences – among women, higher response of yes led by sophomores; among men, higher response of yes led by juniors



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault

Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Assault

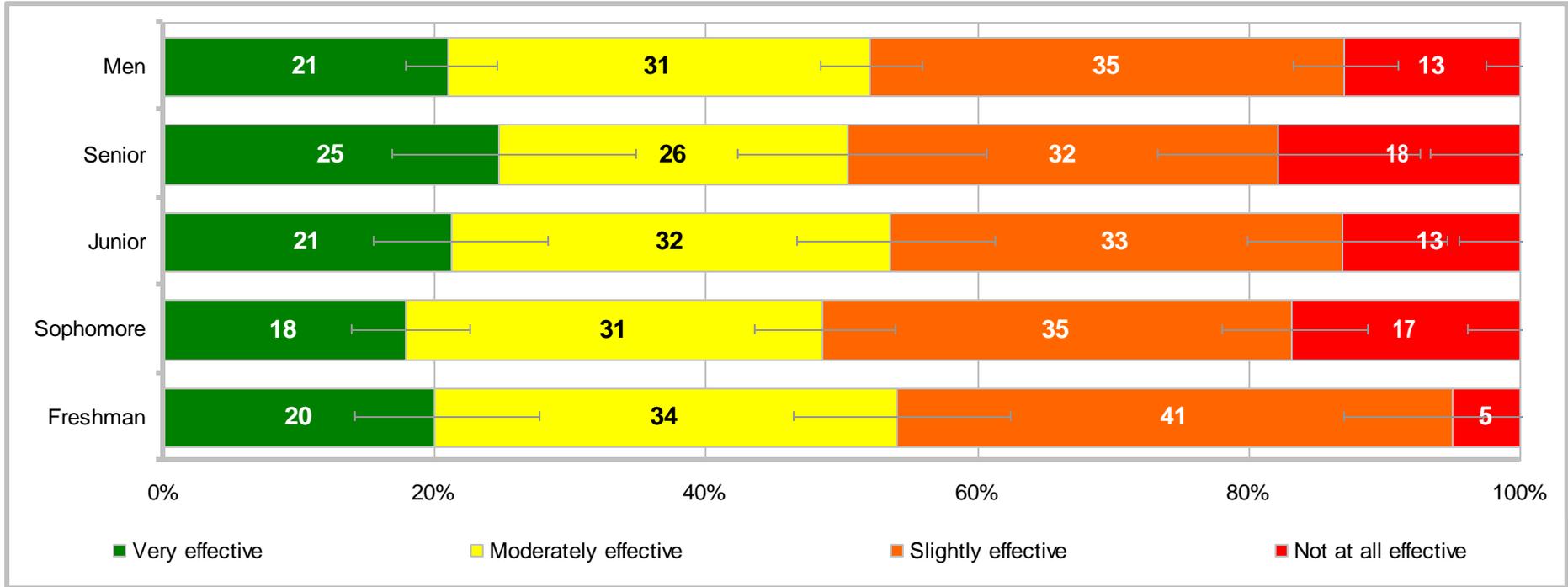


- 11% of women who had training on sexual assault indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 28% indicated *moderately effective*; 38% indicated *slightly effective*; and 23% indicated *not at all effective*
- Class differences – *not at all effective* led by juniors



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault

Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Assault



- 21% of men who had training on sexual assault indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault; 31% indicated *moderately effective*; 35% indicated *slightly effective*; and 13% indicated *not at all effective*
- No differences by class year

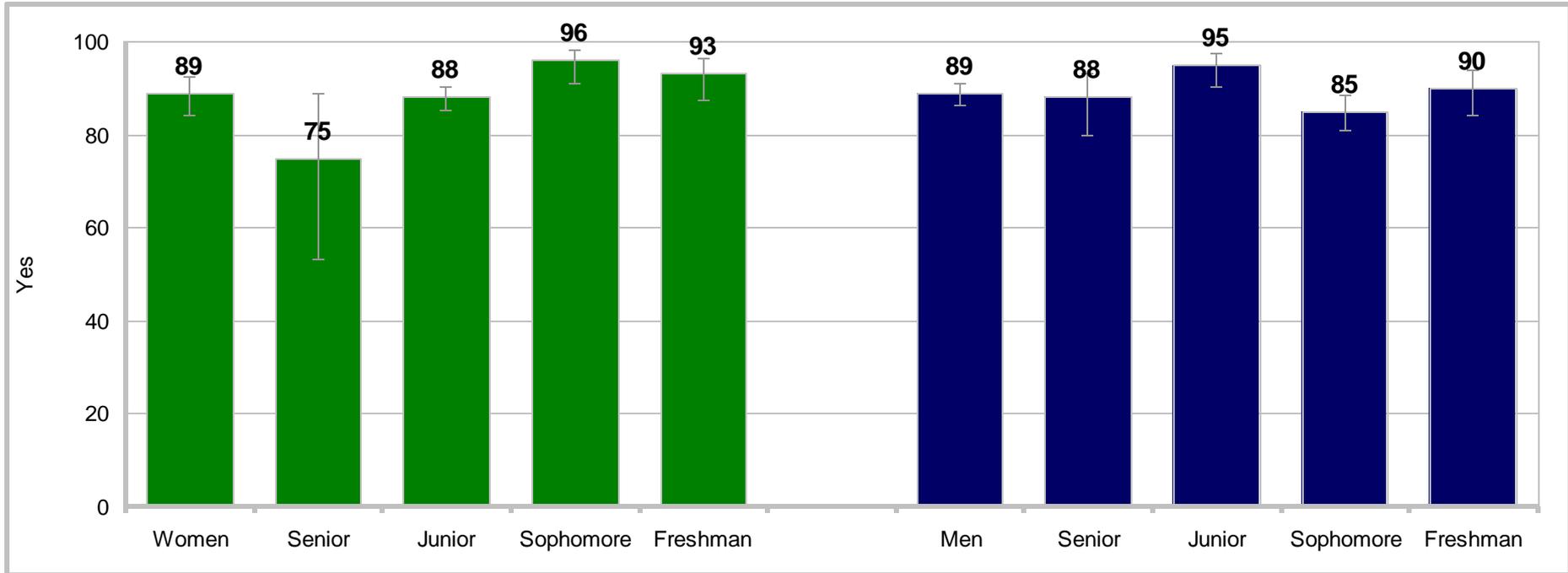


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Received Training Since June 2011 on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment Percent of Students

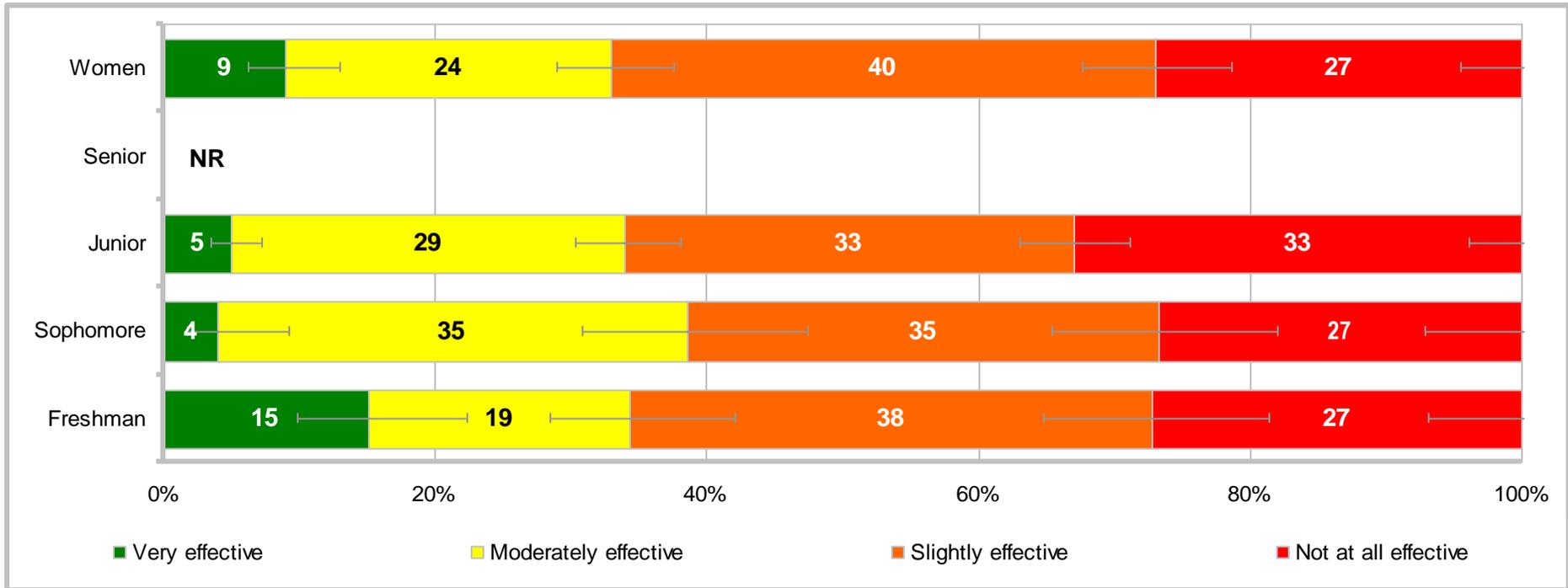


- 89% of women and men indicated receiving training on *topics related to sexual harassment*
- Class differences – among women, higher response of yes led by sophomores; among men, higher response of yes led by juniors



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Women Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment

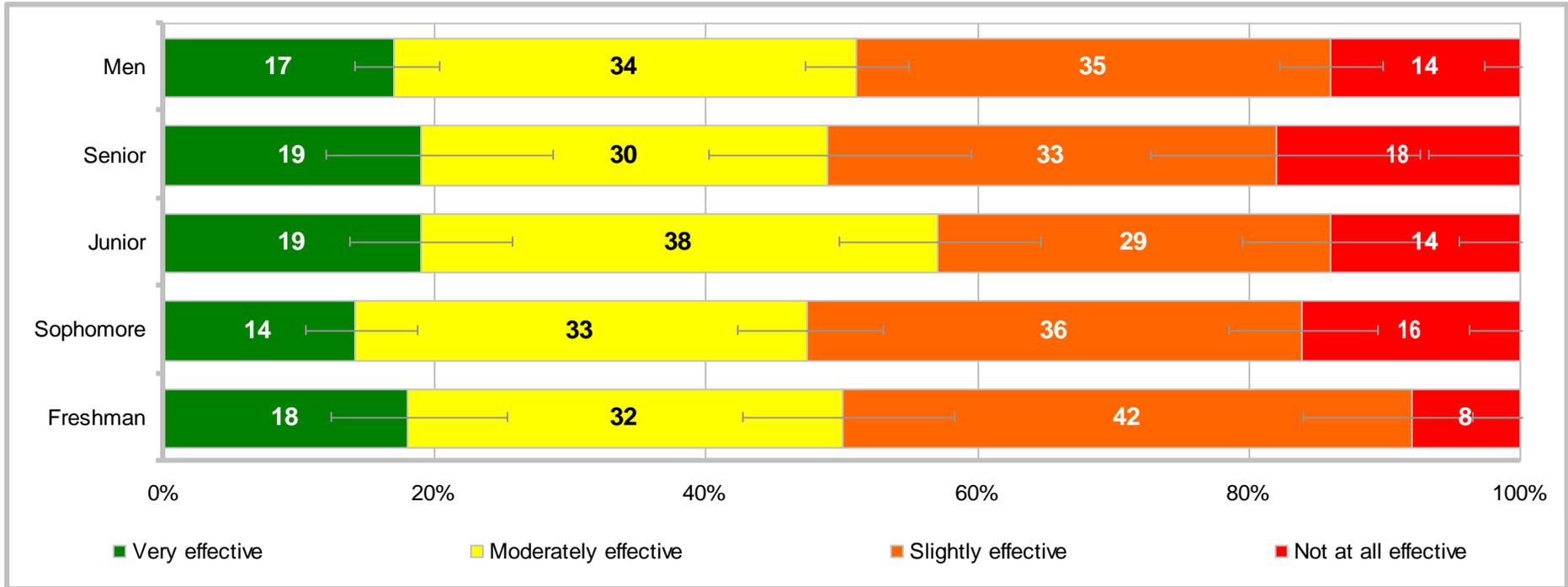


- 9% of women who had training on sexual harassment indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 24% indicated *moderately effective*; 40% indicated *slightly effective*; and 27% indicated *not at all effective*
- Class differences – *moderately effective* led by sophomores



Effectiveness of Training in Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment

Percent of Men Who Had Training on Sexual Harassment



- 17% of men who had training on sexual harassment indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment; 34% indicated *moderately effective*; 35% indicated *slightly effective*; and 14% indicated *not at all effective*
- No differences by class year

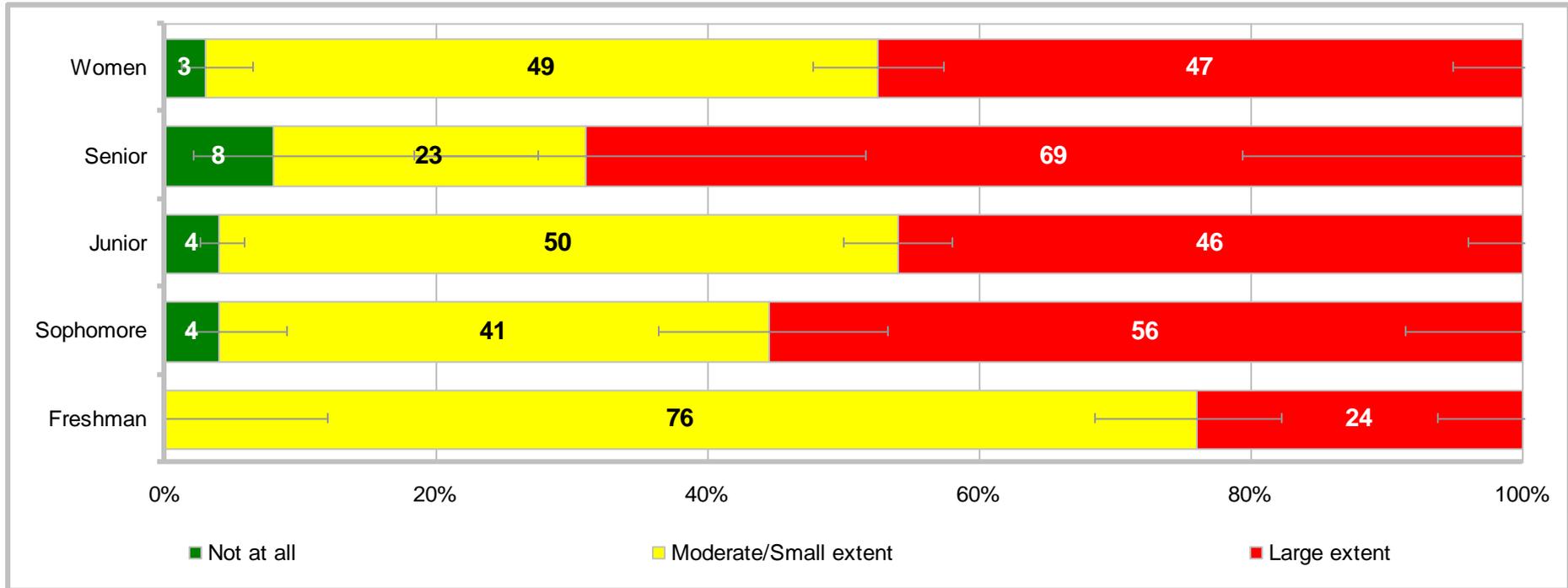


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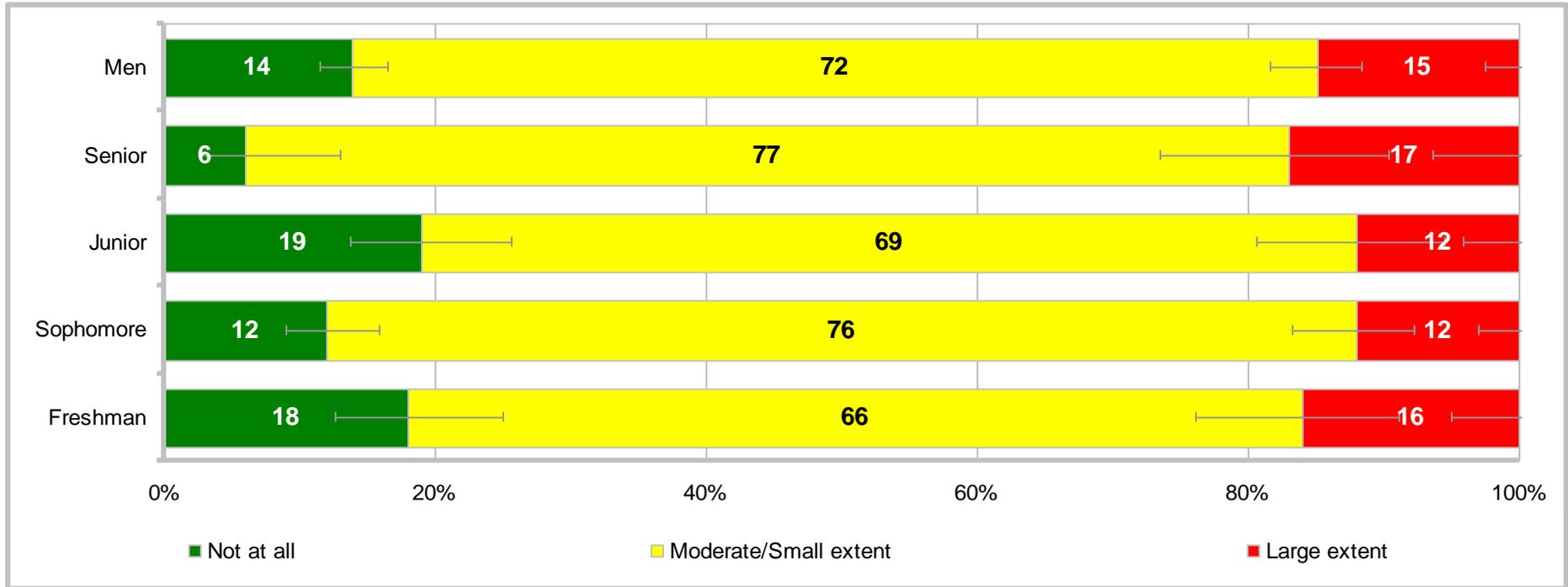
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Women



- 97% of women indicated that incidents of sexual assault are not reported to *some extent*; 3% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *large extent* led by seniors; *moderate/small extent* led by freshmen



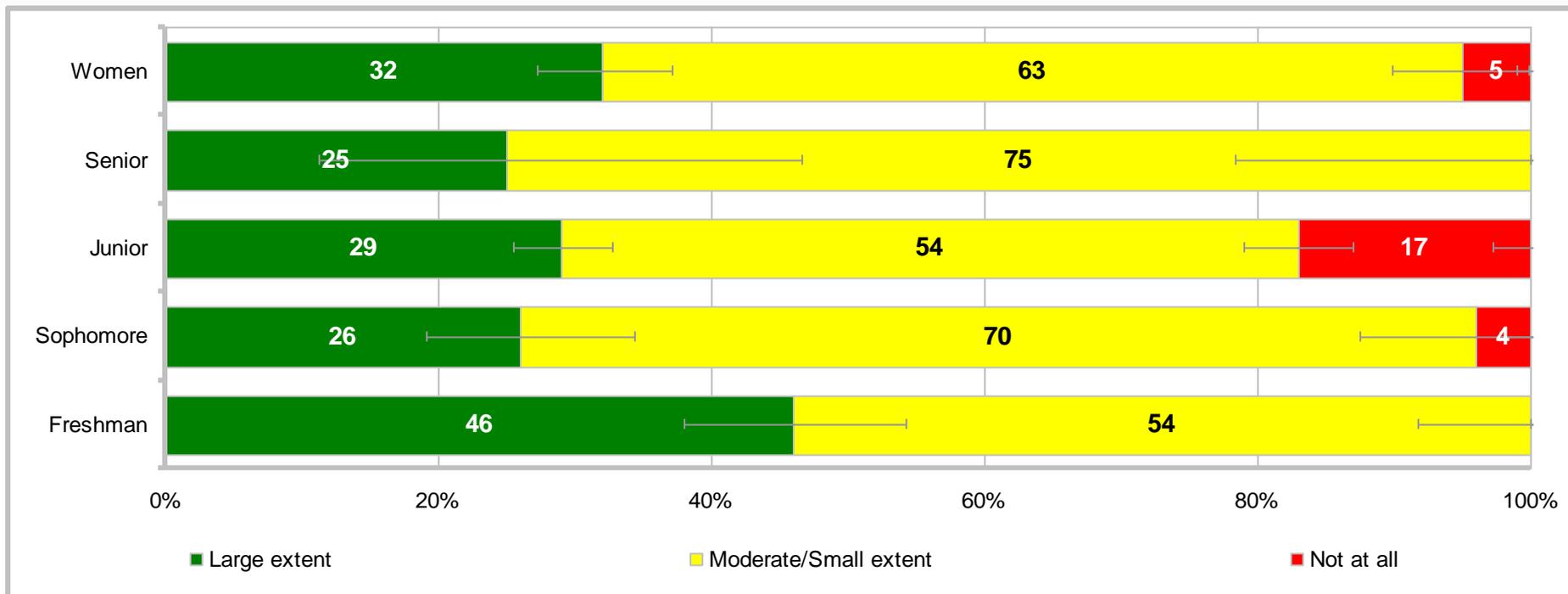
Extent You Think Incidents of Sexual Assault Are Not Reported Percent of Men



- 86% of men indicated that incidents of sexual assault are not reported to *some extent*; 14% indicated *not at all*
- No differences by class year



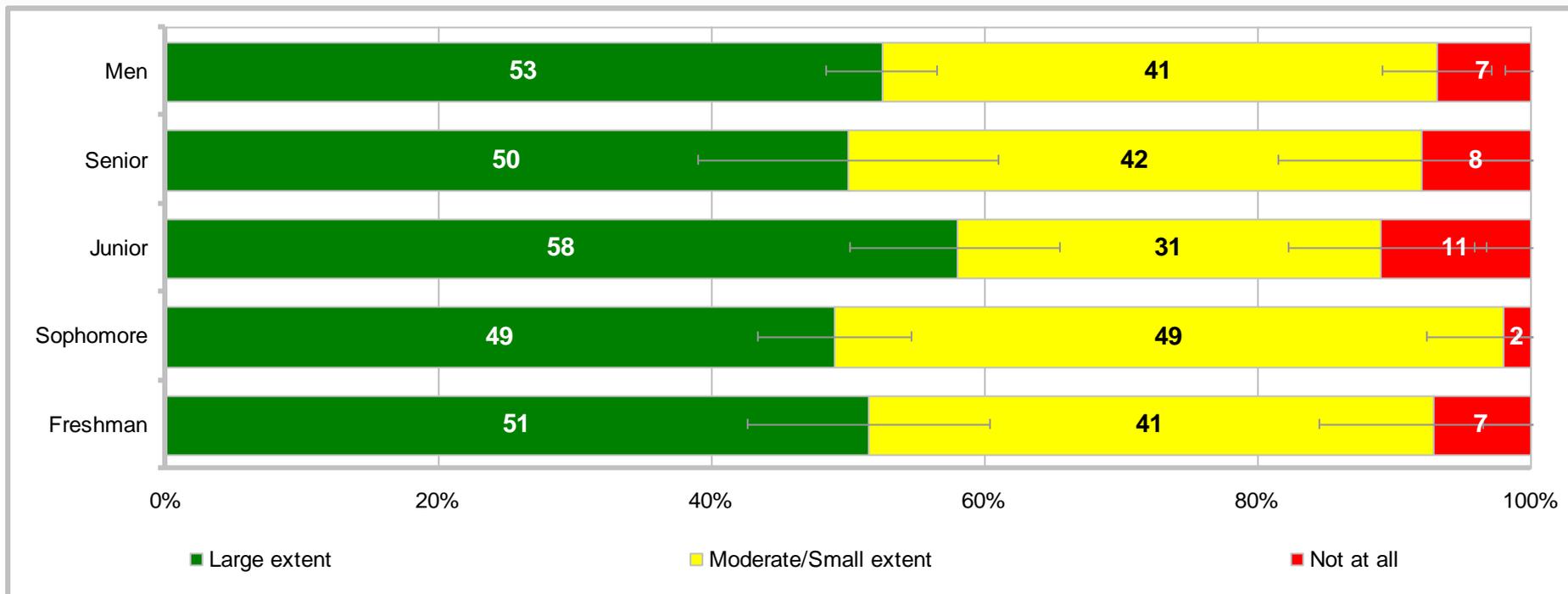
Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 95% of women indicated they would be willing to report a sexual assault to *some extent*; 5% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *large extent* led by freshmen; *not at all* led by juniors



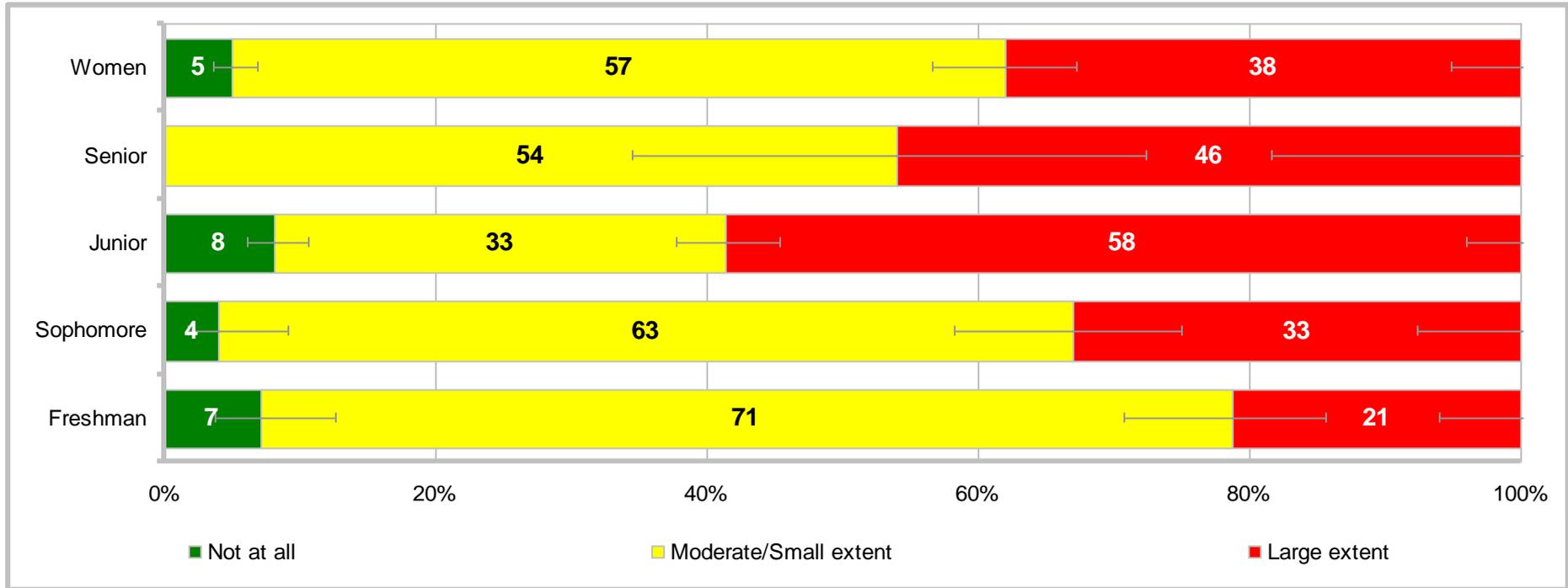
Extent You Would Report a Sexual Assault Percent of Men



- **93% of men indicated they would be willing to report a sexual assault to *some extent*; 7% indicated *not at all***
- **Class differences – *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores**



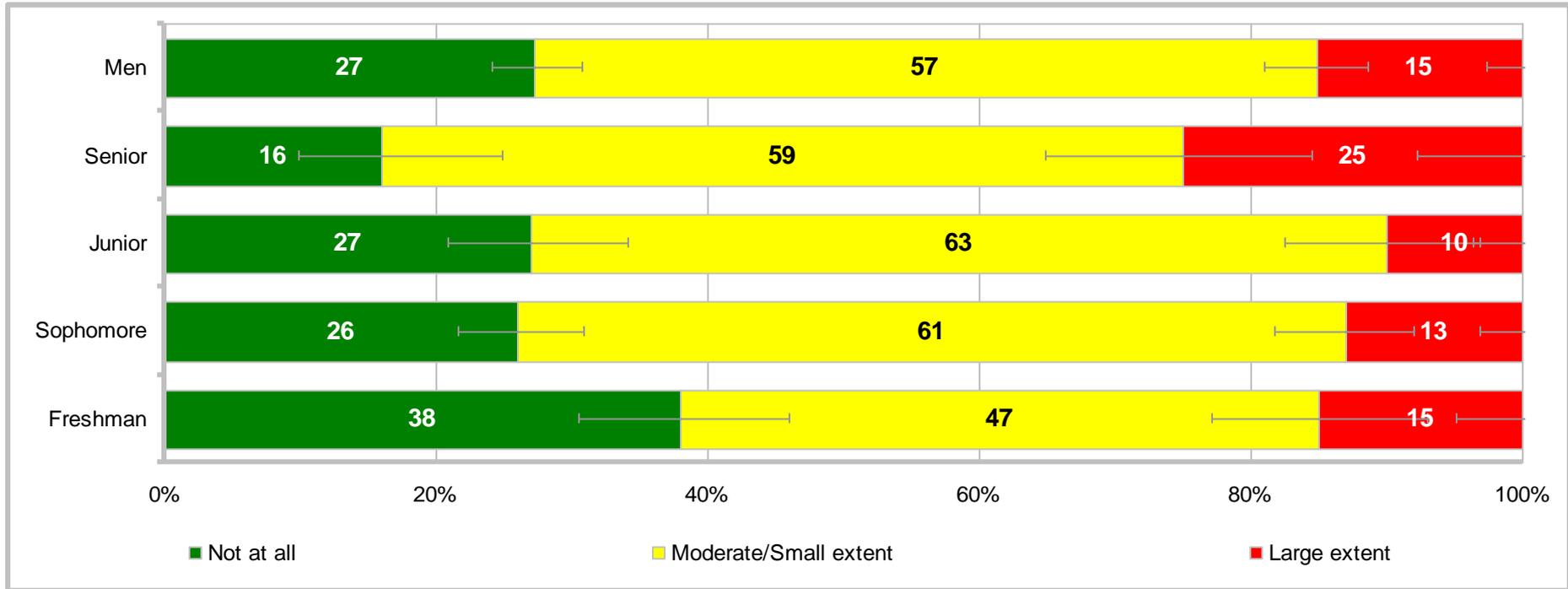
Extent You Think High-Profile Cases Deter Reporting of Sexual Assault Percent of Women



- 95% of women indicated high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault to *some extent*; 5% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *large extent* led by juniors; *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

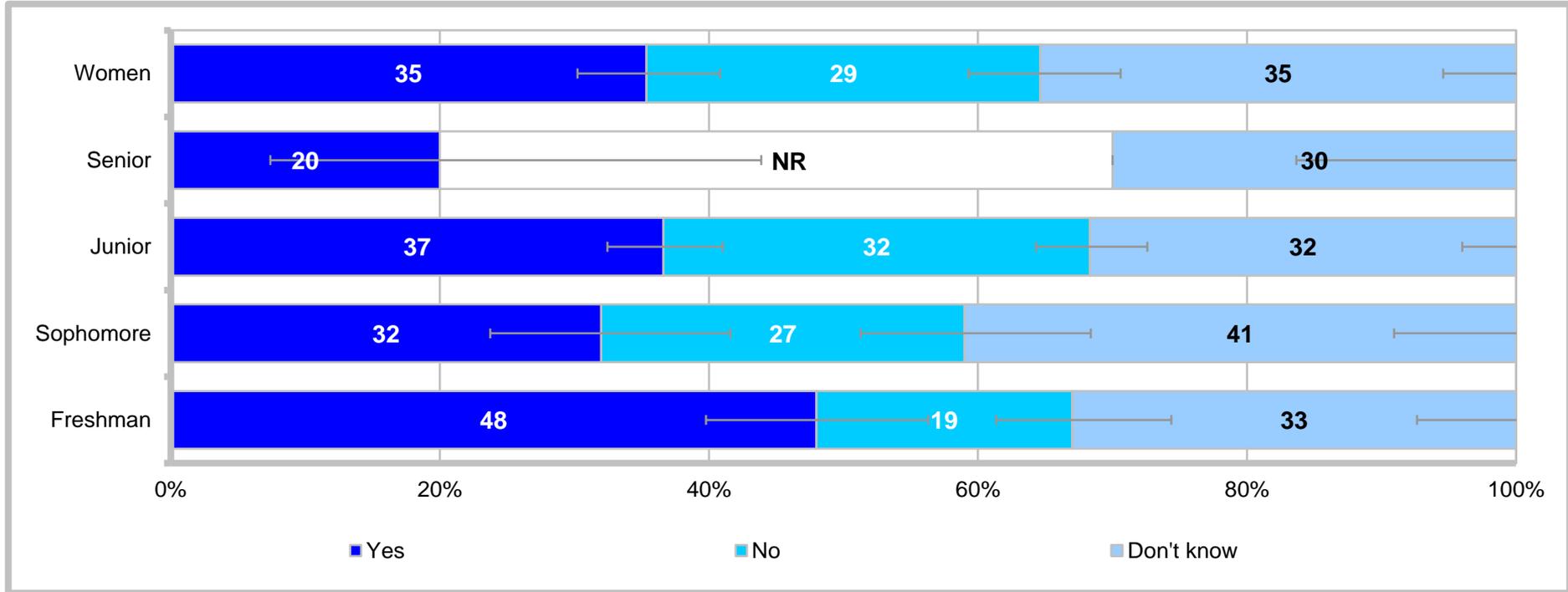


- 73% of men indicated high-profile cases deter reporting of sexual assault to *some extent*; 27% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *large extent* led by seniors; *not at all* led by freshmen



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 Since June 2011

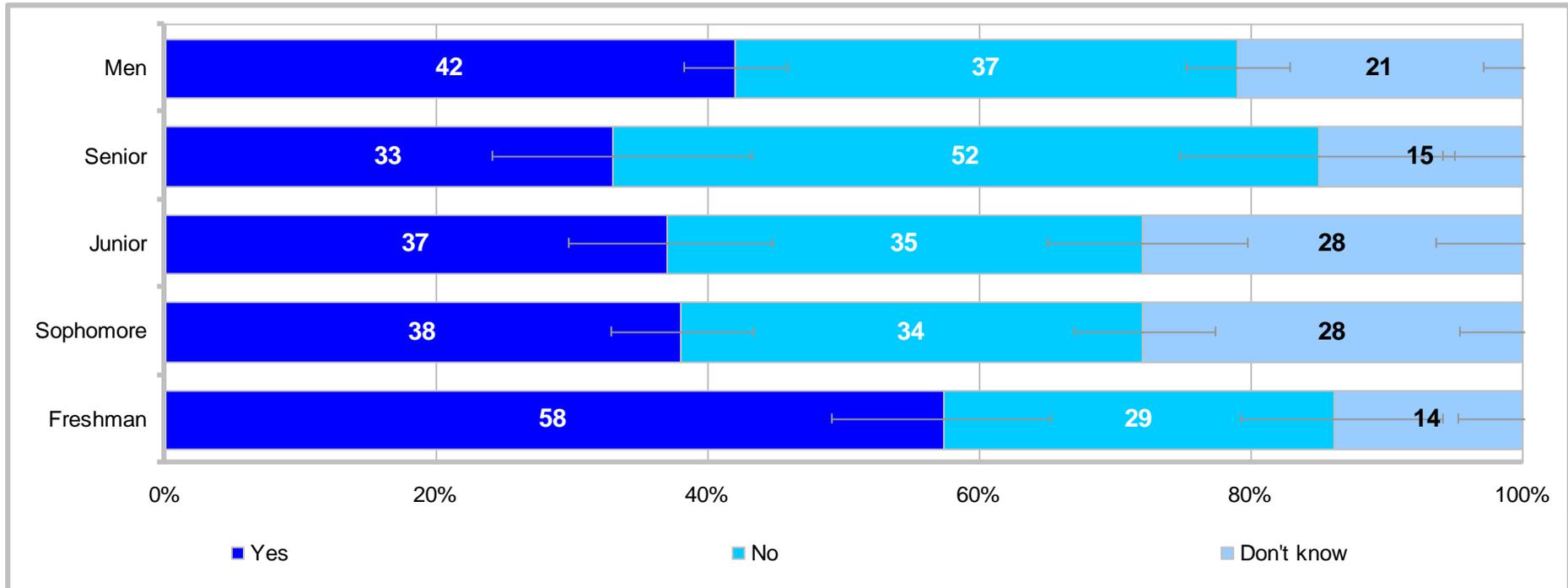


- 35% of women who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2011 indicated **yes**, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 29% indicated *no*; and 35% indicated *don't know*
- Class differences – yes led by freshmen



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 Since June 2011



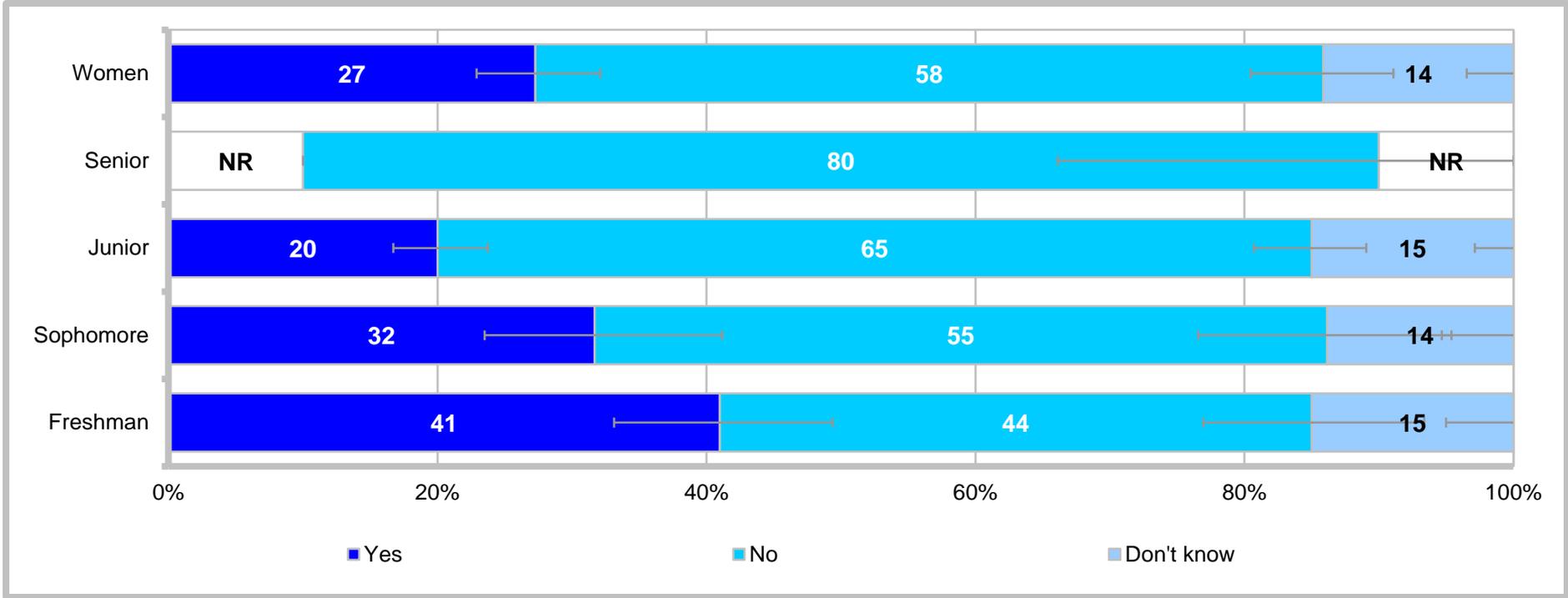
- 42% of men who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2011 indicated **yes**, they would discuss an incident of sexual assault with a SARC; 37% indicated **no**; and 21% indicated **don't know**
- Class differences – **yes** led by freshmen; **no** led by seniors; **don't know** led by sophomores*

*Note that both 28% of junior and sophomore men indicated **don't know**. 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 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 Since June 2011

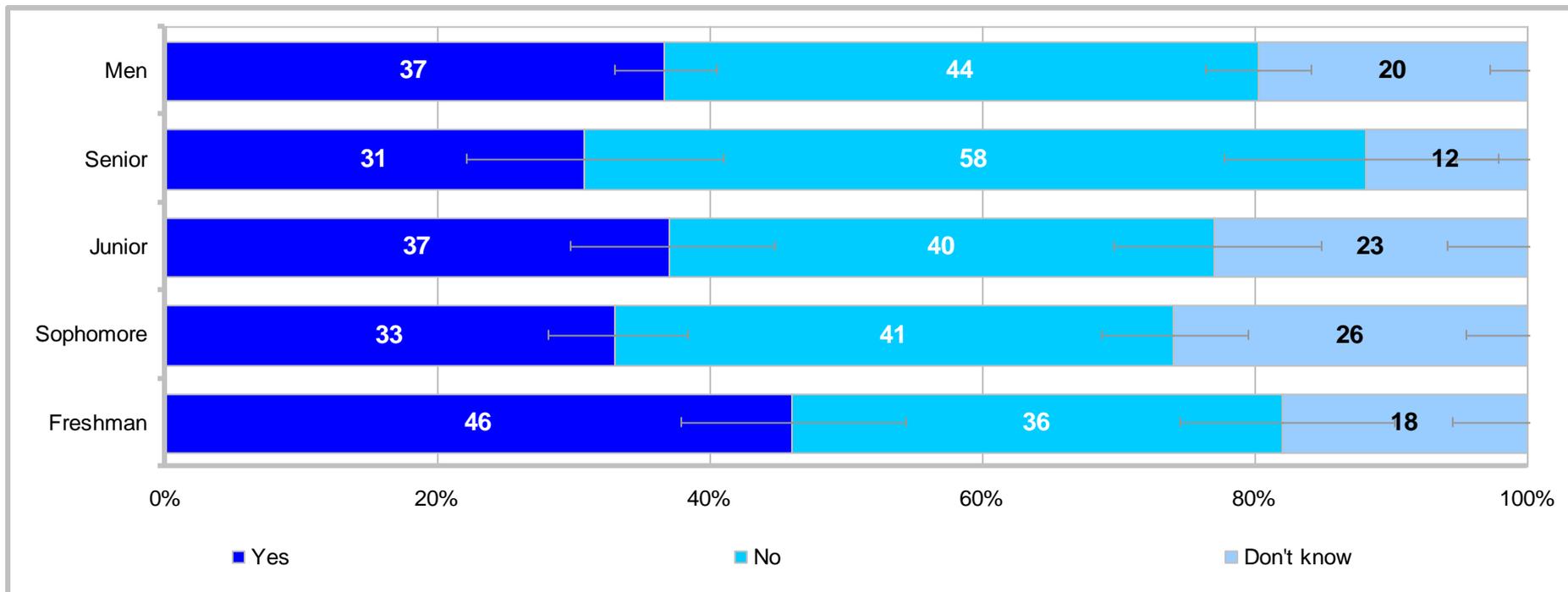


- 27% of women who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2011 indicated **yes**, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 58% indicated **no**; and 14% indicated **don't know**
- Class differences – **yes** led by freshmen; **no** led by 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 Since June 2011

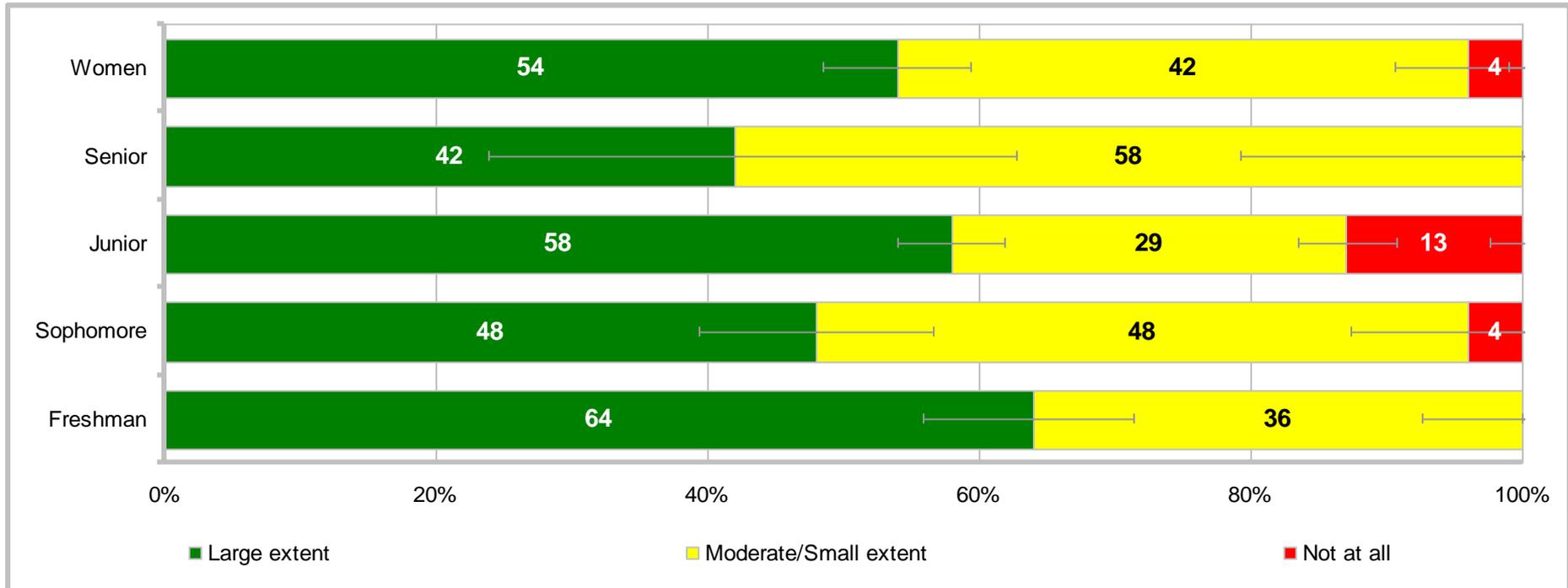


- 37% of men who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2011 indicated *yes*, they would trust the system to protect their privacy if they experienced sexual assault; 44% indicated *no*; and 20% indicated *don't know*
- Class differences – *yes* led by freshmen; *no* led by seniors; *don't know* led by sophomores



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

Percent of Women

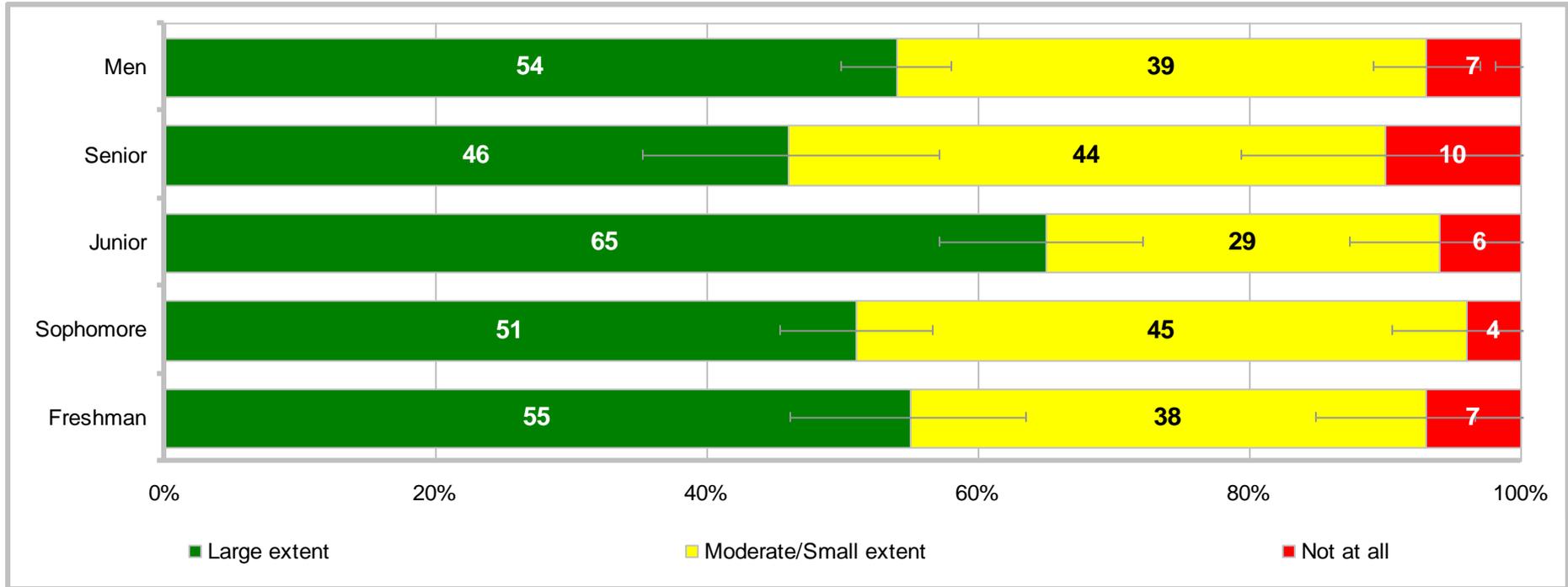


- 96% of women indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 4% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *large extent* led by freshmen; *not at all* led by juniors



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

Percent of Men

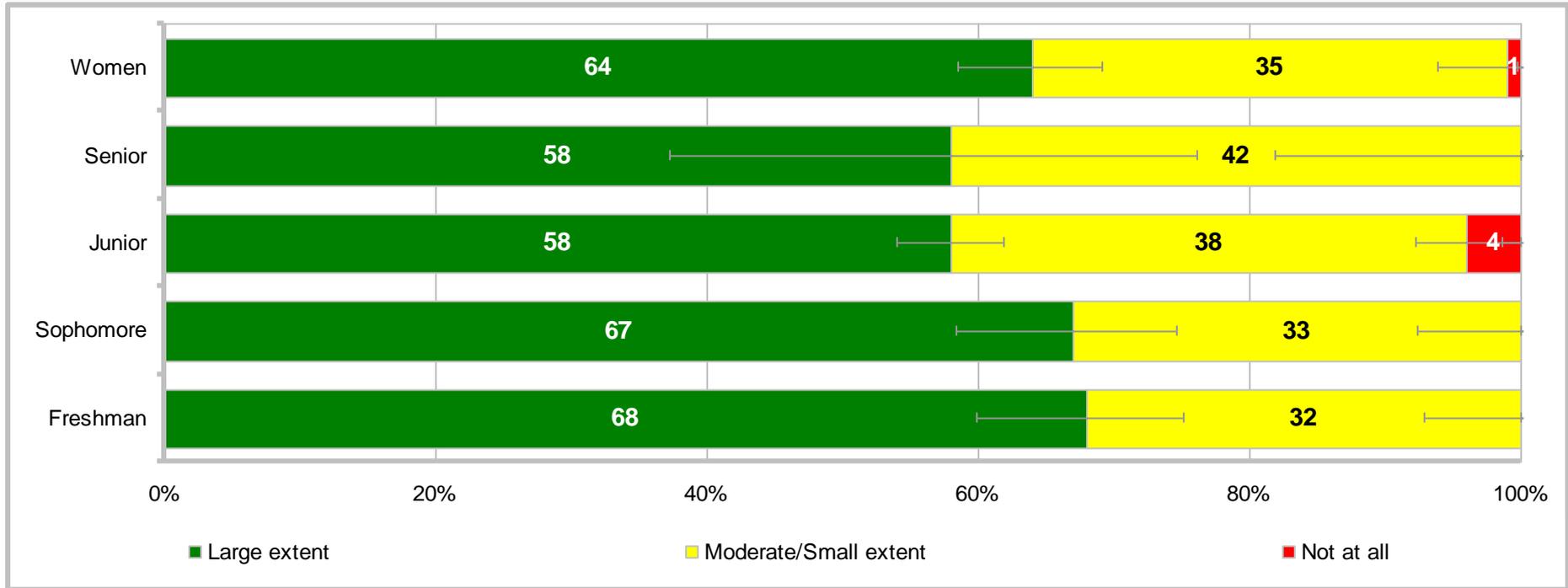


- 93% of men indicated they would encourage someone to report sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 7% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *large extent* led by juniors



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

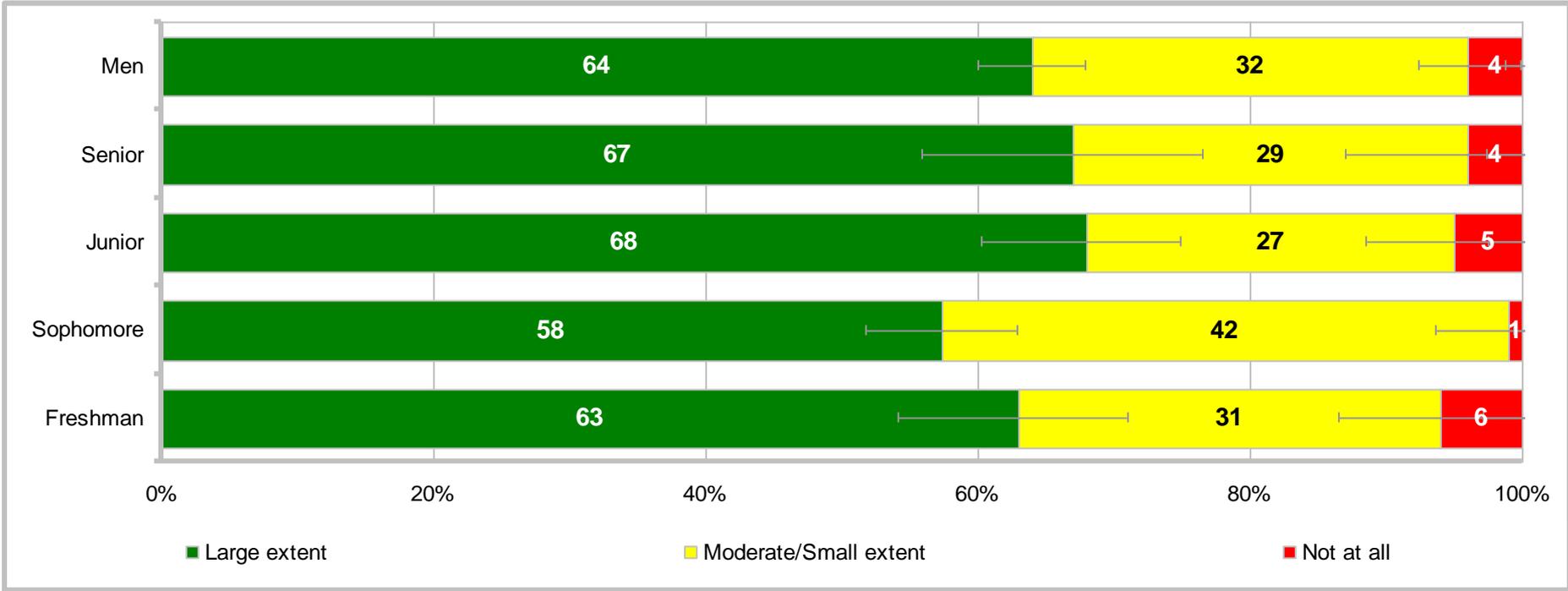
Percent of Women



- 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*
- Class differences – *not at all* led by juniors



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

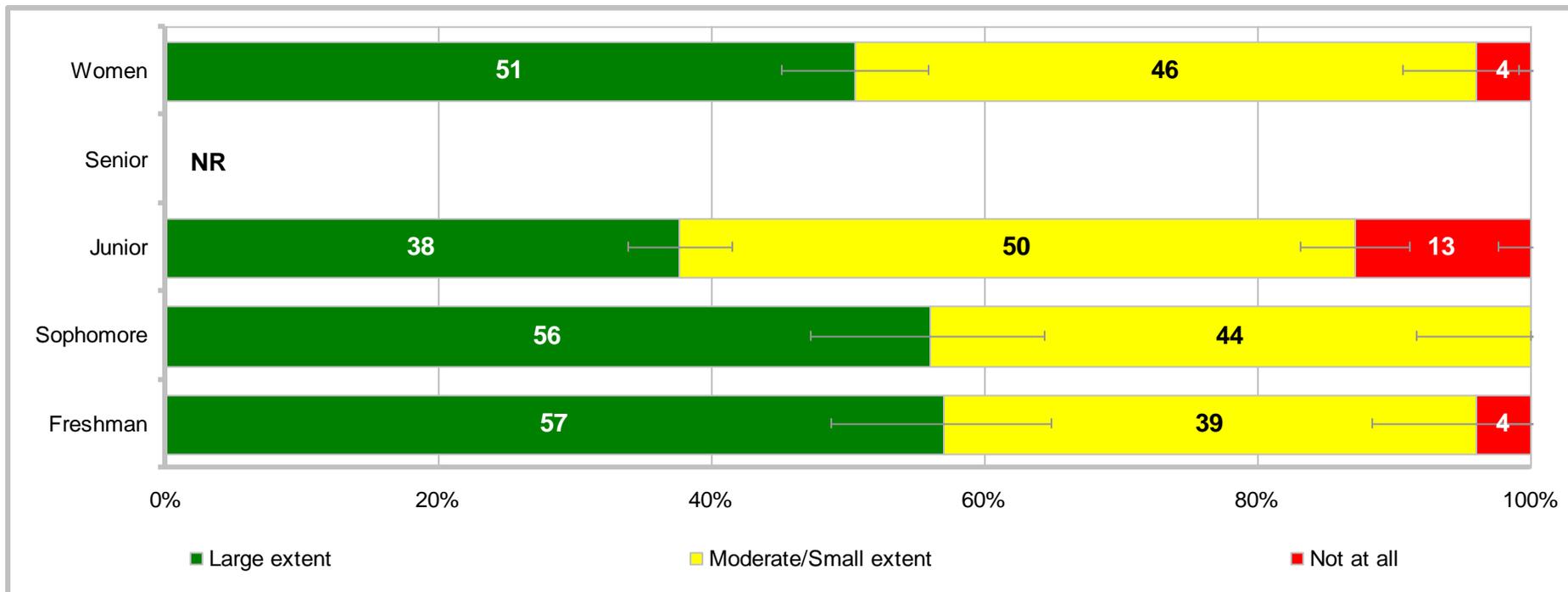


- 96% of men indicated they would step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault to at least *some extent*; 4% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores



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

Percent of Women

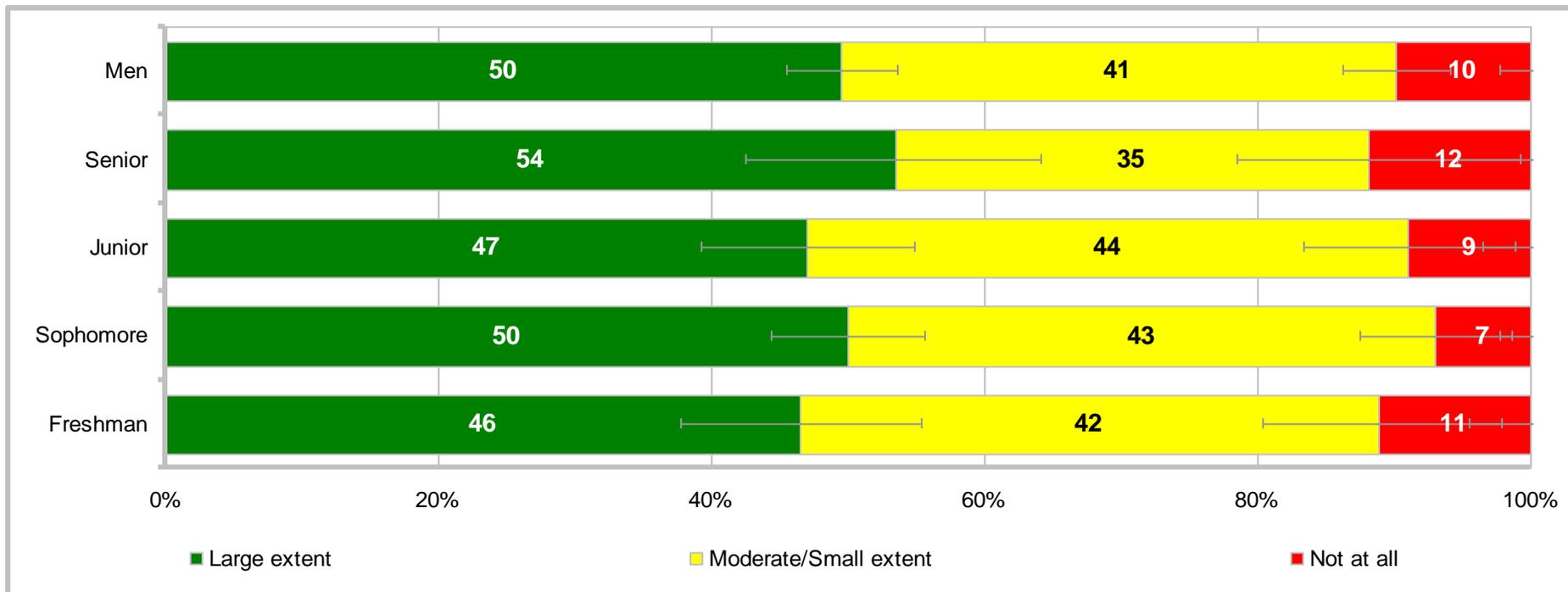


- 96% of women indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 4% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *not at all* led by juniors



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

Percent of Men

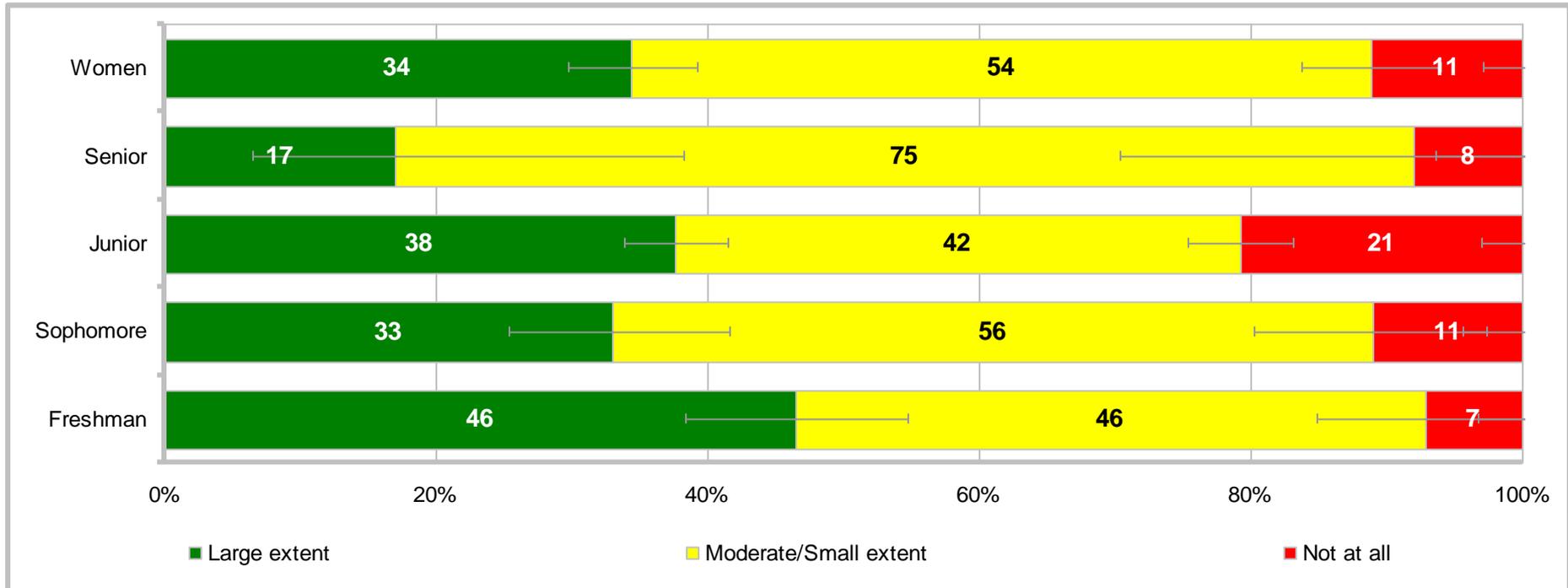


- 90% of men indicated they would point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with comments or jokes to at least *some extent*; 10% indicated *not at all*
- No differences by class year



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

Percent of Women

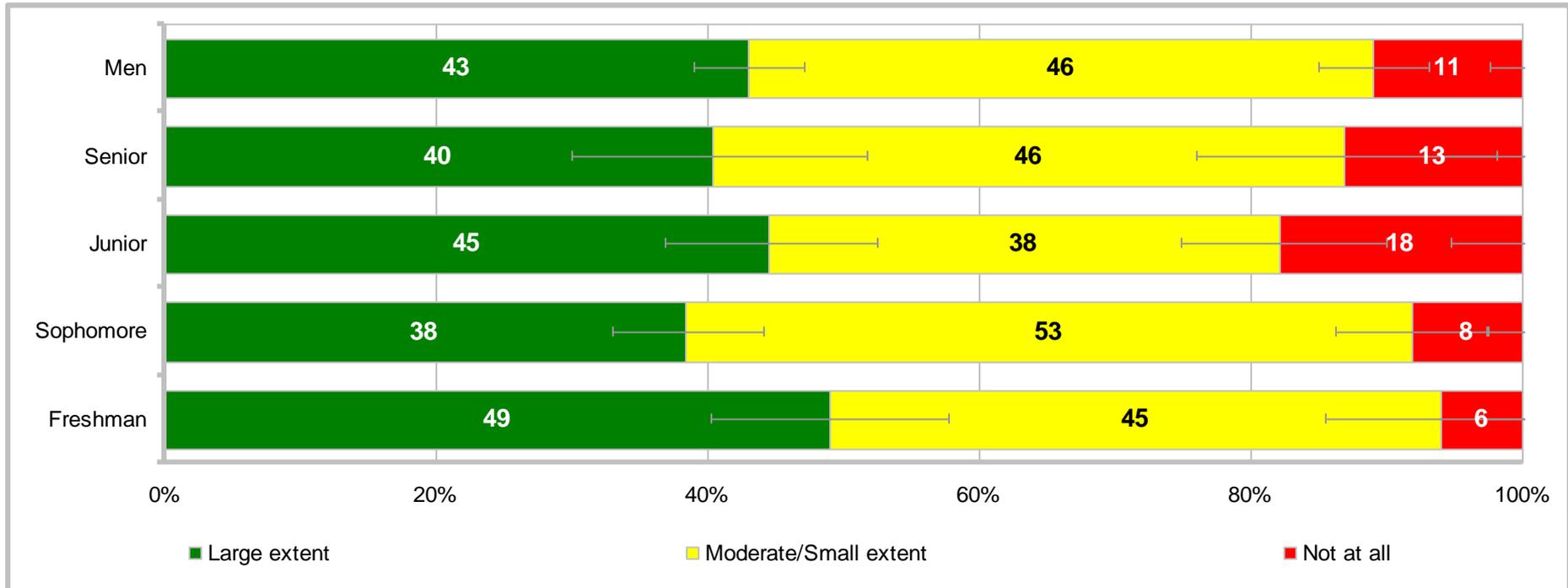


- 89% of women indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to at least *some extent*; 11% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *large extent* led by freshmen; *moderate/small extent* led by seniors; *not at all* led by juniors



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

Percent of Men



- 89% 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*; 11% indicated *not at all*
- Class differences – *moderate/small extent* led by sophomores