



SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

MAR 10 2023

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

SUBJECT: Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies

As I have emphasized since taking office, I expect every member of our Total Force to be part of the solution to countering sexual assault and harassment. During Academic Program Year 2021-2022 the Military Service Academies (MSA) observed an alarming increase in the estimated prevalence of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other concerning behaviors. These corrosive behaviors require your immediate attention. The reforms that I have directed, including the implementation of the approved recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military, must also take hold at our MSAs.

To that end, I direct the following actions:

- **Conduct On-Site Installation Evaluations (OSIE) at the MSAs.** OSIEs are a critical leadership tool across the Department. These evaluations are designed to identify areas of greatest risk and promise within an organization in order to identify best practices and take targeted action. To better evaluate policy and capabilities intended to prevent self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts and make specific recommendations to the local climate, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) will conduct OSIEs at each of the MSAs. These evaluations must be completed no later than April 30, 2023. The USD(P&R) and MSA Superintendents will brief me on the findings and planned actions no later than July 21, 2023.
- **Develop a MSA implementation plan for the Department's prevention workforce and leadership requirements.** The Secretaries of the Military Departments will direct their respective MSA Superintendents to develop a Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M) to revise their MSA's operating instructions integrating the new Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.11, "DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders." Draft POA&Ms will be provided to the USD(P&R), through the Office of Force Resiliency (OFR) Violence Prevention Cell, no later than September 30, 2023. Final POA&Ms incorporating OFR feedback, will be provided to the USD(P&R), through the OFR Violence Prevention Cell, no later than December 31, 2023.
- **Champion the Department's climate assessment process.** To better identify, assess, and address pockets of risk and promise in cadet and midshipman units, the Secretaries of the Military Departments will direct their respective MSA Superintendents, with support from their integrated primary prevention personnel, to

personally lead their MSA's climate assessment process. The Superintendents, in coordination with their Military Department, and in alignment with their Military Department's guidance for DoDI 6400.11, will develop a POA&M for the implementation and execution of required command climate assessments. Final POA&Ms must be provided to the USD(P&R), through the OFR Violence Prevention Cell, no later than April 30, 2023.

Superintendents will take steps to encourage and incentivize cadet and midshipman participation in climate surveys. They will subsequently review results and ensure documentation of actions in the MSA's Comprehensive Integrated Prevention Plan (CIPP) to address climate assessment findings. Cadet and midshipman student leadership should be included in the development and execution of the CIPP. The Superintendents will submit annual assessment findings and progress updates to the OFR in accordance with the timelines in Paragraph 3.4. of DoDI 6400.11.

- **Broaden the skills of MSA leaders to assess and act on climate factors impacting their cadet/midshipman units.** Tactical Officers, Company Officers, Air Officers Commanding, and their supporting enlisted leaders must be fully prepared to address the climate challenges within their cadet and midshipmen units. The USD(P&R) will direct DoD's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training and Education Center of Excellence (SAPRTEC) to review and revise these leaders' initial preparation and ongoing professional development to support integrated primary prevention and the climate assessment process. Revision of existing preparatory and professional development must consider and address factors of the MSA environment. The MSAs will designate working group members to support the SAPRTEC's efforts and provide any requested materials to support the working group's review process no later than April 1, 2023. By June 30, 2023, the SAPRTEC will submit a POA&M to USD(P&R) on proposed revision implementation. Subsequent implementation must be completed no later than July 1, 2024.
- **Communicate the Importance of Military Justice Reforms.** I direct the Secretaries of the Military Departments, in collaboration with the Military Department Judge Advocate Generals and the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to work with their respective Superintendents to inform cadets and midshipmen about significant changes to the military justice process scheduled to take effect in December 2023. This includes communicating information on the independence, role, and responsibilities of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, the revised role of the Superintendent in military justice, and impacts of reforms on MSA disciplinary processes. Materials will be prepared in time for delivery well before the changes take effect in December 2023. The Secretaries of the Military Departments will provide a copy of such materials to the DoD General Counsel no later than October 23, 2023.
- **Implement a "Return to Health" policy.** To better support survivor recovery and reintegration, I direct the Secretaries of Navy and Air Force to require their respective Superintendents to issue a "Return to Health" policy modeled on the one issued by

the United States Military Academy for cadets who have experienced sexual assault. Such policies will be issued by August 31, 2023. All three Secretaries of the Military Departments will require their respective Superintendents to implement measures to evaluate the impact of such policies on victim care and include those assessments in their 2023-2025 reports to OFR pursuant to Paragraph 3.4. of DoDI 6400.11.

- **Incorporate the latest Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) policies to align with SAPR-related prevention and training efforts, encourage reporting, and improve victim support.** To bring local operating procedures into compliance with Department policy, the Secretaries of the Military Departments will direct their respective Superintendents to revise, where indicated, their respective policies to incorporate updates from the following:
 - DoDI 6495.02, Volume 3, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Retaliation Response for Adult Sexual Assault Cases,” June 24, 2022;
 - DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” April 9, 2021;
 - Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Updates to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” November 10, 2021;
 - Military Service regulations implementing “Safe to Report” policies;
 - The MSA Superintendents will also identify and incorporate associated Military Department policy updates into their own MSA policies; and
 - By August 31, 2023, the MSA Superintendents will certify, in writing, to their respective Secretaries of the Military Departments and DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office that they are operating in compliance with the policies listed above.

- **Issue policy on the physical separation of cadet and midshipman survivors of sexual assault and alleged perpetrators.** While each MSA has taken steps to address the physical separation of survivors and alleged perpetrators, more is required to comply with section 539 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. The Secretaries of the Military Departments will issue policy that allows, to the extent practicable, cadet and midshipman survivors and alleged perpetrators of sexual assault to complete their coursework without taking classes together or being in close, physical proximity during mandatory activities. Secretaries of the Military Departments will submit their policies implementing the requirements of section 539 of the NDAA for FY 2021 to OFR no later than August 31, 2023.

The Deputy Secretary of Defense will assess progress and ensure expedient implementation of the actions described here.

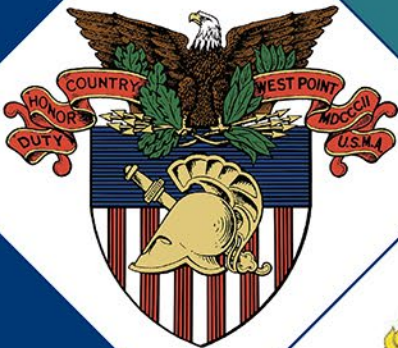
I expect you to reverse the harmful trends at our MSAs. Now is the time to employ the resources with which we have been entrusted and advance our common way forward.

Our future leaders are counting on you. We must lead the change we require.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert F. Austin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "R" and a long, sweeping tail.

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies

Academic Program Year 2021 – 2022





PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

MAR 10 2023

The Honorable Mike D. Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Department's response to section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364) is enclosed. Section 532 requests an annual report for each Academic Program Year (APY) on the effectiveness of the policies, training, and procedures of the Military Service Academies (MSAs) regarding sexual harassment and sexual violence involving personnel at the United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy.

The report includes analysis of data collected from the MSAs' self-assessments, an analysis of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), and sexual harassment reporting data, review of compliance assessments conducted by the Military Departments, and the preliminary results for the Office of People Analytics facilitated 2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey.

Sexual harassment and sexual assault remain persistent challenges across the MSAs, and the results from this year's report highlight critical challenges. In the survey conducted for APY 2021-2022, 21.4 percent of female cadets and midshipmen and 4.4 percent of male cadets and midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed (i.e., since June 2021). This is an increase compared to the 2018 rate. Estimated rates of sexual harassment also increased. While the estimated prevalence rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome, the Department uses this information to inform SAPR efforts.

To address these persistent challenges, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to oversee the execution and support of targeted actions to address the findings from this year's Annual Report. We will also continue to work closely with the MSAs to resource and implement the applicable recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military, as approved by the Secretary, to enhance prevention, increase reporting, and strengthen victim care and support.

The Department, Military Services, and MSAs know that few values are more selfless than dedicating oneself to protecting and defending our Nation. We remain resolute in our commitment to eliminate sexual harassment and sexual assault from the military and from the MSAs.

Thank you for your continued strong support for our Service members. I am sending a similar letter to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gilbert R. Cisneros, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Gilbert R. Cisneros, Jr.

Enclosure:

As stated

cc:

The Honorable Adam Smith
Ranking Member



PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

MAR 10 2023

The Honorable Jack Reed
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

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Gilbert R. Cisneros, Jr.

Enclosure:

As stated

cc:

The Honorable Roger F. Wicker
Ranking Member



Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the
Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2021-2022

The estimated cost of this report or study for the
Department of Defense is approximately
\$1,539,000 in Academic Program Year 2021-
2022. This includes \$1,363,000 in expenses and
\$176,000 in DoD labor.

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Contents

- List of Appendices..... 2
- Executive Summary 3
- Introduction 12
- Spotlight: APY 21-22 MSA Infographic..... 13
- Estimated Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment in APY 21-22 14
- Spotlight: APY 21-22 Prevention Graphic..... 19
- Preventing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment..... 20
- Spotlight: APY 21-22 Response Graphic..... 29
- Promoting a Quality Response..... 30
- Way Forward 39

List of Appendices

- Appendix A: United States Military Academy Programmatic and Compliance Assessment Report
- Appendix B: United States Naval Academy Programmatic and Compliance Assessment Report
- Appendix C: United States Air Force Academy Programmatic and Compliance Assessment Report
- Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault
- Appendix E: Aggregate Data Matrices and Military Service Academy Case Synopses
- Appendix F: List of Acronyms
- Appendix G: Office of People Analytics 2022 *Service and Gender Relations Survey*

Reporting Requirement

- Congress requires the Department to assess the Academies annually to determine the effectiveness of sexual harassment and sexual assault policies, training, and procedures.
- This year, the Department fulfilled the congressional requirement by examining the Academies' self-assessments, analyzing sexual assault and sexual harassment reporting data, and conducting a prevalence survey of cadets and midshipmen.

What We Learned

- In the survey conducted for Academic Program Year 2021-2022, an estimated 21.4 percent of academy women and an estimated 4.4 percent of academy men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed (i.e., since June 2021). This is an increase compared to the 2018 rate. Rates of sexual harassment also increased.
- The Academies received a total of 206 reports of sexual assault, which is an increase of 45 reports over the 161 received in Academic Program Year 2020-2021.
- Of the 206 reports, 170 were from actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen who made an Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault.
- Survey and reporting data indicate that about 14 percent of cadets and midshipmen who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact reported their incident to a Department of Defense authority.

Executive Summary

The Military Service Academies (the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy) strive to maintain a military culture free from sexual assault and sexual harassment. To that end, the Academies make considerable investments in activities to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment by implementing programs in accordance with Department of Defense policy and federal law.

The Department annually assesses academy progress toward combating sexual assault and sexual harassment. As such, this year's Annual Report provides an update on academy efforts to prevent and respond to sexual violence and other harmful behaviors; includes sexual assault and sexual harassment reporting data; provides unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment prevalence data from the biennial Office of People Analytics 2022 *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey*; and describes academy initiatives to prevent and respond to sexual violence and other harmful behaviors in Academic Program Year 2021-2022.

Background

The Department made progress in reducing sexual assault between 2012 and 2014 at the Military Service Academies. However, sexual assault prevalence increased between 2014 and 2018. National and collegiate sexual assault trends during the same period indicate a shared challenge in combating sexual assault prevalence on colleges and universities and in the United States as a whole.¹ This year's Annual Report documents further increases in prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and other readiness-detracting behaviors among cadets and midshipmen at the Military Service Academies.

In February 2021, Secretary of Defense Austin directed immediate actions and initiated the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military to recommend improvements to the Department's sexual assault policy and

¹ David Cantor et al., Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct (Rockville: Westat, 2019).

Academy Action Items:

- Develop an academy implementation plan for the Department's enhanced prevention workforce and leadership requirements.
- Champion the Department's climate assessment process. Superintendents will lead their academy climate assessment, review results, ensure documentation of actions in academy prevention plans, and include cadet/midshipman leadership in development of and execution of prevention plans to address climate assessment findings.
- Broaden skills of academy leaders to assess and act on climate factors impacting their cadet/midshipman units.
- Communicate the importance of military justice reforms. In collaboration with their Judge Advocates General of their respective Military Departments, the Academies will inform cadets/midshipmen about the military justice changes that will take effect in December 2023, including the role and responsibilities of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, the revised role of superintendents in military justice, and the impact of reforms on academy disciplinary processes.
- Implement a "Return to Health" policy to assist cadet/midshipman survivors of sexual assault in better balancing their academic goals with their needs after an incident of sexual assault.
- Incorporate latest Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policies to align Sexual Assault Prevention and Response-related prevention and training efforts, encourage reporting, and improve victim support.

The complete report is available online at <https://www.sapr.mil>

programs. Following this, in September 2021, Secretary of Defense Austin approved an Implementation Roadmap, which organized the Commission's 82 recommendations into four tiers to enable implementation, wherever possible, across a phased approach. Major implementation efforts addressed the violence prevention workforce and the realignment and redistribution of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates, among other things.

During Academic Program Year 2021-2022, the Military Services actively developed plans of action and milestones to improve accountability, prevention, climate/culture, and victim assistance. Some of the Commission's recommendations, approved by the Department, will impact programming and training at the Military Service Academies. Next year's Annual Report will provide an update on implementation activities at the Academies.

Key Activities in Academic Program Year 2021-2022

Each of the Academies provided a self-assessment of their progress this year in compliance with federal law. Key activities undertaken by each Academy include:

United States Military Academy. The Academy issued its "Return to Health" policy, which delineates a process for supporting the healing and recovery of cadets and midshipmen after experiencing a sexual assault. This new policy allows for cadets to better balance their academic goals with their needs after an incident of sexual assault by accessing supportive services and promoting engagement in recovery and healing. The Academy also developed and enacted the West Point Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy, which establishes and integrates policies and responsibilities to mitigate self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts.

United States Naval Academy. As outlined in Section 539A of the Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act, the Academy updated its "Safe to Report" policy and intake documentation to track cases of midshipmen who report under the policy. The Academy also appointed its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Manager as interim Violence Prevention Program Integrator.

United States Air Force Academy. The Academy worked to evaluate three of its sexual assault prevention programs and began data collection to support program evaluations. The Academy also provided extended class schedule deconfliction between survivors and alleged perpetrators of sexual assault by developing a local operating instruction.

Department of Defense Metrics

The Department assesses progress with sexual assault via two primary metrics:

Prevalence (i.e., estimated number of cadets and midshipmen experiencing sexual assault in the academic program year, as measured by those indicating an experience of “unwanted sexual contact” in scientific surveys; desired state is decrease). Rates should not be construed as legal victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome of the indicated or reported experiences.

Reporting rate (i.e., estimated percentage of victimized cadets and midshipmen making Restricted and Unrestricted Reports; desired state is increase).

Detailed below, this year’s Annual Report includes topline results from the 2022 *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey*:

An estimated 21.4 percent of academy women and an estimated 4.4 percent of academy men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since the start of the academic program year (i.e., June 2021).² The prevalence estimates for unwanted sexual contact in Academic Program Year 2021-2022 reflect a statistically significant increase since Academic Program Year 2017-2018 when the Office of People Analytics last administered the survey.

- Based on these estimated rates, the Department estimates that 1,136 academy men and women experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed.
- While all three Military Service Academies saw an increase in prevalence among men and women as compared to 2018, the highest rates were evident among women at the United States Naval Academy and United States Air Force Academy. The biggest increases in unwanted sexual contact since 2018 were for men at the United States Naval Academy and United States Air Force Academy.

Estimated rates of sexual harassment increased for academy men and women. This year’s survey found that an estimated 63 percent of academy women and 20 percent of academy men experienced an incident of sexual harassment in Academic Program Year 2021-2022, a significant increase from 50 percent and 16 percent, respectively, in Academic Program Year 2017-2018.

- Based on these estimated rates, the Department estimates that 3,939 academy men and women experienced some form of sexual harassment in the year prior to being surveyed.

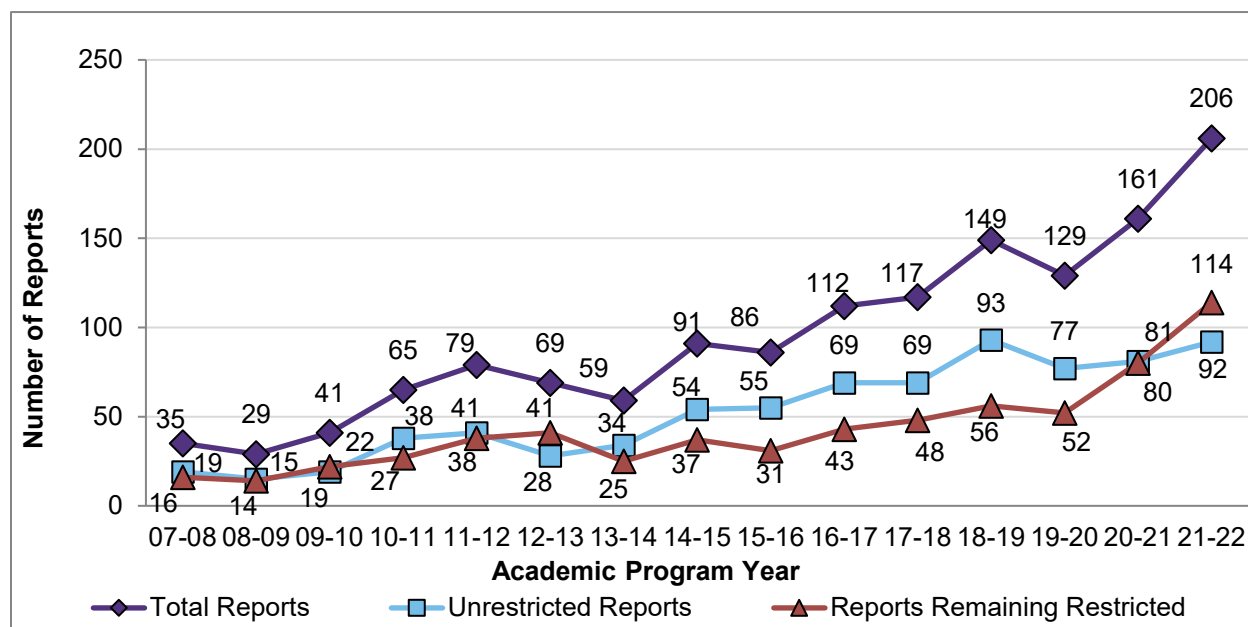
Reports³ of sexual assault increased in Academic Program Year 2021-2022. The Department encourages greater reporting of sexual assault to connect victims with restorative

² The term “unwanted sexual contact” refers to a range of sex-related offenses prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. These offenses include completed or attempted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by a body part or an object and the unwanted touching of genitalia, buttocks, breasts, or inner thighs when the victim did not or could not consent. The survey is conducted in April of even numbered years (with the exception of 2020 due to pandemic-related restrictions). Respondents to the survey are asked about their experiences of unwanted sexual contact during the period that constitutes the Academic Program Year (June 1 to April 30).

³ A report of sexual assault, whether restricted or unrestricted, consists of allegations of unwanted sexual contact made by an individual. The term “sexual assault report” refers to reports of allegations and should

care and to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable.⁴ In Academic Program Year 2021-2022, the Military Service Academies received a total of 206 reports of sexual assault allegations that involved cadets/midshipmen/prep school students as victims and/or alleged perpetrators, an increase of 45 reports from the previous Academic Program Year (see Figure 1). 155 cadets and midshipmen made a sexual assault report this year for an incident that occurred during military service.

Figure 1. Reports of Sexual Assault by Report Type, APY 07-08 to 21-22



Similarly, the rate of reporting appeared to increase compared to Academic Program Year 2017-2018. The Department not only counts the number of reports received, but also uses survey estimates regarding the number of cadets/midshipmen who may have experienced unwanted sexual contact to estimate a reporting rate. In 2021, of the estimated 1,136 academy men and women who indicated experiencing USC, 155 reported to a Department authority this year for an alleged incident that occurred during their military service. This represents a 14 percent reporting rate, up from 12 percent in Academic Program Year 2017-2018.

About 19 percent of cadets and midshipmen making Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted Reports and participated in the military justice process. The Department offers cadets and midshipmen the opportunity to make an Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault. When victims convert their Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report, they choose to participate in the military justice system efforts to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. The Military Service Academies initially received 140 Restricted Reports from cadets and midshipmen in Academic Program Year 2021-2022. Of the 140 cadets and midshipmen who made initial Restricted Reports, 26 (19 percent) chose to convert to an

not be construed or evince that a sexual assault occurred. A report does not in and of itself establish that an offense of sexual assault has been committed; only an investigation and adjudication of the allegations can lead to a legal conclusion that an offense has been committed.

⁴ Use of the terms “victim(s), “subject(s),” or “perpetrator(s),” as used throughout this report do not convey any legal conclusion that an allegation, incident, report, or event has been substantiated and does not convey any presumption of the guilt or innocence of the alleged offender(s)/perpetrator(s).

Unrestricted Report in Academic Program Year 2021-2022. These 26 converted Restricted Reports are counted in the 92 Unrestricted Reports received in Academic Program Year 2021-2022. The other 114 reports remained Restricted at the end of the year.

Sexual harassment complaints increased for academy men and women. The number of sexual harassment complaints also increased this year. Across the Military Service Academies, there were 15 formal complaints, 20 informal complaints, and 5 anonymous complaints of sexual harassment. The total 40 complaints are up from the 30 received in 2018. Of the 40 total complaints of sexual harassment made this year, the United States Military Academy received 20 total complaints, the United States Naval Academy received 9, and the United States Air Force Academy received 11.

Additional Insights from the Survey Data

Additional analysis of this year's 2022 *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* revealed the following themes:

Theme 1: Increases in all Types of Unwanted Sexual Contact but Consistency in the Characteristics of Incidents

This year's survey indicated that increases since Academic Program Year 2017-2018 in all types of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., completed penetration, attempted penetration, and unwanted touching) for academy women and men drove overall increases in Academic Program Year 2021-2022. For women and men the largest increase was in unwanted touching. In Academic Program Year 2021-2022, an estimated 6.9 percent of academy women (an increase from 4.8 percent) and an estimated 2.4 percent of Academy men (an increase from 1.4 percent) experienced unwanted touching.

The survey also revealed that the characteristics of these unwanted sexual contact incidents were consistent with prior years. Alleged offenders were most often fellow cadets and midshipmen in the same class year. Offenses occurred on and off academy grounds (i.e., in a dorm/living area or at a party) and most often after duty hours on a weekend or holiday.

Theme 2: Alcohol Remains a Factor in Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents and a Distinguishing Feature in the Characteristics of Incidents

While the Military Service Academies saw some reduction in excessive alcohol use among cadets and midshipmen during Academic Program Year 2021-2022, it was not sufficient to impact rates of unwanted sexual contact. According to this year's survey, 60 percent of unwanted sexual contact events involved alcohol use by either the victim and/or alleged offender.⁵ Excessive alcohol consumption is a well-established risk factor for sexual violence. However, as outlined in the Department's Prevention Plan of Action, prevention activities focused solely on alcohol misuse may not result in reductions in sexual violence. Instead, combining policies to reduce excessive alcohol use with education and skill-building (for example, healthy relationship training) may be a more effective prevention approach.

⁵ References to alcohol use by the victim is not intended to suggest the victim is to blame for the unwanted sexual contact. Instead, the information provides important context regarding unwanted sexual contact incidents to better inform interventions to prevent violent and harmful behaviors.

The characteristics of incidents involving alcohol were substantively different from those not involving alcohol. For academy women who indicated experiencing an incident of unwanted sexual contact involving alcohol, the incident usually occurred off academy grounds by a single male cadet or midshipman they were meeting for the first time. However, incidents not involving alcohol were more likely to occur on academy grounds, by someone the victim was dating, and showed a pattern of problematic behavior such as sexually harassing or stalking the victim.

For academy men who experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact involving alcohol, the incident was more likely to occur off academy grounds by a single female cadet or midshipman or someone not affiliated with the Department. However, incidents not involving alcohol were more likely to occur on academy grounds and more likely to involve multiple alleged offenders.

Theme 3: A Focus on Risk Factors Presents Opportunities for Primary Intervention

This year's survey data highlighted class year and prior experiences of unwanted sexual contact (i.e. prior to entering the Academies) as risk factors for experiencing unwanted sexual contact while attending the Military Service Academies. While estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact increased across all class years, the rates were highest for third-year (i.e., sophomore) cadets and midshipmen (27.8 percent of women and 5.3 percent of men) and for second-year (i.e., junior) cadets and midshipmen (22.9 percent of women and 5.0 percent of men). Third-year cadets and midshipmen were also the highest risk cohort in Academic Program Year 2017-2018.

Research in civilian settings and the active duty military demonstrates that among the strongest risk factors for future victimization is prior victimization. Data from the survey reveal the same pattern for the Military Service Academies. Cadets and midshipmen who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact during Academic Program Year 2021-2022. Academy women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy were nearly twice as likely to indicate victimization during Academic Program Year 2021-2022, and academy men were four times more likely to be victimized.

Previous trauma can affect how individuals assess and respond to risk, both of which can be enhanced through training and support.

Theme 4: Substantial Declines in Perceptions of Trust in Academy Leadership

This year's survey revealed unfavorable student perceptions of academy leadership efforts to prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment. Overall, the majority of academy women and men were confident academy senior leaders were making honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. However, there were significant declines in perceptions of trust in Military Service Academy senior leaders for both women (59 percent compared to 72 percent in Academic Program Year 2017-2018) and men (76 percent compared to 83 percent).

Theme 5: Defense Organizational Climate Survey as a Tool to Leverage for Prevention

The *Defense Organizational Climate Survey* is a congressionally-mandated unit-level survey that provides commanders and leaders with information to improve their unit's climate. This survey was redesigned in 2021 to measure 19 risk and protective factors specifically selected because of their strong association with harmful behaviors including sexual assault.

The academy climate surveys provide insight regarding the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact at the academies. Results from the academy climate surveys conducted in 2021 indicate that between 66 and 74 percent of cadets and midshipmen in academy units experienced sexually harassing behaviors. These estimates exceed rates estimated for 95 percent of other Department units taking the climate survey. Likewise, unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates from the 2022 *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* for cadets and midshipmen were higher compared to estimated prevalence rates for active duty members of a similar age. An estimated 19.3 percent of active duty women under the age of 21 and 2.9 percent of men experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2021 compared to 21.4 percent of academy women and 4.4 percent of academy men.

The *Defense Organizational Climate Survey* and the Department's revised climate assessment process, will provide leaders with real-time data to better monitor climate, to assess risk for different groups, and to initiate and evaluate corrective action plans.

Theme 6: Demographic Differences in Risk for Unwanted Sexual Contact Underscore the Importance of Victim-Centered and Culturally Competent Care

Consistent with the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault as approved by the Secretary of Defense, the 2022 *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* asked participants to identify their sexual orientation, race, and ethnicity for the first time. Prior surveys of the general public reveal substantially higher rates of sexual violence for lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals as do prior surveys of the active duty military. In Academic Program Year 2021-2022, lesbian, gay, and bisexual cadets and midshipmen were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual contact than their heterosexual peers. Moreover, the survey revealed that Hispanic women and men identifying as some other race (i.e., American Indian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or multi-racial) were more at risk for unwanted sexual contact than their Non-Hispanic White peers.

This year's survey reveals the importance of accounting for cultural differences among cadets and midshipmen when developing and implementing prevention programming and providing response services. Victims of sexual violence who already face stigma or biases related to their status as sexual or racial/ethnic minorities may be reluctant to seek care or face unique barriers to doing so. Taking steps to create an inclusive climate and culture may benefit both prevention and response.

Way Forward

Responsibility for addressing the risk and protective factors impacting the health and safety of cadets and midshipmen remains the responsibility of academy superintendents and their respective Military Departments. However, given the alarming increase in the estimated prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Military Service Academies, collaborative action is required:

The Department will continue the following actions in Academic Program Year 2022-2023:

- **Render Direct Climate Assessment Support:** The Department of Defense Office of People Analytics will work directly with each Academy to apply the Department's new climate assessment process at the Academies.

- **Conduct On-Site Installation Evaluations:** The Department will conduct on-site installation evaluations at the Military Service Academies.⁶
- **Provide Outcome Evaluation Assistance:** The Department of Defense will continue to assess academy prevention programs to determine what, if any, prevention program elements should be kept, revised or discontinued.

The Military Departments and Military Service Academies will:

- **Develop an academy implementation plan for the Department’s prevention workforce and leadership requirements:** As described in Department of Defense Instruction 6400.11, “DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” the Academies must develop a Plan of Action and Milestone to review their Academy’s operating instructions to integrate the Department’s new policy. Draft implementation plans for the policy and submit them for review to and submit for review to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.
- **Champion the Department’s climate assessment process:** Superintendents will lead the academy climate assessment process, incentivize participation in climate surveys, review results, ensure documentation of actions in the Academies’ comprehensive integrated prevention plan, and include cadet/midshipman student leadership in development of and execution of prevention plans to address climate assessment findings. Academies will submit a Plan of Action and Milestone to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.
- **Incorporate latest Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policies to align Sexual Assault Prevention and Response-related prevention and training efforts, encourage reporting, and enhance the capabilities of the response workforce:** The Academies must revise their policies and certify in writing that they are operating in compliance with policies and will incorporate any subsequent policy updates from their respective Military Departments into their academy policies.
- **Communicate the importance of military justice reforms:** In collaboration with their Judge Advocates General of their respective Military Departments, the Academies will inform cadets/midshipmen about the military justice changes that will take effect in December 2023, including the role and responsibilities of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, the revised role of superintendents in military justice, and impacts of reports on academy disciplinary processes. Create these materials in time for delivery before the changes take effect in December 2023 and provide a copy to the Office of General Counsel.
- **Implement a “Return to Health” policy:** This policy will assist cadet survivors of sexual assault in better balancing their academic goals with their needs after an incident of sexual assault. The United States Naval and Air Force Academies will issue such policy, which is modeled on the policy issued by the United States Military Academy.

The Military Academies will:

- **Broaden skills of academy leaders to assess and act on climate factors impacting cadet/midshipman units:** The Department’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training and Education Center of Excellence will form a working group to review and revise initial preparation and ongoing professional development of Tactical Officers, Company Officers, Air Officers Commanding, and their supporting enlisted leaders to

⁶ The Department will conduct on-site installation evaluations at all three Academies.

better equip them to support integrated primary prevention and the climate assessment process.

- **Take action on tasks that were assessed as partially compliant and non-compliant in this year's Annual Report.**

Solutions to eliminating sexual assault and sexual harassment at our Nation's Military Service Academies must continually be assessed and addressed for effectiveness. The Department and the Military Service Academies must work collaboratively to eliminate sexual assault and sexual harassment to maintain the ability to recruit and retain the next generation's leaders of character.



Introduction

Congressional Reporting Requirement

The Department of Defense (DoD) annually assesses the Military Service Academies' (MSA) programs that address sexual assault and sexual harassment per Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 (Public Law 109-364). This report fulfills the congressional requirement by reviewing the effectiveness of policies, training, and procedures regarding sexual assault and sexual harassment for cadets, midshipmen, and academy personnel at the United States Military Academy (USMA), the United States Naval Academy (USNA), and the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA).

Report Contents

This report assesses the MSAs' activities and progress in Academic Program Year 2021-2022 (APY 21-22). Programmatic and compliance assessment reports by each Military Department are enclosed in Appendices A, B, and C. Detailed statistical data and analysis from APY 21-22 can be found in Appendices D and E. A list of acronyms used in this report is in Appendix F.

DoD assessments for APYs beginning in odd-numbered years, as in this year's report, include academy-self assessments and an anonymous scientific survey of cadets and midshipmen. The biennial survey, known as the *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR)*, covers topics such as past-year estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact (USC) and sexual harassment among cadets and midshipmen, factors affecting reporting, as well as aspects of command climate. The results of the 2022 *SAGR* are in Annex 1 of this report.

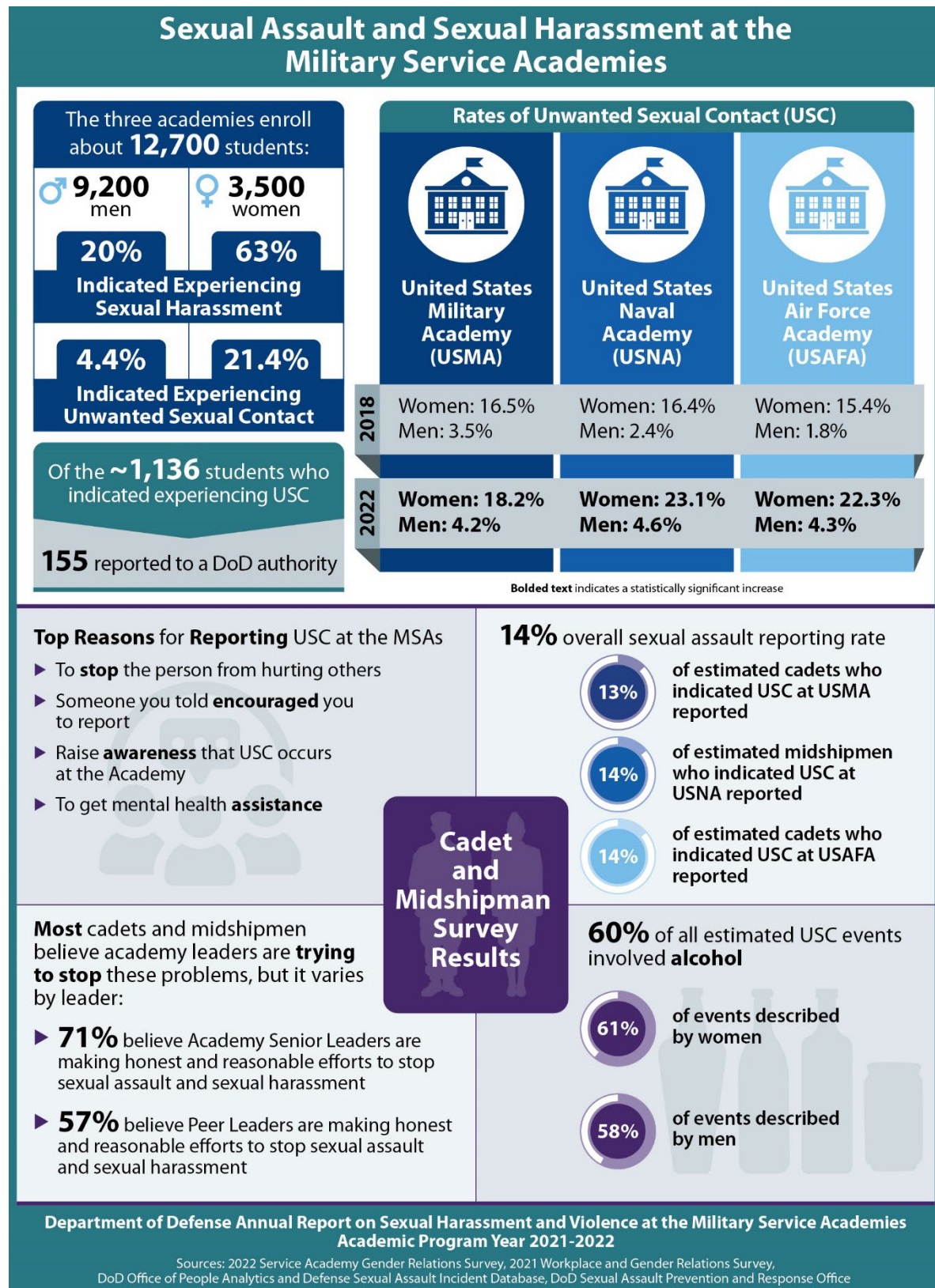
As indicated above, DoD assessments beginning in odd-numbered years include the prevalence of USC and sexual harassment among cadets and midshipmen, as measured by the Department's scientific survey. In APY 19-20, however, coronavirus pandemic protocols canceled many activities requiring travel and in-person meetings. Among these activities was the fielding of the *SAGR* by the Office of People Analytics (OPA). However, as pandemic response procedures eased, the Department was able to successfully field the next in-person iteration of the survey from March to April 2022.

Report Focus Areas

This year's Annual Report provides the Department's assessment of the Academies' current prevention and response efforts from June 1, 2021, to May 31, 2022. This report focuses primarily on the Academies' strengths and challenges in the following areas:

- Estimated Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment in APY 21-22
- Preventing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment
- Promoting a Quality Response

Spotlight: APY 21-22 MSA Infographic



Estimated Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment in APY 21-22

Research shows that reports to police and other authorities underestimate the extent of sexual assault in the U.S. civilian and military populations because many cases go unreported. Individuals who experience sexual assault often do not report an incident because they want to forget about it and move on, do not want more people to know, think they might get into trouble for something they did, or fear being labeled a “troublemaker.” The Department conducts the biennial *SAGR* survey so that it can better understand the scope of alleged sexual assault and sexual harassment at the MSAs.

As previously noted, the Department last reported estimated prevalence rates of USC and sexual harassment among cadets and midshipmen in its Annual Report for APY 17-18. Coronavirus pandemic response procedures canceled many activities requiring travel and in-person meetings for APY 19-20, including the fielding of the *SAGR*. However, as pandemic protocols eased, the Department successfully fielded the next iteration of in-person survey from March to April 2022.

2022 *SAGR* Results: Unwanted Sexual Contact

The 2022 *SAGR* found that an estimated 21.4 percent of female cadets and midshipmen and 4.4 percent of male cadets and midshipmen indicated experiencing USC during the past APY. These estimated rates reflect statistically significant increases for both men and women compared to rates measured by the 2018 *SAGR* and are largely driven by increases in USC for both men and women at USNA and USAFA. The Department’s estimate of the number of cadets and midshipmen who indicated experiencing USC in the past year increased from about 737 in 2018 to 1,136 in 2022.

The 2022 *SAGR* also found that the past-year prevalence rates for types of USC (i.e., unwanted touching, attempted penetration, and completed penetration) reflect statistically significant increases for both academy men and women. The survey showed that an estimated 6.9 percent of female cadets and midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted touching (compared to 4.8 percent in 2018); 7.6 percent indicated experiencing attempted penetration (compared to 6.0 percent in 2018), and 6.8 percent indicated experiencing completed penetration (compared to 5.3 percent in 2018). Similarly, 2.4 percent of male cadets and midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted touching (compared to 1.4 percent in 2018); 1.0 percent indicated experiencing attempted penetration (compared to 0.6 percent in 2018); and 1.0 percent indicated experiencing completed penetration (compared to 0.6 percent in 2018). The following section provides academy-specific past-year prevalence rates of USC.

USMA

Female cadets at USMA experienced statistically higher rates of USC in 2022 than in 2018 (an estimated 18.2 percent versus 16.5 percent). The higher rates of USC in 2022 were driven by an increase in unwanted touching (6.2 percent in 2022 versus 5.2 percent in 2018). Among

women, first-year cadets (i.e., seniors) were the only class to experience a statistically significant increase in rates of USC in 2022 as compared to 2018 (an estimated 17.8 percent versus 14.4 percent). However, the highest estimated rates of USC were for third-year female cadets (i.e., sophomores) (22.5 percent).

There was also a statistically significant increase in estimated rates of USC for USMA men (4.2 percent in 2022 versus 3.5 percent in 2018), driven by statistically higher rates of unwanted touching in 2022 (2.4 percent versus 1.8 percent in 2018). Among men, a statistically significant increase in the estimated prevalence of USC also occurred for fourth-year cadets (i.e., freshmen) and second-year cadets (i.e., juniors). In 2022, an estimated 3.0 percent of fourth-year cadets and 4.4 percent of second-year cadets indicated experiencing USC, compared to 2.0 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively, in 2018.

Overall, these estimated rates suggest that about 329 male and female cadets may have experienced some form of USC in the past APY, up from 273 in 2018.

USNA

The 2022 *SAGR* showed that estimated rates of past-year USC prevalence among USNA women (23.1 percent) statistically increased from 2018 (16.4 percent). There was also a statistically significant increase in estimated rates of unwanted touching as well as attempted and completed penetration for USNA women in 2022 as compared to 2018. The survey found that 8.1 percent of USNA women indicated experiencing unwanted touching; 7.6 percent indicated experiencing attempted penetration; and 7.4 percent indicated experiencing completed penetration (compared to 4.4 percent, 6.0 percent, and 5.9 percent in 2018). Moreover, there was also a statistically significant increase in rates of USC among USNA women across all class years. Estimated rates for unwanted touching (4.3 percent), attempted penetration (5.0 percent), and completed penetration (4.0 percent) increased among female fourth-year midshipmen in 2022 (compared to 3.0 percent, 3.4 percent, and 2.6 percent, respectively in 2018). About 8.3 percent of female third-year and 12.0 of female first-year midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted touching, up from 4.5 and 3.6 percent in 2018. Lastly, 10.3 percent of female second-year midshipmen indicated experiencing attempted penetration, an increase from 5.5 percent in 2018.

The 2022 *SAGR* showed that estimated rates of past-year USC prevalence among USNA men (4.6 percent) also statistically increased from 2.4 percent in 2018. USNA men also experienced statistically higher rates of unwanted touching as well as attempted and completed penetration in 2022 than in 2018. For USNA men, 2.6 percent indicated experiencing unwanted touching; 1.0 percent indicated experiencing attempted penetration; and 1.0 percent indicated experiencing completed penetration (compared to 1.7 percent, 0.3 percent, and 0.4 percent in 2018). Male fourth-year midshipmen saw an increase in all USC categories in 2022 compared to 2018. Specifically, about 0.8 percent of male fourth-year midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted touching, down from 2.0 percent in 2018. Male fourth-year midshipmen also saw increases in attempted penetration and completed penetration (both 0.5 percent in 2022 compared to less than 0.1 percent in 2018). An estimated 4.6 percent of male second-year and 2.1 percent of male first-year male midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted touching, up from 0.9 percent and 0.6 percent in 2018. First-year male midshipmen also saw increases in attempted penetration (1.5 percent in 2022 versus less than 0.1 percent in 2018) and completed penetration (0.9 percent in 2022 versus 0.2 percent in 2018).

Overall, the Department estimates that these rates are consistent with about 428 male and female midshipmen who may have experienced some form of USC in the past APY, up from 254 in 2018.

USAFA

The 2022 *SAGR* found that 22.3 percent of USAFA women indicated experiencing USC in the past year, a statistically significant increase from 15.4 percent in 2018. There was a statistically significant increase in rates of unwanted touching as well as attempted and completed penetration for USAFA women in 2022. For USAFA women, 6.4 percent indicated experiencing unwanted touching; 8.7 percent attempted penetration; and 7.2 percent indicated experiencing completed penetration (compared to 4.8 percent, 5.5 percent, and 5.0 percent in 2018). Moreover, there was a statistically significant increase in rates of USC among female fourth-year cadets (12.8 percent, up from 8.8 percent in 2018), female third-year cadets (30.0 percent, up from 18.5 percent in 2018), and female first-year cadets (20.5 percent, up from 13.6 in 2018) compared to 2018. The 2022 *SAGR* showed that 6.6 percent of female fourth-year cadets indicated experiencing attempted penetration, a statistically significant increase from 2.8 percent in 2018. Similarly, female third-year cadets also indicated experiencing statistically higher rates of unwanted touching (7.1 percent) and attempted penetration (12.9 percent) in 2022 compared to 2018 (3.4 percent versus 7.7 percent). Lastly, female first-year female cadets indicated experiencing statistically higher rates of unwanted touching (8.6 percent) and completed penetration (6.5 percent) compared to 2018 (4.9 percent versus 2.5 percent).

The survey also found that 4.3 percent of USAFA men indicated experiencing USC in the past year, a statistically significant increase from 1.8 percent in 2018. USAFA men also indicated experiencing statistically higher rates of unwanted touching in 2022 as compared to 2018 (2.1 percent versus 0.8 percent) and completed penetration in 2022 compared to 2018 (1.0 percent versus 0.3 percent). Moreover, there was a statistically significant increase in rates of USC among male fourth-year cadets (3.6 percent) and male third-year cadets (5.4 percent) compared to 2018 (1.3 percent and 1.7 percent). The 2022 *SAGR* showed that 2.9 percent of male fourth-year cadets indicated experiencing unwanted touching, a statistically significant increase from 1.0 percent in 2018. Male third-year cadets also indicated experiencing statistically higher rates of unwanted touching (2.0 percent) and attempted penetration (2.0 percent) in 2022 compared to 2018 (0.4 percent versus 0.7 percent).

Overall, these rates suggest that about 380 USAFA male and female cadets may have experienced some form of USC in the past APY, up from about 221 cadets in 2018.

2022 *SAGR* Results: Sexual Harassment

The 2022 *SAGR* survey revealed that the estimated past-year rates of sexual harassment statistically increased in 2022. Overall, an estimated 63 percent (up from 50 percent in 2018) of female cadets and midshipmen and 20 percent (up from 16 percent in 2018) of male cadets and midshipmen indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past APY. The Department estimates this represents about 2,127 academy women and 1,813 academy men who may have experienced one or more incidents of sexual harassment. The following section provides academy-specific past-year rates of sexual harassment.

USMA

The rate of sexual harassment at USMA statistically increased for female cadets (60 percent) in 2022 compared to 48 percent in 2018. Female cadets across all class years indicated experiencing higher rates of sexual harassment in 2022 than in 2018. Estimated rates of past-year sexual harassment for male cadets also statistically increased from 17 percent in 2018 to 19 percent in 2022. Among men, first-year cadets were the only year-group that had a statistically significant increase in rates of sexual harassment in 2022 compared to 2018 (19 percent versus 14 percent). Overall, the Department estimates represent about 611 women and 613 men who may have experienced one or more incidents of sexual harassment at USMA.

USNA

Estimated past-year sexual harassment rates for female midshipmen statistically increased from 57 percent in 2018 to 67 percent in 2022. Female fourth-year, third-year, and second-year midshipmen had significantly higher rates of sexual harassment in 2022 than in 2018. Estimated rates of past-year sexual harassment also significantly increased for male midshipman, from 17 percent in 2018 to 22 percent in 2022. Among men, second-year midshipmen (28 percent) and first-year midshipmen (21 percent) had statistically higher rates of sexual harassment in 2022 compared to 2018 (16 percent versus 14 percent). Overall, the Department estimates represent about 824 women and 683 men who may have experienced one or more incidents of sexual harassment at USNA.

USAFA

At USAFA, the estimated past-year sexual harassment rate for female cadets increased from 46 percent in 2018 to 60 percent in 2022. Sexual harassment rates significantly increased among female cadets across all class years. Estimated rates of past-year sexual harassment for male cadets also significantly increased from 13 percent in 2018 to 19 percent in 2022. Male third-year, second-year, and first-year cadets had statistically higher estimated rates of sexual harassment in 2022 than in 2018. Overall, the Department estimates represent about 693 women and 518 men who may have experienced one or more incidents of sexual harassment at USAFA.

2022 SAGR Results: Gender Discrimination

The 2022 SAGR found that an estimated 37 percent of academy women and 6 percent of academy men enrolled at the MSAs indicated experiencing gender discrimination in the past year, up from 33 percent and 4 percent in 2018. At USMA, an estimated 39 percent of female cadets and an estimated 6 percent of male cadets indicated experiencing gender discrimination in 2022. At USNA, an estimated 39 percent of female midshipmen and an estimated 6 percent of male midshipmen indicated experiencing gender discrimination in 2022. At USAFA, an estimated 34 percent of female cadets and an estimated 6 percent of male cadets indicated experiencing gender discrimination in 2022.

2022 SAGR Results: Characteristics of Alleged Offenders and Context of USC Incidents

The 2022 SAGR revealed characteristics of alleged offenders and details about the context and location of alleged USC incidents among cadets and midshipmen. At USMA, most cadets identified their alleged offenders were male. Among USNA and USAFA women, most alleged

perpetrators were male, while most USNA and USAFA men identified their alleged perpetrators as female.

Sexual assault is a crime of proximity in the military, meaning that victims often know or are acquainted with their alleged perpetrator. This holds true at the Academies, with cadets and midshipmen who report experiencing USC indicating that alleged offenders were often someone they knew from class or other activity, and someone in the same class year as them.

Additionally, among female cadets at USAFA, the 2022 *SAGR* revealed increases in cadets identifying the alleged offender as someone they were dating or had a casual relationship with.


Moreover, survey results showed that, across the MSAs, alleged incidents of USC often occurred on academy grounds (i.e., in a dorm or living area) and most often after duty hours and on a weekend or holiday.

Spotlight: APY 21-22 Prevention Graphic

MSA Report Prevention


DoD Summary of MSA Prevention Progress in APY 20-21

DoD Requirements for MSA Prevention Efforts in APY 22-23



DoD observed progress in foundational actions necessary for effective prevention, including:

- ▶ Provided onboarding training to staff and peer leaders
- ▶ Integrated functions to better coordinate institutional prevention efforts
- ▶ Developed comprehensive plans to prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment



DoD is tasking the MSAs with the following actions for APY 22-23:

- ▶ Develop implementation plan for enhanced prevention and climate requirements in DoDI 6400.11
- ▶ Develop a plan of action and milestones to provide a curriculum that broadens officer and noncommissioned officer skills to act on climate factors impacting cadet/midshipman units

Assessed in this Year's Report

Not Assessed

Action: Consistent with the findings of the IRC, appoint interim Violence Prevention Program Integrator (VPPI) to lead MSA programs
Suspense: Mar 31, 2022
Compliant: All

Action: Develop outcome evaluation plan/Identify three evaluation activities
Suspense: Sep 30, 2022
Compliant: USNA/USAFA
Partially Compliant: USMA

Action: Evaluate prevention activities selected in APY 21-22 for their outcomes
Suspense: Sep, 30 2024
Compliant: *Not assessed*

Action: Revise Academy policy to codify prevention
Suspense: Sep 30, 2022
Compliant: All

Action: Appoint and/or hire a senior, civilian full-time VPPI
Suspense: Sep, 30 2023
Compliant: *Not assessed*

Preventing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The Academies report continued efforts to plan for implementation and evaluation approaches that reduce sexual assault and sexual harassment among cadets and midshipmen. The section below details these actions. For comparison purposes, findings from last year's APY 20-21 Report are reviewed first, followed by the Department's assessment of activities for the present APY.

APY 20-21 Assessment

The Department's approach to sexual assault prevention and implementation of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military's (IRC) prevention recommendations wherever possible address sexual assault in the context of a comprehensive violence prevention strategy. In line with this direction, the Department's policy requires the MSAs to be focused on sexual assault prevention as well as other related harmful behaviors such as sexual harassment and self-harm.

As a result, the Academies have been involved in ongoing efforts to advance their public health approaches to prevention. For example, initial assessments of academy prevention capabilities in 2019 found the Academies were in the "early" to "intermediate" phases of prevention capability. In APY 20-21, the Academies continued to expand their ability to deliver effective prevention. As detailed below, the Department observed progress in foundational actions necessary for effective prevention, such as providing onboarding training to staff and peer leaders, using integrating functions to better coordinate institutional prevention efforts, and developing comprehensive plans to prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment:

- **USMA:** developed a 48-month Comprehensive Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Program (SHARP) Prevention plan, which identified risk and protective factors for sexual assault and sexual harassment and included a logic model and an evaluation plan for prevention activities. However, gaps remained in evaluation efforts to determine the effectiveness of prevention activities. Additionally, the Department noted strengths in appropriate leadership accountability to reduce harmful behaviors, as well as integration and coordination with stakeholders on institutional prevention efforts.
- **USNA:** developed a comprehensive plan. Efforts to implement and evaluate remained in development, but all prevention disciplines across USNA tended to use their own logic model, with limited coordination and integration with the comprehensive plan. As a result, the Midshipman Affairs Team (MAT), which served as the prevention integration forum, worked to update the comprehensive plan with integration across disciplines. Additionally, the Department observed strengths in the Academy's efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of the Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) program, as well as efforts to leverage training and technical assistance made available via DoD contracts
- **USAFA:** like the other MSAs, USAFA developed and implemented its comprehensive prevention plan, known as the Integrated Prevention Framework, and continued to develop a holistic measurement strategy to annually evaluate how all lines of effort across the Academy contributed to desired outcomes. Improved communication and collaboration was implemented among various offices to support a more integrated

prevention system. However, a variety of prevention programs continued to be introduced with little or no organizational integration, management process, or outcome evaluation planned to show impacts. Regarding its prevention workforce, the Department found that USAFA fully staffed its SAPR (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response), Violence Prevention, Community Support, and Equal Opportunity (EO) programs.

APY 21-22 Progress

To address last year's progress, the Department directed⁷ the MSAs in February 2022 to execute the following actions to further mature their prevention capabilities:

- Evaluate individual prevention activities within the overall comprehensive approach
- Revise academy policy to codify prevention elements; and
- Identify and empower interim prevention decision-makers until newly assigned official is in place.

The Academies outlined the steps they took to comply with the above actions in their self-assessments for this APY. Their responses are detailed below.

Action Item 1: Evaluate Individual Prevention Activities within the Overall Comprehensive Approach

The MSAs are working to modify their comprehensive prevention plans to include an evaluation element. Specifically, the MSAs were to identify a strategy for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of prevention activities. Plans were also to address how the MSAs would apply evaluation results for prevention activity improvement and decision-making. The MSAs identified three prevention activities within their plans that were either undergoing evaluation or would be evaluated within the next two years.

USMA

In May 2021, USMA began implementation of its SHARP Comprehensive Prevention Plan, which addressed both implementation and evaluation activities. USMA SHARP professionals broadened prevention efforts this APY to focus on shared risk and protective factors across five harmful behaviors (sexual assault, sexual harassment, bullying, hazing, and self-harm).

To evaluate plan implementation and activity effectiveness, USMA will use a mixed methods evaluation combining information from both quantitative and qualitative data sources (i.e., extant data such as attendance logs, facilitator forms completed by facilitators of specific courses, After Actions Reviews, etc.). USMA will use data gathered from its prevention activities to better understand whether cadets attend as directed; activities are delivered as intended; and cadets participate appropriately. USMA will also assess short and intermediate outcomes of prevention and awareness activities through a variety of approaches, including surveys and focus groups.

USMA evaluated three sexual assault prevention activities for evaluation:

⁷ *Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Services*, 15 February 2022, available: https://www.sapr.mil/DoD_Actions_to_Address_Memorandum_to_the_Military_Departments_MSA_APY20-21.pdf

- **SHARP Deep Dives:** are briefs that examine a relevant cultural topic and focus on how cadets can impact the overall culture and climate at USMA. The purpose of the SHARP Deep Dives is to invigorate a “call to action” to cadets, staff, and faculty to take responsibility for the prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the community level. SHARP Deep Dives address relationship and cultural risk factors, including:
 - Association with sexually aggressive, hypermasculine, and delinquent cadets
 - Involvement in a violent or abusive intimate relationship;
 - General tolerance of sexual violence within the community;
 - Weak (or perceived weak) community sanctions against sexual violence perpetrators, and weak (or perceived weak) laws and policies related to sexual violence and gender equity;
 - Societal norms that support sexual violence, male superiority and sexual entitlement, and maintain women’s inferiority and sexual submissiveness; and
 - High levels of crime and other forms violence
 USMA SHARP professionals present the Deep Dives twice a year and in large groups with the intent of setting a cultural tone that is then reinforced by company-level discussions, activities, and engagements. At the end of each SHARP Deep Dive, USMA SHARP personnel review and analyze the results of the SHARP After Action Review (SHARP AAR) Survey completed by cadets.
- **Bystander Intervention Training:** is led by trained cadets in conjunction with the Theatre Arts Guild. Each company is broken into mixed gender class groups that have both a cadet facilitating a bystander intervention role-play scenario and a trained faculty/staff mentor. After the training, cadets complete the SHARP AAR, and SHARP professionals review and analyze survey results. After submitting the results of the April 2022 Bystander Training AAR, USMA revised the AAR survey to enhance data received and improve the actionability of responses. As an additional modification, at the start of each training, cadets are now given the opportunity to complete the “Sexual Assault/Sexual Harassment Attitudes and Opinions Survey,” which includes scales of knowledge and attitudes related to sexual violence.
- **Prevention Skills 101:** is a 40-hour course designed to prepare about 200 cadets for their role in educating their peers in prevention skills, acting as conduits to professional supports, and linking peers to additional resources. Cadets who participate in the course complete the “Training Survey” prior to and at the end of the course, which helps to support evaluation and effectiveness of the course.

DoD Assessment

Upon review, DoD found USMA partially compliant with this action because SHARP Deep Dives as an activity is not ready to be evaluated for the purposing of reducing risk. Bystander Intervention Training and Prevention Skills 101 are acceptable targets for evaluation; however, in place of SHARP Deep Dives, USMA will identify a different prevention activity for evaluation.

Additionally, USMA, with assistance from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Violence Prevention Technical Assistance Center (CDC VPTAC), will work to better understand the effectiveness of their overarching prevention efforts.

USNA

USNA’s MAT, which serves as the prevention integration forum, implemented its Comprehensive Prevention Plan. This plan integrates sexual assault prevention activities along five major lines of effort: suicide, sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence,

and alcohol abuse. In addition to evaluating its Dignity and Respect Remediation program, USNA also undertook the following two sexual assault prevention interventions:

- **Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) program:** in APY 20-21, USNA collaborated with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago to create an outcome evaluation of the SHAPE program's effectiveness. The first phase of this multi-year partnership, contracted through the Department, focused on survey planning and construction of the survey instrument. During APY 21-22, USNA collected baseline data from the Classes of 2025 and 2023. USNA will conduct follow-on surveys for both of these classes during APY 22-23.
- **Midshipmen Development Center (MDC) Peer Adviser program:** supports midshipman psychological health and resilience and consists of the Brigade Resilience Officer (BRO), along with midshipmen Peer Advisers, who are appointed at both the battalion and company-levels each May. In addition to monthly meetings and training sessions, Peer Advisers also receive three hours of instruction each May from subject matter experts (SMEs) and consultants. Program evaluations will be conducted in partnership with Department of Navy (DoN) Office of Force Resiliency (OFR), with support from a contractor SME; data collection from MDC on the Peer Adviser program in support of the evaluation has begun. USNA reported in its Annual Report for APY 21-22 that an evaluation logic model for the peer adviser program is forthcoming and will be developed in consultation with a DoN Evaluation team.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USNA was compliant with evaluating its prevention activities.

USAFA

USAFA sexual assault prevention activities operate within their Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA) Comprehensive Approach and in accordance with its Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy (CPPP). As outlined, the CPPP incorporates a process of continuous program evaluation and quality improvement, using "Logic Models" and "Getting to Outcomes" evidence-based processes. Within these processes, program assessment utilizes empirically supported process and outcome metrics supported by data-driven quantitative and qualitative assessments to monitor and evaluate effectiveness. USAFA will evaluate individual prevention activities with pre-post assessments, using both quantitative and qualitative means.

Furthermore, USAFA selected the following three prevention activities for evaluation:

- **Cadet Healthy Interpersonal Skills (CHiPS):** is an interactive program designed to help cadets build personal self-management, social, and other life skills needed to reduce substance abuse and violence, increase resiliency, and successfully navigate developmental tasks. While initial results demonstrated positive outcomes, USAFA noted a decline in knowledge retention later in the program and recognized that it may need to update social media components of the program. USAFA conducted focus groups with cadets for input on curriculum updates, a longitudinal look at program knowledge, and demonstration of skills learned during CHiPS.
- **Sexual Communication Consent (SCC):** is an evidence-informed program, comprised of three sessions covering the following six topics: healthy relationships; rape myths and facts; avoiding victim blaming; alcohol use; effective communication; and safe dating and social behaviors. The overarching goal is to show a reduction in prevalence of sexual

assault among those who received the SCC training as compared to those who received CHiPS training. In 2022, while the entire incoming class of cadets participated in the pre and post surveys to establish a baseline for the program, only 50 percent of the class participated in SCC training as a part of Basic Cadet Training (BCT). A third, follow-up survey was then distributed to evaluate data retention and knowledge between the students who participated in SCC and those who did not.

- **EverFi:** is a course that educates cadets prior to their arrival at USAFA. Course objectives include skill building concepts and information to support cadets' mental well-being; address sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and biases; empower cadets to support others in distress; reduce mental health stigma; and connect cadets to USAFA and local resources. During Phase 1 (2020 - 2022), USAFA assessed initial survey results to establish a baseline for the course. In Phase 2 (2023 - 2025), cadets will complete assignments containing surveys 30 to 45 days after the initial training to evaluate retention of information, and phase 3 (2026 – 2028) will focus on booster classes containing information. Once USAFA gathers and assesses the data, the SAPR office will produce a report of findings.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USAFA was compliant with evaluating its prevention activities.

Action Item 2: Revise Academy Policy to Codify Prevention Elements

To better institutionalize advancements in academy prevention systems, the MSAs drafted a local policy or operating instruction in order for their comprehensive prevention plans to become permanent, resourced academy requirements.

USMA

USMA developed and enacted the West Point Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy, which establishes and integrates policies and responsibilities to mitigate self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts. The policy requires that prevention personnel identify, implement, and evaluate research-based prevention programs, policies, and practices in collaboration with leaders and prevention stakeholders from the military and civilian communities. USMA also required its prevention specialists to complete the DoD SPARX Connection training.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USMA was compliant with revising academy policy to codify prevention elements.

USNA

The superintendent approved the Integrated Violence Prevention Policy, which made USNA's Comprehensive Prevention Plan (CPP) a permanent, resourced programmatic requirement.

DoD Assessment

The Department found that USNA was compliant with revising academy policy to codify prevention elements.

USAFA

The superintendent directed the execution of the Academy's Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy. This policy directs establishing and integrating policy to reduce and eliminate

interpersonal and self-directed violence across the Academy, and includes responsibilities, practices, and programs supporting overall sexual assault prevention efforts. USAFA prevention staff also participated in the DoD SPARX Knowledge training.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USAFA was compliant with revising academy policy to codify prevention elements.

Action Item 3: Identify and Empower Interim Prevention Decision-Makers

The MSAs are working with their Military Department leadership to appoint an interim and/or hire a senior, full-time Violence Prevention Program Integrator (VPPI). At each Academy, the VPPI coordinates and makes recommendations to the superintendent across programs addressing sexual assault, sexual harassment, self-harm, and other readiness-impacting behaviors; and assesses prevention activities to determine redundancies, gaps, efficiencies, and consistent prevention messaging across disciplines.

USMA

USMA identified and appointed its Community Ready & Resilient Integrator to fill the role of interim VPPI. To staff and empower the interim VPPI to integrate activities and make recommendations, USMA published and distributed the West Point Primary Prevention Program. Additionally, USMA SHARP program professionals and the VPPI distributed the Prevention Assessment Inventory to key stakeholders involved in preventing harmful behaviors. Personnel collected 262 responses from the assessment, and the results are being analyzed for redundancies, gaps, efficiencies, and consistent prevention messaging across disciplines.

DoD Assessment

The Department found that USMA was compliant with identifying an interim prevention-decision maker.

USNA

USNA appointed its SAPR Program Manager as interim VPPI and is working to identify a Violence Prevention Program Integrator (VPPI) Leadership Position. The VPPI will be a full-time civilian position and will serve as a Special Assistant to the superintendent, with the authority to coordinate and recommend resource decisions to the superintendent. The superintendent charged the interim VPPI with leveraging the MAT, and other resources and programs to direct coordination, integration, and recommend resource decisions addressing sexual assault, sexual harassment, suicide prevention, and other harmful behaviors.

DoD Assessment

The Department found that USNA was compliant with identifying an interim prevention decision-maker.

USAFA

USAFA leadership appointed an individual with sufficient experience to perform the duties of the full-time VPPI. To empower this position and allow for properly evaluated prevention activities, USAFA realigned the Violence Prevention Integration (VPI) and the Community Support Coordinator (CSC) positions under the VPPI.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USAFA was compliant with identifying an interim prevention decision-maker.

Relevant Survey Findings

2022 SAGR Results: Alcohol Use Behaviors

The MSAs' alcohol policies follow the law, requiring cadets and midshipmen to be 21 years old to purchase and consume alcohol. In addition, the MSAs' policies are typically more restrictive than most communities in that they often limit the times and places that alcohol can be consumed and purchased. For example, alcohol is not allowed in cadet/midshipman dormitories. Policy also generally requires that MSA establishments serving alcohol to cadets and midshipmen of legal age may only do so during certain times of the day and under very limiting circumstances.

The 2022 *SAGR* revealed that problematic drinking decreased compared to 2018, though alcohol use remains a potential area of concern across the Academies. About 23 percent academy women and 22 percent of academy men indicated at least one episode in the past year of alcohol affecting memory compared to significantly fewer women (25 percent) and men (28 percent) in 2018. However, 13 percent of academy women (down from 15 percent in 2018) and 28 percent of academy men (down from 32 percent in 2018) indicated heavy drinking (five or more drinks at a time on a typical day of drinking), down from 15 percent for academy women and 32 percent for academy men.

USMA

According to the survey, 15 percent of female cadets and 31 percent of male cadets reported alcohol use consistent with heavy drinking, down from 17 percent and 35 percent respectively in 2018. Approximately 23 percent of men and 23 percent of women acknowledged at least one occasion in the past year of being unable to remember what happened the night before due to drinking, down from 31 percent and 25 percent respectively in 2018.

USNA

The survey revealed about 16 percent of women and 35 percent of men (down from 18 percent and 38 percent in 2018) indicated use consistent with heavy drinking. In addition, 27 percent of women acknowledged at least one occasion in the past year of being unable to recall the prior night's events due to drinking. There was no increase or decrease among women from 2018 to 2022. Among men, 26 percent acknowledged at least one occasion in the past year of being unable to remember what happened the night before due to drinking, down from 30 percent in 2018.

USAFA

According to the survey, 8 percent of female cadets and 17 percent of male cadets reported behaviors consistent with heavy drinking, down from 10 percent and 22 percent respectively in 2018. 18 percent of women and 17 percent of men acknowledged at least one occasion in the past year of being unable to remember the prior night's events due to drinking, down from 21 percent and 23 percent respectively in 2018.

2022 SAGR Results: Bystander Intervention

Prevention approaches at the MSAs include training cadets and midshipmen how to identify and safely intervene in risky situations that may lead to USC or contribute to sexual harassment. The 2022 SAGR results showed that 64 percent of cadets and midshipmen indicated witnessing risky or disrespectful situations in the past APY. Of those who observed these situations, nearly all (94 percent) took some kind of action to address the situation. Cadets and midshipmen most commonly spoke up in response to the problem (62 percent), talked to those who were the target(s) of the risky or disrespectful behavior (60 percent), told someone about the event after it happened (51 percent), and told someone about the event as it was occurring (40 percent).

The MSAs continue to emphasize the importance of recognizing and intervening in risky or disrespectful situations. However, while most cadets and midshipmen specified they intervened when they saw a disrespectful or high-risk event, about 33 percent of cadets and midshipmen who indicated experiencing USC in the past year reported that someone was present at some point during their alleged incident who could have helped but did not. It is possible that individuals who did not act, did not recognize the situation as an alleged USC, or did not know how to respond to the event.

APY 22-23 Action Items

The Military Departments and MSAs will complete the following prevention action item in APY 22-23:

- **Develop an academy implementation plan for the Department's prevention workforce and leadership requirements:** As described in DoDI 6400.11, "DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders," the Academies must develop a Plan of Action and Milestone (POA&M) to review their Academy's operating instructions to integrate the Department's new policy. Draft implementation plans for the policy and submit them for review to and submit for review to USD(P&R).
- **Champion the Department's climate assessment process:** Superintendents will lead their academy climate assessment process, incentivize participation in climate surveys, review results, ensure documentation of actions in the Academies' comprehensive integrated prevention plan, and include cadet/midshipman student leadership in development of and execution of prevention plans to address climate assessment findings. Academies will submit a POA&M to USD(P&R).

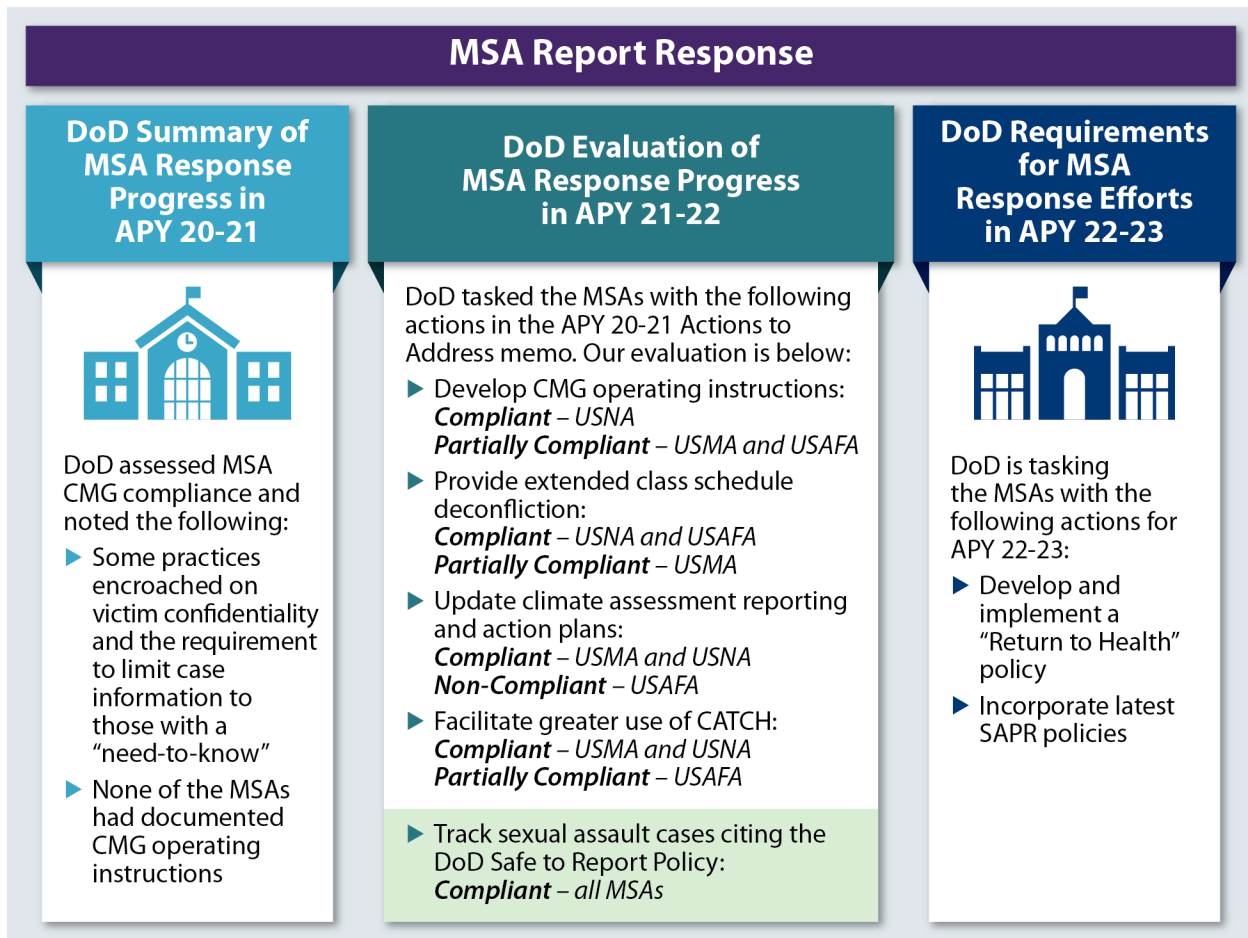
The MSAs will complete the following action item in APY 22-23:

- **Broaden skills of academy leaders to assess and act on climate factors impacting cadet/midshipman units:** The Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training and Education Center of Excellence will form a working group to review and revise initial preparation and ongoing professional development of Tactical Officers, Company Officers, Air Officers Commanding, and their supporting enlisted leaders to better equip them to support integrated primary prevention and the climate assessment process.

The Department will complete the following prevention action item in APY 22-23:

- **Conduct On-Site Installation Evaluations (OSIEs):** The Department will conduct OSIEs at the MSAs. The OSIE process is to evaluate policies and capabilities to effectively prevent self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts including, sexual assault, harassment, suicide, retaliation, domestic abuse, suicide, and child abuse at locations across the Total Force. The evaluations will further address climate challenges and provide needed assistance at the Academies.

Spotlight: APY 21-22 Response Graphic



Promoting a Quality Response

The Department encourages greater reporting of sexual assault in order to provide victims with reporting options and to connect them with restorative care. Greater reporting also allows the Department the opportunity to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. MSA response systems involve those installation entities that support victims in the reporting, recovery, and justice processes.

APY 20-21 Assessment

Academy Case Management Group Assessment

In APY 20-21, the Department assessed the Academies' Case Management Group (CMG) compliance. The CMG is chaired by the senior installation commander and holds responsibility for the monthly review of all open, Unrestricted sexual assault cases. The CMG is intended to provide senior commanders with oversight of sexual assault cases, address safety and retaliation allegations, track case movement through the military justice process, and promote collaboration and cooperation of all first responders.

While each Academy's CMG followed Department guidance, the Department found that certain practices at the MSAs encroached on victim confidentiality and the requirement to limit case information to those with a "need-to-know." In addition, none of the Academies had documented procedures for how they operated their CMGs.

APY 21-22 Progress

The Department directed⁸ the MSAs in February 2022 to execute the following actions to improve their response systems:

- Develop CMG operating instructions;
- Provide extended class schedule deconfliction;
- Update climate assessment reporting and action plans
- Facilitate greater use of the CATCH Program; and
- Track sexual assault cases citing the Department's "Safe to Report" policy.

The MSAs outlined the steps they took to comply with the above actions in their self-assessments for this APY. Their responses to each action item are detailed below.

Action Item 1: Develop CMG Operating Instructions

The MSAs worked to issue local CMG operating instructions that align with Department policy to protect victim privacy, keep case information consolidated to those parties who have a demonstrable "need-to-know," and limits the function and scope of meeting to DoD policy requirements.

⁸ *Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Services*, 15 February 2022, available: [https://www.sapr.mil/DoD Actions to Address Memorandum to the Military Departments MSA APY20-21.pdf](https://www.sapr.mil/DoD%20Actions%20to%20Address%20Memorandum%20to%20the%20Military%20Departments%20MSA%20APY20-21.pdf)

USMA

USMA conducts monthly and quarterly CMG meetings as required by DoD and Department of the Army policies and directives. USMA requirements for monthly CMG Sexual Assault Review Board and quarterly CMG Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team are included in the USMA SHARP Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

DoD Assessment

The Department found USMA was partially compliant with developing a local CMG instruction. USMA updates to its SHARP CMG SOP does not incorporate changes from the November 10, 2021 Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memorandum or from the subsequent Retaliation Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, volume 3.

USNA

USNA developed a CMG instruction that aligns with DoD requirements: in addition to monthly meetings focused on individual victim safety and care, USNA holds quarterly meetings focused on response system coordination, trends, and process improvement. The USNA CMG instruction also aligns with DoD policy to protect victim privacy and keep case information consolidated to those parties who have a demonstrable “need-to-know”. Additionally, the USNA CMG instruction clearly defines and codifies roles and responsibilities of sexual assault CMG members.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USNA was compliant with developing a local CMG instruction.

USAFA

USAFA published a local CMG Operating Instruction (OI) that designates the USAFA superintendent or vice superintendent as the chair of the CMG and lead Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) serves as the co-chair. Monthly CMGs discuss sexual assault reports, while quarterly CMG meetings discuss trends and other SAPR business as outlined in policy. Any minutes taken during the CMG meetings reside in Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and parties involved in this process are trained on protection of victim privacy and the health and well-being of the victim.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USAFA was partially compliant with developing a local CMG instruction. USAFA must review the latest updates to SAPR policy focusing on Retaliation as required by DoDI 6495.02 Volume 3 and include their new “Safe-to-Report” policy.

Action Item 2: Provide Extended Class Schedule Deconfliction

Cadet and midshipman survivors of sexual assault have shared with the Department that being in the same classroom with their alleged offender can cause setbacks in their recovery, even after the military justice process has concluded. With that in mind, MSAs, to the extent practicable, worked to extend class schedule deconfliction of survivors’ and alleged perpetrators’ schedules to cadets and midshipmen who request that such assistance continue.

USMA

USMA SARCs and Victim Advocates (VAs) work with the Dean, Office of Registrar, Department of Military Instruction (DMI), and West Point Athletics to coordinate schedule deconfliction between the survivor and alleged offender. Schedule deconfliction remains for as long as both the survivor and alleged offender attend USMA.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USMA was partially compliant with class deconfliction, as details of how the policy functions remain unclear.

USNA

Midshipmen who experience sexual assault work with USNA SARCs and VAs to utilize the schedule deconfliction service. SARCs and VAs then collaborate directly with the Assistant Provost for Academic Affairs and survivors' chain of command to facilitate the deconfliction process. The service is available to survivors throughout their time at the Academy, and regardless of the conclusion of the military justice process or whether they are participating in it.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USNA was compliant with class deconfliction, as it discussed additional trainings that its Judge Advocate General's Corps (JAG) held to help responders and leaders understand the military justice process.

USAFA

USAFA provides cadet survivors of sexual assault with options to assist with their immediate and future welfare by limiting interactions with the alleged offender, while also allowing them access to additional support to assist with healing, recovery, and rehabilitation. Additionally, USAFA developed a local OI that includes the following five areas of possible cadet deconfliction: cadet excusals; class schedule changes; cadet squadron transfers; and Service Academy expedited transfers.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USAFA was compliant with class deconfliction.

Action Item 3: Update Climate Assessment Reporting and Action Plans

The MSAs took steps to align their climate assessment process with the approach directed by Secretary of Defense in February 2021. Interpreted for the Academies, this included developing an accountability process by which cadet and midshipman risk factors are identified, addressed, and reported by class year and by cadet/midshipman organizational unit structure. The memorandum also directed cadets and midshipmen to participate in both the development of actions to address and oversight of solutions for risk factors identified in climate survey results.

USMA

USMA surveyed cadets using the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey* version 5.0 (DEOCS), which assesses 19 protective and risk factors that can impact a unit/organization's climate and ability to achieve its mission. 41 percent of cadets completed the DEOCS, and 28 of 36 companies created plans of action that were shared with ODEI.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USMA was compliant with updating climate assessment reporting and action plans.

USNA

USNA collaborated with OPA on the MSA Command Climate Assessment Process Evaluation, which will implement the memorandum's directed changes on how climate surveys are administered at USNA. Additionally, USNA included 12 midshipmen in the Brigade's Command Resilience Team (CRT) to increase inclusion and transparency regarding the DEOCS process. CRT participants represent a mix of midshipmen from brigade senior leadership, those involved in programs relevant to the DEOCS, and others including: Brigade Commander; Brigade XO; two from the USNA Dignity and Respect and two from the SAPR/SHAPE programs; as well as six randomly selected midshipmen who do not hold Brigade leadership positions, yet represent each of the six Battalions.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USNA was compliant with updating climate assessment reporting and action planning.

USAFA

The USAFA MSA DEOCS was implemented at the group level with breakout groups for each squadron. Air Officer Commanding (AoCs) are required to create an action plan within 60 days of receiving survey results if the following factors result in unfavorable rates above 49 percent: fairness, inclusion, leadership support, connectedness, cohesion, racially harassing behaviors, sexist behaviors, sexually harassing behaviors, or workplace hostility. The Equal Opportunity (EO) office can also recommend an action plan for any factor based on their observations and analysis of their report.

Although there is no written policy requiring cadet participation, the EO office advises commanders to directly involve cadets in the development and implementation of their action plans.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USAFA was non-compliant with updating climate assessment reporting and action planning, as cadets are not required – only encouraged – to participate in the development of solutions. In addition, risk is inadequately assessed for minority demographics.

Action Item 4: Facilitate Greater Use of CATCH Program

The Department implemented the CATCH a Serial Offender Program (CATCH) in August 2019 to provide another avenue for individuals who have experienced sexual assault to potentially hold alleged offenders accountable. CATCH allows individuals making a sexual assault report, where the name of the suspect is not known by law enforcement, an opportunity to anonymously submit suspect information to help DoD identify serial offenders. The November 10, 2021 DSD Memorandum expanded eligibility beyond those who filed a Restricted Report to include adult sexual assault victims who file, or have already filed, an Unrestricted Report with a Department Directive (DD) Form 2910, and the identity of their suspect was not disclosed by the

victim and not uncovered by law enforcement to include Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs) (i.e., third-party report with no suspect identification).

Participation in the CATCH Program is voluntary and the victim may decline to participate in the CATCH Program at any stage, even after being informed that there was a potential “match” to another entry in the CATCH system or to a law enforcement case. There is no adverse consequences for the victim, if the victim does not agree to participate or if a victim opts out of the CATCH Program after being contacted with information of a potential “match.”

In APY 20-21, USNA established a dedicated, private space and a standalone computer for midshipmen to submit information to the CATCH Program immediately after making an eligible sexual assault report to the SARC. The Department considered this a best practice and directed USMA and USAFA to do the same.

This year, USMA’s SHARP Resource Center acquired a dedicated laptop for CATCH submissions, and USAFA established three private spaces for cadets to access CATCH. In accordance with the expanded eligibility authorized in the November 10 DSD Memorandum, USNA worked toward expanding the program to include eligible Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault.

This APY, 70 CATCH entries originated from the Academies, up from the 43 entries made to the program in APY 20-21.

DoD Assessment

The Department found USMA and USNA was compliant with facilitating greater use of the CATCH program. However, although USAFA established dedicated, private spaces for cadets to enter CATCH submissions, the Department determined USAFA was partially compliant with the program as it has yet to expand CATCH. The MSAs are to expand the eligibility of the CATCH program to include Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault as outlined in the November 10, 2021 DSD Memorandum. Survey data suggest that many cadets and midshipmen remain unaware of what the CATCH program is.

Action Item 5: Track Sexual Assault Cases Citing the “Safe to Report” Policy

The “Safe to Report” policy allows victims making reports of sexual assault to not be punished for minor instances of collateral misconduct associated with their alleged incident (e.g., being “off limits” or intoxicated at the time of the incident.) With that in mind, the MSAs tracked cases of cadets and midshipmen who report under the Department’s “Safe to Report” policy as outlined in section 539A of the FY21 NDAA.

While USAFA is collecting such data, USMA and USNA updated their “Safe to Report” policies and intake documentation to capture these data points.

DoD Assessment

The Department found the MSAs were compliant with tracking sexual assault cases citing the “Safe to Report” policy.

Additional APY 21-22 Progress

In the active duty force, Service member victims who file an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault may request a transfer to a new duty location or installation to promote recovery and healing. Section 555 of the FY20 NDAA required the Secretaries of the Military Departments to develop regulations that inform cadets and midshipmen who are victims of sexual assault that they may request a transfer to another Academy or to enroll in a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) program affiliated with another institution of higher education.

In APY 21-22, the MSAs participated in the Department's working group to create policy to implement the FY20 NDAA provisions. In addition, the MSAs implemented processes to transfer cadets and midshipmen. In FY21-22, the MSAs transferred 1 cadet to a different Academy and completed two semester exchanges. There were no requested transfers to a ROTC program.

Relevant Reporting Data

The MSAs encourage greater reporting to provide cadets and midshipmen with restorative care and to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. This APY, the MSAs received 206 total reports of sexual assault allegations involving cadets, midshipmen, and prep students as either victims and/or alleged perpetrators – an increase of 45 reports from the previous APY. Of these reports, 61 were from USMA, 70 were from USNA, and 75 were from USAFA.

Not every report of an alleged incident that occurred during a cadet's or midshipman's time at an Academy. Department policy allows cadets and midshipmen to report sexual assault allegations and receive assistance for alleged incidents occurring prior to entry into military service. In addition, DoD also captures reports of alleged sexual assault incidents from non-cadets/midshipmen victims that allege a sexual assault allegation by an academy student.

The Department analyzes the reports received to better understand and focus on those cases that reflect the MSAs' current conditions. Of the 206 total reports received by the Department, 170 reports were made by/or against "actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen" for alleged incidents that occurred during military service (see Table 1). The "actively enrolled cadets or midshipmen" category includes reports from:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an alleged incident that occurred during their military service;
- Active duty Service members reporting an alleged incident that occurred within four years of the date the alleged incident was reported, either at the MSA or while they were a cadet or midshipman; and
- Civilians reporting an alleged incident against an enrolled cadet or midshipman.

The remaining 36 reports come from:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an alleged incident that occurred prior to military service;
- Active duty Service members or current civilians who did not report an academy-based sexual assault allegation(s) until they were no longer enrolled at the MSA, making a report for an alleged incident that occurred more than four years from the date of the report; and

- Prep school students.

Table 1 provides the breakdown of the 206 total reports into these two overarching categories.

Table 1. Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 21-22

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	92	114	206
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	80	90	170
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an alleged incident that occurred during military service	68	87	155
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an alleged incident that occurred within the last four years	5	3	8
– Civilian victims	7	0	7
• All other reports	12	24	36
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an alleged incident that occurred prior to military service	3	13	16
– Active duty Service members reporting an alleged incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	11	11
– Prep school students	9	0	9

For more information on reporting data, please see Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.

Table 1 breaks down by MSA the number of sexual assault reports by and/or against academy students actively enrolled at the time of the report and incident. Compared to APY 20-21, the total number of sexual assault reports involving actively enrolled cadets or midshipmen made in APY 21-22 increased by 31 reports, driven by the increase in reporting at USNA.

At USMA, 50 reports of sexual assault were made by and/or against actively enrolled cadets for an alleged incident that occurred during military service. No increase or decrease occurred in reports from the previous APY. Of these total reports, 21 were Unrestricted, and 29 remained Restricted at the close of the APY. In regards to sexual harassment at USMA, the Academy received 20 sexual harassment complaints.

At USNA, 63 reports of sexual assault were made by and/or against actively enrolled midshipmen for an alleged incident occurring during military service, representing an increase of 29 reports since the previous APY. Of these total reports, 29 were Unrestricted, and 34 remained Restricted at the close of the APY. In regards to sexual harassment, midshipmen made nine complaints of sexual harassment this APY.

At USAFA, 57 reports of sexual assault were made by and/or against actively enrolled cadets for an alleged incident occurring during military service, an increase of 2 reports since the previous APY. Of these total reports, 30 were Unrestricted and 27 remained Restricted at the close of the APY. In regards to sexual harassment, USAFA received 11 complaints of sexual harassment during APY 21-22.

APY 21-22 Sexual Assault Reports Made to the Family Advocacy Program

During FY19, the DoD Inspector General (IG) evaluated how USAFA handles sexual assault reports involving cadets.⁹ One of DoD IG's key findings indicated that, under existing Department of the Air Force policy, cadets are allowed to report instances of sexual assault to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) that involve cadets in dating relationships.¹⁰ DoD IG found that 11 cadet reports of sexual assault were made to FAP in FY19.

In December 2021, FAP's DoDI was updated to expand their ability to address sexual assault reports from Service members in dating relationships. In APY 21-22, 3 reports of sexual assault at USAFA were initially made to FAP. No reports were initially made to FAP at USMA or USNA. The 3 reports at USAFA that were initially made to FAP are not included in the above counts of the total number of reports made this APY.

Relevant Survey Findings

2022 SAGR Results: Cadet and Midshipman Reasons for not Reporting

Reasons for not reporting sexual assault allegations remained similar for academy men and women. Across the MSAs, the top survey-indicated responses on why cadets and midshipmen did not report their alleged incident of USC included: thinking it was not serious enough to report, and taking care of the problem by either avoiding the individual or forgetting about it and moving on.

At USMA, compared to 2018, more women and men did not report because they: did not want more people to know; did not want people talking or gossiping about them; felt uncomfortable making a report and felt shame or embarrassment; and thought it would take too much time and effort. By contrast, compared to 2018, less USMA women and men did not report their experience because they confronted their alleged offender.

At USNA, top survey-indicated responses on why female midshipmen did not report their alleged incident of USC included: thinking it was not serious enough to report; avoiding the individual; feeling uncomfortable making a report; and not wanting people talking and/or gossiping about them. Among male midshipmen, top-survey indicated responses included:

⁹ U.S. Department of Defense Inspector General (September 30, 2019) "Evaluation of the DOD's Handling of Incidents of Sexual Assault Against (or Involving) Cadets at the United States Air Force Academy" (Report No. DODIG-2019-125). Retrieved from <https://media.defense.gov/2019/Oct/02/2002189371/-1/-1/1/DODIG-2019-125.PDF>

¹⁰ FAP is the congressionally mandated program within DoD responsible for supplying clinical assessment, support, and treatment services in response to domestic abuse incidents. Sexual assault occurring within the context of a marriage or intimate partner relationship (sexual abuse) is a subset of domestic abuse.

thinking the alleged incident was not serious enough to report; confronting and/or avoiding the individual; not wanting more people to know and/or talking/gossiping about them; and feeling shame and/or embarrassment.

Compared to 2018, more USAFA women did not report their experience because it would take too much time and/or effort. Similarly, compared to 2018, more USAFA men did not report because they took care of the problem by avoiding the person who assaulted them; did not want people talking or gossiping about them; and felt shame and/or embarrassment.

2022 SAGR Results: Trust in Military System Varies among Academy Men and Women

The 2022 SAGR revealed that cadets and midshipmen have varying levels of trust in the military system to protect their privacy, ensure their safety following an incident of alleged USC, and treat them with dignity and respect. At USMA and USNA, men and women overwhelmingly identified that trust in the military system declined from 2018 to 2022.

By contrast, this year's survey revealed that perceptions of trust varied among USAFA cadets. For example, 35 percent of USAFA women and 54 percent of USAFA men indicated that trust in the military system to protect their privacy increased from 30 percent and 50 percent in 2018. Similarly, 49 percent of USAFA women and 67 percent of men indicated that trust in the military system to treat them with dignity and respect increased from 37 percent and 63 percent in 2018. Additionally, 60 percent of USAFA men indicated that trust in the military system to ensure their safety following an incident of USC (a decrease from 63 percent in 2018).

Decreased or unfavorable perceptions of trust often impact military service as a retention issue. Recognizing this, the Department is currently working to implement changes to military justice and response systems in order to restore Service members' trust.

APY 22-23 Action Items

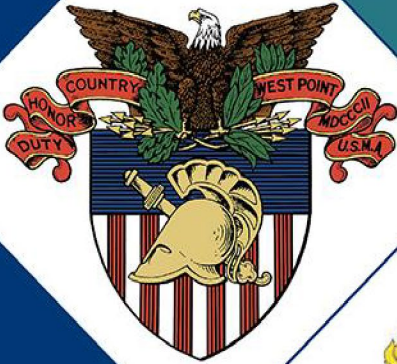
The Military Departments and MSAs must complete the following actions to further support healing and recovery for cadets and midshipmen who experience a sexual assault:

- **Incorporate latest SAPR policies to align SAPR-related prevention and training efforts, encourage reporting, and enhance the capabilities of the response workforce:** The Academies will revise their policies and certify in writing that they are operating in compliance with policies and will incorporate any subsequent policy updates from their respective Military Departments into their academy policies.
- **Communicate the importance of military justice reforms:** In collaboration with their JAG of their respective Military Departments, the Academies will inform cadets/midshipmen about the military justice changes that will take effect in December 2023, including the role and responsibilities of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, the revised role of superintendents in military justice, and impacts of reports on academy disciplinary processes.
- **Implement a "Return to Health" policy.** This policy will assist cadet survivors of sexual assault in better balancing their academic goals with their needs after an incident of sexual assault. USNA and USAFA will issue such policy, which is modeled on the policy issued by USMA.

Way Forward

The Department continues to approach sexual assault holistically by focusing on prevention and leaders at all levels, addressing problematic culture, and promoting reporting options, including confidential venues. This report is an assessment of academy programs and policies and highlights areas for continued action.





Appendix A: United States Military Academy





**HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996-5000**

MASP

NOV 16 2022

MEMORANDUM FOR Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DoD SAPRO), 4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 07G21, Alexandria, VA 22311-8000

SUBJECT: The United States Military Academy (USMA) Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence, Academic Program Year (APY) 2021-2022

1. I approve submission of the USMA Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence, APY 2021-2022, for your review and consideration.

[REDACTED]

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. W. Gilland", written in a cursive style.

STEVEN W. GILLAND
Lieutenant General, US Army
Superintendent



United States Military Academy

Academic Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call

Executive Summary

During Academic Program Year (APY) 2021-2022, the United States Military Academy (USMA) continued its robust efforts to provide world-class Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) services to victim/survivors of sexual harassment and assault. USMA has significant victim advocacy, medical, legal, and leadership response systems including dedicated and engaged leadership at all echelons, 24/7 forensic medical examination capability, full time Special Victim Prosecutor (SVP), full time Special Victim Counsel (SVC), Criminal Investigation Command (CID) special agents with specialized training and experience, Cadet counseling services, significant behavioral health resources, chaplains, and Military Family Life Consultants (MFLC).

In APY 2020-2021, USMA began an intentional effort to expand and improve prevention programs which focused on development of a comprehensive SHARP prevention plan greatly enhancing prevention efforts in sexual harassment and assault. In APY 2021-2022, USMA significantly expanded, institutionalized, and implemented comprehensive prevention strategies, policies, programs, and procedures. These efforts include the development of a comprehensive prevention policy addressing all harmful behaviors addressed in Department of Defense Directive (DODI) 6400.09, development of a specialized Prevention Skills (PS-101) course, development of a peer-to-peer prevention Cadet program, and continued coordination and partnerships with national, DoD, and Army prevention experts. USMA is dedicated to continuing its work on improving policy compliance, prevention, and response efforts, and to the cultivation of a true culture of dignity and respect for all members of the West Point community.

Introduction

The United States Military Academy (USMA) has made considerable progress, including making significant policy and program improvements during Academic Program Year (APY) 2021-2022. Strategic level summaries of challenges confronted, and progress made are organized within four categories:

- Efforts to Reduce and Prevent Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Other Harmful Behaviors
- Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting
- Victim Care and Advocacy
- Program Oversight

Efforts to Reduce and Prevent Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Other Harmful Behaviors

1.1 Describe the successes and challenges related to efforts to reduce and prevent sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behaviors during APY 21-22.

During APY 21-22, the United States Military Academy (USMA) took massive strides to unify and institutionalize primary prevention efforts to identify and reduce the shared risk factors across all harmful and unwanted behaviors while increasing shared protective factors across the installation. These strides can be seen in the following successes:

- **West Point Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy** – In APY 21-22, USMA developed and enacted an overarching policy to establish and integrate policies and responsibilities to mitigate self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts at West Point and the United States Military Academy (USMA), West Point. This policy aligns with Department of Defense Instruction 6400.09 DoD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm, dated 11 September 2020.
- **Prevention Cadet Program** – In APY 21-22, USMA re-examined its Character Cadet program and moved forward with an initiative to combine the Trust, Respect, and Peer-Support programs into one unified Prevention Cadet program in which Cadets are encouraged to ACT to prevent harm. A – Address sexual assault and sexual harassment, C – Create healthy climates, and T – Tackle holistic health. Building on data and knowledge received by the 2021 Office of People Analytics (OPA) peer influencer study, this re-design of the USMA peer-to-peer support program significantly enhances USMA efforts to engage peer leaders in taking responsibility and action to address risk and protective factors in their units and organizations. This new ACT program also provides training and experience for Cadets to take these experiences and skills to the Army and DoD as future leaders in prevention.
- **Bystander Intervention Training** – Over the course of APY 20-21, USMA SHARP professionals worked with the West Point Theater Arts Guild and Dialectic Society (TAGD) to develop Cadet-specific, situational role-play scenarios that would allow Cadets to practice intervening as a bystander. On 07 April 2022, the Corps of Cadets

was divided into mixed gender and class groups by company of ~20 CDTs. Each small group was led by both a Cadet facilitator running the bystander intervention role-play scenario activity and a trained staff/faculty mentor to ensure completion of the exercise and to make sure that the discussions stayed on track. Following the role-play scenario activity, the staff/faculty mentor guided a processing discussion with the Cadets. Overwhelmingly, the Corps reported that this was one of the best trainings they had participated in. The role-play scenarios allowed Cadets to practice and build critical skills intervening in instances of sexual harassment, bullying, racism, and potential self-harm.

- **Sexual Assault/Sexual Harassment (SA/SH) Attitudes and Opinions Survey** – Recognizing that the attitudes and opinions of individuals within a community influences the culture of that community, USMA SHARP professionals planned and have begun the implementation of a five-year assessment of the attitudes and opinions of the Corps of Cadets that influence their readiness to prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment. To generate the baseline, the SA/SH Attitudes and Opinions survey was distributed to 4,254 Cadets at the start of the bystander intervention training. 3,526 chose to complete the survey. Results are being analyzed to generate a baseline for the Corps at that time. The Class of 2026 was offered the opportunity to complete the SA/SH Attitudes and Opinions survey in August 2022 to generate a baseline for that class. The survey was distributed to 1,197 Cadets. 744 Cadets completed the survey. In March 2023 when the next Bystander Intervention Training is scheduled to be completed, the entire Corps will be offered the opportunity to complete the SA/SH Attitudes and Opinions survey. The results will be compared to the baseline to support USMA SHARP staff in analyzing the efficacy of the prevention program overall. This cycle is planned to be repeated through April 2026 to look at the progression of at least one complete class.

USMA was not without challenges in APY 21-22:

- **Impact of COVID19** – Though there had been minimal disruption to prevention efforts in APY 20-21 due to the ongoing COVID19 pandemic, because of loosened restrictions there was a greater impact on large-scale events with the Corps in APY 21-22. The USMA had restrictions placed that did not allow for large-scale gatherings in APY21-22. These restrictions meant that the USMA SHARP Program had to cancel its large-scale, Corps-wide events including: 1) the January 2022 Deep Dive, 2) the Sexual Assault Awareness/Prevention Month Townhall, and 3) the SHARP Inaugural Symposium – Respect is a Verb. These cancelled events hindered the USMA’s ability to set some wide-scale cultural expectations in the realm of preventing sexual assault and harassment throughout the Corps. Given these events were a part of the Comprehensive SHARP Prevention Plan approved in APY 20-21, this delayed our program implementation and evaluation efforts as well.
- **Anticipatory Staffing Changes** – At the start of APY 22-23, the West Point Garrison SARC retired, the USCC SARC retired, the USMA VA transitioned out, and the KACH SARC had a permanent change in station. To prepare for these departures and the inevitable and anticipated underlap, the USMA SHARP Program Manager, the USMA SHARP Alternate Program Manager/prevention specialist, and the USMA SHARP Prevention Specialist all had to divert some attention away from prevention efforts and towards response efforts. The USMA SHARP Alternate Program Manager/prevention specialist assumed the role of Acting SARC and worked with the USCC SARC and USMA VA prior to their departure to ensure no loss of services or support to those USMA serves.

1.2. Actions to Address: Identify and empower prevention decision-makers.

Following the publication of the “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies” on 15 February 2022, USMA took the following actions to appoint an individual with sufficient experience to perform the duties of the full-time Violence Prevention Integrator:

After careful consideration of the professionals at USMA with sufficient experience and grade to perform the duties of the interim full-time Violence Prevention Integrator until the full Position Description (PD) has been created and finances allocated to hire the official Violence Prevention Integrator, The USMA SHARP Program Manager/Lead SARC was identified and appointed as the interim Violence Prevention Integrator. This SHARP professional has over four decades of experience within the realm of victim advocacy and behavioral analysis with a focus on preventing violence before it occurs. The appointment was signed on 22 February 2022. The USMA Prevention PM has the responsibility to oversee the primary prevention program by providing assessments of prevention activities to determine redundancies, gaps, efficiencies, and consistent prevention messaging across disciplines. The Prevention PM has the authority to direct coordination and recommend resource decisions to the Superintendent across programs addressing sexual assault, sexual harassment, suicide prevention, and other harmful behaviors. Primary functions are to manage a holistic approach for primary prevention of self-directed harm and prohibited and abusive acts within the West Point community and ensure compliance with DoD and Army Policies. This individual serves as the principle advisor to the senior mission commander for all matters relating to the implementation of the USMA primary prevention program.

To staff and empower the interim Violence Prevention Program Integrator to integrate activities and make programming recommendations West Point OPOD 2022-044 (West Point Primary Prevention Program) was published 17 May 2022 and distributed.

To assess prevention activities to determine redundancies, gaps, efficiencies, and consistent prevention messaging across disciplines USMA SHARP program professionals, working in conjunction with the Interim Violence Prevention Program Integrator, distributed the Prevention Assessment Inventory to key stakeholders throughout West Point. Published in both the weekly TASKORD and the West Point OPOD 2022-044 (West Point Primary Prevention Program), it was directed that “Any individuals and program entities whose efforts support or are directly involved in preventing any of the harmful behaviors should complete the Prevention Assessment Inventory.” 262 responses were collected, the results are being analyzed to assess prevention activities to determine redundancies, gaps, efficiencies, and consistent prevention messaging across disciplines.

Senior Leadership including the Superintendent, Commandant, Dean, Garrison Commander, and Keller Army Community Hospital Commander have all been supportive of the effort to integrate primary prevention and to prioritize it across the installation. Time is one of the most valuable resources at USMA. Cadet time is no exception due to numerous competing priorities including academics, military skills, and athletics. USMA leadership and prevention professionals recognize these challenges and work closely to ensure sufficient time for prevention activities. USMA anticipates this process will be enhanced in APY 2022-2023 as the Primary Prevention Council (PPC) reviews and analyzes current and future primary prevention activities with the goal of identifying activities that address multiple risk and protective factors impacting two or more harmful behaviors and combining or reducing prevention activities that are ineffective or duplicitous.

1.3. Actions to Address: Revise academy policy to incorporate prevention elements.

On 11 April 2022, West Point Policy Memorandum #MR-22-03: West Point Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy was approved by the West Point Senior Commander/USMA Superintendent. The purpose of this policy is as follows:

- Establishes and integrates policies and responsibilities to mitigate self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts at West Point and the United States Military Academy, West Point.
- Leverages existing capabilities, where possible, to establish a West Point enterprise-wide primary prevention system that facilitates data-informed actions which integrate primary prevention activities and prevent self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts.
- Focuses prevention efforts on research-based/informed programs, policies, and practices.
- Identifies the West Point Primary Prevention Council (PPC) as the governance body to oversee this policy and assess the prevention system and data-informed actions. The West Point PPC Charter further details the functions of this body.
- Adapts and applies the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) framework for comprehensive violence prevention to comply with Government Accountability Office-18-33 Recommendation 1 to include specific risk and protective factors, risk domains, and tertiary strategies for harassment prevention. Within this framework, dedicated prevention specialist(s) may add other evidence-informed prevention theories and methodologies (e.g. Deterrence Theory, Theory of Planned Behavior, and crime prevention) to inform USMA's Comprehensive Primary Prevention Plan.
- Directs the implementation and evaluation of West Point's Comprehensive Prevention Plan through the PPC.

As codified in the USMA SHARP SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) 4-4.e. "All West Point Prevention Specialists are required to complete [the DoD SPARX Prevention] course to attain the DoD Prevention Workforce Tier 2 Credential as a minimum requirement offered through the National Center for Sexual Violence Prevention (NCSVP) at Georgia State University."

To ensure prevention decision-makers and leaders have the training and tools needed to support prevention efforts, the West Point Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy 5.c. requires that prevention personnel (Military members or DoD civilian personnel whose official duties involve prevention of self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts and who attain and sustain prevention-specific knowledge and skills (e.g., chaplains, suicide prevention program managers, command climate specialists, prevention integrator/program managers, and prevention specialists) at the command or installation level will: Identify, adapt, implement, and evaluate research-based prevention programs, policies, and practices effectively and in collaboration, as appropriate, with individual(s) or entities responsible for prevention programming and other relevant oversight entities in accordance with federal laws and applicable regulations.; and Consult and collaborate with leaders and prevention stakeholders within the military and civilian community to optimize the access and usage of resources, in accordance with applicable laws and DoD policy and regulations. Additionally, 5.e. requires that "collaboration among military leaders, prevention personnel, and community stakeholders will facilitate the sharing of information and the linking of research-based prevention policies,

programs, and practices to the extent authorized by applicable laws and DoD policy and regulations.” USMA has, and will, continue to collaborate with national and military prevention experts to inform and hone USMA’s primary prevention efforts, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC’s) Violence Prevention Technical Assistance Center (VPTAC).

1.4. Actions to Address: Evaluate individual prevention activities within the overall comprehensive prevention approach.

The United States Military Academy (USMA) developed and began implementation on its Sexual Harassment/Assault Response/Prevention (SHARP) Comprehensive Prevention Plan in May 2021 including the plan for both **implementation** and **evaluation**. Recognizing that prevention of sexual violence is part of a broader umbrella of preventing numerous harmful behaviors, the USMA SHARP professionals broadened the aperture of prevention efforts in APY 21-22 to focus on the reduction of shared risk factors and the maintenance/growth of shared protective factors across the DoD’s five primary harmful behaviors (sexual assault, sexual harassment, bullying, hazing, and self-harm).

To evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of our prevention policies, programs, and practices, USMA has planned a mixed methods evaluation combining information from both quantitative and qualitative data. Several data sources will be used in USMA’s evaluation including (1) extant data such as attendance logs, (2) facilitator forms completed by facilitators of specific courses, (3) After-Action Reviews (AAR) completed after participating in specific briefings/trainings, (4) pre and post course surveys completed by Cadets after participating in targeted and/or longer briefings/trainings, (5) data from interviews and focus groups with Cadets, both USMA Peer Prevention Cadets (ACT Cadets) and non-ACT Cadets, and (6) Cadet Defense Equal Opportunity Command Climate Survey (DEOCS), EverFi, SA/SH Attitudes and Opinions, West Point Leader Development System (WPLDS), Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR), and Innovations in Sexual Assault Prevention Pilot Program (ISAPPP) survey data in conjunction with NORC at the University of Chicago as a comparison for the United States Naval Academy’s SHAPE program.

The broad evaluation questions guiding this evaluation plan include:

1. To what extent are the prevention & awareness activities being implemented as intended?
2. When these activities are being implemented as intended, to what extent are these prevention and awareness activities associated with changes in the short and intermediate outcomes?
3. What moderates the relationship between these prevention and awareness activities and short or intermediate outcomes?

In the following sections, we address how implementation of prevention activities will be assessed, as well as the relationship between prevention activities and short and intermediate outcomes, planned data sources for outcome evaluation, utilization of a comparison group, planned data analyses, and how findings will be used.

Assessing Implementation of Prevention Activities

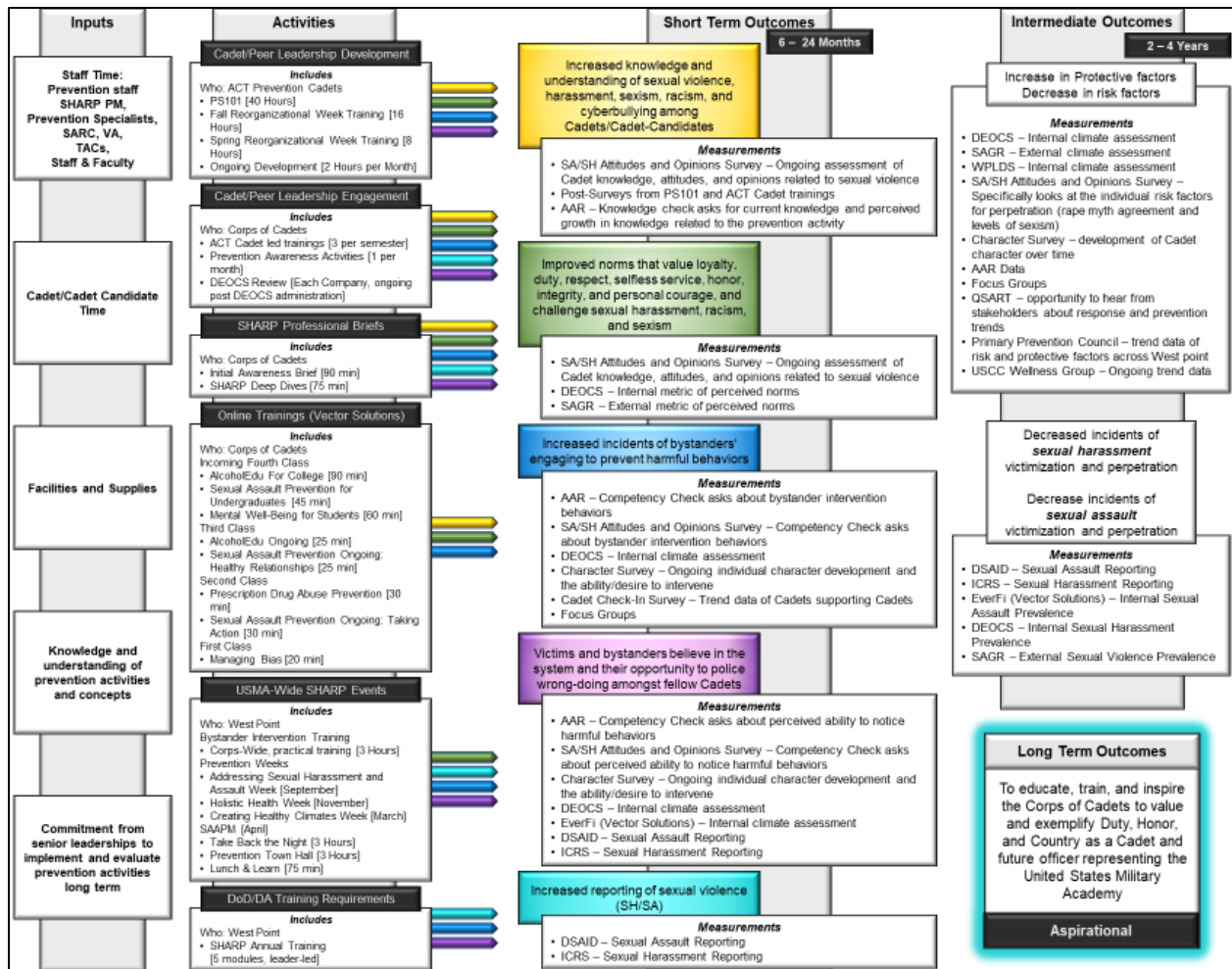
Implementation of different prevention and awareness strategies will be assessed through a variety of approaches including:

1. Extant data such as attendance logs for events/courses to determine participation and engagement with the prevention activities.
2. AARs completed by participants of briefings which include approximately 5 implementation related questions related to participant perceived value, engagement, and dosage.
3. Post course surveys completed after Prevention Skills 101 (PS101), ACT Cadet Training, and EverFi by participants that includes questions related to engagement and appropriateness of course content difficulty. Note- the surveys vary from one course to the next.
4. Interviews and focus group data collected from Cadets to understand what worked well and could be improved, what participants found to be most valuable, and perceived value of the activity given other prevention and awareness activities.

This information will be used to understand if (a) individuals who are supposed to receive a specific prevention and awareness activity actually receive it, (b) if the prevention and awareness activities are being delivered as intended, and (c) how responsive/engaged individuals are in those activities. This is critical to determine before moving on to exploring evaluation questions focused on understanding the impacts of prevention and awareness activities.

Assessing Relationship of Prevention Activities to Short and Intermediate Outcomes

Simultaneously while trying to understand the quality of implementation of prevention activities, we will also assess the targeted short and intermediate outcomes (described in our logic model, see *below*) of different prevention and awareness strategies through a variety of approaches. Long-term outcomes will not be assessed given that these outcomes are more visionary versus concrete and operationalized.



Revised USMA SHARP Logic Model

Short-term Outcome Measures

Short-term outcome measures are included in the following data sources: (a) SHARP After Action Review Survey, (b) Training Surveys (PS101, ACT Training), (c) Character Survey, (d), DEOCS survey, (e) DSAID data, (f) EverFi [Vector Solutions] Course surveys, (g) Focus Groups, (h) ICRS data, (i) SA/SH Attitudes and Opinions survey, and (j) SAGR survey.

- SHARP After-Action Review Survey – Explores engagement with the training/briefing/activity (“the event”), self-identified knowledge gained through the event, self-identified ability to prevent the harmful behavior(s) the event focused on, self-identified future actions, and sustains/changes recommended if the event were to be repeated.
- Prevention Training Survey (PS101, ACT Training) – Includes perception of knowledge, comfort leading conversations related to a variety of topics (e.g., Army Values, Healthy Relationships, Consent, Media Literacy, Behavioral Health, Bystander Intervention, and the Prevention of Harmful Behaviors), assessment of knowledge, alignment to Army Values, perception of attitude and attitude correctness, bias, emotional intelligence, and

the value of the course/training. This survey will be administered both before and after Prevention Skills 101 and other trainings for the ACT Cadets.

- Character Survey – The character survey is an inventory administered to the entire Corps of cadets in the first and last couple weeks of the academic year, in order to understand trends in character-related thoughts, feelings, and behaviors within and across time. Administration of the survey is developed and managed by the Simon Center for the Professional Military Ethic.
- DEOCS survey – The Cadet Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) gathers information from Cadets to assess risk and protective factors (e.g., equal opportunity positive behaviors), and overall climate (e.g., work group cohesion, work group effectiveness, leadership cohesion, job satisfaction, trust in the organization, and organizational commitment) using valid and reliable scales (Office of People Analytics, 2020). This survey is administered biannually, and results are broken out by various subgroups including minority/majority, male/female, listed/unlisted, senior/junior officer, military/civilian, non-federal employee/federal employee.
- DSAID data – The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) has the official records of reports (both restricted and unrestricted) of sexual assault.
- EverFi [Vector Solutions] Course surveys – The EverFi survey which assesses some of the same risk and protective factors as the SAGR survey.
- Focus Groups – Formal and informal focus groups with Cadets, Staff, and Faculty will be conducted to collect qualitative data to assess the effectiveness of USMA’s prevention efforts.
- ICRS data – The Integrated Case Reporting System (ICRS) has the official records of reports (both formal and informal) of sexual harassment.
- SA/SH Attitudes and Opinions survey – The Sexual Assault/Sexual Harassment (SA/SH) Attitudes and Opinions survey includes valid and reliable scales of knowledge and attitudes related to sexual violence (e.g., rape myth acceptance, ambivalent sexism, and hostile sexism). A baseline survey will be administered to all incoming Fourth Class Cadets and then this survey will be administered at least once a year to the entire Corps for at least five consecutive years (without changes being made to the measure) in order to understand change over time.
- SAGR survey – The bi-annual Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR) survey which measures the “estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination” (Davis et.al, 2019, p. iii).

Intermediate Outcome Measures

The intermediate outcomes of sexual assault and harassment will be assessed through various reports and surveys providing detailed information about these constructs.

Analysis Plan

USMA, with potential support from the Violence Prevention Technical Assistance Center (VPTAC), will analyze the various quantitative and qualitative data sources. Qualitative focus group data will be analyzed to understand what is working well and what needs to be revised in terms of course content and approach as well as to provide context and inform survey data.

Quantitative implementation and survey data will be analyzed depending on data type (e.g., considering factors such as who completed the survey, response options, and types of constructs included) and how the data will be used. Most of these data sources will be collected

and reported on by others outside of USMA (e.g., EverFi survey results are analyzed, reported on, and shared back by EverFi and ISAPP Core Measures survey results will be analyzed, reported on, and shared back by NORC).

Before analyzing and reporting any findings from surveys, USMA/VPTAC (where appropriate) will conduct data diagnostics that check for outlier data points and skewed distributions in both the implementation and survey data by running frequency tables, investigating ranges of responses, and examining means and standard deviations. This analysis is important to determine whether any problems occurred when importing or merging data files. It also highlights any problems with missing data and the extent to which USMA can generalize survey findings to a subsample of USMA or USMA as a whole. (Some of the surveys like the “Training Surveys” described above are only being administered to a small group of people but other surveys are intended to be completed by all USMA members.) When appropriate, composite scales will be developed through which multiple survey questions will be combined to obtain a stronger estimate of an underlying concept (e.g., five items related to rape myths will be used to form a “acceptance rape myths” construct).

USMA/VPTAC (where appropriate) will then analyze the survey data descriptively to present average responses to related questions (e.g., means, frequencies) and constructs and indices of variation. VPTAC could also descriptively analyze or present results from some surveys by several factors, such as minority/majority, male/female, listed/unlisted, senior/junior officer, military/civilian, non-federal employee/federal employee. The amount of support that VPTAC can provide will guide the types of analyses that will be completed. Moreover, the research questions will guide the analysis performed. Moderation analyses, as well as, regression or ANOVA models will be considered, as appropriate.

Key to the analysis plan is a triangulation of various data sources to help paint a picture of how well USMA sexual assault prevention and awareness activities are being implemented, where there are gaps or areas for growth, where activities are leading to change, and what outcomes are not being impacted or are declining. USMA/VPTAC will work to triangulate data by having conversations with key stakeholders about the results of several data sources and sharing different types of reports that highlight key findings of different sources to help key stakeholders see themes or patterns that emerge.

USMA/VPTAC will submit the appropriate paperwork to AIR’s Institutional Review Board, along with USMA HRPP, and receive approval prior to any recruitment or data collection efforts to ensure the protection of human subjects and the confidentiality of participants in various data collection efforts.

Prevention Activities to be Evaluated

Included in the above evaluation plan, the following Prevention Activities will specifically be evaluated to meet USD (P&R) memorandum requirement:

1. SHARP Deep Dives

SHARP Deep Dives examine a relevant cultural topic and focus less on the individual’s role in their own lives and more on how Cadets can impact the overall culture and climate of USMA. The SHARP Deep Dives are presented by USMA SHARP professionals in large groups (1 over 1000+) and are intended to set a cultural tone throughout the Corps that is then reinforced by company- (and smaller) level discussions, activities, and engagement. At

the end of each SHARP Deep Dive, the Corps is given the opportunity to complete the SHARP After-Action Review Survey (SHARP AAR). The results of the SHARP AAR survey are reviewed and analyzed by SHARP personnel, potentially with the support of VPTAC.

2. Bystander Intervention Training

The annual Bystander Intervention Training is led by trained Cadets in conjunction with the Theatre Arts Guild (TAGD). Each company (~120 Cadets) is broken down into mixed gender and class groups of ~20 CDTs. Each small group has both a Cadet facilitator running a Cadet-created, bystander intervention role-play scenario activity and a trained staff/faculty mentor to ensure completion of the exercise and to make sure that the discussions stay on track. Following the role-play scenario activity, the staff/faculty mentor guides a processing discussion with the Cadets. At the completion of the training, the Corps is given the opportunity to complete the SHARP After-Action Review Survey (SHARP AAR). The results of the SHARP AAR survey are reviewed and analyzed by SHARP personnel, potentially with the support of VPTAC.

As a result of support/discussions with VPTAC following the data analysis, USMA SHARP has revised the AAR survey to enhance the received data and improve the actionability of the responses.

Additionally, at the start of the Bystander Intervention Training Cadets are given the opportunity to complete the “SA/SH Attitudes and Opinions” survey described above. In April 2022, the survey was distributed to 4,254 Cadets. 3,526 chose to complete the survey. Results are being analyzed to generate a baseline of what’s so for the Corps at that time. The Class of 2026 were offered the opportunity to complete the SA/SH Attitudes and Opinions survey in August to generate a baseline for that class. The survey was distributed to 1,197 Cadets. 744 Cadets completed the survey. In March 2023 when the next Bystander Intervention Training is scheduled to be completed, the Corps will be offered the opportunity to complete the SA/SH Attitudes and Opinions survey. The results will be compared to the baseline to support USMA SHARP staff in analyzing the efficacy of our prevention program overall.

3. Prevention Skills 101 (PS101)

PS101 is a 40-hour intensive course designed to prepare Prevention Cadets for their role in educating their peers in prevention skills and acting as conduits to support professionals. Leaders of character choose the harder “right” over the easier “wrong”, treat everyone with dignity and respect, and are expected to both intervene when they see incidences of harmful behaviors and set the standard/climate that develops a culture that is not permissive of harmful behaviors. Before one can support others, individuals must look inward to assess their own values and beliefs. As an Army professional, one must ground themselves within the Army Values; having their actions be a demonstration of the Army Values of Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage in action. PS101 is designed to: (1) Set the conditions for Cadets to explore their own values, beliefs, and attitudes that relate to their relational character – the application of Army Values for the development, sustainment, and promotion of healthy relationships and holistic health. (2) Educate the Cadets in the mechanics of prevention strategies. (3) Provide background knowledge specific to preventing the breadth of harmful behaviors the Army/Department of Defense is committed to preventing including Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Bullying, Hazing, and Self-harm across the Social Ecology. (4) Prepare the Cadets to develop and

lead trainings/discussions on these sensitive topics for both education and support purposes. Cadets who participate in PS101 are asked to complete the “Training Survey” described above both prior to the start of the course and at the end of the course. The pre and post surveys are linked to individuals to allow for comparison which in turn supports the evaluation and effectiveness of PS101. PS101 courses have been and are scheduled to occur throughout the summer.

Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting

2.1. Policy on sexual harassment and sexual violence.

The following policies were either developed or updated to reflect additional Congressional, DoD, and DA requirements as well as additional emphasis by West Point senior leadership.

- **West Point Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy** – An overarching policy to establish and integrate policies and responsibilities to mitigate self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts at West Point and the United States Military Academy (USMA), West Point. This policy aligns with Department of Defense Instruction 6400.09 DoD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm, dated 11 September 2020.
- **Updated Safe to Report Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Policy** – Renamed the former Collateral Misconduct Policy and updated to include protections for those reporting incidences of sexual harassment as well as witnesses of both sexual assault and sexual harassment who may have engaged in minor misconduct to remove the victim’s fear of punishment as a barrier to reporting.
- **Updated Command Policy Letter** – Updated to include requirements in the April 2021 Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, Volumes 1 & 2, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response; the November 2021 Department of Defense Instruction 5505.18, Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense; and 10 U.S.C. § 7461. Signed 26 April 2022.
- **West Point Prohibited Relationships During Entry-Level Training Policy** – Written to align with the April 2017 Department of Defense Instruction 1304.33, Protecting Against Inappropriate Relations During Recruiting and Entry Level Training, this policy defines prohibited relationships between Cadets/Cadet Candidates and permanent party personnel stationed at West Point

2.2. Actions to Address: Facilitate greater access to the CATCH A Serial Offender (CATCH) program.

Information about and to promote the CATCH A Serial Offender (CATCH) program was included in the SHARP Resource Guide, which was electronically distributed to all Cadets, including the Class of 2025 in summer 2021. Additionally, CATCH was discussed by SHARP professionals with the Corps of Cadets during their SHARP briefs. These SHARP briefs include the Cadet Basic Training deck presented to the then incoming Class of 2025 and the rest of the Corps during Cadet Summer Training. The CATCH program was also promoted as a resource during the mandatory SHARP Superintendent’s Townhall held on 26 October 2021 for the Class of 2025 and 2024 and again on 28 October for the Class of 2023 and 2022 during Trust Week.

A laptop was acquired and setup to have the CATCH entry page as the default webpage when the web-browser on it is opened. It was designed to time out after 5 minutes of inactivity,

erasing all browser data to preserve user anonymity. This laptop is housed in the SHARP Resource Center and available for Cadets to utilize for CATCH Submission entry.

2.3. Actions to Address: Track sexual assault reports associated with the “Safe to Report” policy.

Expanding upon a form created by the United States Air Force Academy to track sexual assault reports associated with the “Safe to Report” policy, USMA SHARP professionals created a USMA SHARP Intake Form to utilize alongside the DD Form 2910 to accurately track and document cases of Cadet survivors of sexual assault who report under the Department’s “Safe to Report Policy.” All USMA SARCs and VAs are required to ensure this requirement is met. This is detailed in the USMA SHARP SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) 5-11. Additional SARC/VA responsibilities a. “SARCs or VAs receiving sexual assault reports will ensure the USMA SHARP Intake form is completed.”

2.4. Update Command Climate Assessment Reporting and Action Plans.

Between 12 September 2021 to 12 October 2021, USMA surveyed the Corps of Cadets using the redesigned 5.0. Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Survey (DEOCS). The DEOCS assesses 19 protective and risk factors that can impact a unit/organization's climate and ability to achieve their mission. The assessment was done by Company and Regiment allowing company leadership (Cadets and Tactical Officers) to develop plans for corrective action pertinent to their company. 41% of the United States Corps of Cadets (USCC) completed the DEOCS. The DEOCS Executive Report was shared with all companies. 28 of 36 companies created plans of action that were shared with the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Equal Opportunity (ODIEO). The requirement for these actions was included in FRAGO 4 (25 January 2021) to USCC OPOD 2020-27 – Section 3.7.

Victim Care and Advocacy

3.1. Actions to Address: Develop localized Case Management Group (CMG) operating instructions.

USMA Conducted monthly and quarterly CMG meetings as required by DoD and DA policies and directives.

USMA requirements for monthly CMG (Sexual Assault Review Board – SARB) and quarterly CMG (Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team – QSART) are included in the USMA SHARP SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) Chapter 11: Case Management Review (CMG) – Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB) and Chapter 12: Quarterly CMG – Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team (QSART).

3.1.1. Document actions taken to ensure DD Form 2910, “Victim Reporting Preference Statement,” DD Form 2910-2, “Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases,” and DD Form 2910-3 “Return of Victim’s Personal Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE)” are signed, a copy is

provided to the victim for the record, and it is stored in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

All USMA SARCs are required to ensure these requirements are completed. This is detailed in the USMA SHARP SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) 13-1. Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) b. Case Entry.

3.2. Actions to Address: Provide Military Department leadership and CMG participant training curriculum to the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training and Education Center of Excellence within SAPRO.

USMA used the Army SHARP Academy Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB) presentation slides to train our SARB members. The training slides used for this training was provided to Department of the Army (DA) and Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) representatives electronically on 3 March 2022. The training itself was conducted at the March 2022 USMA SHARP Prevention Council meeting.

3.2.1. Document actions taken to evaluate the effectiveness of Leadership and CMG participant training

Effectiveness was assessed based on the impact this training had on individuals. This impact was assessed via feedback recorded in both the Action Items recorded in the SHARP PC Memo – 25 March 2022 – the meeting minutes – as well as through the SHARP PC Feedback Survey electronically provided to all participants.

3.3. Actions to Address: Provide extended class schedule deconfliction.

All USMA SARCs and VAs are required to ensure this requirement is met. This is detailed in the USMA SHARP SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) 5-11. Additional SARC/VA responsibilities: b. “SARCs are responsible for proper victim case management including, but not limited to, ensuring coordination with the Dean, Office of the Registrar, Department of Military Instruction (DMI), and West Point Athletics to ensure schedule deconfliction between the reported victim and reported subject, if requested by the victim. Entities within the Deans’ Office, Office of the Registrar, Department of Military Instruction (DMI), and West Point Athletics are required to support the SARC in deconflicting the schedules of these Cadets. Schedule deconfliction will be initiated as requested by the victim and will be coordinated for the remainder of the time both the reported victim and reported subject are attending USMA regardless of the outcome of the case. Additionally, class deconfliction will be conducted/continued in support of any existing Military Protective Order (MPO) and/or Civilian Protection Order (CPO). This schedule deconfliction should continue as Cadets are commissioned.”

3.4. Document actions taken to examine cadet and midshipman transfer policies.

The United States Military Academy (USMA) has been a part of the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) working group to establish policies to allow Cadets access to expedited transfers in the case of a sexual assault at the request of the victim. While the official policies are still being determined at higher levels, USMA

SHARP's procedures have been codified in the USMA SHARP SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) Chapter 9: Expedited and MSA Transfer Requests.

3.5. Document actions taken to train and equip Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and SAPR Victim Advocates to educate victims on general investigative and military justice topics.

The United States Military Academy (USMA) is fortunate to have access to personnel stationed at West Point who are specially trained around the general investigation of sexual harassment and sexual assault and the military justice involved in these cases including: Criminal Investigative Division (CID) Special Agents, a Special Victims Prosecutor, and a Special Victim's Counselor. The United States Corps of Cadets' (USCC) Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and the USMA Victim Advocate (VA) worked closely with these various entities throughout APY 21-22 to ensure they had the necessary training and knowledge to be able to educate victims on general investigative and military justice topics. The SARC and SAPR Victim Advocates had several 1:1 conversations with individuals from CID and the SJA in order to understand the general investigative and military justice process in order to be able to convey this information to victims.

Additionally, representatives from CID, the SVP, and SVC were invited to attend all SHARP trainings to impart any knowledge specific to their specialty to the Cadets. The current West Point Lead SARC is an Army retired Senior Special Agent with decades of experience within the military criminal justice system. The Lead SARC continuously mentors and trains SHARP professionals, staff, faculty, and Cadets on general investigative and military justice topics.

3.6. Document Actions taken to ensure instructions on processes and procedures requiring SAPR personnel who do not have DSAID access provide SAPR Related Inquiries (SRIs) to SAPR personnel with DSIAD access to document all SRIs in database.

All USMA SARCs and VAs are required to ensure this requirement is met. This is detailed in the USMA SHARP SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) 5-11. Additional SARC/VA responsibilities d. "SARCs/VAs without access to DSAID must inform a SARC with DSAID access of any SAPR Related inquiries (SRIs) within 48 hours of the interaction to be entered into DSAID as a SRI."

Program Oversight

4.1. Document actions taken to ensure completed MSA reports transmitted to the Secretary of Defense are also transmitted to the Board of Visitors.

The Lead SARC is required to ensure this requirement is met. This is detailed in the USMA SHARP SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) 2-3. Lead Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC): "The USMA Lead SARC will coordinate with the USMA Office of the General Staff to ensure the USMA Annual Report be provided to the USMA Board of Visitors and Secretary of Defense"

4.2. Document policies, procedures, and processes implemented by academy leadership in response to sexual harassment and sexual violence involving cadets/midshipman, or other Academy personnel this APY.

The following policies were implemented by academy leadership in response to sexual harassment and sexual violence involving Cadets or other Academy personnel this APY:

- West Point Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy – An overarching policy to establish and integrate policies and responsibilities to mitigate self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts at West Point and the United States Military Academy (USMA), West Point. This policy aligns with Department of Defense Instruction 6400.09 DoD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm, dated 11 September 2020.
- Updated Safe to Report Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Policy – Renamed the former Collateral Misconduct Policy and updated to include protections for those reporting incidences of sexual harassment as well as witnesses of both sexual assault and sexual harassment who may have engaged in minor misconduct to remove the victim's fear of punishment as a barrier to reporting.
- Updated Command Policy Letter – Updated to include requirements in the April 2021 Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, Volumes 1 & 2, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response; the November 2021 Department of Defense Instruction 5505.18, Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense; and 10 U.S.C. § 7461. Signed 26 April 2022.
- West Point Prohibited Relationships During Entry-Level Training Policy – Written to align with the April 2017 Department of Defense Instruction 1304.33, Protecting Against Inappropriate Relations During Recruiting and Entry Level Training, this policy defines prohibited relationships between Cadets/Cadet Candidates and permanent party personnel stationed at West Point.

4.3. Document plans for approved actions that are to be taken in the following APY regarding prevention of and response to sexual harassment and sexual violence involving cadets/midshipmen, or other academy personnel.

Since 2011, there have been Cadets working to prevent sexual harassment and sexual violence throughout the Corps. What started as a Cadet-led, Cadet-designed organization within the Corps (Cadets Against Sexual Assault and Harassment – CASHA) was transitioned into a Cadet leadership position in APY 13-14. Over time, the position expanded from one Cadet per company (36 Cadets) into a seven-person brigade staff, four regimental positions, and two company representatives for a total of 83 official Cadets amongst the Corps working to prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment (SA/SH). In APY 19-20, CASHA was renamed Trust to reflect the underlying protective factor these Cadets were working to instill. Simultaneously, a secondary leadership group was formed (Respect) to focus on preventing bullying and hazing alongside challenging racism and extremism amongst the Corps. In APY 20-21, these two groups along with the Peer-Support Program (PSP) Cadets – those preventing self-harm amongst the Corps – were put together under the Simon Center for the Professional Military Ethic (SCPME) as Character Cadets alongside the pre-existing Honor Cadets. As more research and best practices are released regarding prevention, it has been recognized that prevention requires an entire system of parts working together to prevent harmful behaviors. Character development is only one part of this larger system. Character development is a

never-ending process and thus a longer, tertiary form of prevention, unlike primary prevention education which focuses on immediate skill development and secondary prevention which focuses on developing a heightened awareness of problematic behaviors alongside the skills to counter these behaviors, such as bystander intervention. The Department of Defense (DoD) is using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) public health prevention model which asserts that there are common risks and protective factors that support or inhibit violence. In APY 21-22, USMA recognized that it is therefore crucial that prevention efforts tackle these risk factors from a unified front, rather than the siloed approach USMA has been utilizing. Similarly, the protective factors should be fostered across the entire community. USMA SHARP Professionals submitted the Rationale for Prevention Cadets proposal to higher leadership in October of 2021. What was proposed and is being implemented in APY 22-23 is the creation of the Prevention Cadet Program – Prevention Cadets ACT to Prevent Harm.

The United States Military Academy wants all Cadets, Staff, Faculty, and Military Personnel to ACT to prevent harmful behaviors. A – Address sexual assault and sexual harassment, C – Create healthy climates, and T – Tackle holistic health. The oversight of the Prevention Cadets has been moved from SCPME under the newly created Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC) Tactical Officer. A new Cadet position of ACT Prevention Captain has been created to oversee the Prevention Cadets and provide information up to the First Captain of Cadets and higher leadership (Superintendent, Commandant, Dean). The Prevention Cadet program now consists of 204 Cadets (12 Cadets at the Brigade level including the ACT Prevention Captain, 12 Cadets at the Regimental level, and 5 Company Representatives per company for a total of 180 Company Representatives). The HHC ACT Cadets were selected in two ways, they either volunteered for the positions or were nominated by their TACs for the role. They were then interviewed and selected by the Brigade Tactical Officer (BTO). The company representatives were selected by the company TAC officers with some Cadets volunteering and others being assigned. Of the 204 ACT Cadets, 111 are First-Class Cadets and 93 are Second-Class Cadets. 127 are Men and 77 are Women.

The Prevention Cadets will work closely with Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) within the three focus areas of prevention – Sexual Harassment/Assault Response/Prevention program personnel to support the prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment and the development of healthy relationships throughout the Corps; The Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Equal Opportunity personnel to support the prevention of bullying/hazing through the creation of healthy climates throughout the Corps; and the Center for Personal Development personnel to support the prevention of self-harm and the development of holistic health throughout the Corps. ACT Cadets will be expected to educate their peers to prevent five of the problematic behaviors listed within the Department of Defense Instruction 6400.09 – DoD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm (Sexual Assault; Sexual Harassment; Bullying; Hazing; and Self-Harm) while also acting as conduits to the professional resources for their peers who need support.

To provide context and information about their roles to the new Prevention Cadets, USMA SHARP professionals created the ACT Prevention Binder which will be printed and provided to all Prevention Cadets. A modified version will be electronically distributed to staff and faculty: the Prevention Information and Resource Binder. In this way, all response and prevention resources are put together, showcasing the new, unified approach to prevention.

The Prevention Cadet Mission – Prevention CDTs will act in accordance with DoDI 6400.09 and USMA Prevention Policies to ensure the execution of peer-led prevention activities. Additionally,

the Prevention Cadets will act as conduits for their peers to access the available professional resources.

With the vision that: The United States Military Academy leads the Army in having a trained and unified prevention work force addressing the underlying risk and protective factors that lead to harmful behaviors. USMA Prevention Cadets are recognized for their expertise and ACT to prevent harm.”

The ACT program responds to several aspects of the 2021 Academic Climate and Networking Study (ACNS):

1. Leveraging Influential Cadets and Midshipmen – by having prevention Cadets embedded within their companies and represented in the Cadet Higher Headquarter Staff, other Cadets are seeing the importance the institution places on prevention.
2. Social Norms Focus One – the ACT Cadets have received the necessary training through both Prevention Skills 101 and training during reorganization week to understand the mismatch of themselves and their peers between the expectation and perceptions of behaviors within the USMA that may contribute to a culture of diffused responsibility. These specific Cadets have been tasked with modeling the responsibility of every Cadet to act appropriately and support others in doing the same.
3. Ability for small group discussions – by having five prevention Cadets within every company, the companies themselves can break out into small groups for discussions around harmful behaviors with trained peer facilitators (1:20).

4.4. Document approved actions taken to host a senior summit each academic year with MSA leadership to facilitate exchange of SAPR best practices.

The National Discussion on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment of America’s Colleges, Universities, and Service Academies is an annual event approved by the Department of Defense and hosted on a rotating basis by the three Military Service Academies (The United States Military Academy, The United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy) in conjunction with their associated service branch (Army, Navy, and Air Force). In APY 21-22, the National Discussion was the responsibility of the Department of the Navy.



Appendix B: United States Naval Academy






DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY
121 BLAKE ROAD
ANNAPOLIS MARYLAND 21402-1300

5354
28/117
9 Feb 23

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION
AND RESPONSE OFFICE

SUBJECT: Submission for the Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the
Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2021-2022

1. In accordance with Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 requirement to conduct annual assessments of Military Service Academies, and in response to your memorandum dated 5 August 2022, I am forwarding the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA) final Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) programmatic assessment, SAPR compliance assessment, sexual harassment program compliance assessment, and supporting documentation.
2. USNA is fully compliant with DoD policies regarding sexual assault and sexual harassment. Our self-assessment found sufficient evidence of compliance in all functional areas.
3. Our programmatic self-assessment revealed full compliance with the tasking in your 15 February 2022 memo, including evidence of increased integration and critical evaluation through the development of an Academy-wide Comprehensive Prevention Plan and Integrated Violence Prevention Policy. Prevention of destructive behaviors remains one of my top priorities across the institution.



Sear J. Buck

S. S. BUCK
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy
Superintendent

U.S. Naval Academy

Executive Summary



The United States Naval Academy (USNA) executed an extensive, critical self-assessment process for Academic Program Year (APY) 2021-2022, comprised of a programmatic data call, Sexual Harassment Prevention program compliance assessment, and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program compliance assessment.

USNA determined compliance in each area by using the compliance assessment tools provided by the Department of Defense (DoD) and comparing USNA's programs to the requirements outlined in the tools, which are derived from the applicable governing instructions. Additionally, following the release of the Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies for APY 20-21, the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness issued tasking to the Academies, and directed the Academies to report out on progress made in this year's report. The Undersecretary's tasking was in the areas of Prevention, Response, and Climate (DEOCS survey), and USNA is in full compliance with the tasking.

Overall, USNA is in compliance with the Department's policies regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault. There is sufficient evidence of compliance in all functional areas. The following pages capture observations on USNA's Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs, including several significant accomplishments, which are detailed in this report.

Following the USNA report is a summary of the Naval Academy Preparatory School's SAPR program for APY 21-22.

Programmatic Data Call Summary



USNA made significant effort to address Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault during APY 2021-2022. The strategic-level summaries below describe challenges confronted and progress made in four functional areas:

- Efforts to Reduce and Prevent Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and other Harmful Behaviors
- Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting
- Victim Care and Advocacy
- Program Oversight

Functional Area 1: Efforts to Reduce and Prevent Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and other Harmful Behaviors

In APY 21-22, USNA focused on aligning prevention activities with the Department of Defense Instruction 6400.09 (Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm), as well as implementing the actions directed in the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [USD (P&R)] Memorandum to the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Superintendents of the Military Service Academies (February 15, 2022). These efforts resulted in the Superintendent's issuance of the USNA Integrated Violence Prevention Policy, and the production of a corresponding Comprehensive Prevention Plan, which integrates prevention activities at USNA along five major lines of effort: suicide, sexual assault, harassment, intimate partner violence, and alcohol abuse. Further, USNA expanded prevention programming to reach across the institution. Successes included the following:

- The Midshipman Affairs Team (MAT) drafted, staffed, and implemented a Comprehensive Prevention Plan (CPP). The CPP was made with inputs from across USNA, including the Midshipman Culture Council, Academics, Alcohol and Drug Education Officer (ADEO), Chaplains, Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO), Command Climate Specialist (CCS), Leadership Ethics and Law (LEL), Midshipmen Development Center (MDC; mental health), Naval Academy Athletic Association (NAAA), Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI), SAPR, Suicide Prevention Coordinator (SPC), and the Stockdale Center for Ethical Leadership. USNA also greatly leveraged the Centers for Disease Control Violence Prevention Technical Assistance Center (CDC VPTAC), via a DoD SAPRO contract, in building the CPP.
- Also via the MAT, in response to civilian faculty concerns about properly assisting distressed midshipmen, the Provost partnered with the Midshipmen Development Center and other resources to create a faculty guide and instructional video to help faculty members provide proper guidance to midshipmen.
- Recognized that USNA has a large population of junior enlisted Sailors assigned who are in the same at-risk age demographic as the Brigade of Midshipmen, and curated sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention programming for them. This included an initial assessment followed by a focus group, a guest speaker, bystander intervention training, greater inclusion in Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM), and posting Spectrum of Sexual Misconduct and The Watch List posters in the junior enlisted barracks and well as work spaces. The expansion of programming also recognizes that the Brigade of Midshipmen exists in a larger USNA ecosystem, and a comprehensive prevention strategy must include the entire institution in which they interact.
- Brought two additional peer-helper teams to full operational capability: MDC Peer Advisers and Diversity Peer Educators (DPEs). The MDC Peer Advisers are trained in issues related to mental health and well-being by the professional staff of MDC to reduce the stigma in help-seeking for mental health issues. DPEs are trained by professional staff on diversity, equity, and inclusion and they work to create an inclusive environment that fosters dignity and respect throughout the Brigade by equipping midshipmen to lead across cultures, and by facilitating small group discussions that educate and inform midshipmen, faculty and staff. The DPEs are a partnership between ODEI and the

Stockdale Center for Ethical Leadership. Both teams are embedded in Companies throughout the Brigade and, in the case of DPEs, embedded within athletic teams as well. This recognizes the large impact that athletics has on the overall culture at USNA, and the increased involvement of NAAA in prevention initiatives during APY 21-22.

- Implemented two large-scale alcohol reduction initiatives: eCHECKUP TO GO (interactive, online program that provides immediate, personalized feedback about alcohol use; implemented with the assistance of RAND, via a DoD SAPRO contract) for 3/C midshipmen, and the Alcohol-Related Incident (ARI) Reduction Plan across the Brigade. The ADEO evaluated the eCHECKUP TO GO initiative as ineffective, and it was discontinued. The ADEO and Commandant also evaluated the ARI Reduction Plan, which encourages responsible alcohol use by holding individuals as well as Companies accountable. The ARI Reduction Plan will again be used in APY 22-23, but with modifications to increase Brigade engagement and accountability.
- Held SAAPM Squad Leader Discussions: Utilizing the data from the 2021 Academy Climate and Networking Study conducted by DoD Office of People Analytics, squad leaders were responsible for setting up a discussion with their squad, outside of mealtimes. The focus was on the social norms data and facilitating discussion around Brigade social norms and how they impact the risk of sexual harassment and sexual assault throughout the USNA community.
- USNA SAPRO partnered with the Midshipmen Financial Advisor to provide a workshop on money and relationships, which focused on identifying healthy and unhealthy signs of relationships as correlated to financial issues, and the intersectionality with Intimate Partner Violence.
- MDC received funding to bring the NeuroFlow mental health app online for midshipmen.

Challenges included the following:

- While some of USNA's prevention workforce is full-time, some are military collateral duty holders, including ADEO, CMEO, and SPC, whose primary duties are intensive and time consuming, as they involve directly leading midshipmen. Collateral duty holders also turn over frequently. USNA mitigates this to the maximum extent possible through the continuity provided by full-time prevention staff and by groups such as the MAT and the Prevention Working Group (PWG).
- Midshipmen, as well as faculty and staff, have tremendous demands on their time, and prevention activities must be carefully planned and de-conflicted. USNA recognized this and during APY 21-22 implemented the Midshipmen Centric Training Calendar (MCTC). The MCTC synchronizes and optimized midshipmen's time, and includes prevention activities such as Sexual Assault and Harassment Prevention Education (SHAPE) training sessions, and other interventions. The MCTC is incorporated into the CPP as the executable, temporal aspect of the CPP.

USNA appointed the SAPR Program Manager, who also serves as the MAT Chair, as the Interim Violence Prevention Program Integrator (VPPI) as directed by USD (P&R) in February 2022, while working to fill the VPPI position with a full-time expert. The Superintendent charged the Interim VPPI with leveraging the MAT and other resources and programs to direct

coordination, integration, and recommend resource decisions addressing sexual assault, sexual harassment, suicide prevention, and other harmful behaviors. USNA is working with DoN Office of Force Resiliency (DoN OFR) and the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASN M&RA) on funding and expects to staff the position in FY-23, in accordance with USD (P&R) tasking.

In August 2022, the Superintendent signed out the USNA Integrated Violence Prevention Policy, which ensures that USNA's CPP is a permanent, resourced programmatic requirement. The Integrated Violence Prevention Policy directs that the VPPI act as the MAT Chair and integrate prevention efforts across the Yard. Further, the policy requires that all prevention staff shall receive proper training. In November 2021, USNA hosted a team from CDC VPTAC for a multiday, on-site prevention training seminar for the PWG and members of the MAT, including the MAT Chair. USNA plans to continue to work with CDC VPTAC on training efforts.

USNA recognizes that prevention activities must be evaluated for effectiveness and outcomes. As part of the CPP, USNA planned for the evaluation of three current prevention interventions: the Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) peer education program, MDC Peer Advisers, and Dignity and Respect Remediation. In APY 20-21 USNA partnered with the NORC at the University of Chicago to create an outcome evaluation of the SHAPE program's effectiveness. The first phase of this multi-year partnership, contracted through DoD SAPRO, focused on survey planning and construction of the survey instrument. During APY 21-22, USNA collected baseline data from the Classes of 2025 and 2023. Follow-on surveys for both of these classes will be conducted during APY 22-23. USNA is also planning an evaluation of the MDC Peer Adviser program. This evaluation will be conducted in partnership with DoN OFR, with support from a contractor subject matter expert. Additionally, USNA is planning to evaluate the Dignity and Respect Remediation program. Midshipmen may be assigned Dignity and Respect Remediation for offenses such as sexual harassment, bullying, and discrimination. USNA recognizes the linkages between a culture of dignity and respect and prevention of violence, as well as the correlation between sexual harassment and sexual assault along the spectrum of sexual misconduct. USNA will use the results from these and other evaluations to modify, enhance, or discontinue prevention activities as the data and feedback dictate.

Functional Area 2: Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting

USNA prescribes policy on sexual harassment and sexual assault through USNAINST 1752.2H, USNAINST 5354.1C, and COMDTMIDNINST 5351.1C. These policies are in force and signed out by the Superintendent and Commandant as appropriate, and include training requirements for those who process allegations involving sexual harassment and sexual violence involving military personnel. USNA also has drafted an updated USNA SAPR instruction that incorporates recent updates to DoD policy involving Restricted Reporting, along with the No Wrong Door and Safe to Report updates to DoN policy. These updates to policy have been briefed extensively to midshipmen, faculty, and staff. DoD also directed the expansion of the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) program to include Unrestricted Reports. The CATCH program is briefed at every SAPR training brief given to midshipmen, faculty and staff. USNA continued during APY 21-22 to use its best practice of offering victims a private computer space to make a CATCH entry. .

In accordance with direction from USD (P&R), USNA is actively tracking the number of reports where midshipmen cite Safe to Report as having influenced their decision to report. The Response Office, which consists of two full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC), two full-time Victim Advocates (VA), and a 24/7 watchbill of collateral duty Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVA) added a section to intake documentation to capture reports by midshipmen who request to make a report using the Safe to Report policy. As of September 23, 2022, USNA has had one midshipman cite Safe to Report as having influenced their decision to report. USNA believes the number of cases where Safe to Report is a factor in a midshipman's decision is much higher, but that midshipmen still tend to not report or disclose the collateral misconduct to a SARC or VA. Safe to Report is one of a number of USNA initiatives in furtherance of the overarching goal of driving up reporting closer to actual prevalence. USNA's Leave of Absence Policy provides midshipmen victims up to a year away from the institution to enable them to concentrate on their physical and psychological well-being, as well as to focus on any ongoing investigation and potential judicial processes. USNA also continued to make concerted efforts to publicize the CATCH program. CATCH is featured prominently in SAPR training briefs and discussions, and is shared as an option for victims by their SARC or VA. In the three years since the implementation of the CATCH Program, USNA has witnessed a steady increase in Restricted reports, as well as in overall report numbers.

USNA is collaborating with the DoD Office of People Analytics on the MSA Command Climate Assessment Process Evaluation, which will implement the USD (P&R) directed changes on how climate surveys are administered at USNA. Also, Midshipmen have been added to the Brigade's Command Resilience Team (CRT) for this. In this capacity they will be a part of the process of reviewing the risk factors of the command climate survey results.

Functional Area 3: Victim Care and Advocacy

USNA developed a localized Case Management Group (CMG) instruction, signed out by the Superintendent. This local instruction aligns with the DoD requirements to, in addition to monthly meetings focused on individual victim safety and care, begin to hold quarterly meetings focused on system coordination, trends, and process improvement. The USNA CMG instruction also aligns with DoD policy to protect victim privacy and keep case information consolidated to those parties who have a demonstrable "need-to-know". Additionally, the USNA CMG instruction clearly defines and codifies roles and responsibilities of SACMG members, both mandatory and optional / case dependent. Further, USNA held a training session during APY 21-22 to highlight roles of the various service-providers who attend CMG, with a particular emphasis on the Mental Health Professional / Trauma Specialist from MDC. Lastly, in accordance with USD (P&R) tasking, USNA provided its CMG training materials to DoD SAPRO, via DoN OFR, during APY 21-22.

At USNA, both SARCs input reports using the DD Form 2910 (and DD Form 2910-2 and DD Form 2910-3 for documenting cases of retaliation and for return of victim's personal property, respectively) directly into DSAID. Both full-time VAs work with a SARC to input reports into DSAID; however, USNA proactively gained approval from Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) to give both full-time VAs limited DSAID access to document SAPR Related Inquiries (SRI). The entire Response Office at USNA had the ability to enter SRIs into DSAID during APY 21-22.

The USNA Response Office informs midshipmen victims that academic schedule de-confliction is available regardless of the conclusion of the military justice process, or whether the victim is participating in the military justice process at all. The Response Office liaises with the Associate Provost for Academic Affairs for de-confliction for as long as the victim requests these SAPR services. Identifying a need for training in the Military Justice process, USNA JAGs held a seminar entitled “Legal Process for SAPR Cases” for SAPR staff, Chaplains, and Battalion Officers. USNA is also an active member of the DoD MSA / ROTC Transfer Working Group, which meets regularly to examine cadet and midshipmen transfer policies.

Functional Area 4: Program Oversight

USNA updated both the institution-wide CMEO policy as well as the CMEO policy for the Brigade of Midshipmen during APY 21-22. The current SAPR policy remained in force, with an update pending finalization of updates to DoD and DoN policies. USNA has also worked with DON OFR to ensure the Annual Report, together with the Secretary’s comments on the report, is submitted to the Board of Visitors (BoV) and documented in the BoV meeting minutes. During APY 21-22, USNA, in conjunction with DoN OFR, hosted the National Discussion on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at America’s Colleges, Universities, and Service Academies on April 6th, 2022. Lastly, during the coming Academic year, USNA intends to continue to integrate and expand prevention programming, and to refine the CPP.

Sexual Harassment Prevention Program Compliance Assessment



In accordance with tasking from the USD (P&R), and as part of the APY 21-22 Data Call for the Department of Defense Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, USNA conducted a Sexual Harassment program compliance self-assessment. The Sexual Harassment Prevention Program Compliance Tool was used to execute its assessment, organized into nine functional areas:

- Sexual Harassment Program Policy Requirements
- Procedures and Requirements for Processing Sexual Harassment Complaints
- Anonymous Complaints
- Responding to Sexual Harassment Complaints
- Requirements for Prevention and Response Training and Education Programs
- Retaliation
- Investigation Procedures
- Data Collection and Reporting Requirements
- Command Climate Assessment

Compliance in each area was determined by comparing USNA's programs to the requirements outlined in the governing instructions referenced in the Program Compliance Assessment Tool, principally DoD Instruction 1020.03, Change 1 (December 29, 2020), "Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces."

Overall, the self-assessment determined that USNA is in compliance with the Department's policies regarding sexual harassment prevention and response, with sufficient evidence of compliance in all nine functional areas. The following pages capture the results and observations of USNA's sexual harassment prevention and response programs.

Functional Area 1: SH Program Policy Requirements

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for Sexual Harassment programs.

The overarching USNA sexual harassment program is codified in USNAINST 5354.1C, "Command Managed Equal Opportunity Program," where the Superintendent ensures leaders at all levels assist and support sexual harassment complaints. Specific to the Brigade of Midshipmen, COMDTMIDNINSTs 5354.1C, "Command Equal Opportunity and Sexual Harassment Program for the Brigade of Midshipmen," 5354.2, "Dignity and Respect Remediation Program," and 1610.2K "Administrative Performance and Conduct System" govern the sexual harassment program. The Superintendent, through designated personnel, ensures that leaders at all levels are held appropriately accountable for fostering a climate of inclusion and one that does not tolerate sexual harassment. The Brigade CMEO and the CCS receive and process all sexual harassment complaints, as well as facilitate training and discussions, and provide access to resources. All training materials are approved by the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI), to include information regarding how to identify sexual harassment, DoD standard definitions and types of harassment, as well as points of contact. Information regarding sexual harassment prevention and response is prominently posted near classrooms, passageways, and dormitories. While USNA has not established its own 24-hour toll free hotline, it actively uses and advertises the Department of the Navy (DoN) Sexual Harassment and Inspector General 24-hour hotlines, which are prominently displayed on CMEO posters throughout USNA.

There are additional resources available to midshipmen, including the MDC, and Chaplains assigned to each Battalion. CMEO and CCS promote these resources during formal training and informal discussions. In cases where sexual harassment complaints are substantiated, administrative and / or disciplinary action is taken in accordance with the Midshipmen Regulations (COMDTMIDNINST 5400.6X). In the event a midshipman is found guilty of a conduct offense related to sexual harassment or discrimination, they may be assigned to the Dignity and Respect Remediation Program. This program allows a re-mediator, assigned by the Commandant of Midshipmen, to meet individually with the midshipman for 4-6 months in order to address the infraction.

After having completed expanded training in APY 19-20 to incorporate sexual and prohibited harassment into their portfolio, SAPR GUIDEs fully implemented their additional role as resources and referral agents for CMEO and CCS during APY 20-21, and continued these efforts in APY 21-22. Further, the Commandant of Midshipmen approved GUIDEs to wear a teal ribbon pin with GUIDE logo, which the GUIDE team designed and the SAPR office funded, so that they may be more easily identified by midshipmen who need their assistance in SAPR or CMEO situations. Recognizing that GUIDEs are exposed to vicarious trauma in the execution of their duties, in APY 21-22 USNA established a dedicated safe space in Bancroft Hall to assist GUIDEs in processing the emotional weight of the disclosures they receive.

Functional Area 2: Procedures and Requirements for Processing Sexual Harassment Complaints

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for processing sexual harassment complaints.

The Superintendent, Chief of Staff, and Commandant of Midshipmen are notified of all sexual harassment reports, and complaints are filed with the CMEO using form 5354/2. Informal complaints are addressed at the lowest possible level, and documented in compliance with SECNAVINST 5300.26E and OPNAVINST 5300.13. Formal complaints are processed within 72 hours of receipt, to the maximum extent possible, and are forwarded to the Superintendent. All complainants are notified when an investigation begins and are advised of how the process works. Complainants are given periodic updates until completion of the process, debriefed on whether the complaint was substantiated or unsubstantiated, and informed of appeal options if the complaint is unsubstantiated. Reports are closely monitored to ensure timely resolution (14 days for informal complaints and 60 days for formal complaints, in accordance with OPNAVINST 5300.13). All completed final reports are submitted from the Commandant to the Superintendent within 20 days after the date the investigation commenced. The final reports are reviewed by the Staff Judge Advocate for legal sufficiency. Quarterly complaint reports are submitted to OPNAV N1730E.

Functional Area 3: Anonymous Complaints

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy on anonymous sexual harassment complaints.

In APY 20-21, the anonymous sexual harassment reporting mechanism, which was created in collaboration with RAND GTO, was fully implemented on the USNA Intranet. This form affords members anonymity if they do not desire to reveal their identity, and is accessible to all midshipmen and staff. In APY 21-22, USNA continued to train midshipmen on the anonymous reporting option and promoted its use.

The Superintendent and leaders at all levels ensure actions are taken regarding anonymous complaints. Anonymous reports that contain enough information to permit the initiation of an investigation are acted upon in accordance with OPNAVINST 5300.13. Anonymous complaints that do not meet the threshold for an investigation are documented in Memoranda for Record and used by the CMEO/CCS to monitor trends and address systemic patterns, as well as areas for emphasis in training.

Functional Area 4: Responding to Sexual Harassment Complaints

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy on responding to sexual harassment complaints.

All midshipmen are informed of reporting and resolution options, and are made aware of all available resources such as CMEO, CCS, MDC and Chaplains. Complainants are also informed of the process for appealing administrative findings.

Functional Area 5: Requirements for Prevention and Response Training and Education Programs

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for sexual harassment prevention and response training and education.

Training is delivered exclusively by instructors who possess the requisite skills and competencies. USNA's implementation of SHAPE Peer Educators to provide sexual harassment training to fellow midshipmen allows sexual harassment training to be given in conjunction with SAPR training. Prior to facilitating any sessions on sexual harassment and/or sexual assault for their peers, SHAPE Peer Educators are trained by experts, to include the CMEO and CCS in the case of sexual harassment topics, during a dedicated, intensive, two-week period in the summer prior to the start of the next APY. Training includes information on how to identify sexual harassment, DoD standard definitions, types of harassment, and procedures for submitting complaints. Topics and content are approved annually by DEOMI and training is continuously tailored based on trends and challenges the Brigade is facing. Fleet scenarios are included in the training, when appropriate.

During APY 20-21, USNA continued their partnership with RAND Getting To Outcomes (GTO), via a DoD SAPRO contract, to expand the scope of the "Spectrum of Misconduct" poster project from the previous APY. Unfortunately, COVID-19 precluded GTO from completing their evaluation on the effectiveness of the posters. However, during APY 21-22, USNA in conjunction with RAND GTO conducted an effectiveness evaluation of the posters, and determined that the posters have had a positive effect on the identification of sexual harassment and sexual assault behaviors. As such, USNA has continued and expanded the use of the "Spectrum" poster. The poster project has continued to augment the formal training midshipmen receive on sexual harassment and sexual assault. The poster addresses the differences between both destructive behaviors using a visual spectrum, and display of the posters was expanded beyond Bancroft Hall to other buildings across the installation. The overarching message is that USNA "sweats the small stuff" and not a single behavior depicted across the spectrum will be tolerated.

Functional Area 6: Retaliation

USNA is in compliance with DoD requirements for retaliation associated with sexual harassment complaints.

USNA training and education programs include retaliation and reprisal associated with sexual harassment complaints in accordance with DoD and DoN directives, with specific content to support challenges unique to USNA. Leaders at all levels comply with established processes for reporting retaliation associated with sexual harassment complaints, and processes are in place to address retaliation through leadership, IG complaints and investigations, JAG investigation, and CMEO/CCS involvement. Retaliation complaint data received through leadership, IG, and CMEO/CCS channels are reviewed quarterly. The Superintendent has delegated the assessment of the metrics to evaluate retaliation prevention and response effectiveness to the Commandant of Midshipmen.

Functional Area 7: Investigation Procedures

USNA is in compliance with DoD requirements for investigations.

USNA provides notification to those who have submitted a complaint of retaliation regarding how their complaint was resolved.

USNA complies with updates to social media policies as reflected in USNA social media etiquette guidance and DoN social media handbook. Midshipmen receive social media training from the Public Affairs Office and are also required to sign a document acknowledging understanding of the DoN and USNA policies.

Functional Area 8: Data Collection and Reporting Requirements

USNA is in compliance with DoD requirements for data collection and reporting requirements.

USNA complies with DoD and DoN policy for tracking data on harassment, to include tracking and reporting on non-consensual distribution of private images on all forms of media, including social media, personal cell phones, and the internet.

Quarterly reports on all formal, informal, and anonymous complaints are submitted to OPNAV N170E as required. Annual summary of sexual harassment statistical data is submitted to DoD ODEI and SAPRO per the annual report process.

Functional Area 9: Command Climate Assessment

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for Command Climate Assessments (CCAs).

The Superintendent implements the CCA program by ensuring climate assessments are conducted throughout USNA within 120 days after commander's assumption of command and annually thereafter, in compliance with assessment timelines as outlined in OPNAV 5354.1G. Results and analysis of the climate survey are provided to both the leader requesting the survey and the leader at the next level of the chain of command as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after receiving the results. Survey requests require leadership acknowledgement before approval from the Office of People Analytics (OPA).

Leadership reviews survey results and briefs them to the command, with an opportunity for all members of the command to participate. Follow-on assessments to include focus groups, one-on-one interviews, records review, and other forms of assessments based on DEOCS reports are utilized to validate responses and implement a Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M) to address challenges.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Compliance Assessment



In accordance with tasking from USD (P&R), and as part of the APY 21-22 Data Call for the Department of Defense Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, USNA conducted a SAPR program compliance self-assessment. USNA used the SAPR Program Assessment Tool to execute its assessment, organized into six functional areas:

- SAPR Program Policy Requirements
- Reporting Options and Procedures
- Commander Response Procedures
- SARC and SAPR VA Procedures
- Case Management Group
- Training

Compliance in each area was determined by comparing USNA's programs to the requirements outlined in the governing instructions referenced in the Program Compliance Assessment Tool, principally DoD Instruction 6495.02, Change 7 (September 6, 2022), "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures."

Overall, USNA is in compliance with all of the Department's policies regarding sexual assault Prevention and Response, with sufficient evidence of compliance in all six functional areas. The following pages capture the self-assessment results, observations, and plans for continuous improvement of USNA's sexual assault prevention and response programs,

Functional Area 1: SAPR Program Policy Requirements

USNA is in compliance with DoD, DoN and OPNAV policy requirements for SAPR programs.

USNA continued to operate in accordance with USNAINST 1752.2H. An update to USNAINST 1752.2H is in staffing and incorporates updates to DoD policy in the areas of expansion of restricted reporting and expansion of the CATCH program, along with DoN Safe to Report and No Wrong Door policies. Safe to Report states that no member of the DoN may discipline a Service member victim of sexual assault for minor collateral misconduct. No Wrong Door requires a warm hand-off with appropriate service providers in the areas of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and domestic abuse. DoN OFR directed USNA to implement CATCH expansion after SARC talking points are finalized and distributed; upon completion, the Superintendent will sign out the updated USNAINST. The SAPR Response team includes two SARCs, one of whom is designated as the Lead SARC and serves as the single point of contact for coordinating access to care and resources to ensure sexual assault victims receive appropriate and responsive care. Both SARCs perform their duties in accordance with policy and procedures, including notification

to the chain of command (as appropriate) and opening a case in DSAID within 48 hours, and ensuring DD Forms 29102 and 2911s are retained for 50 years. SARC and VAs have unimpeded access to the Superintendent and the immediate commander of the midshipman victim. All communication is conducted properly and with required confidentiality, and all medical information is safeguarded according to policy and procedures. Documents are retained in accordance with applicable instructions.

The Response team is fully staffed to meet current mission requirements. During APY 21-22, a long-serving USNA SARC retired from Federal Service. USNA prioritized the hiring action of a new SARC, and filled the position with no gap in SAPR services. USNA also has 8 uniformed collateral-duty VAs who maintain a 24 hour, 7 days per week sexual assault response capability. All SARC and VAs are Defense Sexual Assault Certification Program (D-SAACP) certified in accordance with DoD Instruction 6495.03.

During APY 21-22, USNA did not assess any victims to be in high-risk situations and was therefore not required to stand up a multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team (HRRT). USNA's local CMG instruction USNAINST 1752.4 details HRRT procedures.

Should midshipmen victims be involuntarily separated, they are informed that they may request a review of the circumstances of and grounds for involuntary separation.

Functional Area 2: Reporting Options and Sexual Assault Reporting Procedures

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for reporting options and procedures.

USNA delivered support and services independent of any decision made by a victim to participate in an investigation.

Victim privacy is of the utmost importance, and therefore midshipmen and staff are regularly trained on reporting options, procedures, and personnel with whom communications are entitled to confidentiality. USNA leadership, midshipmen, and staff have been briefed extensively on the implications of the expansion to Restricted Reporting options under new DoD policy. Policies and procedures are in place to ensure commanders immediately report information about a sexual assault to NCIS for investigation, as well as to ensure healthcare personnel initiate emergency care and notify a SARC or VA. Reporting is timely (within 24 hours) to the Superintendent and Commandant of Midshipmen with the appropriate amount of personally identifiable information, depending on which reporting option is selected. Additionally, USNA Lead SARC is attentive to the requirements on exceptions to Restricted Reporting and works with the USNA Legal team in making such a determination. Lastly, USNA complies with the obligation, when applicable, to seek the victim's preference regarding jurisdiction in a military or civilian judicial system.

Functional Area 3: Commander SAPR Response Procedures

USNA is in compliance with DoD, DoN and OPNAV policy requirements for Commander response procedures.

The Lead SARC has direct access to the Superintendent, and met with him prior to his assumption of command on 26 July 2019, and again on 15 August 2019, reviewing response policy and available reporting options. The Staff Judge Advocate provided the Military Rules of Evidence (MRE) 514 brief, which governs aspects of victim confidentiality. The Superintendent utilizes the “Commander’s 30-Day Checklist for Unrestricted Reports,” submits an 8-day incident report in writing after receiving an Unrestricted Report, and provides monthly updates to victims, via their Battalion Officers, who have filed an Unrestricted Report within 72 hours of the CMG.

SARCs train all military responders who serve as collateral duty VAs in accordance with DoD policy, requirements, and standards. Additionally, USNA’s two SARCs, two VAs, and 8 collateral duty VAs are all trained to conduct a safety assessment of each victim, and such an assessment is always completed upon intake. Moreover, the Superintendent utilizes the USNA Director of Prevention Education and staff to conduct training on prevention of reprisal, retaliation, ostracism, and maltreatment, and has established policies and procedures to protect victims, SARCs, VAs, witnesses, healthcare providers, and bystanders from retaliation.

USNA has Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with two civilian medical facilities, Anne Arundel Medical Center and Mercy Medical Center. These MOUs allow victims to receive sexual assault forensic examinations (SAFE) and include the appropriate requirements for handling SAFE kits and for contacting a USNA SARC. USNA is also a member of the Anne Arundel County (AACo) Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) which is a multi-disciplinary committee composed of military and civilian agencies dedicated to fostering a society responsive to sexual assault victims and their families, and a community that holds offenders accountable. AACo’s SART focuses on challenges and changes that impact interagency response to victims, development of preventive initiatives for the community, and consistency of investigative/legal procedures and processes within the Anne Arundel County footprint.

Functional Area 4: SARC and SAPR VA Procedures

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for SARC and SAPR VA procedures.

The USNA SAPR Response team consists of two SARCs (one designated as Lead SARC), two permanent, civilian VAs, and 8 collateral duty VAs, all of whom are D-SAACP certified prior to assuming their duties, to provide services for the Brigade, faculty, and staff. The SARCs exercise oversight responsibilities for VAs providing victim advocacy services. The SARC also familiarizes commanders and supervisors of collateral duty VAs with the roles, responsibilities, and expectations of the VAs, to include the “Supervisor and Commander Statement of Understanding” on the DD Form 2950. While the SARCs assist with meeting training requirements, USNA has a Director of Prevention Education who is charged with executing all SAPR related training. This allows USNA to go beyond merely meeting minimum annual requirements, for example training midshipman as SHAPE Peer Educators and GUIDE peer helpers and thus arming the Brigade with a wealth of capable peer resources.

The DoD Safe Helpline and other outreach materials are widely publicized at USNA, including on the public facing and internal internet systems. The GUIDE peer helpers also facilitate outreach efforts at USNA.

As part of the intake process, the SARC gives the victim a hard copy of the DD Form 2910 and provides the victim all relevant information about confidentiality issues, MRE 514, VLC services, protective orders, and resources available in the event of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment. The SARC maintains liaison with commanders, DoD law enforcement, NCIS, and civilian authorities, as appropriate. Additionally, the SARC consults with leadership, as appropriate, to discuss mitigation of risk factors at the Academy.

With respect to assessments on the effectiveness of the SAPR Program, USNA continues to evaluate best practices. During APY 20-21, USNA partnered with NORC at the University of Chicago on a multi-year project to plan a comprehensive, objective, third-party evaluation of the program. These efforts continued in APY 21-22 with survey execution for the Classes of 2023 and 2025, with follow-on surveys for both Classes scheduled to be completed in APY 22-23. USNA will use these results to refine and improve the SHAPE program. USNA continuously assesses trends and characteristics of sexual assault crimes; during APY 21-21 these efforts led to lighting improvements in a space where an assault had occurred.

Functional Area 5: Case Management Group

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy for Case Management Group (CMG) procedures.

The Superintendent chairs the monthly CMG to review individual cases, ensure each victim has received a safety assessment, and facilitate monthly victim updates. Furthermore, the Superintendent directs system accountability, entry of disposition and victim access to quality services, as well as ensures training, processes, and procedures are complete for system coordination. The Lead SARC serves as the co-chair. All required CMG members, to include NCIS, actively participate each month. The Superintendent also chairs the quarterly CMG. The quarterly CMG requirement is codified in the USNA local CMG policy, and is focused on system coordination and challenges among CMG members, timely victim access to care (medial, mental health, advocacy, legal, spiritual, etc.) and overall trends and areas for improvement. The quarterly CMG is held in conjunction with a regularly scheduled CMG, but is separate from individual case management oversight.

The CMG chair ensures retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment allegations involving the victim, SARCs, and SAPR VAs remain on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's case is closed or the allegations have been appropriately addressed.

Functional Area 6: Training

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for training.

Every new midshipman receives initial SAPR training within 14 days of reporting during Plebe Summer. The SAPR staff and Company Officers / Senior Enlisted Leaders co-facilitate USNA's

required Plebe Summer SAPR training. This underscores the partnership between SAPR and leadership, and emphasizes the importance of culture and climate at the company level in preventing sexual assault. Beyond Plebe Summer, midshipmen receive between one and four hours of SHAPE training each year, as well as SAPR training briefs every time the Brigade reforms (at the start of Fall and Spring semesters), and prior to summer training and Fleet cruises. Training utilizes adult learning theory and interactive scenarios, and includes instruction on DoD sexual assault policy, definitions and reporting options.

All service members, regardless of rank, receive annual SAPR training including an explanation of what constitutes reprisal, retaliation, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Furthermore, support of the Military Whistleblower Program is a required Performance Element for all civilian supervisors. All managers and supervisors (both civilian and military) have received specialized training explaining how to handle retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment allegations.

The SAPR office also conducts specialized training with Naval Academy Athletic Association coaches and staff, civilian faculty, and non-appropriated funds / wage-grade USNA employees. Any department or division can request additional SAPR training and prevention staff will accommodate their specific needs.

All sexual assault responders are fully certified before assuming their duties and receive at least annual training thereafter, along with opportunities to attend conferences and seminars throughout the year, which are fully resourced within the SAPR budget.

Naval Academy Preparatory School



Executive Summary

The Naval Academy Preparatory School (NAPS) is in compliance with DoD policies regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault.

The NAPS mission is to enhance midshipman candidates' moral, mental, and physical foundations to prepare them for success at USNA. Demanding military, physical, and character development programs complement the academic preparation to fully prepare students for the challenges of life at a service academy.

NAPS is the first time a majority of students are exposed to the military and military training requirements. Their Candidates ages range from 17-22, thus the approach to and consistency of training is critical. Their training program continued to be a strength, starting during their Indoctrination period and continuing throughout their academic year. Candidates received SAPR training in small group settings led by the SARC and command VAs. Additionally, they were exposed to several SAPR events during the month of April in support of SAAPM.

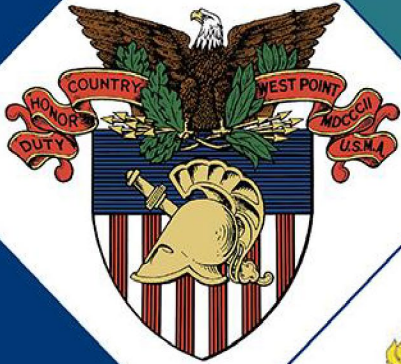
NAPS is fortunate to have a collaborative relationship with the Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport SARC, characterized by open lines of communication, teamwork, and trust. The SARC has direct access to the Commanding Officer and meets all policy requirements in the areas of training,

reporting, and victim care. Additionally, the SARC meets all timelines for reporting and DSAID entry. Appropriate forms, databases, and personnel are updated when required and depending on report type. NAVSTA Newport has a 24/7 SA response capability. NAPS also has collateral duty SAPR VAs who are certified through D-SAACP prior to assuming their duties. Only properly qualified and trained personnel respond or provide services.

For all Unrestricted reports, the 30-Day Checklist is utilized, NCIS is informed, and all follow-on administrated requirements are completed in the allotted time. Policies are in place to honor a victim's choice to participate or not participate in an investigation, protect confidentiality by limiting 'need to know' personnel, and work with the Staff Judge Advocate and SARC for all sexual assault cases. Military Protective Orders are offered to the victim. Expedited transfer is offered as an option to victims who are prior-enlisted, and the option for a Leave of Absence was added to the most recent update to the NAPS local instruction.

The Commanding Officer received all required training within 30 days of assuming command. The Commanding Officer attended the installation CMG when the command had active cases, and met with victims within 72 hours after completion of the CMG in accordance with policy.

Appendix C: United States Air Force Academy





**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY**

6 February 2023

**MEMORANDUM FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION
AND RESPONSE OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Data Call for the Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2021-2022

1. In response to the 15 February 2022 Secretary of Defense memorandum 'Actions to Address and prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies,' I am forwarding the response of program compliance assessment of the Air Force Academy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), sexual harassment prevention and associated data calls.
2. The United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) has completed compliance assessments for both Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Programs. The USAFA Equal Opportunity (EO) program covering sexual harassment and the USAFA SAPR program covering sexual assault prevention and response remain compliant. The EO program remains compliant with explanations as appropriate. The SAPR program showed every assessed item meets program compliance standards or exceeds compliance standards during this APY 2021-2022 evaluation. In response to the 6 July 2022 Secretary of Defense memorandum 'Department of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocacy Services and Confidential Reporting for Military Sexual Harassment,' the USAFA SAPR and USAFA EO collaborated on the program compliance to ensure our teams were prepared to work together on sexual harassment cases.
3. The USAFA's prevention evaluation was accomplished with SAPR, EO, Diversity and Inclusion and other prevention-focused offices, demonstrating our integrated prevention across the installation. Current prevention programs are under evaluation as part of this integration process.
4. Please reach out to my staff with any questions about this report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. M. Clark", is positioned above the typed name.

RICHARD M. CLARK
Lieutenant General, USAF
Superintendent

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

Department of Defense Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year (APY) 2021 2022 (21 22)

1. Efforts to Reduce and Prevent Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Other Harmful Behaviors.

1.1. Describe the successes and challenges related to efforts to reduce and prevent sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behaviors during APY 21-22. You may consider successes and challenges related to the prevention system (i.e. human resources, collaboration, and infrastructure) and/or prevention process (i.e., understand the problem, comprehensive approach, quality implementation, continuous evaluation) as outlined in the Prevention Plan of Action.

According to the Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA), the current state of sexual assault prevention science identifies four steps required to reduce prevalence and maintain progress.

1. “Sexual assault prevention requires a holistic, comprehensive approach executed with unity of effort toward the desired end state. Building this approach requires understanding of the current environment, determining the scope of the local problem, and assessing the organizational factors that drive prevention.”

The USAFA continues the implementation and execution of USAFA’s comprehensive integrated prevention framework that is intended to minimize isolation and “stove piping” among prevention efforts and agencies. The USAFA spent the past three years designing a strategy for maximal integration, collaboration and transparency among our prevention efforts and agencies. This integrated framework necessitated the development of a prevention, resilience, and culture strategy based on evidence-supported risk and protective factors in each domain. To ensure the execution and in alignment with the Memorandum for Secretaries of the Military Service Academies for “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies” dated 15 Feb 2022, the Superintendent appointed the interim Director of Prevention to oversee all prevention programs. Details of processes and duties are outlined in the Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy (CPPP) for execution and designates the Community Action Team (CAT) and the Community Action Board (CAB) as the central bodies through which all prevention, resilience-building and climate/culture lines of effort funnel. Additionally, a holistic measurement strategy has been executed that measures the impact that tactical-level interventions and lines of effort have on the governing strategy, and by extension, prevalence and reporting rates. Evaluation efforts will include the current prevention programs Cadet Healthy Personal Skills (CHiPS), Everfi, and the ongoing pilot study Sexual Communication and Consent (SCC). Evaluation efforts outside of the three selected programs include the Enhanced Access, Act, Acknowledge (EAAA) that is finalizing the pilot evidenced-based project this fall. Data is collected and analyzed to help inform decision-making about ongoing prevention, resilience and culture-building efforts. Additional efforts include conducting a baseline assessment of knowledge, ongoing assessments of existing prevention programs, and executing a design sprint for prevention programs for AY 22-23. Leadership has been integral in ensuring the ongoing commitment

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

across the installation in order to implement new processes, procedures, and even ways of thinking. Steps taken include inclusion in USAFA's strategic plan and assessment that includes "Ensuring a safe environment free of discrimination, violence, and harassment". Support from all levels has ensured a solid path to implementing the comprehensive integrated prevention plan, with the final goal including ongoing assessments and evaluations for all prevention programs.

Utilizing this holistic approach, the USAFA leadership in coordination with the SAPR/Prevention team has collaborated with programs across the installation that are focused on developing and promoting a healthy culture of dignity and respect. This includes partnership with other stakeholders to include the Office of Diversity and Inclusion (CCD) that addresses promoting a culture of dignity and respect. The USAFA Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DEI) Strategic Plan (see attachment 1 DEI Strategic Plan) supports and promotes a culture of Dignity and Respect as outlined by USAFA leadership. This is the basis for creating an environment of valuing all Airmen and Guardians for their unique backgrounds and identities. The DEI foundations of valuing diversity and leading inclusively are essential elements of the USAFA Leader of Character Framework: "Lives honorably by consistently practicing the virtues embodied in the Core Values; Lifts others to their best possible selves; and, Elevates performance toward a common and noble purpose". Valuing identities (cultural, religious, racial, etc.) is key to demonstrating "Respect for Human Dignity" and inclusive leadership is a vital means to "lift others" and "elevate performance."

The USAFA currently provides a number of educational and training opportunities related to DEI, including: coursework aligned with the Ethics & Respect for Human Dignity institutional outcome; DEI topics integrated into academic courses; commissioning education lessons; new faculty orientation; appointee training; PME; AF eLearning; the Diversity & Inclusion academic minor; and through the D&I Cadet Leaders.

At the USAFA, cadets and Air Officer Commander (AOCs) are empowered to be part of the solution to promote prevention within the comprehensive integrated prevention framework at the cadet level while dedicated prevention staff oversee execution of prevention education and training at all levels. Unity of effort is accomplished through strong, regular communication with all parties approved to provide access to resources, conduct training or victim advocate services. The installation SARC and Victim Advocates gain understanding of the environment through interaction with the population, but also by using the prevention infrastructure at USAFA. While this step is typically achieved through surveys, we incorporate other methods, such as focus groups or peer programs (listed below), to understand our environment and the scope of problem areas. Peer influencers are part of our holistic comprehensive prevention plan.

SAPR (Teal) Rope Program

Our Teal Rope (TR) program (see attachment 2 USAFAI90-6001 Teal Rope) is made up of volunteer cadets with a goal to "provide exemplary support via a liaison capacity with fellow cadets to the SAPR office." (see attachment 2, USAFAI90-6001 Teal Rope) On the cadet side, there are currently 97 Teal Ropes (30 male/67 Female). A minimum of two cadet teal ropes per squadron are assigned at each of

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

the 40 squadrons. Cadets receive an initial 6 hours of training and monthly trainings focused on building advocacy skills. These cadets are actively engaged in enabling an environment free of sexual assault. Since August 2021, Teal Ropes have assisted with 211 inquiries, 195 referrals to helping agencies, 9 escorts, and 8 official reports to the SAPR office. The Teal Ropes are managed through the Cadet Wing (CW) SAPR office which provides oversight, available resources, and responsibilities as a Teal Rope. Cadet peers provide a valuable resource and insight to the cadet wing culture. Having cadets who are innately familiar with the cadet wing culture as part of our prevention plan enables us to have a clear understanding of the environment, and provides insight to understanding where, and how we need to focus or adjust our prevention, and awareness efforts.

PEER Program

The USAFA leadership has capitalized on the existing Personal Education and Ethics Representative (PEER) program. The PEER program's mission is to provide a supportive environment for cadets and an opportunity for cadets to find help when faced with troubling issues. PEERs support their fellow cadets by providing education, outreach, someone to listen and someone who can refer the cadet to the appropriate helping agency for further support. The PEERs receive 16 hours of specialized training, and credentialing from the Peak Performance Center (PPC) to assist with responding to cadets in a variety of areas such as anxiety, stress, interpersonal relationships and sexual assault. Often they are seen as the first line of support and are normally sought out by their peers and cadet leadership regarding particular situations or educational needs before moving on to the next level of helping agency support. Similar to the Teal Rope program, the PEER Program ensures two cadet PEERs are assigned to each squadron, 4 per group and 2 at the wing level.

Diversity and Inclusion (Purple) Rope Program

The USAFA EO office received approval and started planning and developing a peer program that addresses diversity and inclusion. The Diversity and Inclusion (aka Purple) Ropes will be embedded to have cadet mentors in every squadron to assist in identifying and mentoring on MEO issues including sexually harassing behavior. The idea was conceptualized by cadets and the institution approved the concept. Planning occurred throughout APY 20-21 in a joint effort between the Cadet Wing Culture and Climate; AOCs; Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Office (CCD); Center for Character and Leadership Development (CCLD) and EO. In planning, the team collaborated with similar peer groups on the campus such as the Teal Rope program and PEERs to solicit best practices and lessons learned. The cadet wing identified cadets to serve as sensors on the campus and liaisons to encourage help-seeking and by-stander interventions to include, harassing behaviors, micro-aggressions, hazing, discriminatory behaviors, and critical conversations.

Another great asset to understanding the environment and scope of the problem is working with the squadron AOC. The AOCs are located in the cadet's living area, and interact with them on a daily basis. Each AOC participates in a year-long educational program (The Command Course) prior to becoming an AOC, resulting in a Master's Degree in Leadership and Counseling. The Command Course has weekly topics to prepare commanders for their role at the USAFA. Each week they receive preparatory material to read, watch a vignette with 1-3 AOC stories on a given topic, then write a reflection on what they would do in the given situation, class discussion with sitting AOCs and SMEs for the given topics to discuss those vignettes with the final hour of class being live avatar training with

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

two cohort members to simulate a given situation with debrief. One week is dedicated to mental health, suicidal ideations. During the prep part of this they receive training from the HQ Suicide prevention lead as well as immersions with the Peak Performance Center (PPC), chaplain, 10 ABW Mental Health, and training on the Cadet-At-Risk-List (CARL). An additional week is dedicated to healthy relationships, the continuum of harm and sexual assault prevention and response. During this preparation, AOC's meet with the EAAA Team, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) office, USAFA Judge Advocates (JA), Center for Character & Leadership Development (CCLD), family advocacy, violence prevention and receive training on the Case Management Group (CMG) process. Finally, there is an additional week centered on critical conversations which address racial/sexual/orientation discrimination and culture/climate challenges.

The SAPR office provides two dedicated training sessions during the AOC training year, and another training session within 30 days of becoming a commander. These AOCs, armed with the understanding of the program and prevention methods, work with the TRs to encourage an environment free of sexual harassment and sexual assault. The AOCs, committed to the desired end state can empower their TRs to conduct trainings, offer suggestions and bring attention to potential problem areas. This reinforces the holistic approach to prevention at many different levels.

A common method for understanding the environment, scope of problem and potential organizational factors are surveys. The USAFA staff conducts Dedicated Assessment Survey Time (DSAT) semi-annually, this takes place in October and April. This allows many departments at the USAFA, to include SAPR, to survey cadets. Every other spring, during DSAT, the USAFA conducts a Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR) which directly informs our staff of prevalence and program effectiveness. The SAGR is mandated by DoD and is executed by the Office of People Analytics (OPA). The USAFA conducts a Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Survey (DEOCS) annually to survey on many different aspects of cadet life. From these sources, SAPR can better understand the environment in which the cadets are living, and areas that need more focus.

2. "A comprehensive approach is comprised of integrated, research-based prevention activities, which achieve unity of effort when implemented with fidelity in a conducive, supportive environment."

The USAFA currently implements a robust comprehensive prevention program that focuses on decreasing risk factors and increasing protective factors that are both directly and indirectly focused on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention. These programs are shown in the infographic, with descriptions below (see attachment 3 SAPR Infographic Prevention and Response Overview). The USAFA executed multiple evidence-based prevention programs focused on reducing prevalence of sexual assault and harassment. While the desired result is a reduction in prevalence and an increase in reporting, outcomes are pending results of the Spring 2022 SAGR survey. With so many programs running concurrently, effectiveness of prevention programs, both individually and collectively, will require additional evaluation to better isolate and identify which programs are most/least effective.

These programs focus on addressing and fostering a healthy environment in a variety of methods and from multiple angles to address our cadet populations identified risk and protective factor needs. For example, our Parent-Based Intervention (PBI) Program encourages parents to discuss responsible

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

alcohol use with their cadet appointee prior to arrival at the USAFA. Alcohol misuse is a contributing factor in sexual assault and sexual harassment cases. Addressing contributing risk factors are an important element in tackling all prevalence of sexual assault or sexual harassment. The USAFA continues to collaborate with industry leaders from colleges, universities, and across DoD to execute and pilot evidenced-based prevention programs that address reducing all forms of interpersonal and self-directed violence. The USAFA leadership continues to prioritize the execution of effective evidenced-based prevention programs with the goal of reducing prevalence, encourage reporting, and removing the stigma of help seeking.

3. “Prevention activities require the systematic execution of data driven efforts to achieve the desired outcomes.”

The USAFA utilizes multiple activities that are driven by data. In order to ensure the fidelity of these evidenced-based research programs, they are implemented and executed consistent with their evidenced-based design. For example, the Sexual Communication and Consent (SCC) program approved trainers came to the USAFA to conduct facilitator training. This program utilized a script, strict timelines and web-based training to ensure each cadet received the same messaging and fidelity of training was maintained. Mandatory initial SAPR training, provided to each cadet within the first 14 days of Basic Cadet Training (BCT), was presented in both video/in-person format which not only ensured each cadet received the same message, but all members of the USAFA SAPR team was introduced to them. The end of the training included time for interactive discussion. This allowed the cadets to be introduced to the SAPR program in a small group format, but also receive the same training and meet the entire SAPR Staff. With the recommendations from the Independent Review Commission (IRC), additional professional prevention staff are being added to ensure future endeavors are consistent in the execution of data driven efforts and to ultimately tackle the desired outcome of reducing prevalence surrounding sexual assault and harassment.

4. “Preventing sexual assault requires, skill building, evaluating change indicators over time, assessing organizational factors to inform adjustments to the prevention approach, and measuring the effectiveness of specific prevention activities.”

The USAFA is invested in providing the resources that is required to focus on executing a holistic comprehensive integrated prevention program aimed at preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment that provides emphasis on skill building, assessing organizational factors, evaluating change indicator, and measuring program effectiveness. These lines of effort are being captured in the USAFA comprehensive integrated prevention framework.

The comprehensive integrated prevention framework developed over the past three years is referenced throughout this assessment. Formal implementation of the comprehensive integrated prevention framework and measurement strategy is in execution with the addition of a baseline assessment conducted prior to the start of formalized SAPR training in BCT. Lines of effort included discussion, planning, and socialization around the next steps in implementing the integrated prevention framework, which include measurements of three prevention programs and decision points surrounding other evidenced-based programs. Beyond focusing on prevention training elements, additional efforts

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

surround removing barriers to client care. The USAFA will be providing sexual harassment advocacy and services and incorporating these changes in prevention training. As shown in the Continuum of Harm (see attachment 4 Continuum Of Harm), there is a direct correlation between environments that allow sexual harassment and instances of sexual assault occurring. Prevention begins at preventing any form of interpersonal violence, to include sexual harassment and to include harboring a healthy, safe environment free of interpersonal violence.

The USAFA will survey the cadets on CHiPS, and SCC during DSAT to gain an understanding of program acceptability. The pilot prevention program Enhanced Assess, Act, Acknowledge (EAAA) will be finalizing the results of their study at USAFA during the DSAT. All prevention programs rely heavily on the SAGR and DEOCS information to measure effectiveness overall. These data comparisons assist with indicating effectiveness or influence decisions around future execution of prevention programs.

Finally, addressing challenges as it relates to potential survey fatigue, is part of ongoing efforts. The USAFA will continue to be deliberate on execution of data collection efforts in regards to conducting surveys, and continually look for alternative methods to for data collection.

1.2. Actions to Address: Identify and empower prevention decision-makers. (USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

- Document actions taken to appoint an individual with sufficient experience to perform the duties of the full-time Violence Prevention Program Integrator.
- Document actions taken to staff and empower a senior Violence Prevention Program Integrator to integrate activities and make programming recommendations.
- Document actions the Violence Prevention Program Integrator has taken to assess prevention activities to determine redundancies, gaps, efficiencies, and consistent prevention messaging across disciplines.
- Describe any challenges, if any, encountered in implementing these actions.

Notes:

An individual with sufficient experience to perform the duties of the full-time Violence Prevention Program Integrator (VPPI) was appointed 22 March, 2022 (see attachment 5 VPPI Appointment Order). The HQ USAFA SAPR/Prevention Director is officially appointed as the Director of Violence Prevention.

To empower this position and allow for properly evaluated prevention activities, the Violence Prevention Integration positions and the Community Support Coordinator (CSC) positions have been realigned under the VPPI. To ensure the Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy (CPP) under the VPPI becomes a permanent requirement, (see attachment 6 USAFA Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy) a policy was drafted and signed. This announces to the installation that all prevention efforts directed at reducing interpersonal and self-directed violence across the installation falls within the CPP, under the VPPI. The VPPI made recommendations on manpower needed to

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

properly conduct integrated violence prevention. The result of this was that the VPPI will gain an additional 13 positions, organized by the VPPI. The Independent Review Committee (IRC) allocated positions to support the integrated violence prevention mission (see attachment 7 IRC UMD). An additional requirement to fully integrate violence prevention and SAPR is to ensure there is a position focused on prevention integration at the MAJCOM level. The position description of this newly appointed position has been provided so to ensure quick integration of these efforts (see attachment 8 Supervisory Integrated Prevention Chief). The USAFA A1, with the support of the USAFA Superintendent, has assigned a specific team to ensure the creation and advertising of the FY22 positions is accomplished by 30 September 2022.

The VPPI has directed the CSC position to focus on integration. The VPI positions have been reorganized under the VPPI, and attended staff meetings to integrate programs and processes as well as messaging. These two positions have been coordinating with one another and SAPR to identify, and address redundancies based on the overall schedule of training (see attachment 9 4yr Prevention Plan).

The process of evaluating many different programs for redundancies, gaps, efficiencies, and consistent prevention messaging has proven to be a large undertaking. At the USAFA, there are so many organizations and departments that are very passionate about prevention, and so many programs in operation (see attachment 3 SAPR Infographic Prevention And Response Overview). Looking to assess redundancies or looking to adjust programs based on findings strains existing resources, and requires a large amount of coordination which creates a need for increased resources. Another challenge is survey fatigue. In order to assess these programs, we tend to rely on surveys. Currently, we are looking for alternatives to surveys and ways to better incentivize data collection to provide feedback data on programs.

1.3. Actions to Address: Revise academy policy to incorporate prevention elements. (USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

Document actions taken to issue Superintendent approved local policy or operating instruction that ensures prevention plans become permanent, resourced programmatic requirements.

- Document actions taken to specify and require training for new prevention staff.
- Document actions taken to ensure prevention decision-makers and leaders have the training and tools needed to support prevention efforts.

To ensure successful execution and that prevention programs become permanent, resourced programmatic requirements, the USAFA Superintendent directed the execution of the CPP. The CPP directs establishing and integrating policy to reduce and eliminate interpersonal and self-directed violence across the installation. The USAFA CPP policy includes responsibilities, practices, and programs supporting overall prevention efforts. In accordance with DODI 6400.09, *DoD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm*, DAFI 90-5001, *Integrated Resilience*, and DoDI 40-301, *Family Advocacy Program*, each installation develops, implements, and continuously evaluates a research-based prevention plan focusing on primary

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

prevention. USAFA leadership and other key stakeholders across the installation play an important role in the execution and success of this policy to improve the wellness, resilience, and readiness posture of cadets, permanent party, civilian employees, and families.

The reorganization of prevention-focused staff under the newly appointed VPPI (see attachment 5 VPPI Appointment Order), initiated by the Superintendent, has enabled the VPPI to focus prevention activities on a common desired end state, through unity of effort. This is further supported by the additional manpower which has been organized based on the VPPI's vision for integrated prevention efforts. The Superintendent's approved the USAFA CPPP (see attachment 6 USAFA Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy) further emphasizes this integrated approach. Under the direction of the VPPI, all Integrated prevention staff participated in mandated DoD SPARX Connection training (see attachment 10 SPARX Welcome Packet) as outlined for all prevention staff. The DoD's Violence Prevention Cell in the Office of Force Resiliency developed a comprehensive curriculum to establish a common base of knowledge within the prevention workforce. This training had two parts, totaling in 80 hours of baseline and refresher training on violence prevention.

Each USAFA Mission Element (ME), meaning the CW, Athletic Department (AD) and Dean of Faculty (DF) has a CCD representative that liaisons with SAPR regularly. USAFA AD Director of Culture, Climate and Diversity, CCD representative, is AD's direct link to the SAPR office. USAFA AD's CCD attended VVA training in June 2022 and is currently waiting for approval of her security clearance to receive her VVA credentials.

In addition, the SAPR and violence prevention team provide robust training to our TRs on an annual and monthly basis. The TRs are utilized for messaging across the cadet wing as peer influencers to carry out the Superintendents emphasis on addressing prevention across USAFA. The TRs present at leadership events such as high-profile visits and meetings to explain their role in prevention at the USAFA. For example, the TRs provided the USAFA Board of Visitors (BoVs) an overview of the program (see attachment 11 Teal Rope Briefing to BoV) and their efforts to encourage a healthy climate of dignity and respect from all levels.

1.4. Actions to Address: Evaluate individual prevention activities within the overall comprehensive prevention approach. (USD(P&R) memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

- Document actions taken to create an outcome evaluation plan that identifies a strategy for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of prevention and activities within the Academies' comprehensive prevention plans. The plan is to include evaluation narrative, which describes plans for evaluating a select prevention activity; and evaluation logic model.
- Document the three prevention activities within the plan approved for evaluation
- Document how the evaluation results will be used for prevention activity improvement and decision-making.

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

All Prevention Activities operate within the PPOA Comprehensive Approach using data driven policies, programs or practices and in accordance with the CPP (see attachment 6 USAFA Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy). As outlined, the CPP incorporates a process of continuous program evaluation and quality improvement utilizing “Logic Models” and “Getting to Outcomes” evidence-based processes. Within these processes, program assessment utilizes empirically supported process and outcome metrics supported by data-driven quantitative and qualitative assessments to monitor and evaluate effectiveness.

The comprehensive integrated prevention framework, as described in 1.1 and the PPOA involves understanding the problem by identifying the factors that contribute to the issue, selecting prevention activities based on research evidence, quality implementation of the activity with continuous evaluation that includes process and outcome assessments. Individual prevention activities will be evaluated with pre-post assessments utilizing empirical quantitative and qualitative assessments. The prevention activities will be implemented and evaluated using logics models that use: Inputs, Activities, Outputs, Short-Term Outcomes, Intermediate Outcomes, and Long Term Outcomes.

The selected prevention activities for evaluation include: Sexual Communication and Consent (SCC) (see attachment 12 Prevention Activities Logic Model_SCC), Cadet Healthy Interpersonal Skills (CHiPS) (see attachment 13 Prevention Activities Logic Model _CHiPS) and EverFi (see attachment 14 Prevention Activities Logic Model_EverFi).

Prevention Activity process and outcome assessment data will be used for decision making for prevention program stakeholders to modify, improve or eliminate the prevention activity based on outcome results. The USAFA selected CHiPS as one of the prevention activities to for additional assessments this year. CHiPS began as an evidenced-based pilot program based on the Botvin Life Skills for High School students and adapted for execution at USAFA. While initial results demonstrated positive outcomes, the eleven month mark identified a downturn in knowledge retention. Additional findings suggested testing an execution of the program with additional booster doses. The USAFA also recognizes that components of the curriculum need to be updated such as the section surrounding “social media”. The USAFA has engaged with the Violence Prevention Technical Assistance Center (VPTAC), CHiPS contractor, and USAFA stakeholders to conduct focus groups with the cadets for input on curriculum updates, a longitudinal look at program knowledge, and demonstration of skills learned during CHiPS. This demonstrates USAFA’s commitment to conduct continual program evaluation of all prevention programs.

Evaluation goes far beyond the three identified prevention programs listed above An addition USAFA example is the ongoing evidence based “A Parent Handbook for Talking with College Students about Alcohol” intervention to reduce high risk drinking among freshmen students developed by Dr. Robert Turrisi of the Pennsylvania State University. The intervention was chosen and implemented using the evidence based “Getting to Outcomes” ten-step model (see attachment 15 GTO Diagram). The intervention is assessed using quantitative assessments twice per year. The data obtained from the assessments has informed process changes to the intervention to improve cadet outcomes in regards to handbook use and alcohol misuse reduction. These include moving to electronic copies of the handbook for parents and sending booster emails to parents during times of the year when cadets return

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

home. Data from the past three years indicates that 66% of freshmen cadets have engaged in the PBI with their parents.

2. Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting.

2.1. Policy on sexual harassment and sexual violence.

- Document actions taken to prescribe policy on sexual harassment and sexual assault include actions taken to ensure training on the policy for all cadets, midshipmen and other academy personnel, and specific training required for personnel who process allegations of sexual harassment and sexual violence involving academy personnel.

In response to the 6 July 2022 memo titled “Department of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocacy Services and Confidential Reporting for Military Sexual Harassment”, the USAFA Superintendent produced a signed policy (see attachment 6 USAFA Comprehensive Primary Prevention Policy) incorporating this policy update. The EO and SAPR office have been working closely to develop a streamlined process to ensure appropriate advocacy for sexual harassment cases. The EO office intake form (see attachment 16 EO Intake Packet) defines sexual harassment and sexual assault to ensure victims properly understand both. While EO uses Formal and Informal complaint options, future options for advocacy for sexual harassment cases will be incorporated utilizing approved policy as defined and outlined by both DOD and DAF.

The USAFA SAPR has incorporated the use of DoD specific sexual harassment and sexual assault terminology in its current policy letters and training. SARCs facilitate annual SAPR training, which includes discussion of sexual harassment as well as sexual assault using the Continuum of Harm model. The SARC receives annual SAPR training requirements from DAF each year between April-May. Based on those training requirements, the SARC publishes a tasker on training implementation and required curriculum for the USAFA. The SARC works with the installation training manager to ensure training is completed. This training is accomplished for all required the USAFA personnel, including leadership, and AOCs.

In addition to DAF-mandated annual training, first responders, and personnel who process allegations of sexual harassment and sexual violence (OSI, JA, SVC, etc.) receive additional functional specific annual training. This additional training is reviewed by SAPR for inclusion of recent updates, and then presented as required across the functional agencies. Functional training managers track training completion.

2.1.1. Actions to Address: Facilitate greater access to the Catch A Serial Offender (CATCH) Program. (USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

- Document actions taken to promote the CATCH Program amongst cadet/midshipmen and academy personnel.

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

- Document actions taken to establish a private computer space for cadets and midshipmen to enter CATCH submissions, and expand eligibility to the program as outlined in the November 10, 2021 Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum.

Emphasis on the CATCH program has been incorporated into all annual SAPR training at the USAFA. The effort to ensure all cadets are aware of this program is a high emphasis item. It is noted that it is voluntary, but should a cadet be interested or curious about the program, the USAFA SAPR ensures that leadership, peers and those involved in victim care are able to assist them and answer any questions about it. CATCH training consists of explaining how the program works, that it is anonymous and how it can help protect other service members from potential harm. We emphasize the number of matches we have had and the resulting cases that were opened. This allows the cadets to understand the benefit of using this program.

Actions taken to promote the CATCH program include the following list of training events. This list is not exhaustive, but includes engagement for cadets, permanent party, and leadership: BCT SAPR training, annual SAPR training, Volunteer Victim Advocate (VVA) Certification Course, VVA monthly training, Teal Rope training, BCT Cadre training, briefed in the CMG, AOC training, New Commander Orientation, SAPR Policy updates, Post deployment, FTAC, Admissions, Monthly site visits, SAAPM, Parents Weekend, CAT, Newcomers briefing. Victim's Counsel, legal counsel and military justice personnel receive additional training on top of annual SAPR training, to include information on the CATCH program. All response personnel to include Firefighters, Security Forces and medical are trained on the CATCH program by SAPR personnel. An additional effort to promote the CATCH program is through peer-to-peer education. Our Teal Ropes also promote the CATCH program when educating fellow cadets on support services. Having TRs well-informed and present in the cadet squadrons allows them to inform and educate their peers should the situation arise.

The USAFA has three dedicated, private spaces to facilitate CATCH input. Both the CW and 10 ABW SARCs have private comfort rooms to accommodate CATCH inputs. We also have a satellite SAPR location in our academic building, located on the sixth floor of Fairchild Hall. This affords SAPR personnel the opportunity to meet cadets where they are during the duty day. This location has a private, dedicated space for CATCH submissions, and allows cadets a more easily accessible location. Victims who elect to participate in the program are given their access code by the SARC and offered the dedicated space to input their CATCH submissions either on the spot, or at a time of their choosing.

2.2 Actions to Address: Track sexual assault reports associated with the "Safe to Report" policy. (Section 539A, William M. "Mac" Thornberry NDAA for FY21; USD(P&R) memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

- Document actions taken to track cases of cadet and midshipman survivors of sexual assault who report under the Department's "Safe to Report Policy" as directed in section 539A of the FY 21 NDAA. Document the number of reports received wherein the victim cited the "Safe to Report" policy influenced their decision to report.

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

- Document actions taken to update victim intake documentation to capture reports by cadets and midshipmen who request to make a report using the “Safe to Report Policy” or other such means or the current MSA program that addresses alleged collateral misconduct by reporting victims.

The Safe to Report (STR) policy was implemented in May 2018 by the Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets and subsequently incorporated into the AFCWI 36-3501, Cadet Standards and Duties (CS&D) (see attachment 17 AFCWI36-3501Cadet Standards and Duties), text below:

2.3.3.2. Safe to Report Policy. In furtherance of DoD and Air Force policy, commanders will consider each instance collateral misconduct by a victim of sexual assault on a case-by case basis. The gravity of any collateral misconduct by a victim and its impact on good order and discipline, will be carefully considered in deciding whether it is appropriate to take administrative or disciplinary action against a victim and when such action should occur. In exercising this discretion, commanders will also consider whether the collateral misconduct was known prior to the report of sexual assault, and if not, the likelihood that the collateral misconduct would have otherwise been discovered but for the report of the sexual assault. Commanders should also consider how future reports of sexual assault may be impacted by the decision to impose discipline. If a commander believes that it would be appropriate to document collateral misconduct in the interest of rehabilitation, commanders should consider actions that minimize or eliminate impacts on the victims’ career. Absent aggravating circumstances that increase the gravity of the violation or its impact on good order and discipline, victims of sexual assault will not be disciplined for collateral misconduct violations of Cadet Standards, involving: 1.) alcohol use or possession (e.g. underage drinking, possession of alcohol in dorms; 2.) consensual intimate behavior in the cadet area; 3.) unprofessional relationships/fraternization among cadets; or 4.) cadet area limits restrictions (e.g., over the fence violations, failure to sign-out, departing probation sanctioned approved areas, etc.).

The Safe to Report Policy was included in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2020, SEC. 540H, as a policy to be instituted across the Armed Forces. The USAFA Cadet Wing has standardized the Safe to Report Policy and included it in the most current CS&D. In addition, the USAFA SAPR team has participated in Air Force working groups and offered professional guidance on standardization and implementation of Safe to Report across the force.

Actions taken to document the number of cases that report under the STR policy are captured on the USAFA Client Information Cover Sheet (see attachment 18 Client Information Cover Sheet). This form is filled out for every case in addition to the DD Form 2910 and is standard practice across the installation. There have been 19 cases during APY 20-21 that cadets have identified STR as one of the identified reasons that an official report of sexual assault was made. This policy is advertised not only in all SAPR training, but TRs also educate their peers on this. Information on the use of this policy is tracked and reported up to the SARCs in the TR quarterly reports.

When specific questions arise from cadets about the applicability of STR to their situation, clients are directed by SAPR personnel to their VC. Alternatively, SAPR personnel contact the SAPR-liaison

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

attorney at USAFA/JA to provide a hypothetical overview of the situation to better assist the cadet in understanding whether STR applies to their situation.

2.4. Update Command Climate Assessment Reporting and Action Plans. (USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021; SAPR Integrated Product Team).

- Document actions taken to align the command climate assessment process with the updated command climate assessment policy requirements and develop an accountability process by which cadet and midshipman risk factors can be identified, addressed, and reported by both class year and by cadet/midshipman organizational unit structure. In addition to the above, provide the date of the next cadet and midshipman command climate survey using DEOCS 5.0 in Fall 2022, and when results are anticipated. Provide the command climate survey POC for your Academy.
- Document actions taken to ensure cadets and midshipmen are required to participate in the development of actions to address risk factors identified in command climate survey results. In addition to the above, provide the POC responsible for working with cadet and midshipman leadership on the results of the command climate survey to be taken in Fall 2022.

Due to logistical limitations in administering the DEOCS and the current inability to generate aggregate data from smaller groups to larger ones, the USAFA MSA DEOCS is implemented at the group level (Cadet Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4) with breakout groups for each squadron. To protect participants’ privacy and confidentiality, a subgroup must have at least five survey respondents for results to be displayed. As long as five cadets from a class year respond to the survey, the results will display a breakdown reported by class year. The survey results are not reported by cadet organization unit structure as this is not currently a demographic tracked in the DEOCS. This is under the control of OPA and not the USAFA EO office.

The MSA Assessment is directed by DAF to be conducted every year in October. A follow up survey is administered, in order to accommodate academic scheduling. Specific survey dates for 2022 have not been provided by the Cadet Wing at this time but are anticipated to be finalized soon (see attachment 19 Cadet DEOCS Implementation Memo).

Commanders are required to create an action plan within 60 days of receiving survey results if the following factors result in unfavorable ratings above 49%: fairness, inclusion, leadership support, connectedness, cohesion, racially harassing behaviors, sexist behaviors, sexually harassing behaviors, or workplace hostility. The EO office can also recommend an action plan for any factor based on their observations and analysis of the report. For example, in 2021 the EO office noted that although the overall results for sexist behaviors did not meet the threshold to automatically trigger a required action plan, when looking at the results by reported gender more than 49% of females reported the presence of sexist behaviors. Based on this demographic breakdown, the EO office recommended that commanders include sexist behaviors in their action plans. Commanders submit their action plans to the EO office

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

for both informal feedback and recordkeeping. They are also required to brief the next level commander on their action plans.

Although there is no written policy requiring cadet participation, commanders are advised by the EO office to directly involve cadets in the development and implementation of their action plans. For example, during the 2020-2021 AY squadrons utilized cadets to lead periodic group discussions about the factors that required an action plan to gauge the progress the squadron was making in that area and gather ideas for further improvement. Additionally, various cadet leadership programs (including Diversity & Inclusion Purple Ropes, SAPR Teal Ropes, and Personal, Education and Ethics Representative (PEER Ropes) lead monthly touch points within their squadrons to discuss risk factors within their respective areas of responsibility and training. The EO office conducts and documents a follow up with commanders within six months after the report closeout. The purpose is to review the action plan and provide feedback. Special consideration is given to the academic schedule as well as AOC/Cadet turnover during the summer. This is required in instances when an AOC provides an action plan to the EO office in January, it becomes necessary to offer to conduct a follow up in three months prior to the academic year ending rather than waiting until the middle of the summer.

According to NDAA FY14, Sec 587(c), and 1020.03, auto generated survey results are automatically provided to the next level leader via email at the same time the Commander receives the report. Additionally, per DAFI 36-2710, para. 7.6., commanders will brief their DEOCS results to the next higher commander within 30 calendar days. The next higher commander has the authority to waive the brief and review only the DEOCS report.

Ref: NDAA FY14, Sec 587(c), and 1020.03.

3. Victim Care and Advocacy

3.1. Actions to Address: Develop localized Case Management Group (CMG) operating instructions. (USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

- Have localized case management group operating instructions (OIs) been issued? Do the actions required by the OIs align with DoD policy to protect victim privacy and keep case information consolidated to those parties who have a demonstrable “need-to-know.”

The USAFA SAPR office has developed a local CMG OI (see attachment 20 CMG OI), which supports all elements of DoD policy, specifically DODI 6495.02, *SAPR: Program Procedures* and DoDI 6400.06, *DoD Coordinated Community Response To Domestic Abuse involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel*. Procedures have been delineated as needed for our unique organizational structure to ensure the required parties are involved and those without a “need-to-know” are not. The localized policy has been approved by all 2-letter agencies and signed by the VPPI. This policy designates the USAFA Commander or Vice Commander as the chair of the CMG, and states that this responsibility may not be delegated. AFI90-6001, *SAPR Program* lays out the members required to attend, which our policy reiterates and uses specific USAFA terminology such as the AOC.

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

To protect victim privacy, this list is referenced and adhered to. Any minutes taken during the meeting will not reside anywhere but DSAID. Any party involved in this process must be trained on the process to both protect the privacy of the victim as well as their health and well-being (see attachment 21 CMG Training).

3.1.1. Document actions taken to ensure DD Form 2910, “Victim Reporting Preference Statement,” DD Form 2910-2, “Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases,” and DD Form 2910-3 “Return of Victim’s Personal Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE)” are signed, a copy is provided to the victim for the record, and stored in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). (DoDI 6495.02, pg. 7, 4.u. (1), (a)).

- Describe the process and procedures implemented to ensure that SAPR personnel who do not have DSAID access, are still able to ensure that a victim’s DD Form 2910 form is entered into and maintained in DSAID. Storage in DSAID.

To ensure the fidelity of the information in DSAID, and following with local processes, primary DSAID responsibility is confined to the USAFA SARCs. DSAID access can be extended to VAs, but is limited to assisting with updating VVA records.

When taking a report, the VVA, the SAPR VA, or the SARC ensures the DD Form 2910, the DD Form 2910-2, and/or the DD Form 2910-3 are signed, and a copy is provided to the victim for their personal records. A full-time member of SAPR staff is required to be present when taking a report of sexual assault. The SAPR staff member provides the applicable signed DD Form 2910 series to the SARC who uploads the form(s) into DSAID within 48 hours. This requires coordination, but the SARC will review the obtained documentation prior to inputting the case and associated documentation into DSAID. As required by DoDI 6492.02, the subsequent 24hr Commander’s Notification is a forcing mechanism for DSAID input. This notification requires the last four digits of the DSAID control number. Because of this, the SARC will maintain the 24-hour notification after confirming all case data is complete and correct.

Per AFI 90-201 the SARC conducts ongoing assessments of the consistency and effectiveness of the SAPR program utilizing MICT. This review is conducted annually. The USAFA IG conducts an annual by-law inspection and an annual report is provided to the USAFA Installation Command. In addition, the SAPR Program Manager and SAPR Deputy Program Manger conduct a quarterly internal audit that includes a review of timely DSAID submissions and DD Form 2910 uploads. Department of the Air Force conducts DSAID validations for the annual data pull that identifies gaps in required documentation. The USAFA works closely with DAF and the USAFA JA office to ensure accurate and timely updates for all case dispositions. The USAFA utilizes formalized assessment and inspection processes to ensure that no additional data collection system is being used to capture sexual assault reporting data.

3.2. Actions to Address: Provide Military Department leadership and CMG participant training curriculum to the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training and Education Center

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of Excellence within SAPRO. (USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

- Document actions taken to strengthen leadership and CMG participant training on their roles and participation in meetings.
- Document any updates to leadership and CMG participant training curricula.

Every new USAFA Commander within 30 days of taking command and Staff Leadership receives CMG training, (see attachment 21 CMG Training) that is USAFA specific according to USAFA CMG OI (see attachment 20 CMG OI) using requirements from AFI 90-6001 and DoDI 6495.02. The CW SARC coordinates with all Commanders to ensure they are prepared for each monthly CMG. As DoDI and AFI CMG updates are made, the CW SARC provides the necessary refresher training to the CMG members. As updates are required by the CMG Chair, the SARC records the CMG minutes, updates the training material, and communicates those changes to all Commanders prior to monthly CMG’s, and during the quarterly CMG.

DPFZ guides standardized training, which is the starting point for all the USAFA CMG training. As there are routine and real-time updates to CMG training, the SARC tracks and incorporates much of that locally. DPFZ has published standardized SAPR and SAPR VA training on the Air University website. This curriculum is current, and used here at the USAFA. Standardized CMG training has been developed at the DPFZ level, and will be incorporated locally once formally released.

3.2.1. Document actions taken to evaluate the effectiveness of Leadership and CMG participant training. (USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

Every new USAFA Commander within 30 days of taking command and Staff Leadership receives CMG training, (see attachment 21 CMG Training) that is USAFA specific according to USAFA CMG OI (see attachment 20 CMG OI) using requirements from AFI 90-6001 and DoDI 6495.02. The CW SARC coordinates with all Commanders to ensure they are prepared for monthly CMG’s. As DoDI and AFI CMG updates are made, the CW SARC provides the necessary refresher training to the CMG. As updates are required by the CMG Chair, the SARC records the CMG minutes, updates the training material, and communicates those changes to all Commanders prior to monthly CMG’s, and during the quarterly CMG.

DPFZ guides standardized training, which is the starting point for all the USAFA CMG training. As there are routine and real-time updates to CMG training, the SARC tracks and incorporates much of that locally. DPFZ has published standardized SAPR and SAPR VA training on the Air University website. This curriculum is current, and used here at the USAFA. Standardized CMG training has been developed at the DPFZ level, and will be incorporated locally once formally released.

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

POAM: The effectiveness of both the leadership and CMG participant training has yet to be evaluated at this point. To ensure standardization of this evaluation, the USAFA is working with DAF/A1Z Evaluation Team to develop a satisfactory evaluation plan. Prior to a full evaluation plan, the latest DPFZ CMG training must be complete. The USAFA will execute the DAF/A1Z evaluation strategy to include general knowledge and data measurements pending approval. The USAFA will implement this required training with all CMG members.

3.3. Actions to Address: Provide extended class schedule deconfliction. (USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

- Document actions taken to deconflict class schedules of victims who report sexual assault allegations and those of their alleged perpetrators to prevent Military Protective Order violations.
- Document actions associated with informing cadets and midshipmen who report a sexual assault that they may request extended schedule deconfliction beyond the conclusion of the military justice process.

Here at the USAFA, we are committed to ensuring sexual assault victims are protected, treated with dignity and respect, and provided support, advocacy, and care. This includes providing victims with options to assist with the immediate and future welfare of the cadet or cadet candidate (students enrolled in the USAFA Preparatory School) by limiting interactions with the alleged sexual harassment or sexual assault offender while also allowing them access to additional support to assist with healing, recovery, and rehabilitation. We’ve developed a local OI (see attachment 22 Class Deconfliction OI) which was coordinated and approved by each USAFA 2-letter organizations as well as the key players in the process. This OI identifies five areas of possible cadet deconfliction:

Cadet Excusals

In the case of an Unrestricted report/Open With Limited (OWL) report, SAPR will encourage the victim to contact their chain of command and funnel an excusal request through their AOC or AMT. At the victim’s request, (Restricted, Unrestricted, or OWL) SAPR may contact CWP. In this case, CWP will coordinated with the AOC as needed to ensure the victim is accounted for. In any of these reporting options, the victim is responsible for notifying required parties to miss class, formation or any other military duty.

Quarters

In an Unrestricted report/OWL, SAPR will encourage the victim to contact their chain of command and request quarters through their AOC/AMT. Should the cadet encounter problems with their request, SAPR may contact the Sexual Assault Medical Manager (SAMM). If this is the case, SAPR will coordinate with CWP to follow up with the Cadet Group Commander (GC/CC) or AOC who will ensure the cadet is placed on quarters by the medical team and is properly accounted for. In the case of a Restricted report, should the cadet need assistance facilitating a quarters authorization, SAPR will contact the SAMM. SAPR will coordinate with CWP to confirm that the cadet is accounted for. In an owl, victim will be encouraged to contact the SAMM directly.

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

Class Schedule Changes

Each semester, SAPR will provide CWP with a list of cadets who have made an Unrestricted report and have a Military Protection Order (MPO). CWP will deconflict the schedules of all cadets listed in the MPO with the registrar's office. If a cadet's case does not have an MPO, SAPR will coordinate with CWP, DF, and the registrar's office in efforts to accommodate the cadet's request and deconflict schedules. In the case of a Restricted/OWL report, SAPR, with the approval of the cadet, will relay the cadet's schedule change request to CWP. CWP will then coordinate with CWVS to research possible schedule changes.

Cadet Squadron Transfers

SAPR does not have authority to guarantee or promise a cadet a squadron transfer. If a cadet requests a squadron transfer through SAPR, without a DD Form 2910 *Victim Reporting Preference Statement* filed, SAPR will provide limited services. SAPR will discuss the cadet's options with CWP and CWVS, but per MRE 514, will not discuss the situation. If a DD Form 2910, Victim Reporting Preference Statement has been filed with SAPR, the cadet can initiate a transfer request with SAPR. CWP will coordinate with the AOC, CG/CC, and the Vice Commandant of Cadets for approval or disapproval of the cadet's request to transfer. From the time the AOC receives the request, the AOC shall provide the cadet with their decisions within five days. The five days run consecutively, to include weekends and holidays. USAFA SAPR will track adherence to this timeline and report it to USAFA Superintendent.

Service Academy Expedited Transfer

The USAFA Superintendent, in coordination with the Superintendent of the other named military service academy, shall consider all criteria provided in DoDI 6495.02, *SAPR: Program Procedures* when making a determination on each request. The Superintendent will approve the transfer unless there are exceptional circumstances that require denial of the request.

Our TRs educate fellow cadets on all support services to include these options. Having TRs well-informed and present in the cadet squadrons allows them to inform and educate their peers should the situation arise.

Elements of this process will be incorporated into the USAFAI Allocation of Cadet Time (see attachment 23 Allocation of Cadet Time) as it directly relates to cadet whereabouts and excusals from military duties. The USAFA SAPR has been working with the instruction publication owner, in preparation for the rewrite. This local instruction is a primary document read by cadets to understand what events in their day take priority. With this information in that instruction, this information will have a high likelihood of being understood at the cadet level.

3.4. Document actions taken to examine cadet and midshipman transfer policies. (10 U.S.C. § 7461, § 8480, § 9461).

The MSAs have come together on this topic, in lieu of DoD policy to prioritize the health and well-being of cadets and midshipmen. This process allows the SAPR Program to assist with the immediate

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

and future welfare of the cadet or midshipmen by limiting interactions with the alleged sexual harassment or sexual assault offender while also allowing them access to additional support to assist with healing, recovery, and rehabilitation. The USAFA SAPR team has worked with the USAFA leadership as well as the SAPR offices at the Naval Academy and the Military Academy to successfully accomplish four MSA transfers and, for the first time one semester exchange. We currently are operating under an interim policy (see attachment 24 DAF Interim Policy on Service Academy Transfers). We have accomplished multiple successful transfers, due to the flexibility and collaboration of the MSAs for the best victim care possible. This option for victims is laid out in AFI90-6001 *SAPR Program*:

“11.1.3.3. The USAFA Superintendent, in coordination with the Superintendent of the military service academy or senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps program where the cadet requests transfer, will approve requests from a cadet to transfer, if the request is based on being the victim of a sexual assault where the cadet has made an unrestricted report, unless there are exceptional circumstances that require denial of the request.”

Here at the USAFA, we have gone above and beyond to outline the different options available to victims and turned this into an approved local process. We have developed an in-depth look at the MSA transfer process in a signed OI (see attachment 22 Class Deconfliction OI).

“2.3.5. A Service Academy Expedited Transfer request may be considered. The USAFA Superintendent, in coordination with the Superintendent of the other named military service academy, shall consider all criteria provided in DoDI 6495.02, SAPR: Program Procedures when making a determination on each request. The Superintendent will approve the transfer unless there are exceptional circumstances that require denial of the request.

2.3.5.1. The Superintendent will confirm that any cadet appointed to the USAFA who is a victim of an alleged sexual assault or other offense covered by Articles 117a, 120, 120c, or 130 of the UCMJ shall be informed of the option to request a transfer to another military service academy or enroll in a Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC) program.

2.3.5.2. Cadets or midshipmen who file an Unrestricted report of a sexual assault are eligible to request a transfer to or from USAFA. The USAFA Superintendent, in coordination with the Superintendent of the other named military service academy, shall consider all criteria provided in DoDI 6495.02, SAPR: Program Procedures when making a determination on each request. The Superintendent will approve the transfer unless there are exceptional circumstances that require denial of the request. If the request for transfer is to a Senior ROTC program, the losing military service academy's registrar, on behalf of the Superintendent, will coordinate with the Headquarters AFROTC Commander or sister service Headquarters ROTC Commander, the gaining ROTC Detachment Commander, and the host university/college to facilitate the transition. For transfers to AFROTC, already existing procedures in DoDI 1322.22, Service Academies for USAFA-AFROTC transfers should be utilized to the extent practicable until applicable DoD guidance is published with updated procedures.

2.3.5.3. The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary has delegated to the USAFA Superintendent the authority to waive a cadet’s active duty service commitment. Disenrollment executed under this guidance will not incur a collateral consequences determination other than a waiver determination of a cadet’s Active Duty Service Commitment.

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

2.3.5.4. If the request for transfer is approved, the gaining academy or Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program should take appropriate action to execute the transfer as expeditiously as practicable, preferably prior to the start of the next academic semester. If disapproved, the cadet or midshipman must be advised by the Superintendent or the appropriate approving authority of the option to submit a request for reconsideration, through SAF/MR, to the SecAF.

2.3.5.5. All records of any requests, determination, transfer, or other action shall remain protected by the Privacy Act and shared only for official use. Any discussions between the victim and his or her Victims' Counsel and SAPR personnel related to the transfer will be confidential and privileged in accordance with AFI 90-6001, SAPR: Program.

2.3.5.6. A request for transfer may be temporary or permanent. If a cadet requests a temporary transfer (e.g. semester), to the extent practical and without causing unnecessary delay, USAFA should utilize already existing programs and procedures to affect the temporary transfer (e.g. semester exchange program).

2.3.5.7. In the event that a cadet requests a permanent transfer to another service academy or another service ROTC program, the cadet should elect whether they will commission into the gaining service or the DAF. The default is that a cadet who transfers to another service academy or ROTC program will be discharged from the DAF and gained by the new service. If the cadet elects to be commissioned into DAF, the MSAs will utilize the cross-commissioning procedures. This avoids issues concerning a cadet's inability to satisfy USAFA graduation/commissioning requirements while at another service academy or ROTC program."

The USAFA leadership and other MSA leadership recognize the benefits of this process, along with other options available to the victim. Requests made by a victim for recovery and support purposes are based on needs and desires and will be balanced with USAFA policies and procedures.

3.5. Document actions taken to train and equip Sexual Assault Responses Coordinators (SARCs) and SAPR Victim Advocates to educate victims on general investigative and military justice topics. (USD(P&R) memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021).

SARCs and SAPR VA are trained on general investigative and military justice topics during the 2-week SARC/SAPR VA course through Air University. The SAPR staff are then able to guide the victim through these processes or be by their side during processes. Although equipped with basic knowledge to educate victims on the available services and relevant processes, SAPR staff lean on Subject Matter Experts (SME) like JA and the Victim's Council to provide the legal support to victims, especially with the continually changing laws and regulations in military justice.

Legal personnel involved in this process completed additional training that enables SAPR personnel to work with victims and provide the best possible care and legal advocacy. Trainings provided to SAPR personnel include:

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

1. SAPR & the Law Training for VAs/VVAs. Topics Covered: Court-Martial & Disposition Process, Article 120 Refresher, SAPR Ethics (Relationships w/ Victims, Confidentiality/MRE 514, Common Ethics Scenarios).
2. SAPR & the Law Training for VAs/VVAs Part II: Prior to this training VAs/VVAs were contacted to solicit topics/questions that they wanted addressed (in response to the SH&V Report). Topics Covered: Disposition Process, Data on Case Outcomes, Discussion of JA/CC Thought-Process in Disposition Decisions, Challenges in Prosecuting Sexual Assault Cases, Safe to Report policy. Discussion also included upcoming changes to the UCMJ as a result of the Military Justice Improvement Act.
3. SAPR & the Law Training for Zoomies Against Sexual Assault (ZASA*) (some VAs in attendance): Similar topics to above, but audience were members of ZASA. Since many cadets/Permanent Party reach out directly to ZASA, we wanted to ensure that ZASA had similar training to our VVAs regarding advocacy and processes. Discussion also included upcoming changes to the UCMJ as a result of the Military Justice Improvement Act.
4. Teal Rope, PEER Training: Same topics as discussed with SAPR personnel above with a focus on Safe to Report policy as this is a topic our Teal Ropes commonly discuss with our Cadets.

*ZASA – USAFA Association of Graduates affinity group passionate about the prevention and elimination of sexual assault at USAFA

3.6. Document actions taken to ensure instructions on processes and procedures requiring SAPR personnel who do not have DSAID access provide SAPR Related Inquiries (SRIs) to SAPR personnel with DSAID access to document all SRIs in the database. (SAPR Related Inquiry (SRI) for Individuals who Choose Not to File an Official Report DoDI 6495.02, volume 1, Paragraph 4. POLICY).

To ensure the fidelity of the information tracked in DSAID, and following with local processes, primary DSAID responsibility is confined to the USAFA SARCs. DSAID access can be extended to VAs, but is limited to assisting with updating VVA records.

VVAs keep a log of incoming calls to the hotline to document the SAPR related inquiries that are communicated through the 24/7 SAPR Hotline. SARCs and SAPR VA's keep a running log of SRIs throughout the day, and the SARC reviews these logs and ensures the SAPR Related Inquiry (SRI) are documented in DSAID within 48 hours of the SRI being made.

4. Program Oversight

4.1. Document actions taken to ensure completed MSA reports transmitted to the Secretary of Defense are also transmitted to the Board of Visitors. (10 U.S.C. § 7461, § 8480, § 9461; GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts, pgs. 49-51).

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

Our primary method for transmitting information to the Board of Visitors is the Designated Federal Officer. Transmittal of the MSA report follows the same process. The DFO has noted that they are the primary for transmitting information to the BoV unless otherwise stated in policy.

As a result of the GAO-22, we developed an internal process to ensure the MSA report in fact reaches the BoV.

Once the report is complete, USAFA/SAPR will be notified. This triggers USAFA/SAPR to notify the USAFA front office that the report must be sent to the DAF Designated Federal Officer (DFO). When the report is passed to the DFO, the USAFA front office will request confirmation that this report was in fact transmitted to the BoV.

4.2. Document policies, procedures, and processes implemented by academy leadership in response to sexual harassment and sexual violence involving cadets/midshipmen, or other Academy personnel this APY (10 U.S.C. § 7461, § 8480, § 9461).

CMG improvements

Every new USAFA Commander within 30 days of taking command and Staff Leadership receives CMG training, (see attachment 21 CMG Training) that is USAFA specific according to USAFA CMG OI (see attachment 20 CMG OI) using requirements from AFI 90-6001 and DoDI 6495.02. The CW SARC coordinates with all Commanders to ensure they are prepared for monthly CMG's. As DoDI and AFI CMG updates are made, the CW SARC provides the necessary refresher training to the CMG. As updates are required by the CMG Chair, the SARC records the CMG minutes, updates the training material, and communicates those changes to all Commanders prior to monthly CMG's, and during the quarterly CMG.

Restructure

During our structural re-organization, we focused on client care improvements. The Community Action Board (CAB) in previous years was co-chaired by the USAFA/CC and 10 ABW/CC. This is now chaired by the USAFA/CC or CV. The CAB helps with oversight and integration of all prevention efforts and reduces stovepipes. With the USAFA/CC or CV as chair, this brings more oversight to all the prevention programs. The Community Action Team (CAT) is chaired by the CSC. Placing the CSC under the USAFA/VPPI, the overall umbrella of prevention efforts here at the USAFA, allows these specialties to combine efforts with the overall goal, or desired effect of improved client care and improves unity of effort.

Maintaining an Understanding of Key Factors

TRs represent our first line of prevention. They are present in the units and best understand the environment in which the cadets live. The TRs produce quarterly trends brief regularly at USAFA staff meetings to keep USAFA leadership informed and educated. The USAFA/SAPR plan to bring this best practice to the CAB so prevention experts around the base can be apprised of trend data. This also allows the TRs to be present for questions, should these experts want more information.

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

4.3. Document plans for approved actions that are to be taken in the following APY regarding prevention of and response to sexual harassment and sexual violence involving cadets/midshipmen, or other academy personnel. Do not include plans for actions that are covered anywhere else in the data call (e.g., Actions to Address memorandum, IRC recommendations).

Healthy Relationships Training (HRT) Evaluation

HRT for athletes was started formally in 2016 with this three-lesson curriculum. The requirement meets an NCAA requirement that the Athletic Department has and has chosen to use the locally developed program to meet this requirement. This coming year we will formally evaluate the program.

CyberWorx Design Sprint

The USAFA/SAPR team has joined forces with a local, organic capability called AF CyberWorx. AF CyberWorx stood up in the fall of 2016 and in the first year they tackled several Air Force problems using “design thinking” as their methodology. This approach focuses on rapid prototyping and teaches a willingness to take risks. This organization works on projects ranging from Early Warning Radar requirements to USAFA Cadet Honor System modernization.

SAPR and CyberWorx will conduct a full-scale review of SAPR programs currently in effect. The intent will be to refine the overall goal of SAPR programs, identify current redundancies, and conduct rapid movement on solution generation that would focus on overall prevention efforts.

SAPR Victim Care for Sexual Harassment

In response to the 6 July 2022 memo titled Department of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocacy Services and Confidential Reporting for Military Sexual Harassment, the USAFA Superintendent produced a signed policy (see attachment 6 USAFA Comprehensive Primary Policy) incorporating this policy update. The EO and SAPR office have been working closely to develop a streamlined process for sexual harassment cases. For example, SAPR and the EO have worked together to develop a draft SAPR intake form to address allegations of sexual harassment. EO intake form (see attachment 16 EO Intake Packet) defines sexual harassment and sexual assault to ensure victims properly understand both. While EO uses Formal and Informal complaint options, sexual harassment cases will be categorized as restricted or unrestricted based on the DD Form 2910, Victim Reporting Preference Statement. This has been addressed previously, but there is still work to be done on this topic as we wait for DAF to roll out policy on how this process will be accomplished.

Connect to Care

DAF initiated a pilot concept referred to as Connect to Care as outlined under the IRC recommendations. This concept would put the student advocacy services in one location, allowing a victim to go to one location and find integrated support right there. This allowed the victim to understand how important it is to this institution that they have all the services they could need. This also provides the victim with a visible, tangible list of all the services available. These services would not be limited to victims, nor would they be limited to cadets. The logistics of this plan are currently underway. USAFA/SAPR is considering the fact that at least half of the USAFA cadets do not have

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call Template

access to a car, so the location must be walkable. If the cadet population knows the purpose of this location, would that drive a stigma of being seen entering the Connect to Care location? To eliminate this stigma, the USAFA is considering including student services, study areas and other identified interest items that could allow this to be an open, unthreatening space.

4.4. Document approved actions taken to host a senior summit each academic year with MSA leadership to facilitate exchange of SAPR best practices. (SAPR IPT).

The MSAs support the Secretary of Defense’s initiative to hold an annual National Discussion (ND) conference where the MSAs and universities together share best practices and challenges in eliminating sexual assault and sexual harassment on campuses. Experts in this field are also invited to share results from completed studies or updates of ongoing research. This event, held annually, brings together those with the ability to generate change from the ground up, from leadership down, from experience with best practices and from the development of evidence-based programs. Each participant gains an understanding of what other institutions are struggling with or what their successes are and builds a network to lean on.

USAFA hosted the event virtually in 2021 due to COVID-19 precautions. The Department of the Air Force led that year’s forum and emphasized that countering sexual assault and sexual harassment is a top priority in the military. Throughout the event, and even during planning for the event, partnerships were created between MSA staff and experts in this field, from around the nation. Evidence-based best practices were shared and debated.

The event consisted of two days of focused discussions under six themes:

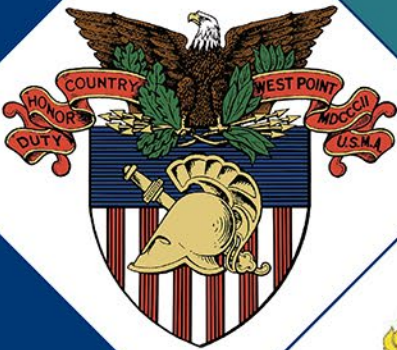
- Peer Influencers; Preparing Peer Leaders to Enact Change
- Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Program Management: Meeting the Needs of Our Population
- Healthy Relationships
- Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention Activities and Prevention Systems
- Culture/Climate and Leader Assessment
- Student Involvement

The final event of the conference was the ceremonial “passing of the torch” from the Secretary of the Air Force to the Secretary of the Navy. While this is ceremonial, it represented the SECNAV’s intent to continue this effort.

The Naval Academy hosted the following conference in 2022. One particularly notable event discussed the challenges of preventing and responding to cyber harassment (Attachment 25 ND Cyber Harassment Session). This session was hosted by a panel of five individuals, each of whom shared best practices and tools for successfully mitigating these types of situations. The backgrounds of these panelists shows the wide range of this problem, and gave the audience a very diverse perspective on this issue. The panelists consisted of a USAFA Cadet, a Naval Midshipman, a US graduate student, a US undergraduate student and a Canadian professor and researcher. Again, at the end of this event, the

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service
Academies Academic Program Year 2021-2022 Programmatic Data Call
Template

torch was passed to the Secretary of the Army. West Point will host in 2023 and the USAFA will host in 2024.



Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment



Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	1
Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	3
Introduction	3
Restricted Reports	4
Unrestricted Reports	4
Case Dispositions.....	5
Case Timelines	6
Data Sources	6
Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).....	6
Student Enrollment at the Military Service Academies	6
APY 21-22 Overall Reporting Data on Sexual Assault at the Service Academies.....	7
APY 21-22 Academy Student Sexual Assault Reporting	7
Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident	8
Reports Involving Cadets and Midshipmen who made a Report of Sexual Assault that Occurred Prior to Military Service.....	10
All Other Reports Made in APY 21-22	10
APY 21-22 Military Justice Outcomes	11
Sexual Assault Prevalence Estimates and APY 21-22 Reporting Data.....	12
APY 21-22 Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault.....	14
Disposition of Sexual Assault Reports Adjudicated in APY 21-22.....	15
Demographics of Unrestricted Reports.....	16
APY 21-22 Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault	17
Demographics of Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault.....	18
APY 21-22 Data on Sexual Harassment	19
Complaints of Sexual Harassment	19
APY 21-22 Reports from the Family Advocacy Program	20
Reports from the Family Advocacy Program	20
Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Service Academy	20

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Reports of Sexual Assault by Report Type, APY 07-08 to 21-22	7
Exhibit 2: Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident by Academy, APY 05-06 to 21-22.....	9
Exhibit 3: Total Reports to the MSAs by Academy Students Occurring Prior to and During Military Service, APY 07-08 to 21-22.....	10
Exhibit 4: Reports Made by Non-Cadet/Midshipmen Victims, APY 14-15 to 21-22.....	11
Exhibit 5: Reports of Sexual Assault, Investigations, and Dispositions Completed in APY 21-22	12
Exhibit 6: Estimated Cadets and Midshipmen Experiencing USC Based on Past-Year Prevalence Rates versus Number of Cadets and Midshipmen in Reports of Sexual Assault Made during the APY, for Incidents Occurring During Military Service, APY 11-12 to 21-22	13
Exhibit 7: Reports Initially Made Restricted, Reports Remaining Restricted, and Restricted Reports Converted to Unrestricted, APY 07-08 to 21-22	18
Exhibit 8: Total Sexual Harassment Complaints by Academy, APY 11-12 to 21-22	20

List of Tables

Table 1: Student Enrollment at the Military Service Academies.....	7
Table 2: Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 21-22.....	8
Table 3: Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident by Academy and Report Type, APY 21-22.....	9
Table 4: Sexual Assault Crimes Investigated in Unrestricted Reports, APY 19-20 to APY 21-22	14
Table 5: Unrestricted Reports by Sexual Assault by Victim and Subject Status, APY 19-20 to APY 21-22	15
Table 6: Sex of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 21-22	16
Table 7: Age of Victims and Subjects at the Time of Incident in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 21-22	17
Table 8: Restricted Reports by Gender, APY 21-22	18
Table 9: Age of Victims Making Restricted Reports at the Time of Incident, APY 21-22.....	19
Table 10: Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Victim and Subject Status, APY 19-20 to APY 21-22	19
Table 11: USMA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 21-22 ..	21
Table 12: USNA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 21-22...22	
Table 13: USAFA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 21-22.22	

Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Introduction

The Department of Defense's (DoD) sexual assault data captures Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving cadets, midshipmen, or prep school students ("academy students") as victims¹ and/or subjects in allegations made during the 2021-2022 Academic Program Year (APY 21-22). These reports may include:

- Sexual assaults alleged by academy students against academy students
- Sexual assaults alleged by academy students against non-academy students (i.e., Service members, civilians/foreign nationals, or unknown subjects)
- Sexual assaults alleged by non-academy students (i.e., Service members, civilians/foreign nationals, adult military dependents) against academy students

The number of sexual assaults reported to DoD authorities in APY 21-22 *is not* necessarily indicative of the number of sexual assaults that may have occurred, as estimated by prior scientific surveys of military academy students. DoD and civilian research indicate that just a fraction of people who experience sexual assault report the crime to law enforcement.² Additionally, only evidence from an investigation and adjudication of the case can be used to legally conclude that the alleged sexual assault incident occurred.

To estimate the number of academy students who may have experienced a sexual assault in a given year, the Department employs a measure of unwanted sexual contact (USC) in scientific surveys every two years. The USC measure asks students about their experience, if any, with a range of sexual behaviors prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Survey results provide a reliable estimate of the number of cadets and midshipmen who likely experienced some kind of penetrative or contact sexual assault in the past year.

The Department conducted the 2022 *Service Academy Gender Relations* (SAGR) Survey in the spring of 2022. This year, DoD estimates that of the cadets/midshipmen who indicated an experience of USC in the past year, 14 percent reported the matter to a military authority – similar to the last estimate measured in 2018 (Exhibit 6). The following sections describe the reports received in APY 21-22 and the disposition information associated with completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports, a description of survey data, and information about sexual harassment at the academies.

¹ The use of the terms "victim" or "perpetrator/offender" in this report is not intended as a statement as to the guilt or innocence of an individual. Without knowing the specific outcomes of the incidents or allegations (the terms "incident" and "allegation(s)" may be used interchangeably in this report) upon which reports are derived, the presumption of innocence applies until there is an investigation that substantiates the allegations and there is adjudication of guilt.

² DoD SAPRO. (2020). *Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies (MSAs) for Academic Program Year (APY) 2018-2019*.; DoD SAPRO. (2020). *Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*.; Kelly, T.C. & Stermac, L. (2008). Underreporting in Sexual Assault: A Review of Explanatory Factors. *Baltic Journal of Psychology*, 9 (1, 2): 30-45.; Kruttschnitt, C., Kalsbeek, W.D., & House, C.C. (Ed.). (2014). *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*. The National Academies Press.
https://www.hoplophobia.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Estimating_the_Incidence_of_Rape_and_Sexual_Assault.pdf

Restricted Reports

As Service members, academy students may make Restricted Reports to specified individuals (i.e., Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs), or healthcare providers), who facilitate care and response services while maintaining confidentiality. Given that people who choose to make a Restricted Report desire confidentiality, DoD does not investigate this type of report or obtain extensive details about the incident. Rather, SARCs record limited data about the person making the report and the alleged incident in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), but do not request or maintain the alleged perpetrators' identities³, even if known. SARCs notify command that a Restricted Report was made, but do not provide details that could identify the victim or alleged perpetrator unless reporting is necessary to prevent or mitigate a serious and imminent threat to the health and safety of the victim or another person. Additionally, a person can choose to convert a Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report at any time.

DoD policy also allows adult military dependents to make a Restricted Report involving allegations against academy students. In addition to sexual assault allegations reported to a SAPR office, DoD has included in this report sexual assault allegations reported to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) by an academy student. FAP offers victims of domestic abuse both Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options.⁴

Unrestricted Reports

Unrestricted Reports involve notification to the command of the victim and the alleged perpetrator, as well as a referral for investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), that an allegation(s) of sexual assault has been reported. MCIO information systems comprise the systems of record for subjects of investigation in Unrestricted Reports. An interface between MCIO information systems and DSAID incorporates information about the subject of the investigation and investigative case into the DSAID database. SARCs enter additional victim and incident data directly into DSAID.

One Unrestricted Report includes only *one* victim but may still include *multiple* subjects and/or allegations. The Department's sexual assault reporting statistics include data about completed and attempted sexual contact and penetrative offenses between adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 80 in the UCMJ, as amended in 2019. When a report falls under a criminal

³ For purposes of this report, the use of the term "victim," "subject" or "perpetrator" does not convey any presumption about the guilt or innocence of the alleged offenders/perpetrators, nor should the use of the terms "incident" or "report" be construed as substantiation that an alleged incident occurred.

⁴ DoD Instruction 6400.06 (DoD Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel) defines "domestic abuse" as domestic violence, or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional or psychological abuse, economic control, or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who is: a current or former spouse; a person with whom the alleged abuser shares a child in common; a current or former intimate partner with whom the alleged abuser shares or has shared a common domicile; or a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic nature with the accused and determined to be an intimate partner (as defined in DoD Instruction 6400.06). Academy students may report sexual assault in the context of an intimate partner relationship to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) and receive services. FAP provides comprehensive safety planning, victim advocacy and support, and treatment when appropriate. In accordance with the DoD Inspector General recommendations regarding USAFA, cadet sexual assault allegations involving dating violence are also referred to the USAFA SARC to ensure proper documentation and reporting. Such cases are included at the end of this Appendix.

offense category (e.g., rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact), it means the offense alleged in that category was the most serious of the allegations reported by the victim or investigated by the MCIO. The offense alleged does not necessarily reflect the investigation's final findings or the allegation's final disposition.

Case Dispositions

MCIOs initiate an investigation for each Unrestricted Report of sexual assault that falls within their investigative purview. MCIOs and judge advocate personnel report each investigation's outcome/disposition to the Military Department concerned. The Military Department concerned may only take disciplinary action against individuals subject to the UCMJ. Academy students who are Service members are subject to the UCMJ.⁵ When a Service member commits an offense within a civilian jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, or municipality) in the United States (U.S.), civilian authorities may also prosecute that Service member. The civilian authority may choose not to exercise jurisdiction over the case. Service member prosecutions by civilian authorities are decisions made on a case-by-case basis. Such actions may not yield the same level of case or disposition detail obtained from the military justice system in this report.⁶

MCIOs provide reports to military leadership upon the conclusion of an investigation. In consultation with the servicing staff judge advocate (SJA), the subject's military commander reviews available evidence and considers legal action as appropriate. However, for crimes of rape, sexual assault, nonconsensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these crimes, a senior military officer who is at least a special court-martial convening authority (SPCMCA) and in the grade of O-6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) or higher retains initial disposition authority.

The SPCMCA is responsible for determining initial disposition action. This includes whether an action is warranted and, if so, whether a court-martial, nonjudicial punishment (NJP), administrative discharge, or some other adverse administrative action is appropriate. At the Military Service Academies (MSAs), the Superintendent (a Lieutenant General or a Vice Admiral) is the initial disposition authority. SJAs assist these commanders in identifying charges and appropriate means of addressing misconduct and disposition options based on the available evidence.

Each year there are cases in which disciplinary actions are precluded (i.e., not possible) due to legal issues or evidentiary problems. For example, when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of an offense for command action, a commander may be precluded from taking disciplinary action against a subject. In addition, disciplinary actions may not be possible when commanders choose to respect a victim's desire not to participate in proceedings regarding the alleged assault.

In the data that follows, when more than one disposition action is involved (e.g., when an administrative discharge follows NJP), only the most serious disciplinary action taken is reported. These actions, in descending order, include prefferal of court-martial charges, NJP, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative actions. At the MSAs, adverse administrative actions include the cadet/midshipman disciplinary system.

⁵ Military staff at the MSAs are also subject to the UCMJ.

⁶ An accused civilian or foreign national is not often subject to the UCMJ, and DoD cannot discipline these persons under the military justice system, except in rare circumstances (e.g., a civilian accompanying the force in the field in a contingency operation). A host nation's ability to prosecute a Service member may be subject to a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the U.S. and a foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country. Academy students are rarely involved in cases investigated and/or tried by a foreign government.

Case Timelines

For this report, the Department uses the period of the APY. Some investigations extend across APYs, as it often takes several months to investigate a report of sexual assault thoroughly. Therefore, investigations opened near the end of the APY typically continue into the next APY. Likewise, case disposition actions can extend across APYs. SAPRO marks dispositions as “pending” if they have not been completed or reported at the end of the APY. SAPRO tracks pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report on them in subsequent years’ reports.

Under DoD’s SAPR policy, a Service member can report a sexual assault to a SARC or MCIO at any point, regardless of the amount of time between the incident and the report. As a result, DoD may receive reports for incidents that occurred in previous years. The Department also receives reports submitted for sexual assaults that occurred prior to a cadet/midshipman’s military service. When a report of this nature occurs, DoD provides care and services to the victim but may not be able to hold the alleged offender criminally accountable, as appropriate, if the alleged offender is not subject to military law. DoD authorities may assist victims in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency to address their allegation if requested.

Data Sources

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)

DSAID became the system for data collection and reporting by the MSAs in APY 14-15. Since DSAID is a real-time data-gathering tool, not all data points are immediately available for this report. Therefore, data provided in this report represent the state of DSAID data at the time of the DoD’s final query of the database in August 2022. Despite best efforts by DoD and the Services to enter data accurately and expediently, some information may be incomplete at the time of the DSAID data pull. Therefore, some demographic or case-related information presented below is categorized as “relevant data not available.”⁷

Also, data may change over time and may differ from data previously reported by DoD. Updates, changes, and corrections occur as a standard, continuous process of DSAID case management. SAPRO works with the Academies and Service SAPR program managers to validate entries, identify errors, and make corrections throughout the year. The investigative process may also uncover additional information. For example, an investigation may clear some subjects of an allegation and/or implicate others. Data presented here reflect the outcome of this process.

Student Enrollment at the Military Service Academies

The MSAs reported their official enrollment for APY 21-22 as follows, as of May 31, 2021:

⁷ For DoD to classify a victim or subject accurately as a cadet, midshipman, or prep school student, demographic data must be completed in DSAID. This report uses the term “relevant data not available” when these data fields are missing or unavailable.

Table 1: Student Enrollment at the Military Service Academies

Academy	Cadets/Midshipmen		Prep School Students		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
U.S. Military Academy	3,299	1,029	169	24	4,512
U.S. Naval Academy	3,170	1,270	165	49	4,654
U.S. Air Force Academy	2,887	1,172	123	62	4,244
Total Enrollment	9,356	3,471	457	135	13,410

APY 21-22 Overall Reporting Data on Sexual Assault at the Service Academies

In APY 21-22, the Department received a total of 206 sexual assault reports that involved cadets/midshipmen/prep students as victims and/or alleged perpetrators—an increase of 45 reports from the previous APY (see Exhibit 1). In APY 21-22, the coronavirus pandemic continued to impact normal operations at the MSAs. The MSAs maintained coronavirus safety protocols to help mitigate spread among cadets and midshipmen and ensure a safe environment. Academy sexual assault reporting resources remained available and fully staffed.

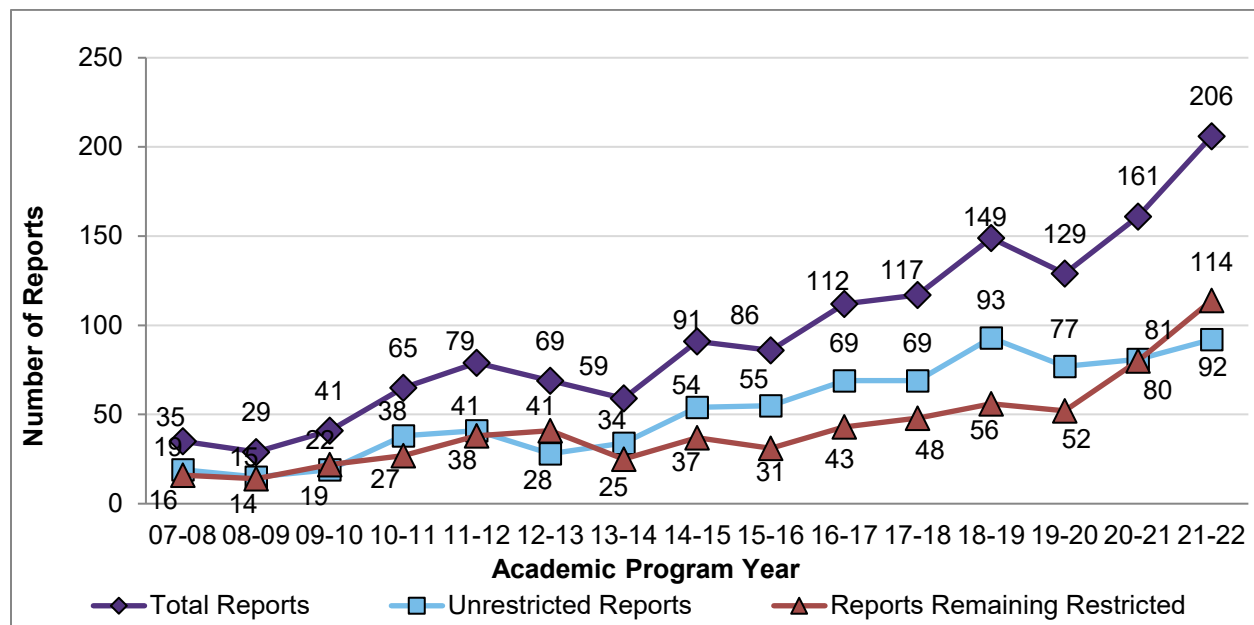


Exhibit 1: Reports of Sexual Assault by Report Type, APY 07-08 to 21-22

Top-line reporting of data, as illustrated in Exhibit 1, is provided to comply with congressional requirements. However, the Department conducts additional analyses to better understand other trends and patterns in reporting data. To that end, the Department focuses on subsets of the 206 reports received in the current APY. Those additional views are described in the paragraphs that follow.

APY 21-22 Academy Student Sexual Assault Reporting

Department policy permits cadets and midshipmen to report sexual assaults and receive assistance, even when the reported incident occurred prior to entry into military service.

Additionally, DoD accounts for non-cadet/midshipman reports that allege a sexual assault against an academy student. At the MSAs' request, the Department has broken these total reports down to demonstrate the number of sexual assault reports by cadets and midshipmen that reflect the MSAs' current conditions. Specifically, the Department sorts DSAID data to identify just the reports involving actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen for incidents that occurred during military service. The analysis in Table 2 subtracts the reports the Department received for incidents that involved:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service;
- Active duty Service members or former academy students who did not report an academy-based sexual assault until they were no longer enrolled at the MSA for at least four years; and
- Prep school students who do not reside on MSA campuses.

This analysis narrows the focus to reports that involved an actively enrolled cadet or midshipman, including:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred during their military service;
- Active duty Service members reporting an alleged incident that occurred within four years of the date the incident was reported, either at an MSA or while they were a cadet or midshipman; and
- Civilians reporting an incident against an enrolled cadet or midshipman.

Table 2 provides the breakdown of the 206 total reports into these two overarching categories.

Table 2: Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 21-22

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	92	114	206
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	80	90	170
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during military service	68	87	155
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	5	3	8
– Civilian victims	7	0	7
• All other reports	12	24	36
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	3	13	16
– Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	11	11
– Prep school students	9	0	9

Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident

In APY 21-22, DoD received 170 sexual assault reports involving an actively enrolled cadet or midshipman at the time of incident and/or report. This is an increase of 31 reports from the last APY. Specifically, reports remained the same at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), increased

by 29 at the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and increased by 2 at the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA).

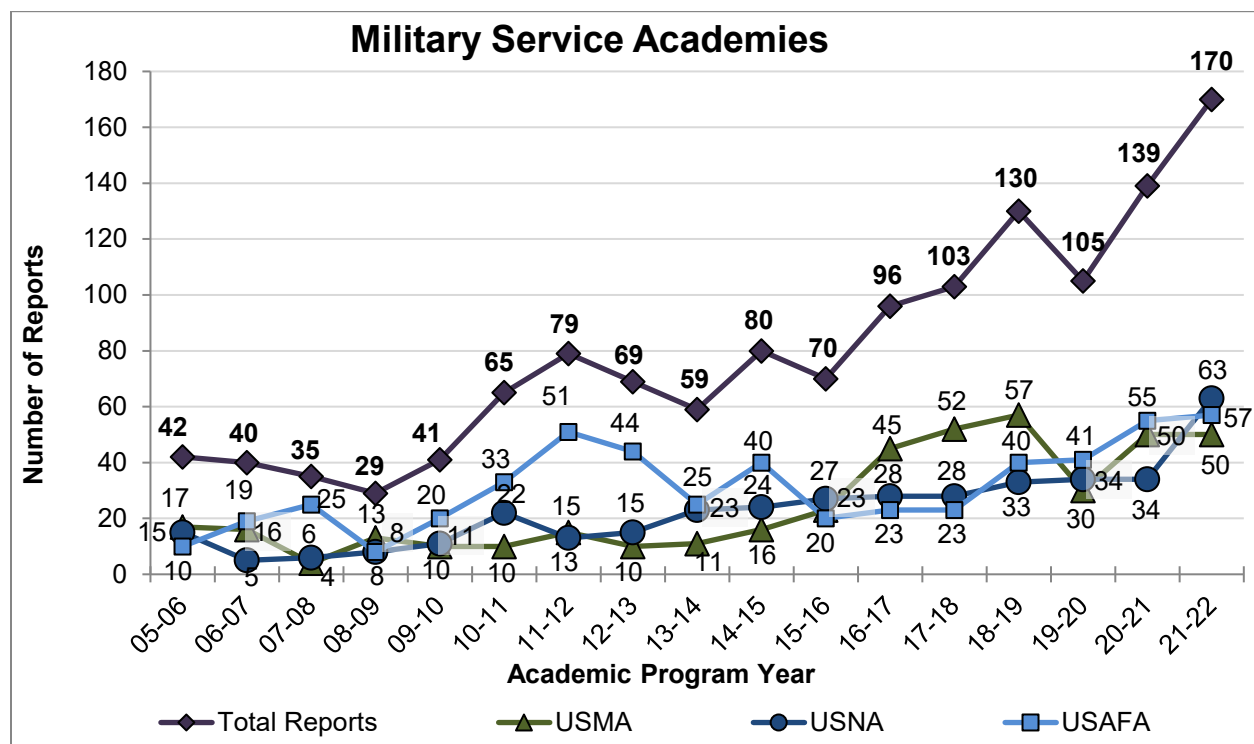


Exhibit 2: Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident by Academy, APY 05-06 to 21-22

Exhibit 2 illustrates the number of sexual assault reports made by and/or against academy students actively enrolled at the time of the report and incident.⁸ Additionally, Exhibit 2 includes civilians and active duty Service members who alleged an incident against a cadet/midshipman who was actively enrolled at the time of the report. Compared to APY 20-21, the total number of sexual assault reports made in APY 21-22 increased by 31 reports, driven by the increase in reporting at USNA. Table 3 breaks out in greater detail the number and types of sexual assault reports made by actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at each MSA in APY 21-22.

Table 3: Reports by and/or Against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident by Academy and Report Type, APY 21-22

Academy	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports Remaining
U.S. Military Academy	50	21	29
U.S. Naval Academy	63	29	34
U.S. Air Force Academy	57	30	27
Total Reports	170	80	90

⁸ Reports made prior to APY 14-15 when DSAID standardized data collection may not be directly comparable.

Reports Involving Cadets and Midshipmen who made a Report of Sexual Assault that Occurred Prior to Military Service

Exhibit 3 below shows only those sexual assault reports made by cadets/midshipmen during APY 21-22. Of the 171 total cadets/midshipmen who made a report in APY 21-22, 16 made reports for an incident that occurred prior to academy enrollment/military service (3 Unrestricted and 13 Restricted Reports). DoD policy provides for reporting and assistance with any sexual assault incident, whether it occurred in military service or not.

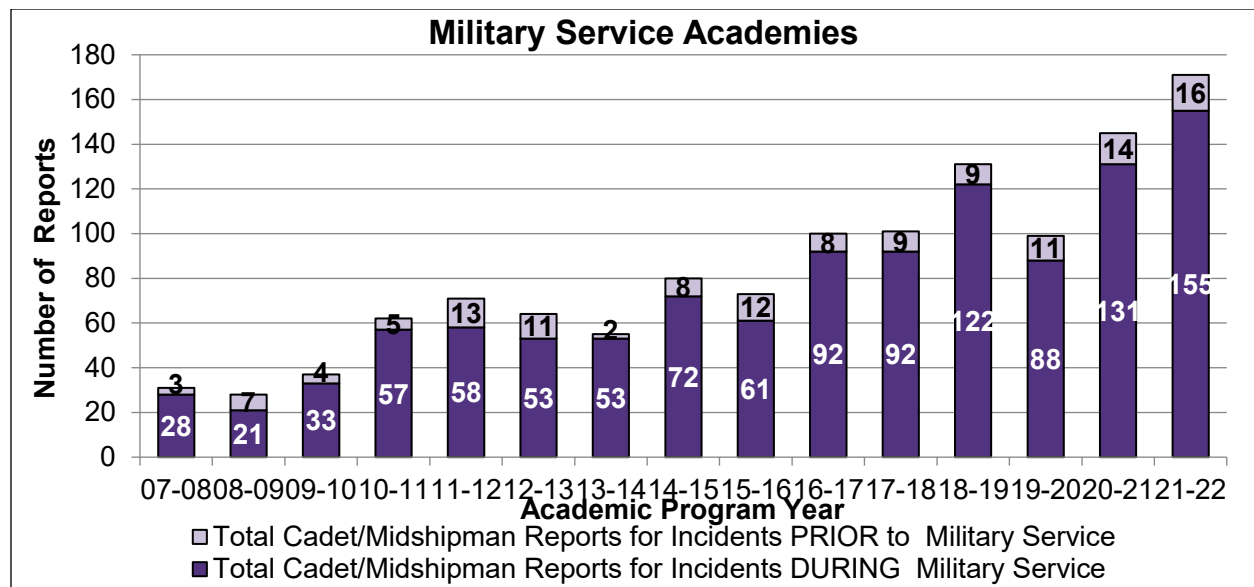


Exhibit 3: Total Reports to the MSAs by Academy Students Occurring Prior to and During Military Service, APY 07-08 to 21-22

All Other Reports Made in APY 21-22

The Department also receives reports made by non-cadets/midshipmen alleging assaults by academy students. As displayed in Exhibit 4, of the total 35 incidents reported to DoD this year that involved non-cadets/midshipmen as victims:

- 9 reports were made by prep school students
 - 2 prep school students alleged an assault by an active duty Service member subject
 - 7 prep school students alleged an assault by a U.S. civilian subject
 - 0 prep school students alleged an assault by an unknown subject
- 19 reports were made by active duty Service members who did not report an academy-based sexual assault until they were no longer enrolled at the academy or by active duty Service members alleging an assault against a cadet/midshipman
- 7 reports were made by civilians alleging an assault against a cadet/midshipman

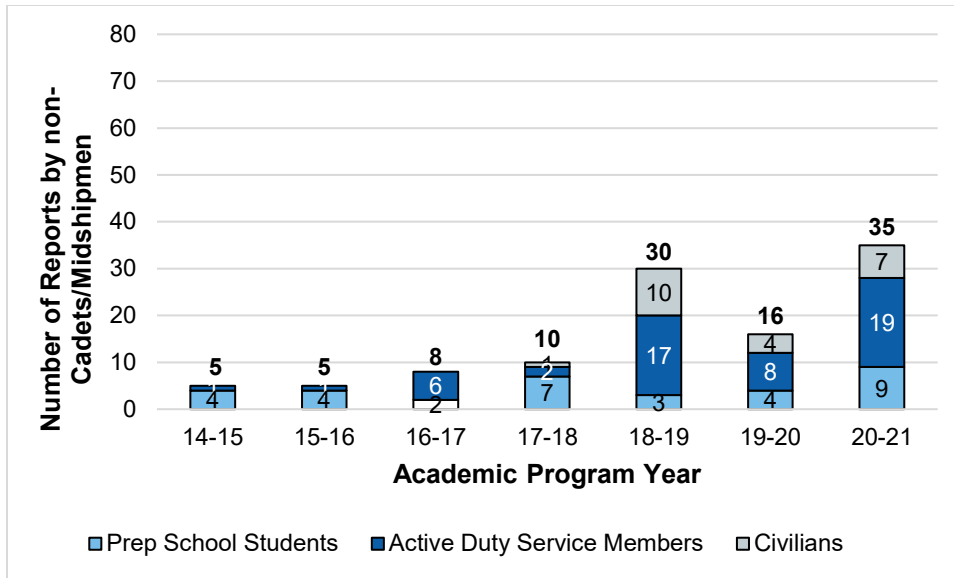


Exhibit 4: Reports Made by Non-Cadet/Midshipman Victims, APY 14-15 to 21-22

APY 21-22 Military Justice Outcomes

The flow chart in Exhibit 5 depicts the status or outcome of all reports made to the Department in APY 21-22. Each point in the flow chart corresponds to a letter in the subsequent text. For example, academy students were involved in 206 reports of sexual assault as victims and/or subjects (Exhibit 5, Point A).

Of the 206 reports received, 92 were Unrestricted Reports involving academy students as either the victim or subject of a sexual assault investigation (Exhibit 5, Point B). Of the 92 Unrestricted Reports, 3 reports were made by cadets or midshipmen for alleged incidents of sexual assault that occurred prior to entering military service, and 68 Unrestricted Reports were made by cadets/midshipmen for alleged incidents that occurred during military service. Non-cadets/midshipmen made the remaining 21 Unrestricted Reports.⁹

DoD and civilian investigative agencies opened 77 investigations associated with 80 Unrestricted Reports this APY. The remaining 3 Unrestricted Reports did not move forward in the investigative process for a variety of reasons (e.g., allegations fell outside the MCIOs' authority to investigate, no covered sexual assault offense alleged, investigation opened in APY 22-23, investigative information not yet available at the time of data retrieval).

⁹ Of the 21 reports that were made by non-academy students, 5 reports were made by active duty Service members, 9 reports were made by prep school students, and 7 were made by civilians.

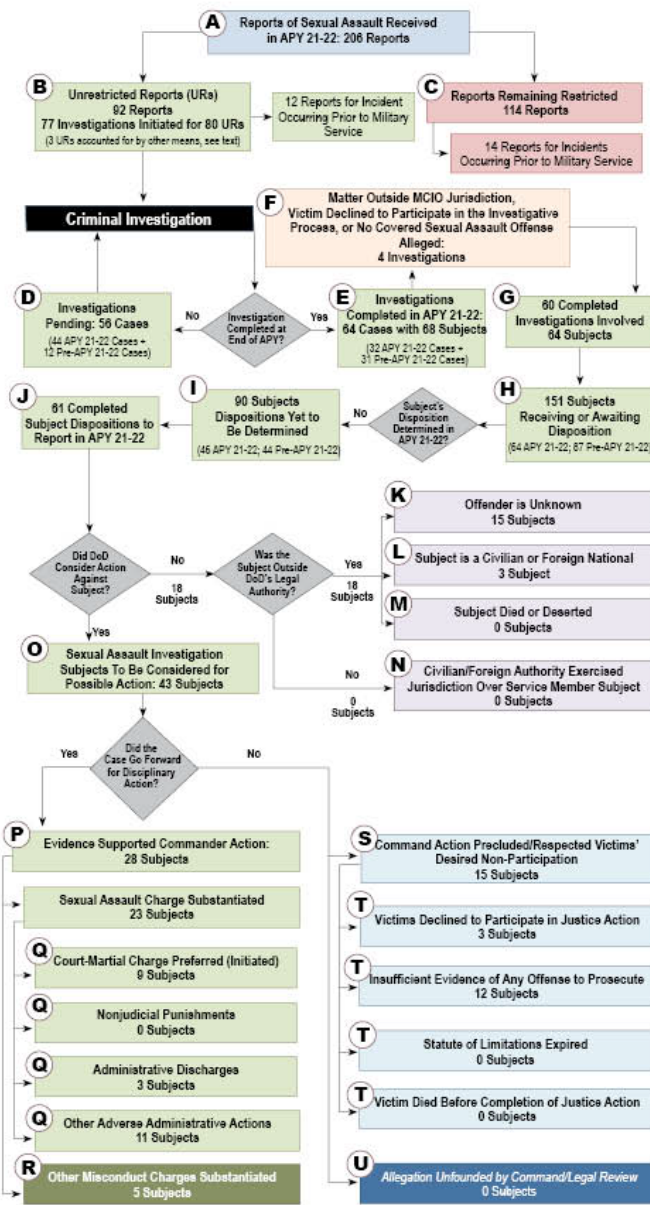


Exhibit 5: Reports of Sexual Assault, Investigations, and Dispositions Completed in APY 21-22

Sexual Assault Prevalence Estimates and APY 21-22 Reporting Data

DoD typically conducts a survey in even-numbered years to estimate the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact at the academies. The 2020 SAGR was scheduled to occur on the MSA campuses in March and April 2020. However, the survey could not be administered due to response measures taken due to the coronavirus pandemic. Therefore, the next iteration of the survey, the 2022 SAGR, was administered in March and April 2022.

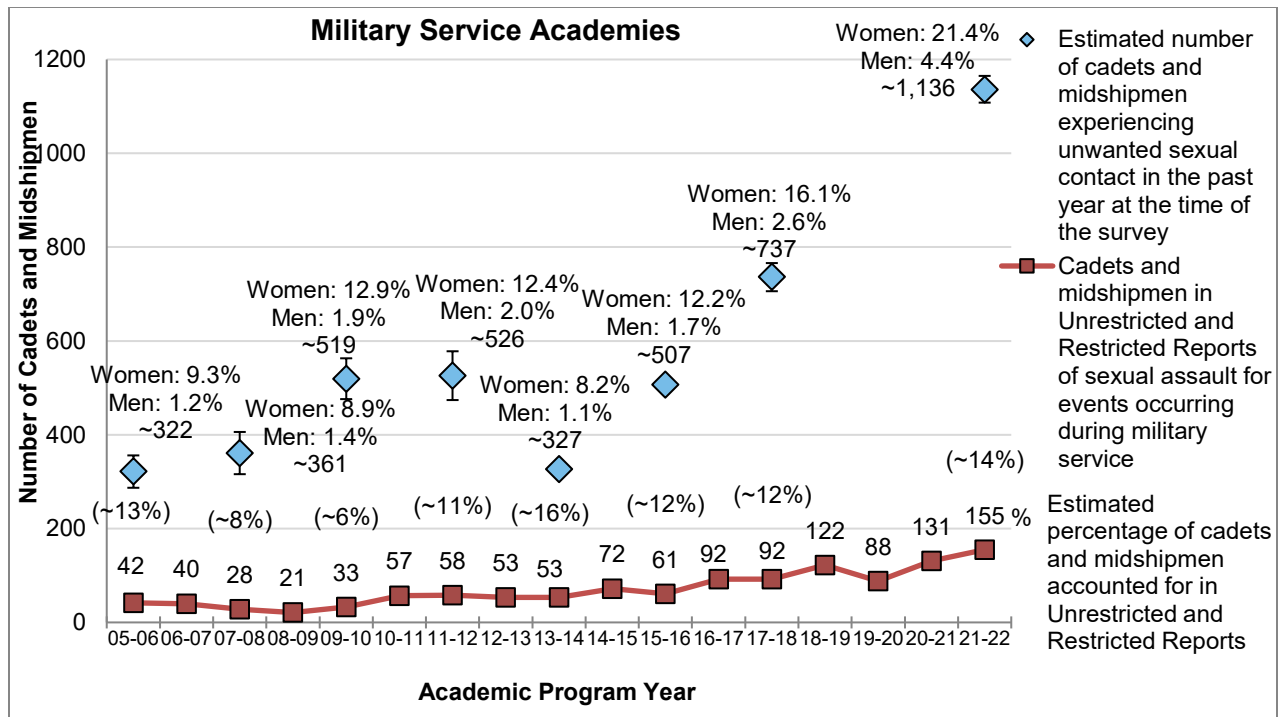


Exhibit 6: Estimated Cadets and Midshipmen Experiencing USC Based on Past-Year Prevalence Rates versus Number of Cadets and Midshipmen in Reports of Sexual Assault Made during the APY, for Incidents Occurring During Military Service, APY 11-12 to 21-22^{10,11,12}

Reports of sexual assault made to DoD authorities provide only partial insight into the overall occurrence of alleged sexual assault at the MSAs. As previously discussed, sexual assault in both the civilian and military sectors is underreported, meaning that sexual assaults estimated to occur using scientific surveys of a given population outnumber official reports made to the authorities.

Exhibit 6 compares the estimated number of cadets and midshipmen¹³ who indicated experiencing past-year USC to the number of cadets and midshipmen who reported sexual assault in the APY. Therefore, this graph excludes reports made by prep school students, active duty Service members, and civilians (Table 1). Results from the 2022 SAGR estimated that about 1,136 cadets and midshipmen indicated experiencing some form of USC in APY 21-

¹⁰ Bars around survey point estimates represent margins of error. The 2022 SAGR estimates that 1,136 academy students indicated experiencing past-year USC, with a statistical range between 1,107 and 1,164 students.

¹¹ In 2022, OPA re-weighted APY 17-18 prevalence estimates to bring results into alignment with other WGR surveys. The updated estimated number of incidents in APY 17-18 changed from ~747 incidents to ~737 incidents. The estimated proportion of women who indicated experiencing an incident of USC in APY 17-18 changed from 15.8% to 16.1%, and the estimated proportion of men who indicated experiencing an incident of USC in APY 17-18 changed from 2.4% to 2.6%. The number of reports received by DoD (92) and the reporting rate (~12%) remained unchanged.

¹² Not included in the above are three cases reported to and managed by the USAFA Family Advocacy Program.

¹³ In APYs 13-14 and prior, DoD received aggregated data from the Academies and could not separate prep school students from the total reports received, as depicted by the red line in Exhibit 6. Beginning in APY 14-15, DSAID gave DoD analysts the ability to separate reports made by prep school students from the total number of reports, allowing for greater precision identifying the sources of reports.

22, compared to 155 reports of sexual assault received by DoD in APY 21-22 from cadets and midshipmen for an incident that occurred **during** military service. Using these figures, DoD estimated that the reporting rate in APY 21-22 was about 14 percent. That is, about 14 percent of the estimated cadets and midshipmen who indicating experiencing USC in 2022 made an official report of sexual assault to a DoD authority in APY 21-22.

APY 21-22 Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

In APY 21-22, 92 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involved academy students as either the subject and/or victim of a sexual assault investigation conducted by an MCIO.

The Department’s policy requires that the allegation be referred to an MCIO for investigation once a person makes an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. An investigation can take a few weeks to several months to complete depending upon the complexity of the alleged crime. Consequently, not all reports made in each APY are completely investigated by the end of that APY.

- Of the 77 criminal investigations initiated during APY 21-22, 33 were completed in APY 21-22 (Exhibit 5, Point E). DoD will report the outcomes of the other 44 investigations in forthcoming years’ reports (Exhibit 5, Point D).
- MCIOs also completed 31 investigations of sexual assault initiated in reporting periods prior to APY 21-22 (Exhibit 5, Point E).
- In sum, MCIOs completed 64 investigations of sexual assault involving 68 subjects (Exhibit 5, Point E) during APY 21-22 for reports made in the current APY or prior APYs.

The Department categorizes Unrestricted Reports by the most serious sexual assault offense alleged. Table 4 shows the sexual assault offenses alleged for the 92 Unrestricted Reports made in APY 21-22. The offense charged or addressed with disciplinary action *may not always* reflect the offense alleged. For example, if the crime of “rape” is alleged, but MCIO agents only discover evidence for the crime of “aggravated sexual contact” during the investigation, then only “aggravated sexual contact” can be charged.

Table 4: Sexual Assault Crimes Investigated in Unrestricted Reports, APY 19-20 to APY 21-22

Offense Alleged/Investigated	APY 19-20	APY 20-21	APY 21-22
Rape	5	7	4
Sexual Assault	43	32	29
Aggravated Sexual Contact	2	0	0
Abusive Sexual Contact	16	32	26
Attempts to Commit a Sexual Assault Crime	1	0	0

Note: In APY 19-20, the Academies received 77 Unrestricted Report; however, the table excludes 10 reports due to missing data on the offense investigated. Similarly, in APY 20-21, the Academies received 81 Unrestricted Reports, and this table excludes 10 reports due to missing data on the offense investigated. In APY 21-22, the Academies received 92 Unrestricted Reports, and this table excludes 29 reports due to missing data on the offense investigated.

Table 5 illustrates the involvement of academy students in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In APY 21-22, 44 of the 92 Unrestricted Reports involved an academy student alleging sexual assault by another academy student.

Table 5: Unrestricted Reports by Sexual Assault by Victim and Subject Status, APY 19-20 to APY 21-22

Relationship between Victim and Subject in Unrestricted Reports	APY 19-20	APY 20-21	APY 21-22
Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	36	52	44
Academy Student Subject, Non-Academy Student Victim	14	7	12
Non-Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	6	2	8
Unknown Subject, Academy Student Victim	9	7	7
Subject Data Not Available, Academy Student Victim	12	13	21

Disposition of Sexual Assault Reports Adjudicated in APY 21-22

When DoD authorities investigate an Unrestricted Report, the investigation’s goals include identifying which, if any, crimes may have been committed, and if so, who has been victimized, and who may be held appropriately accountable for the crime. DoD takes action to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable when it has the legal authority and sufficient evidence to do so. As noted above, the allegations reflect a range of penetrative and sexual contact crimes. As in the U.S. civilian justice system, crimes in the military justice system vary in legal severity and carry potential penalties.

In APY 21-22, 60 criminal investigations were completed, involving 64 subjects. The MSAs also completed outcomes for an additional 87 subjects in investigations closed in previous APYs for which disposition information was not yet reported. Of 152 cases with completed investigations in APY 21-22 or prior, 90 case dispositions were pending determination at the end of the APY.

By the end of APY 21-22, MSAs had completed disposition information for 61 subjects. Exhibit 5 and the information below outlines the disposition information regarding those 61 subjects.

- 61 Subjects of APY 21-22 investigations and pre-APY 21-22 investigations with disposition information to report at the end of APY 21-22
- 15 Subjects could not be identified, despite a thorough investigation (Exhibit 5, Point K)
- 3 Subjects were civilians or foreign nationals (Exhibit 5, Point L) and outside of DoD’s legal authority
- 0 Subjects died or deserted (Exhibit 5, Point M)
- 0 Subjects with civilian authority exercising jurisdiction over the case (Exhibit 5, Point N)
- 43 Subjects under DoD legal authority review for possible action (Exhibit 5, Point O)
- 3 Subjects associated with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Exhibit 5, Point T)
- 12 Subjects whose investigations yielded insufficient evidence to prosecute an offense (Exhibit 5, Point T)
- 0 Subjects with allegation(s) unfounded by legal review (Exhibit 5, Point U)
- 28 Subjects for whom evidence supported command action (Exhibit 5, Point P):

DoD actions taken for alleged sexual assault crimes are as follows (Exhibit 5, Point Q):

- 9 Subjects had Court-Martial Charges Preferred
- 0 Subjects received NJP
- 3 Subjects received an Adverse Administrative Discharge
- 11 Subjects received an Adverse Administrative Action, including the Cadet Disciplinary System or Midshipman Conduct System

DoD actions taken for other misconduct that was discovered during the sexual assault investigation are as follows (Exhibit 5, Point R):

- 2 Subjects had Court-Martial Charges Preferred
- 0 Subjects received NJP
- 1 Subject received an Adverse Administrative Discharge
- 2 Subjects received an Adverse Administrative Action, including the Cadet Disciplinary System or Midshipman Conduct System

Demographics of Unrestricted Reports

The Department draws the following demographic information from the 77 investigations of sexual assault completed during APY 21-22. These investigations involved 77 victims and 69 subjects.

Table 6 displays the sex of victims and subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in APY 21-22. As in previous APYs, most victims in investigations of Unrestricted Reports are female (88 percent), and most subjects are male (91 percent). Table 7 shows victim and subject age in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in APY 21-22. Most victims and subjects are between ages 16 and 24 (95 percent of victims and 87 percent of subjects).

Table 6: Sex of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 21-22

Gender	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Male	8	10 %	63	91 %
Female	68	88 %	3	4 %
Sex Unknown/Data Not Available	1	1 %	3	4 %
Total	77	100 %	69	100 %

Table 7: Age of Victims and Subjects at the Time of Incident in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 21-22

Age at Time of Incident	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
0-15	0	0 %	0	0 %
16-19	44	57 %	23	33 %
20-24	29	38 %	37	54 %
25-34	2	3 %	3	4 %
35-49	0	0 %	2	3 %
50 and older	0	0 %	0	0 %
Age Unknown/Data Not Available	2	3 %	4	6 %
Total	77	100 %	69	100 %

APY 21-22 Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

Department personnel collects limited data about the victim and the allegation made in a Restricted Report due to the reporter's desire for confidentiality. As with Unrestricted Reports, individuals can make Restricted Reports for incidents that occurred in prior APYs and/or prior to military service.

There were 140 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault in APY 21-22. Of the 140 reports, 26 converted to Unrestricted Reports. At the close of APY 21-22, 114 reports remained Restricted:¹⁴

- 100 cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report:
 - 13 cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report for a sexual assault allegation that occurred prior to military service.
 - 87 cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report for a sexual assault allegation that occurred during military service.
- 14 non-cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report against a cadet/midshipman:
 - 14 active duty Service members made a Restricted Report.
 - 0 prep school students made a Restricted Report.

The share of victims who convert Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports at the MSAs fluctuates yearly. Exhibit 7 shows the Restricted Reports and conversion rates from APY 07-08 through APY 21-22.

¹⁴ Unrestricted Report data presented earlier includes Restricted Reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports this year.

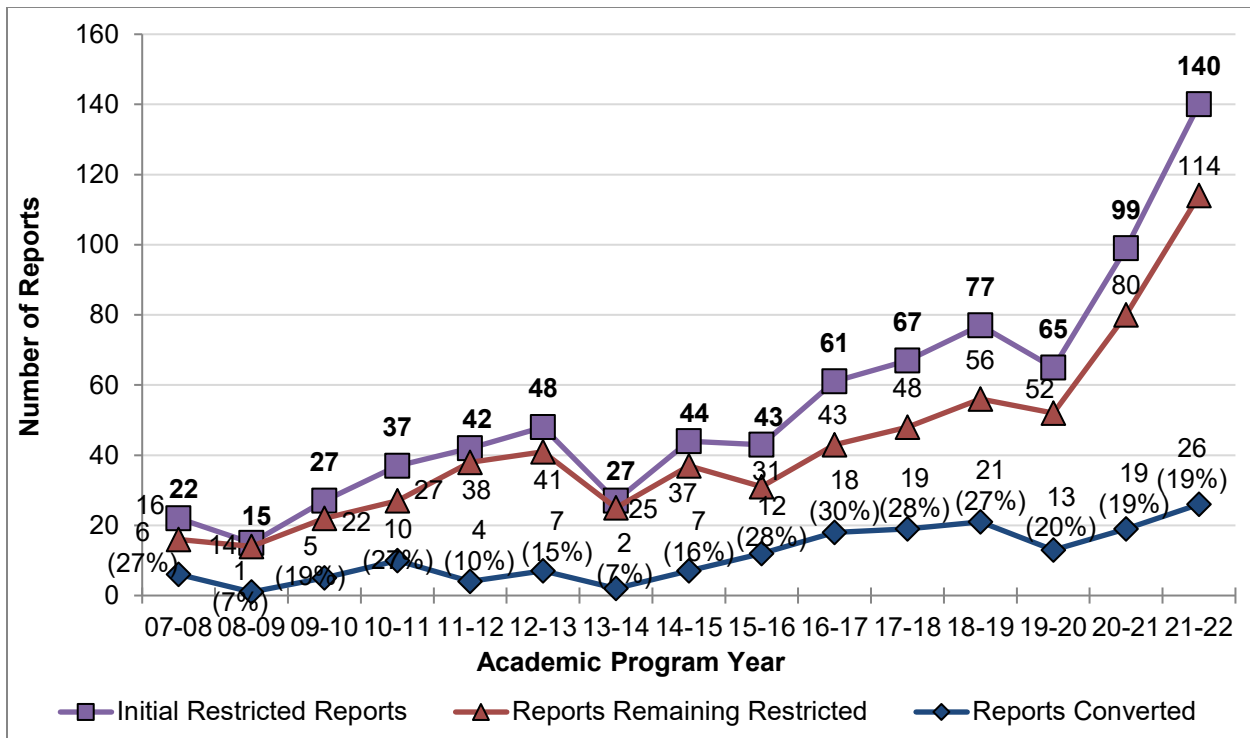


Exhibit 7: Reports Initially Made Restricted, Reports Remaining Restricted, and Restricted Reports Converted to Unrestricted, APY 07-08 to 21-22

Demographics of Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

The following information pertains to people who made a Restricted Report that remained Restricted at the end of APY 21-22. Tables 8 and 9 display data by the reporter’s gender and age, respectively. As with Unrestricted Reports, females and people aged 16 to 24 comprise most Restricted Reports at the Academies.

Table 8: Restricted Reports by Gender, APY 21-22

Gender	Count	Share
Male	13	11 %
Female	101	89 %
Total	114	100 %

Table 9: Age of Victims Making Restricted Reports at the Time of Incident, APY 21-22

Age at Time of Incident	Count	Share
0-15*	4	4 %
16-19	66	58 %
20-24	38	33 %
25-34	1	1 %
35 and older	3	3 %
Data not available	2	2 %
Total	114	100 %

***Note:** 4 cadets/midshipmen who fell into the “0-15” category reported an incident that occurred prior to military service.

Most Restricted Reports involved academy students as subjects and victims in APY 21-22, as depicted in Table 10.

Table 10: Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Victim and Subject Status, APY 19-20 to APY 21-22

Relationship between Victim and Subject in Restricted Reports	APY 19-20	APY 20-21	APY 21-22
Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	24	53	80
Academy Student Subject, Non-Academy Student Victim	13	4	14
Non-Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	12	19	10
Unknown Subject, Academy Student Victim	3	4	10

APY 21-22 Data on Sexual Harassment

Complaints of Sexual Harassment

The Department’s sexual harassment reporting process differs from policies governing sexual assault reporting; however, DoD considers both behaviors equally unacceptable. Department policy encourages resolving situations perceived to involve sexually harassing behaviors at the lowest appropriate level,¹⁵ but Service members may also elect to address offensive situations through an anonymous, informal, or formal complaint process. In APY 21-22, academy students made 15 formal complaints, 20 informal complaints, and 5 anonymous complaints of sexual harassment. As depicted in Exhibit 8, sexual harassment complaints at the Academies vary widely from year to year but remain low compared to survey estimates of sexual harassment.¹⁶

¹⁵ DoD Instruction 1020.03, Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces.

¹⁶ DoD encourages concerns of sexual harassment be resolved at the lowest appropriate level; therefore, most sexual harassment issues that are reported to a member of the chain of command will be worked within that chain of command and a complaint is not filed with an assigned Equal Opportunity Advisor or SAPR professional. When the Services report sexual harassment complaint data to the Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI), it is based on complaints that have been filed with Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) offices.

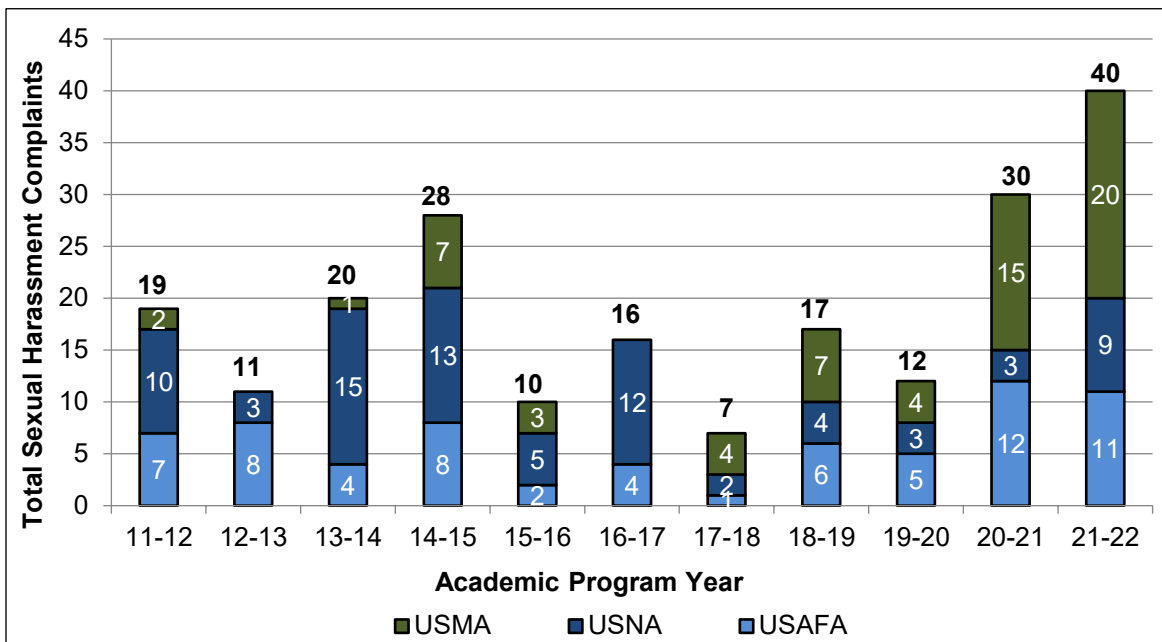


Exhibit 8: Total Sexual Harassment Complaints by Academy, APY 11-12 to 21-22

APY 21-22 Reports from the Family Advocacy Program

Reports from the Family Advocacy Program

During Fiscal Year 2019, the DoD Inspector General (IG) evaluated how USAFA handles sexual assault reports involving cadets.¹⁷ One of the DoD IG's key findings indicated that 11 cadet reports of sexual assault were made to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP). FAP is the congressionally mandated program within DoD responsible for supplying clinical assessment, support, and treatment services in response to domestic abuse incidents. Sexual assault occurring within the context of a marriage or intimate partner relationship (sexual abuse) is a subset of domestic abuse.

DoD Instruction 6400.06, "DoD Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel," defines "domestic abuse" as domestic violence or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional or psychological abuse, economic control, or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who is one or more of the following:

- Current or former spouse.
- Person with whom the alleged abuser shares a child in common.
- Current or former intimate partner with whom the alleged abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.
- Person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the accused and determined to be an intimate partner (as defined in [DoD Instruction 6400.06]).

¹⁷ U.S. Department of Defense Inspector General (September 30, 2019) "Evaluation of the DOD's Handling of Incidents of Sexual Assault Against (or Involving) Cadets at the United States Air Force Academy" (Report No. DODIG-2019-125). Retrieved from <https://media.defense.gov/2019/Oct/02/2002189371/-1/-1/1/DODIG-2019-125.PDF>

Sexual assault occurring within the context of the above definition of domestic abuse is referred to FAP for comprehensive safety planning for the victim, including victim advocacy and support. Alleged offenders for domestic violence are also subject to UCMJ or other adverse actions, as appropriate, even when the case is referred to FAP. Since publication of the Fiscal Year 2019 DoDIG report, the Department has issued a new policy to ensure that all sexual assault reports at the MSAs comply with Congressional reporting requirements. Since APY 18-19, this report includes a section documenting cadet/midshipman reports to FAP to better understand all sexual assault cases reported by cadets/midshipmen. In APY 21-22, 3 reports of sexual assault at USAFA were initially made to FAP. There were no reports made initially to FAP at USMA or USNA. The 3 reports at USAFA that were initially made to FAP are not included in the above counts of the total number of reports made this APY.

Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Service Academy

The following tables contain records of sexual assault involving cadets and midshipmen as victims and/or alleged perpetrators made in APY 21-22, broken out by reports that involve actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen and reports involving all others. This is the same information reported in Table 2, but broken out by MSA.

Table 11: USMA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 21-22

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	30	31	61
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	21	29	50
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during military service	13	29	42
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	4	0	4
– Civilian victims	4	0	4
• All other reports	9	2	11
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	1	1	2
– Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	1	1
– Prep school students	8	0	8

Table 12: USNA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 21-22

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	31	39	70
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	29	34	63
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during military service	27	34	61
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	0	0
– Civilian victims	2	0	2
• All other reports	2	5	7
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	1	4	5
– Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	1	1
– Prep school students	1	0	1

Table 13: USAFA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 21-22

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	31	44	75
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	30	27	57
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during military service	28	24	52
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	1	3	4
– Civilian victims	1	0	1
• All other reports	1	17	18
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	1	8	9
– Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	9	9
– Prep school students	0	0	0



Appendix E: Aggregate Data Matrices and MSA Case Synopses



Unrestricted Reports

DoD MSA APY21 22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES		
<p>A. APY21 22 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY21 22. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		APY21 22 Totals
# APY21-22 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		85
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims		73
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject		12
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		85
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		41
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		12
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		8
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		7
# Relevant Data Not Available		17
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		85
# On military installation		45
# Off military installation		29
# Unidentified location		11
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		85
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY21-22		74
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2022		24
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2022		50
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		1
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		10
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		6
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		1
# Victims - Other		3
# All Restricted Reports received in APY21-22 (one Victim per report)		140
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		26
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY21-22		114
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY21 22		APY21 22 Totals
		APY21 22 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	85	73
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	21	20
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	6	6
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	5	5
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	31	25
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	15	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	7
Time of sexual assault	85	73
# Midnight to 6 am	38	27
# 6 am to 6 pm	8	5
# 6 pm to midnight	28	25
# Unknown	10	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	6
Day of sexual assault	85	73
# Sunday	15	12
# Monday	8	7
# Tuesday	12	11
# Wednesday	5	3
# Thursday	9	8
# Friday	11	10
# Saturday	18	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	7

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

APY21 22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY GENDER										
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	APY21 22 Totals	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	57	4	3	0	1	6	0	19	85	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	36	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	41	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	
APY21 22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)										
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN APY21 22	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses				
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available
D1. Cadets/Midshipman/Prep School Student and Non Cadets/Midshipman/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	4	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	29	85
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	11	41
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	12
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	7
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	13	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2. # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY										
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY21-22 Reports	3	0	19	0	0	22	0	0	29	73
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims - Female	2	0	13	0	0	17	0	0	23	65
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims - Male	1	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN APY21 22										
D3. Time of sexual assault	4	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	29	85
# Midnight to 6 am	1	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	38
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	8
# 6 pm to midnight	2	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	9	28
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
D4. Day of sexual assault	4	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	29	85
# Sunday	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	13
# Monday	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	9
# Tuesday	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	10
# Wednesday	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# Thursday	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	8
# Friday	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8
# Saturday	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	18

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		APY21 22 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY21 22		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during APY21-22		77
# Investigations Completed as of APY21-22 End (group by MCIO #)		38
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY21-22 End (group by MCIO #)		44
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY21-22		71
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		21
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		18
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		4
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		17
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		17
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		21
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		16
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		7
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		1
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		3
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY21 22		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY21 22. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY21 22 or any prior APY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY21-22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		64
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		7
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		4
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		1
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY21-22 involving a Victim supported by your Service		69
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		29
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		24
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		5
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		11
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		11
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		24
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		23
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		1
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		3
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		2
# Victims in investigations completed during APY21-22, supported by your Service		77
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		27
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		23
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		4
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		12
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		12
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		31
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		26
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations		6
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		1

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY21 22	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during APY21-22 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY21-22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during APY21 22 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs)	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during APY21-22 (Group by MP Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY21 22 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY21 22, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY21-22											APY21 22 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)				
F1. Gender of Victims	4	1	33	0	0	32	0	0	0	7	77	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Female	4	1	33	0	0	32	0	0	0	7	68	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	4	1	33	0	0	32	0	0	0	7	77	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	1	16	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	48	
# 20-24	1	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	28	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
F3. Victim Type	4	1	33	0	0	32	0	0	0	7	77	
# Service Member	4	1	28	0	0	29	0	0	0	7	78	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian (including NG Title 32)	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	4	1	29	0	0	29	0	0	0	7	70	
# E1-E4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
# O4-O10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	61	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	4	1	29	0	0	29	0	0	0	7	70	
# Army	2	1	11	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	27	
# Navy	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	1	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	26	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	4	1	29	0	0	29	0	0	0	7	70	
# Active Duty	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	65	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY21 22 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY21-22											APY21 22 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Gender of Subjects	5	1	27	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	7	69
# Male	5	1	26	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	7	68
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	5	1	28	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	7	70
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	2	1	16	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	38
# 25-34	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G3. Subject Type	5	1	28	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	7	70
# Service Member	5	1	25	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	6	68
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	5	1	25	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	6	68
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	5	1	25	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	6	68
# Army	2	1	12	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	3	28
# Navy	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	11
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	2	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	28
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	5	1	25	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	6	68
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	5	1	23	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	3	58
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY21 22 INVESTIGATIONS	APY21 22 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY21 22 INVESTIGATIONS	APY21 22 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	3		
Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during APY21-22, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.			
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in APY21-22	69	# Victims in investigations completed in APY21-22	77
Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B79, B59, B77.		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY21-22	30
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY21-22	27	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	4
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	3	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	3	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	2
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	4	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	1
# Unknown Offenders	4	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0		
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	9	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	6
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	8	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	51
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	37		
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2022	16	# APY21-22 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	13
# APY21-22 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	16	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	3	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	7
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions(including Cadet Disciplinary System)	8	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1		
# Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during APY21-22	APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	9
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY21-22	1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY21-22	8
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	3
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	2
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	5
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	4
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	4
# Subjects receiving confinement	3
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	4
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	2
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY21-22	APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	9
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	3

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY21-22	1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY21-22	1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	1
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	1
# Subjects receiving confinement	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	1
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	1

Restricted Reports

DoD MSA APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY21 22 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	140
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	125
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY21-22*	26
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	25
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	114
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	100
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	114
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	80
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	10
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	14
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY21 22 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	114
# On military installation	66
# Off military installation	32
# Unidentified location	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	114
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	6
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	7
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	44
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	32
# Relevant Data Not Available	20
Time of sexual assault incident	114
# Midnight to 6 am	24
# 6 am to 6 pm	15
# 6 pm to midnight	44
# Unknown	25
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
Day of sexual assault incident	114
# Sunday	17
# Monday	10
# Tuesday	8
# Wednesday	16
# Thursday	9
# Friday	14
# Saturday	21
# Relevant Data Not Available	19
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY21 22 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	100
# Army Victims	30
# Navy Victims	38
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	32
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		APY21 22 Totals
Gender of Victims		114
# Male		13
# Female		101
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		114
# 0-15		4
# 16-19		66
# 20-24		38
# 25-34		1
# 35-49		3
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
Grade of Service Member Victims		114
# E1-E4		0
# E5-E9		1
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		2
# O4-O10		6
# Cadet/Midshipman		100
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		114
# Active Duty		14
# Reserve (Activated)		0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		100
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		114
# Service Member		114
# DoD Civilian		0
# DoD Contractor		0
# Other US Government Civilian		0
# Non-Service Member		0
# Foreign National		0
# Foreign Military		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		APY21 22 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		13
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		8
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAI USE ONLY)		APY21 22 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		64.92
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		73.21
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		4
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY21 22		APY21 22 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY21-22		7
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22		7
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		0

Support Services

DoD MSA APY21 22 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY21 22 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	354
# Medical	51
# Behavioral Health	68
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	71
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	54
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	57
# DoD Safe Helpline	46
# Other	10
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	19
# Medical	2
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	4
# Victim Advocate	12
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	11
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	3
B. APY21 22 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY21 22 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY21-22	3
# Reported MPO Violations in APY21-22	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY21 22 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	498
# Medical	70
# Behavioral Health	87
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	91
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	83
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	79
# DoD Safe Helpline	73
# Other	15
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	20
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	4
# Victim Advocate	14
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	3
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports

ARMY MSA APY21-22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY		
<p>A. APY21-22 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY21-22. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		APY21-22 Totals
# APY21-22 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		30
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims		22
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject		8
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		30
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		9
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		8
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		6
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		4
# Relevant Data Not Available		3
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		30
# On military installation		16
# Off military installation		12
# Unidentified location		2
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		30
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY21-22		25
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2022		7
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2022		18
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		1
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		4
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		3
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		1
# All Restricted Reports received in APY21-22 (one Victim per report)		39
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		8
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY21-22		31
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY21-22		
	APY21-22 Totals	APY21-22 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	30	22
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	6	6
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	4	4
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	8	3
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	8	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2
Time of sexual assault	30	22
# Midnight to 6 am	16	11
# 6 am to 6 pm	2	1
# 6 pm to midnight	8	6
# Unknown	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
Day of sexual assault	30	22
# Sunday	6	4
# Monday	1	0
# Tuesday	4	3
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	4	3
# Friday	5	5
# Saturday	7	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

APY21 22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY GENDER											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	APY21 22 Totals		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	18	2	1	0	1	3	0	5	30		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APY21 22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY21 22 Totals
D1. Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	2	0	15	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	30
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	9
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
D2. # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY											
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY21-22	1	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	22
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Female	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	7
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN APY21 22											
D3. Time of sexual assault	Penetrating Offenses		Contact Offenses								
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY21 22 Totals
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	2	0	15	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	30
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Monday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Tuesday	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Friday	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		APY21 22 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY21 22		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during APY21-22		25
# Investigations Completed as of APY21-22 End (group by MCIO #)		18
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY21-22 End (group by MCIO #)		12
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY21-22		27
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		20
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		18
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		4
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		4
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		1
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		1
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY21 22		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY21 22. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY21 22 or any prior APY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY21-22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		30
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		7
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY21-22 involving a Victim supported by your Service		32
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		29
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		24
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		5
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		2
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		1
# Victims in investigations completed during APY21-22, supported by your Service		30
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		27
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		23
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		4
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations		3
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY21 22	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during APY21-22 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY21-22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during APY21 22 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs)	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during APY21-22 (Group by MP Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY21 22 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY21 22, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY21-22										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						APY21 22 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	2	1	13	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	30
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Female	2	1	13	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	27
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	2	1	13	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	30
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
# 20-24	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	2	1	13	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	30
# Service Member	2	1	11	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	27
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian (including NG Title 32)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	2	1	11	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	27
# E1-E4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# E5-E9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O4-O10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Officerman	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	24
# Academy/Pre-School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	2	1	11	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	27
# Army	2	1	11	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	27
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	2	1	11	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	27
# Active Duty	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Officerman	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	24
# Academy/Pre-School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY21-22 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY21-22										
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY21-22 Totals
G1. Gender of Subjects	2	1	14	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	32
# Male	2	1	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	28
# Female	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	2	1	14	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	32
# 0-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	2	1	9	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	28
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G3. Subject Type	2	1	14	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	32
# Service Member	2	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	28
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	2	1	12	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	28
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	1	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	24
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	2	1	12	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	28
# Army	2	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	28
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	2	1	12	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	28
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	1	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	24
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY21 22 INVESTIGATIONS	APY21 22 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY21 22 INVESTIGATIONS	APY21 22 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during APY21-22, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	2		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in APY21-22 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	32	# Victims in investigations completed in APY21-22	30
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY21-22	9	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY21-22	10
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	1	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	3		
# Unknown Offenders	3	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	8		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	8	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	6
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	5	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	9
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2022	15	# APY21-22 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	12
# APY21-22 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	15	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	7
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	8	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1		
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (cotinued)

I. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during APY21-22		APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		3
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY21-22		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY21-22		3
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		2
# Officer and Cadet/Midshipmen Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		1
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		0
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		0
# Subjects receiving confinement		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		0
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY21-22		APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY21-22		0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY21-22		0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY21-22		0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		0
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		APY21 22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY21-22		1
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY21-22		9
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense		1

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY21-22	1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY21-22	1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	1
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	1
# Subjects receiving confinement	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	0

Restricted Reports

ARMY MSA APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY21 22 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	36
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	37
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY21-22*	8
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	7
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	31
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	30
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	31
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	27
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY21 22 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	31
# On military installation	16
# Off military installation	10
# Unidentified location	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	31
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	12
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
Time of sexual assault incident	31
# Midnight to 6 am	16
# 6 am to 6 pm	4
# 6 pm to midnight	6
# Unknown	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	31
# Sunday	8
# Monday	2
# Tuesday	2
# Wednesday	2
# Thursday	0
# Friday	4
# Saturday	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY21 22 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	30
# Army Victims	30
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		APY21 22 Totals
Gender of Victims		31
# Male		5
# Female		26
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		31
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		19
# 20-24		12
# 25-34		0
# 35-49		0
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Grade of Service Member Victims		31
# E1-E4		0
# E5-E9		0
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		1
# O4-O10		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		30
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		31
# Active Duty		1
# Reserve (Activated)		0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		30
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		31
# Service Member		31
# DoD Civilian		0
# DoD Contractor		0
# Other US Government Civilian		0
# Non-Service Member		0
# Foreign National		0
# Foreign Military		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		APY21 22 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		APY21 22 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		61.86
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		75.32
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY21 22		APY21 22 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY21-22		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22		0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

Support Services

ARMY MSA APY21 22 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY21 22 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	107
# Medical	17
# Behavioral Health	18
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	18
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	16
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	21
# DoD Safe Helpline	17
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	5
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	2
B. APY21 22 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY21 22 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY21-22	1
# Reported MPO Violations in APY21-22	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY21 22 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	163
# Medical	28
# Behavioral Health	28
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	28
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	26
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	29
# DoD Safe Helpline	24
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	3
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1a					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

No. 1b					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	Army	E-4	Male	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1c					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	Army	E-4	Male	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

No. 1d					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	Army	E-4	Male	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1e					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 1f					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1g						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note	
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Army	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Involved but not specified						
No. 1h						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note	
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Army	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Involved but not specified						

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1i						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note	
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Army	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Involved but not specified						
No. 2						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note	
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Unknown	Unknown	Male	RDNA	RDNA		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Involved but not specified						

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 3a					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Prep School Student	Female	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Unknown	Unknown	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 3b					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Prep School Student	Female	Notes: Victim reported sexual contact. Acquitted at GCM.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	E-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 4					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Rape (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-2	Female	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her anus with force. Charges were referred to GCM for 120x2; 120cx2 and 117a. A chapter 10 was approved on 11 Jan 22 with an OTH.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					
No. 5					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject entered her barracks room and started kissing Victim. Subject then sexually assaulted Victim on bed as she attempted to push him off. Acquitted of all charges.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 6					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Iraq	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Subject is National Guard Soldier not on Title 10 status. No jurisdiction. No known outcome to date.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	RDNA	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 7					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by subject. Subject was separated after a misconduct board and was discharged with a General discharge.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October-December)	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 8					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Rape (Art. 120)	United States	N/A	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim reported rape. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Unknown	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 9					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Prep School Student	Female	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 4; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The subject plead guilty at a Special CM of Articles 92, 93a, 107, and 134 (extramarital conduct). He was sentenced to a reduction to E4 and to be confined for 121 days in accordance with his plea agreement.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	E-7	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Unknown	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for Non-Sexual Assault Offense	N/A	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Convicted	N/A	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None	RDNA	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 10					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Prep School Student	Female	Notes: Victim reported that highly intoxicated Subject, fellow cadet at prep school, tried to pull her on top of him and groped her breast. PC, but insufficient evidence to prosecute based on eyewitness testimony and Victim's request that administrative separation was her preference.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	E-5	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	RDNA	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY MSA APY21 22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY			
<p>A. APY21 22 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY21 22. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		APY21 22 Totals	
# APY21-22 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		26	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims		24	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject		2	
# Relevant Data Not Available		0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		26	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		12	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		2	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0	
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		3	
# Relevant Data Not Available		9	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		26	
# On military installation		11	
# Off military installation		7	
# Unidentified location		8	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		26	
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY21-22		25	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2022		15	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2022		10	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		1	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		1	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0	
# Victims - Other		0	
# All Restricted Reports received in APY21-22 (one Victim per report)		44	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		5	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY21-22		39	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY21 22		APY21 22 Totals	APY21 22 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report		26	24
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault		7	6
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault		1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault		2	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault		11	10
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault		1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available		4	4
Time of sexual assault		26	24
# Midnight to 6 am		6	5
# 6 am to 6 pm		3	3
# 6 pm to midnight		7	6
# Unknown		5	5
# Relevant Data Not Available		5	5
Day of sexual assault		26	24
# Sunday		5	4
# Monday		3	3
# Tuesday		5	5
# Wednesday		2	1
# Thursday		1	1
# Friday		2	2
# Saturday		4	4
# Relevant Data Not Available		4	4

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

APY21 22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY GENDER											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	APY21 22 Totals		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	13	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	26		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APY21 22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN APY21 22	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY21 22 Totals
D1. Cadets/Midshipman/Prep School Student and Non Cadets/Midshipman/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	1	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	12	26
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	12
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2. # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY	1	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	12	24
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY21-22 Reports	1	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	12	24
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims- Female	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	23
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims- Male	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN APY21 22											
D3. Time of sexual assault	1	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	12	26
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	7
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	1	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	12	26
# Sunday	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	8
# Monday	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
# Tuesday	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	8
# Wednesday	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
# Thursday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
# Friday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
# Saturday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		APY21 22 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY21 22		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during APY21-22		29
# Investigations Completed as of APY21-22 End (group by MCIO #)		6
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY21-22 End (group by MCIO #)		23
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY21-22		20
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		17
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		17
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		3
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY21 22		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY21 22. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY21 22 or any prior APY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY21-22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		12
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY21-22 involving a Victim supported by your Service		12
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		11
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		11
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY21-22, supported by your Service		13
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		12
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		12
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations		1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY21-22	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during APY21-22 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY21-22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during APY21-22 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during APY21-22 (Group by MP Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY21-22 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY21-22, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY21-22												
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)			Offense Code Data Not Available	APY21-22 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available			
F1. Gender of Victims	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Female	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	10	
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F3. Victim Type	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# Service Member	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	12	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian (including NG Title 32)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	12	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	11	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	12	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	12	
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Reserve (Activator)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	11	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY21 22 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY21-22											APY21 22 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Gender of Subjects	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	12
# Male	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	11
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	12
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 20-24	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G3. Subject Type	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	12
# Service Member	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	11
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	11
# E1-E4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
# E5-E9	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	11
# Army	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
# Navy	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	11
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY21 22 INVESTIGATIONS	APY21 22 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY21 22 INVESTIGATIONS	APY21 22 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during APY21-22, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in APY21-22 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	12	# Victims in investigations completed in APY21-22	13
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY21-22	5	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY21-22	5
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	2	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	3
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	1		
# Unknown Offenders	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	1		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	7	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	8
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2022	1		
# APY21-22 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	1	# APY21-22 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge) This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during APY21-22.	APY21-22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	3
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY21-22	1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY21-22	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	1
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	1
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	1
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	1
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge) This section reports the outcomes of non judicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY21-22.	APY21-22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a non-punitive administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN This section reports other disciplinary action taken or Subj ects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21-22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	0
L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non Sexual Assault Offense) This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for Subj ects who were investigated for sexual assault but upon review of the evidence there was on probable cause or a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21-22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge) This section reports the outcomes of non judicial punishments for Subj ects who were investigated for sexual assault but upon review of the evidence there was on probable cause or a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21-22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non sexual assault offense) This section reports other disciplinary action taken or Subj ects who were investigated for sexual assault but upon review of the evidence there was on probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subj ects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21-22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21 22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	0

Restricted Reports

NAVY MSA APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY21 22 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	44
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	43
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY21-22*	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	5
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	39
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	38
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	39
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	27
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY21 22 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	39
# On military installation	16
# Off military installation	14
# Unidentified location	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	39
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	18
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
Time of sexual assault incident	39
# Midnight to 6 am	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	4
# 6 pm to midnight	18
# Unknown	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
Day of sexual assault incident	39
# Sunday	8
# Monday	3
# Tuesday	4
# Wednesday	5
# Thursday	2
# Friday	5
# Saturday	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY21 22 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	38
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	38
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

NAVY MSA	
APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY21 22 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	44
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	43
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY21-22*	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	5
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	39
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	38
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/ Midshipman/ Prep School Students in the following categories	39
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	27
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY21 22 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	39
# On military installation	18
# Off military installation	14
# Unidentified location	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	39
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	16
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
Time of sexual assault incident	39
# Midnight to 6 am	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	4
# 6 pm to midnight	13
# Unknown	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
Day of sexual assault incident	39
# Sunday	3
# Monday	3
# Tuesday	4
# Wednesday	5
# Thursday	2
# Friday	5
# Saturday	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY21 22 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	38
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	38
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY21 22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY21 22 Totals
Gender of Victims	39
# Male	3
# Female	36
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	39
# 0-15	1
# 16-19	24
# 20-24	12
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
Grade of Service Member Victims	39
# E1-E4	0
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	38
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	39
# Active Duty	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	38
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	39
# Service Member	39
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	APY21 22 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	4
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAI USE ONLY)	APY21 22 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	119.4
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	79.84
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	4
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY21 22	APY21 22 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY21-22	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	5
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

Support Services

NAVY MSA APY21 22 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY21 22 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	84
# Medical	8
# Behavioral Health	21
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	26
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	14
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	8
# DoD Safe Helpline	5
# Other	3
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	12
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	11
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	1
B. APY21 22 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY21 22 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY21-22	2
# Reported MPO Violations in APY21-22	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY21 22 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	126
# Medical	10
# Behavioral Health	27
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	30
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	25
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	18
# DoD Safe Helpline	16
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	13
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	13
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: NAVY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note	
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Alleged victim claimed that he was sexually assaulted by an unknown civilian male off-base. Civilian police investigated, but the victim later told investigators that the sexual encounter was consensual. The case was closed and civilian prosecutors declined to prosecute. Based on the information available, we do not have military jurisdiction over the suspect, and there does not appear to have been a crime, as the victim maintains the encounter was consensual.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Unknown	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
N/A	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Both Victim and Subject						
No. 2						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note	
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged the subject entered her room in the middle of the night and refused to leave until she kissed him. Victim said that Subject blocked the door so that she could not leave. Victim reported that when she finally kissed Subject, he forced her hand onto his erect penis over his pants. While witnesses were in the room, no one saw the alleged sexual contact. Per the victim's preference and recommendation of prosecutors, no charges were preferred and Subject was separated via administrative means.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Navy	C-2	Male	No	RDNA		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	General	RDNA		
Alcohol Use						
Subject (a single subject)						

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: NAVY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 3					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Subject (S) allegedly sexually assaulted Victim 1 (V1) on a training trip. V1 reports S and V1 consensually kissed in bed together. S then digitally penetrated and performed oral sex on her, which she reports made her uncomfortable. V1 alleges she repeatedly pulled up her pants to signal her lack of consent to further sexual activity, but she later woke up to S penetrating her vagina with either his finger or penis. V1 obtained SAFE kit. While V1's case was pending, Victim 2 (V2) converted a prior restricted report of sexual assault to unrestricted after receiving notification of V1's case against S through the CATCH program. V2 reported that S had touched her breast and digitally penetrated her without her consent during summer training. Incident alleged by V2 occurred prior to incident alleged by V1, but V2's initial restricted report was delayed. On recommendation of RLSO and SJA, SA-IDA preferred sexual assault charges pertaining to both victims. On the advice of the preliminary hearing officer, charges relating to V2 were withdrawn and dismissed after the Art. 32 hearing. Charges pertaining to V1 were referred to a General Court-Martial. Prior to trial, Convening Authority accepted pre-trial agreement (PTA) request from S for resignation in lieu of trial (RILT). PTA was positively endorsed by Trial Counsel and V1 through Victim's Legal Counsel.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Navy	C-3	Male	Yes	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	N/A	N/A	RDNA	RDNA	
Alcohol Use					
All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: NAVY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 4					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	<p>Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 25; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim (V) went to bed in her dorm room after a day of drinking at a tailgate. While she was asleep, the suspect (S), went to her room and got into her bed and penetrated her vagina with his penis while she was still asleep. The case was referred to a General Court Martial, and S was sentenced to 25 years confinement and a dismissal.</p>
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Navy	C-2	Male	Yes	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Multiple Referrals	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Convicted	N/A	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	Yes	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					
No. 5					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Unknown	RDNA	Navy	Prep School Student	Female	<p>Notes: Victim disclosed sexual assault which occurred prior to entry into military service. Victim declined services and elected to not pursue the case with NCIS.</p>
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Unknown	RDNA	Unknown	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q3 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

Unrestricted Reports

AIR FORCE MSA APY21-22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY		
A. APY21-22 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students.	APY21-22 Totals	
Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY21-22. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.		
# APY21-22 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		29
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims		27
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		29
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		20
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		2
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		5
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		29
# On military installation		18
# Off military installation		10
# Unidentified location		1
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		29
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY21-22		24
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2022		2
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2022		22
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		5
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		2
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		1
# Victims - Other		2
# All Restricted Reports received in APY21-22 (one Victim per report)		57
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		18
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY21-22		44
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY21-22	APY21-22 Totals	APY21-22 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	29	27
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	8	8
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	12	12
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
Time of sexual assault	29	27
# Midnight to 6 am	11	11
# 6 am to 6 pm	3	1
# 6 pm to midnight	13	13
# Unknown	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	29	27
# Sunday	4	4
# Monday	4	4
# Tuesday	3	3
# Wednesday	2	2
# Thursday	4	4
# Friday	3	3
# Saturday	7	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

APY21-22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY GENDER											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	APY21-22 Totals		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	17	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	25		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5		
APY21-22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN APY21-22											
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 123)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY21-22 Totals
D1: Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	1	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	13	29
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	9	20
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2: # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY	1	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	13	27
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY21-22 Reports	1	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	13	27
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Female	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	11	22
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN APY21-22											
D3: Time of sexual assault	1	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	13	29
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	11
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	15
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4: Day of sexual assault	1	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	13	29
# Sunday	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
# Thursday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Friday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Saturday	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	APY21-22 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY21-22	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during APY21-22	23
# Investigations Completed as of APY21-22 End (group by MCIO #)	14
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY21-22 End (group by MCIO #)	9
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY21-22	24
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	21
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	19
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	2
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY21-22	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY21-22. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY21-22 or any prior APY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY21-22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	22
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	6
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY21-22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	25
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	24
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	23
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victims in investigations completed during APY21-22, supported by your Service	34
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	31
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations	29
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations	2
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	1

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY21-22	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during APY21-22 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY21-22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during APY21-22 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during APY21-22 (Group by MP Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY21-22	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY21-22 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY21-22, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY21-22										APY21-22 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0	0	5	34
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# Female	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	0	0	5	29
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0	0	5	34
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0	0	5	34
# Service Member	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	5	31
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian (including NG Title 32)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	0	5	31
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	29
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	5	31
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	5	31
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	5	31
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	29
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY21-22 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY21-22											APY21-22 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Gender of Subjects	2	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	25
# Male	2	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	23
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	2	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	26
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	12
# 20-24	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
# 25-34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G3. Subject Type	2	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	26
# Service Member	2	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	24
# Other (Reservist/Civilian/Seaman)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DDJ Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DDJ Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	2	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	24
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	5	23
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	2	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	24
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	2	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	24
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	2	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	24
# Active Duty	2	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	24
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	5	23
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY21-22 INVESTIGATIONS	APY21-22 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY21-22 INVESTIGATIONS	APY21-22 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	3		
Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during APY21-22, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.			
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in APY21-22	25	# Victims in investigations completed in APY21-22	34
Note: These are Subjects from Tab 1b, Cells B29, B59, B77		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY21-22	15
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY21-22	13	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	25	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2022	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	34
# APY21-22 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# APY21-22 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during APY21-22	APY21-22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	3
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY21-22	3
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	3
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	3
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	3
# Subjects receiving confinement	2
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	1
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	1
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY21-22	APY21-22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21-22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	2

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21-22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21-22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY21-22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY21-22	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	1

Restricted Reports

AIR FORCE MSA APY21-22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY21-22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY21-22 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	57
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	45
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY21-22*	13
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	13
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	44
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	32
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	44
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	26
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	12
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY21-22 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	44
# On military installation	31
# Off military installation	8
# Unidentified location	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	44
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	16
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
Time of sexual assault incident	44
# Midnight to 6 am	6
# 6 am to 6 pm	7
# 6 pm to midnight	22
# Unknown	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	44
# Sunday	1
# Monday	5
# Tuesday	2
# Wednesday	9
# Thursday	7
# Friday	5
# Saturday	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY21-22 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	32
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	32
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY21-22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY21-22 Totals
Gender of Victims	44
# Male	5
# Female	39
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	44
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	23
# 20-24	14
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	44
# E1-E4	0
# E5-E9	1
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	6
# O4-O10	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	32
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	44
# Active Duty	12
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	32
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	44
# Service Member	44
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	APY21-22 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	8
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	APY21-22 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	45.62
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	64.13
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	4
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY21-22	APY21-22 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY21-22	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY21-22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

Support Services

AIR FORCE MSA APY21-22 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY21-22 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	163
# Medical	26
# Behavioral Health	26
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	27
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	24
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	28
# DoD Safe Helpline	24
# Other	8
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	7
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	4
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	5
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. APY21-22 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY21-22 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY21-22	0
# Reported MPO Violations in APY21-22	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY21-22 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	209
# Medical	32
# Behavioral Health	32
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	33
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	32
# DoD Safe Helpline	33
# Other	15
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	4
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	4
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged that at the time and place of incident, Subject used his finger to penetrate Victim's vulva without consent. On that evening Victim attended an off-base party and consumed a substantial amount of alcohol. Following the party, Victim returned to base and met the Subject in Victim's dorm room. Victim recalled stumbling and falling several times and recalled Subject rubbing Victim's, which she initially thought was weird, but dismissed it because Subject was Victim's friend and did not think he would do anything inappropriate. Victim and Subject had never had any intimate encounters or discussed being more than friends. Victim provided input after consulting with SVC and stated that she would not participate in military justice process, but would participate in a discharge board and wanted Subject discharged. After consultation with the SJA, the commander declined to take military justice action, but recommended that a discharge board be convened. A discharge board was convened and the board determined that Subject committed sexual assault and recommended that he be discharged with an UOTHC characterization. After approval by SECAF, Subject was discharged w/ a General characterization and his recoupment was waived.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Both victim and subject					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 2					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Multiple Victims - Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Subject was investigated for acts of sexual assault committed against another individual. During the course of the investigation, two other Victims were identified by the Office of Special Investigations. Victim Two (V2) indicated that at the time and place of incident, when V2 and Subject were watching television, Subject touched V2's genital area over V2's clothing; Victim communicated that Subject should stop and Subject moved his hand away. After a while, Subject again put his hand on V2's genital area and asked for sex. Victim indicated that she was not interested in that moment and perhaps later she might be. Later, when Subject went to bed, V2 followed and Subject then used his penis to penetrate V2's vulva; V2 did not indicate that she did not consent and during the sexual activity, also changed position when asked to by Subject. Victim Three (V3) indicated that when she and Subject dated, Subject would touch V3's buttocks without consent. V3 declined to participate further in the investigation and/or any disciplinary action against Subject. After receiving the report of investigation, considering Victim inputs, and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to proceed with an administrative discharge board inquiry against Subject. The Board concluded that Subject did not commit the acts alleged and elected to retain Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	RDNA	
Alcohol Use					
		RDNA			

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 3					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: OSI opened a sexual assault investigation after a third-party reported that Victim (female) told third-party that Victim had been sexually assaulted by Subject a few months prior. Victim told third-party (and multiple other witnesses) that at the time and place of incident, Victim was studying with Subject and Subject attacked Victim, pinned her down, and touched her vaginal area. OSI attempted to interview Victim, but she declined to participate in the investigation or military justice process and did not provide any information. Based on the Victim's non-participation and the lack of admissible evidence and after consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander determined court-martial action was not appropriate. Thereafter, Subject was issued a letter of Reprimand for assault of another cadet and underage drinking; later, in October 2020, Subject was disenrolled from the military academy.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Female	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
		RDNA			

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 4					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	<p>Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;</p> <p>Notes: Subject was investigated for sexually assaulting Victim. At the time and place of the incident, Victim was out with her friends and met up with Subject. Victim and friends drove Subject back to the dormitories and Subject went to Victim's friend's room. Subject later came to Victim's room and asked to stay the night because he did not want to walk back to his room. Victim agreed and both Victim and Subject laid in Victim's bed. Victim reported Subject rolled Victim on to her back and straddled her. Subject began to kiss Victim and removed her shirt. Victim told Subject to stop and attempted to push him off of her. Subject began to bite Victim's ribs, chest, and inner thigh and used his hand to slightly choke Victim. Subject then used his fingers to penetrate Victim's vulva. Victim told Subject to leave but Subject grabbed Victim's neck and choked her harder this time to the point Victim gagged and could hardly breath. Victim was able to get away and called her friends for help. After review of the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges to a general court-martial.</p>
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Convicted	N/A	Assault (Art. 128)	N/A	RDNA	
Alcohol Use					
		RDNA			

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 5					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	<p>Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System;</p> <p>Notes: Subject was investigated for using his mouth/tongue and finger to penetrate Victim's (V1's) vulva after she communicated she did not want to engage in sexual activity. After closing her legs, Subject stopped, but then sometime later after V1 fell asleep, Subject again used his mouth/tongue and finger to penetrate V1's vulva and then also used his penis to penetrate V1's vulva without consent. During the course of the investigation, two other Victims were identified by the Office of Special Investigations. Victim Two (V2) indicated that at the time and place of incident, when V2 and Subject were watching television, Subject touched V2's genital area over V2's clothing; Victim communicated that Subject should stop and Subject moved his hand away. After a while, Subject again put his hand on V2's genital area and asked for sex. Victim indicated that she was not interested in that moment and perhaps later she might be. Later, when Subject went to bed, V2 followed and Subject then used his penis to penetrate V2's vulva; V2 did not indicate that she did not consent and during the sexual activity, also changed position when asked to by Subject. Victim Three (V3) indicated that when she and Subject dated, Subject would touch V3's buttocks without consent. V3 declined to participate further in the investigation and/or any disciplinary action against Subject. After receiving the report of investigation, considering Victim inputs, and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to proceed with an administrative discharge board inquiry against Subject. The Board concluded that Subject did not commit the acts alleged and elected to retain Subject.</p>
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q1 (October-December)	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 6a					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	<p>Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 1; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;</p> <p>Notes: Subject and Victim were friends and went to a party together at an off-base house. Both were intoxicated and Subject and Victim fell asleep on the floor. At one point Victim felt Subject grab her hand and move it toward him and place it on his penis. Victim moved her hand away. Another witness also saw Subject reach into Victim's sleeping bag while she was sleeping, but did not see what Subject touched. Subject was charged with abusive sexual contact and assault consummated by battery and found guilty of abusive sexual contact by a military judge. He was sentenced to a dismissal and 45 days confinement.</p>
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-2	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Convicted	N/A	Abusive Sexual Contact	N/A	Yes	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					
No. 6b					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	<p>Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 8; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;</p> <p>Notes: In April 2018, SUBJECT and VICTIM were at an off-base party and both drank alcohol. SUBJECT and VICTIM were close friends. VICTIM became very intoxicated and vomited -- SUBJECT assisted her by holding her hair while she vomited. VICTIM eventually fell asleep on floor and awoke to SUBJECT</p>
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Convicted	N/A	Assault (Art. 128)	N/A	RDNA	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					

APY 21-22 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

touching her hand and then putting his hand down her pants, but not penetrating her vagina. VICTIM pushed SUBJECT's hand away. SUBJECT then filled his mouth with vodka and then kissed VICTIM and attempted to spit the vodka into her mouth. VICTIM began coughing, got up and went to the bathroom. SUBJECT pretended to be asleep. SUBJECT was interviewed by investigators and admitted that he touched VICTIM while she was sleeping. He stated that he intentionally did this while she was sleeping because he knew she wouldn't consent if she were awake. SUBJECT stated he thought about having sex with VICTIM, but thought it would be too violent of an act and would wake her up. SUBJECT admitted to spitting vodka in VICTIM's mouth in an attempt to keep her unconscious. SUBJECT submitted an offer for pretrial agreement in which Convening Authority would dismiss the abusive sexual contact specifications and SUBJECT would plead guilty to assault and assault consummated by battery. VICTIM strongly supported pretrial agreement because it would prevent her from having to testify. The GCMCA consulted with the SJA and considered the input of the VICTIM and approved the PTA.

Appendix F: List of Acronyms



Appendix F: List of Acronyms

AAR	After Action Report
AOC	Air Officer Commanding
APY	Academic Program Year
BCT	Basic Cadet Training
BRO	Brigade Resilience Officer
CATCH	Catch A Serial Offender Program
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CHIPS	Cadet Healthy Interpersonal Skills
CMG	Case Management Group
CPP	Comprehensive Prevention Plan
CRT	Command Resilience Team
CSC	Community Support Coordinator
DD	Department Directive
DEOCS	Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Survey
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DoN	Department of Navy
DSAID	Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
DSD	Deputy Secretary of Defense
EO	Equal Opportunity
EO	Equal Opportunity
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FY	Fiscal Year
HQE	Highly Qualified Expert
IG	Inspector General
IRC	Independent Review Commission
JAG	Judge Advocate General's Corps
MAT	Midshipmen Affairs Team
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigation Organization
MDC	Midshipmen Development Center
MSA	Military Service Academy
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NORC	National Opinion Research Center
NORC	National Opinion Research Center
ODEI	Office of Diversity Equity and Inclusion
OFR	Office of Force Resiliency
OI	Operating Instruction
OPA	Office of People Analytics
PPoA	Prevention Plan of Action

ROTC	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
SAGR	Service Academy Gender Relations
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SARC	Sexual Assault and Response Coordinator
SCC	Sexual Communication Consent
SHAPE	Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education
SHARP	Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USAFA	United States Air Force Academy
USC	Unwanted Sexual Contact
USMA	United States Military Academy
USNA	United States Naval Academy
VA	Victim Advocate
VPI	Violence Prevention Integration
VPPI	Violence Prevention Program Integrator
VPTAC	Violence Prevention Technical Assistance Center



2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Overview Report

DATA
DRIVEN
SOLUTIONS
FOR
DECISION
MAKERS



Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

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2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Overview Report

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Fors Marsh

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FOR
DECISION
MAKERS



Acknowledgments

The Office of People Analytics (OPA) is indebted to numerous people for their assistance making the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* possible, which was conducted on behalf of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSDP&R). The SAGR program is conducted under the leadership of Dr. Ashlea Klahr, Director of OPA's Health and Resilience (H&R) Research Division. The project director for this effort was Ms. Lisa Davis, Deputy Director of H&R.

Service Academy officials contributing to the development and administration of this survey included Ms. Stacey Rosenberg and Dr. Corrine Wilsey (U.S. Military Academy); Captain Greg Mendenhall and LCDR Andrew Lingg (U.S. Naval Academy); and Ms. Sonja Strickland, Ms. Heidi Huff, and Captain Andrew Nelson (U.S. Air Force Academy).

Policy officials contributing to the development of this survey include Dr. Nathan Galbreath and Dr. Rachel Breslin (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office [SAPRO]), Dr. Andra Tharp (Office of Force Resiliency [OFR] Violence Prevention Cell) and Mr. Cyrus Salazar (Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion [ODEI]).

The lead survey analysts were Mr. William Xavier Klauberg and Dr. Becky Lane of Fors Marsh. Ms. Margaret Coffey, Senior Scientist, Fors Marsh, was responsible for the creation of survey database and archiving standards. The lead operations analysts on this survey were Ms. Kim Hylton and Ms. Margaret Coffey of Fors Marsh.

The *2022 SAGR* would not have been possible without the hard work of the data collection team, headed by Mr. William Xavier Klauberg, Dr. Becky Lane, and Mr. Mark Petusky. Those who assisted in survey administration at the Military Service Academies (MSA) include Dr. Becky Lane, Mr. Mark Petusky, Mr. Alex Fernandes, Ms. Alycia White, Ms. Alyssa McHoes, Dr. Andrew Pomerville, Dr. Anna Sheveland, Mr. Chris Spar, Mr. DaCota Hollar, Mr. Dom Salomone, Mr. Dwayne Beebe, Ms. Liz Richards, Ms. Jess Tercha, Dr. Kate Elvey, Ms. Kimi Mirani, Ms. Kim Hylton, Ms. Krystyna Poznanski, Ms. Maddi Miles, Ms. Michelle Wheatley, Ms. Nativita Kaminski, Mr. Bobby McClintock, Mr. Sam Fishman, and Dr. Sela Harcey.

OPA's Methods, Analysis, and Systems Support (MASS) team, under the guidance of Mr. David McGrath, Branch Chief, and Ms. Wendy Barboza, Statistical Team Lead, were responsible for all statistical aspects of this survey, including weighting, nonresponse bias analysis, imputation, and the implementation of statistical hypothesis testing used in the survey program. Mr. Marcus Maher and Mr. Nathan Coe under the supervision of Mr. Stephen Busselberg, and all members of Fors Marsh's Scientific Techniques and Analysis Team (STAT), were responsible for coordinating, implementing, and documenting the weighting process. The team also developed the statistical weights based on the respondents for this survey.

A team consisting of Ms. Lisa Davis and Dr. Ashlea Klahr of OPA, and Mr. William Xavier Klauberg, Dr. Kate Elvey, Ms. Divya Alukal, Ms. Emilee Wakefield, Mr. Graham Puckett, and Mr. Dom Salomone of Fors Marsh of Fors Marsh, completed quality control for this report. Mr. Ivan Sciupac provided technical editing support.

Executive Summary

The Department of Defense (DoD) seeks to continually expand and improve sexual assault and sexual harassment programs and resources at the Military Service Academies (MSA). The *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* is a key source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA).

In response to the *2016 SAGR* results, DoD issued a memorandum on June 20, 2017, directing the Academies to increase attention in four areas: (1) promoting responsible alcohol choices; (2) reinvigorating prevention, by integrating sexual harassment, hazing and bullying prevention efforts with efforts to prevent sexual assault; (3) enhancing a culture of respect; and (4) improving sexual assault and harassment reporting (Department of Defense, 2017). The Academies were directed to submit plans of action in the fall of 2017 for implementation before students entered the Academies in the summer of 2018. As such, the *2018 SAGR*, administered in March–April 2018 (before the implementation of the plans of action), served as a baseline for evaluating these most recent efforts. Unfortunately, due to the Coronavirus pandemic, the *2020 SAGR* was unable to be administered. The *2022 SAGR* administered in March–April 2022 aims to evaluate the implementation of the plans of action.

Background and Methodology

The *2022 SAGR*, conducted by the Health and Resilience (H&R) Division within the Office of People Analytics (OPA), is the 10th 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. The survey results include the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination; students' perceptions of Academy culture with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment; and perceptions of program effectiveness in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment. Estimated prevalence rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

The *SAGR* is normally fielded every other year. However, the *SAGR* was not administered in 2020 due to restrictions on travel and the coronavirus pandemic, in order to protect the health of Academy students and research personnel. Therefore, it has been four years since the last *SAGR* was administered in 2018.

The DoD's weighted response weight for the *2022 SAGR* was 81% (87% for women, 79% for men). USMA respondents included 922 women (90% response rate) and 3,073 men (92% response rate), USNA respondents included 1,183 women (95% response rate) and 2,517 men (81% response rate), and USAFA respondents included 874 women (75% response rate) and 1,759 men (62% response rate).

Survey Methodology

OPA conducts cross-Service surveys that provide the DoD with accurate assessments of attitudes and opinions of the entire DoD community, using standard scientific methods. OPA’s survey methodology meets industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS]), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. OPA uses survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).¹ Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQ) on the scientific methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including OPA. The survey methodology used on the *SAGR* surveys has remained consistent across time, which allows for statistical comparisons across survey administrations.

The *SAGR* is administered in-person on-site at each of the Academies via an anonymous paper-and-pen survey. Data were collected for the 2022 *SAGR* at the Academies in March and April of 2022. The Academies scheduled survey sessions for all students in groups with separate sessions 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 afterward. Students were briefed on the purpose and details of the survey, the importance of participation, and that completing 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 2022 *SAGR* consisted of students at USMA, USNA, and USAFA in class years 2022 through 2026.² A census of all students was conducted to ensure maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as questions asking details of an unwanted gender-related behavior. Data were weighted, using an industry standard process, to reflect each Academy’s population as of March 2022. 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.

¹ 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://www.aapor.org/Standards-Ethics/Best-Practices.aspx#best3>). OPA has conducted surveys of the military and the 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 the 2022 *SAGR*.

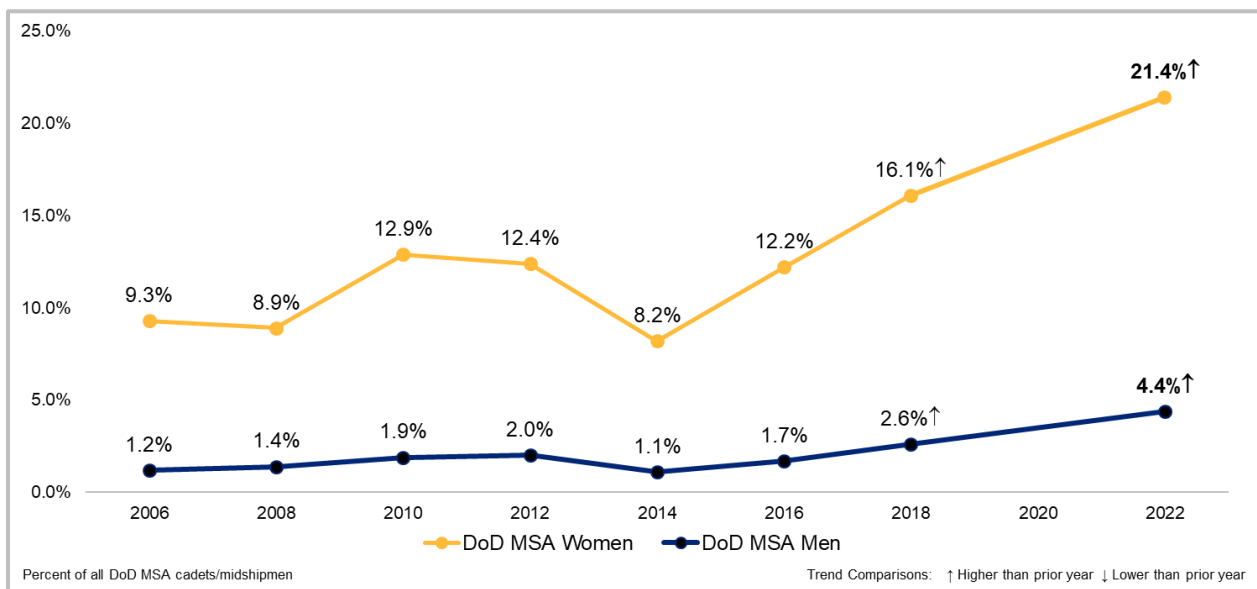
² Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

Summary of Top-Line Results

Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates

As detailed in chapter 1 of the report, unwanted sexual contact includes completed or attempted unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, or unwanted sexual touching. Students were asked about experiences of unwanted sexual contact between June 2021 and the time they took the survey, representing the past academic program year (APY2021–2022).

Figure 1.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate

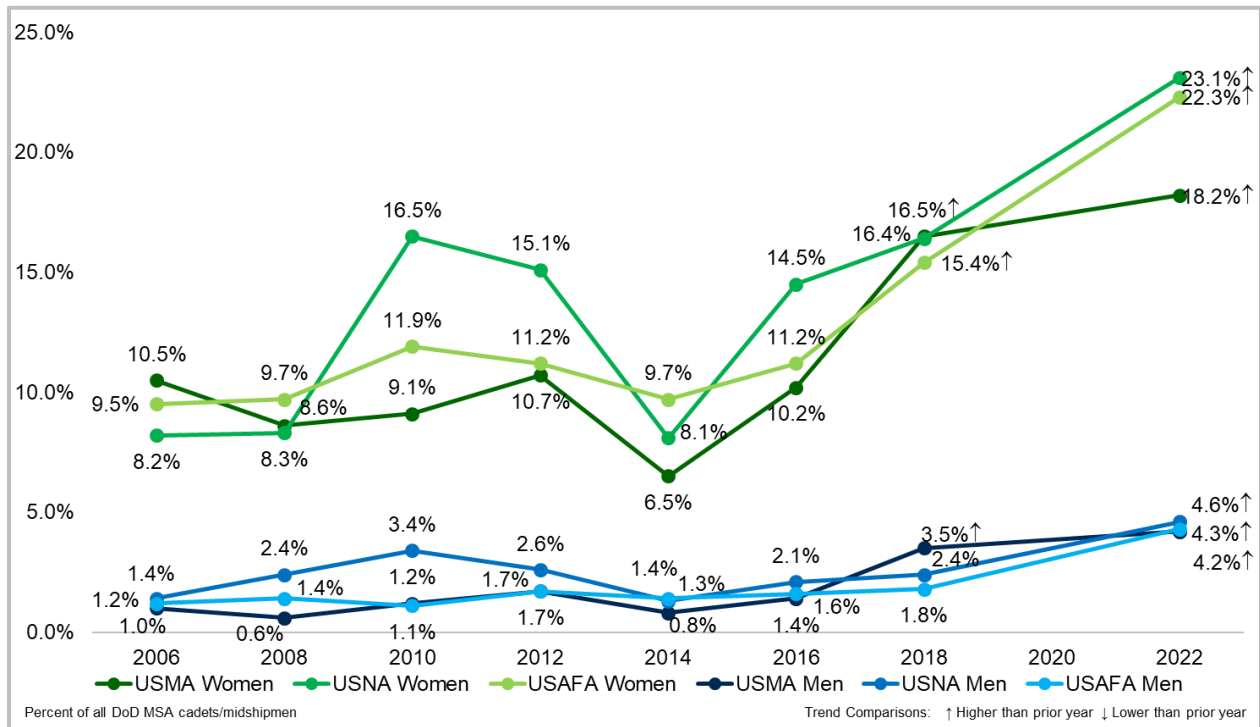


Margins of error range from $\pm 0.3\%$ to $\pm 0.7\%$.

- An estimated 21.4% of DoD MSA women (733 cadets/midshipmen) and 4.4% of DoD MSA men (404 cadets/midshipmen) experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY (Figure 1). These estimates reflect a significant increase compared to 2018, when the rate for women was 16.1% and 2.6% for men.
 - For USMA, an estimated 18.2% of women (187 cadets) and 4.2% of men (142 cadets) experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY (Figure 2). These estimates reflect a significant increase compared to 2018, when the rate for women was 16.5% and 3.5% for men.
 - For USNA, an estimated 23.1% of women (287 midshipmen) and 4.6% of men (141 midshipmen) experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant increase compared to 2018, when the rate for women was 16.4% and 2.4% for men.

- For USAFA, an estimated 22.3% of women (259 cadets) and 4.3% of men (122 cadets) experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant increase compared to 2018 when the rate for women was 15.4% and 1.8% for men.

Figure 2.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by MSA and Gender



Margins of error range from ±0.3% to ±1.4%.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact

To better understand the circumstances involved in their experiences, Academy students who experienced unwanted sexual contact (USC)³ were asked to provide additional information regarding this experience.⁴ In addition to discerning what happened (type of USC involved in the one situation), students were asked to provide details regarding characteristics of who the alleged offender(s) were, when and where the one situation happened, experiences following the one situation of USC, and whether they chose to report the incident.

- The majority of MSA women who experienced USC in the past year indicated the one situation involved one alleged offender who was a male Academy student often in the same class year and whom they knew from class or another activity. MSA women

³ Experience of USC is determined by endorsement of at least one USC behavior in the past APY as presented on the survey.

⁴ Although some students may have experienced more than one USC event, follow-up questions on details about only one event were asked to minimize survey burden.

indicated USC incidents often took place on Academy grounds in a dormitory or living area or off Academy grounds at a social event and occurred most often after duty hours on a weekend or holiday. Approximately one-third of MSA women were victimized (e.g., sexually harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted) by the same alleged offender before (38%) or after (31%) the USC one situation and 61% of situations involved alcohol use by the victim and/or alleged offender.

- The majority of MSA men who experienced USC in the past year indicated the one situation involved one alleged offender who was either a male or female Academy student often in the same class year and whom they knew from class or another activity. MSA men indicated USC incidents often took place on Academy grounds in a dormitory or living area or off Academy grounds at a social event and occurred most often after duty hours on a weekend or holiday. Approximately one-quarter of MSA men were victimized (e.g., sexually harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted) by the same alleged offender before (27%) or after (23%) the USC one situation and 58% of situations involved alcohol use by the victim and/or alleged offender.
- Unwanted sexual contact remains an underreported crime, with 15% of MSA women and 5% of MSA men indicating they filed an official report.⁵ The majority who reported did so to stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting others. Approximately one-quarter of MSA women (27%) and around one-third of MSA men (36%) indicated they experienced retaliation as a result of reporting their USC event. For those who did not report the USC event, the majority did not think it was serious enough to report.

Estimated Past Year Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates

Sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations include behaviors in line with either sexual harassment or gender discrimination. Changes were made to the survey questionnaire in 2022 that impact gender discrimination estimates presented in this report. We report the “official” gender discrimination estimates using the newly revised metric but make statistical comparisons to 2018 using the same version of the metric used in 2018, or the “adjusted” estimate. We further describe the metrics used to construct the sexual harassment and gender discrimination estimates in chapter 1.

Estimated Past Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates

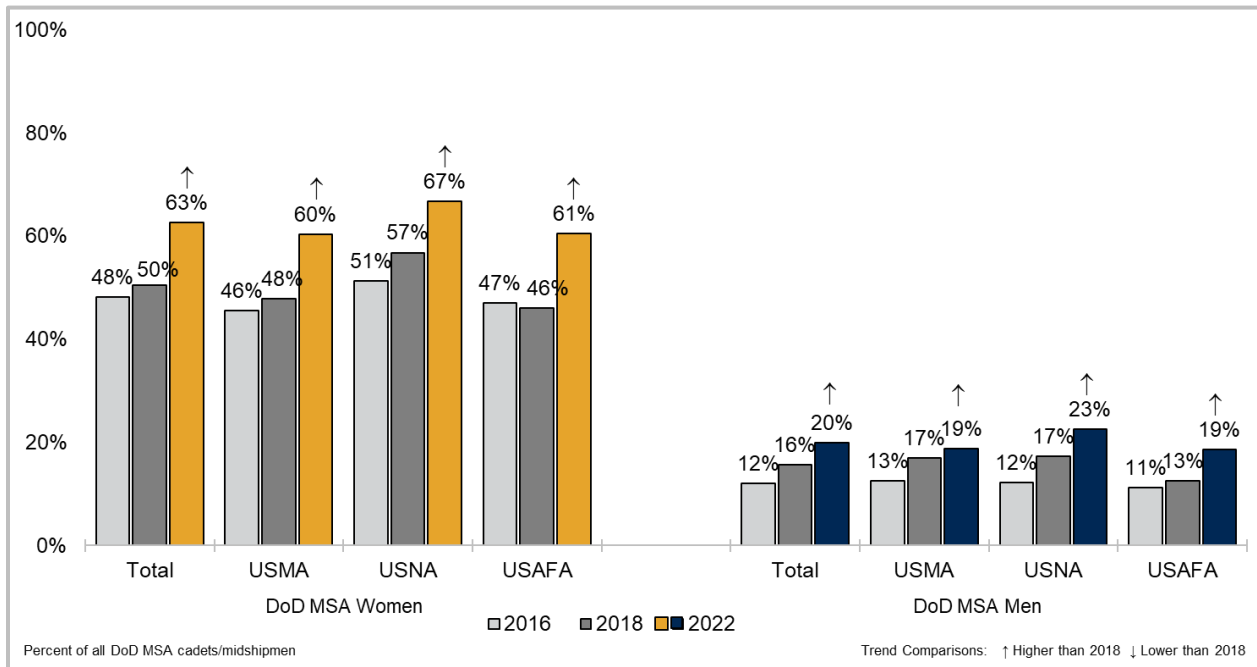
- An estimated 63% of DoD MSA women (2,127 cadets/midshipmen) and 20% of DoD MSA men (1,813 cadets/midshipmen) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY (Figure 3). These estimates reflect a significant increase compared to 2018 when the rate for women was 50% and 16% for men.
 - For USMA, an estimated 60% of women (611 cadets) and 19% of men (613 cadets) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY. These estimates reflect a

⁵ Reporting of unwanted sexual contact on the survey is based on self-report data.

significant increase compared to 2018 when the rate for women was 48% and 17% for men.

- For USNA, an estimated 67% of women (824 midshipmen) and 22% of men (683 midshipmen) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant increase compared to 2018 when the rate for women was 57% and 17% for men.
- For USAFA, an estimated 60% of women (693 cadets) and 19% of men (518 cadets) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant increase compared to 2018 when the rate for women was 46% and 13% for men.

Figure 3.
Estimated Past Year Sexual Harassment Rate



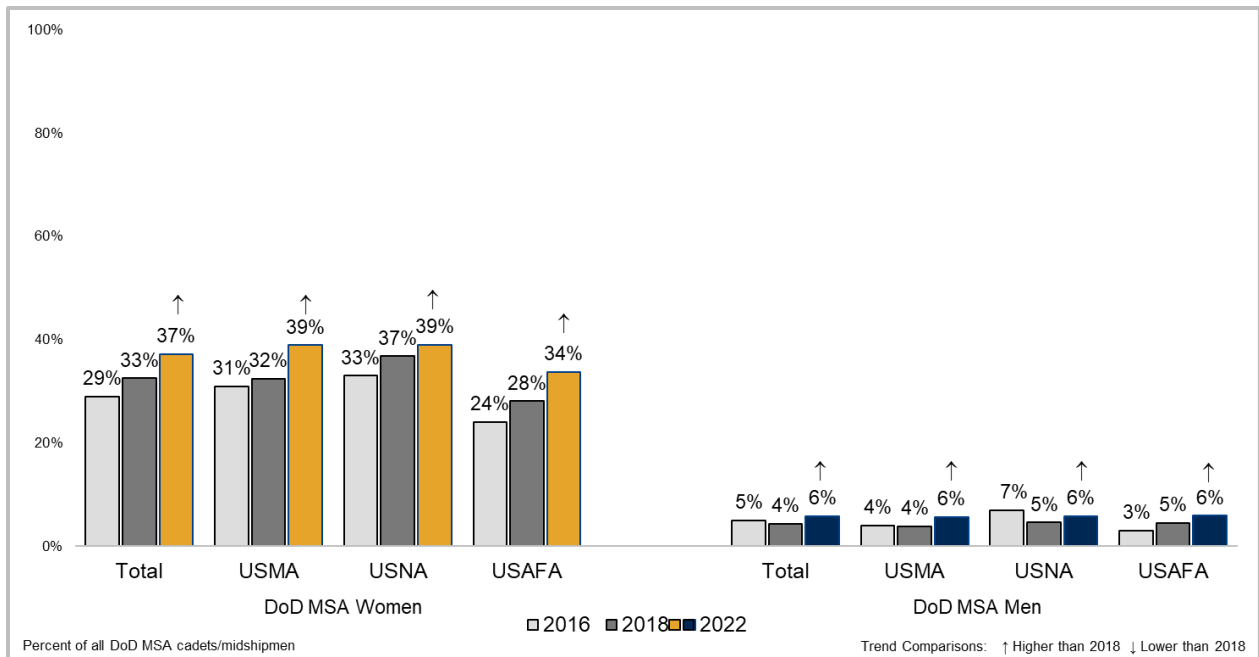
Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 2\%$.

Estimated Past Year Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates

- An estimated 33% of DoD MSA women (1,124 cadets/midshipmen) and 5% of DoD MSA men (481 cadets/midshipmen) experienced gender discrimination in the past APY (Figure 4). The adjusted gender discrimination prevalence estimate for MSA women is 37% and reflects a significant increase compared to 2018 when the rate was 33%. The adjusted estimate for MSA men is 6% and reflects a significant increase compared to 2018, when the rate was 4%.

- For USMA, an estimated 35% of women (354 cadets) and 5% of men (173 cadets) experienced gender discrimination in the past APY. The adjusted gender discrimination prevalence estimate for USMA women is 39% and reflects a significant increase compared to 2018, when the rate was 32%. The adjusted estimate for USMA men is 6% and reflects a significant increase compared to 2018 when the rate was 4%.
- For USNA, an estimated 36% of women (439 midshipmen) and 5% of men (157 midshipmen) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY. The adjusted gender discrimination prevalence estimate for USNA women is 39% and reflects a significant increase compared to 2018, when the rate was 37%. The adjusted estimate for USNA men is 6% and reflects a significant increase compared to 2018, when the rate was 5%.
- For USAFA, an estimated 29% of women (332 cadets) and 5% of men (152 cadets) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY. The adjusted gender discrimination prevalence estimate for USAFA women is 34% and reflects a significant increase compared to 2018, when the rate was 28%. The adjusted estimate for USAFA men is 6% and reflects a significant increase compared to 2018, when the rate was 5%.

Figure 4.
Estimated Past Year Gender Discrimination Rate



Margins of error do not exceed ±2%.

Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

For the first time on the 2022 *SAGR*, we collected demographic information that can serve to further inform the Department's prevention and response efforts. The following section describes prevalence of USC for students first by race/ethnicity and then, separately, by sexual orientation.

Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

- An estimated 22.5% of racial/ethnic minority MSA women and 20.0% of non-Hispanic White MSA women experienced past year unwanted sexual contact; 63% of racial/ethnic minority MSA women and 63% of non-Hispanic White MSA women experienced sexual harassment; and 35% of racial/ethnic minority MSA women and 33% of non-Hispanic White MSA women experienced gender discrimination. Hispanic MSA women (28.5%) were more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience unwanted sexual contact than women of other race/ethnicities, whereas non-Hispanic White (20.0%) and Black (16.8%) MSA women were less likely. Hispanic MSA women (66%) were more likely than women of other race/ethnicities to experience sexual harassment, whereas Black (57%) and Asian (60%) women were less likely.
- An estimated 5.0% of racial/ethnic minority MSA men and 3.9% of non-Hispanic White MSA men experienced past year unwanted sexual contact; 24% of racial/ethnic minority MSA men and 19% of non-Hispanic White MSA men experienced sexual harassment; and 5% of racial/ethnic minority MSA men and 5% of non-Hispanic White MSA men experienced gender discrimination. Men who identified as some other race/ethnicity (6.8%) were more likely to experience unwanted sexual contact, while non-Hispanic White (3.9%) MSA men were less likely. Black (28%) and Hispanic (25%) MSA men were more likely to experience sexual harassment than men of other race/ethnicities, while non-Hispanic White men (19%) were less likely.

Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation

The 2022 *SAGR* asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation as heterosexual or straight, gay or lesbian, bisexual, or something else. We present prevalence estimates for lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) MSA students (as a group) and heterosexual MSA students.

- LGB MSA students were significantly more likely than heterosexual MSA students to experience each type of misconduct. An estimated 25.7% of LGB MSA women experienced past year unwanted sexual contact; 74% experienced sexual harassment, and 43% experienced gender discrimination. These estimated rates were significantly higher than the estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact (20.2%), sexual harassment (61%), and gender discrimination (32%) for heterosexual MSA women. An estimated 15.5% of LGB MSA men experienced past year unwanted sexual contact; 49% experienced sexual harassment, and 14% experienced gender discrimination. These estimated rates were significantly higher than the estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact (3.9%), sexual harassment (19%), and gender discrimination (5%) for heterosexual MSA men.

Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The Department is committed to preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment from happening across the entire Force, including at the MSAs. In a February 2022 memorandum, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]) stated that “sexual assault and sexual harassment have no place at our MSAs, and we must continue efforts to prevent and reduce these behaviors and foster academy climates of dignity and respect.”⁶ The *SAGR* survey is one way to track progress of prevention efforts at the MSAs. As such, this section summarizes prevention-relevant metrics, such as alcohol use, willingness to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, and efforts by leaders and students at all levels to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment.

- Alcohol Use:** The majority of MSA women and men indicated at least minor alcohol consumption on a typical day when drinking, although more MSA women and men indicated no alcohol use, and fewer students having five or more drinks on a typical day when drinking since 2018. However, more than one-third (39%) of MSA students indicated they had engaged in binge drinking on at least one or more occasions in the past 30 days.⁷ Just under one-quarter of MSA students (22%) of MSA students indicated that alcohol had impacted their memory at least once in the past year, a decrease compared to 27% in 2018.
- Bystander Intervention:** In general, the vast majority of MSA students were willing to stop sexual harassment to at least a small extent. Specifically, half of MSA women and 56% of MSA men indicated they were willing to point out to someone that they thought had “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes, although were less likely to do so compared to 2018. Over half of MSA women (56%) and over two-thirds of MSA men (69%) were willing to seek help from the chain of command to stop other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment. Compared to 2018, more MSA students witnessed at least one situation in which unwanted behaviors were occurring. The most common situations witnessed by both MSA women and men were observing someone who crossed the line with their sexist comments or jokes or encountering someone who drank too much and needed help. Despite increases in witnessing these behaviors, the overwhelming majority of MSA students intervened, most often by talking to those involved to see if they were okay or by speaking up to address the situation.
- Perceptions of Academy Leadership and Peers Setting Good Examples:** Over two-thirds of MSA women (70%) and over three-quarters of MSA men (77%) believed that both their commissioned and non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk, although endorsement for MSA women was significantly lower compared to 2018 while endorsement remained statistically unchanged for MSA men. Perceptions of whether other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent

⁶ Obtained on November 23, 2022, from DoD 2022:

https://www.sapr.mil/sites/default/files/public/docs/reports/MSA/DoD_Actions_to_Address_Memorandum_to_the_Military_Departments_MSA_APY20-21.pdf.

⁷ This binge drinking metric was new to the survey in 2022 and thus no trends are available.

sexual assault and the extent to which cadet/midshipman leaders enforce rules, are noticeably lower than perceptions of officers setting good examples. Approximately two-thirds of MSA men (64%) and just under half of MSA women (47%) indicated other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault, a decrease compared to 2018. When asked whether cadet/midshipman leaders enforce rules, 59% of MSA men and 47% of MSA women indicated they do so to a large extent, also a decrease for women compared to 2018.

- **Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment:** Of the various leaders and personnel on campus, MSA students perceived that Academy senior leadership, officers, and military/uniformed faculty make the most effort to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, although those perceptions decreased compared to 2018, as did perceptions for the majority of Academy personnel. MSA women had lower perceptions than MSA men for most Academy personnel.

Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Sexual assault and sexual harassment often go unreported. The culture and climate regarding reporting plays a large role in whether a victim chooses to come forward. To further examine the Academy culture and climate related to reporting of these unwanted behaviors, the *2022 SAGR* asked MSA students whether they would trust the Academy if they were to experience sexual assault, and about other deterrents for reporting at the Academy, such as victim blaming and the role media plays.

- **Trust in the Academy:** The *2022 SAGR* asked MSA students who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year how they believe the Academy would respond if they were to experience USC. Compared to 2018, fewer MSA cadets indicated they trust the Academy to protect their privacy, ensure their safety, and treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault, with over half to just over two-thirds of MSA men and one-third to just over two-fifths of MSA women indicating they would trust the Academy to a large extent.
- **Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault:** Compared to 2018, progress was made in 2022 with regard to perceptions that high-profile cases, media scrutiny, and negative peer reactions would impact whether a victim would report a sexual assault to a large extent. However, MSA women still hold these perceptions at higher rates than MSA men, most notably when asked to what extent potential negative reactions from Academy peers would impact a victim's willingness to come forward and report. Students' beliefs regarding whether rape myths and victim blaming occur at the Academy have declined since 2018 but remain prevalent. Similar to the barriers to reporting previously discussed, MSA women are more likely than MSA men to perceive that victim blaming occurs at the Academy and that a victim's reputation affects whether they will be believed.
- **Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment:** Students were asked to rate their company/squadron at the Academy on how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an

issue and how risky it is for cadets in their company/squadron to make a complaint about sexual harassment. Over one-quarter of MSA women (29%) perceived their company/squadron as tolerant of sexual harassment, which was more than their male counterparts (8%).

- **Responsibility and Intervention:** This metric examines to what extent a student's company/squadron promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust, refrains from sexist comments and behavior, encourages bystander intervention, and corrects incidents of sexual harassment. MSA men indicated higher levels of responsibility and intervention within their company/squadron than did MSA women. Just under two-thirds of MSA women (64%) and the majority of MSA men (80%) indicated people in their company/squadron promote a climate based on mutual respect and trust whereas approximately two-fifths of women (43%) and over two-thirds of men (68%) indicated people in their company/squadron recognize and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	iii
Background and Methodology	iii
Survey Methodology.....	iv
Summary of Top-Line Results.....	v
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates	v
Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	vi
Estimated Past Year Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates	vii
Estimated Past Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates	vii
Estimated Past Year Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates.....	viii
Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation.....	x
Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity.....	x
Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation	x
Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	xi
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	xii
Chapter 1: Introduction and Methodology	1
Introduction.....	1
DoD Sexual Assault Programs and Policies.....	1
DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy	1
Program Oversight	1
Defining Sexual Assault	1
DoD Equal Opportunity Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Policies	2
Program Oversight	2
Defining Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination	2
Measurement of Constructs.....	3
Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	3
Time Reference.....	5
Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations	5
Behavioral Definition.....	6
Negative Outcomes Associated with Reporting a Sexual Assault.....	7
Construction of Metrics for Negative Outcomes	7
Professional Reprisal	7
Ostracism	8
Other Negative Outcomes.....	9
Survey Methodology	10
Statistical Design	10
Survey Administration.....	12
Statistical Comparisons.....	13
Presentation of Results.....	14
Chapter 2: United States Military Academy (USMA).....	15

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Unwanted Sexual Contact	15
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate	16
Differences by Class Year	17
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation	19
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity	19
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Orientation.....	19
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past APY and Lifetime	20
Risk of Re-Victimization	21
One Situation of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect	22
What: Behavior Experienced in the USC One Situation	22
Who: Reported Demographics and Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation.....	23
Where and When: Location and Context of the USC One Situation.....	25
Where and When: Circumstances of the USC One Situation.....	26
Impact of Experiencing USC	29
Reporting the USC One Situation.....	30
Negative Outcomes of Reporting USC.....	31
Reasons for Not Reporting USC.....	32
Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations	34
Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates.....	35
Sexual Harassment.....	35
Gender Discrimination.....	36
Sex-Based MEO Violations	38
One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations With the Biggest Effect.....	39
What: Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	39
Who: Reported Demographics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	40
Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	42
Reasons for Not Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	44
Estimated Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation.....	45
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity	45
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation	47
Academy Culture and Climate Regarding Prevention of, and Responding to, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	48
Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	48
Cadet Alcohol Use	49
Cadet Bystander Intervention	50

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment	50
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken	51
Perceptions of USMA Leadership and Cadets Setting Good Examples.....	52
Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	54
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	55
Trust in the Academy	55
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault.....	56
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment	58
Responsibility and Intervention	59
Chapter 3: United States Naval Academy (USNA).....	61
Unwanted Sexual Contact	61
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate	62
Differences by Class Year	63
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation	65
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity	65
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Orientation.....	65
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past APY and Lifetime	66
Risk of Re-Victimization	67
One Situation of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect	68
What: Behavior Experienced in the USC One Situation	68
Who: Reported Demographics and Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation.....	69
Where and When: Location and Context of the USC One Situation.....	71
Where and When: Circumstances of the USC One Situation.....	72
Impact of Experiencing USC	75
Reporting the USC One Situation.....	76
Negative Outcomes of Reporting USC.....	76
Reasons for Not Reporting USC.....	78
Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations	79
Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates.....	80
Sexual Harassment.....	81
Gender Discrimination.....	82
Sex-Based MEO Violations	83
One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations with the Biggest Effect	84
What: Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	85
Who: Reported Demographics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	86
Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	88
Reasons for Not Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	90

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Estimated Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation.....	91
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity.....	91
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation.....	92
Academy Culture and Climate Regarding Prevention of, and Responding to, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	94
Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	94
Midshipman Alcohol Use.....	94
Cadet Bystander Intervention.....	95
Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment.....	96
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken.....	96
Perceptions of USNA Leadership and Midshipmen Setting Good Examples.....	97
Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	98
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	100
Trust in the Academy.....	100
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault.....	101
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment.....	102
Responsibility and Intervention.....	103
Chapter 4: United States Air Force Academy (USAFA).....	105
Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	105
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate.....	106
Differences by Class Year.....	107
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation.....	109
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity.....	109
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Orientation.....	110
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past APY and Lifetime.....	111
Risk of Re-Victimization.....	112
One Situation of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect.....	112
What: Behavior Experienced in the USC One Situation.....	113
Who: Reported Demographics and Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation.....	114
Where and When: Location and Context of the USC One Situation.....	116
Where and When: Circumstances of the USC One Situation.....	117
Impact of Experiencing USC.....	120
Reporting the USC One Situation.....	120
Negative Outcomes of Reporting USC.....	121
Reasons for Not Reporting USC.....	123
Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations.....	124
Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates.....	125

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Sexual Harassment.....	125
Gender Discrimination.....	126
Sex-Based MEO Violations.....	128
One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations with the Biggest Effect	129
What: Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	129
Who: Reported Demographics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	130
Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	132
Reasons for Not Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation	134
Estimated Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation.....	135
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity.....	135
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation	136
Academy Culture and Climate Regarding Prevention of, and Responding to, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	138
Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	138
Cadet Alcohol Use	138
Cadet Bystander Intervention	139
Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment	140
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken	141
Perceptions of USAFA Leadership and Cadets Setting Good Examples	141
Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	142
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	144
Trust in the Academy	144
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault.....	145
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment.....	146
Responsibility and Intervention	147
Chapter 5: Discussion and Conclusions.....	149
Key Insights	149
References.....	153

Appendices

Appendix A. Survey Instrument.....	157
Appendix B. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ).....	175

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page

List of Tables

Table 1.	2022 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates	11
Table 2.	Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USMA Women.....	24
Table 3.	Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USMA Men	25
Table 4.	Circumstances of the USC One Situation for USMA by Gender	28
Table 5.	Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USMA Women.....	30
Table 6.	Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USMA Men	31
Table 7.	Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USMA Women.....	33
Table 8.	Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USMA Men	34
Table 9.	Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USMA Women	41
Table 10.	Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex- Based MEO Violations for USMA Men.....	42
Table 11.	Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO One Situation for USMA by Gender	43
Table 12.	Outcomes of Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USMA by Gender.....	44
Table 13.	Reasons for Not Discussing or Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USMA	45
Table 14.	Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment for USMA	54
Table 15.	Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USNA Women	70
Table 16.	Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USNA Men	71
Table 17.	Circumstances of the USC One Situation for USNA by Gender.....	74
Table 18.	Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USNA Women.....	76
Table 19.	Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USNA Women.....	79
Table 20.	Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USNA Men.....	79
Table 21.	Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex- Based MEO Violations for USNA Women	87
Table 22.	Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex- Based MEO Violations for USNA Men	88
Table 23.	Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO One Situation for USNA by Gender.....	89
Table 24.	Outcomes of Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USNA by Gender.....	90
Table 25.	Reasons for Not Discussing or Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USNA	91
Table 26.	Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment for USNA.....	99
Table 27.	Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USAFA Women.....	115
Table 28.	Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USAFA Men	116

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Table 29.	Circumstances of the USC One Situation for USAFA by Gender119
Table 30.	Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USAFA Women121
Table 31.	Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USAFA Women123
Table 32.	Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USAFA Men.....124
Table 33.	Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex- Based MEO Violations for USAFA Women.....131
Table 34.	Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex- Based MEO Violations for USAFA Men132
Table 35.	Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO One Situation for USAFA by Gender.....133
Table 36.	Outcomes of Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USAFA by Gender.....134
Table 37.	Reasons for Not Discussing or Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USAFA.....135
Table 38.	Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment for USAFA.....143

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Ratev
Figure 2.	Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by MSA and Gender..... vi
Figure 3.	Estimated Past Year Sexual Harassment Rate viii
Figure 4.	Estimated Past Year Gender Discrimination Rate ix
Figure 5.	Questions Measuring Unwanted Sexual Contact.....4
Figure 6.	Two-Part Sex-Based MEO Violation Measure.....6
Figure 7.	Construction of Estimated Professional Reprisal Rate8
Figure 8.	Construction of Estimated Ostracism Rate9
Figure 9.	Construction of Estimated Other Negative Outcomes Rate9
Figure 10.	Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate for USMA.....17
Figure 11.	Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by USC Type for USMA by Gender and Class Year18
Figure 12.	Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity19
Figure 13.	Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation20
Figure 14.	Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior Entering the Academy, Since Entering the Academy, and Lifetime for USMA by Gender.....21
Figure 15.	Risk of Re-Victimization for USMA.....22
Figure 16.	Behaviors Experienced in USC One Situation for USMA by Gender23
Figure 17.	Location and Context of the USC One Situation for USMA by Gender.....26
Figure 18.	Impact of the USC One Situation for USMA by Gender29
Figure 19.	Estimated Rates of Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting USC for USMA by Gender32
Figure 20.	Estimated Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates for USMA by Gender35

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 21. Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates for USMA by Gender and Class Year	36
Figure 22. Gender Discrimination Behaviors and Follow-up Criteria	37
Figure 23. Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates for USMA by Gender and Class Year	38
Figure 24. Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates for USMA by Gender and Class Year.....	39
Figure 25. Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation for USMA by Gender and Class Year	40
Figure 26. Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	46
Figure 27. Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	46
Figure 28. Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation	47
Figure 29. Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation	48
Figure 30. Cadet Alcohol Use for USMA by Gender	50
Figure 31. Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment for USMA by Gender	51
Figure 32. Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken for USMA by Gender	52
Figure 33. Perceptions of USMA Leadership and Cadets Setting Good Examples.....	53
Figure 34. Trust in the Academy for USMA.....	56
Figure 35. Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault for USMA	57
Figure 36. Rape Myths and Victim Blaming at USMA	58
Figure 37. Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment at USMA.....	59
Figure 38. Responsibility and Intervention for USMA	60
Figure 39. Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate for USNA	63
Figure 40. Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by USC Type for USNA by Gender and Class Year.....	64
Figure 41. Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USNA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	65
Figure 42. Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USNA by Gender and Sexual Orientation	66
Figure 43. Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior Entering the Academy, Since Entering the Academy, and Lifetime for USNA by Gender	67
Figure 44. Risk of Re-Victimization for USNA.....	68
Figure 45. Behaviors Experienced in USC One Situation for USNA by Gender	69
Figure 46. Location and Context of the USC One Situation for USNA by Gender	72
Figure 47. Impact of the USC One Situation for USNA by Gender	75
Figure 48. Estimated Rates of Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting USC for USNA Women	78
Figure 49. Estimated Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates for USNA by Gender.....	81
Figure 50. Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates for USNA by Gender and Class Year	82

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 51. Gender Discrimination Behaviors and Follow-up Criteria.....	82
Figure 52. Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates for USNA by Gender and Class Year	83
Figure 53. Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates for USNA by Gender and Class Year.....	84
Figure 54. Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation for USNA by Gender and Class Year.....	86
Figure 55. Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USNA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity.....	92
Figure 56. Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USNA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity.....	92
Figure 57. Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USNA by Gender and Sexual Orientation	93
Figure 58. Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USNA by Gender and Sexual Orientation	93
Figure 59. Midshipman Alcohol Use for USNA by Gender.....	95
Figure 60. Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment for USNA by Gender.....	96
Figure 61. Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken for USNA by Gender.....	97
Figure 62. Perceptions of USNA Leadership and Midshipmen Setting Good Examples.....	98
Figure 63. Trust in the Academy for USNA	100
Figure 64. Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault for USNA	101
Figure 65. Rape Myths and Victim Blaming at USNA.....	102
Figure 66. Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment at USNA	103
Figure 67. Responsibility and Intervention for USNA.....	104
Figure 68. Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate for USAFA	107
Figure 69. Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by USC Type for USAFA by Gender and Class Year	109
Figure 70. Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USAFA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity.....	110
Figure 71. Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USAFA by Gender and Sexual Orientation	111
Figure 72. Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior Entering the Academy, Since Entering the Academy, and Lifetime for USAFA by Gender	111
Figure 73. Risk of Re-Victimization for USAFA	112
Figure 74. Behaviors Experienced in USC One Situation for USAFA by Gender.....	113
Figure 75. Location and Context of the USC One Situation for USAFA by Gender	117
Figure 76. Impact of the USC One Situation for USAFA by Gender.....	120
Figure 77. Estimated Rates of Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting USC for USAFA Women.....	122
Figure 78. Estimated Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates for USAFA by Gender.....	125
Figure 79. Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates for USAFA by Gender and Class Year	126
Figure 80. Gender Discrimination Behaviors and Follow-up Criteria.....	127

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 81. Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates for USAFA by Gender and Class Year.....	128
Figure 82. Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates for USAFA by Gender and Class Year.....	129
Figure 83. Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation for USAFA by Gender and Class Year.....	130
Figure 84. Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USAFA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity.....	136
Figure 85. Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USAFA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity.....	136
Figure 86. Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USAFA by Gender and Sexual Orientation.....	137
Figure 87. Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USAFA by Gender and Sexual Orientation.....	137
Figure 88. Cadet Alcohol Use for USAFA by Gender.....	139
Figure 89. Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment for USAFA by Gender.....	140
Figure 90. Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken for USAFA by Gender.....	141
Figure 91. Perceptions of USAFA Leadership and Cadets Setting Good Examples.....	142
Figure 92. Trust in the Academy for USAFA.....	144
Figure 93. Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault for USAFA.....	145
Figure 94. Rape Myths and Victim Blaming at USAFA.....	146
Figure 95. Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment at USAFA.....	147
Figure 96. Responsibility and Intervention for USAFA.....	148

Chapter 1: Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

The Health and Resilience (H&R) Research Division of the Office of People Analytics (OPA) has been conducting congressionally mandated gender relations surveys of cadets and midshipmen at each of the Department of Defense (DoD) Military Service Academies (MSA) since 2005. The chief purpose of these surveys has been to measure, analyze, and report estimated prevalence rates of sexual assault and rates of sex-based military equal opportunity (MEO) violations (sexual harassment and gender discrimination). The survey also serves to assess attitudes and perceptions about programs and policies designed to reduce the occurrence of these unwanted behaviors and to improve the climate of gender relations at the Academies. The *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* was conducted to address these purposes and is the most recent of the biennial surveys to be administered.

DoD Sexual Assault Programs and Policies

The current assessment cycle at the Academies, which consists of a biennial and alternating administration of surveys and focus groups, is codified by Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), Sections 4361, 6980, and 9361, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2007. This requirement applies to the DoD Academies (U.S. Military Academy [USMA], U.S. Naval Academy [USNA], and U.S. Air Force Academy [USAFA]).

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy

Program Oversight

DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01 charged the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel & Readiness (USD[P&R]) with implementing a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program and monitoring compliance with the directive through data collection and performance metrics (Department of Defense, 2015a). It established the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) within the Office of the USD (P&R) in 2006 to address all DoD sexual assault policy matters, except criminal investigations and legal processes, which are the responsibility of the Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) and the Offices of the Judge Advocates General in the Military Departments, respectively. DoD SAPRO requires data to continually assess the prevalence of sexual assault at the Academies and the effectiveness of the programs and resources they implement.

Defining Sexual Assault

DoDD 6495.01 defines sexual assault as any “intentional sexual contact characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent” (Department of Defense, 2021). Under this definition, sexual assault includes rape, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy (forced oral or anal sex), or attempts to

commit these acts. In Section 522 of the NDAA for FY 2006, Congress amended the UCMJ to consolidate and reorganize the array of military sex offenses. These revised provisions took effect on October 1, 2007. Article 120, UCMJ, was subsequently amended in FY 2012. Additional amendments to the UCMJ were made in FY2016.

The term “unwanted sexual contact” used throughout this report refers to a range of activities prohibited by the UCMJ, 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. The 2022 SAGR measures unwanted sexual contact using a comprehensive, behavioral list of items. The resulting prevalence rate provides an estimated proportion of military members who experienced any of these behaviors, referred to as unwanted sexual contact, in the prior year. The estimated prevalence rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

DoD Equal Opportunity Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Policies

Program Oversight

The Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI) is the primary office within DoD that develops and executes diversity management and equal opportunity policies and programs. ODEI monitors the prevention and response of sexual harassment and gender discrimination by overseeing multiple programs including the Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) program. The overall goal of the MEO program is to provide an “environment in which Service members are ensured an opportunity to rise to the highest level of responsibility possible in the military profession, dependent only on merit, fitness, and capability” (DoDD 1350.2; Department of Defense, 2015c).

Defining Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination

DoD Instruction (DoDI) 1020.03, “Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces,” establishes the Department’s comprehensive prevention and response program and defines sexual harassment as “Conduct that:

- Involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and deliberate or repeated offensive comments or gestures of a sexual nature when:
 - Submission to such conduct is, either explicitly or implicitly, made a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career;
 - 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.

- Is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.
- Any use or condonation, by any person in a supervisory or command position, of any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense.
- Any deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comments or gesture of a sexual nature by any member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense.

There is no requirement for concrete psychological harm to the complainant for behavior to constitute sexual harassment. Behavior is sufficient to constitute sexual harassment if it is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the complainant does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.

Sexual harassment can occur through electronic communications, including social media, other forms of communication, and in person.”

Unlawful discrimination is defined in DoDD 1020.02E and includes “disparate treatment or harassment of an individual or group based on a prohibited factor contrary to federal law or regulation.” MEO refers to “the right of all Service members to serve, advance, and be evaluated based on only individual merit, fitness, capability, and performance in an environment free from unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including gender identity), or sexual orientation.” The prevalence of gender discrimination, based on sex or gender identity, is measured on the *SAGR* surveys.

Measurement of Constructs

Construction of estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact, sex-based MEO violations, and retaliatory behaviors are described in detail below. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Unwanted sexual contact refers to a range of activities prohibited by the UCMJ, 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.⁸ In the 2022 *SAGR*, unwanted sexual contact is measured using a comprehensive, behavioral list of items (Q49; Figure 5). The resulting prevalence rate provides an estimated

⁸ The UCMJ defines unwanted sexual behaviors. For the purposes of this report, “unwanted” is used to clarify the term describing sexual behaviors punishable under the UCMJ.

proportion of individuals who experienced any of these behaviors, referred to as unwanted sexual contact, in the past academic program year (APY, i.e., since June 2021).⁹

Figure 5.
Questions Measuring Unwanted Sexual Contact

Unwanted Sexual Contact	<p>Since June 2021, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them? • Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful? • Made you have sexual intercourse? • Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful? • Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

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 but to provide the DoD with information about Service Academy cadets and midshipmen who experienced sex-related behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ that would qualify the individual to receive SAPR support services. This behaviorally based measure captures specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or its definition of sexual assault. 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 of the UCMJ. As such, using behaviorally based questions allows for more accurate estimation of prevalence rates (Fisher & Cullen, 2000). The 2022 SAGR specifically asks about behaviors that were against the respondent’s consent (either when they did not or could not consent) or against their will, including completed and attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by an object or finger, as well as unwanted sexual touching. The latter is specific to unwanted touching of sexual regions of the body (i.e., genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) and does not include unwanted touching of nonsexual regions of the body or

⁹ The RAND Corporation developed a measure of sexual assault that incorporates UCMJ-prohibited behaviors and consent factors to derive prevalence rates of crimes committed against military members (Morrall, Gore, & Schell, 2014). RAND fielded both the existing unwanted sexual contact measure and the new measure and found that weighted estimated topline rates from each measure were not statistically significantly different. In October 2015, OPA conducted pretests at the three DoD Academies using RAND’s new sexual assault measure. The pretest included questions after the main survey asking if respondents understood the survey questions, whether they would be comfortable taking the survey, whether they would be comfortable taking the survey in a group setting, whether they would answer honestly, and whether they would have any negative reactions after taking the survey. Pretest results indicated that the measure’s length and graphic language made it inappropriate for administration to students in an in-person group setting. Students who indicated on the pretest that they had experienced sexual assault indicated lower willingness than other students to answer all survey items honestly, particularly during in-person survey administration. For these reasons and to retain the ability to trend unwanted sexual contact results over time, the existing unwanted sexual contact measure was retained.

behaviors that are harassing in nature. The terms and definitions of unwanted sexual contact have been consistent throughout all of the *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data points across time. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Time Reference

When surveys ask about experiences within a set time frame, there is a risk that respondents might include experiences that fall outside of that specific time frame, a bias known as external telescoping. For the *2022 SAGR*, the survey contains an inherent “anchor” via the APY. Students are instructed in a verbal briefing before the survey administration only to consider experiences that have occurred within that APY, beginning in June 2021. This time frame is reiterated on the survey instrument in the unwanted sexual contact question and sex-based MEO questions as well as the subsequent questions about the “one situation” that had the greatest effect on the respondent. Research and theory on telescoping suggests that time frames anchored with highly salient events, called landmarks, can be effective in reducing telescoping bias (Gaskell et.al, 2000). To be maximally effective, landmarks should avoid two potential problems: (1) susceptibility of the landmark itself to telescoping forward in respondents’ memories and (2) inequivalent salience of the landmark for all respondents (Gaskell et al., 2000). The landmark used in the *2022 SAGR* appears resistant to both potential problems. The beginning of the current APY for Academy students marked a number of important changes for students, such as change in class rank, opening of new opportunities, and expansion of privileges. This moment in time was unlikely to be mentally telescoped forward by respondents; moreover, this landmark should be equally salient for all respondents. Given the repeated time frame instructions and the strong salient landmark given by the APY, the risk of telescoping for the reference period in the *2022 SAGR* is likely to be very small.

Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations

In 2014, RAND developed new measures of sex-based MEO violations for the *RAND Military Workplace Survey (2014 RMWS)* that were designed to align with criteria for a DoD-based MEO violation. This measure was designed to align with military law and policy that outline criteria for an MEO violation; the measure incorporates behaviors and follow-up criteria to derive rates. The categories of behaviors include sexual harassment (i.e., sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*) and gender discrimination. The measure was tailored for use at the Academies, including minor changes (e.g., the items ask about “someone from your Academy” instead of “someone from work” and “most cadets/midshipmen” instead of “most men/women in the military”) and two substantive changes: (1) separate items from the *2014 RMWS* on someone repeatedly telling about their sexual activities and making sexual gestures/body movements were combined into a single item, and (2) an item on whether someone intentionally touched you in a sexual way when you did not want them to was removed, as this behavior falls under unwanted sexual contact. Otherwise, the measure was consistent with the measure used for active duty and Reserve members.

Behavioral Definition

Following the 2014 RMWS guidelines, OPA used a two-step process to determine estimated sex-based MEO violation rates. First, we asked questions about whether students experienced behaviors prohibited by MEO policy by someone from their Academy and the circumstances of those experiences. Second, we categorized those reported behaviors into two types of sex-based MEO categories—sexual harassment and gender discrimination—to produce estimated rates for these two categories.

The sex-based MEO measure includes two requirements to reach the level of being in violation of DoD policy (DoDD 1350.2). First, the student must endorse an experience consistent with the sex-based MEO violations specified by DoDD 1350.2. These include indicating experiencing either sexual harassment (e.g., sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discriminatory behaviors by someone from their Academy. Second, the student also had to have indicated “yes” to one of the follow-up items that assess persistence and/or severity of the behavior (Figure 6).

Figure 6.
Two-Part Sex-Based MEO Violation Measure

Sexual Harassment	① Experienced at Least One Behavior	
	<p>Sexually Hostile Work Environment Behaviors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeatedly told sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Embarrassed, angered, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a cadet/midshipman of your gender is supposed to • Displayed, showed, or sent sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Repeatedly told you about their sexual activities or make sexual gestures/body movements (for example, thrusting their pelvis or grabbing their crotch) in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Repeatedly asked you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Made repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset* • Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Repeatedly touched you in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset <p>Sexual Quid Pro Quo Behaviors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made you feel as if you would get some benefit in exchange for doing something sexual • Made you feel as if you would get punished or treated unfairly at your Academy if you did NOT do something sexual 	
Gender Discrimination	② Met Follow-Up Criteria	
	<p>Sexually Hostile Work Environment Follow-Up Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They continued this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop, or • This was severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended <p>Sexual Quid Pro Quo Follow-Up Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person(s) who did this unwanted behavior were in a position of authority/leadership over you, and • They told you that they would give you a reward or benefit, or would be punished or treated unfairly for doing something sexual, or • They hinted that you would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual, or would be punished or treated unfairly for NOT doing something sexual or • Someone else told you they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things, or punished or treated unfairly by this person for NOT doing something sexual 	
	① Experienced at Least One Behavior	② Met Follow-Up Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Said that someone of your gender is NOT as good as the opposite gender as a future officer, or that someone of your gender should be prevented from becoming a future officer • Mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This treatment/their beliefs about your gender harmed or limited your cadet/midshipman career • The person(s) who did this unwanted behavior were in a position of authority/leadership, or authority/leadership over you

*Only required the criteria of being severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at the participant’s Academy would have been offended

Negative Outcomes Associated with Reporting a Sexual Assault

The DoD strives to create an environment where military members feel comfortable and safe reporting a potential sexual assault to a military authority. One area the DoD has been monitoring is repercussions (i.e., negative behaviors as a result of reporting sexual assault). Specifically, three forms of negative behaviors have been outlined: professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative behaviors.

Construction of Metrics for Negative Outcomes

OPA worked closely with the Services and DoD stakeholders to design behaviorally based questions to capture perceptions of a range of outcomes resulting from reporting sexual assault. The resulting battery of questions was designed to measure negative behaviors a student may have experienced as a result of making a report of sexual assault and to account for additional motivating factors, as indicated by the student, consistent with prohibited actions of professional reprisal and ostracism in the UCMJ and military policies and regulations. There are also questions regarding other negative behaviors.

Survey questions are only able to provide a general understanding of the self-reported outcomes that may constitute reprisal, ostracism, or other negative outcomes.¹⁰ Ultimately, only the results of an investigation (which considers all legal aspects, such as the intent of the alleged perpetrator) can determine whether self-reported negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited negative behaviors. The estimates presented in this report reflect the students' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliatory behavior. Construction of rates of professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes are based on general policy prohibitions. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Professional Reprisal. “Reprisal” is defined in DoDD 7060.06 as “taking or threatening to take an unfavorable personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, for making, preparing to make, or being perceived as making or preparing to make a protected communication” such as report of a crime (DoDD 7060.06; Department of Defense, 2021).¹¹ Per its definition in law and policy, reprisal may only occur if the actions in question were taken by leadership with the intent of having a specific detrimental impact on the career or professional activities of the student who reported a crime. As depicted in Figure 7, the estimated professional reprisal rate in the 2022 SAGR is a summary measure reflecting whether students indicated they experienced a behavior consistent with professional reprisal as a result of reporting unwanted sexual contact, (i.e., the action taken was not based on conduct or performance). Further, the student must believe leadership took these actions for any one of a specific set of reasons: because they were trying to get back at the student for making an official

¹⁰ Because the SAGR assessment does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

¹¹ Military Whistleblower Protection Act (10 U.S.C. § 1034); Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires regulations prohibiting retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a crime and requires that violations of those regulations be punishable under Article 92.

report (restricted or unrestricted), because they were trying to discourage the student from moving forward with their report, or because they were angry at the student for causing a problem for them.

Figure 7.
Construction of Estimated Professional Reprisal Rate

Professional Reprisal	① Experienced at least one behavior from leadership in line with potential professional reprisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denied you or removed you from a leadership position • Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to a leadership position • Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation • Denied you an award or other form of recognition you were previously eligible to receive • Assigned you new duties without doing the same to others • Assigned you to duties that do not match your current class year or position within the company/squadron • Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current class year or position within the company/squadron • Transferred you to a different company/squadron without your request or agreement • Ordered you to one or more mental health evaluations • Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action
	② Belief that the leadership actions experienced were ONLY based on their report of sexual assault (i.e., not based on their conduct or performance)
	③ Belief that leadership took action for one of the following reasons:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted) • To discourage you from moving forward with your report • They were mad at you for causing a problem for them

Ostracism. Although the interpretation of ostracism varies slightly,¹² in general, ostracism may occur if retaliatory behaviors were taken either by a member’s military peers (such as fellow students in the context of the Academies) or by leadership. Examples of ostracism include improper exclusion from social acceptance, activities, or interactions; denying privilege of friendship due to the reporting or planning to report a crime; and/or subjecting the student to insults or bullying due to reporting or planning to report a crime. As depicted in Figure 8, this is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting unwanted sexual contact, the student perceived at least one behavior consistent with ostracism. To be included in this estimated rate, the student also needed to indicate that they perceived at least one person who took the action knew or suspected the student made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report and that the student believed that the person(s) was (were) trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report or discourage others from reporting.

¹² The Military Departments crafted policies that implement the regulation of these prohibitions against ostracism outlined in section 1709(a).

Figure 8.
Construction of Estimated Ostracism Rate

Ostracism	① Experienced at least one behavior from cadet/midshipman peers or leadership (including those in their cadet/midshipman chain of command) in line with potential ostracism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense in public • Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions • Ignored you or failed to speak to you despite your attempts to communicate (for example, gave you “the silent treatment”)
	② Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondent made an official sexual assault report (unrestricted or restricted)
	③ Belief that the action was taken to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting

Other Negative Outcomes.¹³ This is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting unwanted sexual contact, respondents indicated experiencing negative behaviors from cadet/midshipman peers or leadership that occurred without a valid military purpose, and may have included physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm. Figure 9 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the metric. To be included in this estimated rate, the student also needed to indicate that at least one person who took the action knew or suspected the student made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report and the student believed that the person(s) was (were) trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report or to discourage others from reporting, or that the person was trying to abuse or humiliate them.

Figure 9.
Construction of Estimated Other Negative Outcomes Rate

Other Negative Outcomes	① Experienced at least one behavior from cadet/midshipman peers (including those in their cadet/midshipman chain of command) in line with potential other negative outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense to you in private • Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others • Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault • Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent • Damaged or threatened to damage your property
	② Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondent made an official sexual assault report (unrestricted or restricted)
	③ Belief that the action was for one of the following reasons:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting • They were trying to abuse or humiliate you

¹³ Because the *SAGR* assessment does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

Survey Methodology

OPA uses industry-standard scientific survey methodology to control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. For more than 30 years, OPA has been DoD's lead organization for conducting impartial and unbiased scientific survey and focus group research on a number of topics of interest to the DoD. OPA uses standard scientific methods to conduct cross-component surveys that provide DoD with fast, accurate assessments of attitudes, opinions, and experiences of the entire DoD community. Although OPA has used industry-standard scientific survey methodology for many years, it is important to clearly describe how the scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Specifically, OPA's survey methodology meets industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., the U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS]), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. OPA adheres to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).¹⁴ In addition, the scientific methods used by OPA have been validated by independent organizations (e.g., RAND, Government Accountability Office [GAO]).¹⁵

Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including OPA.

Statistical Design

The population of interest for the 2022 *SAGR* consisted of all students at USMA, USNA, and USAFA.¹⁶ The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey.¹⁷ This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections in which the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted sexual contact, especially among men. It should be noted that although all students were invited, the survey was voluntary and students were not required to participate.

The target survey frame consisted of 12,695 students drawn from the student rosters provided to OPA by each of the three MSAs. OPA received a final dataset containing 12,532 returned questionnaires. Surveys were completed by 10,328 students, yielding an overall weighted

¹⁴ 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" (<https://aapor.org/standards-and-ethics/best-practices/>). OPA has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using stratified random sampling for more than 25 years.

¹⁵ The GAO reviewed OPA's (then Defense Manpower Data Center's [DMDC]) survey methods in 2010 and determined OPA uses valid scientific survey methods (GAO, 2010). In 2013, the Joint Program in Survey Methodology (JPSM) confirmed OPA's scientific weighting methods were appropriate. In 2014, an independent analysis of the methods used for a 2012 survey on gender relations in the Active Duty force, which aligns with methods used in the 2022 *SAGR*, determined that "[OPA] relied on standard, well accepted, and scientifically justified approaches to survey sampling and derivation of survey results as reported for the 2012 *WGRA*" (Morrall, Gore, & Schell, 2014).

¹⁶ Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

¹⁷ Starting in 2014, *SAGR* included all female and male Service Academy students to better understand the specific experiences of men who indicate unwanted sexual contact and/or MEO violations. In previous survey years, all women at all Service Academies and a statistically constructed sample of men were included in the study in order to produce reliable results.

response rate for respondents at the DoD Academies of 81% (87% for DoD Academy women, 79% for DoD Academy men).¹⁸

Using an industry-standard process, data were weighted to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2022.¹⁹ The estimated number of students, the number of respondents, and the portion of total respondents in each reporting group are shown in Table 1.

Table 1.
2022 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Survey Respondents	Weighted Response Rate
DoD MSA Total	12,695	10,328	81%
Men	9,266	7,349	79%
Women	3,429	2,979	87%
USMA	4,359	3,995	92%
Men	3,333	3,073	92%
Women	1,026	922	90%
USNA	4,338	3,700	85%
Men	3,097	2,517	81%
Women	1,241	1,183	95%
USAFA	3,998	2,633	66%
Men	2,836	1,759	62%
Women	1,162	874	75%

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—OPA typically adjusts for selection probability within scientific sampling procedures. However, in the case of the 2022 SAGR, all students were selected to participate in the survey. Therefore, although 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.

¹⁸ “Completed” is defined as answering at least one of the questions asked of all participants, at least one response from the MEO violations questions (Q4, Q7, Q10, Q13, Q16, Q19, Q22, Q25, Q29, Q32, Q34, Q36, or Q39), and a valid response to Q49 on unwanted sexual contact.

¹⁹ For further details, see the 2022 SAGR Statistical Methodology Report

- Adjustments for nonresponse—Although the 2022 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). OPA adjusts for this nonresponse by creating population estimates by first calculating the base weights as the reciprocal of the probability of selection (in the 2022 SAGR, the base weights take on the value 1 since the survey was a census). Next, OPA 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.
- Adjustment to known population values—OPA typically adjusts the weights in the previous step to known population values to account for remaining bias. In the case of the 2022 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 poststratification adjustments all have the value 1 because the three demographic variables were already accounted for in the previous step.

Although the 2022 SAGR was a census of students, not everyone responded to the survey; hence, the weighting procedures described above were required to produce population estimates (e.g., percentage female). Because of the weighting, conventional formulas for calculating margins of error overstate the reliability of the estimate. For this report, variance estimates were calculated using SUDAAN PROC DESCRIPT (Research Triangle Institute, Inc., 2013).²⁰ Variance estimates are used to construct margins of error (i.e., confidence interval half-widths) of percentages and means based on 95% confidence intervals.

Survey Administration

The SAGR is administered in-person on-site at each of the Academies using an anonymous paper-and-pen survey. Data were collected for the 2022 SAGR at the Academies in March and April of 2022. The Academies scheduled survey sessions for all students in groups with separate sessions 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. The information sheet included details on where students could obtain help if they became upset or distressed while taking the survey or afterward. Students were briefed on the purpose and details of the survey and the importance of participation. Completion of the survey itself was voluntary. If students did not wish to take the survey, they could leave the session at the completion of the mandatory briefing. Students returned completed or blank surveys (depending on whether they chose to participate) in sealed envelopes into a bin as they exited the session; this process was monitored by the survey proctors as an added measure for protecting students' anonymity. The survey procedures were reviewed by a DoD Human Subjects Protection Officer as part of the DoD survey approval and licensing process. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reviewed and cleared the data collection in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA).

²⁰ As a result of differential weighting, only certain statistical software procedures, such as SUDAAN, correctly calculate standard errors, variances, or tests of statistical significance for stratified samples.

Statistical Comparisons

As the *SAGR* surveys are scheduled to field in the spring of even-numbered years (a recurring qualitative research effort is conducted with the MSAs in odd-numbered years), OPA prepared a *2020 SAGR* to begin data collection in March, 2020. As the DoD issued orders restricting non-essential travel in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the OPA research team was stood down as the *2020 SAGR* was postponed, and eventually canceled. For these reasons, any methodology, data, and reporting for the *2020 SAGR* are non-existent, and not reportable here. Historically, OPA reports make statistical comparisons to results of the last survey iteration. Comparisons to the *2018 SAGR* are presented here and in other *2022 SAGR* publications in lieu of the *2020 SAGR*'s cancellation.

Results of the *2022 SAGR* are presented at various levels within this report. Results are reported for each Academy by gender (where applicable) and class year. When the *2022 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2018 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented for statistically significant changes overtime. In addition, rates from 2016, 2014, 2012, 2010, 2008, and 2006 are presented for overall prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact (statistical comparisons for these prevalence rates by class year are only reported for 2018). Comparisons to prior years for sex-based MEO violations are only comparable to 2018 and 2016 estimates due to changes in the measure in 2016. Items related to culture and climate that have been consistently measured on the *SAGR* surveys over iterations also show results as far back as the data are available.

For the categories of Academy and gender, OPA relied on data recorded during the survey administration. For class year, respondents were classified by self-report. Definitions for reporting categories follow:

- *Academy*—USMA, USNA, and USAFA.
- *Class Year*—Seniors (Class of 2022), Juniors (Class of 2023), Sophomores (Class of 2024), and Freshmen (Class of 2025).
- *Gender*—Men or women.

Only statistically significant comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in the *2022 SAGR*: between survey years (comparisons to the previous survey year) and within the current survey year (2022) by class membership (i.e., senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman) and gender (where applicable). 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). In some cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes is significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error. When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2022 compared to 2018), statistical tests for differences between

means (i.e., average scores) are used. For all statistical tests, OPA uses two-independent-sample t-tests where differences are statistically significant at $p < 0.01$. Because the results of comparisons are based on weighted estimates, the reader can infer that the results generalize to the population.

Presentation of Results

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. Ranges of margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a table or figure. The margin of error represents the precision of the estimate, and the confidence interval coincides with how confident one is that the interval contains the true population value being estimated. For example, if it is estimated that 55% of individuals selected an answer and the margin of error was ± 3 , we are 95% confident that the “true” value being estimated in the population is between 52% and 58%. Because the results of comparisons are based on weighted results, the reader can assume that the results generalize to the Academy’s populations within an acceptable margin of error.

The annotation “NR” indicates that a specific result is “not reportable” due to low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of not having a sufficient number of respondents (fewer than five), an effective number of respondents (fewer than 15), or a relative standard error (greater than 0.3). The effective number of respondents considers the finite population correction and variability in weights. An “NR” presentation protects the DoD, and the reader, from presenting potentially inaccurate findings due to instability of the specific estimate. The cause of instability is due to high variability (large relative standard error) usually associated with a small number of respondents contributing to the estimate. Additionally, some estimates might be so small as to appear to approach a value of zero. In those cases, an estimate of less than one percent ($<1\%$) is displayed.

Chapter 2: United States Military Academy (USMA)

This chapter provides findings for the United States Military Academy (USMA), also known as West Point, regarding estimated prevalence and incidents of unwanted sexual contact (USC), sex-based military equal opportunity (MEO) violations (including sexual harassment and gender discrimination), and general cadet culture. Administration of the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* took place on site at USMA from April 11–15, 2022. Of the 4,359 (1,026 women, 3,333 men) cadets at the Academy, 3,995 completed the survey (922 women, 3,073 men) for an overall participation rate of 92% (90% for women, 92% for men).

This chapter provides topline findings for women and men at USMA, including statistically significant differences between estimates from the *2018 SAGR* compared to the *2022 SAGR*, where applicable. This report does not provide a comprehensive review of all statistically significant differences. Rather, salient statistically significant results between estimates from the *2018 SAGR* compared to the *2022 SAGR* and those between class years in 2022 are discussed. All data points and significance testing are available in the separately published *2022 SAGR Results & Trends Volume*. Some estimates are not reportable (indicated as NR in figures and tables) due to instability of estimates, and therefore, comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated in these cases.²¹ When data are not reportable for USMA men, only results for USMA women are discussed.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

As described in chapter 1, the Department of Defense (DoD) uses the *SAGR* survey to assess experiences of prohibited behaviors that align with the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), herein referred to as “unwanted sexual contact” or “USC.” This measure is based on objective behaviors and does not assume the respondent has intimate knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault, nor does it require the participant to label the incident as sexual assault. The USC rate reflects the estimated percentage of USMA students who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ between June 2021 and the time of the survey in April 2022 (Academic Program Year [APY] 2021–2022). The terms and definitions of USC have been consistent across all *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data over time.

Many instances of USC involve a combination of behaviors. Rather than attempt to provide estimated rates for every possible combination of behaviors and because behaviors may co-occur, responses were coded to create three hierarchically constructed categories:

- *Completed penetration*—Includes those respondents who marked “yes” indicating they were made to have unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.

²¹ Further details are provided in Chapter 1.

- *Attempted penetration*—Includes those respondents who marked “yes” to experiencing attempted unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but did not indicate that they experienced *completed penetration*.
- *Unwanted sexual touching*—Includes only those respondents who marked “yes” to experiencing unwanted, intentional touching of sexual body parts such as genitalia, breasts, or buttocks and did not indicate that they also experienced *attempted penetration* and/or *completed penetration*.

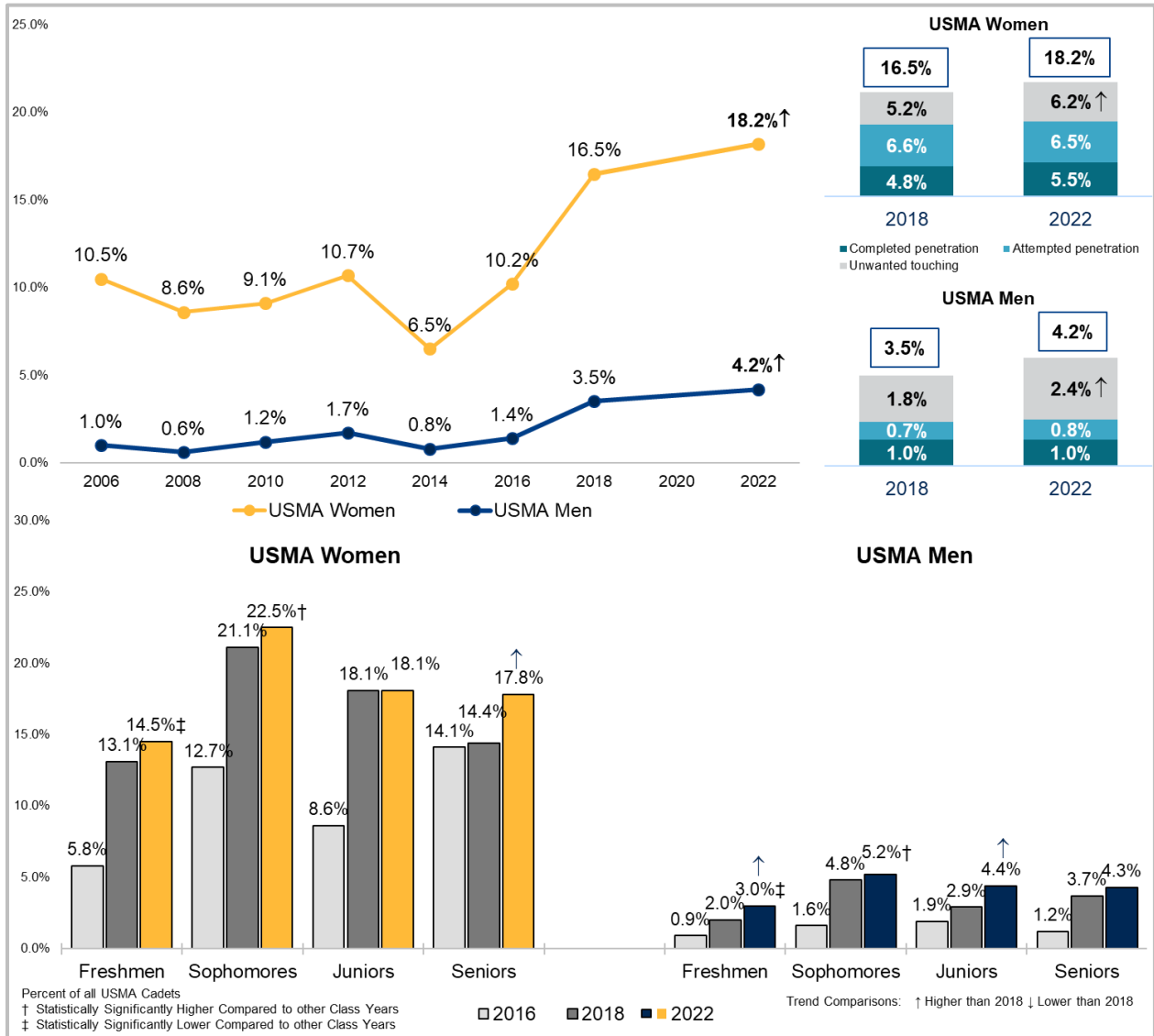
For more information regarding the measure and how the estimated prevalence rate of USC was constructed, see chapter 1.

Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate

An estimated 18.2% of USMA women experienced USC in the past APY, an increase from 2018 (Figure 10). This rate includes an estimated 5.5% of all USMA women experiencing *completed penetration*, 6.5% experiencing *attempted penetration*, and 6.2% experiencing *unwanted sexual touching*. Of the three types of USC, only *unwanted touching* increased from 2018, whereas rates of *completed* and *attempted penetration* among USMA women remained stable.

An estimated 4.2% of USMA men experienced USC in the past APY, an increase from 2018 (Figure 10). This rate includes an estimated 1.0% of USMA men having experienced *completed penetration*, 0.8% having experienced *attempted penetration*, and 2.4% having experienced *unwanted sexual touching*. Like the USC rates for women, the increase was driven by an increase in *unwanted sexual touching* from 2018, whereas *completed* and *attempted penetration* rates were stable.

Figure 10.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate for USMA



Margins of error range from ±0.1% to ±3%

Differences by Class Year

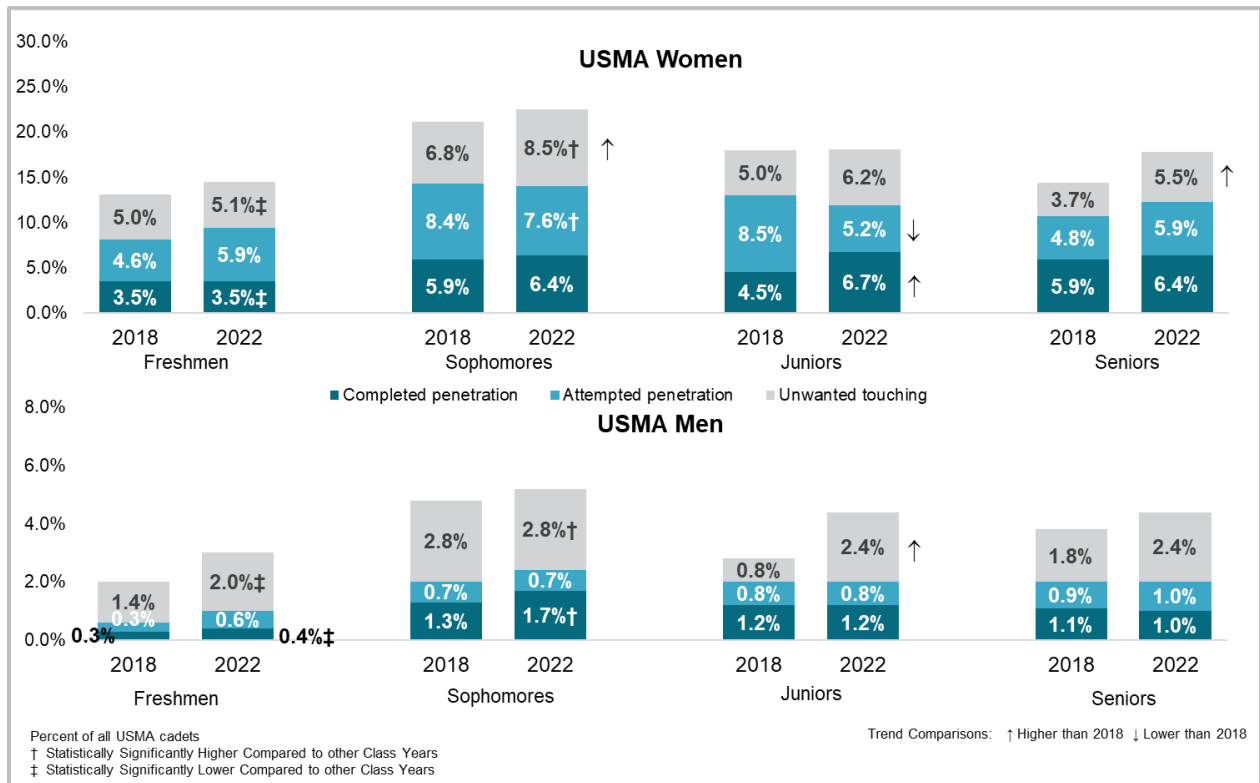
The increase in USC among USMA women in 2022 was driven by an increase in the rate among senior women (Figure 10), while the rates in the other class years were stable since 2018. Among USMA men, USC rate increased among freshman and junior men since 2018. Consistent with prior years, sophomores were more likely than cadets in other class years to experience USC in the past APY, whereas freshmen were less likely. Academy rules and regulations regarding fraternization may contribute to the differences in rates between freshman and sophomore cadets. Regulations prohibit any “improper relationships between fourth class and upper-class cadets,” potentially resulting in greater protection from USC among freshman, which then dissolves for sophomore cadets (USMA, 2012). Prior focus groups have highlighted

the role of “shark week,” the period of time when freshmen officially transition to sophomores and fraternization rules are eased, as a potentially vulnerable period for students (Barry et al., 2017, Barry et al., 2019).

Differences between class years were found for types of USC experienced by USMA women (Figure 11). Similar to USC overall, sophomore women were more likely than women in other class years to experience attempted penetration and unwanted sexual touching, whereas freshman women were less likely to experience completed penetration and unwanted sexual touching. Compared to rates in 2018, significant increases were found for sophomore and senior women who experienced unwanted sexual touching, and junior women who experienced completed penetration. However, rates of attempted penetration declined for junior women since 2018.

Fewer differences were found for men by class year, with freshman men less likely to experience completed penetration and unwanted sexual touching compared to men in other class years (Figure 11). Sophomore men were more likely to experience completed penetration and unwanted sexual touching compared to men in other class years, whereas freshman men were less likely. With regard to changes in rates since 2018, rates for junior men who experienced unwanted sexual touching increased in 2022.

Figure 11.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by USC Type for USMA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from ±0.2% to ±1.5%

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

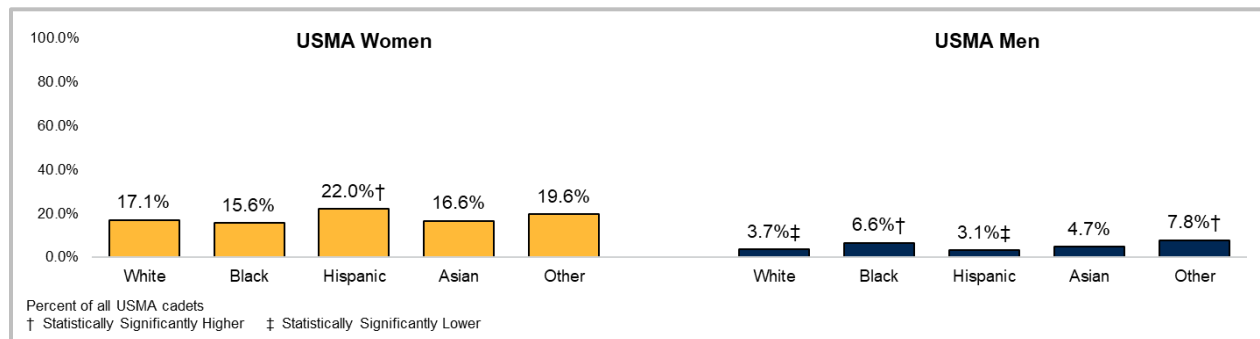
For the first time on the 2022 SAGR, we collected demographic information that can serve to further inform the Department's prevention and response efforts. The following section describes prevalence of USC for cadets first by race/ethnicity and then, separately, by sexual orientation. Although prior research has examined the role of race/ethnicity and sexual orientation in risk for sexual violence among other military populations (see Buchanan et al., 2008; Trump-Steele et al., 2021; Morral et al., 2021; Breslin et al., 2022 for recent examples), to our knowledge, this is the first study to examine prevalence of USC by race/ethnicity and sexual orientation using a weighted census of Academy students.

Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 12 presents the past year unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates by race/ethnicity for USMA women and men. Overall, there were no significant differences in unwanted sexual contact between non-Hispanic white (17.1%) and minority (18.9%) women at USMA. However, when we examine the data by specific race/ethnicity, Hispanic women at USMA (22.0%) were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience unwanted sexual contact (Figure 12). Minority men at USMA (5.3%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White men (3.7%) to experience unwanted sexual contact. Specifically, Black men (6.6%) at USMA and those who identified as some other race/ethnicity (7.8%) than those listed were significantly more likely to experience USC, whereas White men (3.7%) and Hispanic men (3.1%) were less likely.

Figure 12.

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.3\%$ to $\pm 3.0\%$

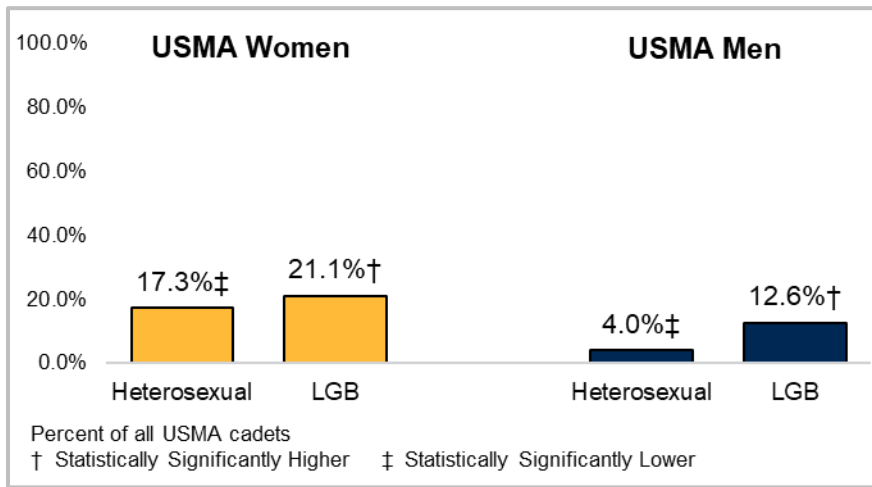
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Orientation

To gain a better understanding of the experiences of military members identifying as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB), the 2022 SAGR asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation. Cadets who marked Gay or Lesbian or Bisexual on the survey were coded as LGB.²² Overall,

²² Cadets who marked *Something else* or *Prefer not to answer* were set to missing.

17% of USMA women and 3% of USMA men identified as LGB. Figure 13 presents past year unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates by race/ethnicity for USMA women and men. In general, cadets who identify as LGB are at greater risk than heterosexual cadets of experiencing unwanted sexual contact. The estimated rate of unwanted sexual contact for USMA LGB women (21.1%) was significantly higher than for heterosexual USMA women (17.3%). Likewise, the estimated rate of unwanted sexual contact for USMA LGB men (12.6%) was significantly higher than for heterosexual USMA men (4.0%)

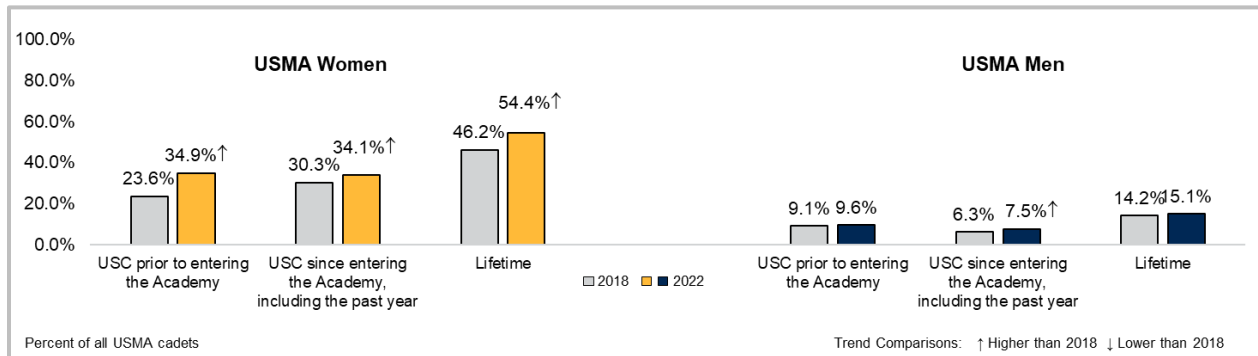
Figure 13.
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation



Margins of error range from ±0.3% to ±2.2%

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past APY and Lifetime

The 2022 SAGR also collected data on prevalence of USC experiences among USMA cadets prior to the June 2021 to April 2022 time frame. Using survey responses, USC prevalence is calculated along three timelines: before entering the Academy, since first entering the Academy (including between June 2021 and April 2022), and lifetime estimated prevalence of USC (combining experiences before entering the Academy and since entering the Academy). Construction of these values require explicit, affirmative selection of one of the USC behaviors in the respective time frame (see chapter 1 for a list of behaviors). As seen in Figure 14, rates for USMA women who experienced USC prior entering the Academy, since entering the Academy (including in the past year), and in their lifetime all increased since 2018, whereas only USC rates for USMA men since entering the Academy increased since 2018.

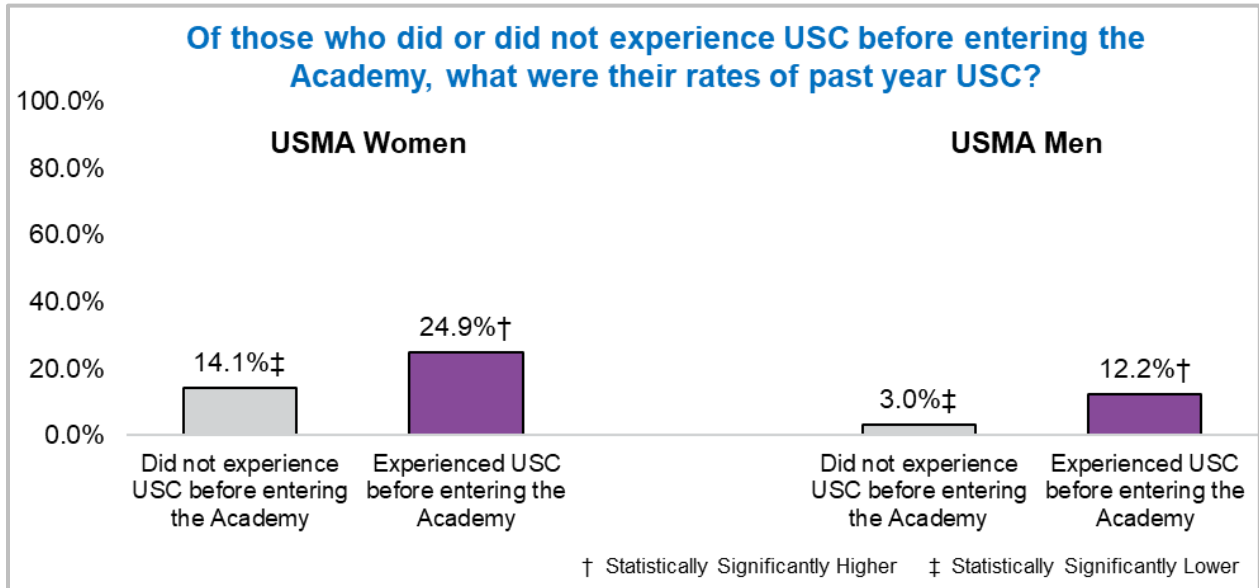
Figure 14.***Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior Entering the Academy, Since Entering the Academy, and Lifetime for USMA by Gender***

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.3\%$ to $\pm 1\%$

Risk of Re-Victimization

Research has shown re-victimization is an important element of understanding sexual violence; namely that victims of one form of violence are more likely to be victims of other forms of violence, victims are at a higher risk for perpetrating violence, and perpetrators of one form of violence are more likely to commit other forms of violence (Wilkins et al., 2014). To understand the risk of potential re-victimization at the Academy, rates of USC in the past APY were examined separately by whether cadets had experienced USC before entering the Academy. As shown in Figure 15, both USMA women and men who experienced USC before entering the Academy were more likely to experience USC in the past APY compared to those who did not experience USC before entering the Academy.

Figure 15.
Risk of Re-Victimization for USMA



Margins of error range from ±0.2% to ±2.4%

One Situation of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect

Among cadets who experienced USC in the past APY, unfortunately the majority experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact event. In 2022, among USC victims, over half of USMA women and nearly two-thirds of USMA men experienced more than one USC incident in the past APY. To better understand the circumstances involved in their experiences, the 18.2% of USMA women and 4.2% of USMA men who experienced USC in the past APY²³ were asked to provide additional information regarding their worst or most serious experience of USC, hereafter referred to as the “one situation.”²⁴ In addition to discerning what happened (type of USC involved in the one situation), cadets were asked to provide details regarding characteristics of who the alleged offender(s) were, when and where the one situation happened, experiences following the one situation of USC, and whether they chose to report the incident.

What: Behavior Experienced in the USC One Situation

Cadets were asked to identify the behavior(s) involved in the most serious experience in the past APY. These USC types were coded hierarchically as described in the prior section, with experiences of *completed penetration* taking precedence over experiences of *attempted penetration*, which in turn take precedence over *unwanted sexual touching*.²⁵

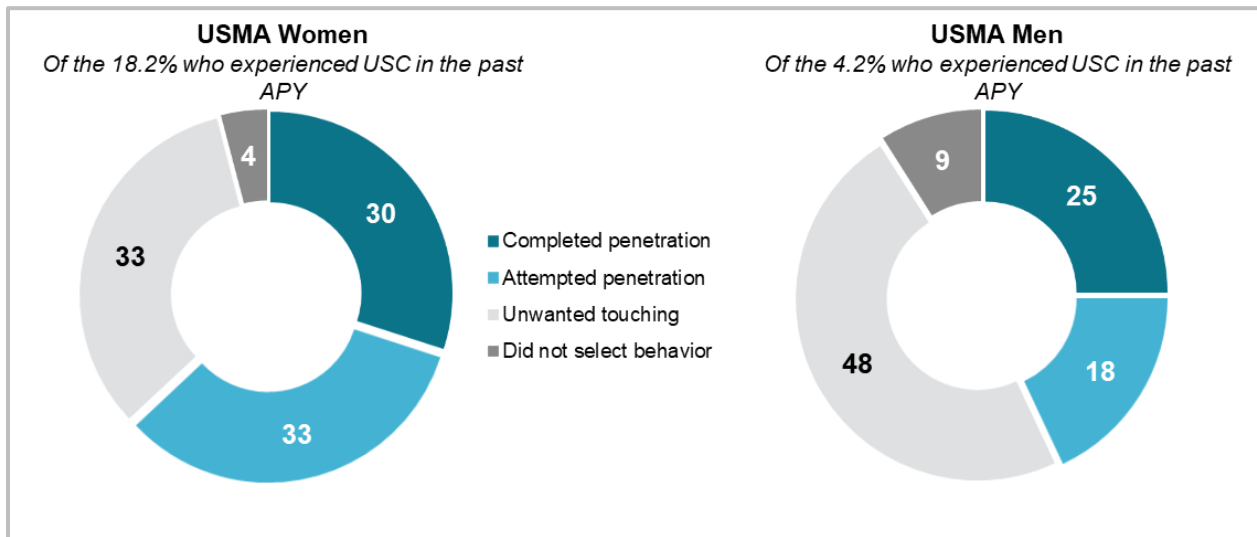
²³ Experience of USC is determined by endorsement of at least one USC behavior in the past APY as presented on the survey.

²⁴ Although some students may have experienced more than one USC event, follow-up questions on details about only one event were asked to minimize survey burden.

²⁵ Some cadets chose not to indicate the most serious experience within the one situation, leaving some having not selected or disclosed. Those who did not select a behavior were categorized as “Did not specify.”

As shown in Figure 16, of the 18.2% of USMA women who experienced USC in the past APY, 30% experienced *completed penetration*, 33% experienced *attempted penetration*, and 33% experienced *unwanted sexual touching* within the most serious experience within the past APY. Of the 4.2% of USMA men who experienced USC in the past APY, exactly one-quarter experienced *completed penetration*, nearly one-fifth experienced *attempted penetration*, and nearly half experienced *unwanted sexual touching* within the most serious experience within the past APY.

Figure 16.
Behaviors Experienced in USC One Situation for USMA by Gender



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.3\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Who: Reported Demographics and Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation

To better understand the context of these incidents, the 2022 SAGR asked cadets to provide information on the alleged offender(s) in their one worst situation of USC. Specifically, questions included the gender(s) of alleged offender(s), the number of persons involved, the nature of any pre-existing relationship with the alleged offender(s), and the alleged offender(s) place in the Academy.

The majority of USMA women indicated the one situation involved one alleged offender, though just under one-quarter said it involved multiple alleged offenders, which increased since 2018. Nearly all USMA women indicated the alleged offender was male, and alleged offenders were generally affiliated with the Academy in some way, most commonly as a fellow Academy student from the same class year who they knew from class or another activity. An overview of the alleged offender(s) characteristics in the one situation is highlighted for USMA women in Table 2.

Table 2.
Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USMA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMA Women	
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Men	96%	96%
Women	3%	3%
A mix of men and women	1%	1%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
One person	81%	75% ↓
More than one person	17%	23% ↑
Status of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Same class year	54%	69% ↑
Higher class year	34%	25% ↓
Member of intramural or club sports team	19%	23% ↑
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	18%	21%
Higher in cadet chain of command	15%	13%
A person not affiliated with the DoD	7%	8%
Lower class year	7%	6%
Unknown person	5%	6%
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	3%	3%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1%	1% ↑
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1%	<1%
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Someone you knew from class or other activity	57%	57%
Someone you had just met	17%	24% ↑
Someone you had a casual relationship with	22%	17% ↓
Someone you were currently dating	10%	11%
A stranger	8%	11% ↑
Someone you had previously dated	2%	6% ↑

Margins of error range from <1% to ±3%

Note. Percentage of USMA women who experienced USC in the past APY

Like women, the majority of men indicated that they knew their alleged offender from class or another activity and that the one situation was perpetrated by one person, who was most often an Academy student, and often in the same class year (Table 3). Unlike women, exactly half of men indicated that the alleged offender was a man and nearly two-fifths indicated that the alleged offender was a woman. Analysis of data over time revealed a significant increase in men who were victimized by someone who was not affiliated with the DoD.

Table 3.
Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USMA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMA Men	
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Men	51%	50%
Women	47%	39%
A mix of men and women	<1%	8%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
One person	86%	71% ↓
More than one person	14%	25% ↑
Status of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Same class year	61%	64%
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	17%	19%
Person not affiliated with the DoD	12%	19% ↑
Higher class year	13%	16%
Member of intramural or club sports team	22%	15%
Lower class year	15%	14%
Unknown person	11%	10%
Higher in the cadet chain of command	7%	7%
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	<1%	1% ↑
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1%	1% ↑
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1%	<1%
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Someone you knew from class or other activity	72%	64% ↓
Someone you had a casual relationship with	13%	20% ↑
Someone you had just met	10%	18% ↑
A stranger	9%	12%
Someone you were currently dating	6%	5%
Someone you had previously dated	<1%	3% ↑

Margins of error range from <1% to ±7%

Note. Percentage of USMA men who experienced USC in the past APY.

Where and When: Location and Context of the USC One Situation

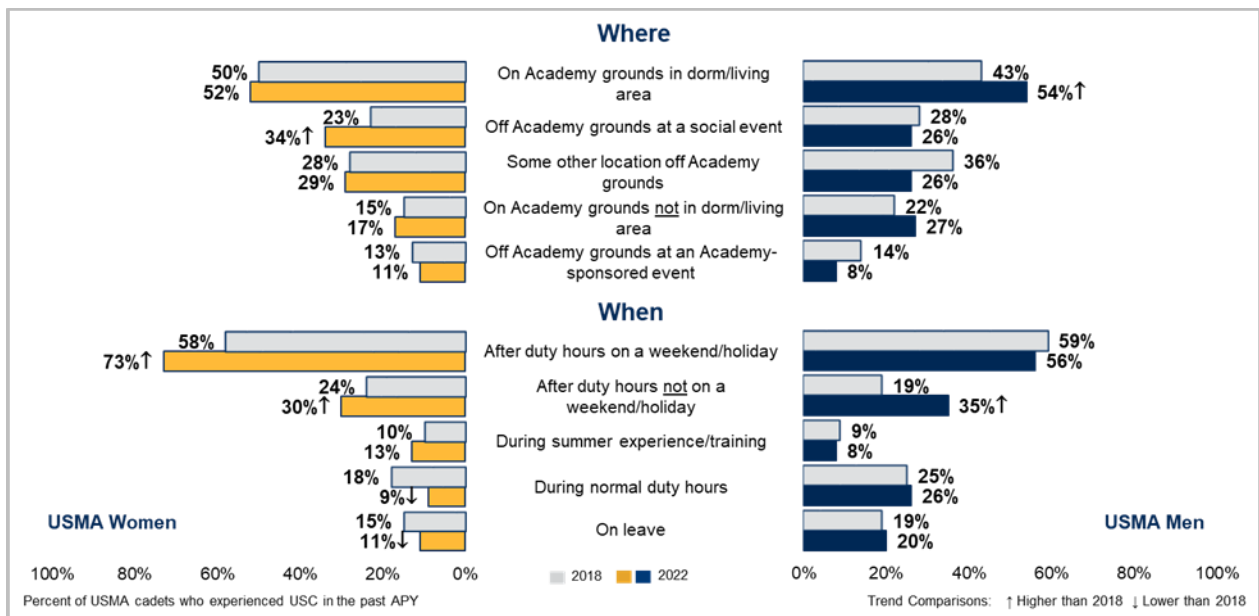
Because there is no one “characteristic” of alleged USC perpetrators, there is also not a singular context that leads to victimization. Understanding the various patterns of time and place involved in USC is key to developing and implementing tailor-made prevention and response resources at the Academy.

As shown in Figure 17, USC events among USMA women occurred most often in a dormitory or living area or off Academy grounds at a social event (an increase from 2018). As for specific

time frames in which the USC occurred, compared to 2018, more USMA women indicated it occurred after duty hours on a weekend or holiday or after duty hours *not* on a weekend or holiday.

USMA men experienced incidents most often in a dormitory or living area (an increase since 2018) or on Academy grounds *not* in a dormitory or living area. Over half of USMA men who experienced USC specified it occurred after duty hours on a weekend or holiday, whereas over one-third indicated it occurred after duty hours *not* on a weekend or holiday, which increased since 2018.

Figure 17.
Location and Context of the USC One Situation for USMA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±7%

Where and When: Circumstances of the USC One Situation

Finally, cadets were asked to further contextualize the one situation by sharing their perspective on the incident; including whether they characterized the situation as involving hazing- and/or bullying-related behavior, whether the person(s) involved in the one situation had victimized them before and/or after the one situation, whether there was another cadet that was present who did or did not help them, and detailing the potential involvement of alcohol. The involvement of alcohol in the one situation is an important factor regarding experiences of USC, especially in university-aged populations. The survey reminded participants that even if they had been drinking, they are not to blame for the incident. Studying the use of alcohol in the one situation is meant to better understand unwanted situations at the Academy in the pursuit of eliminating sexual assault in the Department. These results are visualized in Table 4 below.

Relatively few USMA women who experienced USC considered it hazing or bullying,²⁶ although those who considered it bullying or hazing significantly increased since 2018. Compared to 2018, more USMA women who experienced USC were also victimized in some fashion (e.g., stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted) before the one situation and/or after the one situation, with increases specifically for being sexually harassed and/or stalked before and/or after the one situation. Those most at risk for being victimized (e.g., stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted) before and/or after the USC were freshman women, half of whom indicated they were victimized before the USC and less than half after the USC.


Bystander intervention training is arguably one of the most important elements of USC prevention because it can provide cadets and other Academy personnel basic tools to recognize and stop potential sexual assaults. Yet one-third indicated there was a fellow cadet present who could have stepped in to help but did not,²⁷ suggesting improvements in bystanders' ability to recognize and effectively intervene could be useful for decreasing USC at the Academy.

Finally, cadets were asked whether alcohol was present in the USC one situation, though they were not asked the extent of the alcohol use in the situation (i.e., they were not asked their own or the alleged perpetrators level of intoxication). More than half of USC situations for women involved alcohol, either on the part of the victim, the alleged offender, or both. More USMA women indicated they had been drinking during the USC situation than in 2018. Alcohol involvement varied greatly by class year, in the expected way, such that alcohol involvement was higher among senior women, and lower among freshman women victims. Alcohol involvement was also higher in USC incidents among sophomore women. Indeed, 66% of USC events among senior women and 64% among sophomore women involved alcohol, compared to 46% of USC events among freshman women. When victims were drinking at the time of the event, over two-thirds of the time the alleged offender had bought or given them alcohol.

²⁶ Hazing and bullying were not defined on the survey, therefore, these results should be interpreted as the respondents' own categorization of these behaviors as being hazing or bullying, but may not be actual hazing or bullying as defined by policy.

²⁷ Like all survey responses, this is based on the perception of the respondent. It is unclear whether bystanders understood what was occurring, or could have intervened, and/or why they did not intervene in some way.

Table 4.
Circumstances of the USC One Situation for USMA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018		USMA Women		USMA Men	
		2018	2022	2018	2022
Hazing/ Bullying	Hazing	<1%	7%↑	2%	5%↑
	Bullying	2%	7%↑	9%	8%
Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Before or After the Situation	Sexually harassed before	20%	24%↑	23%	21%
	Stalked before	6%	11%↑	10%	8%
	Sexually assaulted before	15%	18%	8%	12%
	Experienced any before	32%	39%↑	29%	29%
	Sexually harassed after	13%	21%↑	19%	21%
	Stalked after	10%	15%↑	11%	10%
	Sexually assaulted after	8%	8%	9%	10%
	Experienced any after	23%	31%↑	21%	27%
Cadet(s) Present	Stepped in to help victim	NA	16%↑	NA	11%
	Could have stepped in but didn't	NA	33%	NA	34%
Alcohol Use	Victim was drinking	38%	48%↑	50%	33%↓
	 Alleged offender bought/gave drinks	56%	67%↑	30%	47%↑
	Alleged offender was drinking	45%	49%	38%	37%
	Alcohol use by victim/alleged offender	52%	58%↑	59%	44%↓

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±10%

Note. Percent of USMA cadets who experienced USC in the past APY. NA = Not applicable

As shown in Table 4, relatively few USMA men who experienced USC considered the one situation either hazing or bullying, however, rates of USMA men categorizing the incident as hazing significantly increased since 2018. Over one-quarter of USMA men who experienced USC were also victimized in some fashion (stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted) before the one situation and/or were victimized after the one situation. The most frequent behavior experienced before and after the one situation was being sexually harassed. Those most at risk for being victimized before and/or after the USC were sophomore men, over one-third indicated of whom were victimized before and/or after the USC occurred.

Bystander intervention plays an equally important role for USMA men as it does for women and similar results were found. Relatively few USMA men who experienced USC said there was a fellow cadet present in the one situation who could have helped and did so, and just over one-third said there was a fellow cadet present who could have stepped in to help but did not. Of note, sophomore men were significantly more likely than other USMA men to say a fellow cadet present stepped in to help (21%).

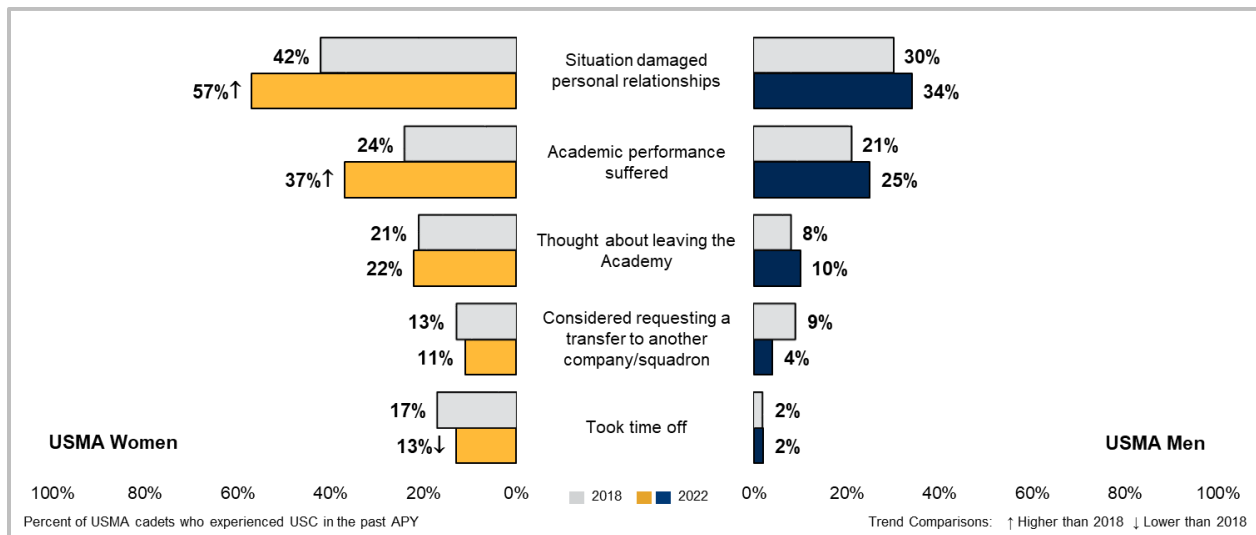
Finally, less than half of USMA men who experienced USC indicated alcohol was involved in the situation, which decreased since 2018. This reduction in alcohol use during the one situation was driven by a reduction in victims themselves drinking. However, for those who were drinking at the time of the one situation, more indicated that the alleged offender(s) had bought or given them alcohol just prior to the incident than in 2018. Differences by class year were as expected, with upperclassmen men more likely to indicate either they or the person(s) involved in the one situation had been drinking, whereas underclassmen men were less likely.

Impact of Experiencing USC

Experiencing USC can impact the victim’s relationships, academic performance, and make them question whether they want to stay in their company or at the Academy. On the survey, those who experienced USC in the past APY were asked to indicate to what extent experiencing USC impacted them.

As shown in Figure 18, the largest impact both USMA women and men felt after experiencing USC in the past APY was damage to their personal relationships, which increased among women compared to 2018. More USMA women in 2022 also experienced greater impact to their academic performance compared to 2018, whereas taking time off as a result of experiencing USC declined since 2018.

Figure 18.
Impact of the USC One Situation for USMA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Reporting the USC One Situation

Of the 18.2% of USMA women who experienced USC in the past APY, an estimated 16% indicated on the survey they had reported this incident.²⁸ The top reason indicated by more than half of USMA women as to why they reported their USC was to stop the person(s) from hurting others. Compared to 2018, more USMA women indicated they reported to raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy, to get mental health assistance, and/or to stop the person(s) from hurting them again. Although just under half of USMA women indicated they reported because someone they told encouraged them to do so, this proportion decreased from just under two-thirds in 2018. These data can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5.
Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USMA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	55%	54%
Someone you told encouraged you to report	64%	46%↓
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	32%	46%↑
To get mental health assistance	27%	46%↑
To stop the person(s) from hurting you again	28%	42%↑
To discourage other potential offenders	14%	35%↑
It was your civic/military duty to report it	46%	23%↓
The punish the person(s) who did it	23%	23%
Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves	22%	19%
To get medical assistance	27%	19%
To stop rumors	<1%	15%↑
Some other reason	9%	12%

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±16%

Note. Percentage of USMA women who experienced USC in the past APY and made an official report. Respondents were able to select multiple reasons for reporting.

Of the 4.2% of USMA men who experienced USC, 7% indicated on the survey that they reported it. USMA men reported different reasons for reporting the incident, led by wanting to stop that person from hurting others, to stop the person(s) from hurting them again, and/or someone forced them to report or reported it themselves. These results are illustrated in Table 6.

²⁸ In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of reporting USC, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether or not they filed an official report. These survey estimates are distinct from the actual reporting data maintained within DSAID. However, estimates derived from the survey align with the actual number of reports received.

Table 6.
Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USMA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	NR	62%
To stop the person(s) from hurting you again	NR	50%
Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves	NR	50%
Someone you told encouraged you to report	NR	38%
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	NR	37%
It was your civic/military duty to report it	NR	37%
To punish the person(s) who did it	NR	37%
To discourage other potential offenders	NR	25%
To get mental health assistance	NR	25%
To get medical assistance	NR	25%
To stop rumors	NR	12%
Some other reason	NR	<1%

Margins of error range from $\pm 9\%$ to $\pm 37\%$

Note. Percentage of USMA men who experienced USC in the past APY and made an official report. Respondents were able to select multiple reasons for reporting.

Negative Outcomes of Reporting USC

Experiencing USC is often innately physically and psychologically harmful, but those who experience it may also experience secondary effects through others' actions. Classmates, faculty, or friends may act differently toward someone who has reported experiencing USC, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Three major categories of these secondary experiences are professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes.

Measures of *perceived retaliation, professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes*²⁹ are used to capture outcomes experienced as a result of reporting USC (see chapter 1 for details on rate construction). Recall data in this section are out of USMA women who experienced USC in the past year and reported it (16% of the 18.2% of USMA women who experienced USC and 7% of the 4.2% of USMA men who experienced USC).

As shown in Figure 19, the estimated rate of perceived retaliation is a summary measure reflecting whether cadets indicated they experienced either professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment by leadership and/or fellow cadets for reporting USC. Nearly one-third of USMA women and one-quarter of USMA men who reported their USC incident experienced *perceived retaliation* (the estimated rate of perceived retaliation).

The *estimated rate of professional reprisal* is a summary measure reflecting whether cadets indicated they experienced unfavorable actions taken from leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting USC (not based on conduct or

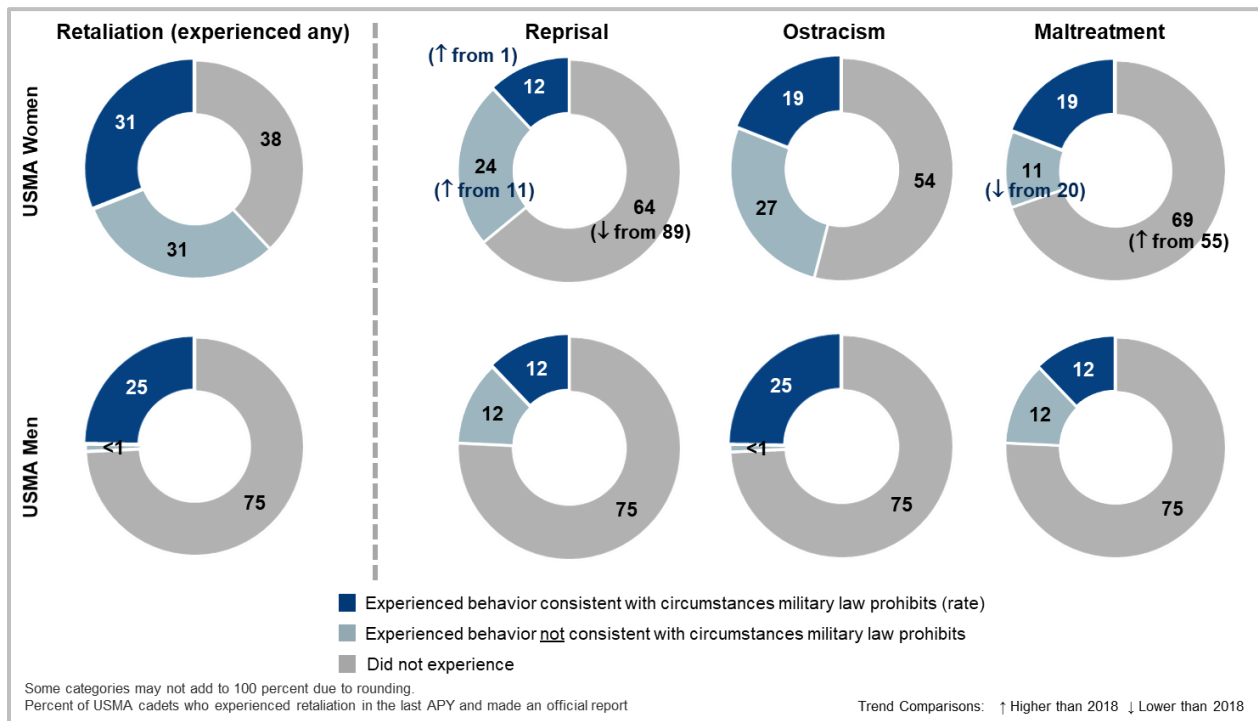
²⁹ Because the SAGR assessment does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent.

performance). As shown in Figure 19, 12% of USMA women and men experienced unfavorable actions from leadership after reporting USC.³⁰

The *estimated rate of ostracism* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, cadets experienced being excluded or ignored because they reported the USC or were going to report the USC. As shown in Figure 19, 19% of USMA women and 25% of men experienced being excluded or ignored after reporting USC.

The *estimated rate of other negative outcomes* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, cadets experienced negative behaviors from cadet peers or leadership that occurred without a valid military purpose and may have included physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that resulted in physical or mental harm. As shown in Figure 19, 19% of USMA women and 12% of men experienced negative behaviors after reporting USC.

Figure 19.
Estimated Rates of Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting USC for USMA by Gender



Margins of error range from <1% to ±37%

Reasons for Not Reporting USC

The vast majority of USMA cadets who experienced USC chose not to report their experience of unwanted sexual contact, which is consistent with findings that sexual assault often goes underreported (NCVS, 2016). When asked why they chose not to report the incident, the top

³⁰ See Chapter 1 for details on rate construction.

reason was that they thought it was not serious enough to report, which increased since 2018 for USMA women. Other reasons for not reporting included forgetting about it and moving on, which increased since 2018 for both men and women, and not wanting others to know, which increased for USMA women and men since 2018 (Table 7 and Table 8).

Table 7.
Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USMA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Thought it was not serious enough to report	63%	69% ↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	47%	56% ↑
Did not want more people to know	43%	53% ↑
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	35%	53% ↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted you	61%	51% ↓
Felt uncomfortable making a report	39%	48% ↑
Felt shame/embarrassment	39%	46% ↑
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	28%	38% ↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted you	29%	19% ↓
Other	21%	11% ↓

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Note. Percentage of USMA women who experienced USC in the past APY and did not make an official report.

Table 8.
Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USMA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Thought it was not serious enough to report	71%	69%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	24%	42% ↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted you	32%	39%
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	21%	32% ↑
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	17%	31% ↑
Felt uncomfortable making a report	16%	31% ↑
Did not want more people to know	21%	31% ↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted you	39%	28% ↓
Felt shame/embarrassment	19%	27% ↑
Other	22%	12% ↓

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±8%

Note. Percentage of USMA men who experienced USC in the past APY and did not make an official report.

Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations

This section examines students’ experiences of sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations. As described in chapter 1, sex-based MEO violations are defined as behaviors prohibited by MEO policy that are committed by someone from the Academy. In the survey, students were asked about behaviors they may have experienced during the APY that may have been upsetting or offensive. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for sex-based MEO violations, two requirements must have been met:

1. The student must have indicated that they experienced a behavior consistent with sexual harassment (which includes sexually hostile work environment or sexual quid pro quo) and/or gender discrimination behavior(s) in the past APY, and,
2. The student must have indicated that they met at least one of the follow-up items that assess persistence and/or severity of the behavior for a sex-based MEO violation.³¹

As OPA research methodologies are flexible to accommodate changes in Department policy, two versions of the gender discrimination and sex-based MEO violation prevalence rates were calculated: one version in which the person who allegedly committed the violation was anyone from the victim’s Academy (matching the 2018 SAGR coding, or the “adjusted rate”), and a second version in which experienced violations were limited to those taken by someone in a leadership position, or the “official” rate. OPA created this “official” version of these violation

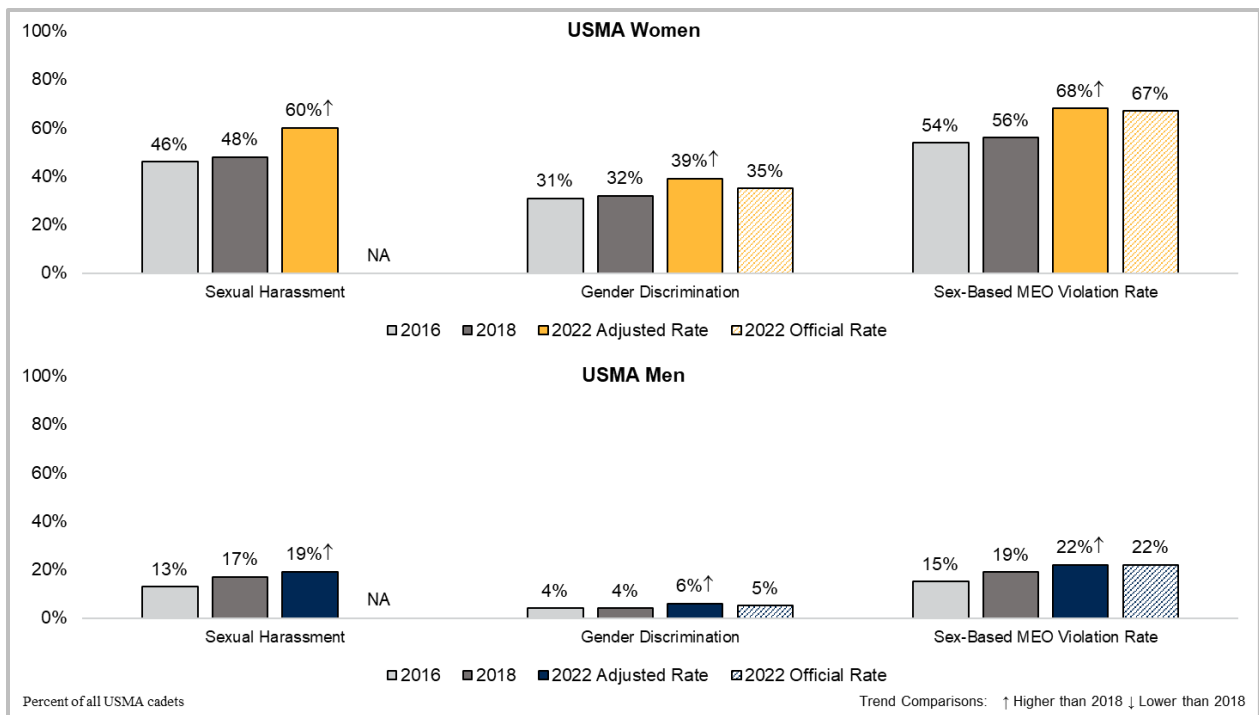
³¹ See Chapter 1 for details on the metric used and construction of estimated rates.

rates, and maintained the basic variable to allow for year-to-year trend analyses going forward. All results in this section use the “official” criteria unless noted otherwise.

Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates

This section provides the estimated rates for sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and the overall sex-based MEO violation rate (a combination of sexual harassment and/or gender discrimination). The estimated prevalence rates are presented by gender and by class year, with significant differences from 2018 noted where applicable.

Figure 20.
Estimated Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates for USMA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%.

Sexual Harassment

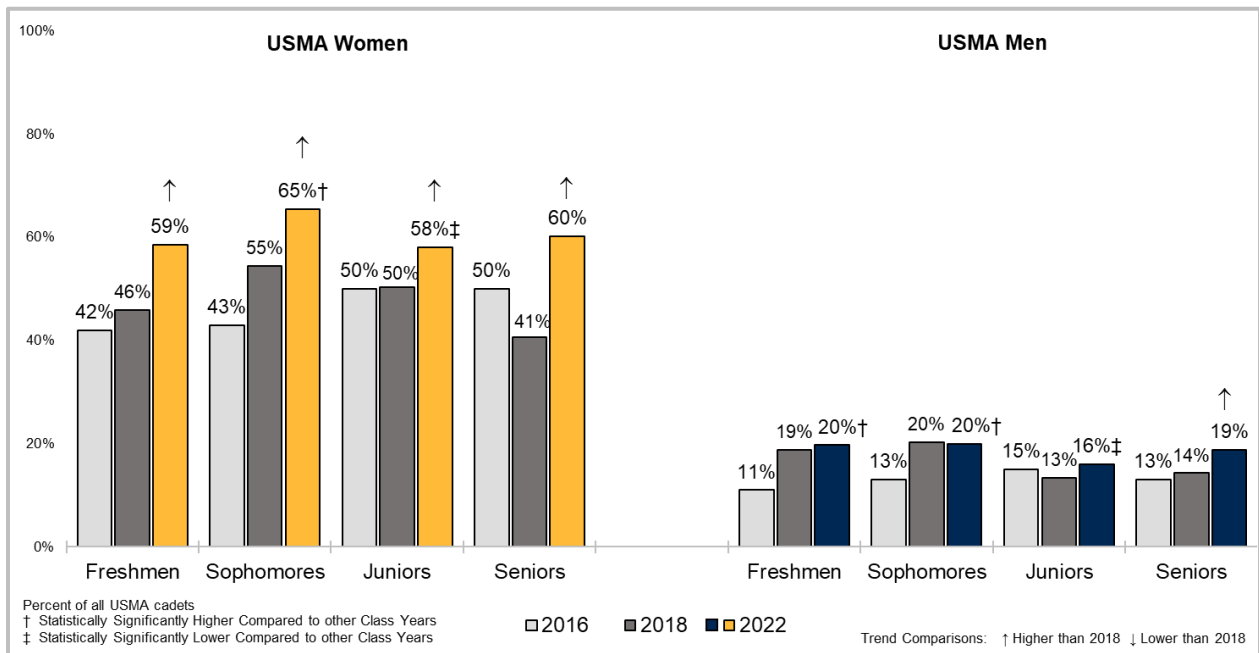
Sexual harassment includes two types of unwanted behaviors: sexually hostile work environment and sexual quid pro quo. A “sexually hostile work environment” is defined as “unwelcome sexual experiences that are pervasive or severe so as to interfere with a person’s work performance, or that create a work environment that is intimidating, hostile, or offensive.” Sexual quid pro quo behaviors are used to control, influence, or affect one’s job, career, or pay. Instances of sexual quid pro quo include situations in which job benefits or losses are conditioned on sexual cooperation. The estimated rate for sexual harassment includes those cadets who met criteria for sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual quid pro quo. As

seen in Figure 20, estimated rates of sexual harassment have increased since 2018 for both USMA men and women.

An estimated 60% of USMA women met criteria for sexual harassment, which has increased from 41% in 2018. Since 2018, all class years showed a significant increase, but sophomores (65%) were most at risk for experiencing sexual harassment compared to other women, while, distinct from the class-year patterns for USC (where freshman were less likely), juniors (58%) were less likely to experience (Figure 21).

An estimated 19% of USMA men met criteria for sexual harassment, which has increased since 2018 (17%). Seniors were the only class year who showed a significant increase compared to 2018 (19% up from 14%). Sophomore and freshman men (both 20%) were most at risk for experiencing sexual harassment, whereas juniors (16%) were less likely to experience. This is also distinct from the class year patterns for USC for men, where freshman men are less at risk. This suggest that the protective efforts in the freshman year with regard to USC do not extend to sexual harassment.

Figure 21.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates for USMA by Gender and Class Year

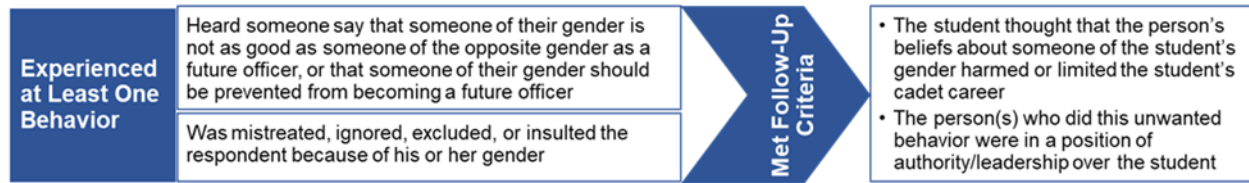


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is defined as behaviors or comments directed at someone because of their gender that harmed or limited their career. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for gender discrimination, students must have indicated experiencing at least one of the behaviors below and endorsed a corresponding follow-up item as shown in Figure 22.

Figure 22.
Gender Discrimination Behaviors and Follow-up Criteria

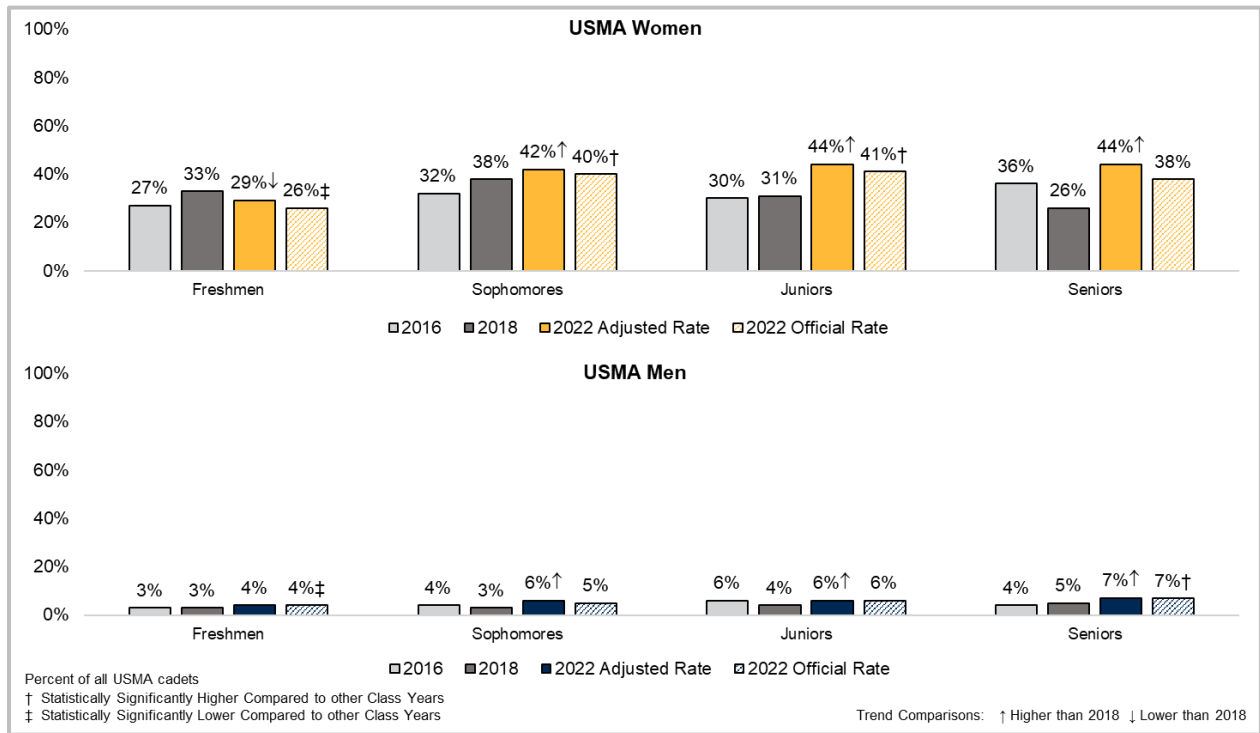


OPA created the “official” recode of the variable, which will be the rate going forward for future trending, but maintained the “adjusted rate” to trend it to previous years’ data.

Over one-third (35%) of USMA women experienced gender discrimination from **leadership** (Figure 20). Junior (41%) and sophomore (40%) women were most at risk to experience gender discrimination compared to other women, whereas freshmen (26%) were less at risk (Figure 23). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 39% of USMA women experienced gender discrimination by **any person** in 2022, a statistically significant increase compared to 2018 (32%). By class year, this represents a decrease for freshman women (from 33% to 29%) and increase for sophomores (from 38% to 42%), juniors (from 31% to 44%), and seniors (from 26% to 44%). Likewise, senior, junior, and sophomore women experienced gender discrimination more often, whereas freshman experienced gender discrimination less often.

An estimated 5% of USMA men experienced gender discrimination from **leadership** (Figure 20). Senior men (7%) were most at risk for experiencing gender discrimination compared to other men, whereas freshmen (4%) were less at risk (Figure 23). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 6% of USMA men experienced gender discrimination by **any person** in 2022, a statistically significant increase compared to 2018 (4%). Compared to 2018, rates of gender discrimination increased for sophomores (6% up from 3%), juniors (6% up from 4%), and senior men (7% up from 5%). Senior men were more at risk to experience gender discrimination compared to other men, whereas freshman (4%) were less likely.

Figure 23.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates for USMA by Gender and Class Year



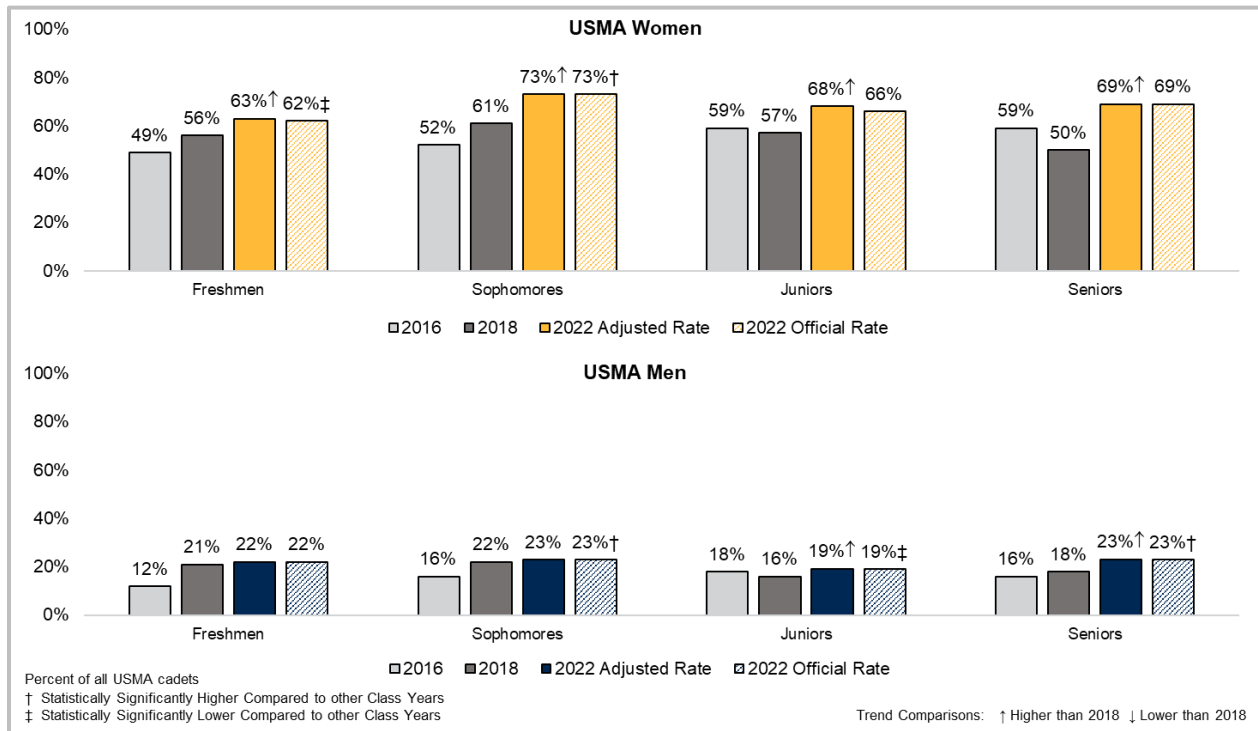
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Sex-Based MEO Violations

Sex-based MEO violations are defined as having experienced a sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment and sexual quid pro quo) and/or gender discrimination.

An estimated 67% of USMA women experienced sex-based MEO violations from **leadership** during the past APY (Figure 20). Sophomores (73%) experienced violations more often compared to other women, whereas freshman (63%) experienced violations less often (Figure 24). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 68% of USMA women experienced sex-based MEO violations by **any person** in the past APY, which demonstrates a significant increase from 2018 (56%; Figure 24). Rates of sex-based MEO violations increased among all class years for women since 2018.

An estimated 22% of USMA men experienced sex-based MEO violations from **leadership** (Figure 20). At 23% and 22% respectively, senior and sophomore men experienced these violations more often compared to men in other class years, whereas juniors (19%) experienced violations less often (Figure 24). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 22% of USMA men experienced sex-based MEO violations by **any person** in the past APY, which demonstrates a significant increase from 2018 (19%; Figure 20). Rates of sex-based MEO violations increased for senior (23% up from 18%) and junior (19%, up from 16%) men compared to 2018.

Figure 24.***Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates for USMA by Gender and Class Year***

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations With the Biggest Effect

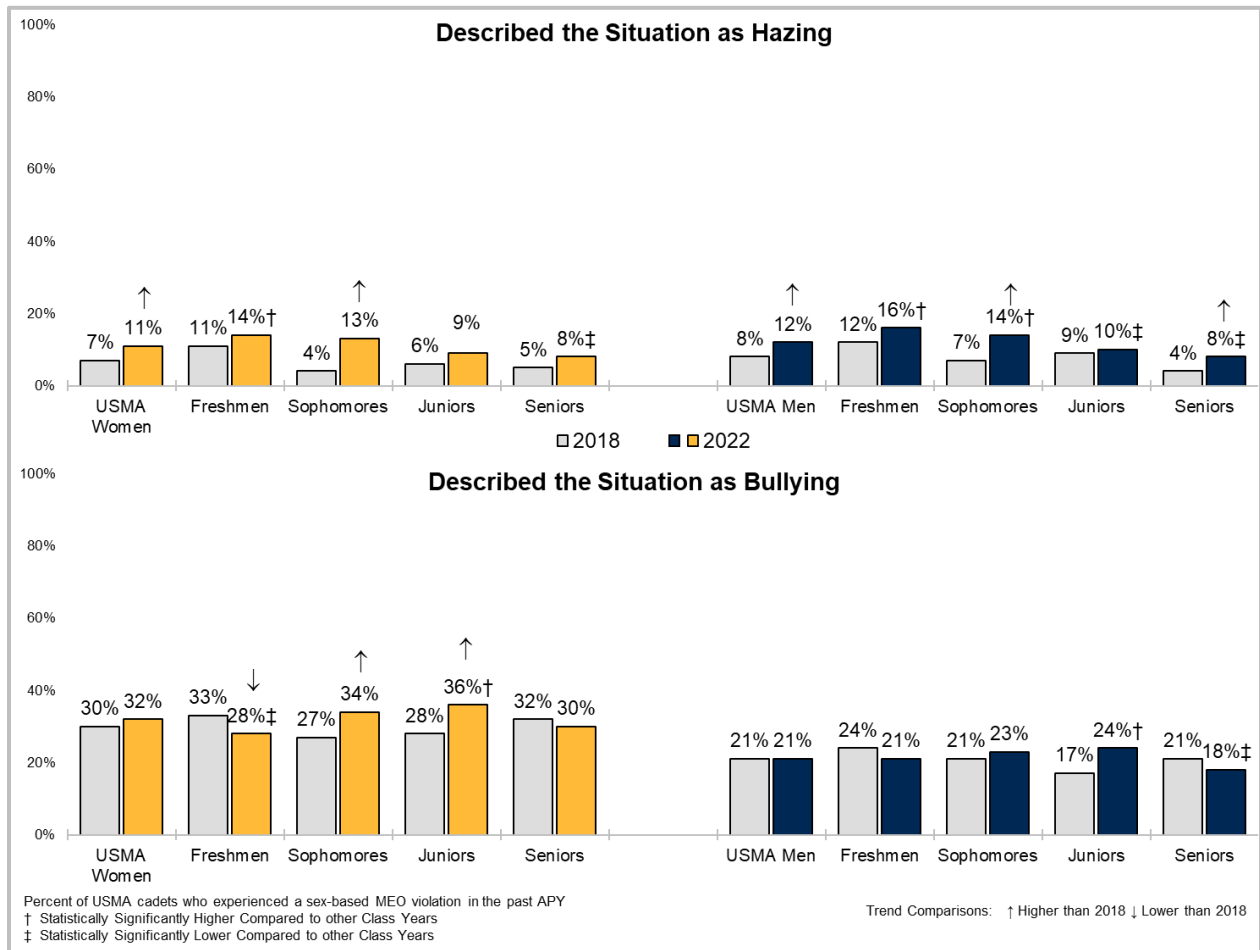
To better understand the circumstances involved in their experience, the 68% of USMA women and 22% of USMA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations by any person in the past APY (either sexual harassment and/or gender discrimination) were asked to provide additional information in regard to what they considered to be the worst or most serious experience (hereafter referred to as the “one situation”). With this one situation in mind, students were asked to provide details regarding how they characterized the behaviors, who the alleged offender(s) were, and whether they discussed or reported this violation.

What: Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Nearly one-third of USMA women considered the sex-based MEO violation to be bullying, whereas roughly one-ninth considered the behavior to be hazing, which increased compared to 2018 and was driven by an increase among sophomore women (Figure 25). Also since 2018, describing the behavior as bullying increased for junior and sophomore women, but decreased for freshman women. Freshman women characterized the experience as hazing more often compared to other women, whereas seniors characterized their experience as hazing less often. Junior women characterized their experience as bullying more often compared to other class years, whereas freshman characterized their experience as bullying less often. More men indicated the behavior was bullying rather than hazing, with a little more than one-fifth of men

indicating the behavior was bullying, whereas a little less than one-tenth indicated the behavior was hazing, which increased since 2018 and was driven by an increase among senior and sophomore men.

Figure 25.
Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation for USMA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Who: Reported Demographics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

As seen in Table 9, most USMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY indicated the alleged offender(s) were multiple male Academy students, specifically in the same class year. Of note, since 2018, there were increases in alleged offenders who were in a position of higher power (i.e., higher class year, high in the cadet chain of command, and Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff). Alleged offenders who were in a position of higher power increased across all class years, except for freshman with an Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff as the alleged offender. Over one-third of senior and junior

women experienced violations from alleged offender(s) who were Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff, more often than other women.

Table 9.
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USMA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	NA	86%
Women	NA	1%
A mix of men and women	NA	11%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	NA	26%
More than one person	NA	67%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Same class year	78%	84% ↑
Higher class year	47%	57% ↑
Higher in cadet chain of command	31%	43% ↑
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	14%	29% ↑
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	26%	26%
Member of intramural or club sports team	27%	26%
Lower class year	14%	17% ↑
Academy civilian faculty or staff	5%	8% ↑
Unknown person	6%	7%
A person not affiliated with DoD	5%	4%
A DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	3%	4% ↑

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Note. Percentage of USMA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY. NA=Not applicable; was not asked in 2018.

As seen in Table 10, the majority of men who experienced sex-based MEO violations in the past APY indicated the alleged offender(s) were male Academy students, most often in the same class year. Like women, there was an increase since 2018 in alleged offenders who were in a position of higher power (i.e., higher class year, high in the cadet chain of command, and Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff). Upperclassman men were more likely than other men to indicate the alleged offender(s) were Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff, whereas underclassman men were less likely. Additionally, alleged offender(s) who were a member of NCAA/Division I sports team increased since 2018, which was driven by a significant increase among junior men.

Table 10.
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USMA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	NA	58%
Women	NA	17%
A mix of men and women	NA	20%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	NA	47%
More than one person	NA	43%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Same class year	78%	76%
Higher class year	28%	34% ↑
Higher in cadet chain of command	18%	23% ↑
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	15%	20% ↑
Member of intramural or club sports team	21%	20%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	13%	19% ↑
Lower class year	14%	15%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	4%	7% ↑
Unknown person	4%	4%
A person not affiliated with DoD	2%	3%
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	2%	2%

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Note. Percentage of USMA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY. NA=Not applicable; was not asked in 2018.

Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Cadets who experience sex-based MEO violations have resources available to them should they want to discuss their situation or file a complaint with/to any authority or organization. Out of the 68% of USMA women and 22% of USMA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations in the past APY, the vast majority discussed this situation with someone else (Table 11). Both USMA women and men most often reached out to those closest to them: their friends or family or someone in their company or squadron. Over one-third of USMA women and men discussed the violation with the alleged offender(s), consistent with their training to handle these situations at the lowest interpersonal level (Barry et al., 2017). Very few USMA women and men discussed the situation with support personnel and/or offices such as chaplains, counselors, MEO officers, or Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) or Sexual Harassment/Assault

Response and Prevention (SHARP) officers. One-tenth of women and very few men filed a complaint to any authority or organization,³² which decreased compared to 2018.

Table 11.
Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO One Situation for USMA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMA Women	USMA Men
Discussed with anyone	90%	75%
Your friends or family outside of your company/squadron	71%	40%
Someone in your company/squadron	67%	46%
The person(s) who did this to you	34%	39%
A chaplain, counselor, or medical person	9%	3%
A MEO Officer, SARC, or SHARP Officer	7%	3%
Filed a complaint with/to any authority or organization	11% (↓ from 15%)	5% (↓ from 7%)

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$

Note. Percentage of USMA cadets who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY.

Of the 11% of USMA women who filed a sex-based MEO violation complaint, half indicated the situation was being investigated, which increased compared to 2018, however, more than half of USMA women also experienced negative outcomes including being encouraged to let it go or tough it out or having their situation discounted or not taken seriously, both of which also increased compared to 2018 (Table 12). Additionally, fewer women had positive outcomes regarding their situation being corrected, being kept informed, or that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender compared to 2018. This is coupled with notable increases for women indicating they were ridiculed or scorned or had disciplinary action taken against themselves as a result of filing a complaint.

Of the 5% of USMA men who filed a sex-based MEO violation complaint, just under half indicated the situation was being investigated and/or that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender. However notable decreases were found for other positive outcomes including whether their situation was corrected or they were kept informed. Similar to women, USMA men also indicated notable increases in negative outcomes as a result of filing a complaint, with more men indicating being encouraged to let it go or tough it out or having their situation discounted or not taken seriously compared to 2018.

³² In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of filing a sex-based MEO violation complaint, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether or not they filed a complaint. These are not to be confused with the actual complaints the Academy received during the APY.

Table 12.
Outcomes of Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USMA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMA Women		USMA Men	
	2018	2022	2018	2022
Positive Outcomes				
The situation was/is being investigated	36%	50% ↑	49%	48%
The situation was corrected	40%	31% ↓	64%	33% ↓
You were kept informed of actions being taken	45%	27% ↓	56%	33% ↓
Disciplinary action was taken against the [alleged] offender(s)	30%	22% ↓	40%	48%
Some other action was taken	10%	22% ↑	28%	22%
Negative Outcomes				
You were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	32%	52% ↑	24%	44% ↑
Your situation was discounted or not taken seriously	27%	52% ↑	16%	41% ↑
You were ridiculed or scorned	19%	33% ↑	28%	22%
You don't know what happened	20%	23%	12%	22%
Disciplinary action was taken against you	4%	13% ↑	8%	15%
Administrative action was taken against you	6%	8%	4%	11%

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±11%

Note. Percentage of USMA cadets who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY and filed a complaint.

Reasons for Not Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Sex-based MEO violations often go unreported or are handled by the victim at the lowest interpersonal level, which is consistent with cadets’ training (Barry et al., 2017). To understand more about why sex-based MEO violations are underreported, cadets were asked why they chose not to discuss or file a complaint about the situation; the top reason was that they thought it was not important enough to make a complaint for both USMA women and men (Table 13). In general, USMA cadets choose not to discuss or file a complaint to not endure more possible negative outcomes should they come forward or do not have confidence in the system should they come forward. Notable changes among reasons for not filing a complaint among USMA women and men are depicted in the table below.

Table 13.
Reasons for Not Discussing or Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USMA

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMA Women		USMA Men	
	2018	2022	2018	2022
Thought it was not important enough to make a complaint	79%	75% ↓	72%	73%
Took care of the problem yourself by forgetting about it and moving on	60%	61%	39%	49% ↑
Felt uncomfortable making a complaint	47%	59% ↑	24%	38% ↑
Took care of the problem yourself by avoiding the person who did it	58%	54% ↓	33%	37% ↑
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	54%	54%	23%	32% ↑
Thought making a complaint would take too much time and effort	40%	51% ↑	25%	40% ↑
Did not think anything would be done	38%	48% ↑	26%	34% ↑
Thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	46%	43% ↓	22%	31% ↑
Thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	37%	36%	17%	19%
Did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	28%	27%	15%	22% ↑
Took care of the problem yourself by confronting the person who did it	39%	26% ↓	51%	38% ↓
Thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	27%	23% ↓	13%	19% ↑
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	20%	14% ↓	12%	12%
Did not know how to make a complaint	8%	11% ↑	6%	8%

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Note. Percentage of USMA cadets who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY and did not file a complaint.

Estimated Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

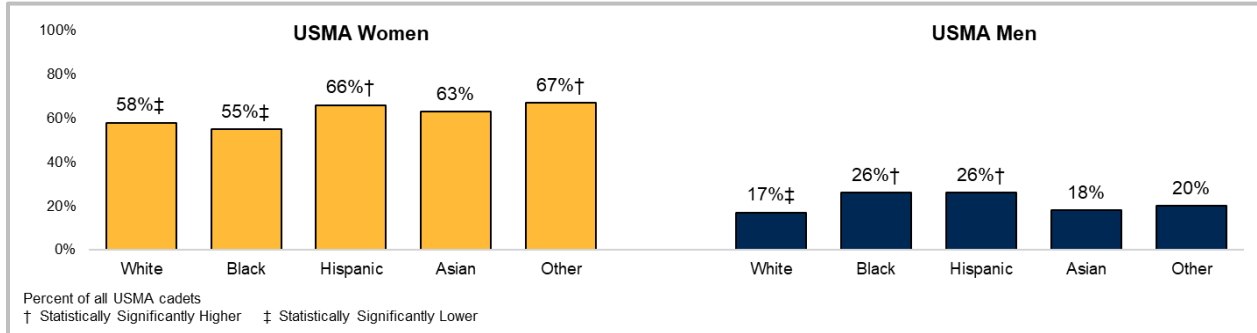
The following sections summarize the experiences of racial/ethnic and sexual minority cadets with sexual harassment and gender discrimination.

Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, minority USMA cadets were more likely than non-Hispanic White cadets to experience sexual harassment in the past APY. Specifically, 64% of minority USMA women experienced sexual harassment in the past APY, which was significantly higher than non-Hispanic White women (58%). When we examine by specific race/ethnicity, Hispanic (66%) women at USMA and women who identified as some other race/ethnicity (67%) were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience sexual harassment, whereas rates of sexual

harassment were lower among White and Black female cadets (Figure 26). Minority men at USMA (23%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic white men (17%) to experience sexual harassment. Specifically, Black and Hispanic men at USMA (both 26%) were significantly more likely to experience sexual harassment, whereas White men (17%) were less likely.

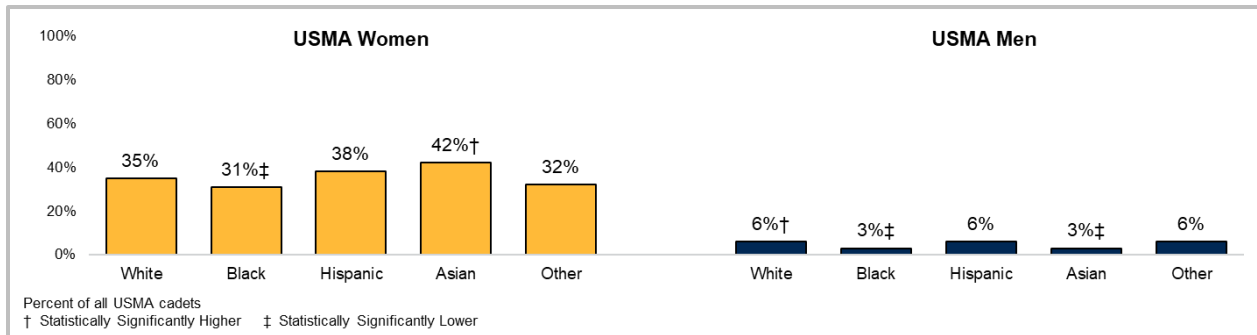
Figure 26.
Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Overall, there were no significant differences among non-Hispanic White (35%) and minority (35%) USMA women who experienced gender discrimination in the past APY; however, for USMA men, non-Hispanic White men (6%) were more likely than minority men (4%) to experience gender discrimination in the past APY. When we examine by specific race/ethnicity, different patterns emerged for USMA women and men. Asian (42%) women at USMA were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience gender discrimination, whereas rates of gender discrimination were lower for Black female cadets (Figure 27). For USMA men, non-Hispanic White men at USMA (6%) were significantly more likely to experience gender discrimination, whereas Black and Asian men (3%) were less likely.

Figure 27.
Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USMA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

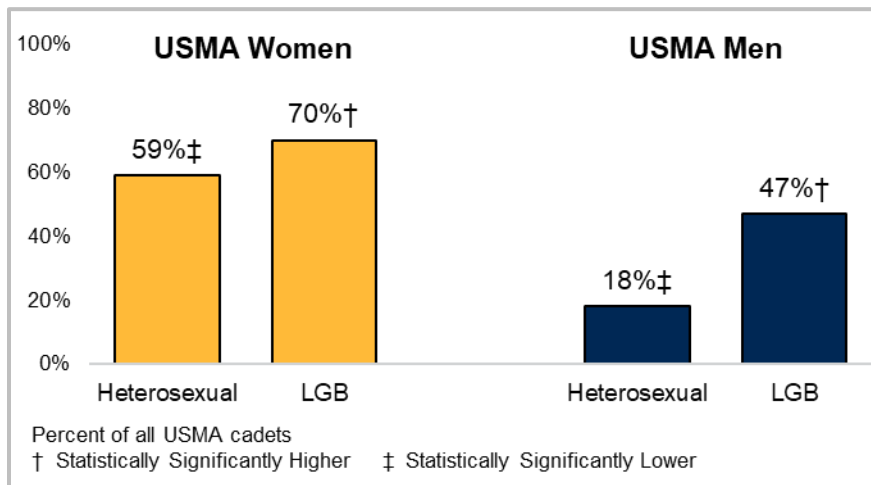


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation

As seen in Figure 28, USMA cadets who identify as LGB were more likely than heterosexual cadets to experience sexual harassment in the past APY. Specifically, 70% of USMA women who identify as LGB experienced sexual harassment in the past APY, which was significantly higher than for heterosexual women (59%). USMA men who identify as LGB (47%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual men (18%) to experience sexual harassment.

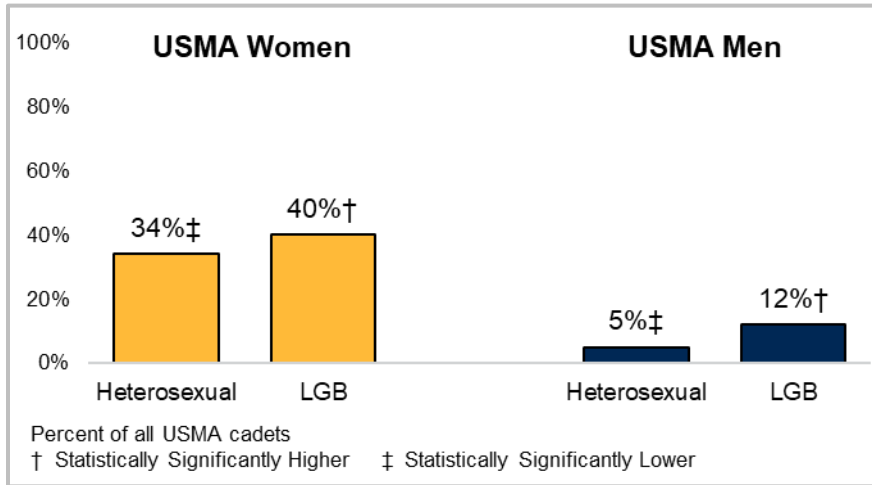
Figure 28.
Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

As seen in Figure 29, USMA cadets who identify as LGB were more likely than heterosexual cadets to experience gender discrimination in the past APY. Specifically, 40% of USMA women who identify as LGB experienced gender discrimination in the past APY, which was significantly higher than heterosexual women (34%). USMA men who identify as LGB (12%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual men (5%) to experience gender discrimination.

Figure 29.
Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USMA by Gender and Sexual Orientation



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Academy Culture and Climate Regarding Prevention of, and Responding to, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Organizational culture is a set of shared cognitions, including values, behavioral norms and expectations, fundamental assumptions, and larger patterns of behavior (O’Reilly, Chatman, & Caldwell, 1991). Broadly, culture is the “way of doing business” that an institution follows on a regular basis, which may differ from officially stated policies and standards. Organizational culture involves the attitudes and actions of all members of each Academy’s community: leaders, faculty, staff, and fellow cadets. As such, it sets the environment or context for the implementation of policies and programs.

Research suggests that an organization’s environmental characteristics are associated with the prevalence of, and response to, sexual harassment and sexual assault, including norms around dating and sexual behaviors, harassment, and leadership tolerance (Sadler et al., 2003; Fitzgerald et al., 1999; Newell et al., 1995; Williams et al., 1999). These studies do not establish causation, but do provide evidence that sexual assault, sexual harassment, and various aspects of climate and culture frequently co-occur.

The following section addresses general culture at the Academy pertinent to the prevention of and response to sexual assault and sexual harassment, such as cadet alcohol use, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, Academy culture related to reporting sexual assault and sexual harassment, and the climate related to gender relations.

Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The Department is committed to preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment from happening across the entire Force, including at the Military Service Academies (MSAs). In a February 2022 memorandum, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

(USD[P&R]) stated that “sexual assault and sexual harassment have no place at our MSAs, and we must continue efforts to prevent and reduce these behaviors and foster academy climates of dignity and respect.”³³ The *SAGR* survey is one way to track progress of prevention efforts at the MSAs. As such, this section will cover prevention-related metrics, such as alcohol use, willingness to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, and efforts by leaders and students at all levels to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment.

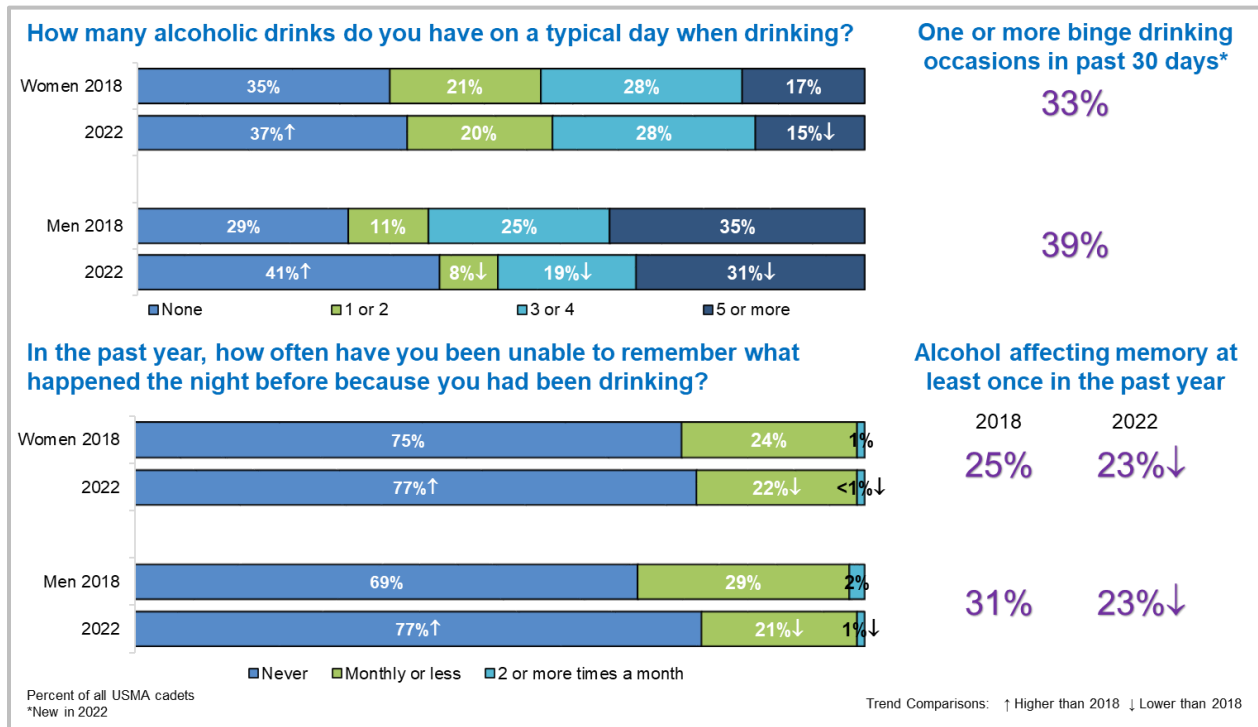
Cadet Alcohol Use

In addition to its relationship with sexual assault and sexual harassment as an important topic related to prevention of these unwanted behaviors, alcohol use by cadets in general is of interest because it can provide a snapshot of cadet health with regard to alcohol. Cadets were asked about their drinking frequency as well as alcohol-induced memory impairment.

The majority of USMA women and men indicated at least minor alcohol consumption, although there were increases in no alcohol use among both USMA women and men and decreases among cadets drinking five or more on a typical day when drinking since 2018 (Figure 30). For USMA women, increases in no alcohol use were driven by sophomores and freshmen, whereas for USMA men, no alcohol use increased across all class years. Decreases among cadets drinking five or more on a typical day when drinking was driven by sophomore cadets and freshman men. However, one-third or more of cadets indicated they had engaged in binge drinking on at least one or more occasion in the past 30 days, with approximately half or more upperclassmen cadets indicating as such. Incidents of alcohol affecting one’s memory at least once in the past year decreased to under one-quarter of cadets compared to 2018. However, upperclassmen remained more likely than underclassmen to have experienced alcohol affecting their memory.

³³ Obtained on November 23, 2022 from https://www.sapr.mil/sites/default/files/public/docs/reports/MSA/DoD_Actions_to_Address_Memorandum_to_the_Military_Departments_MSA_APY20-21.pdf.

Figure 30.
Cadet Alcohol Use for USMA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Cadet Bystander Intervention

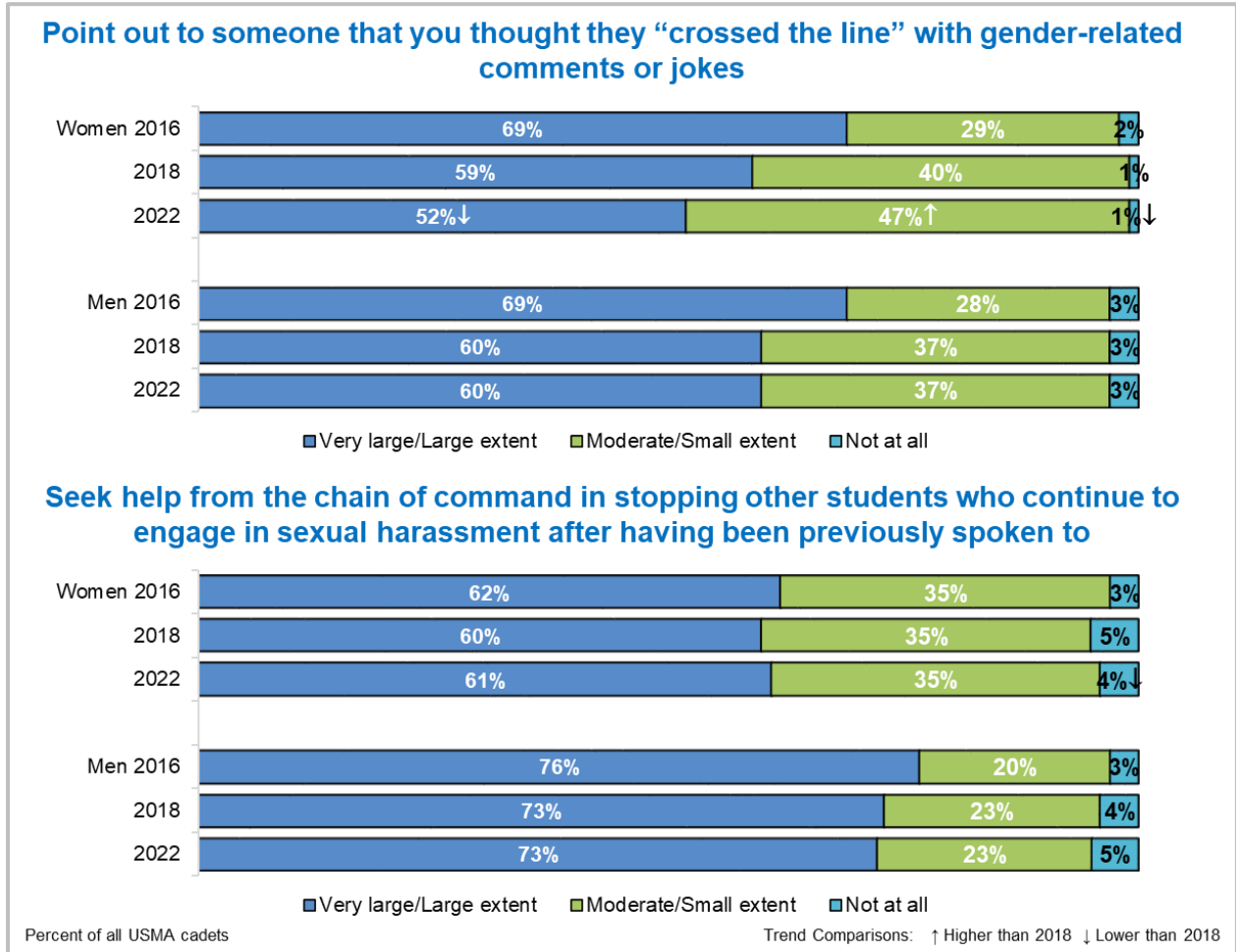
Pursuant to the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office’s (SAPRO) goal of eliminating sexual assault in the military, the Academy encourages students to be active observers of potentially unwanted behaviors and step in if they see them occurring others. However, behaviors in line with potential sexual harassment may be difficult for students to identify, and students may not feel confident intervening to stop the behavior(s) (Barry, et al. 2017). To better understand the perspective of USMA cadets, the 2022 SAGR asked questions about cadets’ willingness to step in and stop potential sexual harassment as well as whether they had observed situations in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring and how they responded to those situations.

Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment

In general, the vast majority of USMA cadets are willing to stop sexual harassment to at least a small extent (Figure 31), though willingness to a large/very large extent had declined since 2016. In 2022, just over half of USMA women and nearly two-thirds of USMA men indicated they are willing to point out to someone that they thought had “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a large/very large extent. Just under two-thirds of USMA women and approximately three-quarters of USMA men were willing to seek help from the chain of command to stop other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, which was stable with prior years. Upperclassmen, particularly seniors, are most willing to stop sexual

harassment, whereas sophomores and freshmen are less likely. This is an area for potential intervention specifically for underclassmen on what to do in these situations.

Figure 31.
Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment for USMA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

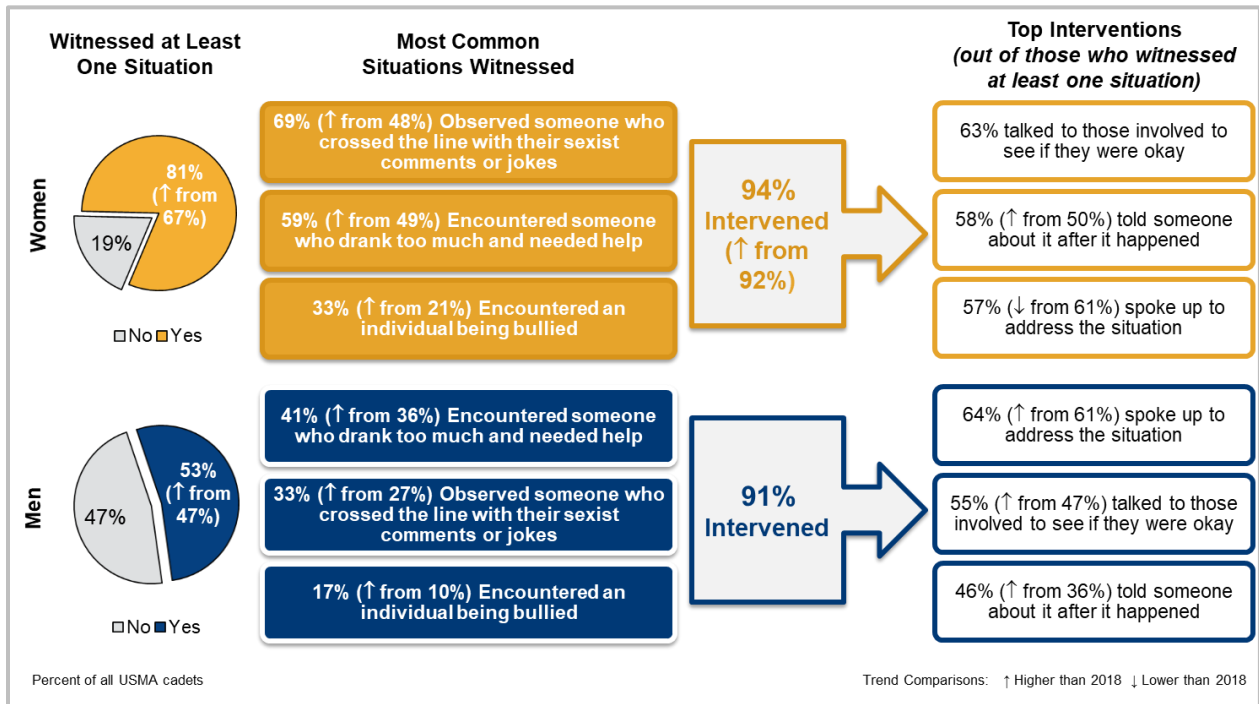
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken

One aspect of sexual assault prevention is encouraging students to be active observers and intervene if they see a risky situation or unwanted behaviors occurring to someone else. To measure the degree to which opportunities to intervene arise, students were asked whether they had observed situations in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring or could occur. If they indicated that they had observed any of the situations, then they were asked how they responded to those situation(s).

Compared to 2018, more USMA cadets witnessed at least one situation in which unwanted behaviors were occurring or were at risk for occurring (Figure 32). Seniors were most likely to

witness these situations, whereas freshmen were least likely. The most common situations witnessed by both women and men were observing someone who crossed the line with their sexist comments or jokes or encountering someone who drank too much and needed help—the incidence of these behaviors both increased compared to 2018. When witnessing these behaviors, the overwhelming majority of USMA cadets intervened, most often by talking to those involved to see if they were okay, telling someone about it after it happened, or by speaking up to address the situation. Similar to witnessing situations, seniors were more likely to intervene whereas freshmen were less likely.

Figure 32.
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken for USMA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Perceptions of USMA Leadership and Cadets Setting Good Examples

An important aspect of prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment is whether those in the environment are setting good examples and are willing to watch out for such incidents. The 2022 SAGR asked USMA cadets about the behavior of their fellow cadets and Academy officers to assess to what extent they are engaging in these prevention behaviors.

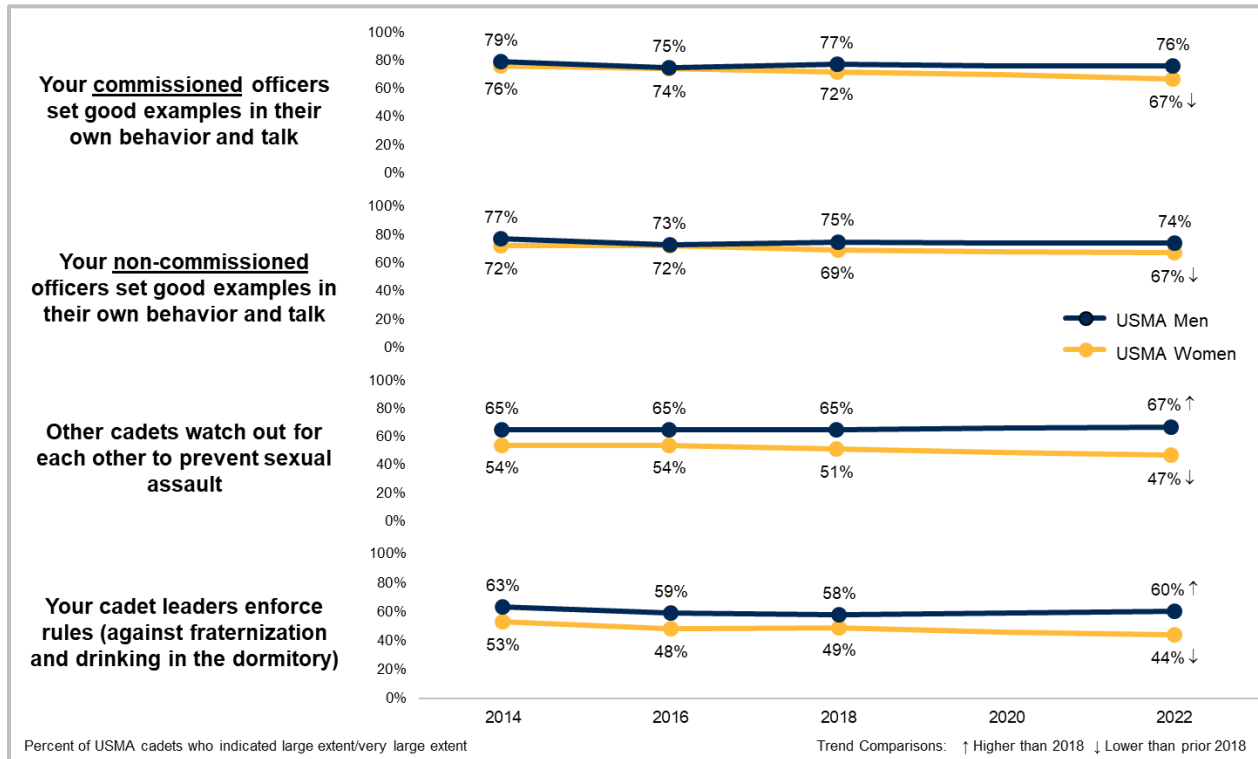
Over two-thirds of USMA women and approximately three-quarters of USMA men believed that both their commissioned and non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk (Figure 33). Although these perceptions remain relatively high, the rates of endorsement for officers decreased among women compared to 2018. When looking at class year differences, perceptions of Academy officers setting good examples in their own behavior

and talk decrease as cadets’ progress through the Academy, with freshmen having the highest level of endorsement and seniors having the lowest levels.

Perceptions of other cadets watching out for each other to prevent sexual assault, and the extent to which cadet leaders enforce rules are noticeably lower than perceptions of officers setting good examples for both USMA women and men. Over two-thirds of USMA men and just under half of USMA women indicated other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. These perceptions decreased among USMA women and increased among USMA men compared to 2018. When examining by class year, junior women were more likely to indicate other cadets watch out for each other, whereas senior and sophomore women were less likely. A different pattern is seen for USMA men by class year, with seniors more likely to indicate other cadets watch out for each other, whereas sophomore and freshman men were less likely.

When asked whether cadet leaders enforce rules, just under two-thirds of USMA men and under half of USMA women indicated they do so to a large extent. Like perceptions of cadets watching out for each other, perceptions decreased among USMA women and increased among USMA men compared to 2018. Perceptions are most positive among USMA freshmen but tend to decrease as they progress through the Academy.

Figure 33.
Perceptions of USMA Leadership and Cadets Setting Good Examples



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

An essential component of eradicating sexual assault from the military is having leaders who can be trusted to make efforts to prevent and to appropriately respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment. Accordingly, the 2022 SAGR asked USMA cadets about their perceptions of individuals’ efforts at the Academy to make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

USMA cadets perceived that Academy senior leadership, officers, and military/uniformed faculty make the most effort to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, although those perceptions decreased compared to 2018 (Table 14). USMA women had lower perceptions than USMA men for most Academy personnel and cadets making efforts to stop these behaviors, but the majority of perceptions decreased compared to 2018 for both men and women. When examining results by class year for USMA women, sophomores and freshmen generally have less positive perceptions across personnel and cadets, but these perceptions become more favorable for juniors and seniors. USMA men showed a different pattern than women when looking at perceptions by class year. Although freshman men had the most positive perceptions, as men progress through the Academy, these perceptions tend to decline but increase again in senior year.

Table 14.
Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment for USMA

USMA Women			% of USMA cadets who indicated large/very large extent Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USMA Men		
2016	2018	2022		2016	2018	2022
78%	80%	57%↓	Academy senior leadership	84%	87%	73%↓
62%	65%	54%↓	Commissioned officers directly in charge of unit	76%	80%	76%↓
62%	62%	51%↓	Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of unit	73%	75%	73%↓
53%	59%	49%↓	Military/uniformed academic faculty	67%	73%	71%↓
39%	49%	45%↓	Civilian academic faculty	54%	60%	62%↑
44%	43%	43%	Cadet leaders	62%	64%	65%
38%	43%	38%↓	Club team coaches and trainers	52%	60%	58%↓
42%	46%	37%↓	Club team officer representatives/advisors	56%	64%	60%↓
42%	47%	36%↓	Physical education instructors	57%	66%	63%↓
39%	46%	36%↓	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	51%	61%	58%↓
33%	40%	36%↓	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	45%	52%	53%
31%	36%	35%	Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	48%	52%	58%↑
37%	43%	34%↓	Intramural officer representatives/advisors	51%	60%	58%
34%	40%	33%↓	Intramural coaches and trainers	48%	57%	57%

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

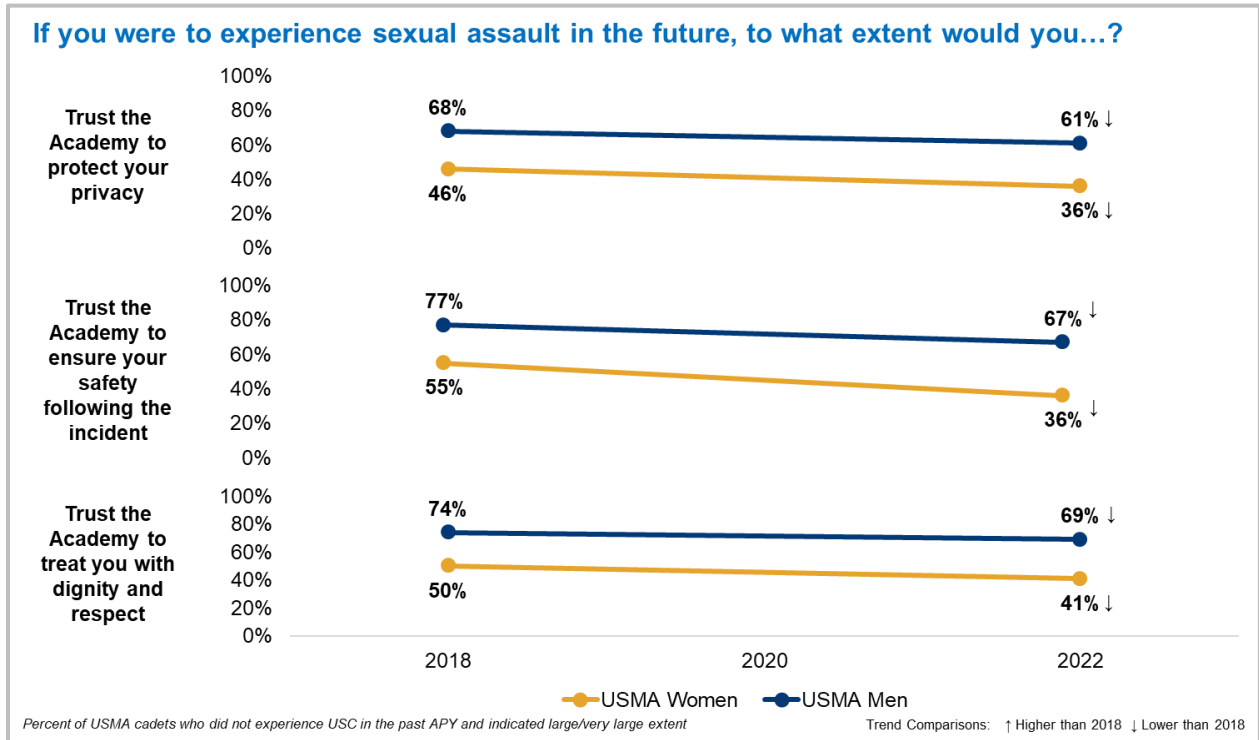
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Sexual assault and sexual harassment often go unreported and the culture and climate regarding reporting plays a large role into whether a victim chooses to come forward. As discussed earlier, many victims indicated they choose not to report their experiences because they don't find it important enough, want to just move on, think nothing will be done or will take too long, and don't want others to know as to avoid any potential gossip or ostracism from their peers. To further examine the Academy culture and climate related to reporting of these unwanted behaviors, the 2022 SAGR asked cadets whether they would trust the Academy if they were to experience sexual assault. They were also asked about other deterrents for reporting at the Academy, such as victim blaming and the role media plays.

Trust in the Academy

The 2022 SAGR asked cadets who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year how they believed the Academy would respond if they were to experience USC. Compared to 2018, fewer USMA cadets indicated they trust in the Academy to protect their privacy, ensure their safety, and treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault, with approximately two-thirds of USMA men and one-third to two-fifths of USMA women indicating they would trust the Academy to a large extent (Figure 34). For USMA men, trust is generally highest when they first enter the Academy as freshmen but decreases over time; in fact, level of trust in the Academy decreased across all class years compared to 2018. Although no distinct patterns emerged by class year for women, level of trust decreased for freshman, sophomore, and junior women compared to 2018.

Figure 34.
Trust in the Academy for USMA



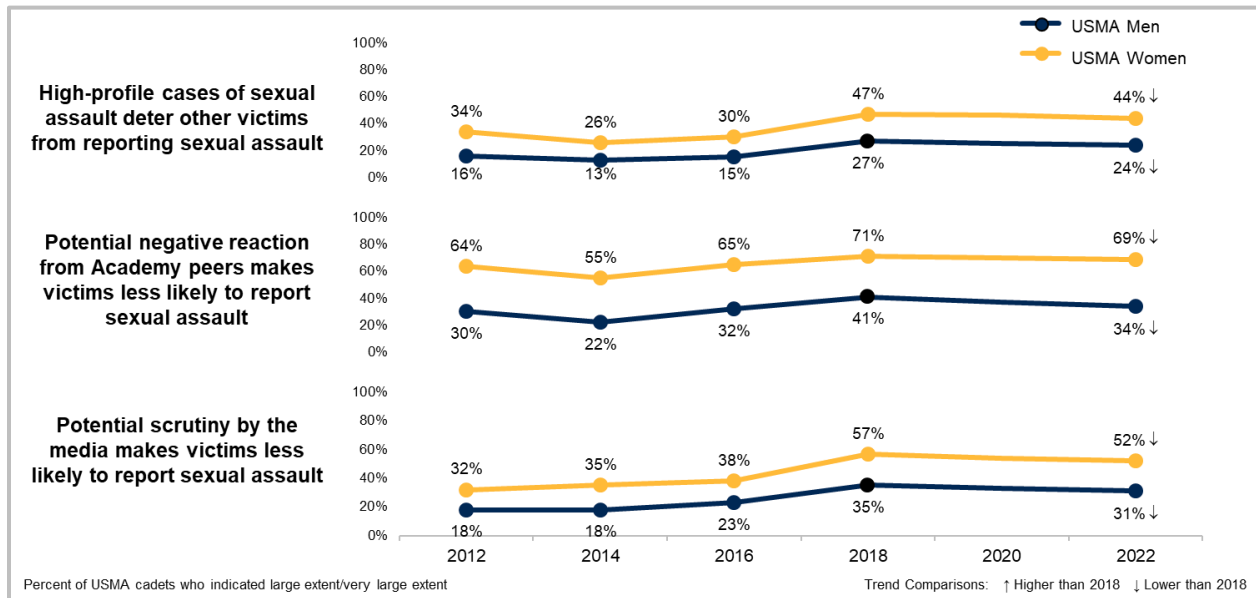
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault

As discussed earlier, the vast majority of cadets who experienced USC did not report the incident. The large proportions of those who did not report suggest the presence of substantial barriers to reporting. It is imperative to understand the cultural aspects at the Academy that may be influencing potential victims from coming forward and reporting unwanted behaviors. To that end, the 2022 SAGR asked USMA cadets about the extent to which high-profile cases of sexual assault, the role media plays, potential negative reactions from peers, and beliefs around “victim blaming” may impact whether victims of sexual assault come forward to report their experiences.

Compared to 2018, progress was made in 2022 with regard to perceptions that high-profile cases, media scrutiny, and negative peer reactions would impact whether a victim would report a sexual assault to a large extent (Figure 35). However, USMA women still hold these perceptions at higher rates than USMA men, most notably when asked to what extent potential negative reactions from Academy peers would impact a victim’s willingness to come forward and report.

Figure 35.
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault for USMA

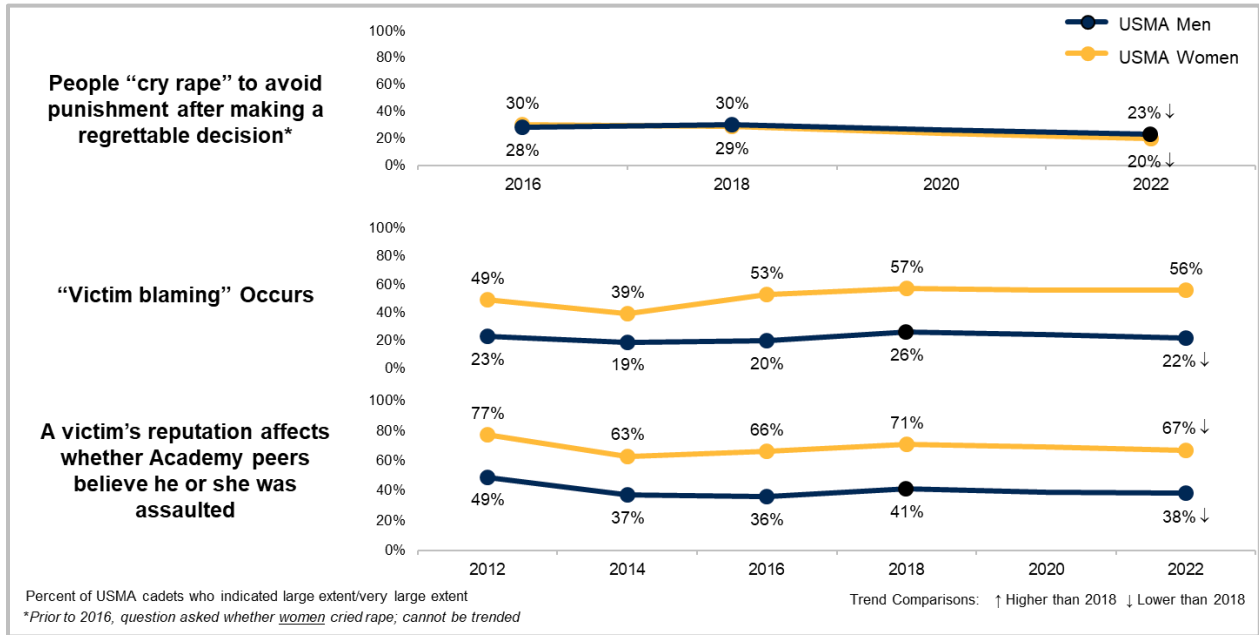


Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Rape myths are negative beliefs held by individuals surrounding many aspects of sexual assault and how victims' experiences are perceived. Cadets were asked about three major concepts of rape myths: victim blaming, "crying rape" to avoid punishment for another incidental behavior, and the reputation of the victim impacting how they are believed. Many of these factors potentially contribute to the reluctance to report and hinder sexual assault response efforts to get victims the restorative care they need after experiencing a sexual assault.

Overall, cadets' beliefs regarding whether rape myths and victim blaming occur at the Academy have declined since 2018 but remain prevalent (Figure 36). Similar to the barriers to reporting previously discussed, USMA women are more likely than USMA men to perceive that victim blaming occurs at USMA and that a victim's reputation affects whether they will be believed. When examining results by class year, junior women perceived these negative beliefs exist at USMA more than in other class years, whereas freshmen women, and to some extent senior women, were less likely than women of other class years to perceive these beliefs exist and were also less likely to perceive they exist compared to 2018. For USMA men, sophomores were more likely to indicate that these beliefs exist compared to other class years, but declines in these beliefs were found across class years compared to in 2018, most notably for junior and senior men.

Figure 36.
Rape Myths and Victim Blaming at USMA



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

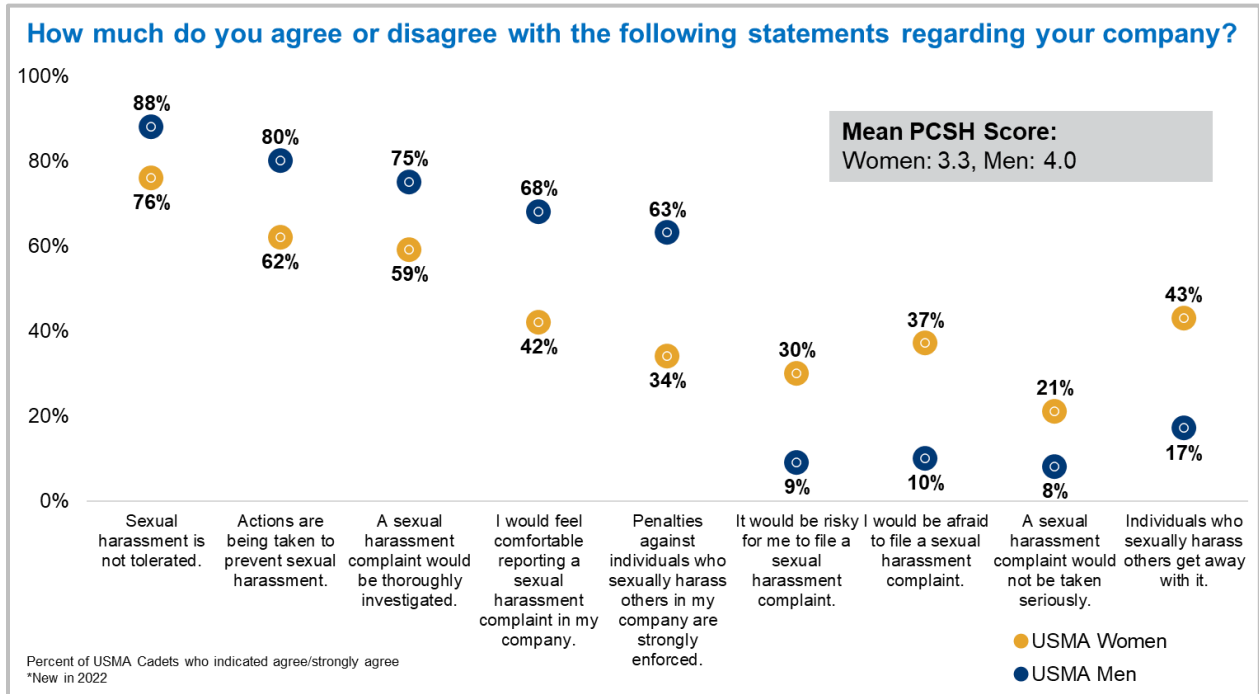
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment

The psychological climate for sexual harassment is a nine-item scale that assesses the level of tolerance for sexual harassment in the workplace (Estrada et al. 2011).³⁴ Cadets were asked to rate their company at the Academy on how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an issue and how risky it is for cadets in their company to make a complaint about sexual harassment. Responses were provided on a five-point scale ranging from *strongly disagree* (1) to *strongly agree* (5) with a higher score indicating a company climate less tolerant of sexual harassment.

The average score for USMA women was 3.3, which is a less positive assessment of the climate for sexual harassment than for USMA men, whose average was 4.0 (Figure 37). Over one-quarter of USMA women (28%) perceived their company as tolerant of sexual harassment, which was more than their male counterparts in their company (8%). Overall, compared to USMA men, USMA women find it riskier to file a sexual harassment complaint, are more uncomfortable and afraid to file a complaint, believe those who sexually harass others get away with it, and disagree that penalties against sexual harassers are strongly enforced.

³⁴ The referent point for this scale was modified to the cadet’s company to best align with how they are organized at USMA.

Figure 37.
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment at USMA

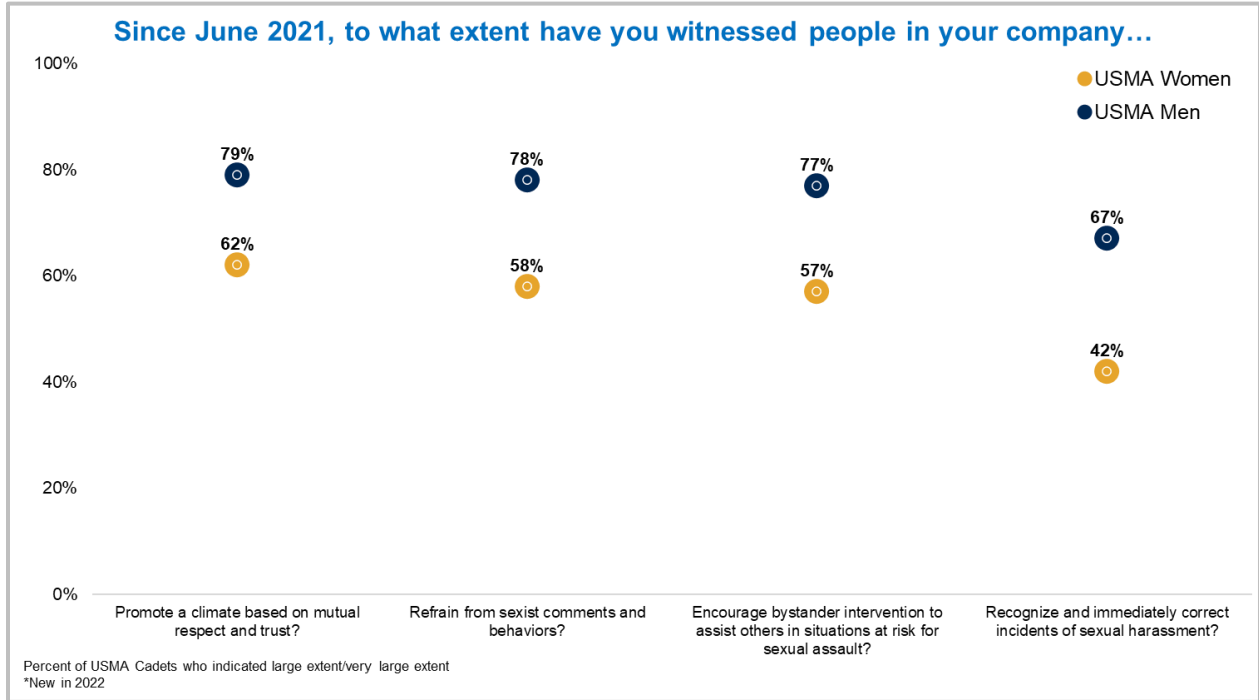


Margins of error range from ±0.1% to ±2%

Responsibility and Intervention

Another important aspect of Academy climate and culture is whether people in a cadet’s company are engaging in positive behaviors that are considered protective factors for experiences of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The responsibility and intervention metric examines to what extent a cadet’s company promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust, refrains from sexist comments and behavior, encourages bystander intervention, and corrects incidents of sexual harassment. As shown in Figure 38, USMA men indicated higher levels of responsibility and intervention within their company than did USMA women. Just under two-thirds of USMA women and the majority of USMA men indicated people in their company promote a climate based on mutual respect and trust, whereas approximately two-fifths of women and about two-thirds of men indicated people in their company recognize and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment. These results provide useful insights into areas to target for prevention, such as character development programs geared toward good order and discipline.

Figure 38.
Responsibility and Intervention for USMA



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Chapter 3: United States Naval Academy (USNA)

This chapter provides findings for the United States Naval Academy (USNA) regarding estimated prevalence and incidents of unwanted sexual contact (USC), potential sex-based military equal opportunity (MEO) violations, and general midshipman culture.³⁵ Administration of the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* took place on site at USNA from April 18–22, 2022. Of the 4,338 midshipmen at the Academy, 3,700 completed the survey (1,183 women, 2,517 men) for an overall participation rate of 85% (95% for women, 81% for men).

This chapter provides topline findings for women and men at USNA, including statistically significant differences between estimates from the *2018 SAGR* compared to the *2022 SAGR*, where applicable. This report does not provide a comprehensive review of all statistically significant differences. Rather, salient statistically significant results between estimates from the *2018 SAGR* compared to the *2022 SAGR* and those between class years in 2022 are discussed. All data points and significance testing are available in the separately published *2022 SAGR Results & Trends Volume*. Some estimates are not reportable (indicated as “NR” in figures and tables) due to instability of estimates, and therefore, comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated in these cases.³⁶ When data are not reportable for USNA men, only results for USNA women are discussed.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

As described in chapter 1, the Department of Defense (DoD) uses the *SAGR* survey to assess experiences of prohibited behaviors that align with the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), herein referred to as “unwanted sexual contact” or “USC.” This measure is based on objective behaviors and does not assume the respondent has intimate knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault, nor does it require the participant to label the incident as sexual assault. The USC rate reflects the estimated percentage of USNA students who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ between June 2021 and the time of the survey in April 2022 (Academic Program Year [APY] 2021–2022). The terms and definitions of USC have been consistent across all *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data over time.

Many instances of USC involve a combination of behaviors. Rather than attempt to provide estimated rates for every possible combination of behaviors and because behaviors may co-occur, responses were coded to create three hierarchically constructed categories:

³⁵ Policies and procedures vary across Academies and are often different in their implementation. For this reason, this report does not directly compare estimated prevalence rates across Academies. Estimated prevalence rates that may appear to be significantly different from one Academy to another may not be. Therefore, caution should be taken when making comparisons between Academies.

³⁶ Further details are provided in Chapter 1.

- *Completed penetration*—Includes those respondents who marked “yes” indicating they were made to have unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
- *Attempted penetration*—Includes those respondents who marked “yes” to experiencing attempted unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but did not indicate that they experienced *completed penetration*.
- *Unwanted sexual touching*—Includes only those respondents who marked “yes” to experiencing unwanted, intentional touching of sexual body parts such as genitalia, breasts, or buttocks and did not indicate that they also experienced *attempted penetration* and/or *completed penetration*.

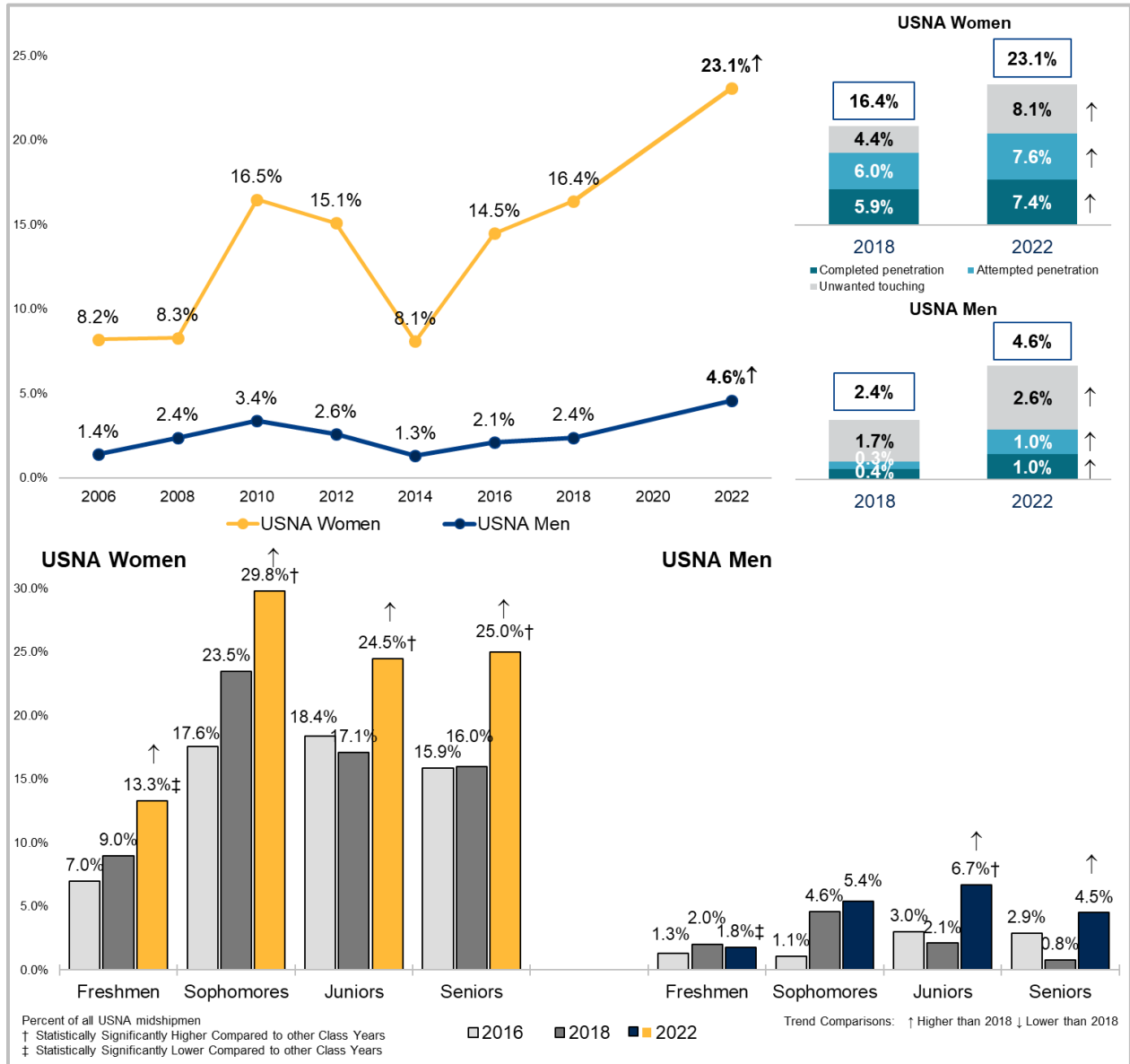
For more information regarding the measure and how the estimated prevalence rate of USC was constructed, see chapter 1.

Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate

An estimated 23.1% of USNA women experienced USC in the past APY, a significant increase from 2018 (Figure 39). This rate comprises an estimated 7.4% of all USNA women experiencing *completed penetration*, 7.6% experiencing *attempted penetration*, and 8.1% experiencing *unwanted sexual touching*, all of which increased since 2018.

An estimated 4.6% of USNA men experienced USC in the past APY, which, like women, increased from 2018 (Figure 39). This rate comprises an estimated 1.0% of USNA men having experienced *completed penetration*, 1.0% having experienced *attempted penetration*, and 2.6% having experienced *unwanted sexual touching*, all of which increased since 2018.

Figure 39.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate for USNA



Margins of error range from ±0.2% to ±3.2%

Differences by Class Year

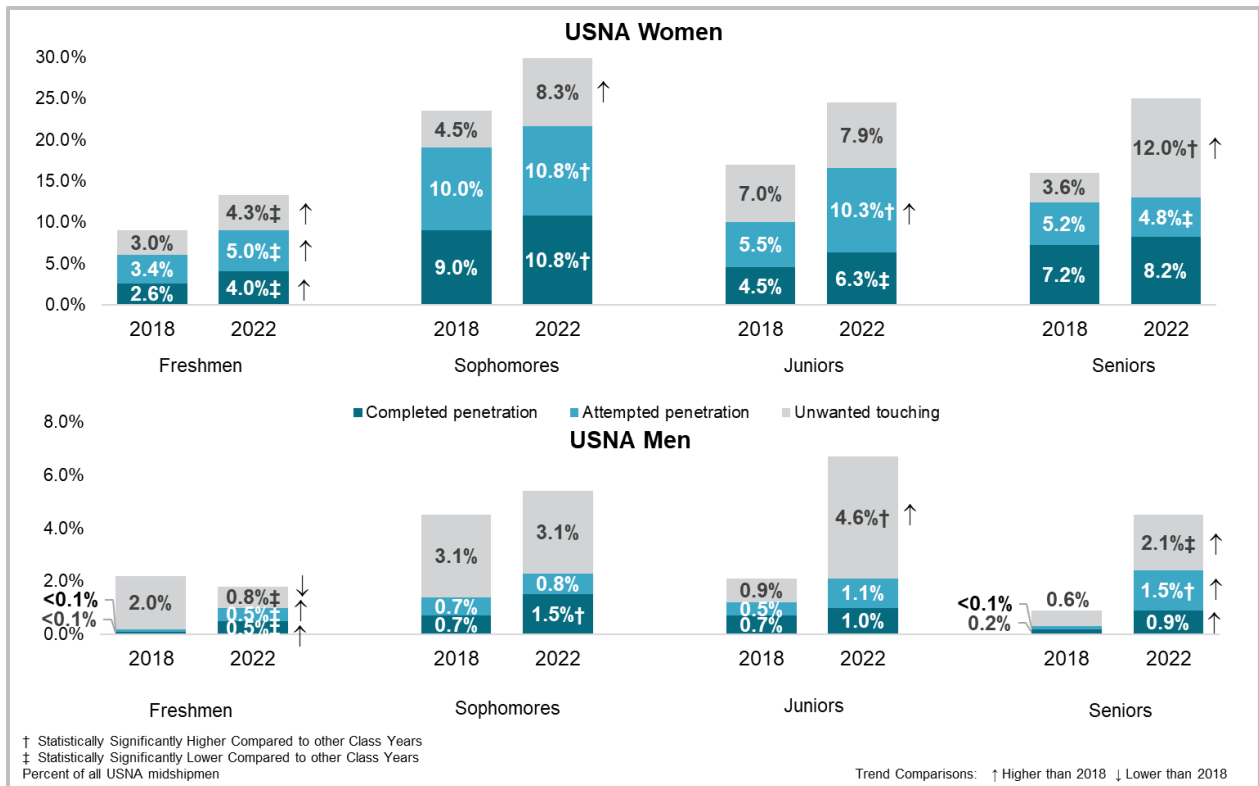
In 2022, the increase in the USC rate for USNA women overall was driven by statistically significant increases in the rates among all class years. Examining 2022 USC rates, sophomore, junior, and senior women were more likely than freshman women to have experienced USC in the past APY, whereas freshman women were least likely. Among USAFA men, rates of USC significantly increased for junior and senior men since 2018.

Results were also examined by class year according to type of USC experienced. The rise in unwanted sexual touching in 2022 among USNA women as a whole was driven by increases among women in all class years except juniors. Freshman and junior women also saw an increase in attempted penetration, whereas freshmen women saw an increase in completed penetration.

Current-year (2022) comparisons for USNA women by class year shed further light on the differences between freshmen and women in other class years. Namely, sophomore women were significantly more likely than women of other class years to experience completed penetration and sophomore and junior women were more likely than women of other class years to experience attempted penetration. Comparatively, freshman women were less likely than women of other class years to experience all three types of USC.

USNA men displayed several changes over time, but results contribute to the holistic picture of USC at the Academy; the greatest changes came among senior and junior men. Specifically, there was an increase of unwanted sexual touching among juniors and seniors and an increase in attempted penetration and completed penetration for seniors and freshmen. Finally, freshman men did see a significant decrease in unwanted sexual touching. USC rates by type for USNA men and women by class year are shown in Figure 40.

Figure 40.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by USC Type for USNA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from ±0.4% to ±2.3%

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

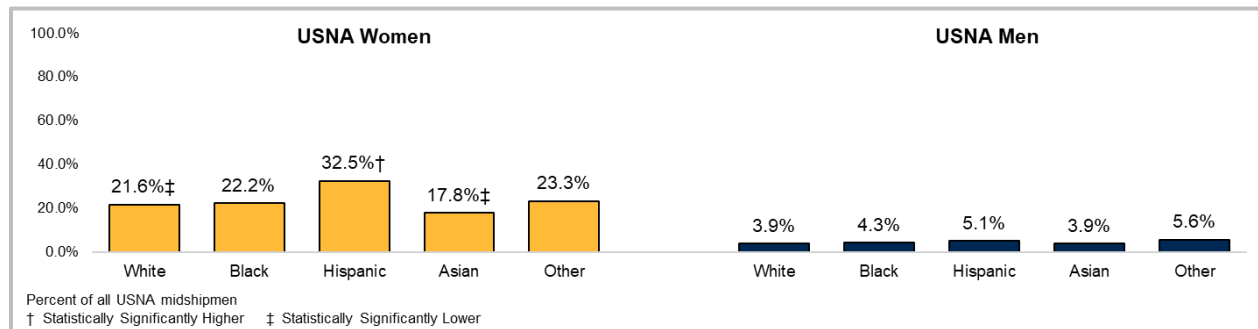
For the first time on the 2022 SAGR, we collected demographic information that can serve to further inform the Department's prevention and response efforts. The following section describes prevalence of USC for midshipmen first by race/ethnicity and then, separately, by sexual orientation. Although prior research has examined the role of race/ethnicity and sexual orientation in risk for sexual violence among other military populations (see Buchanan et al., 2008; Trump-Steele et al., 2021; Morral et al., 2021; Breslin et al., 2022 for recent examples), to our knowledge, this is the first study to examine prevalence of USC by race/ethnicity and sexual orientation using a weighted census of Academy students.

Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 41 presents past year unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates by race/ethnicity for USNA women and men. Overall, minority women at USNA (24.8%) were more likely than non-Hispanic White women (21.6%) to experience unwanted sexual contact in the past APY. For USNA men, there were no significant differences in unwanted sexual contact between non-Hispanic White (3.9%) and minority (4.8%) men. However, when we examine by specific race/ethnicity, Hispanic women at USNA (32.5%) were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience unwanted sexual contact, while Asian (17.8%) and White women at USNA (21.6%) were less likely. Unlike women, there were no significant differences when examining by specific race/ethnicity for USNA men.

Figure 41.

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USNA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.5\%$ to $\pm 2.6\%$

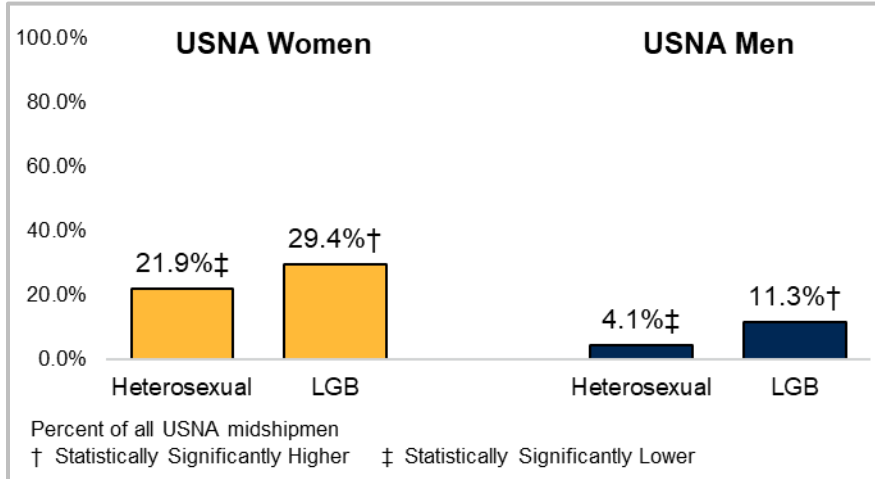
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Orientation

To gain a better understanding of the experiences of military members identifying as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB), the 2022 SAGR asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation. Cadets who marked Gay or Lesbian or Bisexual on the survey were coded as LGB.³⁷ Overall, 17% of USNA women and 4% of USNA men identified as LGB. Figure 42 presents past year

³⁷ Cadets who marked *Something else* or *Prefer not to answer* were set to missing.

unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates by race/ethnicity for USNA women and men. The estimated rate of unwanted sexual contact for USNA LGB women (29.4%) was significantly higher than for heterosexual USNA women (21.9%). Similarly, the estimated rate of unwanted sexual contact for USNA LGB men (11.3%) was significantly higher than for heterosexual USNA men (4.1%).

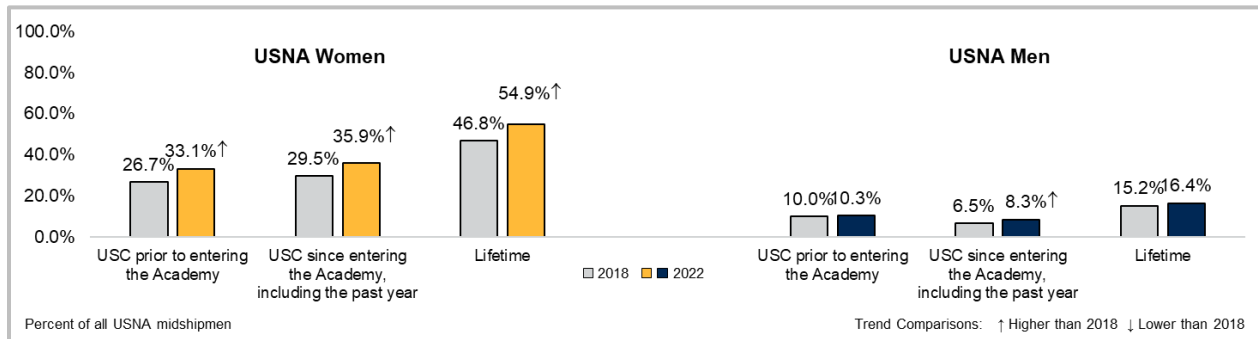
Figure 42.
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USNA by Gender and Sexual Orientation



Margins of error range from ±0.4% to ±3.2%

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past APY and Lifetime

The 2022 SAGR also collected data on prevalence of USC experiences among USNA midshipmen prior to the June 2021 to April 2022 time frame. Using survey responses, USC prevalence is calculated along three timelines: before entering the Academy, since first entering the Academy (including in the past APY), and lifetime estimated prevalence of USC (combining experiences before entering the Academy and since entering the Academy). Construction of these values require explicit, affirmative selection of one of the USC behaviors in the respective time frame (see chapter 1 for a list of behaviors). As seen in Figure 43, rates for USNA women who experienced USC *prior entering the Academy*, *since entering the Academy (including in the past year)*, and *in their lifetime* all increased since 2018, but only rates of USC since entering the Academy increased since 2018 for USNA men.

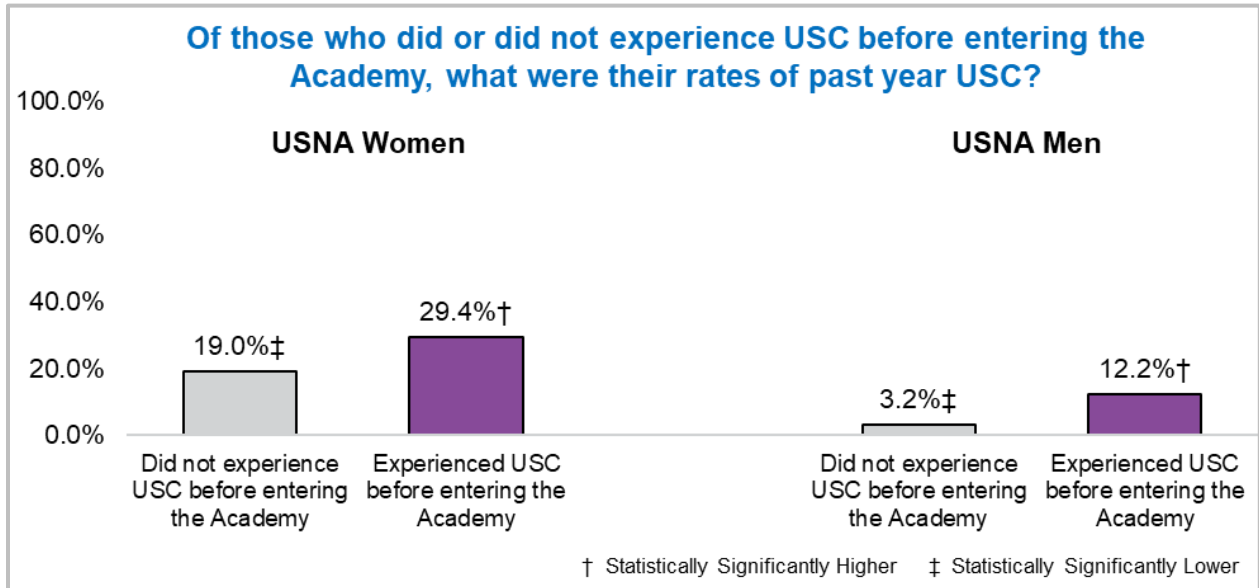
Figure 43.***Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior Entering the Academy, Since Entering the Academy, and Lifetime for USNA by Gender***

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.5\%$ to $\pm 1.7\%$

Risk of Re-Victimization

Research has shown re-victimization is an important element of understanding sexual violence—namely that victims of one form of violence are more likely to be victims of other forms of violence, victims are at a higher risk for perpetrating violence, and perpetrators of one form of violence are more likely to commit other forms of violence (Wilkins et al., 2014). To understand the risk of potential re-victimization at the Academy, rates of USC in the past APY were examined separately by whether midshipmen had experienced USC before entering the Academy. As shown in Figure 44, both USNA women and men who experienced USC before entering the Academy were more likely to experience USC in the past APY compared to those who did not experience USC before entering the Academy.

Figure 44.
Risk of Re-Victimization for USNA



Margins of error range from ±0.4% to ±1.9%

One Situation of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect

Among midshipmen who have experienced USC in the past APY, unfortunately the majority experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact event. In 2022, among USC victims, approximately two-thirds of USNA women and just under half of USNA men (a decrease since 2018) experienced more than one USC incident in the past APY. To better understand the circumstances involved in their experiences, the 23.1% of USNA women and 4.6% of USNA men³⁸ who experienced USC were asked to provide additional information regarding their worst or most serious experience of USC, hereafter referred to as the “one situation.”³⁹ In addition to discerning what happened (type of USC involved in the one situation), midshipmen were asked to provide details regarding characteristics of who the alleged offender(s) were, when and where the one situation happened, experiences following the one situation of USC, and whether they chose to report the incident.

What: Behavior Experienced in the USC One Situation

Midshipmen were asked to identify the behavior(s) involved in the most serious experience in the past APY. These USC types were coded hierarchically as described in the prior section, with

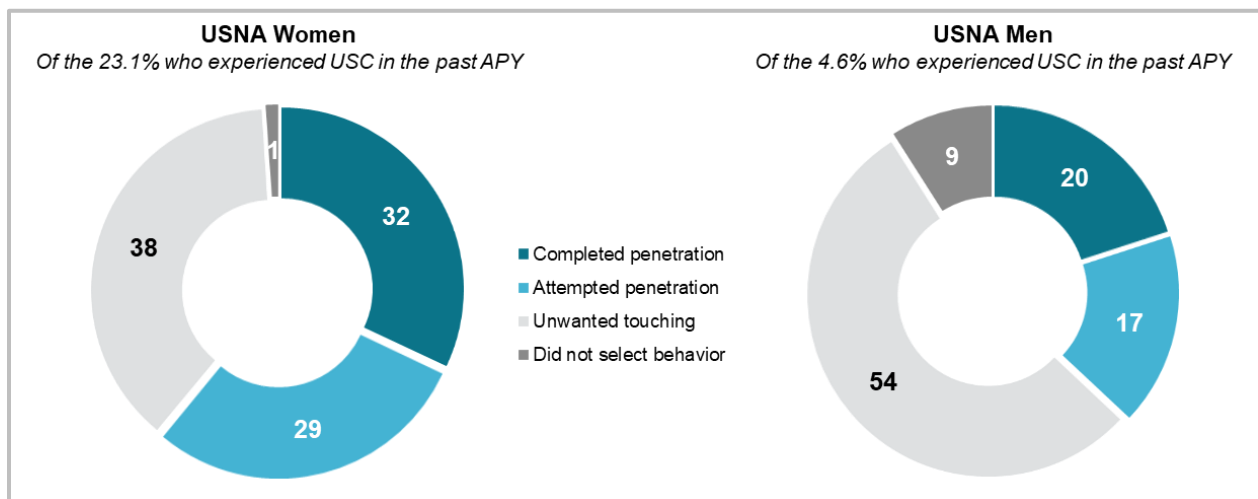
³⁸ Experience of USC is determined by endorsement of at least one USC behavior between June 2021 and April 2022 as presented on the survey.

³⁹ Although some students may have experienced more than one USC event, follow-up questions on details about only one event were asked to minimize survey burden.

experiences of *completed penetration* taking precedence over experiences of *attempted penetration*, which in turn take precedence over *unwanted sexual touching*.⁴⁰

Of the 23.1% of USNA women who experienced USC in the past APY, nearly one-third experienced *completed penetration*, less than one-third experienced *attempted penetration*, and over one-third experienced *unwanted sexual touching* in the most serious experience within the past APY (Figure 45). Of the 4.6% of USNA men who experienced USC in the past APY, one-fifth experienced *completed penetration*, under one-fifth experienced *attempted penetration*, and over half experienced *unwanted sexual touching* in the most serious experience within the past APY.

Figure 45.
Behaviors Experienced in USC One Situation for USNA by Gender



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.4\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Who: Reported Demographics and Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation

To better understand the context of these incidents, the 2022 SAGR survey asked midshipmen to provide information on the alleged offender(s) in their one worst situation of USC. Specifically, questions included the gender(s) of alleged offender(s), the number of persons involved, the nature of any pre-existing relationship with the alleged offender(s), and the alleged offender(s) place in the Academy.

The majority of USNA women indicated the one situation involved one other person who was male and an Academy student most often in the same class year who they knew from class or another activity. An overview of the alleged offender(s) characteristic in the one situation is highlighted for USNA women and men in Table 15.

⁴⁰ Some midshipmen chose not to indicate the most serious experience within the one situation, leaving some having not selected or disclosed. Those who did not select a behavior were categorized as “Did not select behavior.”

Table 15.
Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USNA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USNA Women	
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Men	95%	97%
Women	4%	2%
A mix of men and women	1%	2% ↑
Number of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
One person	74%	75%
More than one person	23%	25%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Same class year	65%	74% ↑
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	22%	26%
Member of intramural or club sports team	22%	22%
Higher class year	27%	21% ↓
Higher in cadet chain of command	15%	14%
Lower class year	6%	8%
Unknown person	9%	6%
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	4%	5%
A person not affiliated with the DoD	7%	3% ↓
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	1%	2%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1%	<1%
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Someone you knew from class or other activity	60%	62%
Someone you had a casual relationship with	18%	25% ↑
Someone you had just met	24%	21%
Someone you were currently dating	7%	10% ↑
A stranger	10%	10%
Someone you had previously dated	3%	3%

Margins of error range from <1% to ±5%

Note. Percentage of USNA women who experienced USC in the past APY

Like women, the majority of men indicated that they knew their alleged offender from class or another activity and that the one situation was perpetrated by one person, who was often an Academy student, and often in the same class year (Table 16). Unlike women, nearly one-third of men indicated that the alleged offender was a man and just under two-thirds indicated that the alleged offender was a woman.

Table 16.
Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USNA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USNA Men	
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Men	43%	30%
Women	46%	64%↑
A mix of men and women	10%	4%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
One person	68%	74%
More than one person	27%	24%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Same class year	74%	57%↓
Person not affiliated with the DoD	14%	18%
Unknown person	3%	17%↑
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	6%	12%
Higher class year	8%	12%
Lower class year	3%	11%↑
Member of intramural or club sports team	21%	11%
Higher in the cadet chain of command	<1%	7%↑
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1%	3%↑
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	<1%	3%↑
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1%	1%
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Someone you knew from class or other activity	71%	57%↓
Someone you had just met	8%	21%↑
A stranger	<1%	21%↑
Someone you had a casual relationship with	15%	13%
Someone you had previously dated	3%	6%
Someone you were currently dating	9%	4%

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±11%

Note. Percent of USNA men who experienced USC in the past APY

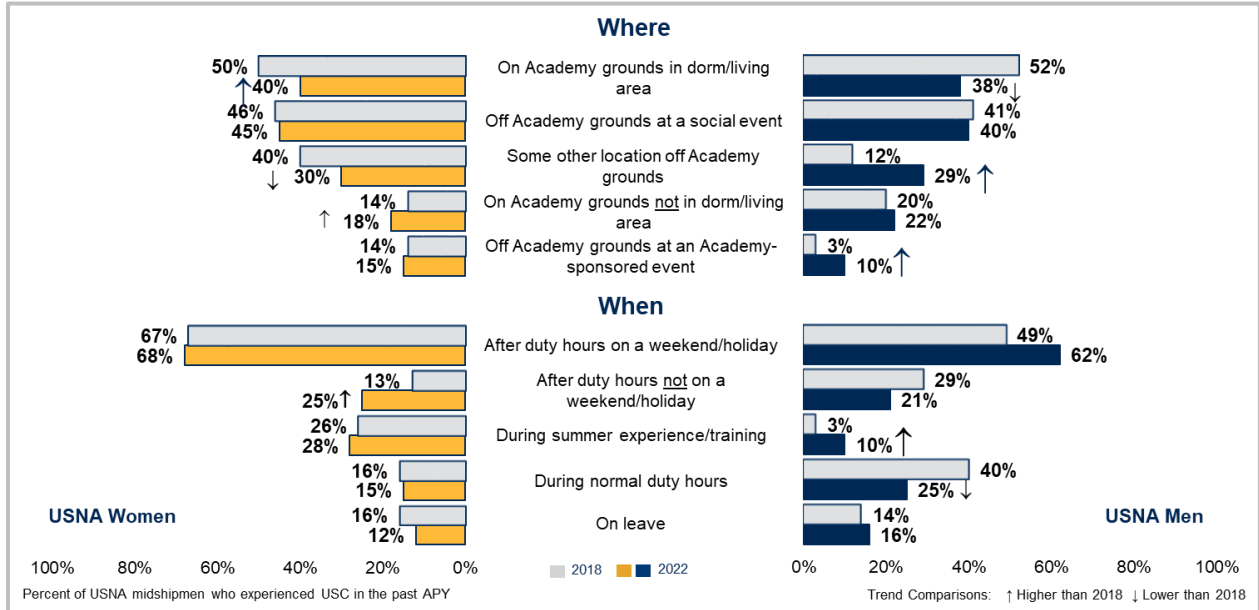
Where and When: Location and Context of the USC One Situation

Because there is no one “characteristic” of alleged USC perpetrators, there is also not a singular context that leads to victimization. Understanding the various patterns of time and place involved in USC is key to developing and implementing tailor-made prevention and response resources at the Academy.

As shown in Figure 46, USC events among USNA women occurred most often off Academy grounds at a social event or on Academy grounds in a dormitory or living area, the latter of which increased since 2018. As for specific time frames in which the USC occurred, USNA women most often indicated it occurred after duty hours on a weekend or holiday or during summer experience/training.

Like USNA women, USNA men experienced incidents most often off Academy grounds at a social event or on Academy grounds in a dormitory or living area, the latter of which decreased compared to 2018. Under two-thirds of USNA men who experienced USC specified it occurred after duty hours on a weekend or holiday, whereas one-quarter indicated it occurred during normal duty hours.

Figure 46.
Location and Context of the USC One Situation for USNA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±10%

Where and When: Circumstances of the USC One Situation

Finally, midshipmen were asked to further contextualize the one situation by sharing their perspective on the incident, including whether they characterized the situation as involving hazing- and/or bullying-related behavior, whether the person(s) involved in the one situation had victimized them before and/or after the one situation, whether there was another midshipman that was present who did or did not help them, and detailing the potential involvement of alcohol. The involvement of alcohol in the one situation is an important factor regarding experiences of USC, especially in university-aged populations. The survey reminded participants that even if they had been drinking, they are not to blame for the incident. Studying the use of alcohol in the one situation is meant to better understand unwanted situations at the Academy in the pursuit of eliminating sexual assault in the Department. These results are visualized in Table 17 below.

Relatively few USNA women who experienced USC considered it hazing or bullying, although those who considered it hazing significantly increased since 2018 and considering it bullying decreased. Compared to 2018, more USNA women who experienced USC were also victimized in some fashion (e.g., stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted) before the one situation. This increase was driven by increases among freshman and sophomore USNA women to have


been victimized before the USC one situation across all types of behaviors. Freshman women were more likely than other USNA women to have been victimized before the one situation.

Bystander intervention training is arguably one of the most important elements of USC prevention because it can provide midshipmen and other Academy personnel basic tools to recognize and stop potential sexual assaults. Indeed, over one-third of USNA women (a decrease since 2018) indicated there was a fellow midshipman present who could have stepped in to help but did not, suggesting improvements in bystanders' ability to recognize and effectively intervene could be useful for decreasing USC at the Academy.⁴¹

Finally, midshipmen were asked to what extent alcohol was present in the USC one situation. Nearly two-thirds of USC situations for USNA women involved alcohol, either on the part of the victim, the alleged offender, or both, although fewer USNA women indicated alcohol was involved compared to 2018. When victims were drinking at the time of the event, over half of the time the alleged offender had bought or given them alcohol.

⁴¹ Like all survey responses, this is based on the perception of the respondent. It is unclear whether bystanders understood what was occurring, or could have intervened, and/or why they did not intervene in some way.

Table 17.
Circumstances of the USC One Situation for USNA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018		USNA Women		USNA Men	
		2018	2022	2018	2022
Hazing/ Bullying	Hazing	4%	7%↑	14%	6%
	Bullying	11%	5%↓	8%	5%
Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Before or After the Situation	Sexually harassed before	16%	26%↑	8%	24%↑
	Stalked before	5%	10%↑	4%	6%
	Sexually assaulted before	9%	17%↑	7%	7%
	Experienced any before	21%	34%↑	15%	30%
	Sexually harassed after	18%	22%	11%	23%
	Stalked after	12%	13%	12%	9%
	Sexually assaulted after	9%	12%	7%	6%
	Experienced any after	27%	30%	19%	30%
Someone Else Present	Stepped in to help victim	12%	15%	17%	14%
	Could have stepped in but didn't	42%	35%↓	34%	29%
Alcohol Use	Victim was drinking	64%	54%↓	35%	55%↑
	 Alleged offender bought/gave drinks	55%	57%	49%	34%
	Alleged offender was drinking	64%	51%↓	44%	52%
	Alcohol use by victim/alleged offender	72%	65%↓	44%	65%↑

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±17%

Note. Percentage of USNA cadets who experienced USC in the past APY.

As shown in Table 17, relatively few USNA men who experienced USC considered the one situation either hazing or bullying. Approximately one-fifth of USNA men who experienced USC were also victimized in some fashion (e.g., stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted) before the one situation and/or were victimized after the one situation. The most frequent behavior experienced before and after the one situation was being sexually harassed.

Bystander intervention plays an equally important role for USNA men as it does for women and similar results were found. Relatively few USNA men who experienced USC said there was a

fellow midshipman present in the one situation who could have helped and did so, and just under one-third said there was a fellow midshipman present who could have stepped in to help but did not.

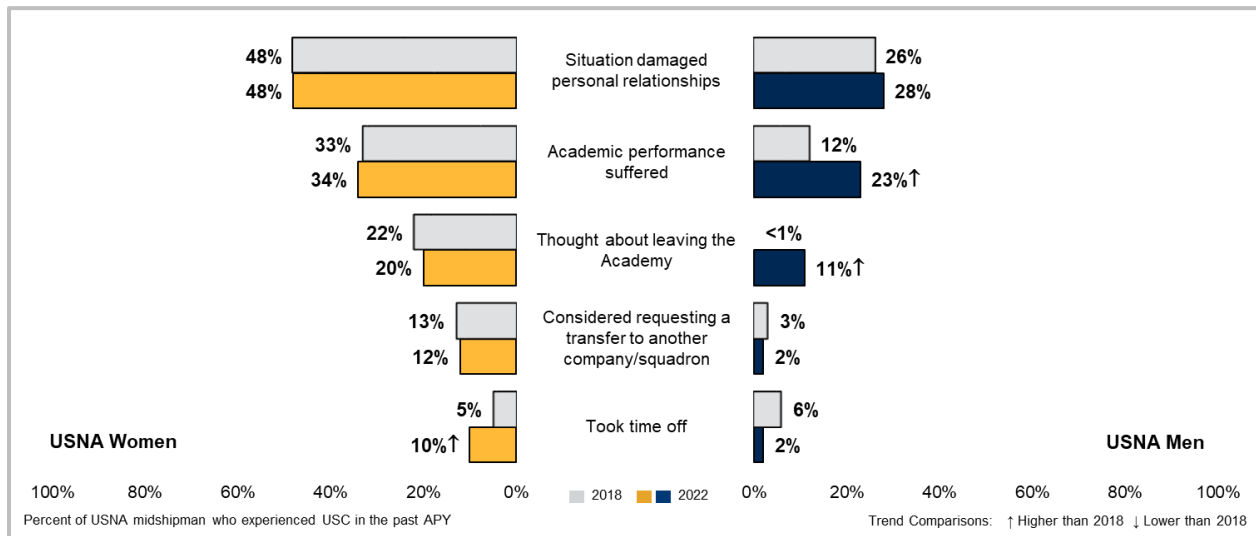
Finally, midshipmen were asked to what extent alcohol was present in the USC one situation. Nearly two-thirds of USC situations for USNA men involved alcohol, either on the part of the victim, the alleged offender, or both, which increased since 2018 and driven by an increase in alcohol use by the victim. When victims were drinking at the time of the event, approximately one-third of the time the alleged offender had bought or given them alcohol.

Impact of Experiencing USC

Experiencing USC can impact the victim’s relationships, academic performance, and make them question whether they want to stay in their company or at the Academy. On the survey, those who experienced USC in the past APY were asked to indicate to what extent experiencing USC impacted them.

As shown in Figure 47, the largest impact both USNA women and men felt after experiencing USC in the past APY was damage to their personal relationships. Over one-third of USNA women and just under one-quarter of USNA men also experienced their academic performance suffering, which increased compared to 2018 for USNA men.

Figure 47.
Impact of the USC One Situation for USNA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±11%

Reporting the USC One Situation

As shown in Table 18, of the 23.1% of USNA women who experienced USC in the past APY, an estimated 13% indicated on the survey they had reported this incident.⁴² The top reasons indicated by approximately two-thirds of USNA women as to why they reported their USC was that someone they told encouraged them to report (a decrease since 2018) or to stop the person(s) from hurting others (an increase since 2018). Very few (3%) of the 4.6% of USNA men who experienced USC reported it. Therefore, the results for USNA men were not reportable.

Table 18.
Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USNA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Someone you told encouraged you to report	86%	68%↓
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	34%	65%↑
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	37%	59%↑
To get mental health assistance	65%	56%
It was your civic/military duty to report it	35%	29%
To stop the person(s) from hurting you again	13%	21%
Some other reason	<1%	21%↑
The punish the person(s) who did it	14%	18%
To get medical assistance	23%	18%
To discourage other potential offenders	7%	9%
Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves	21%	6%↓
To stop rumors	7%	6%

Margins of error range from <1% to ±14%

Note. Percentage of USNA women who experienced USC in the past APY and made an official report. Respondents were able to select multiple reasons for reporting.

Negative Outcomes of Reporting USC

Experiencing USC is often innately physically and psychologically harmful, but those who experience it may also experience secondary effects through others’ actions. Classmates, faculty, or friends may act differently toward someone who has reported experiencing USC, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Three major categories of these secondary experiences are professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes.

⁴² In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of reporting USC, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether or not they filed an official report. These survey estimates are distinct from the actual reporting data maintained with DSAID. However, estimates derived from the survey align with the action number of reports received.

Measures of *perceived retaliation, professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes*⁴³ are used to capture outcomes experienced as a result of reporting USC (see chapter 1 for details on rate construction). Recall data in this section are out of USNA women who experienced USC in the past year and reported it (13% of the 23.1% of USNA women who experienced USC and 3% of the 4.6% of USNA men who experienced USC). Results for USNA men were not reportable.

The estimated rate of *perceived retaliation* is a summary measure reflecting whether midshipmen indicated they experienced either professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment by leadership and/or fellow midshipmen for reporting USC. As shown in Figure 48, one-quarter of USNA women who reported their USC incident experienced behaviors for professional reprisal, ostracism, or other negative outcomes.

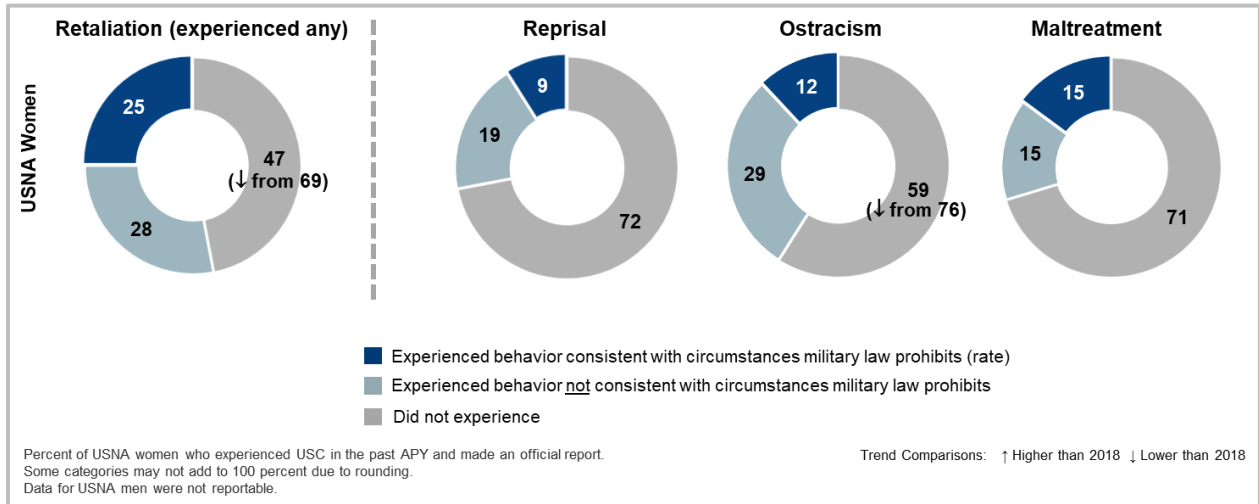
The *estimated rate of professional reprisal* is a summary measure reflecting whether midshipmen indicated they experienced unfavorable actions taken from leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting USC (not based on conduct or performance). As shown in Figure 48, 9% of USNA women experienced unfavorable actions from leadership as a result of reporting USC.

The *estimated rate of ostracism* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, midshipmen experienced negative behaviors from midshipman peers or leadership that made them feel excluded or ignored. As shown in Figure 48, 12% of USNA women experienced being excluded or ignored as a result of reporting USC.

The *estimated rate of other negative outcomes* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, midshipmen experienced negative behaviors from midshipman peers or leadership that occurred without a valid military purpose and may have included physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that resulted in physical or mental harm. As shown in Figure 48, 15% of USNA women experienced negative behaviors as a result of reporting USC.

⁴³ Because the *SAGR* assessment does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

Figure 48.
Estimated Rates of Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting USC for USNA Women



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±15%

Reasons for Not Reporting USC

The vast majority of USNA midshipmen who experienced USC chose not to report their experience of unwanted sexual contact, which is consistent with findings that sexual assault often goes underreported (NCVS, 2016). When asked why they chose not to report the incident, the top reason was that they thought it was not serious enough to report, which increased for USNA women compared to 2018 but decreased for USNA men. Other reasons for not reporting included forgetting about it and moving on, not wanting others to know, and avoiding the person who assaulted them, which decreased since 2018 for women but increased for men (Table 19 and Table 20).

Table 19.
Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USNA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Thought it was not serious enough to report	59%	67%↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	59%	58%
Did not want more people to know	60%	56%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted you	63%	56%↓
Felt shame/embarrassment	55%	49%
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	59%	46%↓
Felt uncomfortable making a report	48%	42%↓
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	32%	33%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted you	23%	25%
Other	17%	11%↓

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Note. Percentage of USNA women who experienced USC in the past APY and did not make an official report.

Table 20.
Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USNA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Thought it was not serious enough to report	82%	66%↓
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	42%	47%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted you	30%	45%↑
Did not want more people to know	18%	37%↑
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	12%	28%↑
Felt shame/embarrassment	15%	27%↑
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	18%	26%
Felt uncomfortable making a report	18%	25%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted you	44%	24%↓
Other	9%	13%

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

Note. Percentage of USNA men who experienced USC in the past APY and did not make an official report.

Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations

This section examines students' experiences of sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations. As described in chapter 1, sex-based MEO violations are defined as behaviors prohibited by MEO policy that are committed by someone from the Academy. In the survey, students were asked about behaviors they may have experienced during the APY that may have

been upsetting or offensive. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for sex-based MEO violations, two requirements must have been met:

1. The student must have indicated that they experienced a behavior consistent with sexual harassment (which includes sexually hostile work environment or sexual quid pro quo) and/or gender discrimination behavior(s) in the past APY, and,
2. The student must have indicated that they met at least one of the follow-up legal criteria for a sex-based MEO violation.⁴⁴

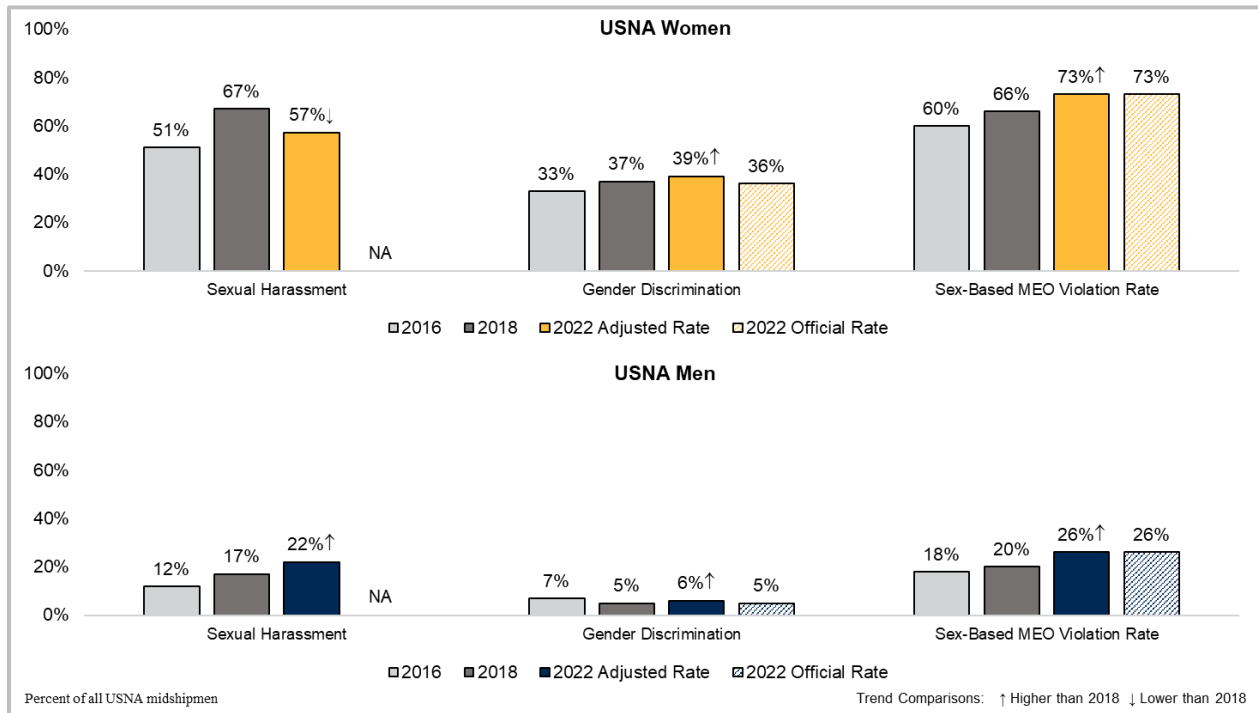
As OPA research methodologies are flexible to accommodate changes in Department policy, two versions of the gender discrimination and sex-based MEO violation prevalence rates were calculated: one version in which the person who allegedly committed the violation was anyone from the victim's Academy (matching the 2018 SAGR coding, or the "adjusted rate"), and a second version in which experienced violations were limited to those taken by someone in a leadership position, the "official" rate. OPA created this "official" version of these violation rates, and maintained the basic variable to allow for year-to-year trend analyses going forward. All results in this section use the "official" criteria unless noted otherwise.

Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates

This section provides the estimated rates for sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and the overall sex-based MEO violation rate (a combination of sexual harassment and/or gender discrimination). The estimated prevalence rates are presented by gender and by class year, with significant differences from 2018 noted where applicable.

⁴⁴ See Chapter 1 for details on the metric used and construction of estimated rates.

Figure 49.
Estimated Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates for USNA by Gender



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$

Sexual Harassment

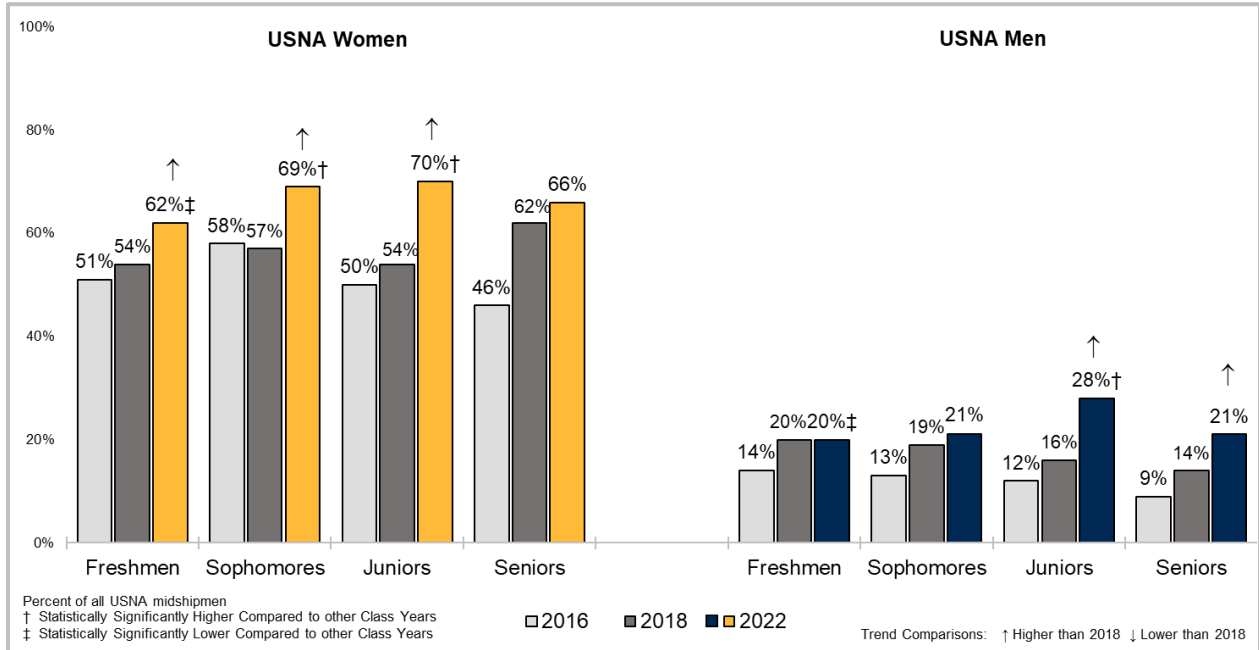
Sexual harassment includes two types of unwanted behaviors: sexually hostile work environment and sexual quid pro quo. A “sexually hostile work environment” is defined as “unwelcome sexual experiences that are pervasive or severe so as to interfere with a person’s work performance, or that create a work environment that is intimidating, hostile, or offensive.” Sexual quid pro quo behaviors are used to control, influence, or affect one’s job, career, or pay. Instances of sexual quid pro quo include situations in which job benefits or losses are conditioned on sexual cooperation. The estimated rate for sexual harassment includes those students who met criteria for sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual quid pro quo. As seen in Figure 49, estimated rates of sexual harassment have increased since 2018 for both USNA men and women.

An estimated 67% of USNA women met criteria for sexual harassment, which increased significantly from 57% in 2018. Since 2018, all class years except for seniors showed a significant increase; however, junior (70%) and sophomore (69%) USNA women were most at risk for experiencing sexual harassment compared to other women, whereas freshman women (62%) were less likely (Figure 50).

An estimated 22% of USNA men met criteria for sexual harassment, which increased significantly from 17% in 2018. Since 2018, estimated rates of sexual harassment increased for

junior (28%) and senior (21%) men (Figure 50). Junior men were most at risk for experiencing sexual harassment compared to other men, while freshmen were less likely to experience.

Figure 50.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates for USNA by Gender and Class Year

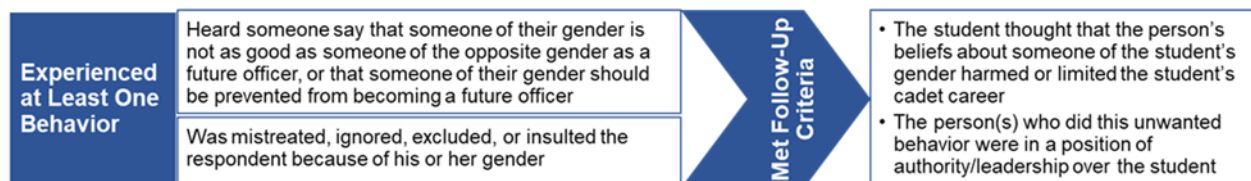


Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is defined as behaviors or comments directed at someone because of their gender that harmed or limited their career. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for gender discrimination, students must have indicated experiencing at least one of the behaviors below and endorsed a corresponding follow-up item as shown in Figure 51.

Figure 51.
Gender Discrimination Behaviors and Follow-up Criteria

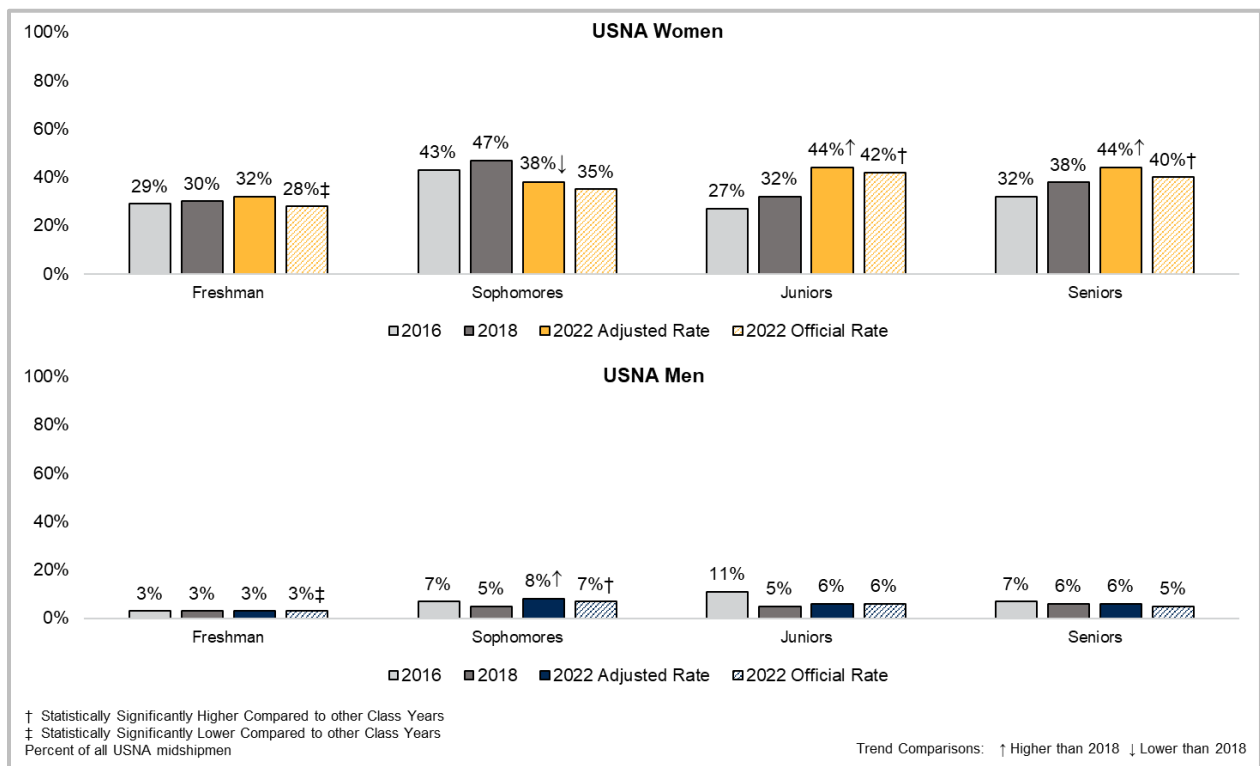


OPA created the “official” recode of the variable, which will be the rate going forward for future trending, but maintained the “adjusted rate” to trend it to previous years’ data.

As shown in Figure 49, an estimated 36% of USNA women experienced gender discrimination **from leadership**. Junior (42%) and senior (40%) women were most at risk to experience gender discrimination compared to other women, whereas freshman (28%) were least at risk (Figure 52). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 39% of USAFA women experienced gender discrimination **by any person** in 2022, an increase since 2018. By class year, this represents an increase for junior (from 32% to 44%) and senior (from 38% to 44%) women. Likewise, junior and senior women experienced gender discrimination more often compared to other women, while freshmen experienced gender discrimination less often.

An estimated 5% of USNA men experienced gender discrimination **from leadership** (Figure 49). Sophomore men (7%) experienced gender discrimination more often compared to other men, whereas freshman men (3%) experienced gender discrimination less often (Figure 52). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, an estimated 6% of USNA men experienced gender discrimination **by any person**, a statistically significant increase compared to 2018 (5%).

Figure 52.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates for USNA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

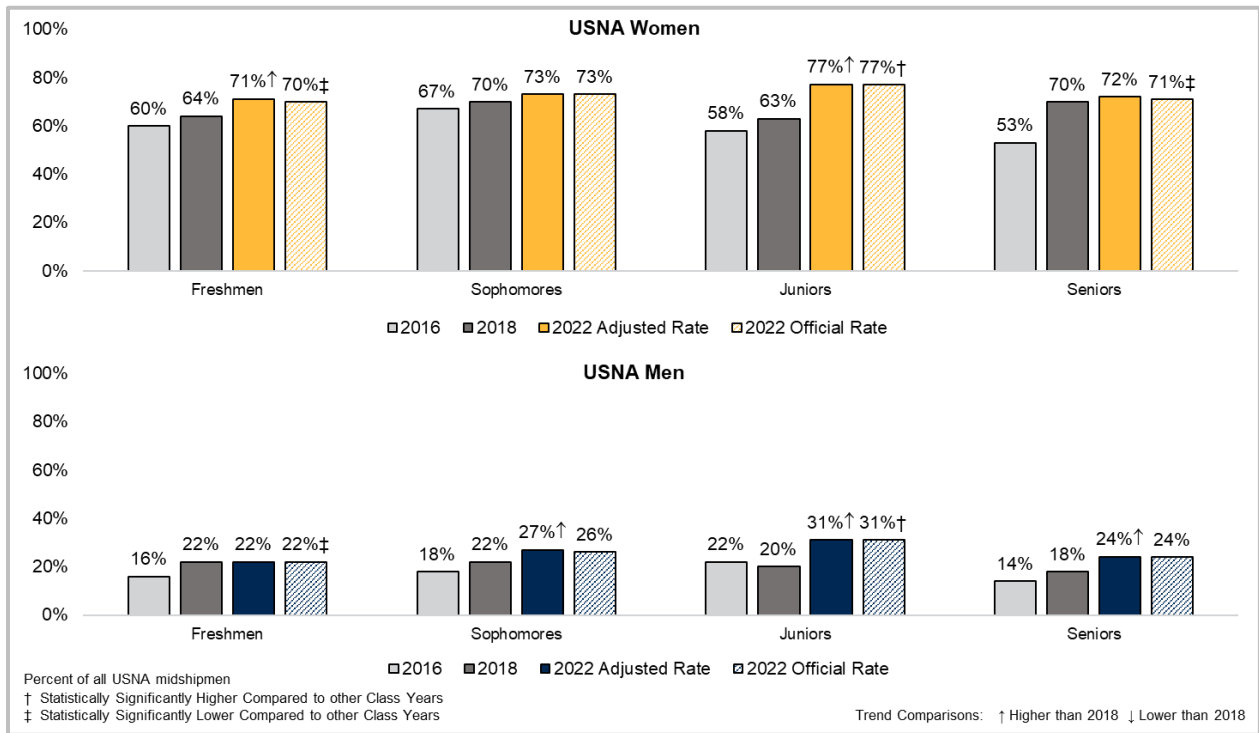
Sex-Based MEO Violations

Sex-based MEO violations are defined as having experienced sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment and sexual quid pro quo) and/or gender discrimination.

An estimated 73% of USNA women experienced sex-based MEO violations **from leadership** in the past APY (Figure 49). Junior (77%) women experienced these violations more often compared to other women, whereas freshman (70%) and senior (71%) women experience these violations less often. Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, an estimated 73% of USNA women experienced sex-based MEO violations **by any person** in the past APY, which demonstrates a significant increase from 2018. Rates of sex-based MEO violations increased for junior and freshman women since 2018 (Figure 53).

An estimated 26% of USNA men experienced sex-based MEO violations **from leadership** (Figure 49). Junior (31%) men experienced violations more often compared to other men, while freshman (22%) men experienced violations less often. Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, an estimated 26% of USNA men experienced sex-based MEO violations **by any person** in the past APY, which demonstrates a significant increase from 2018. Rates of sex-based MEO violations increased since 2018 for men in all class years except freshman men (Figure 53).

Figure 53.
Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates for USNA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations with the Biggest Effect

To better understand the circumstances involved in their experience, the 73% of USNA women and 26% of USNA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations by any person in the past APY (sexual harassment and/or gender discrimination) were asked to provide additional

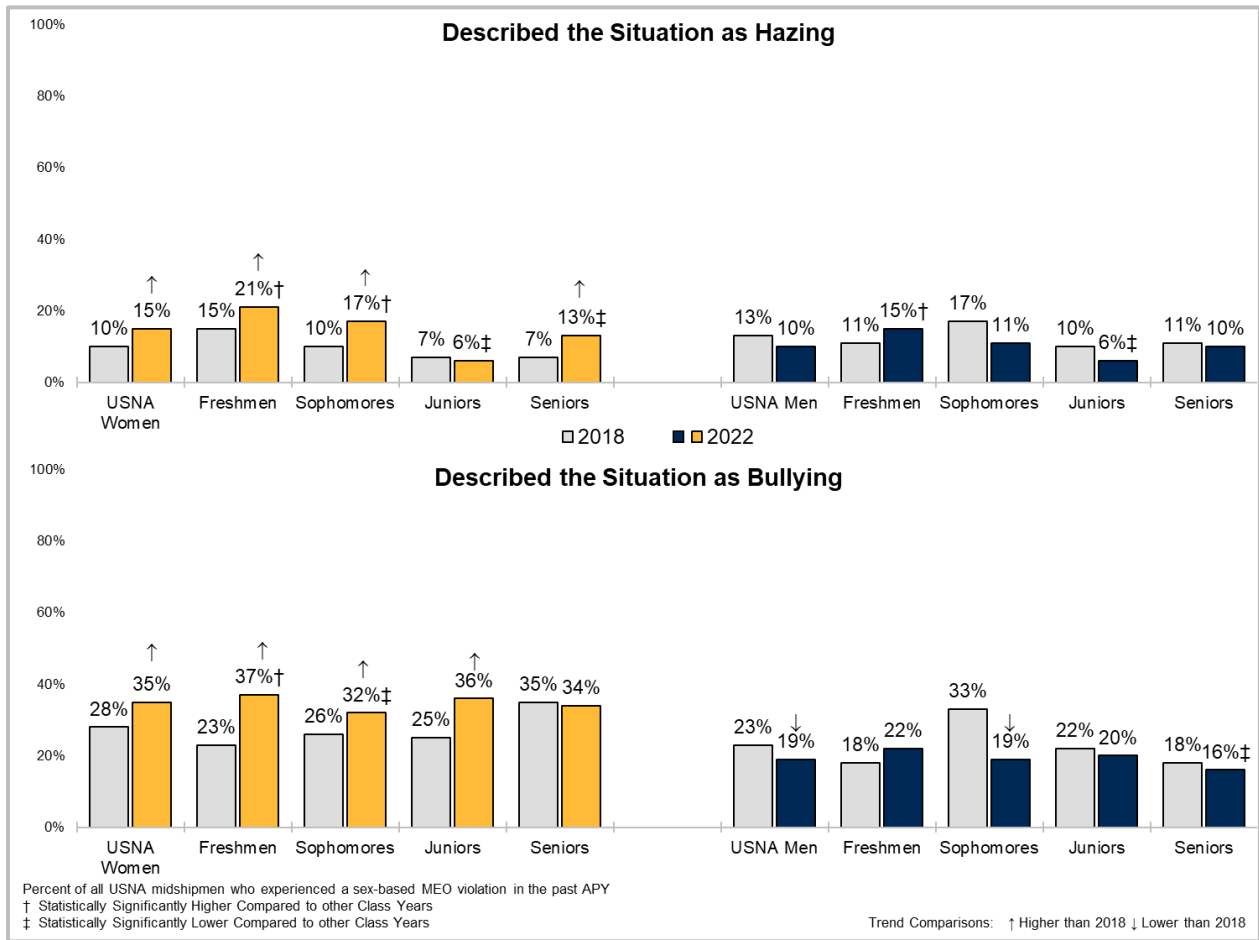
information in regard to what they considered to be the worst or most serious experience (hereafter referred to as “the one situation”). With this one situation in mind, students were asked to provide details regarding how they characterized the behaviors, who the alleged offender(s) were, and whether they discussed or filed a complaint about this violation.

What: Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Over one-third of USNA women indicated the behavior in the sex-based MEO one situation was bullying, which increased compared to 2018 and was driven by an increase for all class years except for senior women (Figure 54). Freshman women characterized the experience as bullying in the one situation more often than women in other class years, whereas sophomores characterized the experience as bullying in the one situation less often. An estimated 15% of USNA women characterized the experience as hazing, which increased compared to 2018 and was driven by an increase among senior, sophomore, and freshman women. Underclassman women who characterized the experience as hazing more often compared to women in other class years, whereas upperclassmen characterized the experience as hazing less often.

Approximately one-fifth of USNA men classified the one situation as involving bullying (a decrease since 2018), whereas one-tenth involved hazing. Freshman men characterized the experience as hazing in the one situation more often compared to other men.

Figure 54.
Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation for USNA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%

Who: Reported Demographics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

As seen in Table 21, most USNA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY indicated the alleged offender were multiple male Academy students, specifically in the same class year. Of note, since 2018, there were increases in alleged offenders who were in a position of higher power (i.e., higher class year, higher in the midshipman chain of command).

Table 21.
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USNA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	NA	83%
Women	NA	1%
A mix of men and women	NA	14%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	NA	25%
More than one person	NA	67%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Same class year	84%	85%
Higher class year	46%	52% ↑
Higher in midshipman chain of command	30%	41% ↑
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	27%	28%
Member of intramural or club sports team	23%	27% ↑
Lower class year	11%	21% ↑
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	16%	20% ↑
Academy civilian faculty or staff	10%	11%
Unknown person	7%	8%
DoD person not affiliated with Academy	3%	6% ↑
Person not affiliated with DoD	4%	5% ↑

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Note. Percentage of USNA women who experienced USC in the past year. NA=Not applicable; was not asked in 2018

As seen in Table 22, the majority of USNA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations in the past 12 months indicated the alleged offender was a man who was an Academy student, specifically in the same class year.

Table 22.
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USNA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	NA	56%
Women	NA	19%
A mix of men and women	NA	19%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	NA	44%
More than one person	NA	45%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Same class year	80%	78%
Higher class year	24%	33% ↑
Higher in midshipman chain of command	16%	22% ↑
Member of intramural or club sports team	18%	22%
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	18%	21%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	16%	17%
Lower class year	13%	14%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	11%	8%
Unknown person	4%	6% ↑
Person not affiliated with DoD	3%	4%
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	1%	2%

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Note. Percentage of USNA men who experienced USC in the past year. NA=Not applicable; was not asked in 2018.

Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Midshipmen who experience sex-based MEO violations have resources available to them should they want to discuss their situation or file a complaint with/to any authority or organization. Out of the 73% of USNA women and 26% of USNA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations in the past APY, the vast majority discussed this situation with someone else (Table 23). Both USNA women and men most often reached out to those closest to them: their friends or family or someone in their company. Over one-third of USNA women and men discussed the violation with the alleged offender(s), consistent with their training to handle these situations at the lowest interpersonal level (Barry et al., 2017). Very few USNA women and men discussed the situation with support personnel and/or offices such as chaplains, counselors, MEO officers, or Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) or Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and

Prevention (SHARP) officers. Over one-tenth of women and very few men filed a complaint to any authority or organization.⁴⁵

Table 23.
Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO One Situation for USNA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USNA Women	USNA Men
Discussed with anyone	90%	74%
Your friends or family outside of your company	69%	39%
Someone in your company	66%	44%
The person(s) who did this to you	33%	36%
A chaplain, counselor, or medical person	15%	5%
A MEO Officer, SARC, or SAPR Officer	8%	2%
Filed a complaint with/to any authority or organization	11%	3%

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Note. Percentage of USNA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY.

Of the 11% of women of USNA women who filed a sex-based MEO violation complaint, approximately half indicated the situation was being investigated; however, over half of USNA women also experienced negative outcomes including being encouraged to let it go or tough it out or having their situation discounted or not taken seriously, both of which increased since 2018 (Table 24). Of the 3% of USNA men who filed a sex-based MEO violation complaint, less than one-quarter indicated they were kept informed of actions being taken and/or that the situation was corrected, of which the latter decreased compared to 2018. However, over two-fifths to over half of USNA men experienced negative outcomes with being encouraged to let it go or tough it out or having their situation discounted or not taken seriously.

⁴⁵ In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of filing a sex-based MEO violation complaint, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether or not they filed a complaint. These are not to be confused with the actual complaints the Academy received during the APY.

Table 24.
Outcomes of Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USNA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USNA Women		USNA Men	
	2018	2022	2018	2022
Positive Outcomes				
The situation was/is being investigated	31%	48%↑	40%	20%
You were kept informed of actions being taken	43%	41%	20%	21%
The situation was corrected	42%	32%↓	45%	21%↓
Disciplinary action was taken against the [alleged] offender(s)	21%	27%	32%	5%↓
Some other action was taken	28%	19%↓	15%	10%
Negative Outcomes				
You were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	41%	52%↑	54%	53%
Your situation was discounted or not taken seriously	33%	51%↑	48%	42%
You were ridiculed or scorned	33%	35%	34%	22%
You don't know what happened	11%	27%↑	15%	16%
Disciplinary action was taken against you	5%	14%↑	6%	17%
Administrative action was taken against you	<1%	2%↑	<1%	11%↑

Margins of error range from <1% to ±16%

Note. Percentage of USNA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY and filed a complaint.

Reasons for Not Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Sex-based MEO violations often go unreported or are handled by the victim at the lowest interpersonal level, which is consistent with midshipmen’s training (Barry et al., 2017). To understand more about why sex-based MEO violations are underreported, midshipmen were asked why they chose not to discuss or file a complaint about the situation, and the top reason was that they thought it was not important enough to make a complaint for both USNA women and men (Table 25). In general, USNA midshipmen choose not to discuss or file a complaint to not endure more possible negative outcomes should they come forward or do not have confidence in the system should they come forward. Notable changes among reasons for not filing a complaint among USNA women and men are depicted in the table below.

Table 25.
Reasons for Not Discussing or Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USNA

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USNA Women		USNA Men	
	2018	2022	2018	2022
Thought it was not important enough to make a complaint	75%	75%	74%	72%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	58%	64%↑	40%	49%↑
Felt uncomfortable making a complaint	51%	63%↑	26%	38%↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who did it	57%	62%↑	30%	33%
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	56%	59%	22%	32%↑
Did not think anything would be done	40%	51%↑	25%	28%
Thought making a complaint would take too much time and effort	38%	50%↑	27%	33%↑
Thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	47%	44%↓	25%	29%
Thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	39%	38%	18%	21%
Did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	29%	31%	14%	22%↑
Thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	34%	33%	14%	19%↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who did it	38%	27%↓	39%	34%
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	19%	19%	11%	13%
Did not know how to make a complaint	12%	17%↑	6%	9%↑

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Note. Percentage of USNA midshipmen who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY and filed a complaint.

Estimated Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

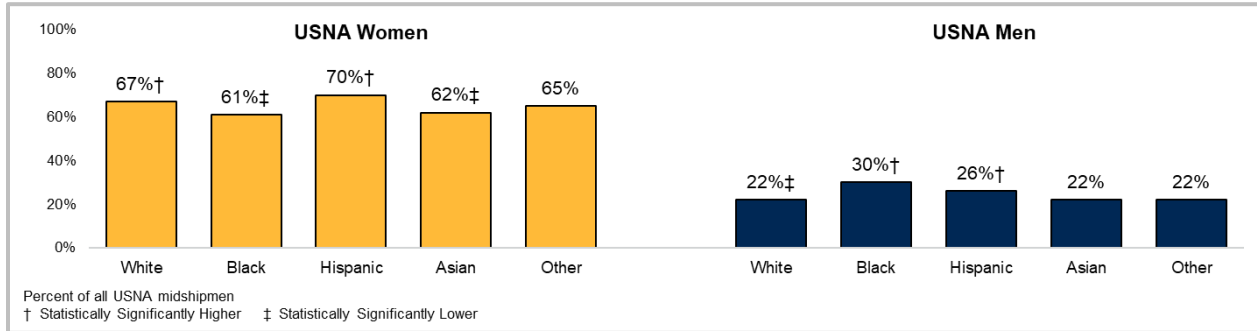
The following sections summarize the experiences of racial/ethnic and sexual minority cadets with sexual harassment and gender discrimination.

Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, non-Hispanic White (67%) USNA women were more likely than minority (65%) USNA women to experience sexual harassment in the past APY; however, for USNA men, minority men (24%) were more likely than non-Hispanic White men (22%) to experience sexual harassment in the past APY. When we examine by specific race/ethnicity, Hispanic (70%), and White (67%) women at USNA were less likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience sexual harassment, whereas Asian (62%), and Black (61%) women were less likely

(Figure 55). For USNA men, Black (30%) and Hispanic (26%) men at USNA were significantly more likely to experience sexual harassment, whereas White men (22%) were less likely.

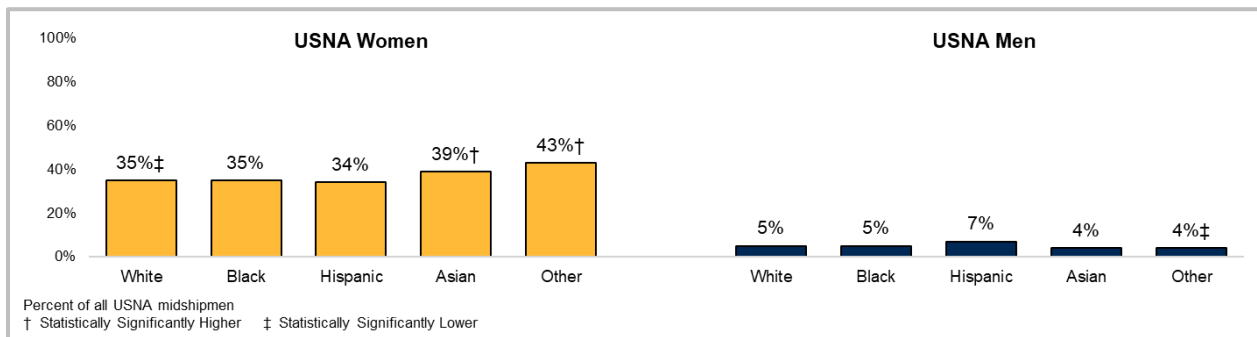
Figure 55.
Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USNA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Overall, minority (38%) USNA women were more likely than non-Hispanic White (35%) USNA women to experience gender discrimination in the past APY; however, there were no differences for USNA men. When we examine by specific race/ethnicity, different patterns emerged for USNA women and men. Asian (39%) women and women who identify as some other race/ethnicity (43%) were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience gender discrimination, whereas White (35%) women were less likely (Figure 56).

Figure 56.
Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USNA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

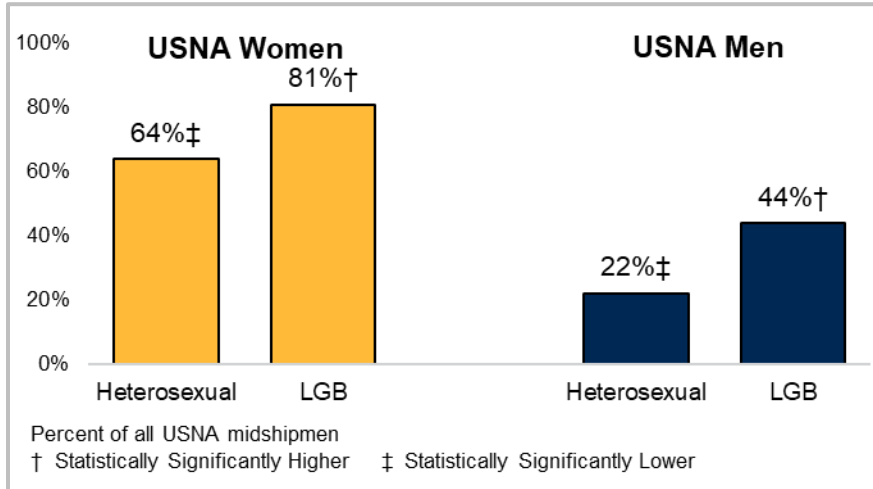
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation

As seen in Figure 57, USNA midshipmen who identify as LGB were more likely than heterosexual midshipmen to experience sexual harassment in the past APY. Specifically, 81% of USNA women who identify as LGB were significantly more likely than heterosexual women (64%) to experience sexual harassment in the past APY. USNA men who identify as LGB

(44%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual men (22%) to experience sexual harassment.

Figure 57.

Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USNA by Gender and Sexual Orientation

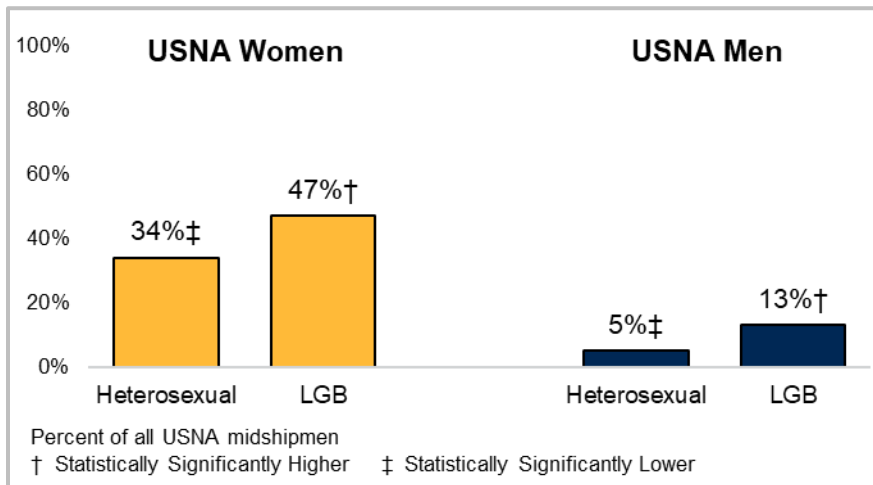


Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

As seen in Figure 58, USNA midshipmen who identify as LGB were more likely than heterosexual midshipmen to experience gender discrimination in the past APY. Specifically, 47% of USNA women who identify as LGB experienced gender discrimination in the past APY, which was significantly higher than for heterosexual women (34%). USNA men who identify as LGB (13%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual men (5%) to experience gender discrimination.

Figure 58.

Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USNA by Gender and Sexual Orientation



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Academy Culture and Climate Regarding Prevention of, and Responding to, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Organizational culture is a set of shared cognitions, including values, behavioral norms and expectations, fundamental assumptions, and larger patterns of behavior (O'Reilly et al., 1991). Broadly, culture is the “way of doing business” that an institution follows on a regular basis, which may differ from officially stated policies and standards. Organizational culture involves the attitudes and actions of all members of each Academy’s community: leaders, faculty, staff, and fellow midshipmen. As such, it sets the environment or context for the implementation of policies and programs.

Research suggests that an organization’s environmental characteristics are associated with the prevalence of, and response to, sexual harassment and sexual assault, including norms around dating and sexual behaviors, harassment, and leadership tolerance (Sadler et al., 2003; Fitzgerald et al., 1999; Newell et al., 1995; Williams et al., 1999). These studies do not establish causation, but do provide evidence that sexual assault, sexual harassment, and various aspects of climate and culture frequently co-occur.

The following section addresses general culture at the Academy pertinent to the prevention of and response to sexual assault and sexual harassment, such as midshipman alcohol use, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, Academy culture related to reporting sexual assault and sexual harassment, and the climate related to gender relations.

Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The Department is committed to preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment from happening across the entire Force, including at the Military Service Academies (MSAs). In a February 2022 memorandum, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]) stated that “sexual assault and sexual harassment have no place at our MSAs, and we must continue efforts to prevent and reduce these behaviors and foster academy climates of dignity and respect.”⁴⁶ The *SAGR* survey is one way to track progress of prevention efforts at the MSAs. As such, this section covers prevention-relevant metrics, such as alcohol use, willingness to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, and efforts by leaders and students at all levels to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment.

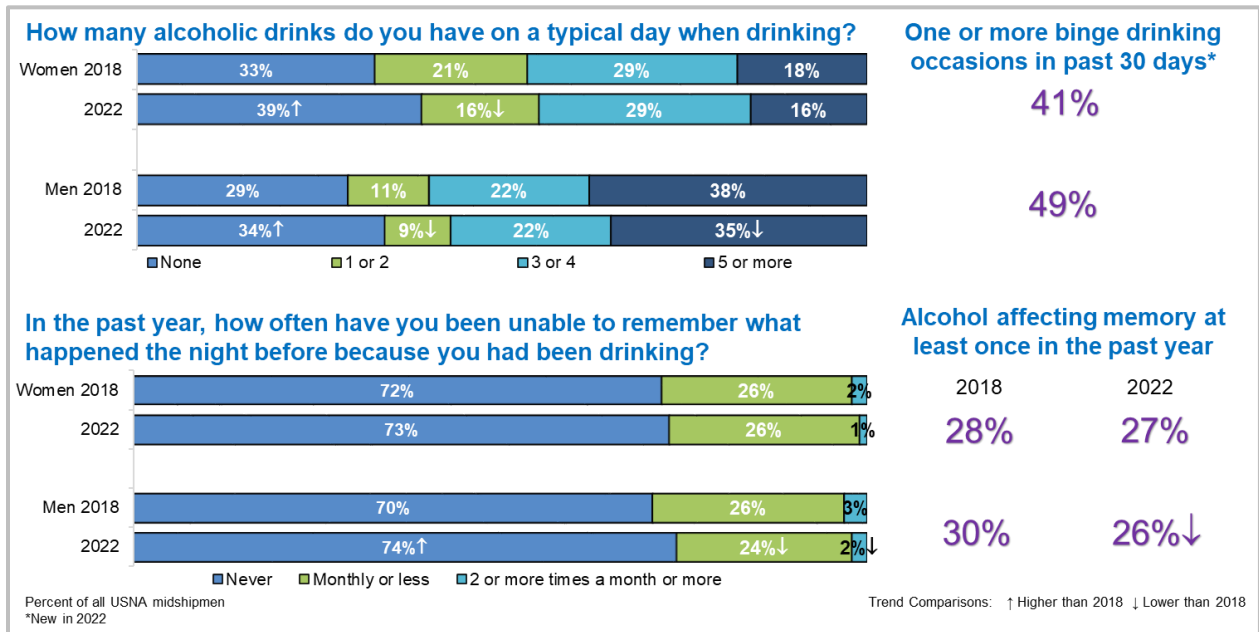
Midshipman Alcohol Use

In addition to its relationship with sexual assault and sexual harassment as an important topic related to prevention of these unwanted behaviors, alcohol use by midshipmen in general is of interest in order to provide a snapshot of midshipman health with regard to alcohol. Midshipmen were asked about their drinking frequency as well as alcohol-induced memory impairment.

⁴⁶ Obtained on November 23, 2022 from https://www.sapr.mil/sites/default/files/public/docs/reports/MSA/DoD_Actions_to_Address_Memorandum_to_the_Military_Departments_MSA_APY20-21.pdf.

The majority of USNA women and men indicated at least minor alcohol consumption, although there were increases from 2018 to 2022 in no alcohol use among USNA midshipmen and decreases among USNA men drinking five or more on a typical day when drinking (Figure 59). Decreases among midshipmen drinking five or more on a typical day when drinking was driven by sophomore midshipmen and freshman men. However, approximately two-fifths of USNA women and nearly half of men indicated they had engaged in binge drinking on at least one or more occasion in the past 30 days, with upperclassman midshipmen being more likely than underclassman midshipmen indicating as such. Incidents of alcohol affecting one’s memory at least once in the past year decreased to just over one-quarter of USNA men compared to 2018 but remained unchanged for women (27%). However, upperclassman midshipmen remained more likely than freshmen to have experienced alcohol affecting their memory.

Figure 59.
Midshipman Alcohol Use for USNA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

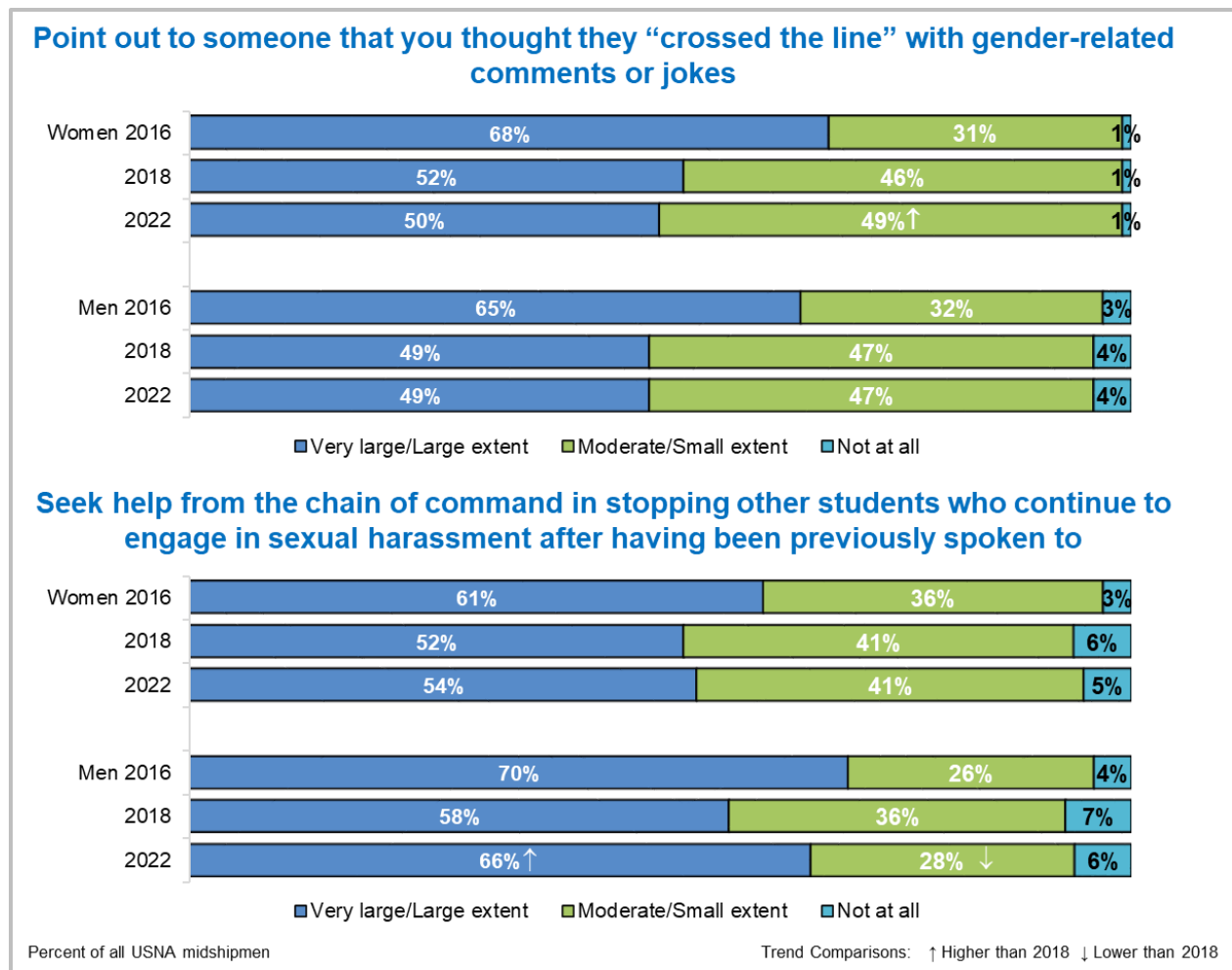
Cadet Bystander Intervention

Pursuant to the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office’s (SAPRO) goal of eliminating sexual assault in the military, the Academy encourages students to be active observers of potentially unwanted behaviors and step in if they see them occurring others. However, behaviors in line with potential sexual harassment may be difficult for students to identify, and students may not feel confident intervening to stop the behavior(s) (Barry, et al. 2017). To better understand the perspective of USNA midshipmen, the 2022 SAGR asked questions about midshipmen’s willingness to step in and stop potential sexual harassment as well as whether they had observed situations in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring and how they responded to those situations.

Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment

In general, the vast majority of USNA midshipmen are willing to stop sexual harassment to at least a small extent (Figure 60). Specifically, approximately half of USNA women and men indicated they are willing to point out to someone that they thought had “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a large/very large extent. Just over half of USNA women and two-thirds of USNA men were willing to seek help from the chain of command to stop other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a large/very large extent, which increased for men compared to 2018.

Figure 60.
Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment for USNA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

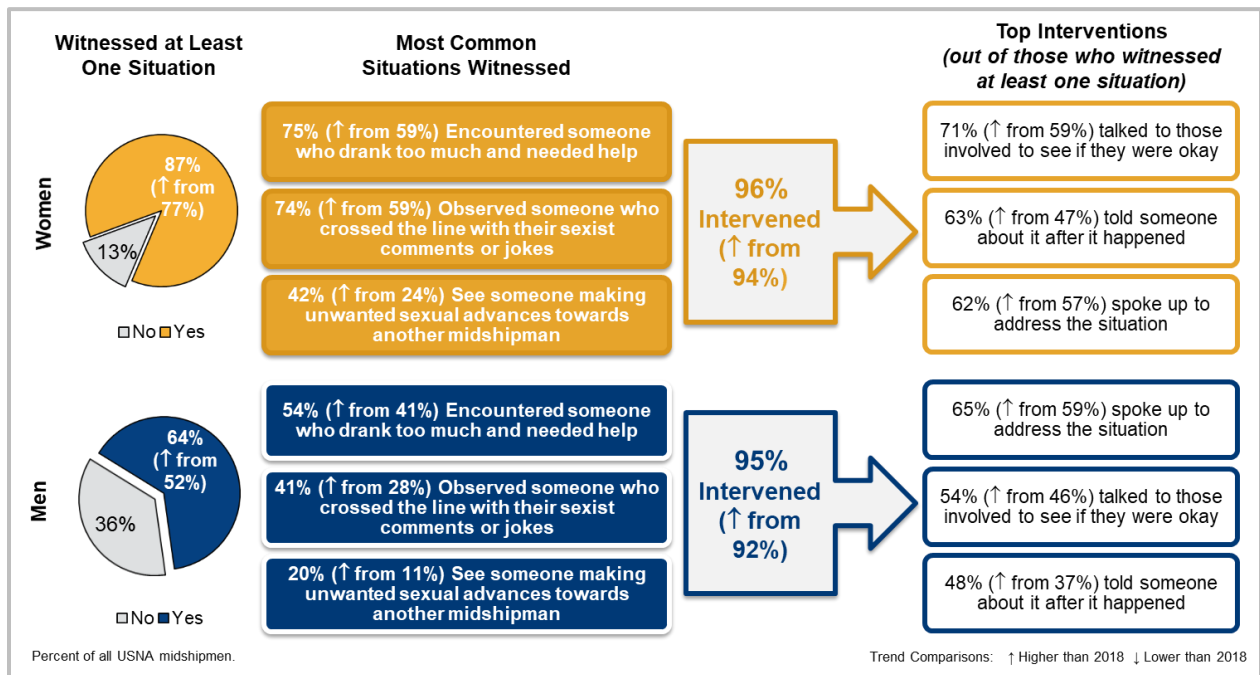
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken

One aspect of sexual assault prevention is encouraging students to be active observers and to intervene if they see a risky situation or unwanted behaviors occurring to someone else. To

measure the degree to which opportunities to intervene arise, students were asked whether they had observed situations in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring or could occur. If they indicated that they had observed any of the situations, then they were asked how they responded to those situation(s).

Compared to 2018, more USNA midshipmen witnessed at least one situation in which unwanted behaviors were occurring or were at risk for occurring (Figure 61). The most common situations witnessed by both women and men were observing someone who crossed the line with their sexist comments or jokes or encountering someone who drank too much and needed help—the incidence of these behaviors both increased compared to 2018. When witnessing these behaviors, the overwhelming majority of USNA midshipmen intervened, most often by talking to those involved to see whether they were okay, telling someone about it after it happened, or by speaking up to address the situation.

Figure 61.
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken for USNA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

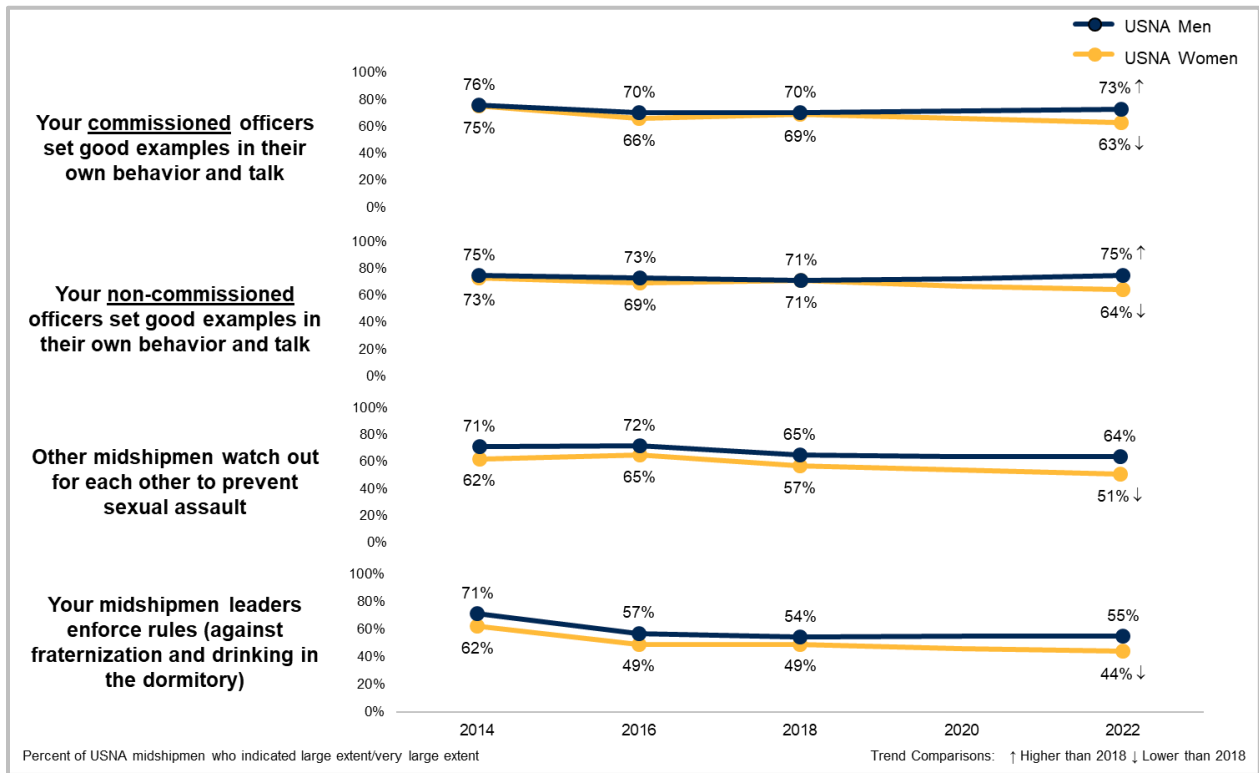
Perceptions of USNA Leadership and Midshipmen Setting Good Examples

An important aspect of prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment is whether those in the environment are setting good examples and are willing to watch out for such incidents. The 2022 SAGR asked USNA midshipmen about the behavior of their fellow midshipmen and Academy officers in order to assess to what extent they are engaging in these prevention behaviors.

The majority of USNA women and men believed that both their commissioned and non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk (Figure 62). Although these perceptions remain relatively high and increased for USNA men, the rates of endorsement for commissioned and non-commissioned officers decreased among women compared to 2018. Perceptions of other midshipmen watching out for each other to prevent sexual assault, and the extent to which midshipman leaders enforce rules are noticeably lower than perceptions of officers setting good examples for both USNA women and men. Approximately half of USNA women and under two-thirds of men indicated other midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. These perceptions decreased compared to 2018 for women, driven by decreases among upperclassmen’s perceptions.

When asked whether midshipman leaders enforce rules, just over half of USNA men and less than half of USNA women indicated they do so to a large extent, although these perceptions decreased among women compared to 2018. Perceptions are most positive among USNA freshmen but tend to drop as midshipmen progress through the Academy.

Figure 62.
Perceptions of USNA Leadership and Midshipmen Setting Good Examples



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

An essential component of eradicating sexual assault from the military is having leaders who can be trusted to make efforts to prevent and to appropriately respond to sexual assault and sexual

harassment. Accordingly, the 2022 SAGR asked USNA midshipmen about their perceptions of individuals' efforts at the Academy to make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

USNA midshipmen perceived that Academy senior leadership, commissioned, and non-commissioned officers make the most effort to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, although perceptions of those leaders decreased compared to 2018 for USNA women, and perceptions of Academy senior leadership and commissioned officers for USNA men (Table 26). USNA women had lower perceptions than USNA men for most Academy personnel and midshipmen making efforts to stop these behaviors, however the majority of perceptions decreased compared to 2018 for women. When examining results by class year for USNA women, freshmen generally have more positive perceptions across personnel and midshipmen. These perceptions become less favorable for sophomores and juniors, although once seniors, these perceptions tend to be more positive again. USNA men showed a different pattern than women when looking at perceptions by class year. Although freshman men had the most positive perceptions, as men progress through the Academy these perceptions decline, particularly among junior men.

Table 26.
Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment for USNA

USNA Women			Percent who indicated large/very large extent Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USNA Men		
2016	2018	2022		2016	2018	2022
74%	68%	55%↓	Academy senior leadership	83%	79%	75%↓
65%	59%	49%↓	Commissioned officers directly in charge of unit	75%	73%	71%↓
64%	61%	51%↓	Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of unit	74%	73%	71%
54%	45%	40%↓	Midshipman leaders	67%	55%	63%↑
51%	43%	35%↓	Military/uniformed academic faculty	61%	58%	57%
42%	40%	34%↓	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	58%	54%	55%
39%	33%	33%	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	53%	44%	50%↑
41%	36%	32%↓	Civilian academic faculty	51%	47%	50%↑
44%	37%	32%↓	Club team officer representatives/advisors	58%	54%	53%
38%	34%	31%↓	Club team coaches and trainers	54%	48%	50%
38%	32%	30%	Midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	54%	44%	51%↑
37%	33%	27%↓	Intramural officer representatives/advisors	56%	51%	50%
35%	32%	26%↓	Intramural coaches and trainers	54%	48%	48%
29%	28%	22%↓	Physical education instructors	49%	44%	46%

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Note. Percentage of all USNA midshipmen.

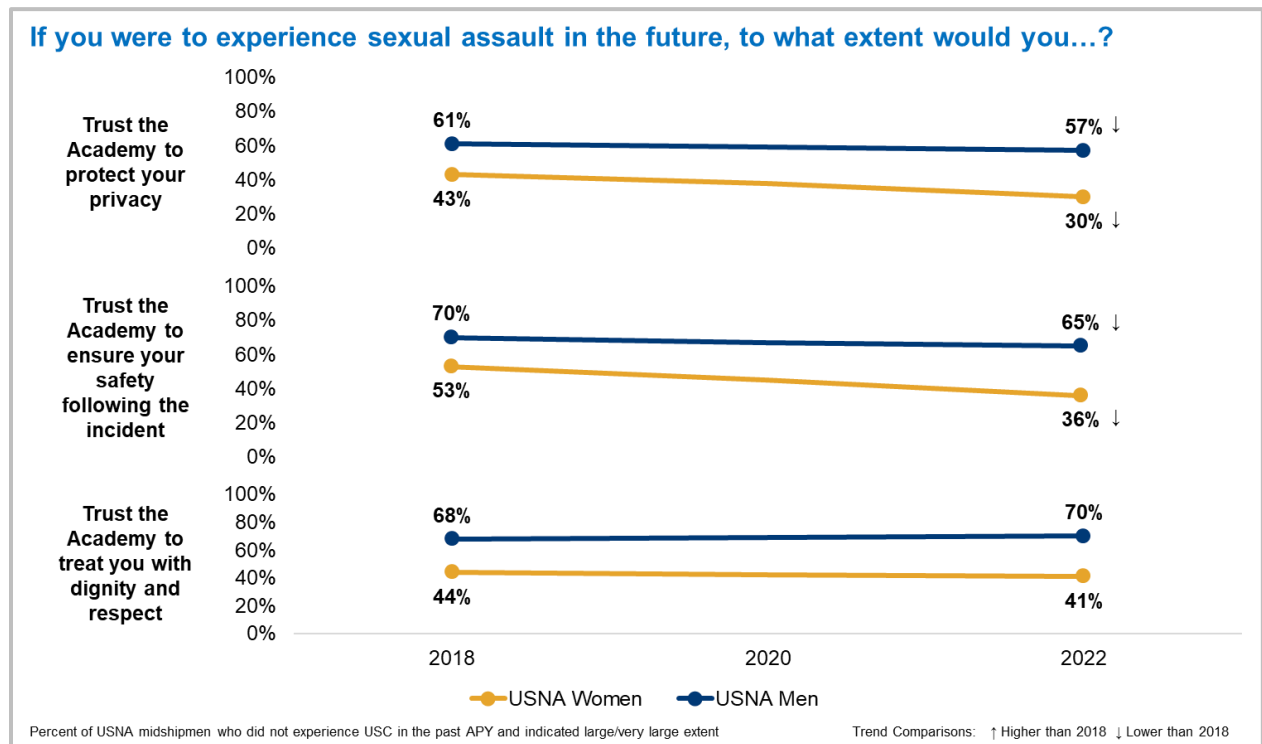
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Sexual assault and sexual harassment often go unreported and the culture and climate regarding reporting plays a large role in whether a victim chooses to come forward. As discussed earlier, many victims indicated they choose not to report their experiences because they don't find it important enough, want to just move on, think nothing will be done or will take too long, and don't want others to know as to avoid any potential gossip or ostracism from their peers. To further examine the Academy culture and climate related to reporting of these unwanted behaviors, the 2022 SAGR asked midshipmen whether they would trust the Academy if they were to experience sexual assault, and about other deterrents for reporting at the Academy, such as victim blaming and the role media plays.

Trust in the Academy

The 2022 SAGR asked midshipmen who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year how they believed the Academy would respond if they were to experience USC. Compared to 2018, fewer USNA midshipmen indicated they trust in the Academy to protect their privacy and ensure their safety if they were to experience sexual assault, however trust in the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect remained unchanged (Figure 63).

Figure 63.
Trust in the Academy for USNA



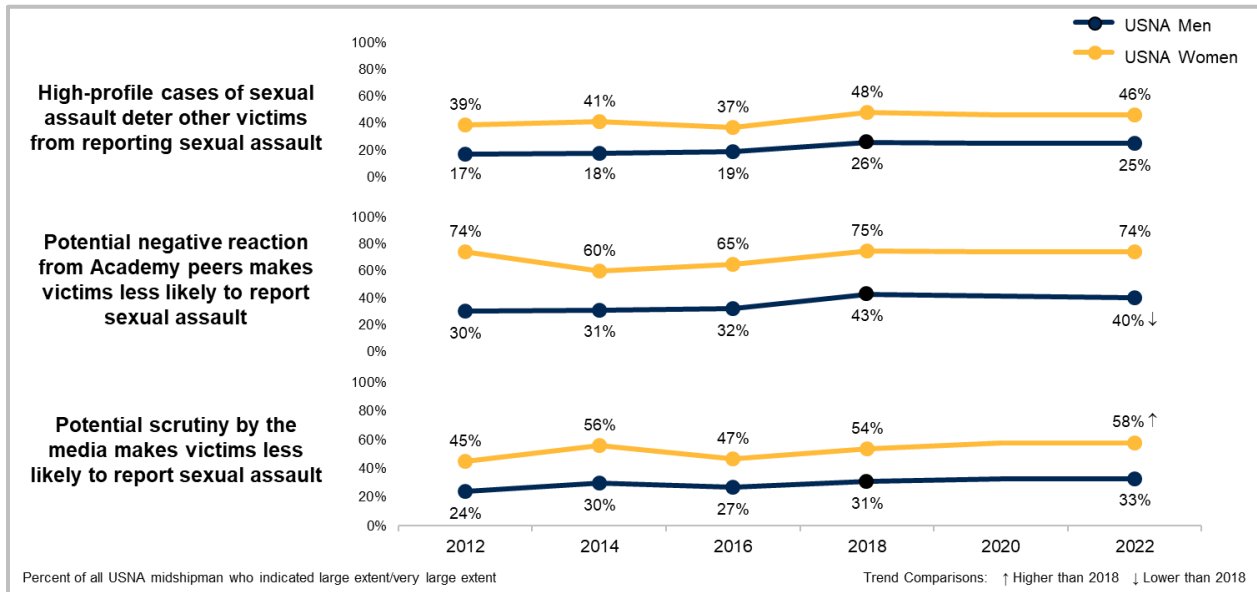
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault

As discussed earlier, the vast majority of midshipmen who experienced USC did not report the incident. The large proportions of those who did not report suggest the presence of substantial barriers to reporting. It is imperative to understand the cultural aspects at the Academy that may be influencing potential victims from coming forward and reporting unwanted behaviors. To that end, the 2022 SAGR asked USNA midshipmen about the extent to which high-profile cases of sexual assault, the role media plays, potential negative reactions from peers, and beliefs around “victim blaming” may impact whether victims of sexual assault come forward to report their experiences.

Compared to 2018, progress was made in 2022 with regard to USNA men’s perception that negative peer reactions would impact whether a victim would report a sexual assault to a large extent (Figure 64). However, USNA women still hold these perceptions at higher rates than USNA men, most notably when asked to what extent potential negative reactions from Academy peers would impact a victim’s willingness to come forward and report.

Figure 64.
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault for USNA

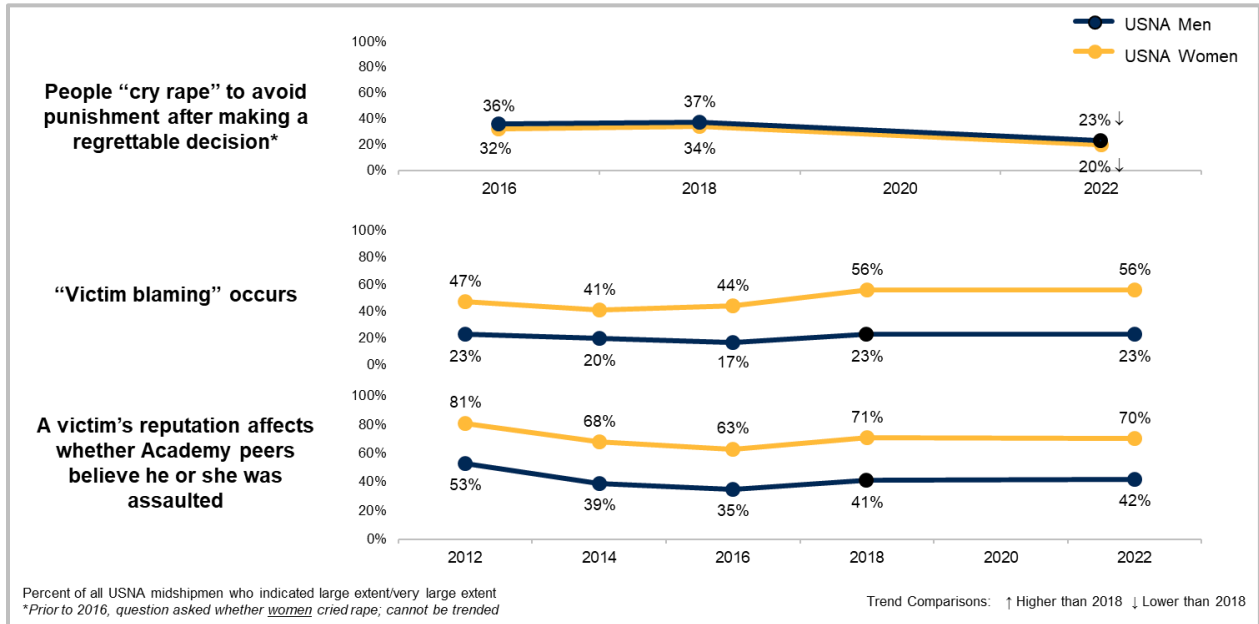


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Rape myths are negative beliefs held by individuals surrounding many aspects of sexual assault and how victims’ experiences are perceived. Midshipmen were asked about three major concepts of rape myths: victim blaming, “crying rape” to avoid punishment for another incidental behavior, and the reputation of the victim impacting how they are believed. Many of these factors potentially contribute to the reluctance to report and hinder sexual assault response efforts to get victims the restorative care needed after experiencing a sexual assault.

Overall, midshipmen’s beliefs regarding whether rape myths and victim blaming occur at the Academy have remained unchanged since 2018 but prevalence of beliefs that some people “cry rape” to avoid consequences of a regrettable decision decreased. However, these attitudes at USNA remain largely prevalent (Figure 65). Similar to the barriers to reporting previously discussed, USNA women are more likely than USNA men to perceive that victim blaming occurs at USNA and that a victim’s reputation affects whether they will be believed.

Figure 65.
Rape Myths and Victim Blaming at USNA



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment

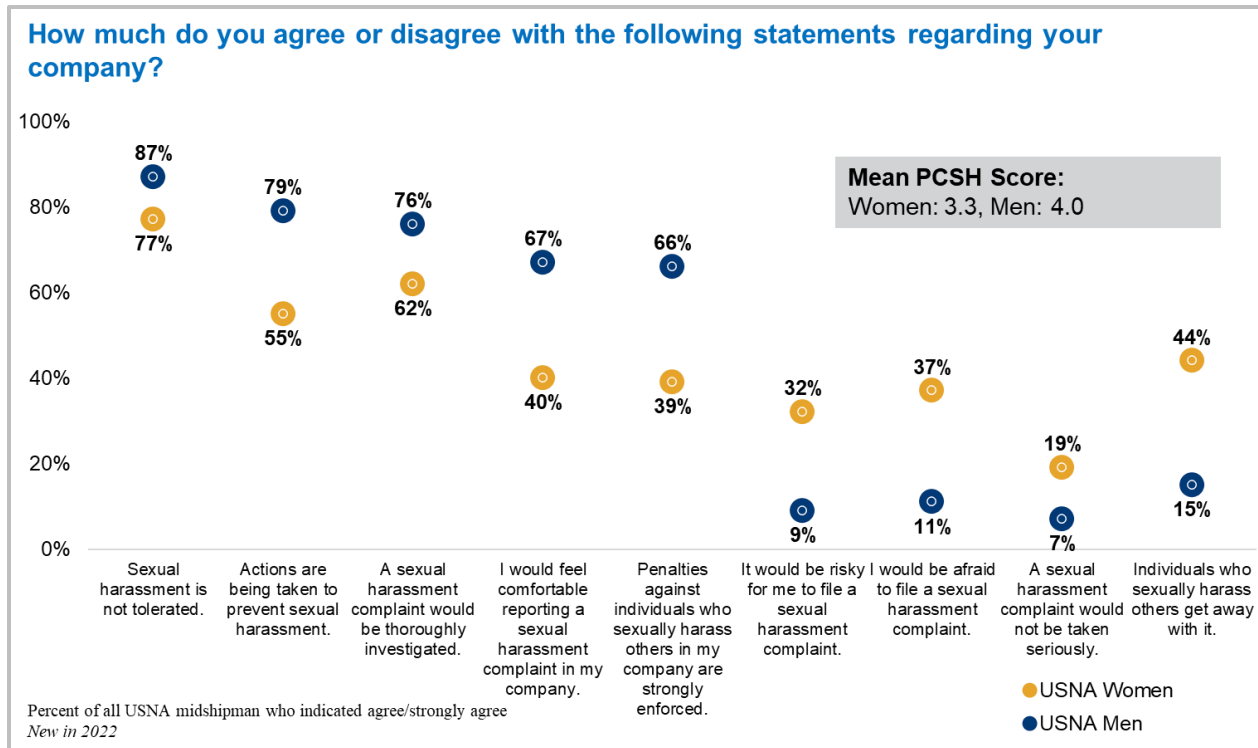
The psychological climate for sexual harassment is a nine-item scale that assesses the level of tolerance for sexual harassment in the workplace (Estrada et al. 2011).⁴⁷ Midshipmen were asked to rate their company at the Academy on how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an issue and how risky it is for midshipmen in their company to make a complaint about sexual harassment. Responses were provided on a 5-point scale ranging from *strongly disagree* (1) to *strongly agree* (5) with a higher score indicating a company climate less tolerant of sexual harassment.

The average score for USNA women was 3.3, which is a less positive assessment of the climate for sexual harassment than USNA men, whose average was 4.0 (Figure 66). Over one-quarter of USNA women (28%) perceived their company as tolerant of sexual harassment, which was more than their male counterparts in their company (7%). Overall, compared to USNA men, USNA

⁴⁷ The referent point for this scale was modified to the midshipman’s company to best align with how they are organized at USNA.

women find it riskier to file a sexual harassment complaint, are more uncomfortable and afraid to file a complaint, believe those who sexually harass others get away with it, and disagree that penalties against sexual harassers are strongly enforced.

Figure 66.
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment at USNA

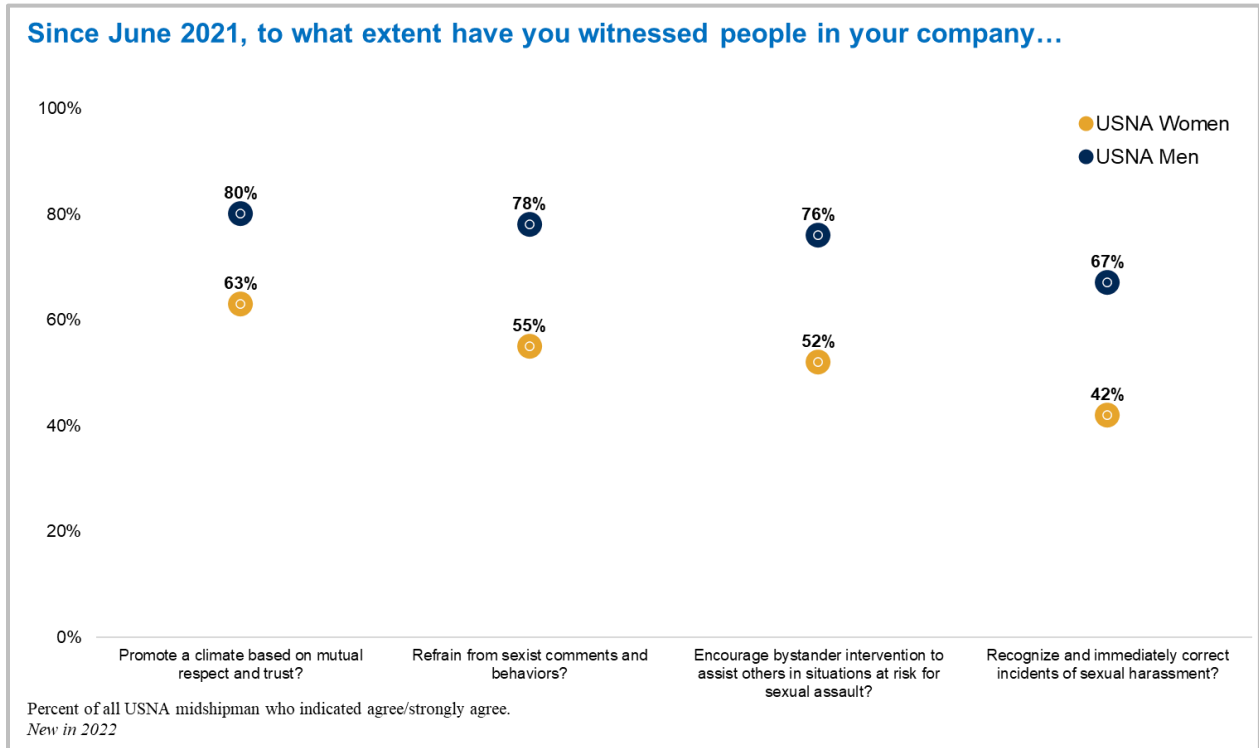


Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 1\%$

Responsibility and Intervention

Another important aspect of Academy climate and culture is whether people in a midshipman's company are engaging in positive behaviors found to be protective factors for experiences of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The responsibility and intervention metric examines to what extent a midshipman's company promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust, refrains from sexist comments and behavior, encourages bystander intervention, and corrects incidents of sexual harassment. As shown in Figure 67, USNA men indicated higher levels of responsibility and intervention within their company than did USNA women. Less than two-thirds of USNA women and the majority of USNA men indicated people in their company promote a climate based on mutual respect and trust, whereas under half of women and about two-thirds of men indicated people in their company recognize and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment. These results provide useful insights into areas to target for prevention, such as character development programs geared toward good order and discipline.

Figure 67.
Responsibility and Intervention for USNA



Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Chapter 4: United States Air Force Academy (USAFA)

This chapter provides findings for the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) regarding estimated prevalence and incidents of unwanted sexual contact (USC), potential sex-based military equal opportunity (MEO) violations, and general cadet culture.⁴⁸ Administration of the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* took place on site at USAFA from April 4–8, 2022. Of the 3,998 cadets at the Academy, 2,633 completed the survey (874 women, 1,759 men) for an overall participation rate of 66% (75% for women, 62% for men).

This chapter provides topline findings for women and men at USAFA, including statistically significant differences between estimates from the *2018 SAGR* compared to the *2022 SAGR*, where applicable. This report does not provide a comprehensive review of all statistically significant differences. Rather, salient statistically significant results between estimates from the *2018 SAGR* compared to the *2022 SAGR* and those between class years in 2022 are discussed. All data points and significance testing are available in the separately published *2022 SAGR Results & Trends Volume*. Some estimates are not reportable (indicated as “NR” in figures and tables) due to instability of estimates, and therefore, comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated in these cases.⁴⁹ When data are not reportable for USAFA men, only results for USAFA women are discussed.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

As described in chapter 1, the Department of Defense (DoD) uses the *SAGR* survey to assess experiences of prohibited behaviors that align with the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), herein referred to as “unwanted sexual contact” or “USC.” This measure is based on objective behaviors and does not assume the respondent has intimate knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault, nor does it require the participant to label the incident as sexual assault. The USC rate reflects the estimated percentage of USAFA students who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ between June 2021 and the time of the survey in April 2022 (Academic Program Year [APY] 2021–2022). The terms and definitions of USC have been consistent across all *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data over time.

Many instances of USC involve a combination of behaviors. Rather than attempt to provide estimated rates for every possible combination of behaviors and because behaviors may co-occur, responses were coded to create three hierarchically constructed categories:

⁴⁸ Policies and procedures vary across Academies and are often different in their implementation. For this reason, this report does not directly compare estimated prevalence rates across Academies. Estimated prevalence rates that may appear to be significantly different from one Academy to another may not be. Therefore, caution should be taken when making comparisons between Academies.

⁴⁹ Further details are provided in Chapter 1.

- *Completed penetration*—Includes those respondents who marked “yes” indicating they were made to have unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
- *Attempted penetration*—Includes those respondents who marked “yes” to experiencing attempted unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but did not indicate that they experienced *completed penetration*.
- *Unwanted sexual touching*—Includes only those respondents who marked “yes” to experiencing unwanted, intentional touching of sexual body parts such as genitalia, breasts, or buttocks and did not indicate that they also experienced *attempted penetration* and/or *completed penetration*.

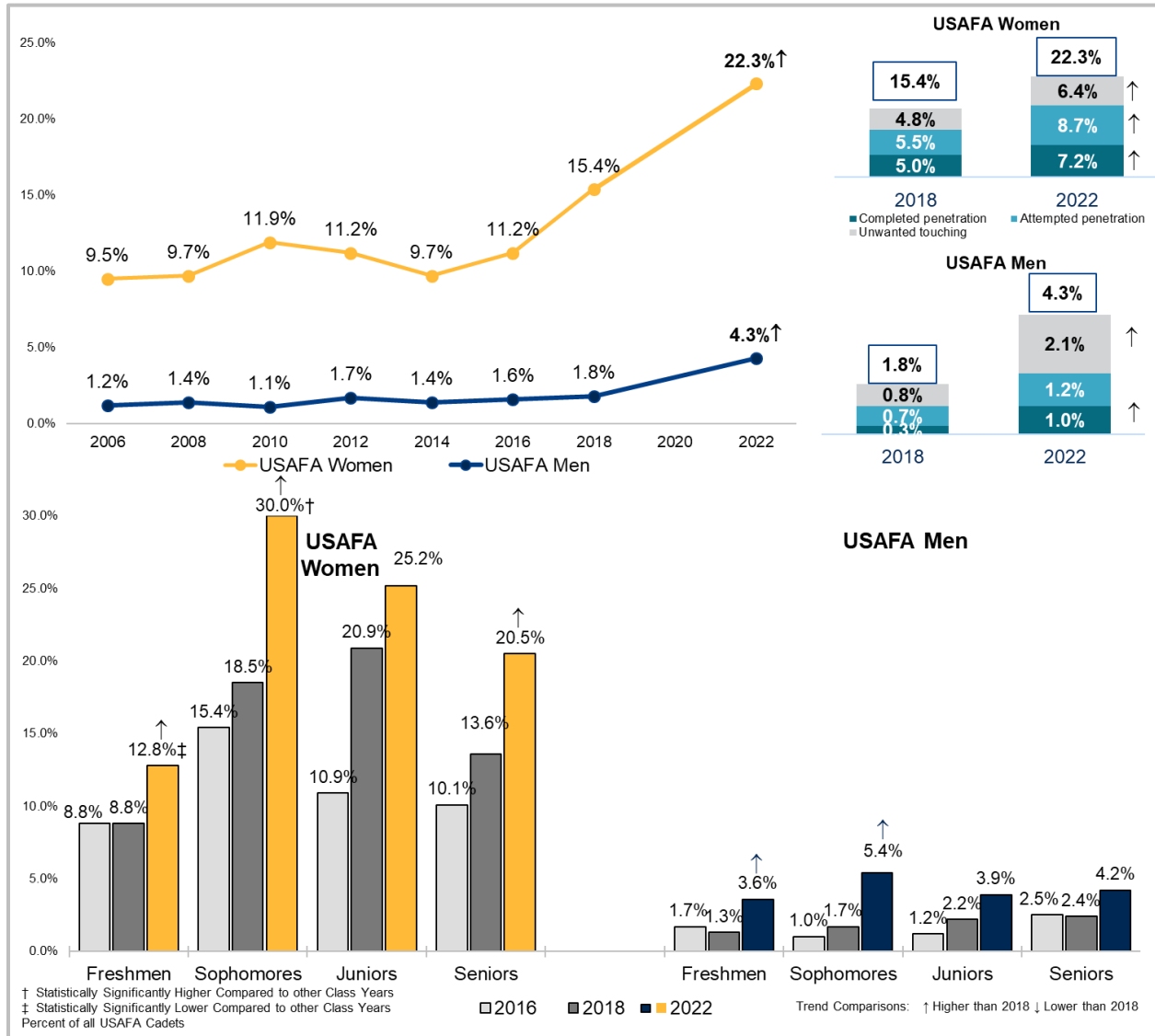
For more information regarding the measure and how the estimated prevalence rate of USC was constructed, see chapter 1.

Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate

An estimated 22.3% of USAFA women experienced USC in the past APY, a significant increase from 2018 (Figure 68). This rate comprises of an estimated 7.2% of all USAFA women experiencing *completed penetration*, 8.7% experiencing *attempted penetration*, and 6.4% experiencing *unwanted sexual touching*, all of which increased since 2018.

An estimated 4.3% of USAFA men experienced USC in the past APY, which, like women, increased from 2018 (Figure 68). This rate comprises of an estimated 1.0% of USAFA men having experienced *completed penetration*, 1.2% having experienced *attempted penetration*, and 2.1% having experienced *unwanted sexual touching*. Only rates of *completed penetration* and *unwanted sexual touching* for USAFA men increased since 2018.

Figure 68.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate for USAFA



Margins of error range from ±0.2% to ±3.5%

Differences by Class Year

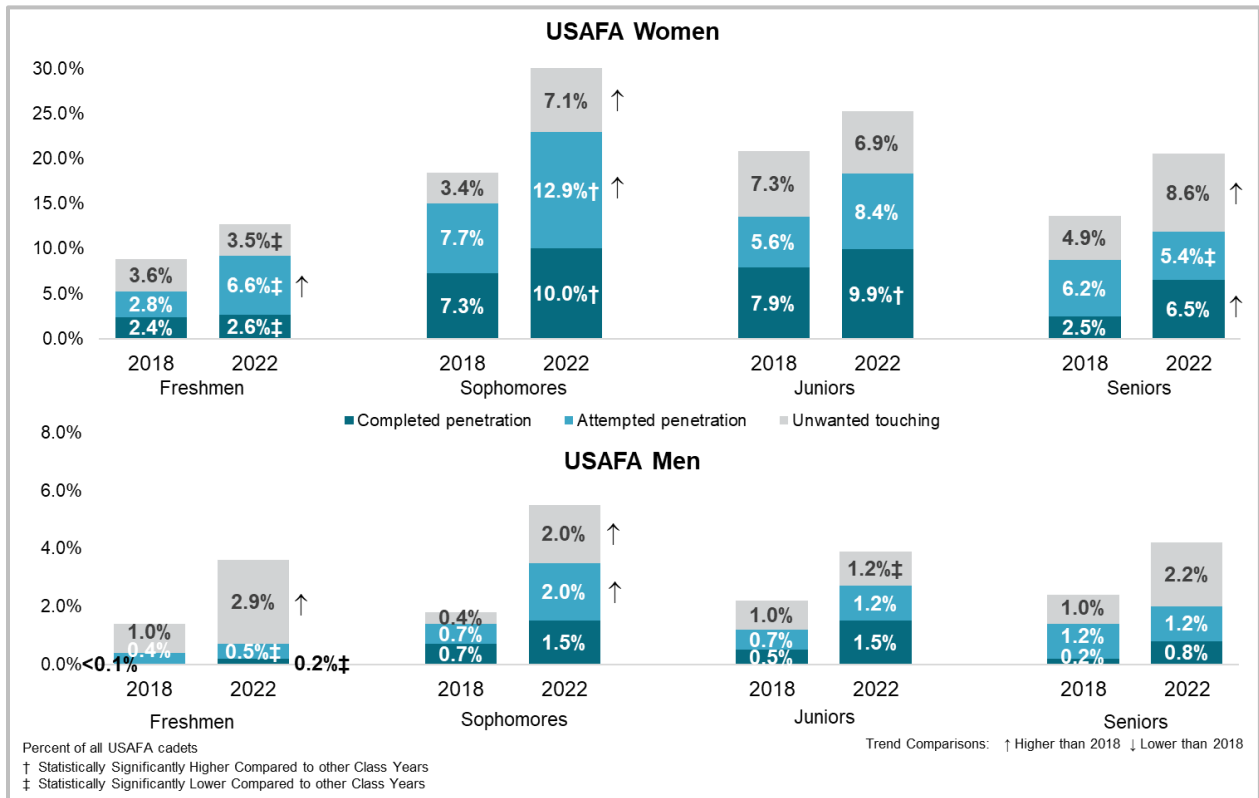
In 2022, the increase in the USC rate for USAFA women overall was driven by statistically significant increases in the rates for freshman, sophomore, and senior women. Examining 2022 USC rates shows results consistent with prior SAGR surveys: sophomore women were more likely than women of other class years to have experienced USC in the past APY, whereas freshman women were less likely. Among USAFA men, rates of USC significantly increased for freshman and sophomore men since 2018. OPA focus groups in 2017 and 2019 identified a potential mechanism for the higher likelihood of USC seen in sophomores: “shark week,” the period of time when freshmen officially transition to sophomores and fraternization rules are eased, is a potentially vulnerable period for students (Barry et al., 2017; Barry et al., 2019).

Results were also examined by class year according to type of USC experienced. The rise in unwanted sexual touching in 2022 among USAFA women as a whole was driven by increases among sophomore and senior women. Freshman and sophomore women also saw an increase in attempted penetration, whereas senior women saw increases in completed penetration.

Comparisons in 2022 for USAFA women by class year shed further light on the differences between sophomore and freshman women. Namely, sophomore women were significantly more likely than women of other class years—except juniors experiencing completed penetration—to have experienced attempted penetration and completed penetration. Comparatively, freshman women were less likely than women of other class years to have experienced unwanted sexual touching and completed penetration. The statistical similarity of all other USC types across class years suggests unique factors for freshmen women that offer risk mitigation to these behaviors. The significantly higher prevalence found for sophomore women also suggests the transition from freshman to sophomore may be a particularly impactful opportunity for Academy leadership and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) professionals to focus implementation of prevention tools and resources.

USAFA men displayed few changes over time, but results contribute to the holistic picture of USC at the Academy; the greatest changes came among sophomore men. Specifically, there was an increase of unwanted sexual touching and attempted penetration. Finally, freshman men did see a significant increase in unwanted sexual touching as well. USC rates by type for USAFA men and women by class year are depicted in Figure 69.

Figure 69.
Estimated Past Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by USC Type for USAFA by Gender and Class Year



Margins of error range from ±0.5% to ±2.5%

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

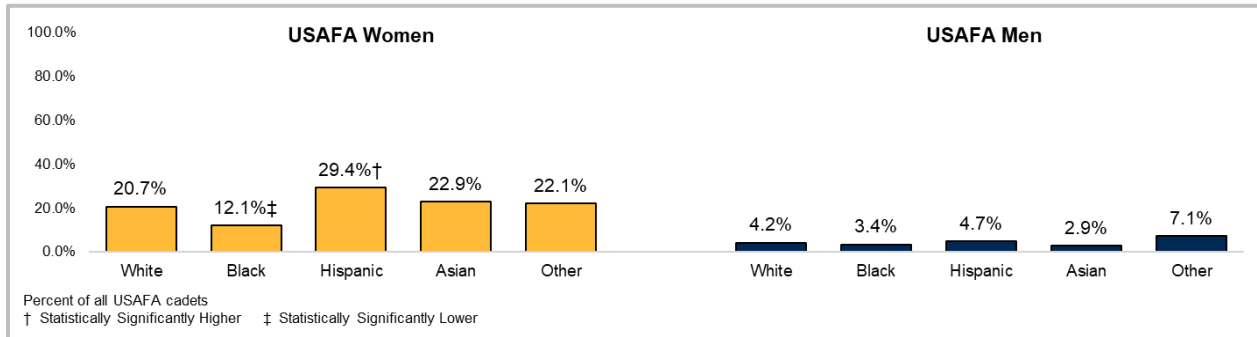
For the first time on the 2022 SAGR, we collected demographic information that can serve to further inform the Department’s prevention and response efforts. The following section describes prevalence of USC for cadets first by race/ethnicity and then, separately, by sexual orientation. Although prior research has examined the role of race/ethnicity and sexual orientation in risk for sexual violence among other military populations (see Buchanan et al., 2008; Trump-Steele et al., 2021; Morral et al., 2021; Breslin et al., 2022 for recent examples), to our knowledge, this is the first study to examine prevalence of USC by race/ethnicity and sexual orientation using a weighted census of Academy students.

Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 70 presents the past year unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates by race/ethnicity for USAFA women and men. Overall, there were no significant differences in unwanted sexual contact between non-Hispanic White (20.7%) and minority (23.8%) women at USAFA. However, when we examine by specific race/ethnicity, Hispanic women at USAFA (29.4%) were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience unwanted

sexual contact, whereas Black women at USAFA (12.1%) were less likely. Like women, there were no significant differences in unwanted sexual contact between non-Hispanic White (4.2%) and minority (4.7%) men at USAFA. There were also no significant differences when examining by specific races/ethnicities.

Figure 70.
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USAFA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



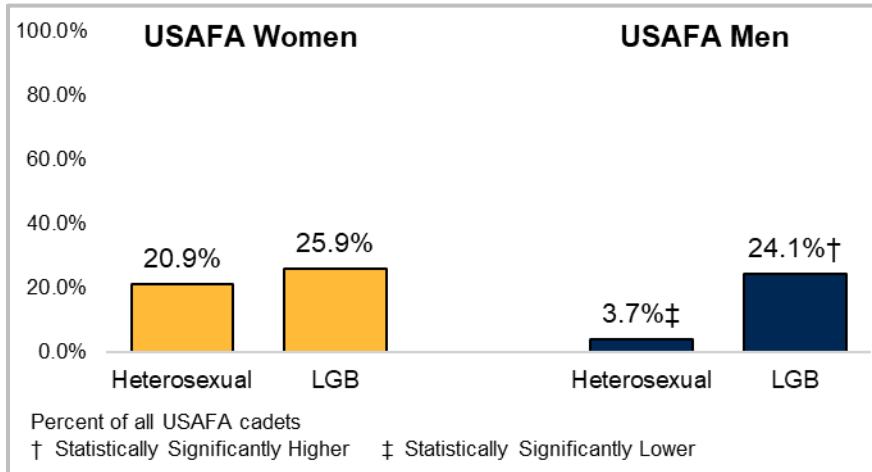
Margins of error range from ±0.9% to ±6.8%

Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Orientation

To gain a better understanding of the experiences of military members identifying as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB), the 2022 SAGR asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation. Cadets who marked Gay or Lesbian or Bisexual on the survey were coded as LGB.⁵⁰ Overall, 18% of USAFA women and 3% of USAFA men identified as LGB. Figure 71 presents the past year unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates by race/ethnicity for USAFA women and men. There were no significant differences in unwanted sexual contact rates between USAFA women who identified as LGB (25.9%) and women who identified as heterosexual (20.9%). However, the estimated rate of unwanted sexual contact for USAFA LGB men (24.1%) was significantly higher than for heterosexual USAFA men (3.7%)

⁵⁰ Cadets who marked *Something else* or *Prefer not to answer* were set to missing.

Figure 71.
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact for USAFA by Gender and Sexual Orientation

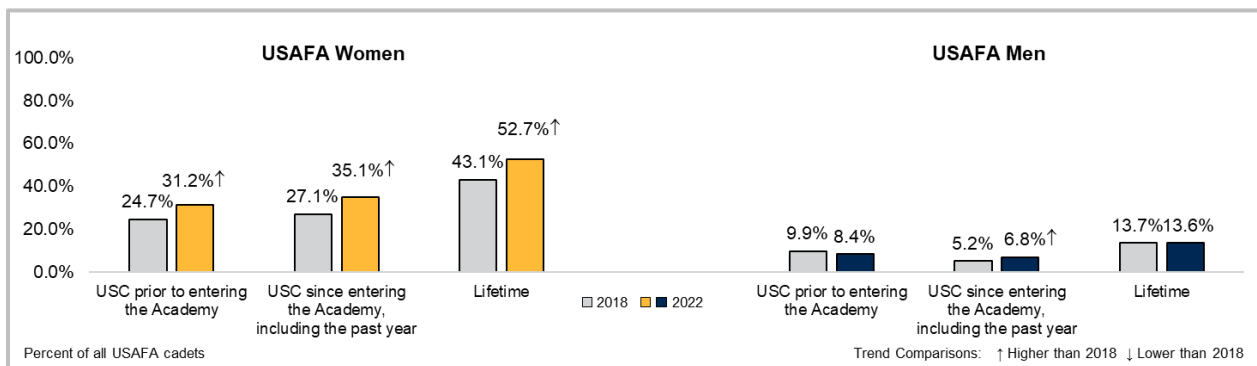


Margins of error range from ±0.7% to ±7.8%

Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past APY and Lifetime

The 2022 SAGR also collected data on prevalence of USC experiences among USAFA cadets prior to the June 2021 to April 2022 time frame. Using survey responses, USC prevalence is calculated along three timelines: before entering the Academy, since first entering the Academy (including in the past APY), and lifetime estimated prevalence of USC (combining experiences before entering the Academy and since entering the Academy). Construction of these values require explicit, affirmative selection of one of the USC behaviors in the respective time frame (see chapter 1 for a list of behaviors). As seen in Figure 72, rates for USAFA women who experienced USC *prior entering the Academy, since entering the Academy (including in the past year), and in their lifetime* all increased since 2018, but only rates of USC since entering the Academy increased for USAFA men.

Figure 72.
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior Entering the Academy, Since Entering the Academy, and Lifetime for USAFA by Gender

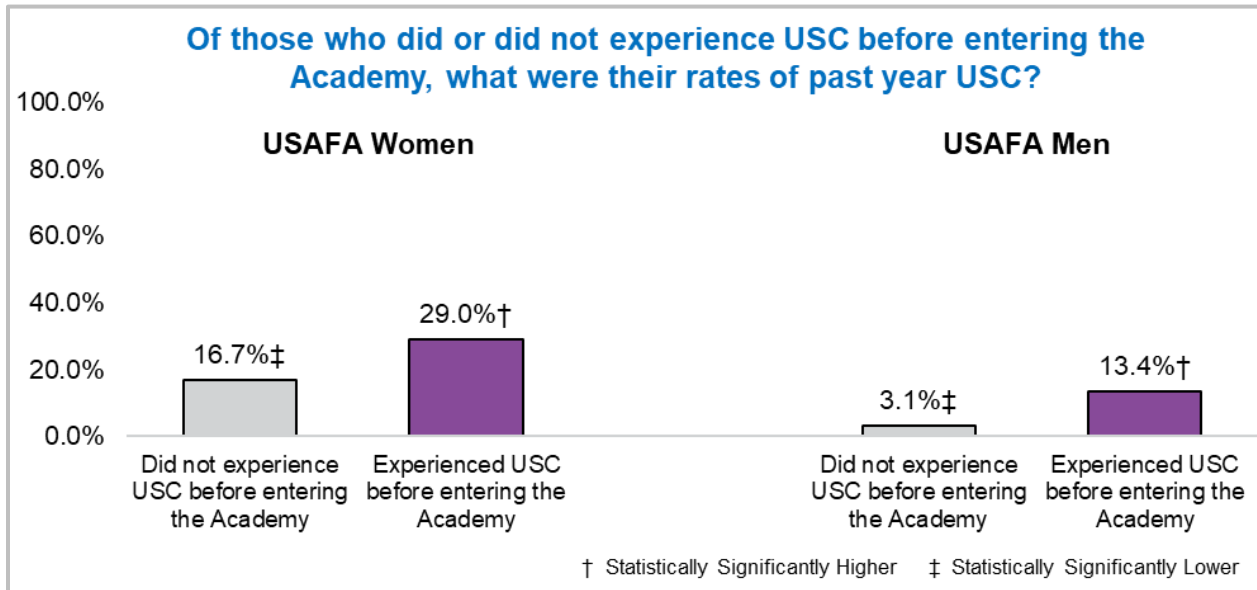


Margins of error range from ±0.8% to ±1.7%

Risk of Re-Victimization

Research has shown re-victimization is an important element of understanding sexual violence, namely that victims of one form of violence are more likely to be victims of other forms of violence, victims are at a higher risk for perpetrating violence, and perpetrators of one form of violence are more likely to commit other forms of violence (Wilkins et al., 2014). To understand the risk of potential re-victimization at the Academy, rates of USC in the past APY were examined separately by whether cadets had experienced USC before entering the Academy. As shown in Figure 73, both USAFA women and men who experienced USC before entering the Academy were more likely to experience USC in the past APY compared to those who did not experience USC before entering the Academy.

Figure 73.
Risk of Re-Victimization for USAFA



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.6\%$ to $\pm 3.9\%$

One Situation of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect

Among cadets who experienced USC in the past APY, unfortunately the majority of victims experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact event. In 2022, among USC victims, two-thirds of USAFA women (an increase since 2018) and nearly half of USAFA men experienced more than one USC incident in the past APY. To better understand the circumstances involved in their experiences, the 22.3% of USAFA women and 4.3% of USAFA men who experienced USC⁵¹ were asked to provide additional information regarding their worst or most serious experience of USC, hereafter referred to as the “one situation.”⁵² In addition to discerning what

⁵¹ Experience of USC is determined by endorsement of at least one USC behavior between June 2021 and April 2022 as presented on the survey.

⁵² Although some students may have experienced more than one USC event, follow-up questions on details about only one event were asked to minimize survey burden.

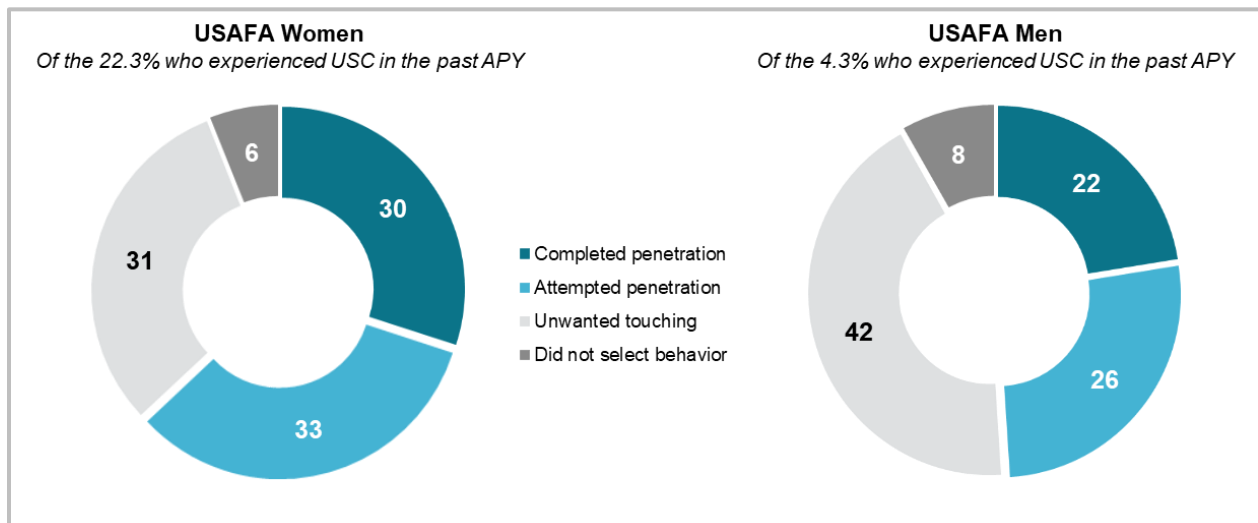
happened (type of USC involved in the one situation), cadets were asked to provide details regarding characteristics of who the alleged offender(s) were, when and where the one situation happened, experiences following the one situation of USC, and whether they chose to report the incident.

What: Behavior Experienced in the USC One Situation

Cadets were asked to identify the behavior(s) involved in the most serious experience in the past APY. These USC types were coded hierarchically as described in the prior section, with experiences of *completed penetration* taking precedence over experiences of *attempted penetration*, which in turn take precedence over *unwanted sexual touching*.⁵³

Of the 22.3% of USAFA women who experienced USC in the past APY, nearly one-third experienced *completed penetration*, one-third experienced *attempted penetration*, and nearly one-third experienced *unwanted sexual touching* in the most serious experience within the past APY (Figure 74). Of the 4.3% of USAFA men who experienced USC in the past APY, nearly one-quarter experienced *completed penetration*, over one-quarter experienced *attempted penetration*, and nearly half experienced *unwanted sexual touching* in the most serious experience within the past APY.

Figure 74.
Behaviors Experienced in USC One Situation for USAFA by Gender



Margins of error range from $\pm 0.7\%$ to $\pm 8\%$

⁵³ Some cadets chose not to indicate the most serious experience within the one situation, leaving some having not selected or disclosed. Those who did not select a behavior were categorized as “Did not select behavior.”

Who: Reported Demographics and Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation

To better understand the context of these incidents, the 2022 SAGR survey asked cadets to provide information on the alleged offender(s) in their one worst situation of USC. Specifically, questions included the gender(s) of alleged offender(s), the number of persons involved, the nature of any pre-existing relationship with the alleged offender(s), and the alleged offender(s) place in the Academy.

The majority of USAFA women indicated the one situation involved one other person who was male and an Academy student most often in the same class year who they knew from class or another activity. An overview of the alleged offender(s) characteristic in the one situation is highlighted for USAFA women and men in Table 27.

Table 27.
Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USAFA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USAFA Women	
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Men	95%	97%
Women	3%	2%
A mix of men and women	1%	1%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
One person	78%	71%↓
More than one person	20%	29%↑
Status of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Same class year	62%	71%↑
Higher class year	24%	27%
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	13%	22%↑
Member of intramural or club sports team	9%	17%↑
Higher in cadet chain of command	10%	15%↑
Lower class year	5%	7%
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	4%	4%
Unknown person	8%	2%↓
A person not affiliated with the DoD	7%	2%↓
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1%	1%↑
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1%	<1%
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Someone you knew from class or other activity	74%	56%↓
Someone you had a casual relationship with	18%	29%↑
Someone you had just met	16%	20%
Someone you were currently dating	8%	19%↑
A stranger	8%	7%
Someone you had previously dated	6%	5%

Margins of error range from <1% to ±5%

Note. Percentage of USAFA women who experienced USC in the past APY.

Like women, the majority of men indicated that they knew their alleged offender from class or another activity and that the one situation was perpetrated by one person, who was often an Academy student, and often in the same class year (Table 28). Unlike women, nearly one-third of men indicated that the alleged offender was a man and over three-fifths indicated that the alleged offender was a woman.

Table 28.
Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the USC One Situation for USAFA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USAFA Men	
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Men	20%	31%
Women	65%	62%
A mix of men and women	4%	6%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
One person	68%	80%
More than one person	24%	17%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Same class year	49%	65%
Person not affiliated with the DoD	28%	16%
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	13%	10%
Higher class year	12%	10%
Lower class year	32%	9% ↓
Higher in the cadet chain of command	12%	8%
Unknown person	8%	7%
Member of intramural or club sports team	5%	5%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	4%	2%
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	4%	<1%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1%	<1%
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)	2018	2022
Someone you knew from class or other activity	50%	54%
Someone you had just met	21%	27%
Someone you had a casual relationship with	12%	19%
Someone you had previously dated	16%	10%
A stranger	13%	6%
Someone you were currently dating	13%	3%

Margins of error range from <1% to ±14%

Note. Percentage of USAFA men who experienced USC in the past APY.

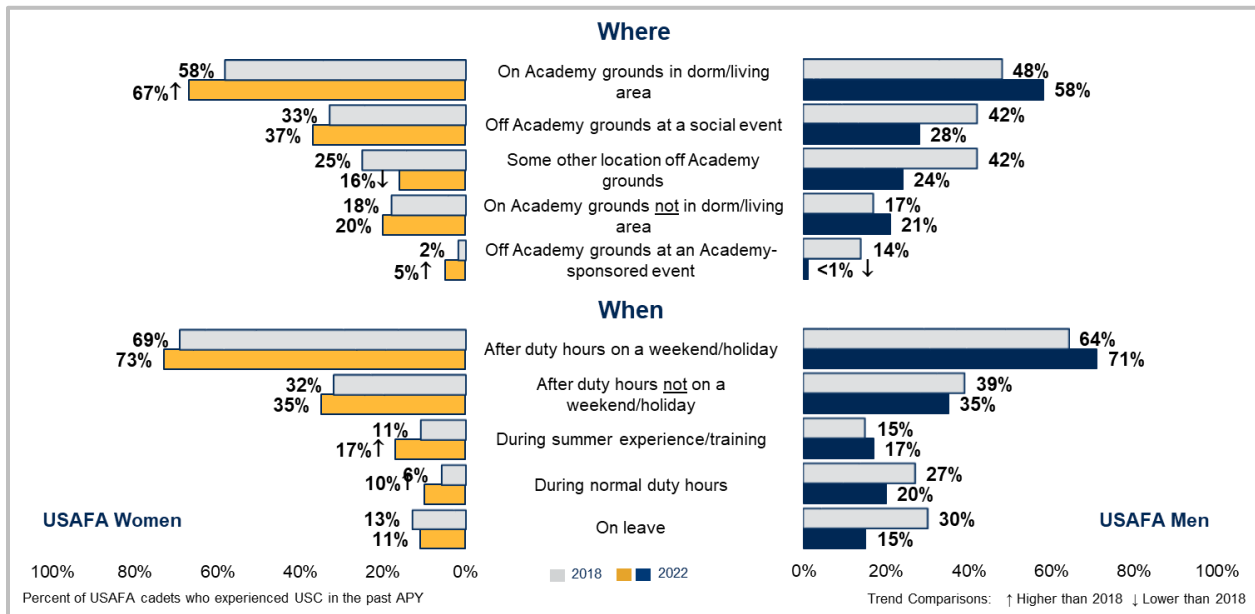
Where and When: Location and Context of the USC One Situation

Because there is no one “characteristic” of alleged USC perpetrators, there is also not a singular context that leads to victimization. Understanding the various patterns of time and place involved in USC is key to developing and implementing tailor-made prevention and response resources at the Academy.

As shown in Figure 75, USC events among USAFA women occurred most often in a dormitory or living area or off Academy grounds at a social event, both increased since 2018. As for specific timeframes in which the USC occurred, USAFA women indicated it occurred after duty hours on a weekend or holiday or after duty hours *not* on a weekend or holiday.

Like USAFA women, USAFA men experienced incidents most often in a dormitory or living area or off Academy grounds at a social event. About three-quarters of USAFA men who experienced USC specified it occurred after duty hours on a weekend or holiday while over one-third indicated it occurred after duty hours *not* on a weekend or holiday.

Figure 75.
Location and Context of the USC One Situation for USAFA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±13%

Where and When: Circumstances of the USC One Situation

Finally, cadets were asked to further contextualize the one situation by sharing their perspective on the incident; including whether they characterized the situation as involving hazing- and/or bullying-related behavior, whether the person(s) involved in the one situation had victimized them before and/or after the one situation, whether there was another cadet that was present who did or did not help them, and detailing the potential involvement of alcohol. The involvement of alcohol in the one situation is an important factor regarding experiences of USC, especially in university-aged populations. The survey reminded participants that even if they had been drinking, they are not to blame for the incident. Studying the use of alcohol in the one situation is meant to better understand unwanted situations at the Academy in the pursuit of eliminating sexual assault in the Department. These results are visualized in Table 29 below.

Relatively few USAFA women who experienced USC considered it hazing or bullying, although those who considered it hazing or bullying significantly increased since 2018. Compared to 2018, more USAFA women who experienced USC were also victimized in some fashion (e.g., stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted) before the one situation and/or after the one situation, with increases specifically for being sexually harassed and/or sexually assaulted before and/or after the one situation. Sophomore women were more likely than other USAFA women


to have been victimized either before and/or after the one situation and were more likely than women in other class years to have been sexually assaulted before and/or after the one situation.

Bystander intervention training is arguably one of the most important elements of USC prevention because it can provide cadets and other Academy personnel basic tools to recognize and stop potential sexual assaults. Indeed, consistent with 2018, over one-third indicated there was a fellow cadet present who could have stepped in to help but did not,⁵⁴ suggesting that improvements in bystanders' ability to recognize and effectively intervene could be useful for decreasing USC at the Academy.

Finally, cadets were asked whether alcohol was present in the USC one situation, though they were not asked the extent of the alcohol use in the situation (i.e., they were not asked their own or the alleged perpetrators level of intoxication). More than half of USC situations for USAFA women involved alcohol, either on the part of the victim, the alleged offender, or both. When victims were drinking at the time of the event, over two-thirds of the time the alleged offender had bought or given them alcohol, which increased compared to 2018 and was driven by a stark increase among USAFA freshman women (86%, up from 40%) and junior women (77%, up from 48%).

⁵⁴ Like all survey responses, this is based on the perception of the respondent. It is unclear whether bystanders understood what was occurring, or could have intervened, and/or why they did not intervene in some way.

Table 29.
Circumstances of the USC One Situation for USAFA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018		USAFA Women		USAFA Men	
		2018	2022	2018	2022
Hazing/ Bullying	Hazing	2%	8%↑	7%	<1%
	Bullying	6%	10%↑	NR	8%
Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Before or After the Situation	Sexually harassed before	19%	29%↑	8%	24%↑
	Stalked before	10%	12%	4%	6%
	Sexually assaulted before	15%	26%↑	7%	7%
	Experienced any before	33%	42%↑	15%	30%
	Sexually harassed after	17%	24%↑	11%	23%
	Stalked after	12%	12%	12%	9%
	Sexually assaulted after	10%	15%↑	7%	6%
	Experienced any after	29%	33%	19%	30%
Someone Else Present	Stepped in to help victim	NA	13%	NA	15%
	Could have stepped in but didn't	NA	35%	NA	30%
Alcohol Use	Victim was drinking	51%	46%	44%	51%
	 Alleged offender bought/gave drinks	57%	69% ↑	36%	41%
	Alleged offender was drinking	54%	47%	57%	49%
	Alcohol use by victim/alleged offender	66%	59%	62%	64%

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 19\%$

Note. Percentage of USAFA cadets who experienced USC in the past APY. NA = Not applicable.

As shown in Table 29, relatively few USAFA men who experienced USC considered the one situation either hazing or bullying. Under one-third of USAFA men who experienced USC were also victimized in some fashion (e.g., stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted) before the one situation and/or were victimized after the one situation. The most frequent behavior experienced before and after the one situation was being sexually harassed.

Bystander intervention plays an equally important role for USAFA men as it does for women and similar results were found. More than one-tenth of USAFA men who experienced USC said there was a fellow cadet present in the one situation who could have helped and did so, and just

under one-third said there was a fellow cadet present who could have stepped in to help but did not.

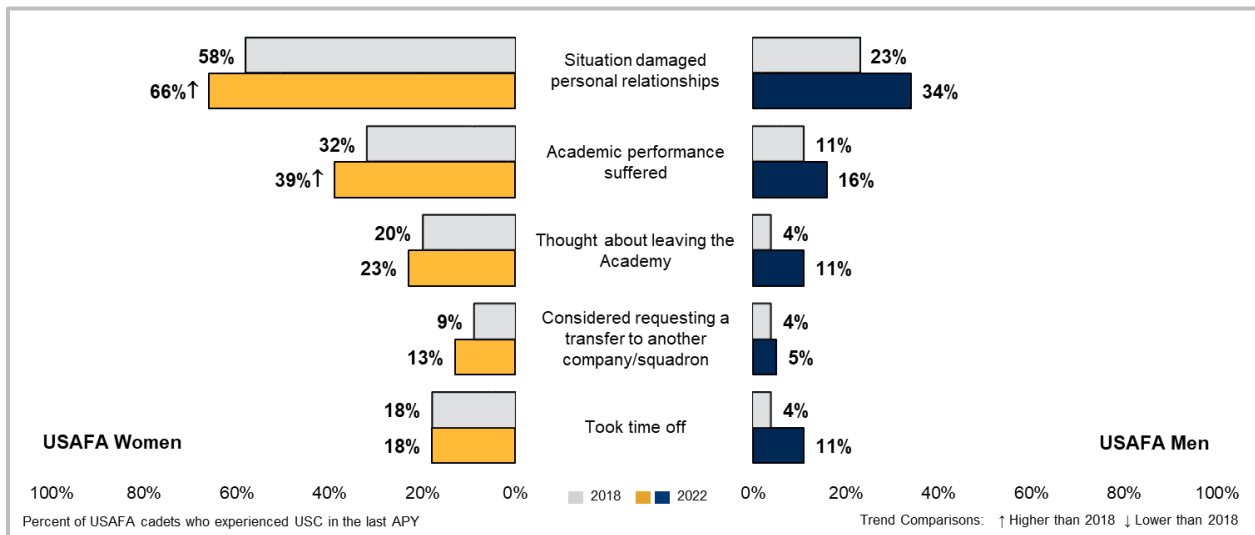
Finally, cadets were asked to what extent alcohol was present in the USC one situation. Nearly two-thirds of USC situations for USAFA men involved alcohol, either on the part of the victim, the alleged offender, or both. When victims were drinking at the time of the event, approximately two-fifths of the time the alleged offender had bought or given them alcohol.

Impact of Experiencing USC

Experiencing USC can impact the victim’s relationships, academic performance, and make them question whether they want to stay in their squadron or at the Academy. On the survey, those who experienced USC in the past APY were asked to indicate to what extent experiencing USC impacted them.

As shown in Figure 76, the largest impact both USAFA women and men felt after experiencing USC in the past APY was damage to their personal relationships, which increased among women compared to 2018. More USAFA women in 2022 also experienced impact to their academic performance compared to 2018.

Figure 76.
Impact of the USC One Situation for USAFA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±3% to ±12%

Reporting the USC One Situation

As shown in Table 30, of the 22.3% of USAFA women who experienced USC in the past APY, an estimated 17% indicated on the survey they had reported this incident.⁵⁵ The top reasons

⁵⁵ In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of reporting USC, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether or not they filed an official report. These survey estimates are distinct from the

indicated by nearly two-thirds of USAFA women as to why they reported their USC was to stop the person(s) from hurting others or that someone they told encouraged them to report. Very few (4%) of the 4.3% of USAFA men who experienced USC reported it. Therefore, the results for USAFA men were not reportable.

Table 30.
Reasons for Reporting the USC One Situation for USAFA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	57%	65%
Someone you told encouraged you to report	64%	62%
To get mental health assistance	50%	52%
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	50%	48%
To stop the person(s) from hurting you again	22%	35%
The punish the person(s) who did it	37%	21%
To get medical assistance	22%	21%
Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves	22%	17%
To discourage other potential offenders	28%	14%
Some other reason	14%	14%
It was your civic/military duty to report it	41%	11%↓
To stop rumors	8%	10%

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±14%

Note. Percentage of USAFA women who experienced USC in the past APY and made an official report. Respondents were able to select multiple reasons for reporting.

Negative Outcomes of Reporting USC

Experiencing USC is often innately physically and psychologically harmful, but those who experience it may also experience secondary effects through others' actions. Classmates, faculty, or friends may act differently toward someone who has reported experiencing USC, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Three major categories of these secondary experiences are professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes.

Measures of ***perceived retaliation, professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes***⁵⁶ are used to capture outcomes experienced as a result of reporting USC (see chapter 1 for details on rate construction). Recall data in this section are out of USAFA women who experienced USC in the past year and reported it (17% of the 22.3% of USAFA women who

actual reporting data maintained within DSAID. However, estimates derived from the survey align with the actual number of reports received.

⁵⁶ Because the *SAGR* assessment does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

experienced USC and 4% of the 4.3% of USAFA men who experienced USC). Results for USAFA men were not reportable.

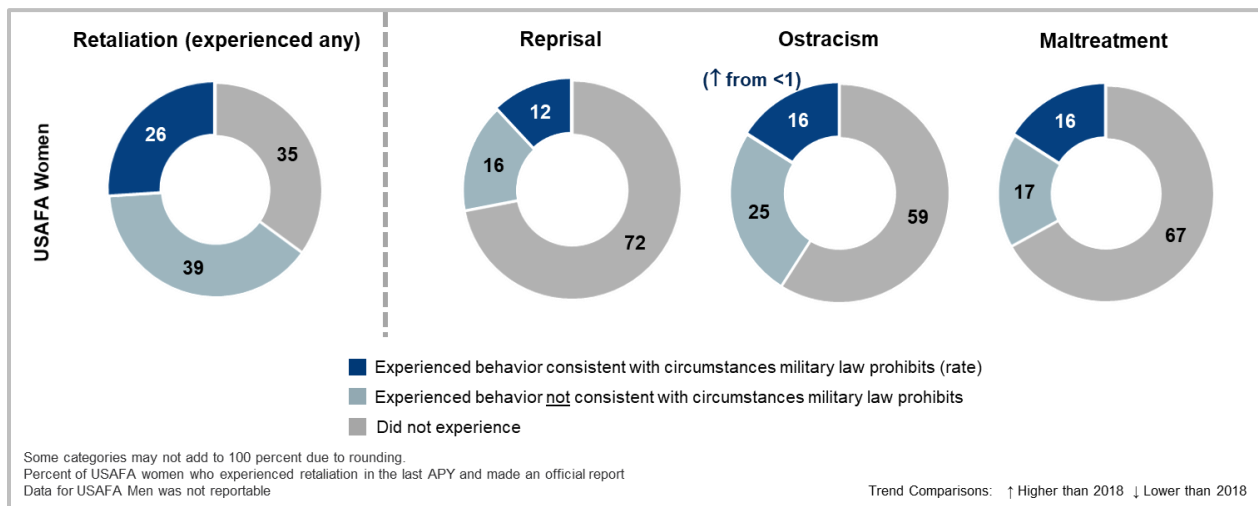
The estimated rate of *perceived retaliation* is a summary measure reflecting whether cadets indicated they experienced either professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment by leadership and/or fellow cadets for reporting USC. As shown in Figure 77, about one-quarter of USAFA women who reported their USC incident experienced behaviors for professional reprisal, ostracism, or other negative outcomes.

The *estimated rate of professional reprisal* is a summary measure reflecting whether cadets indicated they experienced unfavorable actions taken from leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting USC (not based on conduct or performance). As shown in Figure 77, 12% of USAFA women experienced unfavorable actions from leadership as a result of reporting USC.

The *estimated rate of ostracism* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, cadets experienced negative behaviors from cadet peers or leadership that made them feel excluded or ignored. As shown in Figure 77, 16% of USAFA women experienced being excluded or ignored as a result of reporting USC.

The *estimated rate of other negative outcomes* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, cadets experienced negative behaviors from cadet peers or leadership that occurred without a valid military purpose and may have included physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that resulted in physical or mental harm. As shown in Figure 77, 16% of USAFA women experienced negative behaviors as a result of reporting USC.

Figure 77.
Estimated Rates of Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting USC for USAFA Women



Margins of error range from <1% to ±11%

Reasons for Not Reporting USC

The vast majority of USAFA cadets who experienced USC chose not to report their experience of unwanted sexual contact, which is consistent with findings that sexual assault often goes underreported (NCVS, 2016). When asked why they chose not to report the incident, the top reason was that they thought it was not serious enough to report. Other reasons for not reporting included avoiding the person who assaulted them, a measure that increased since 2018 for men, forgetting about it and moving on, and not wanting others to know (Table 31 and Table 32).

Table 31.
Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USAFA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Thought it was not serious enough to report	62%	66%
Did not want more people to know	66%	64%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted you	61%	62%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	61%	58%
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	55%	58%
Felt uncomfortable making a report	51%	57%
Felt shame/embarrassment	52%	51%
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	38%	51%↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted you	22%	28%
Other	9%	13%

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±5%

Note. Percentage of USAFA women who experienced USC in the past APY and did not make an official report.

Table 32.
Reasons for Not Reporting the USC One Situation for USAFA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Thought it was not serious enough to report	63%	60%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted you	31%	52%↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	41%	48%
Did not want more people to know	27%	42%
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	22%	42%↑
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	23%	32%
Felt uncomfortable making a report	27%	32%
Felt shame/embarrassment	8%	28%↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted you	27%	27%
Other	36%	9%↓

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±13%

Note. Percentage of USAFA men who experienced USC in the past APY and did not make an official report.

Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations

This section examines students’ experiences of sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations. As described in chapter 1, sex-based MEO violations are defined as behaviors prohibited by MEO policy that are committed by someone from the Academy. In the survey, students were asked about behaviors they may have experienced during the APY that may have been upsetting or offensive. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for sex-based MEO violations, two requirements must have been met:

1. The student must have indicated that they experienced a behavior consistent with sexual harassment (which includes sexually hostile work environment or sexual quid pro quo) and/or gender discrimination behavior(s) in the past APY, and,
2. The student must have indicated that they met at least one of the follow-up legal criteria for a sex-based MEO violation.⁵⁷

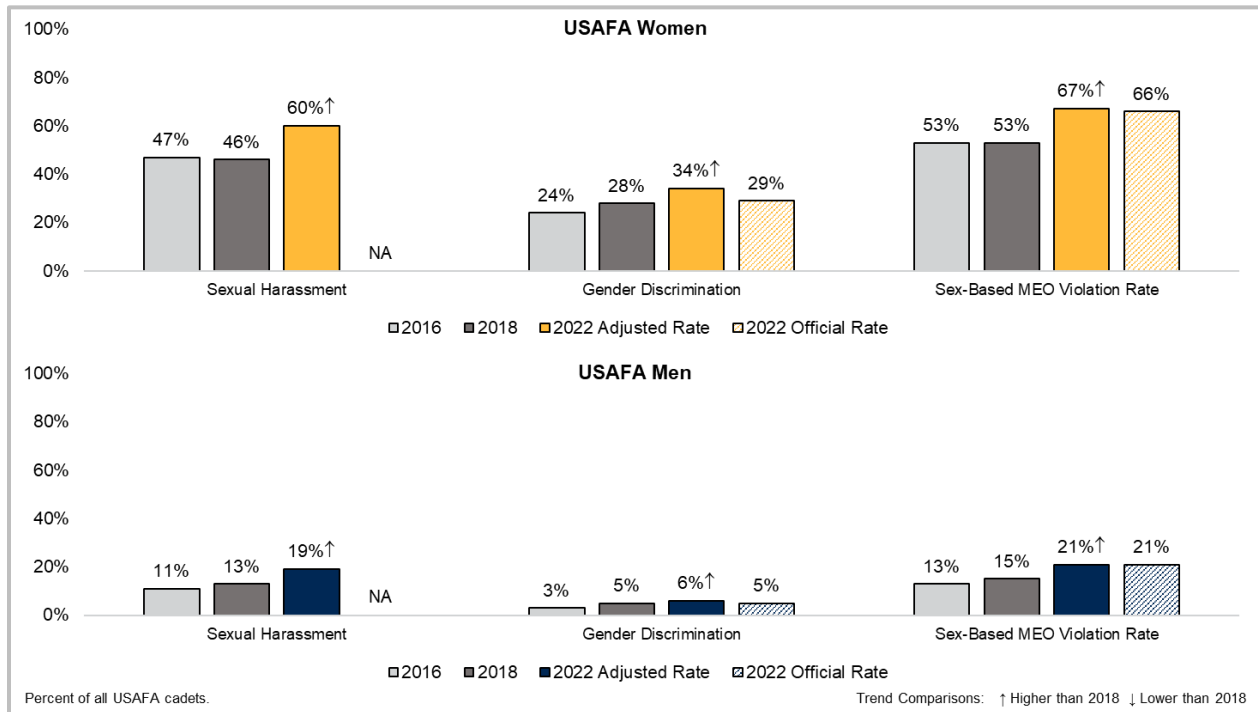
As OPA research methodologies are flexible to accommodate changes in Department policy, two versions of the gender discrimination and sex-based MEO violation prevalence rates were calculated: one version in which the person who allegedly committed the violation was anyone from the victim’s Academy (matching the 2018 SAGR coding, or the “adjusted rate”), and a second version in which experienced violations were limited to those taken by someone in a leadership position, or the “official” rate. OPA created this version of violation rates, and maintained the basic variable to allow for year-to-year trend analyses going forward. All results in this section use the criteria unless noted otherwise.

⁵⁷ See Chapter 1 for details on the metric used and construction of estimated rates.

Estimated Past Year Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates

This section provides the estimated rates for sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and the overall sex-based MEO violation rate (a combination of sexual harassment and/or gender discrimination). The estimated prevalence rates are presented by gender and by class year, with significant differences from 2018 noted where applicable.

Figure 78.
Estimated Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rates for USAFA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

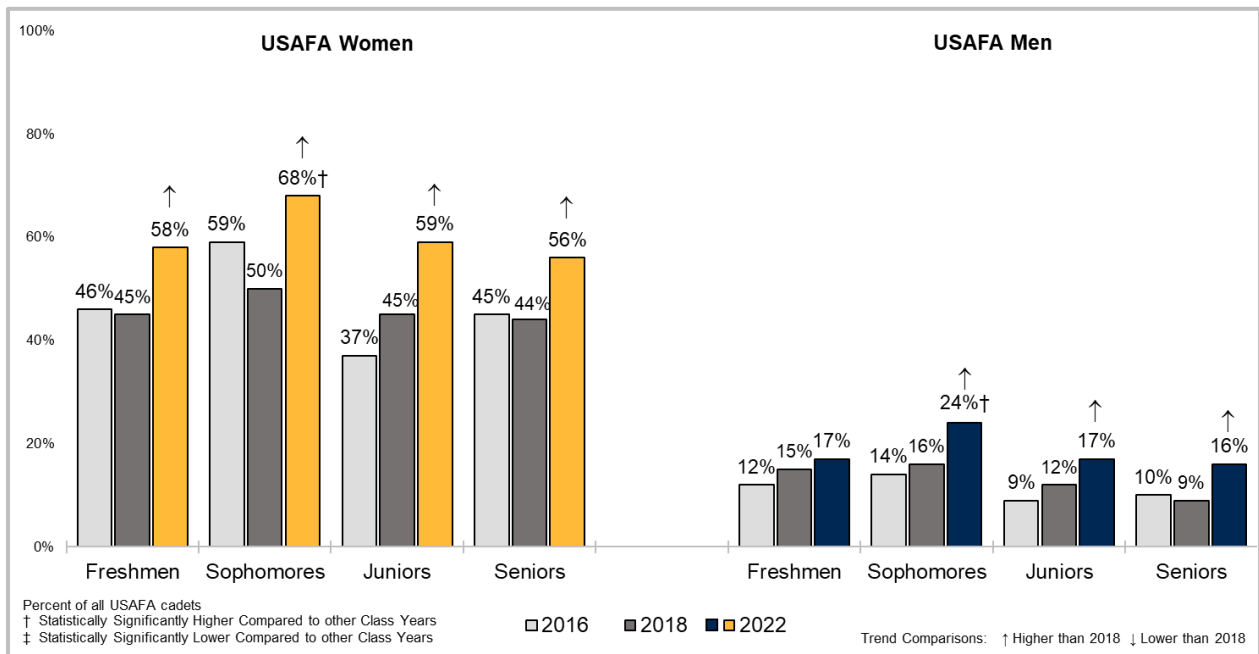
Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment includes two types of unwanted behaviors: sexually hostile work environment and sexual quid pro quo. A “sexually hostile work environment” is defined as “unwelcome sexual experiences that are pervasive or severe so as to interfere with a person’s work performance, or that create a work environment that is intimidating, hostile, or offensive.” Sexual quid pro quo behaviors are used to control, influence, or affect one’s job, career, or pay. Instances of sexual quid pro quo include situations in which job benefits or losses are conditioned on sexual cooperation. The estimated rate for sexual harassment includes those students who met criteria for sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual quid pro quo. As seen in Figure 78, estimated rates of sexual harassment have increased since 2018 for both USAFA men and women.

An estimated 60% of USAFA women met criteria for sexual harassment, which has increased significantly from 46% in 2018. Since 2018, all class years showed a significant increase; however, sophomores (68%) were most at risk for experiencing sexual harassment compared to other women (Figure 79).

An estimated 19% of USAFA men met criteria for sexual harassment, which increased significantly from 13% in 2018. Freshman men were the only class year to not show a significant increase, with all other class years increasing compared to 2018 (Figure 79). Sophomore men (24%) were most at risk for experiencing sexual harassment compared to other men.

Figure 79.
Estimated Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates for USAFA by Gender and Class Year

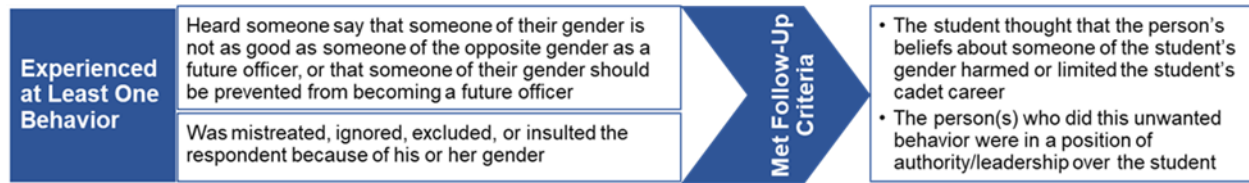


Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is defined as behaviors or comments directed at someone because of their gender that harmed or limited their career. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for gender discrimination, students must have indicated experiencing at least one of the behaviors listed below and endorsed a corresponding follow-up item as shown in Figure 80.

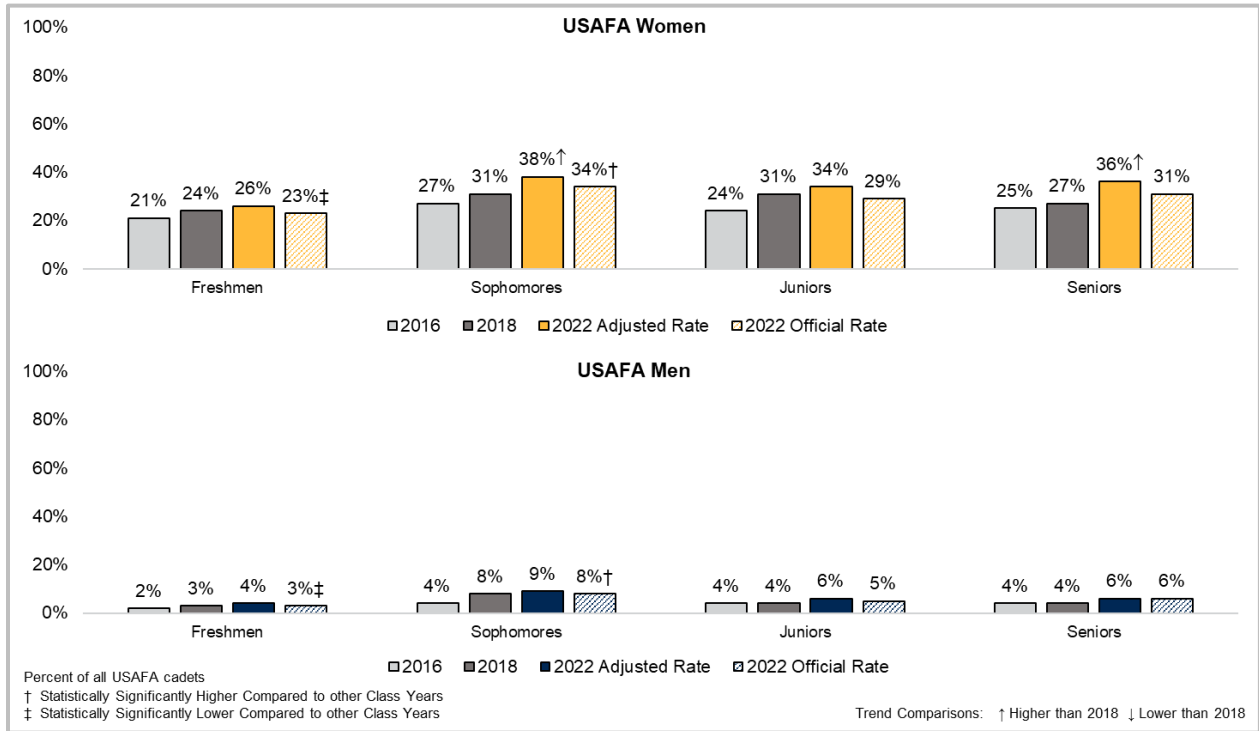
Figure 80.
Gender Discrimination Behaviors and Follow-up Criteria



As shown in Figure 78, an estimated 29% of USAFA women experienced gender discrimination **from leadership**. Sophomore (34%) women were most at risk to experience gender discrimination compared to other women, whereas freshman (23%) were least at risk (Figure 81). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, 34% of USAFA women experienced gender discrimination **by any person** in 2022, which increased since 2018. By class year, this represents an increase for sophomore (from 31% to 38%) and senior (from 27% to 36%) women. Likewise, sophomore women experienced gender discrimination more often compared to other women, whereas freshman experienced gender discrimination less often.

An estimated 5% of USAFA men experienced gender discrimination **from leadership** (Figure 78). Sophomore men (8%) experienced gender discrimination more often compared to other men, whereas freshman men (3%) experienced gender discrimination less often (Figure 81). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, an estimated 6% of USAFA men experienced gender discrimination **by any person**, a statistically significant increase compared to 2018 (5%). Sophomore men (9%) experienced gender discrimination more often compared to other men, whereas freshman men (4%) experienced gender discrimination less often.

Figure 81.
Estimated Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rates for USAFA by Gender and Class Year



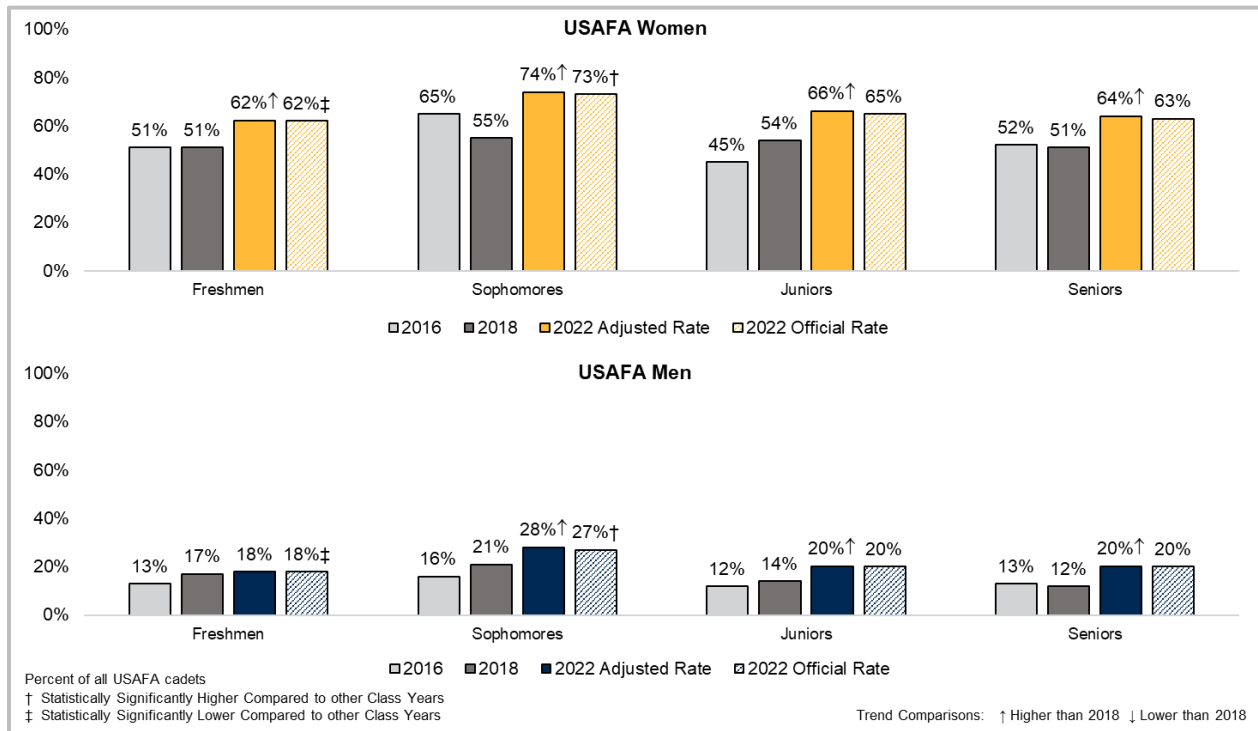
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Sex-Based MEO Violations

Sex-based MEO violations are defined as having experienced a sexual harassment (e.g., sexually hostile work environment and sexual quid pro quo) and/or gender discrimination.

An estimated 66% of USAFA women experienced sex-based MEO violations **from leadership** in the past APY (Figure 78). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, an estimated 67% of USAFA women experienced sex-based MEO violations **by any person** in the past APY, which demonstrates a significant increase from 2018. Rates of sex-based MEO violations increased for women of every class year from 2018 (Figure 82). Sophomore (74%) women experienced these violations more often compared to other women, whereas freshman (62%) women experience these violations less often.

An estimated 21% of USAFA men experienced sex-based MEO violations **from leadership** (Figure 78). Using the 2018 metric to allow for commensurable analysis, an estimated 21% of USAFA men experienced sex-based MEO violations **by any person** in the past APY, which demonstrates a significant increase from 2018. Rates of sex-based MEO violations increased since 2018 for men in all class years except freshman men (Figure 82). Sophomore (28%) men experienced violations more often compared to other men, whereas freshman (18%) men experienced violations less often.

Figure 82.***Estimated Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rates for USAFA by Gender and Class Year***

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations with the Biggest Effect

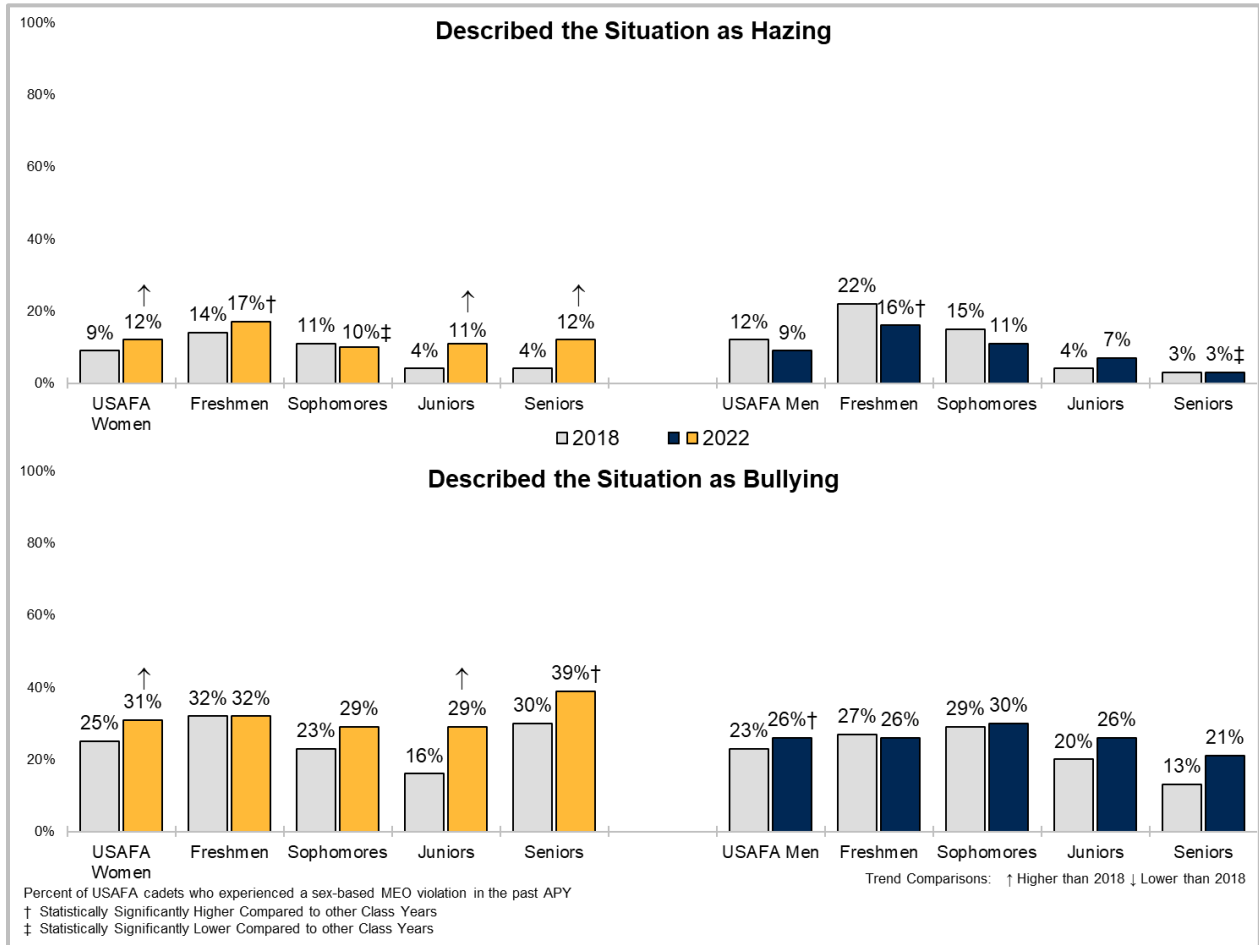
To better understand the circumstances involved in their experience, the 67% of USAFA women and 21% of USAFA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations by any person in the past APY (e.g., sexual harassment and/or gender discrimination) were asked to provide additional information in regard to what they considered to be the worst or most serious experience (hereafter referred to as “the one situation”). With this one situation in mind, students were asked to provide details regarding how they characterized the behaviors, who the alleged offender(s) were, and whether they discussed or filed a complaint about this violation.

What: Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Nearly one-third of USAFA women indicated the behavior in the sex-based MEO one situation was bullying, which increased compared to 2018 (Figure 83) and was driven by an increase among junior women. Senior women characterized the experience as bullying in the one situation more often than women in other class years. Roughly one-ninth of USAFA women indicated the behavior was hazing, which increased compared to 2018 and was driven by an increase for junior and senior women. Freshman women characterized the experience as hazing more often compared to women in other class years, whereas sophomores characterized the experience as hazing less often.

USAFA men more frequently indicated the behavior was bullying rather than hazing, with a little more than one-fourth of men indicating the behavior was bullying, whereas a little less than one-tenth characterized their experience as hazing. Freshman men characterized their experience as hazing in the one situation more often compared to other men, whereas seniors characterized their experience as hazing less often.

Figure 83.
Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation for USAFA by Gender and Class Year



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

Who: Reported Demographics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

As seen in Table 33, most USAFA women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY indicated the alleged offender(s) were multiple male Academy students, specifically in the same class year. Of note, since 2018, there were increases in alleged offenders who were in a position of higher power (i.e., higher class year, higher in the cadet chain of command).

Table 33.
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USAFA Women

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	NA	85%
Women	NA	2%
A mix of men and women	NA	12%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	NA	26%
More than one person	NA	70%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Same class year	80%	86% ↑
Higher class year	46%	55% ↑
Higher in cadet chain of command	28%	40% ↑
Lower class year	13%	23% ↑
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	20%	22%
Member of intramural or club sports team	13%	21% ↑
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	14%	14%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	7%	6%
Unknown person	5%	5%
Person not affiliated with DoD	4%	3%
DoD person not affiliated with Academy	2%	3%

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Note. Percentage of USAFA women who experienced a sex-based MOE violation in the past APY. NA=Not applicable; was not asked in 2018

As seen in Table 34, the majority of USAFA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations in the past 12 months indicated the alleged offender was a man/men who was an Academy student, specifically in the same class year.

Table 34.
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sex-Based MEO Violations for USAFA Men

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	2018	2022
Gender of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	NA	51%
Women	NA	25%
A mix of men and women	NA	22%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	NA	43%
More than one person	NA	49%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Same class year	76%	77%
Higher class year	33%	42% ↑
Higher in cadet chain of command	21%	26%
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	16%	18%
Member of intramural or club sports team	14%	17%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	16%	17%
Lower class year	13%	17%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	10%	7%
Unknown person	5%	2%
Person not affiliated with DoD	4%	2%
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	3%	2%

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Note. Percentage of USAFA men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY. NA=Not applicable; was not asked in 2018.

Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Cadets who experience sex-based MEO violations have resources available to them should they want to discuss their situation or file a complaint with/to any authority or organization. Out of the 67% of USAFA women and 21% of USAFA men who experienced sex-based MEO violations in the past APY, the vast majority discussed this situation with someone else (Table 35). Both USAFA women and men most often reached out to those closest to them: their friends or family or someone in their squadron. Over one-third of USAFA women and men discussed the violation with the alleged offender(s), consistent with their training to handle these situations at the lowest interpersonal level (Barry et al., 2017). Very few USAFA women and men discussed the situation with support personnel and/or offices such as chaplains, counselors, MEO officers, or Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) or Sexual Harassment/Assault

Response and Prevention (SHARP) officers. Over one-tenth of women and very few men filed a complaint to any authority or organization.⁵⁸

Table 35.
Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO One Situation for USAFA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USAFA Women	USAFA Men
Discussed with anyone	92%	80%
Your friends or family outside of your squadron	69%	42%
Someone in your squadron	68%	53%
The person(s) who did this to you	40%	37%
A chaplain, counselor, or medical person	12%	5%
A MEO Officer, SARC, or SAPR Officer	5%	2%
Filed a complaint with/to any authority or organization	12%	5%

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Note. Percentage of USAFA cadets who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY.

Of the 12% of women of USAFA women who filed a sex-based MEO violation complaint, approximately half indicated the situation was being investigated; however, more than one-third of USAFA women also experienced negative outcomes including being encouraged to let it go or tough it out or having their situation discounted or not taken seriously (Table 36). Of the 5% of USAFA men who filed a sex-based MEO violation complaint, over half indicated they were kept informed of actions being taken, which increased compared to 2018, whereas approximately half indicated the situation was corrected and/or that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender. However, more than one-third of USAFA men experienced negative outcomes with being encouraged to let it go or tough it out or being ridiculed or scorned.

⁵⁸ In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of filing a sex-based MEO violation complaint, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether or not they filed a complaint. These are not to be confused with the actual complaints the Academy received during the APY.

Table 36.
Outcomes of Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USAFA by Gender

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USAFA Women		USAFA Men	
	2018	2022	2018	2022
Positive Outcomes				
The situation was/is being investigated	37%	48%	58%	45%
You were kept informed of actions being taken	46%	43%	25%	57%↑
The situation was corrected	34%	32%	60%	51%
Disciplinary action was taken against the [alleged] offender(s)	26%	23%	51%	50%
Some other action was taken	17%	26%	9%	13%
Negative Outcomes				
You were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	37%	39%	58%	36%
Your situation was discounted or not taken seriously	34%	39%	34%	30%
You were ridiculed or scorned	34%	32%	49%	37%
You don't know what happened	24%	31%	26%	19%
Disciplinary action was taken against you	15%	11%	9%	NR
Administrative action was taken against you	10%	5%	NR	NR

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±19%

Note. Percentage of USAFA cadets who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY and filed a complaint. NR = Not reportable.

Reasons for Not Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation

Sex-based MEO violations often go unreported or are handled by the victim at the lowest interpersonal level, which is consistent with cadets’ training (Barry et al., 2017). To understand more about why sex-based MEO violations are underreported, cadets were asked why they chose not to discuss or file a complaint about the situation, and the top reason was that they thought it was not important enough to make a complaint for both USAFA women and men (Table 37). In general, USAFA cadets choose not to discuss or file a complaint to not endure more possible negative outcomes should they come forward or do not have confidence in the system should they come forward. Notable changes among reasons for not filing a complaint among USAFA women and men are depicted in the table below.

Table 37.**Reasons for Not Discussing or Filing a Sex-Based MEO Violation Complaint for USAFA**

Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USAFA Women		USAFA Men	
	2018	2022	2018	2022
Thought it was not important enough to make a complaint	74%	73%	77%	70%↓
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on	57%	59%	43%	56%↑
Felt uncomfortable making a complaint	51%	60%↑	34%	42%↑
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who did it	59%	60%	37%	38%
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	57%	57%	35%	37%
Did not think anything would be done	43%	52%↑	30%	38%↑
Thought it would hurt your reputation and standing	47%	49%	33%	34%
Thought making a complaint would take too much time and effort	43%	47%	30%	40%↑
Thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	40%	37%	26%	25%
Did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	35%	34%	20%	25%
Thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	33%	34%	20%	23%
Took care of the problem yourself by <u>confronting</u> the person who did it	38%	33%↓	44%	30%↓
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	23%	14%↓	17%	14%
Did not know how to make a complaint	9%	16%↑	6%	14%↑

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Note. Percentage of USAFA cadets who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in the past APY and did not file a complaint.

Estimated Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

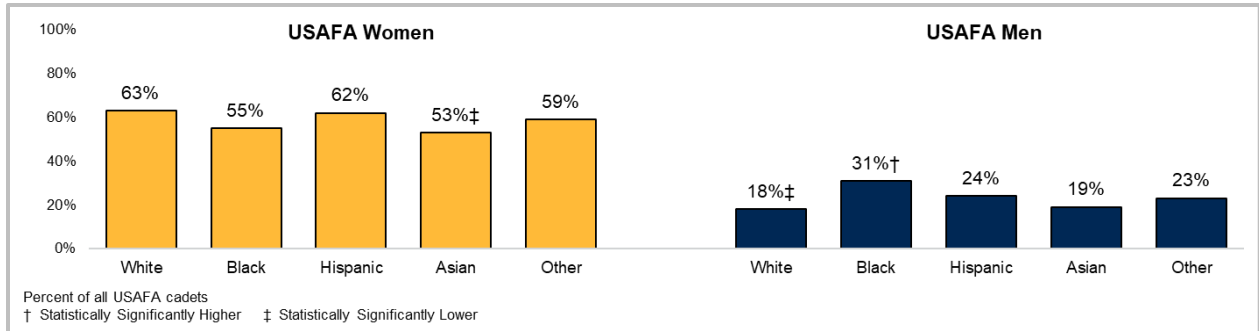
The following sections summarize the experiences of racial/ethnic and sexual minority cadets with sexual harassment and gender discrimination.

Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, there were no significant differences among non-Hispanic White (63%) and minority (58%) USAFA women for experiencing sexual harassment in the past APY; however, for USAFA men, minority men (24%) were more likely than non-Hispanic White men (18%) to experience sexual harassment in the past APY. When we examine by specific race/ethnicity, Asian (53%) women at USAFA were less likely than women of other races/ethnicities to

experience sexual harassment (Figure 84). For USAFA men, Black men at USAFA (31%) were significantly more likely to experience sexual harassment, whereas White men (18%) were less likely.

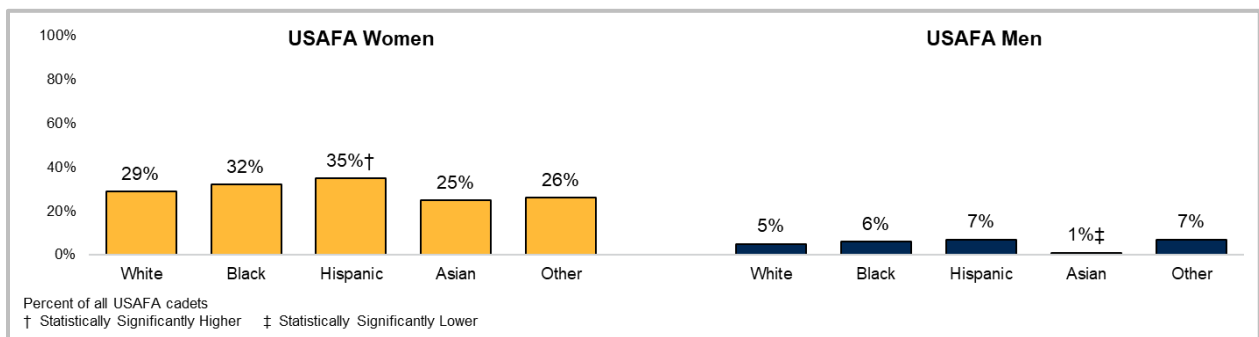
Figure 84.
Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USAFA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



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

Overall, there were no significant differences among non-Hispanic White and minority USAFA cadets for experiencing gender discrimination in the past APY. When we examine by specific race/ethnicity, different patterns emerged for USAFA women and men. Hispanic (35%) women at USAFA were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience gender discrimination (Figure 85). For USAFA men, Asian men at USAFA (1%) were significantly less likely to experience gender discrimination compared to men of other races/ethnicities.

Figure 85.
Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USAFA by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

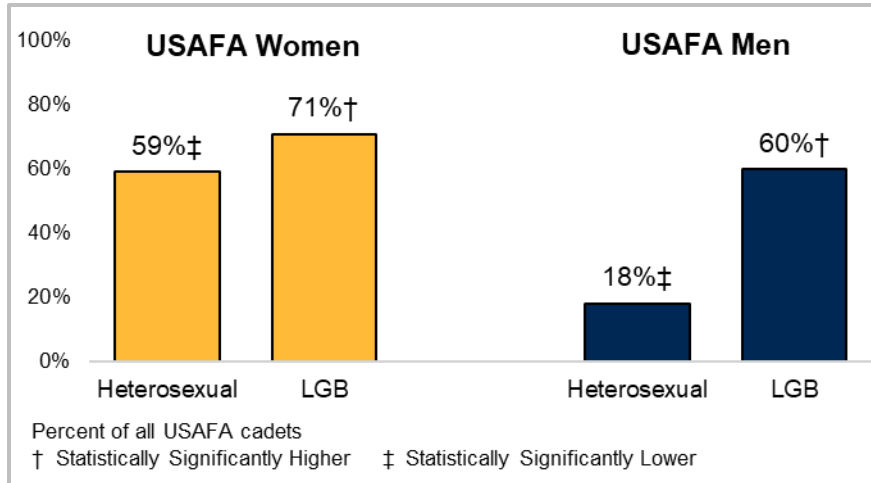
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Orientation

As seen in Figure 86, USAFA cadets who identify as LGB were more likely than heterosexual cadets to experience sexual harassment in the past APY. Specifically, 71% of USAFA women

who identify as LGB were significantly more likely than heterosexual women (59%) to experience sexual harassment in the past APY. USAFA men who identify as LGB (60%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual men (18%) to experience sexual harassment.

Figure 86.

Estimated Rates of Sexual Harassment for USAFA by Gender and Sexual Orientation

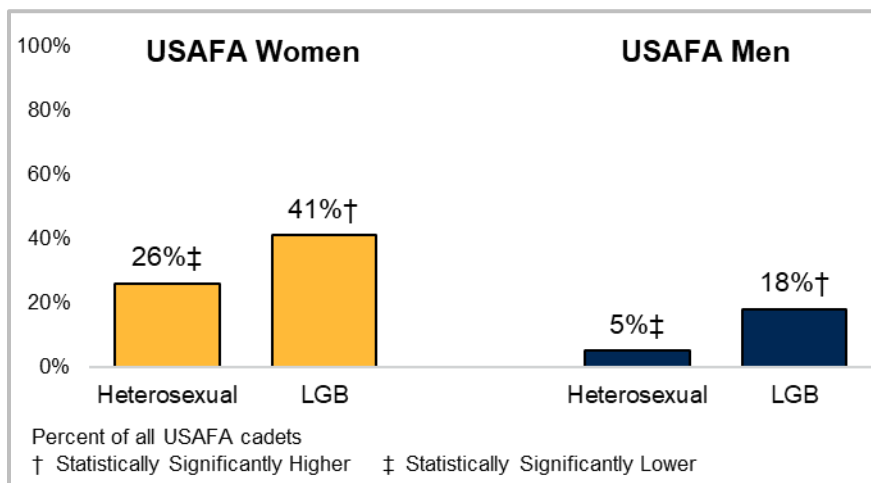


Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 9\%$

As seen in Figure 87, USAFA cadets who identify as LGB were more likely than heterosexual cadets to experience gender discrimination in the past APY. Specifically, 41% of USAFA women who identify as LGB experienced gender discrimination in the past APY, which was significantly higher than heterosexual women (26%). USAFA men who identify as LGB (18%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual men (5%) to experience gender discrimination.

Figure 87.

Estimated Rates of Gender Discrimination for USAFA by Gender and Sexual Orientation



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 8\%$

Academy Culture and Climate Regarding Prevention of, and Responding to, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Organizational culture is a set of shared cognitions, including values, behavioral norms and expectations, fundamental assumptions, and larger patterns of behavior (O'Reilly, Chatman, & Caldwell, 1991). Broadly, culture is the “way of doing business” that an institution follows on a regular basis, which may differ from officially stated policies and standards. Organizational culture involves the attitudes and actions of all members of each Academy’s community: leaders, faculty, staff, and fellow cadets. As such, it sets the environment or context for the implementation of policies and programs.

Research suggests that an organization’s environmental characteristics are associated with the prevalence of, and response to, sexual harassment and sexual assault, including norms around dating and sexual behaviors, harassment, and leadership tolerance (Sadler et al., 2003; Fitzgerald et al., 1999; Newell et al., 1995; Williams et al., 1999). These studies do not establish causation, but do provide evidence that sexual assault, sexual harassment, and various aspects of climate and culture frequently co-occur.

The following section addresses general culture at the Academy pertinent to the prevention of and response to sexual assault and sexual harassment, such as cadet alcohol use, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, Academy culture related to reporting sexual assault and sexual harassment, and the climate related to gender relations.

Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The Department is committed to preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment from happening across the entire Force, including at the Military Service Academies (MSAs). In a February 2022 memorandum, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]) stated that “sexual assault and sexual harassment have no place at our MSAs, and we must continue efforts to prevent and reduce these behaviors and foster academy climates of dignity and respect.”⁵⁹ The *SAGR* survey is one way to track progress of prevention efforts at the MSAs. As such, this section will cover prevention-relevant metrics, such as alcohol use, willingness to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, bystander intervention, Academy culture related to prevention, and efforts by leaders and students at all levels to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment.

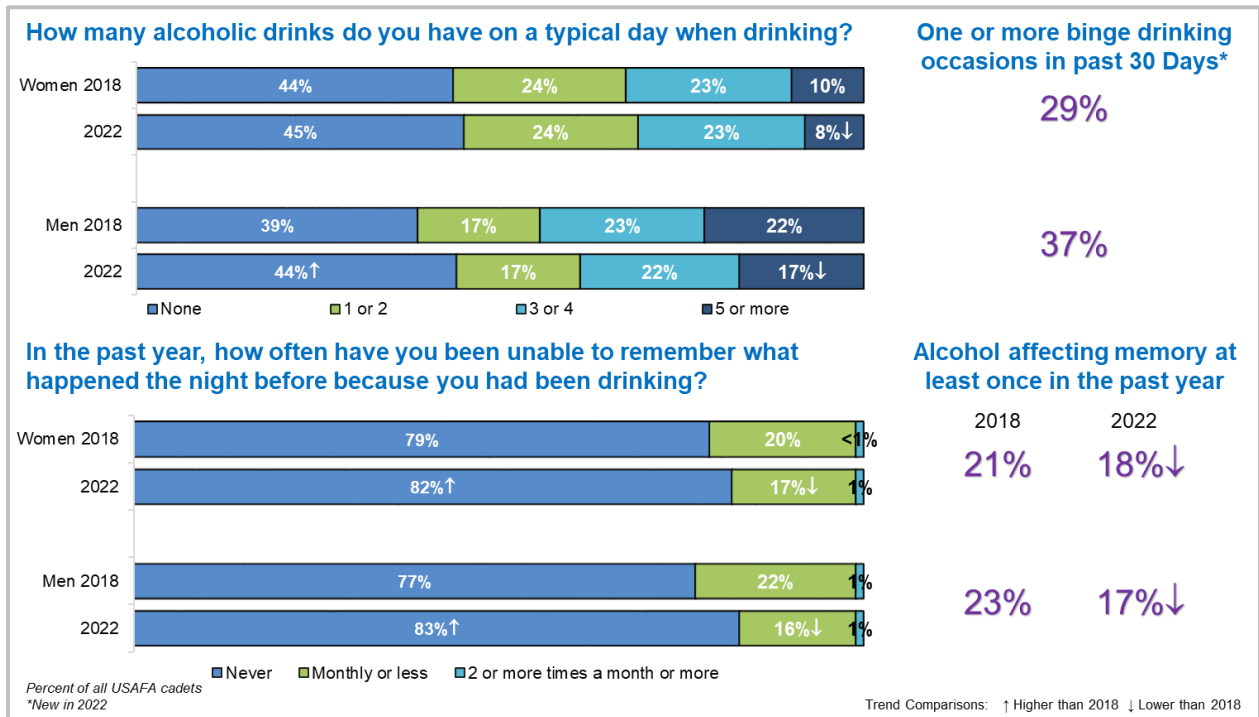
Cadet Alcohol Use

In addition to its relationship with sexual assault and sexual harassment as an important topic related to prevention of these unwanted behaviors, alcohol use by cadets in general is of interest in order to provide a snapshot of cadet health with regard to alcohol. Cadets were asked about their drinking frequency as well as alcohol-induced memory impairment.

⁵⁹ Obtained on November 23, 2022 from https://www.sapr.mil/sites/default/files/public/docs/reports/MSA/DoD_Actions_to_Address_Memorandum_to_the_Military_Departments_MSA_APY20-21.pdf.

The majority of USAFA women and men indicated at least minor alcohol consumption, although there were increases in no alcohol use among USAFA men and decreases among USAFA cadets drinking five or more on a typical day when drinking since 2018 (Figure 88). Decreases among cadets drinking five or more on a typical day when drinking was driven by sophomore cadets (both women and men) and freshman men. However, just under one-third of USAFA women and over one-third of men indicated they had engaged in binge drinking on at least one or more occasion in the past 30 days, with upperclassmen cadets being more likely than underclassmen cadets indicating as such. Incidents of alcohol affecting one’s memory at least once in the past year decreased to under one-fifth of cadets’ compared to 2018. However, senior cadets and junior men remained more likely than freshmen to have experienced alcohol affecting their memory.

Figure 88.
Cadet Alcohol Use for USAFA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Cadet Bystander Intervention

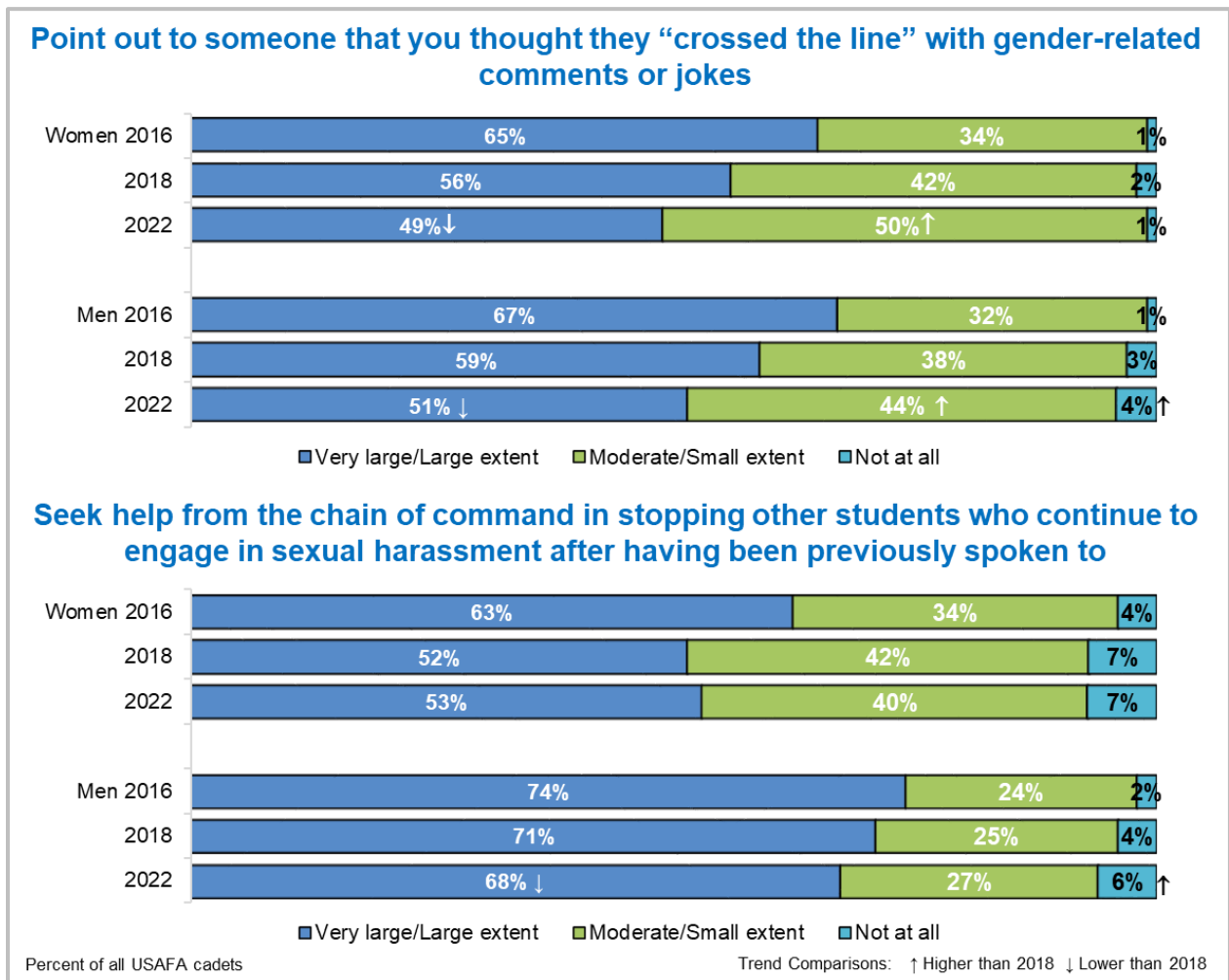
Pursuant to the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office’s (SAPRO) goal of eliminating sexual assault in the military, the Academy encourages students to be active observers of potentially unwanted behaviors and step in if they see them occurring others. However, behaviors in line with potential sexual harassment may be difficult for students to identify, and students may not feel confident intervening to stop the behavior(s) (Barry, et al. 2017). To better understand the perspective of USAFA cadets, the 2022 SAGR asked questions about cadets’ willingness to step in and stop potential sexual harassment as well as whether they

had observed situations in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring and how they responded to those situations.

Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment

In general, the vast majority of USAFA cadets are willing to stop sexual harassment to at least a small extent (Figure 89), though willingness to a large/very large extent has declined since 2016. In 2022, approximately half of USAFA women and men indicated they are willing to point out to someone that they thought had “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a large/very large extent. Just over half of USAFA women and approximately two-thirds of USAFA men were willing to seek help from the chain of command to stop other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment. Upperclassmen, particularly seniors, are most willing to stop sexual harassment, whereas sophomores and freshmen are less likely. This is an area for potential intervention specifically for underclassmen on what to do in these situations.

Figure 89.
Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment for USAFA by Gender



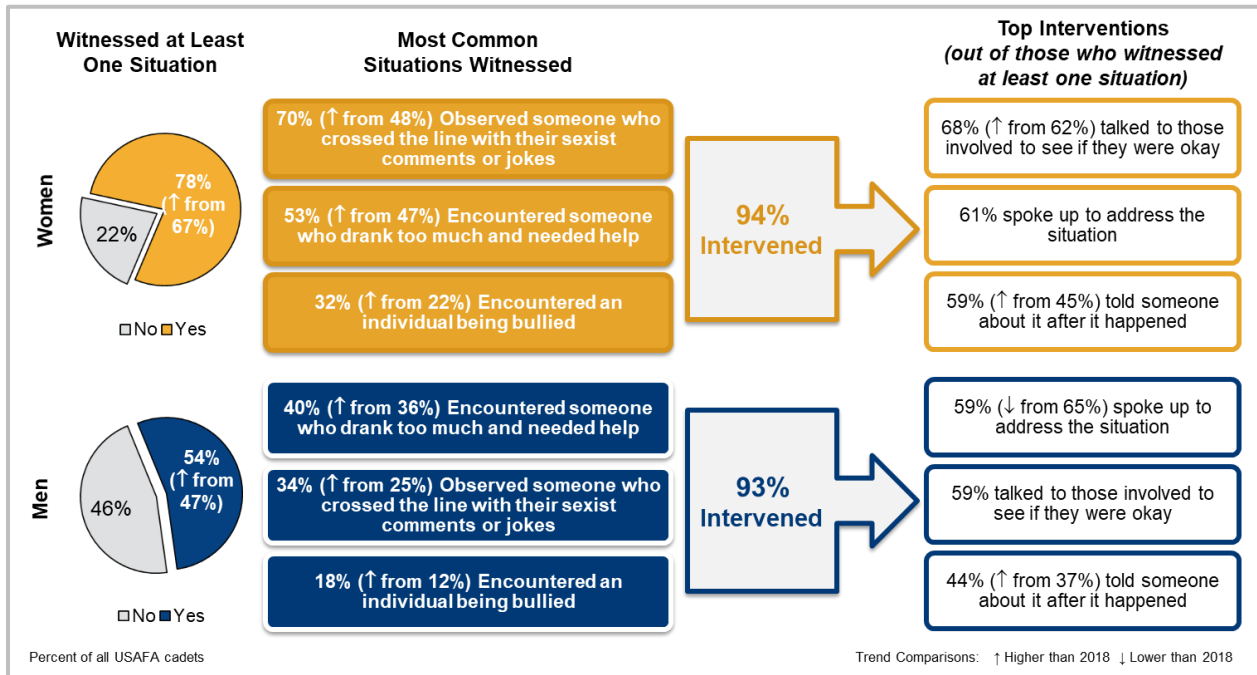
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken

One aspect of sexual assault prevention is encouraging students to be active observers and to intervene if they see a risky situation or unwanted behaviors occurring to someone else. To measure the degree to which opportunities to intervene arise, students were asked whether they had observed situations in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring or could occur. If they indicated that they had observed any of the situations, then they were asked how they responded to those situation(s).

Compared to 2018, more USAFA cadets witnessed at least one situation in which unwanted behaviors were occurring or were at risk for occurring (Figure 90). The most common situations witnessed by both women and men were observing someone who crossed the line with their sexist comments or jokes or encountering someone who drank too much and needed help, the incidence of these situations both increased compared to 2018. When witnessing these situations, the overwhelming majority of USAFA cadets intervened, most often by talking to those involved to see if they were okay or by speaking up to address the situation.

Figure 90.
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken for USAFA by Gender



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

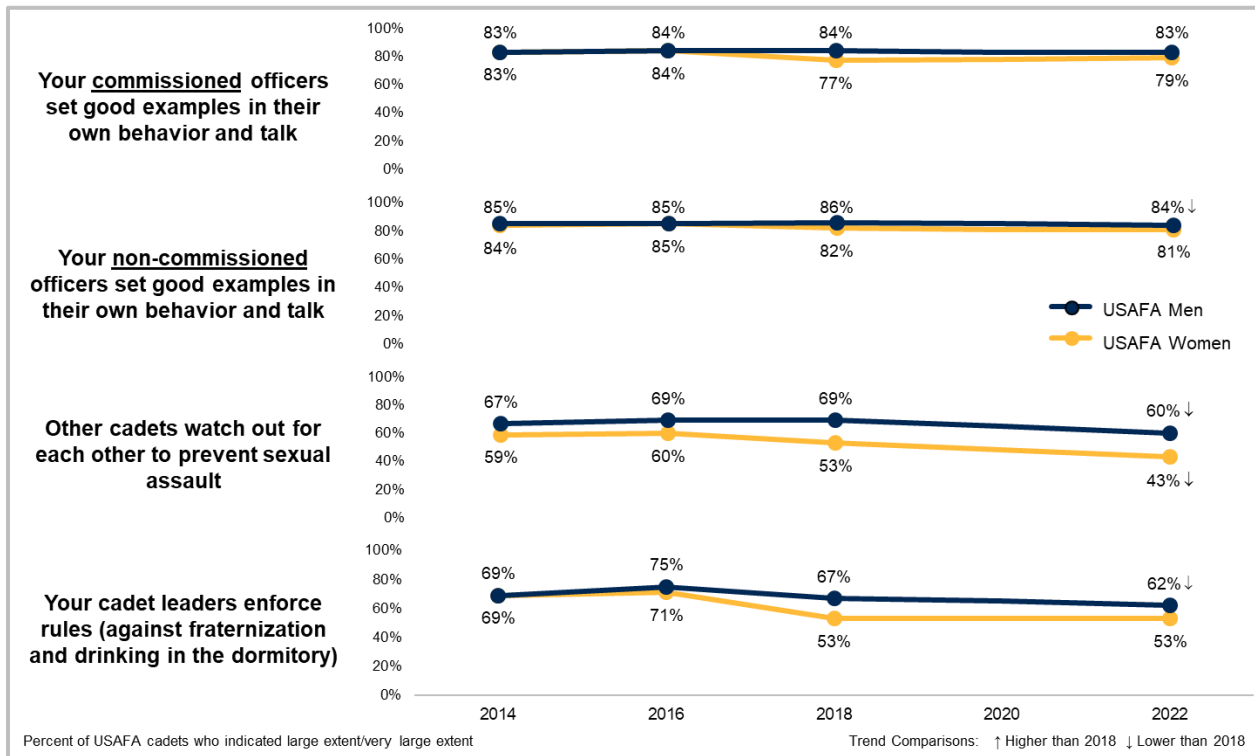
Perceptions of USAFA Leadership and Cadets Setting Good Examples

An important aspect of prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment is whether those in the environment are setting good examples and are willing to watch out for such incidents. The 2022 SAGR asked USAFA cadets about the behavior of their fellow cadets and Academy officers in order to assess to what extent they are engaging in these prevention behaviors.

The majority of USAFA women and men believed that both their commissioned and non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk (Figure 91). Although these perceptions remain relatively high, the rates of endorsement for non-commissioned officers decreased among men compared to 2018. Perceptions of other cadets watching out for each other to prevent sexual assault and the extent to which cadet leaders enforce rules are noticeably lower than perceptions of officers setting good examples for both USAFA women and men. Over two-fifths of USAFA women and under two-thirds of men indicated other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault, although these perceptions decreased compared to 2018 for both women and men, driven by decreases among upperclassmen’s perceptions.

When asked whether cadet leaders enforce rules, just under two-thirds of USAFA men and over half of USAFA women indicated they do so to a large extent, although these perceptions decreased among men compared to 2018. Perceptions are most positive among USAFA freshmen but drop for sophomores who are least likely to perceive cadet leaders are enforcing rules compared to other class years.

Figure 91.
Perceptions of USAFA Leadership and Cadets Setting Good Examples



Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

An essential component of eradicating sexual assault from the military is having leaders who can be trusted to make efforts to prevent and to appropriately respond to sexual assault and sexual

harassment. Accordingly, the 2022 SAGR asked USAFA cadets about their perceptions of individuals' efforts at the Academy to make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

USAFA cadets perceived that Academy senior leadership, officers, and military/uniformed faculty make the most effort to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, although those perceptions decreased for most persons compared to 2018 (Table 38). USAFA women had lower perceptions than USAFA men for most Academy personnel and cadets making efforts to stop these behaviors, however the majority of perceptions decreased compared to 2018 for both men and women. When examining results by class year for USAFA women, freshmen generally have more positive perceptions across personnel and cadets. These perceptions become less favorable for sophomores and juniors, although once seniors, these perceptions trend more positive again. USAFA men showed a different pattern than women when looking at perceptions by class year. Although freshman men had the most positive perceptions, as men progress through the Academy these perceptions decline, particularly among junior men.

Table 38.
Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment for USAFA

USAFA Women			Percent who indicated large/very large extent Trend Comparisons: ↑ Higher than 2018 ↓ Lower than 2018	USAFA Men		
2016	2018	2022		2016	2018	2022
79%	69%	65%↓	Academy senior leadership	86%	84%	81%↓
73%	67%	66%	Commissioned officers directly in charge of unit	84%	85%	81%↓
73%	67%	63%↓	Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of unit	82%	84%	81%↓
59%	64%	53%↓	Military/uniformed academic faculty	68%	77%	68%↓
55%	62%	49%↓	Civilian academic faculty	60%	71%	63%↓
44%	48%	42%↓	Club team officer representatives/advisors	59%	65%	61%↓
43%	46%	41%↓	Club team coaches and trainers	57%	63%	57%↓
44%	48%	40%↓	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	62%	64%	58%↓
49%	38%	36%	Cadet leaders	64%	62%	61%
42%	46%	37%↓	Physical education instructors	51%	64%	60%↓
40%	47%	35%↓	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	59%	60%	53%↓
36%	43%	36%↓	Intramural officer representatives/advisors	52%	60%	58%
34%	41%	34%↓	Intramural coaches and trainers	50%	58%	57%
37%	32%	30%	Cadets not in appointed leadership positions	52%	51%	48%↓

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$
Note. Percentage of all USAFA cadets.

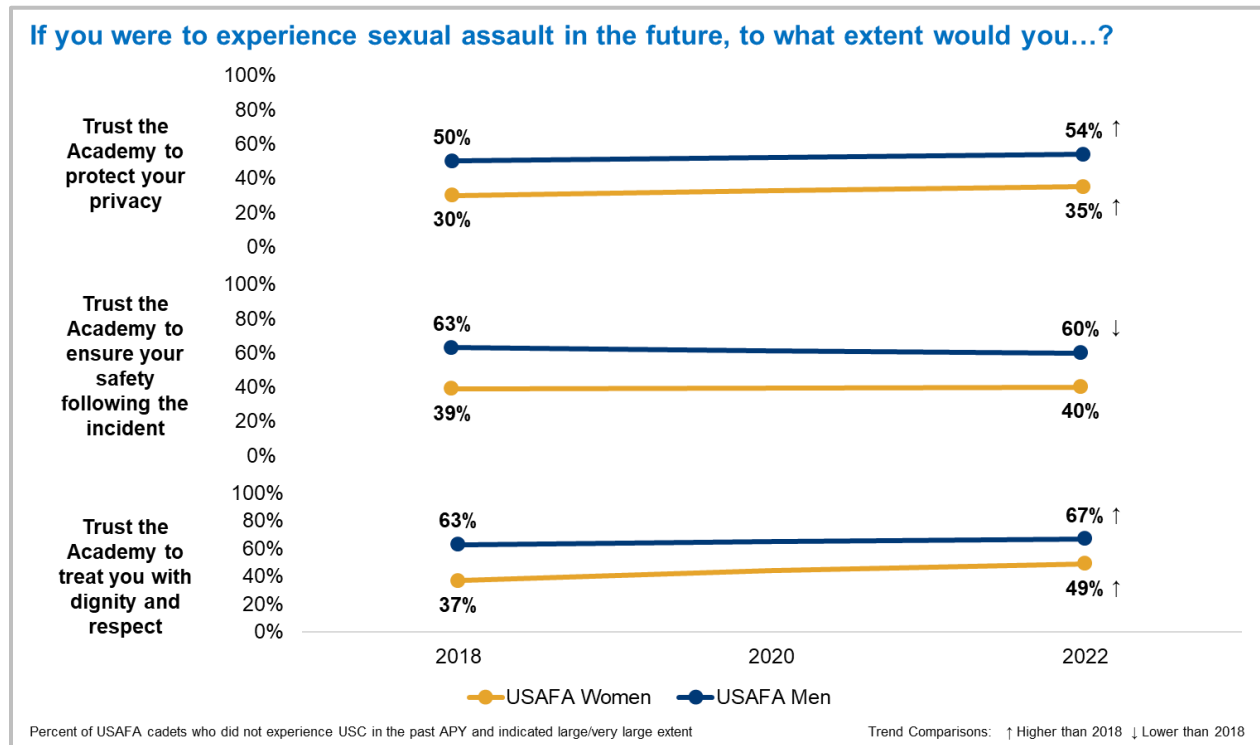
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Sexual assault and sexual harassment often go unreported and the culture and climate regarding reporting plays a large role in whether a victim chooses to come forward. As discussed earlier, many victims indicated they choose not to report their experiences because they don't find it important enough, want to just move on, think nothing will be done or will take too long, and don't want others to know as to avoid any potential gossip or ostracism from their peers. To further examine the Academy culture and climate related to reporting of these unwanted behaviors, the 2022 SAGR asked cadets whether they would trust the Academy if they were to experience sexual assault, and about other deterrents for reporting at the Academy, such as victim blaming and the role media plays.

Trust in the Academy

The 2022 SAGR asked cadets who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year how they believed the Academy would respond if they were to experience USC. Compared to 2018, more USAFA cadets indicated they trust in the Academy to protect their privacy and treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault, however trust in the Academy to ensure their safety decreased for USAFA men (Figure 92). For USAFA cadets, trust is generally highest when they first enter the Academy as freshmen but decreases over time as they progress through the Academy.

Figure 92.
Trust in the Academy for USAFA



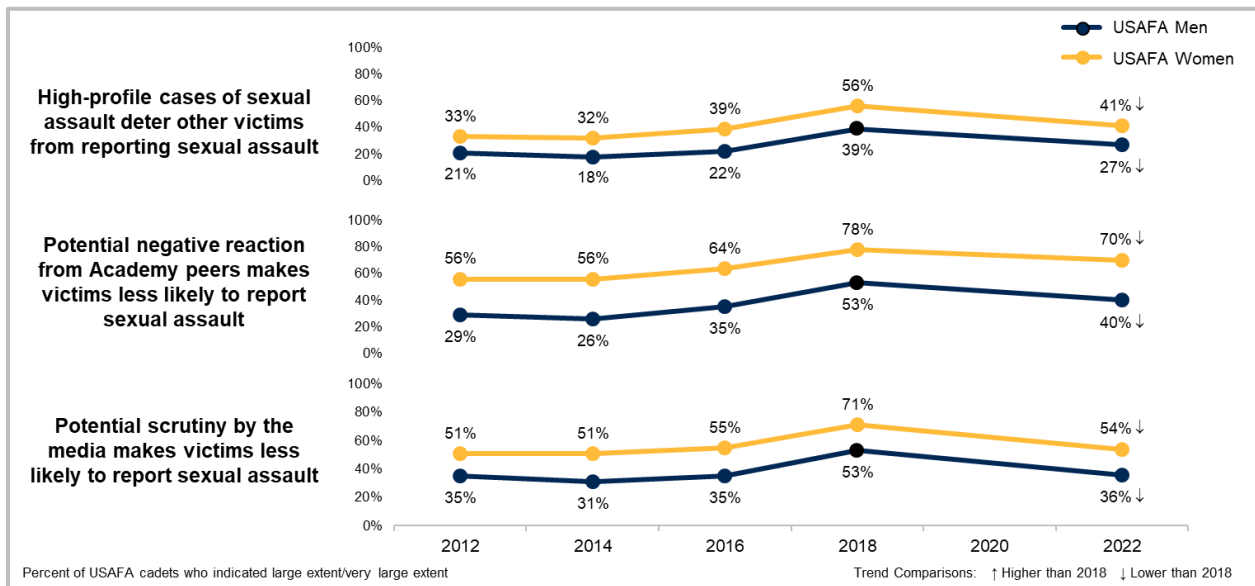
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault

As discussed earlier, the vast majority of cadets who experienced USC did not report the incident. The large proportions of those who did not report suggest the presence of substantial barriers to reporting. It is imperative to understand the cultural aspects at the Academy that may be influencing potential victims from coming forward and reporting unwanted behaviors. To that end, the 2022 SAGR asked USAFA cadets about the extent to which high-profile cases of sexual assault, the role media plays, potential negative reactions from peers, and beliefs around “victim blaming” may impact whether victims of sexual assault come forward to report their experiences.

Compared to 2018, progress was made in 2022 with regard to perceptions that high-profile cases, media scrutiny, and negative peer reactions would impact whether a victim would report a sexual assault to a large extent (Figure 93). However, USAFA women still hold these perceptions at higher rates than USAFA men, most notably when asked to what extent potential negative reactions from Academy peers would impact a victim’s willingness to come forward and report.

Figure 93.
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault for USAFA

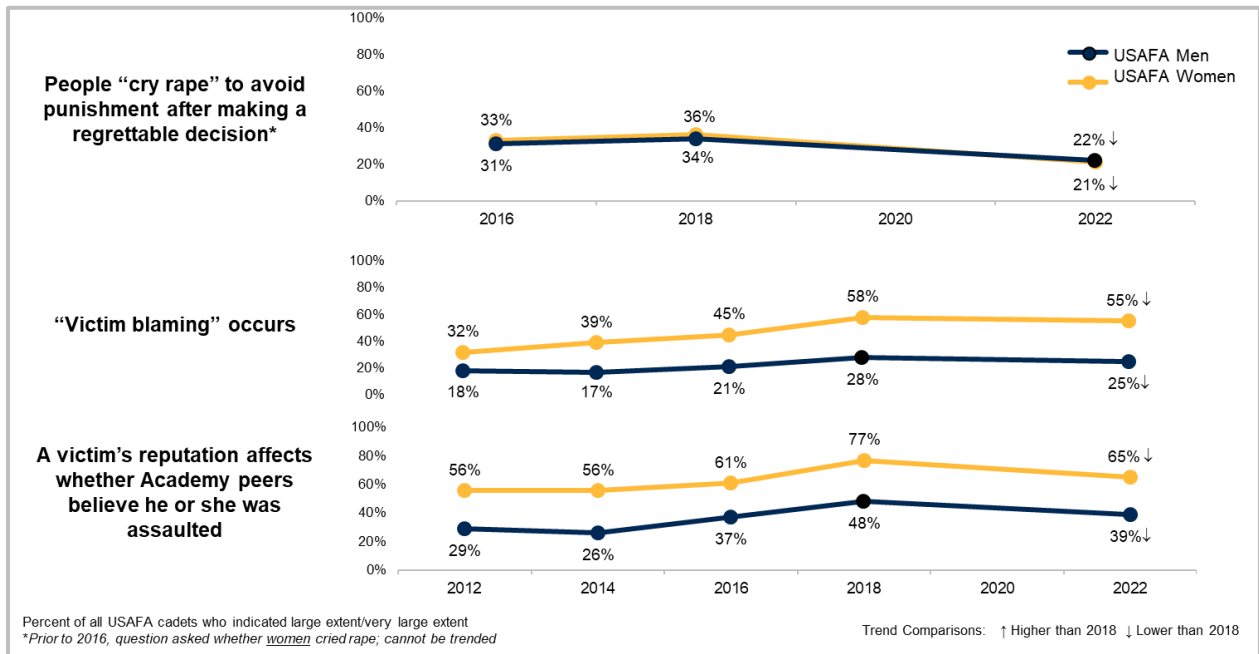


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Rape myths are negative beliefs held by individuals surrounding many aspects of sexual assault and how victims’ experiences are perceived. Cadets were asked about three major concepts of rape myths: victim blaming, “crying rape” to avoid punishment for another incidental behavior, and the reputation of the victim impacting how they are believed. Many of these factors potentially contribute to the reluctance to report and hinder sexual assault response efforts to get victims the restorative care needed after experiencing a sexual assault.

Overall, cadets’ beliefs regarding whether rape myths and victim blaming occur at the Academy declined since 2018 but remain prevalent (Figure 94). Similar to the barriers to reporting previously discussed, USAFA women are more likely than USAFA men to perceive that victim blaming occurs at USAFA and that a victim’s reputation affects whether they will be believed.

Figure 94.
Rape Myths and Victim Blaming at USAFA



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Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment

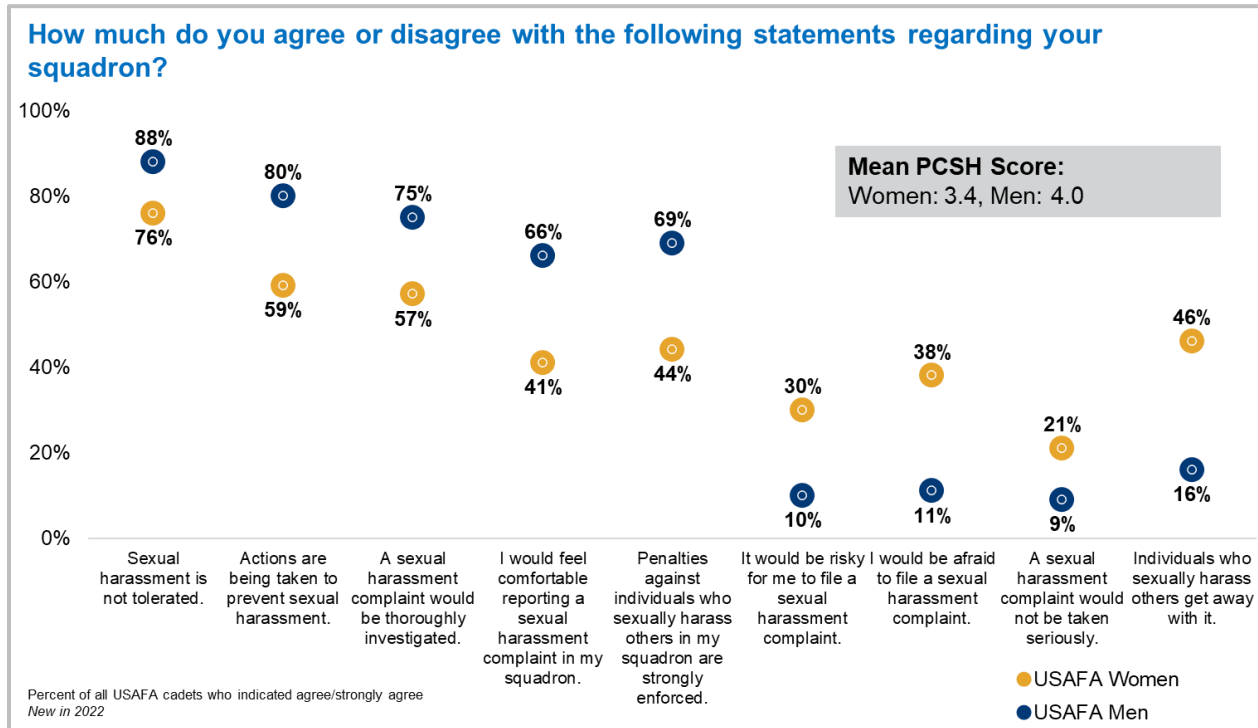
The psychological climate for sexual harassment is a 9-item scale that assesses the level of tolerance for sexual harassment in the workplace (Estrada et al., 2011).⁶⁰ Cadets were asked to rate their squadron at the Academy on how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an issue and how risky it is for cadets in their squadron to make a complaint about sexual harassment. Responses were provided on a 5-point scale ranging from *strongly disagree* (1) to *strongly agree* (5) with a higher score indicating a squadron climate less tolerant of sexual harassment.

The average score for USAFA women was 3.4, which is a less positive assessment of the climate for sexual harassment than USAFA men, whose average was 4.0 (Figure 95). Over one-quarter of USAFA women (30%) perceived their squadron as tolerant of sexual harassment, which was more than their male counterparts in their squadron (9%). Overall, compared to USAFA men, USAFA women find it riskier to file a sexual harassment complaint, are more uncomfortable and

⁶⁰ The referent point for this scale was modified to the cadet’s squadron to best align with how they are organized at USAFA.

afraid to file a complaint, believe those who sexually harass others get away with it, and disagree that penalties against sexual harassers are strongly enforced.

Figure 95.
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment at USAFA

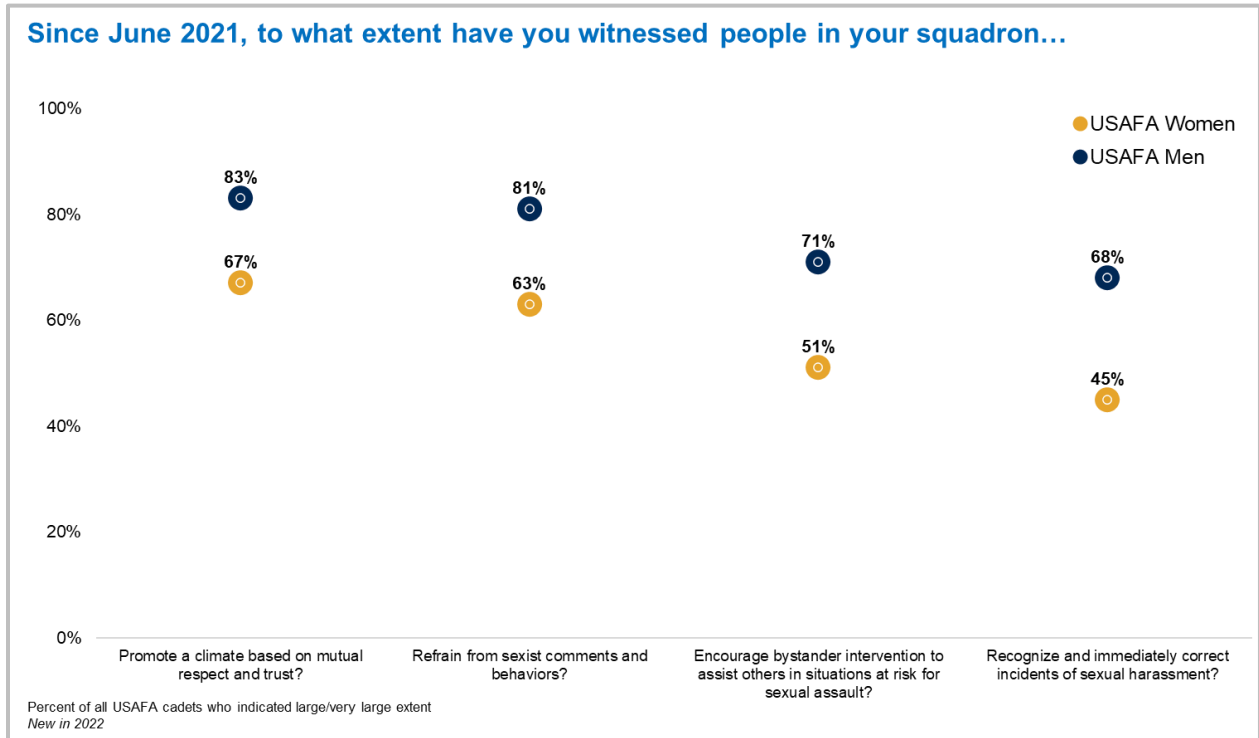


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Responsibility and Intervention

Another important aspect of Academy climate and culture is whether people in a cadet's squadron are engaging in positive behaviors found to be protective factors for experiences of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The responsibility and intervention metric examines to what extent a cadet's squadron promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust, refrains from sexist comments and behavior, encourages bystander intervention, and corrects incidents of sexual harassment. As shown in Figure 96, USAFA men indicated higher levels of responsibility and intervention within their squadron than did USAFA women. Approximately two-thirds of USAFA women and the majority of USAFA men indicated people in their squadron promote a climate based on mutual respect and trust, whereas under half of women and about two-thirds of men indicated people in their squadron recognize and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment. These results provide useful insights into areas to target for prevention training, such as character development programs geared toward good order and discipline.

Figure 96.
Responsibility and Intervention for USAFA



Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 2\%$

Chapter 5: Discussion and Conclusions

The *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR)* allows the Department of Defense (DoD) to monitor the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact (USC), sexual harassment, and gender discrimination at the Military Service Academies (MSA), and thereby to assess the Department's progress in preventing these unwanted behaviors from occurring. The *SAGR* also provides information regarding students' experiences with reporting and complaint processes, which allows the Department to assess its' progress in encouraging reporting and supporting victims. In addition to its primary assessment function, the *SAGR* provides rich and detailed information regarding students' experiences and Academy climate that can inform data-driven improvements to prevention and response programs.

The results of the 2022 *SAGR* indicate that much work remains to be done to prevent USC, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination from occurring. An estimated 21.4% of MSA women (approximately 733 women) experienced USC in the past Academic Program Year (APY), an all-time high since the *SAGR* began in 2006. An estimated 4.4% of MSA men (approximately 404 men) experienced USC in the past APY, also an all-time high. The prevalence of sexual harassment and gender discrimination also increased since 2018 for both women and men.

The 2022 *SAGR* results also highlights the challenges that remain with reporting of USC, and in the complaint process for sexual harassment and gender discrimination. Consistent with prior years, the overwhelming majority of USC victims did not report their experience to a DoD authority, and this is particularly the case for male victims. Among those women who did file a sexual assault report,⁶¹ over half experienced negative outcomes as a result of reporting. For sexual harassment and gender discrimination, only approximately one in 10 victims made a complaint to any authority,⁶² and most of those who made a complaint were not satisfied with the complaint process nor the outcome of their complaint.

Below we summarize very high-level patterns emerging from the 2022 *SAGR* data, painting with broad brush strokes. We think it is useful to zoom out to see the big picture. However, these broad strokes necessarily paint over specific nuances in the data that are also very useful for DoD policy-makers and Academy staff. In addition to this big picture, we point those readers to the more nuanced views provided in each of the Academy chapters of this report, as well as the detailed findings included in the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR) Results and Trends Report*.

Key Insights

1. Prevalence of unwanted sexual contact at the Academies reached an all-time high in 2022, increasing since 2018 for women and men at all of the DoD Academies. Of note,

⁶¹ Results are not reportable for men due to small number of respondents and instability of the estimates

⁶² Many chose to address the situation with the alleged offender, which is in keeping with MEO policy to handle these situations at the lowest possible level.

the prevalence of USC at the Academies is higher than prevalence among similarly aged members of the Active Component. Specifically, for women in the Active Component under the age of 21, the USC rate is 19.3%, and 11.4% for women ages 21 to 24 (compared to 21.4% for Academy women). For men in the Active Component under the age of 21, the USC rate is 2.9%, and 2.3% for men ages 21 to 24 (compared to 4.4% for Academy men).⁶³

2. Increases in USC occurred for Academy women and men in all class years. As in prior years, freshman at all of the Academies experienced the lowest rates of USC. Rates in the sophomore year are typically highest (with some nuance by Academy).
3. In order to understand more about patterns of risk and to inform the Department's prevention efforts, for the first time, the 2022 SAGR examined prevalence of unwanted behaviors by race/ethnicity. When viewed through this lens, we found that rates of USC were higher among Hispanic women, and lower among non-Hispanic White and Black women. For men, rates of USC were higher among men who were classified as "other," which includes men who identified as Native American/Pacific Islander and men who identified as multiracial. There were some differences in risk patterns by Academy in these results.
4. In order to further understand demographic differences, for the first time, the 2022 SAGR also examined prevalence of unwanted behaviors by sexual orientation. Consistent with patterns in the Active and Reserve components, we found that women and men who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual experienced higher rates of USC than their heterosexual counterparts.
5. Prevalence of USC prior to entering the Academy increased among Academy women across all class years (remaining stable among Academy men). Prior victimization is a risk factor for future victimization. An increase in students with a history of USC has potential implications for prevention efforts.
6. The common features of USC situations remained consistent with prior years. Alleged offenders are most often fellow Academy students in the same class year. For women victims, alleged offenders are typically men. For men victims, alleged offenders include both men and women. USC most often occurred after duty hours (when students are less supervised), either in a dormitory or living area or at an off-campus social event.
7. Alcohol was involved in half or more instances of USC for both women and men across Academies, but importantly, the survey does not assess level of impairment but only whether the victim and/or alleged offender had been drinking at the time of the incident. Alcohol involvement is most pronounced for USC events in the higher class years, which is perhaps unsurprising given the legal drinking age. Students at the Academies in higher

⁶³ Starting in 2021, the *Workplace and Gender Relations (WGR) Survey of Military Members* employed the same 5-item USC metric that is used on the SAGR and hence these estimates are more directly comparable than in prior years. For more on the 2021 WGR results, see: <https://www.opa.mil/research-analysis/health-well-being/gender-relations/2021-workplace-and-gender-relations-survey-of-military-members-reports/>

class years also reported higher rates of binge drinking than their lower class-year counterparts.⁶⁴

8. The rate of reporting among USC victims is unchanged from prior years and remains quite low; overall, only 12% of USC victims at the MSAs made an official report of sexual assault of any kind.⁶⁵ Women victims were more likely to report than are men victims, and freshman and sophomore women were more likely to report, whereas junior and senior women were less likely. The top reason for not reporting was thinking it was not serious enough to report. Many victims also preferred to forget about it and move on, to avoid people talking or gossiping about them. From prior focus groups, we know that cadets and midshipmen do not want a sexual assault report to define their reputation and their Academy and post-Academy career (Barry et al., 2017, Barry et al., 2019). The reporting process can be thought of in terms of the costs and benefits for victims. There is a real cost of reporting for victims in terms of time and emotional energy; even when the process goes very well and they do not experience retaliation of any kind, most people do not want to be known as “the person who reported a sexual assault.” However, there is also a real cost to the institution when alleged offenders are not held appropriately accountable, particularly in the case of alleged offenders who are Academy students; these alleged offenders graduate and go on to leadership positions.
9. Sexual harassment is pervasive at the Academies. Nearly two-thirds of Academy women (63%) were sexually harassed in the past APY. This is notably higher than their similarly aged counterparts in the Active Component, where 39% of women under 21 and 37.2% of women ages 21-24 experienced sexual harassment in the past year. Although Academy men are at lower risk than women, sexual harassment of men is not unusual. Specifically, 20% of Academy men were sexually harassed in the past APY. These rates are also higher than for men in the Active Component, of whom 8.2% of those under 21 and 8.7% of men ages 21-24 experienced sexual harassment in the past year. As with USC, sexual harassment rates are higher among students who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual, and rates generally peak during sophomore year for women and men at all Academies.
10. Rates of gender discrimination also increased at the Academies since 2018. Academy women experience higher rates of gender discrimination than men (33% of women vs. 5% of men), and like USC and sexual harassment, Academy students experience higher rates of gender discrimination than their active duty counterparts. Rates of gender discrimination are lowest among freshmen.
11. Academy students are very unlikely to make a complaint about the sexual harassment or gender discrimination they experience, and notably less likely than their active duty counterparts, despite similar Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) policies in place. Many victims did discuss the situation with the alleged offenders (36%), which is in keeping

⁶⁴ An in-depth analysis of the role of alcohol in USC was conducted with the 2018 SAGR: <https://www.opa.mil/research-analysis/health-well-being/gender-relations/2018-service-academy-gender-relations-survey/2018-service-academy-gender-relations-survey-the-role-of-alcohol-use-in-unwanted-sexual-contact/>

⁶⁵ Ultimately, approximately half of these reports were unrestricted while the other half remained restricted at the time of the survey.

with MEO policy to address violations at the lowest possible level. However, when victims do not come forward with complaints of sexual harassment or gender discrimination, this forestalls the ability of the institution to intervene in potentially escalating situations. Indeed, in approximately one-third of USC events involving women victims, the alleged offender first harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted the victim (this pattern is less common among men victims). Increasing the extent to which those who experience sexual harassment or gender discrimination come forward, and ensuring these complaints are effectively handled, is an area where improvements might go a long way toward improving overall climate and reducing USC.

12. Various measures of the broader climate relevant for prevention worsened between 2018 and 2022 at all of the Academies, including decreases in confidence regarding whether leaders at various levels of authority are making honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. These changes in climate are highly correlated with USC prevalence, and thus it is unsurprising to see climate worsen in kind with USC.
13. The climate is also relevant for reporting. Various reporting-relevant aspects of climate worsened at the Academies in 2022. Consistent with the Active and Reserve components, perceptions of whether one can trust the institution if one were to be sexually assaulted declined markedly. However, some areas showed signs of improvement, for example, in perceptions regarding whether Academy students elicit negative reactions from their peers if they report a sexual assault. This mixed picture of improvements and declines in the climate relevant for reporting perhaps contributed to the overall steady-state in the rate of reporting at the Academies (i.e., the improvements were effectively canceled out by declines in other domains).
14. The 2022 *SAGR* results found that students experienced various restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic during the past APY. For example, the majority of students indicated some restrictions from leaving the Academy and from visiting off-campus as well as on-campus establishments at some point during the school year. Many also attended at least some of their classes virtually. It is unclear to what extent these COVID-19 restrictions may have played a role in shaping climate and in contributing to risk factors for USC, sexual harassment and gender discrimination. To the extent that students had more unstructured, unsupervised time, with other cadets and midshipmen, this may have increased risk. Specifically, the *SAGR* has repeatedly found that most USC events occur during less-supervised time (outside of duty hours) and among fellow students. Future research should examine whether and how social life at the Academy, and associated risks for unwanted behaviors, changed in light of COVID-19 restrictions in order to inform future policy decisions.

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Appendix A. Survey Instrument

DATA
DRIVEN
SOLUTIONS
FOR
DECISION
MAKERS



OMB CONTROL NUMBER: 0704-0623
OMB EXPIRATION DATE: 12/31/2024

2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

AGENCY DISCLOSURE NOTICE & PRIVACY ADVISORY

AGENCY DISCLOSURE NOTICE: The public reporting burden for this collection of information, 0704-0623, is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or burden reduction suggestions to the Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, at whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

PRIVACY ADVISORY: This survey is anonymous, does not collect or use personally identifiable information, and responses are not retrievable by personal identifier. In order to better protect your privacy, do not include information that may identify you or others when completing write-in responses. The purpose of this survey is to solicit information to identify and assess gender issues and discrimination among cadets/midshipmen at the Service Academies and to evaluate the effectiveness of each Service Academy's sexual assault/harassment policies, training, and procedures. Your responses will be aggregated and will provide senior Department of Defense officials (for the Department of Homeland Security, or Department of Transportation officials, those survey results will be aggregated separately) a benchmark to track reported sexual assault/harassment trends over time.

These aggregated results will also be reported to Congress. Completing this survey is voluntary. There will be no attempt to trace responses back to the respondent. There is no penalty for not responding or skipping questions; however, maximum participation is encouraged so that the data will be complete and representative. Because the survey is anonymous, no individual situation can be addressed. Please avoid putting any identifying information in your responses. This is not the vehicle to report something that requires further attention or action by Academy officials.

Statement of Risk: The data collection procedures are not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. The only risk to you is accidental or unintentional disclosure of any identifying data you provide. However, OPA has a number of policies and procedures to ensure that survey data are kept anonymous and protected, to the extent provided by law. If you have any questions about this survey, please contact SA-Survey@mail.mil.

Authority to Survey: The John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Section 532 requires annual assessments of gender-related issues at the Military Service Academies (10 USC 481). DoD Service Academies are surveyed per DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures. Preparatory Schools are covered under 32 CFR Part 217. USCGA officials requested the Coast Guard be included, beginning in 2008, in order to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. Beginning in 2012, at the request of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA), USMMA officials contracted with OPA to include USMMA in the Service Academy Gender Relations Survey and Focus Group efforts. Results for the USCGA and USMMA are reported separately from the DoD.

COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

- Please take your time and select answers you believe are most appropriate.
- Please PRINT where applicable. Do not make any marks outside of the response and write-in boxes.
- If you need more room for comments, use the back page or ask a survey proctor for a blank piece of paper.
- Place an "X" in the appropriate box or boxes.

RIGHT WRONG

- To change an answer, completely black out the wrong answer and put an "X" in the correct box as shown below.

CORRECT ANSWER INCORRECT ANSWER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Which Service Academy/Preparatory School do you attend?

- United States Military Academy
- United States Military Academy Preparatory School
- United States Naval Academy
- United States Naval Academy Preparatory School
- United States Air Force Academy
- United States Air Force Academy Preparatory School
- United States Coast Guard Academy
- United States Merchant Marine Academy

2. Are you...?

- Male Female

3. What is your Class year (the year you will graduate from the Academy)?

- 2022 2024
- 2023 2025
- 2026 (Preparatory School only)

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

In this section, you will be asked about several things that someone from your Academy might have done to you that were upsetting or offensive to you and that happened since June 2021.

When the questions say “someone from your Academy,” please include any person you have contact with as part of your **Academy life**. “Someone from your Academy” could be an officer or non-commissioned officer, fellow cadet or midshipman, civilian employee, or contractor. These persons can be Academy leadership, faculty, athletic department personnel, or support service staff.

These things may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-campus. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from **your Academy**.

4. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy repeatedly tell sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

- Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q7

5. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
 Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
 No

6. Do you think this was ever severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by these jokes if they had heard them? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes No

7. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy embarrass, anger, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a cadet/midshipman of your gender is supposed to? For example, by calling you a fag or gay, a dyke or butch.

- Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q10

8. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
 Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
 No

9. Do you think this was ever severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended if someone had said these things to them? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes No

10. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy display, show, or send sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

- Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q13

11. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
 Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
 No

12. Do you think this was ever severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by seeing these sexually explicit materials? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes No

13. Since **June 2021**, did someone from your Academy repeatedly tell you about their sexual activities or make sexual gestures/body movements (for example, thrusting their pelvis or grabbing their crotch) in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q16

14. Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

Yes
 Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
 No

15. Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most cadets/midshipmen** at your Academy would have been **offended** by hearing about these sexual activities or by having someone make sexual gestures/body movements (for example, thrusting their pelvis or grabbing their crotch)? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

Yes No

16. Since **June 2021**, did someone from your Academy repeatedly ask you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q19

17. Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

Yes
 Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
 No

18. Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most cadets/midshipmen** at your Academy would have been **offended** if they had been asked these questions? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

Yes No

19. Since **June 2021**, did someone from your Academy make repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q22

Continue to next column

20. Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

Yes
 Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
 No

21. Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most cadets/midshipmen** at your Academy would have been **offended** if these remarks had been directed to them? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

Yes No

22. Since **June 2021**, did someone from your Academy either **take or share** sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to?

Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q25

23. Did this make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q25

24. Do you think that this was ever severe enough that **most cadets/midshipmen** at your Academy would have been **offended** if it happened to them? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

Yes No

25. Since **June 2021**, did someone from your Academy make repeated attempts to establish an **unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you**? These could range from repeatedly asking you out to asking you for sex or a "hookup."

Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q29

26. Did these attempts make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q29

27. Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

Yes
 Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
 No



28. Do you think this was ever severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by these unwanted attempts (Q25)? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes No

29. Since June 2021, did someone from your Academy repeatedly touch you in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? This could include almost any unnecessary physical contact including hugs, shoulder rubs, or touching your hair, but would not usually include handshakes or routine uniform adjustments.

- Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q32

30. Did they continue this unwanted behavior after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
 Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
 No

31. Do you think this was ever severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended by this unnecessary touching? If you aren't sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes No

32. Since June 2021, has someone from your Academy (permanent party, civilian faculty/staff, and/or cadets/midshipmen in leadership positions) made you feel as if you would get some benefit in exchange for doing something sexual? For example, they might hint that they would give you a good evaluation/fitness report, a better cadet/midshipman assignment, or better academic grade in exchange for doing something sexual. Something sexual could include talking about sex, undressing, sharing sexual pictures, or having some type of sexual contact.

- Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q34

Continue to next column

33. What led you to believe that you would get a benefit if you agreed to do something sexual? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. They told you they would give you a reward or benefit for doing something sexual	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. They hinted you would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual. For example, they reminded you about your evaluation/fitness report about the same time they expressed sexual interest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone else told you they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

34. Since June 2021, has someone from your Academy (permanent party, civilian faculty/staff, and/or cadets/midshipmen in leadership positions) made you feel as if you would get punished or treated unfairly at your Academy if you did not do something sexual? For example, they hinted that they would give you a bad evaluation/fitness report, a bad grade, or treat you badly if you were not willing to do something sexual. This could include being unwilling to talk about sex, undress, share sexual pictures, or have some type of sexual contact.

- Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q36

35. What led you to believe you would get punished or treated unfairly at your Academy if you did not do something sexual? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. They told you that you would be punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. They hinted you would be punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual. For example, they reminded you about your evaluation/fitness report near the same time that they expressed sexual interest.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone else told you they were punished or treated unfairly by this person for not doing something sexual.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



36. Since **June 2021**, did you hear someone from your Academy say that someone of your gender is **not** as good as the opposite gender as a future officer, or that someone of your gender should be prevented from becoming a future officer?

- Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q39

37. Do you think their beliefs about someone of your gender ever harmed or limited your cadet/midshipman career? For example, did they hurt your evaluation/fitness report, or affect your grades or chances for leadership positions?

- Yes No

38. Was anyone who did this unwanted behavior in a position of authority/leadership over you (permanent party, civilian faculty/staff, and/or cadets/midshipmen in leadership positions)?

- Yes No

39. Since **June 2021**, do you think someone from your Academy (permanent party, civilian faculty/staff, and/or cadets/midshipmen in leadership positions) mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender?

- Yes No ⇒ GO TO Q41

40. Do you think this treatment ever harmed or limited your cadet/midshipman career? For example, did they hurt your evaluation/fitness report, or affect your grades or chances for leadership positions?

- Yes No

If you answered "Yes" to ANY Q4 - Q40, continue to Q41. Otherwise ⇒ GO TO Q49.

GENDER-RELATED SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

The following questions ask about the unwanted situation that had the greatest effect on you. Before you continue, please choose the one unwanted situation since June 2021 that you consider to be the worst or most serious.

41. Who was the person(s) in this situation who did this to you? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Don't know		
	Yes	No	
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a <u>higher</u> class year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the <u>same</u> class year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a <u>lower</u> class year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/II) sports team at your Academy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Academy civilian faculty or staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Unknown person	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. USMMA ONLY. A person affiliated with the maritime industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

42. How many people did this to you? *Mark one.*

- One person
 More than one person
 Not sure

43. Was/Were this person(s)... *Mark one.*

- A man?
 A woman?
 A mix of men and women?
 Not sure?



44. Would you describe this situation as... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Hazing? Hazing refers to so-called initiations or rites of passage in which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Bullying? Bullying refers to acts of aggression intended to single out individuals from their fellow cadets/midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

45. Thinking about this upsetting situation, did you discuss it with... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. The person(s) who did this to you?..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Someone in your company/squadron?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Your friends or family outside of your company/squadron?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. A chaplain, counselor, or medical person?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. A Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Officer, SARC, or SHARP Officer? ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

46. Did you make a complaint about this situation with/to any authority or organization?

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO Q48

47. What actions were taken in response to your complaint? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. The situation was corrected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Your situation was/is being investigated.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. You were kept informed of what actions were being taken.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. You were encouraged to let it go or tough it out.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Your situation was discounted or not taken seriously.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Disciplinary action was taken against you.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Disciplinary action was taken against the offender.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Administrative action (e.g., non-judicial punishment) was taken against you..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. You were ridiculed or scorned.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Some other action was taken.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. You don't know what happened.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If you made a complaint ⇒ GO TO Q49.
Otherwise, continue.



48. What were your reasons for not making a complaint about this situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. You thought it was not important enough to make a complaint.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. You did not know how to make a complaint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. You felt uncomfortable making a complaint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. You took care of the problem yourself by avoiding the person who harassed you.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. You took care of the problem yourself by confronting the person who harassed you.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. You took care of the problem yourself by forgetting about it and moving on	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. You did not think anything would be done	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. You thought making a complaint would take too much time and effort.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. You thought your evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. You did not want people talking or gossiping about you	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. You thought it would hurt your reputation and standing.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. You did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. You did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

UNWANTED SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

Please read the following special instructions before continuing the survey.

Questions in this next section ask about unwanted sexual experiences of an abusive, humiliating, or sexual nature. These types of unwanted experiences may vary in severity. Some of them could be viewed as an assault. Others could be viewed as hazing or some other type of unwanted experience.

They can happen to both women and men.

Please include experiences even if you or others had been drinking alcohol, using drugs, or were intoxicated.

The following questions will ask you about situations that happened SINCE June 2021. You will have an opportunity to describe experiences that happened BEFORE June 2021 later in the survey.

49. Since June 2021, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks), or made you sexually touch them?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse? .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If you answered "No" to Q49a through Q49e ⇒ GO TO Q83.

50. Please give your best estimate of how many different times (on how many separate occasions) since June 2021, you had these unwanted experiences?

Times

51. Did the person(s) who did this to you... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Do it for a sexual reason?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Do it to abuse or humiliate you?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

52. Did the person(s) who did this to you... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Use, or threaten to use, physical force to make you comply?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Threaten you (or someone else) in some other way such as using their position of authority or getting you in trouble with the authorities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Do it while you were passed out, asleep, unconscious, or so drunk, high or drugged that you could not show them that you were unwilling?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

The following questions ask about the unwanted situation that had the greatest effect on you since June 2021. Before you continue, please choose the one unwanted situation since June 2021 that you consider to be the worst or most serious.

53. Which of the following experiences happened during the situation you chose as the worst or most serious? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks), or made you sexually touch them?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse? .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please continue to focus on this worst or most serious situation in the questions that follow.

54. How many people did this to you? *Mark one.*

- One person
- More than one person
- Not sure

55. Was/Were this person(s)... *Mark one.*

- A man?
- A woman?
- A mix of men and women?
- Not sure?

56. At the time of the situation, was/were the person(s) who did this to you... *Mark all that apply.*

- Someone you were currently dating?
- Someone you had previously dated?
- Someone you had a casual relationship with (for example, hooked up with)?
- Someone you knew from class or other activity?
- Someone you had just met?
- A stranger?

57. At the time of the situation, was/were the person(s) who did this to you... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Don't know		
	Yes	No	
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a <u>higher</u> class year?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the <u>same</u> class year?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a <u>lower</u> class year?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. A member of an intramural or club sports team at your Academy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. A member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) sports team at your Academy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Academy civilian faculty or staff?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Unknown person?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. USMMA ONLY. A person affiliated with the maritime industry?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

58. Have you ever communicated with the person(s) who did this to you via a dating application or website (such as Tinder, Hinge, OKCupid, or Grindr)? Regardless of whether or not you had communicated previously, you are not to blame for what happened.

- Yes
- No

59. Did the unwanted situation occur... *Mark one answer for each item.* If you have not been to these locations since June 2021 please mark "Not Applicable."

	Not Applicable	
	Yes	No
a. On Academy grounds in a dormitory/living area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. On Academy grounds not in a dormitory/living area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Off Academy grounds at a social event (for example, a party)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Off Academy grounds at an Academy-sponsored event (for example, a sports team trip, conference, club event, or training)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Off Academy grounds at the home of a sponsor or alumnus?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Off Academy grounds at the home of a faculty or staff member?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Some other location off Academy grounds?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

60. When did the situation occur? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. During normal duty hours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. On leave	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. During summer experience/training/sea duty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. On exchange to another Academy..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. USMMA ONLY. During maritime duty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

61. At the time of this unwanted situation... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Was there a cadet/midshipman present who stepped in to help you?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Was there a cadet/midshipman present who could have stepped in to help you, but did not?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

62. Would you describe this situation as... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Hazing? Hazing refers to so-called initiations or rites of passage in which individuals are subjected to physical or psychological harm to achieve status or be included in an organization.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Bullying? Bullying refers to acts of aggression intended to single out individuals from their fellow cadets/midshipmen or to exclude them from an organization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

63. Did the person(s) who did this... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Sexually harass you <u>before</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Stalk you <u>before</u> this situation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Sexually assault you (that is, sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) <u>before</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Sexually harass you <u>after</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Stalk you <u>after</u> this situation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Sexually assault you (that is, sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) <u>after</u> this situation? .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

64. At the time of this unwanted situation had you been drinking alcohol? Even if you had been drinking, it does not mean you are to blame for what happened.

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

65. Just prior to this unwanted situation... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Did the person(s) who did this to you buy or give you alcohol to drink?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Do you think that you might have been given a drug without your knowledge or consent?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

66. At the time of this unwanted situation, had the person(s) who did it been drinking alcohol?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

67. After this unwanted situation... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Did you consider requesting a transfer to another company/squadron?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Did you think about leaving your Academy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Did your academic performance suffer?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Did you take time off (for example, sick in quarters, leave of absence) because of the situation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Did the situation damage your personal relationships, for example with a person you were dating or a friend?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DoD provides two ways in which to report a sexual assault:

- A **Restricted** report of sexual assault allows the sexual assault victim to make a confidential report, to certain individuals, and to receive medical treatment and counseling without starting an official investigation of the assault and without notifying the command the victim was sexually assaulted.
- An **Unrestricted** report allows the sexual assault victim to receive the same level of support services as a victim who elects the restricted reporting option, but unlike a restricted report, command is notified of the sexual assault of the victim, and an official investigation is undertaken for purposes of holding the alleged offender appropriately accountable.

68. Did you officially report that you were a victim of a sexual assault? This could have been either a restricted or unrestricted report.

- Yes
- No ⇨ GO TO Q71

69. What type of report did you make? Mark one.

- Restricted report that remained restricted
- Restricted report that you converted to unrestricted
- Restricted report, but an independent investigation occurred anyway (e.g., someone you talked to about it notified your chain of command and they initiated an investigation)
- Unrestricted report
- Unsure what type of report you made



70. What were your reasons for reporting the situation? *Mark all that apply.*

- Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves
- To stop the person(s) from hurting you again
- To stop the person(s) from hurting others
- It was your civic/military duty to report it
- To punish the person(s) who did it
- To discourage other potential offenders
- To get medical assistance
- To get mental health assistance
- To stop rumors
- Someone you told encouraged you to report
- Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy
- Other

If you reported the situation ⇒ GO TO Q72. Otherwise, continue.

71. What were your reasons for not reporting the situation to an authority? *Mark all that apply.*

- You thought it was not serious enough to report
- You took care of the problem yourself by avoiding the person who assaulted you
- You took care of the problem yourself by confronting the person who assaulted you
- You took care of the problem yourself by forgetting about it and moving on
- You did not want more people to know
- You felt uncomfortable making a report
- You thought reporting would take too much time and effort
- You did not want people talking or gossiping about you
- You felt shame/embarrassment
- Other

72. In retrospect, would you make the same decision about reporting if you could do it over?

- Yes
- No



OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH EXPERIENCING SEXUAL ASSAULT

73. Thinking about the unwanted event, has anyone in a position of authority/leadership over you (i.e., permanent party leadership, such as TAC, Company Officer, AOC, Regimental Officer, TAC NCO, SEL, or AMT) either done or threatened to do any of the following after the unwanted event occurred? *Mark all that apply.*

- Denied you or removed you from a leadership position
- Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to a leadership position
- Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation
- Denied you an award or other form of recognition you were previously eligible to receive
- Assigned you new duties without doing the same to others
- Assigned you to duties that do not match your current class year or position within the company/squadron
- Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current class year or position within the company/squadron
- Transferred you to a different company/squadron without your request or agreement
- Ordered you to one or more mental health evaluations
- Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action
- Does not apply, you have not experienced any of the above ⇒ GO TO Q77

74. Which type of leadership took the actions you marked as happening to you? *Mark all that apply.*

- Cadet/midshipman leadership
- Academy permanent party leadership (e.g., faculty member, coach, TAC Officer, AOC, Company Officer, Regimental Officer)

If you did not report your sexual assault ⇒ GO TO Q77. Otherwise, continue.

75. Do you have reason to believe that any of the leadership actions you experienced were only based on your report of sexual assault (that is, not based on your conduct or performance)?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

76. Were any of the individual(s) who took the actions you marked as happening to you... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Yes	No	Not sure
a. Trying to get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted)?..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Mad at you for causing a problem for them?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

77. Following the unwanted event, have any of your cadet/midshipman peers (including those in your cadet/midshipman chain of command) or your leadership done any of the following? *Mark all that apply.*

- Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense in public
- Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions
- Ignored you or failed to speak to you despite your attempts to communicate (for example, gave you “the silent treatment”)
- You did not experience any of the above ⇨ GO TO Q80

If you did not report your sexual assault ⇨ GO TO Q80. Otherwise, continue.

78. Did any of the individual(s) who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

79. Were any of the individual(s) who took these actions trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

80. Following the unwanted event, have any of your cadet/midshipman peers (including those in your cadet/midshipman chain of command) done any of the following? *Mark all that apply.*

- Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense to you in private
- Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others
- Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault
- Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent
- Damaged or threatened to damage your property
- Does not apply, you did not experience any of the above ⇨ GO TO Q83

If you did not report your sexual assault ⇨ GO TO Q83. Otherwise, continue.

81. Did any of the individual(s) who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

82. Were any of the individual(s) who took the actions you marked as happening to you... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Yes	No	Not sure
a. Trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Trying to abuse or humiliate you?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PRIOR EXPERIENCES

The questions so far have been about things that occurred in the past Academic Program Year (since June 2021). For the next question, please think about situations that happened more than one Academic Program Year ago, BEFORE June 2021. These are all experiences that you did not tell us about earlier in the survey.

These questions assess experiences of an abusive, humiliating, or sexual nature, and that occurred even though you did not want them and did not consent.

Please include an experience regardless of who did it to you or where it happened.

83. Before June 2021, did you ever experience any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone... Mark all that apply.

	Yes, before entering the Academy	Yes, since entering the Academy	No, have not experienced
a. Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks), or made you sexually touch them?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

The following questions will ask whether you observed a variety of situations since June 2021. These situations could have taken place at your Academy or outside of your Academy.

84. Since June 2021, did you... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. See a situation you thought was a sexual assault or could have led to a sexual assault?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Observe someone who "crossed the line" by telling sexist comments or jokes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Encounter a group or individual being hazed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Encounter an individual being bullied?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. See someone making unwanted sexual advances towards another cadet/midshipman?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. See horseplay or roughhousing that "crossed the line" or appeared unwanted?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Encounter someone who drank too much and needed help (e.g., getting home)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Encounter someone hooking up with someone who was passed out?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If you indicated "No" to all items in Q84 ⇒ GO TO Q86.

85. How did you respond to the situation(s) you observed? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. I spoke up to address the situation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. I told someone else about it <i>while</i> it was happening.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. I told someone else about it <i>after</i> it happened	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. I created a distraction.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. I talked to those who experienced the situation to see if they were okay.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. I intervened in some other way	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I did not intervene.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

86. [USAFA ONLY] Have you participated in any of the following programs at USAFA? Mark all that apply.

- Healthy Relationships Training (HRT)
- Cadet Healthy Personal Skills (CHIPS)
- Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act (EAAA)

All Cadets and Midshipmen please continue on Q87.

ACADEMY CLIMATE AND CULTURE

87. To what extent are you willing to... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Point out to someone that you think they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

88. Since June 2021, to what extent have you witnessed people in your company/squadron... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Promoting a climate based on mutual respect and trust?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Leading by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Recognizing and immediately correcting incidents of sexual harassment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Encouraging bystander intervention to assist others in situations at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behaviors?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

89. Have you heard of the CATCH a Serial Offender Program?

Yes No

90. Who can help you make a report in the CATCH a Serial Offender Program? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Faculty member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Chaplain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Sports team coach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

91. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your company/squadron? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. It would be risky for me to file a sexual harassment complaint.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. A sexual harassment complaint would not be taken seriously.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. A sexual harassment complaint would be thoroughly investigated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. I would feel comfortable reporting a sexual harassment complaint in my company/squadron.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Sexual harassment is not tolerated in my company/squadron.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Individuals who sexually harass others get away with it.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I would be afraid to file a sexual harassment complaint.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Penalties against individuals who sexually harass others in my company/squadron are strongly enforced.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Actions are being taken to prevent sexual harassment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

92. If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, to what extent would you... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Trust the Academy to protect your privacy following the reported incident?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Trust the Academy to ensure your safety following the reported incident?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Trust the Academy to treat you with dignity and respect following the reported incident?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



93. Since June 2021, how often have you experienced any of the following behaviors, where cadets/midshipmen... **Mark one answer for each item.**

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Often	Very often
a. Did not provide information or assistance when you needed it?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Were excessively harsh in their criticism of your performance?..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Took credit for work or ideas that were yours?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Gossiped/talked about you?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Used insults, sarcasm, or gestures to humiliate you?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Yelled when they were angry with you?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thank you for answering the questions so far. Remember that your answers are anonymous.

In the following questions, by "drink" we mean a bottle or can of beer, a wine cooler or glass of wine, a shot of liquor, or a mixed drink or cocktail.

94. How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when drinking? If you do not drink, please enter 0 drink(s).

<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Drink(s)
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------

95. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks (4 or more if you are a woman) on the same occasion? By 'occasion,' we mean at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other.

<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Day(s)
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------

96. During the past year, how often have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?

- Never
- Monthly or less
- 2-4 times a month
- 2-3 times a week
- 4 or more times a week

97. At your Academy, to what extent do you think the persons below make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault? For example, do these persons lead by example, stress the importance of sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention, and encourage reporting? **Mark one answer for each item.**

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Cadet/midshipman leaders...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Cadets/midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Academy senior leadership (for example, Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/Deputy Commandant, Dean).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Military/uniformed academic faculty.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Civilian academic faculty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Intercollegiate (NCAA/ Division I/III) coaches and trainers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Intercollegiate (NCAA/ Division I/III) officer representatives/advisors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Club team coaches and trainers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Club team officer representatives/advisors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Intramural coaches and trainers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Intramural officer representatives/advisors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Physical education instructors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

98. Are you a member of an intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I/III) sports team at your Academy?

- Yes
- No



99. At your Academy, to what extent do you think... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. High-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting sexual assault?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Potential scrutiny by the media makes victims less likely to come forward to report sexual assault?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Potential negative reaction from Academy peers makes victims less likely to report sexual assault?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. People "cry rape" to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. "Victim blaming" occurs (i.e., holding a victim partly or entirely responsible for a sexual assault)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. A victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted? ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. The other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Your cadet/midshipman leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Your <u>commissioned officers</u> (AOCs, TACs, Company Officers) set good examples in their own behavior and talk?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Your <u>non-commissioned officers</u> (AMTs, TAC NCOs, SELs) set good examples in their own behavior and talk?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We ask for demographic information to provide DoD leaders information about the attitudes and concerns of all subgroups of personnel so that no groups are overlooked. Your answers to any demographic questions are strictly used for this purpose and will not be used to identify individual respondents as your responses are anonymous.

100. Do you consider yourself to be...? *Mark one.*

- Heterosexual or straight
- Gay or lesbian
- Bisexual
- Something else
- Prefer not to answer

101. What sex were you assigned at birth, on your original birth certificate? *Mark one.*

- Male
- Female

102. Do you currently describe yourself as male, female, or transgender? *Mark one.*

- Male
- Female
- Transgender
- None of these

103. Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

104. What is your race? *Mark one or more races to indicate what you consider yourself to be.*

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian (for example, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese)
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (for example, Samoan, Guamanian, or Chamorro)
- White

Appendix B. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

DATA
DRIVEN
SOLUTIONS
FOR
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MAKERS



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

The Office of People Analytics (OPA) Health and Resilience (H&R) Research Division has conducted surveys of gender issues for the Service Academies since 2006. OPA uses scientific state-of-the-art statistical techniques to draw conclusions from the Military Service Academy (MSA) population to construct estimates for the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)*. OPA used industry-standard weighting procedures to ensure accuracy of estimates to the full MSA population. The following details some common questions about our methodology as a whole and the *2022 SAGR* specifically.

1. Why are results not comparable to 2020?

Although the *SAGR* is generally fielded every other year (those ending in an even number), the *2020 SAGR* was planned but not executed. For this reason, there is a four-year gap between the *2022 SAGR* and the previous *SAGR* iteration, *2018*.

2. Why was the *SAGR* not fielded in 2020?

The *2020 SAGR* was intended to be administered in-person at the MSAs starting in March of 2020. However, the Department of Defense's (DoD) suspension of non-essential travel in response to the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the OPA research team from administering the survey at the intended time. Because the scope and duration of the pandemic was unknown at that time, the *2020 SAGR* was initially postponed. As 2020 drew to a close, the OPA research team considered the *2020 SAGR* canceled.

3. What was the population of interest for the *2022 SAGR*?

The population of interest for the *2022 SAGR* consisted of cadets and midshipmen at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA) in class years 2022 through 2025.⁶⁶ The entire population of students (all cadet/midshipman men and women) was selected for the survey, except students who were on exchange from another MSA and foreign exchange students. Students on exchange from another MSA were excluded because they were accounted for in the statistical weighting of participation at their home Academy, and not at the exchange Academy. Foreign exchange students were excluded because they are not members of the MSA populations. 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. A census of students at the MSA Preparatory Schools was also included in the *2022 SAGR*, and their results will be presented in a separate report.

The target survey frame consisted of 12,695 DoD MSA students drawn from the student rosters provided to OPA by each of the Service Academies. OPA received a final data set containing 12,532 returned questionnaires, of which 10,328 were considered complete, yielding an overall

⁶⁶ OPA also surveyed a census of students at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) and U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA). Results for those Academies are presented in separate reports.

weighted response rate for respondents at the DoD MSAs of 81% (87% for DoD Academy women and 79% for DoD Academy men).

4. What was the survey question used to measure unwanted sexual contact?

The measure of unwanted sexual contact for the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2022 SAGR surveys includes the five specific behaviors listed below. In 2022, respondents were asked to indicate “Yes” or “No” to the following question for each behavior:

Since June 2021, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone...

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

5. The term “unwanted sexual contact” does not accurately represent the categories of crime in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Why is this? Is unwanted sexual contact different than “sexual assault?”

The measure of unwanted sexual contact used by the 2022 SAGR is behaviorally based. That is, the measure is based on specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The estimates created for the unwanted sexual contact estimated prevalence rate reflect the percentage of Academy students who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ.

The term “unwanted sexual contact” and its definition were created in collaboration with DoD stakeholders to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program. The vast majority of respondents would not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” as described in the UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created so that respondents could read the definition provided and readily understand the behaviors covered by the survey. There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact that result: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). Although 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 alleged offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to categorize accurately which offense they allegedly experienced would not be productive. The

terms 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.

In 2014, RAND Corp. conducted the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Survey (2014 RMWS)* independently from the DoD. For this effort, researchers fielded two versions of the survey: one using the unwanted sexual contact question and one using a newly constructed measure of sexual assault that incorporates UCMJ-prohibited behaviors and consent factors to derive estimated prevalence rates of crimes committed against military members. Weighted estimated topline prevalence rates from each measure were not significantly different.

In October 2015, based on concerns from Academy leadership about the new measure, OPA conducted pre-tests at the three DoD MSAs using the sexual assault measure constructed for the *2014 RMWS*. The pretest included questions after the main survey asking whether respondents understood the survey questions, whether they would be comfortable taking the survey, whether they would be comfortable taking the survey in a group setting, whether they would answer honestly, and whether they would have any negative reactions after taking the survey. Pre-test results indicated that the *2014 RMWS* sexual assault measure's added length and graphic language made it inappropriate for administration to students in a group setting. Students who indicated on the pre-test that they had experienced sexual assault indicated lower willingness than other students to answer all survey items honestly, particularly during in-person survey administration. For these reasons and to retain the ability to trend unwanted sexual contact results over time, the existing unwanted sexual contact measure was retained.

6. OPA uses “sampling” and “weighting” for their scientific surveys. Why are these methods used and what do they do?

Simply stated, sampling and weighting allow for data based on a sample to be generalized accurately up to the total population. In the *2022 SAGR*, OPA was able to generalize to the full population of Academy students who met the criteria listed above. This methodology meets industry standards used by U.S. government statistical agencies, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Agricultural Statistical Service, National Center for Health Statistics, and National Center for Education Statistics. OPA subscribes to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

7. Were sampling and weighting used in the *2022 SAGR*?

The *2022 SAGR* was a census of all cadet/midshipman women and men at each Academy; the survey was offered to all students in the population of interest as detailed in FAQ 3. For that reason, sampling from the population was not necessary. However, even though all were offered a survey, not all students took the survey for a number of reasons (e.g., conflicts in schedules, refusal to participate, sick in quarters). To ensure estimates were generalizable to each Academy, OPA used weighting to represent accurately the total population. Data were weighted using an industry standard process to reflect each Academy's population as of time of survey administration. Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect differences in response rates. Weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of

their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics.

8. Does crime data typically fluctuate over time as we see in the *SAGR* results?

As we continue to survey this population, we will gain a better understanding of the trends that exist within this population and what factors impact fluctuations. In general, these types of surveys often see similar fluctuations; however, over time, the visual impact of these fluctuations is less dramatic.

9. Some of the estimates provided in the report show “NR” or “Not Reportable.” What does this mean?

The estimates become “Not Reportable” when they do not meet the criteria for statistically reliable reporting. This can happen for a number of reasons including high variability or too few respondents. This process ensures that the estimates we provide in our analyses and reports are accurate within the margin of error

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