Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense

Project No. 2003C004 **September 11, 2003**

Report on the United States Air Force Academy Sexual Assault Survey[1]

Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary 2
A. The Survey 2
B. The Data 3
II. Background 5
III. Methodology 6
A. Objectives 6
B. The Survey Instrument 6
C. Respondent Population 8
D. Survey Administration 9
E. The Data Set 10
F. Research Limitations 12
IV. Survey Findings – Sexual Assault Incidents 12
A. Sexual Assault Incidents at the Academy 13
B. The Offenders 14
C. Sexual Harassment 15
D. Location of Sexual Assaults 18
V. Survey Findings – Response to Sexual Assaults 19
A. Reporting of Sexual Assault Incidents 19
B. Perceptions of Previous Command's Response to Sexual Assaults 23
C. Comments on Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Assaults 36
D. Comments Regarding Reprisal 37
E. Comments Regarding Cadet Safety 38
F. General Comments 39
Attachment A – Survey Proctor Statement 45
Attachment B – Categories for Comment Analysis 47
Attachment C – Survey Instrument 49
Attachment D – Letter from Senate Governmental Affairs Committee 62
Attachment E – Letter from Senate Armed Services Committee 63

[1] We intend to subsequently include this report as an appendix to an Inspection Report on Project No. 2003C004 that is scheduled to be completed by December 2003. This later report will address the root causes of sexual assault and issues of accountability at the Academy.

I. Executive Summary

The data in this executive summary was released to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force, The Panel to Review Sexual Misconduct Allegations at United States Air Force Academy[2], the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, the General Counsel for the Department of Defense, and the Air Force Inspector General on August 22, 2003.

A. The Survey

In May 2003, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense authorized and administered a survey of female cadets at the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA) as part of the "Evaluation of Policies and Practices at the Military Service Academies Regarding Response to Sexual Assaults." The purpose of the survey was to determine the scope of recent sexual assault incidents and to assess the perceptions of female cadets concerning the Academy's response to sexual assault (including factors such as reasons for not reporting, likelihood of reprisal/ostracism for reporting assault, personal safety on campus, cadet perceptions of the command's handling of sexual assault, and cadet perceptions of sexual assault support and training programs).

Two definitions were employed in the survey:

- **Sexual assault** (adapted from USAFA Instruction 51-201, "Cadet Victim/Witness Assistance and Notification Procedures," April 18, 2000):

  > the touching of another without their consent in a sexual manner, including attempts, in order to arouse, appeal to, or gratify the lust or sexual desires of the accused, the victim, or both. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to, rape, sodomy, fondling, unwanted touching of a sexual nature, and indecent sexual acts that the victim does not consent to, or is explicitly or implicitly forced into. It is immaterial whether the touching is directly upon the body of another or is committed through the person's clothing.[3]

- **Rape** (adapted from the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Article 120, Rape):

[2] The information in the executive summary was released to "The Panel to Review Sexual Misconduct Allegations at United States Air Force Academy" to comply with their request for our survey results by August 22, 2003 to enable the Panel to achieve their statutory publishing deadline of September 22, 2003.

[3] The definition of sexual assault employed presents a certain amount of difficulty. It is adapted from the definition in USAFA Instruction 51-201, "Cadet Victim/Witness Assistance and Notification Procedures," a definition that the Air Force considers too broad and may result in a higher count of sexual assault incidents than is actually warranted. The OIG (DoD) acknowledges that there is a certain amount of difficulty present in the definition employed—however, two important things must be considered; first, the OIG (DoD) survey definition lacked one important clause found in the USAFA Instruction 51-201, which states that consent is not given when "the person is alcohol impaired"; second, the definition supplied is not so broad as to suggest that the majority of incidents claimed were in fact improperly classified by the respondents as sexual assaults.

an act of sexual intercourse with a female, by force and/or without her consent (conscious or unconscious). Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the offense.[4]

(**Note:** The definition of sexual assault includes rape and attempted rape; consequently, the results for claimed sexual assault and the results for rape [and its attempt] are *not* additive.)

B. The Data

Survey Population

Of the total female population of 659 cadets, 66 were unavailable. Of all available cadets (593), 12 had unexcused absences. The remaining 581 cadets took the survey. Of their responses, 2 were eliminated entirely—one was blank except for class year and a general comment, and the other had so many inconsistencies that it could not be used. This left usable responses from 579 female cadets (87.9% of the total female cadet population, and 97.6% of all available female cadets).

Scope of Recent Incidents

The 579 survey responses indicated the following:

- 43 cadets (7.4% of all respondents)—including 15 members of the Class of 2003 (11.7% of that class)—indicated they had been victims of at least one actual or attempted rape in their time at the Academy.
- 109 cadets (18.8% of all respondents) indicated they had been victims of at least one instance of sexual assault in their time at the Academy. Many cadets indicated they experienced multiple incidents of sexual assault, for a total of at least 177 incidents recorded. (This figure includes the 43 cadets who indicated actual or attempted rape.)
- 397 (68.6% of all respondents) indicated they had experienced sexual harassment (unwanted and uninvited sexual attention) in the form of sexual teasing, jokes, remarks, or questions while at the Academy. 262 (45.3%) indicated experiencing sexually suggestive looks, gestures, or body language, and 225 (38.9%) indicated receiving letters, telephone calls, emails, instant messaging or materials of a sexual nature. 204 (35.2%) indicated experiencing leaning over, cornering, pinching or brushing against, unwanted touching, and 129 (22.3%) indicated experiencing pressure for sexual favors.
- Cadets indicated that only 33 (18.6%) of the 177 sexual assault incidents were reported to the authorities.
- Cadets indicated that they experienced reprisal for reporting 14 (42.4%) of these incidents. ("Reprisal" was not defined in the survey.)

[4] The definition of rape employed is essentially the same as Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

- 143 incidents were recorded as not being reported to any authority. When asked why they did not report these incidents, victims indicated that embarrassment was a factor in 77 incidents (53.8 % of all non-reported incidents), the fear of ostracism by peers in 66 (46.2 %), the fear of some form of reprisal in 61 (42.7%), and the belief that nothing would be done about the sexual assault in 58 (40.6 %).[5] When all respondents (both sexual assault victims and cadets not indicating sexual assault) were asked "other than embarrassment or shame, what do you think is the number ONE reason why some victims at your academy do not report sexual assaults," the top two reasons given were fear of ostracism by peers (32.8% of respondents), and fear of being punished for other infractions (26.8%).

- The respondents categorized offenders for 172 of the 177 incidents; the categories included cadets (both senior and non-senior to the respondents), civilians and military (both affiliated and not affiliated with the Academy), and unidentified persons. Fellow cadets were identified as the principal offender group (149 or 86.1%) of all identified offenders; 65 of these were cadets who were senior to the victims.

- The respondents also indicated locations for 174 of the 177 incidents of sexual assault; 114 incidents (64.4%) occurred on the installation—65 in the dormitories and 49 elsewhere. Another 11 (6.2%) occurred off the installation, but at Academy-sponsored events, and 49 (27.7%) occurred off the installation, not at Academy-sponsored events.

Perceptions of Academy's Response to Sexual Assaults

The survey also requested cadet views on:

- **Previous command's handling of sexual assault incidents:** A slight majority—310 (53.5% of all respondents)—believed that the previous leadership did not handle sexual assault incidents appropriately, while 86 (14.9%) believed they did, and 182 (31.4%) did not know.

- **Previous command's efforts to curb sexual harassment:** Almost half—267 (46.1%)—believed that the previous command had made honest and reasonable efforts to prevent or stop uninvited and unwanted sexual attention, while 310 (53.5%) believed it had not.

- **Current command's efforts to curb sexual harassment:** Almost all—556 (96.0%)—believed the current command was making honest and reasonable efforts to prevent or stop uninvited and unwanted sexual attention, while only 22 (3.8%) believed it was not.

- **Cadet Safety:** A majority—365 (63.0%)—expressed no fears about their personal safety, while 82 (14.2%) indicated their biggest fear was being hazed or unjustifiably harassed, 51 (8.8%) stated that it was that they would be sexually assaulted, and 27 (4.7%) stated that they would be non-sexually assaulted. Cadets also indicated overwhelmingly (over 90%) that they felt very safe or safe in every location on campus, except when alone on academy grounds during hours of

[5] Because cadets were allowed to select multiple reasons for not reporting, these numbers total above 143, the total number of incidents not reported.

darkness. (During hours of darkness, 68.9% felt very safe or safe; 20% felt somewhat safe; and 10.9% felt unsafe or very unsafe.)

II. Background

On February 24, 2003, Senator Susan M. Collins, Chairman, Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, and Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, Ranking Member, formally requested that the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (IG DoD) investigate allegations "that the U.S. Air Force Academy apparently has failed to take appropriate action in response to reports of sexual assault against women cadets."[6] The Senators noted that the Secretary of the Air Force, Dr. James E. Roche, had already announced the creation of a special panel to review the Air Force policies on sexual assault, with an emphasis on the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA). However, while the Senators commended the Secretary's response, they stated in their letter their belief that an independent investigation was necessary, and that the IG DoD was "best suited to undertake such an investigation."[7]

On February 27, 2003, the Senator John Warner, Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee and Senator Wayne Allard wrote to the Inspector General to request that he "review the work being done by the Air Force and others and to provide [his] findings and recommendations to [the Senate Armed Services Committee] at the appropriate time."[8]

In a response to Senators Collins and Lieberman on February 28, 2003, and in a meeting with Senators Warner and Allard on March 17, 2003, the IG DoD advised that in accordance with his statutory mandate to "give particular regard to the activities of the internal audit, inspection, and investigative units of the military departments with a view toward avoiding duplication and insuring effective coordination and cooperation,"[9] he had already directed the Office of the Inspector General, Department of Defense (OIG DoD) Office of Investigative Policy and Oversight (IPO), to evaluate not only the ongoing Air Force review, but also to determine how allegations of sexual harassment and sexual assault are referred and handled in the other Service Academies. The IG DoD also stated that he would advise the Senators both of the results of our oversight evaluation of the Air Force review and of our own larger systemic review.

As part of the data-gathering process, the OIG DoD evaluation team decided to administer a survey to determine the scope of sexual assaults at USAFA and to understand the opinions of female USAFA cadets regarding the Academy's response to sexual assaults. Considering the long-term experience of the Academy Class of 2003 and indications that over half of that class' female cadets did not have faith in Academy programs regarding sexual assault[10], it became

---

[6] See Attachment D.

[7] Ibid.

[8] See Attachment E.

[9] Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. (5 USC Appendix 1, §2)

[10] Article on USAFA Web site, "Superintendent addresses issue of sexual assault," stated that 59 percent of the first-class (Class Year 2003) women cadets did not have faith in the Academy's programs regarding

crucial to obtain the views of this class before they graduated. Therefore, OIG DoD personnel developed the survey and subsequently administered it to female cadets in all class years during the period of May 19 through 21, 2003. This report summarizes the results of the initial survey at the United States Air Force Academy.

III. Methodology

A. Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to determine:

- The scope of recent sexual assault incidents at the Academy
- The perceptions of female cadets concerning the Academy's response to sexual assaults, including factors such as reasons for not reporting, likelihood of reprisal/ostracism for reporting assault, personal safety on campus, cadet perceptions of the command's handling of sexual assault, and cadet perceptions of sexual assault support and training programs.

B. The Survey Instrument

Development

OIG DoD personnel developed the survey instrument[11] in early May of 2003. The team developed the survey using the survey objectives as the benchmark for relevance. Due to the limited time available to develop the survey instrument, we decided to use survey questionnaires from the following two previously approved and administered DoD surveys as guidelines and templates for formulating questions for this sexual assault survey:

- "Department of Defense 1995 Sexual Harassment Survey," Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) Report Number 96-014 (December 1996).
- "Report on the Military Environment With Respect to the Homosexual Conduct Policy," Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Auditing (DoD) Report Number D-2000-101.

To ease and speed the process of data analysis, the evaluation team decided that the best option for the survey platform was an on-line survey. Additionally, the team decided that in order to make cadets comfortable about providing information on such a sensitive subject, we would need to provide total anonymity to survey participants. We accomplished this by using randomly generated, 4-digit access codes that were individually placed in sealed envelopes

---

sexual assault. The Superintendent indicated that this statistic came from the results of the January 2003 USAFA sexual assault survey.

[11] See Attachment C.

that participants themselves selected. While we did keep track of and record that attended, we ensured there was no way to associate the participants' names with the access codes the cadets used.

The survey had 27 questions, for a total of over 100 response items; 14 questions and about half of the response items were only applicable to those respondents who indicated that they experienced sexual assault. The survey also employed definitions of sexual assault and rape to assist participants in responding to critical questions:

- **Sexual assault** (adapted from USAFA Instruction 51-201, "Cadet Victim/Witness Assistance and Notification Procedures," April 18, 2000):

  > the touching of another without their consent in a sexual manner, including attempts, in order to arouse, appeal to, or gratify the lust or sexual desires of the accused, the victim, or both. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to, rape, sodomy, fondling, unwanted touching of a sexual nature, and indecent sexual acts that the victim does not consent to, or is explicitly or implicitly forced into. It is immaterial whether the touching is directly upon the body of another or is committed through the person's clothing.[12]

- **Rape** (adapted from the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Article 120, Rape):

  > an act of sexual intercourse with a female, by force and/or without her consent (conscious or unconscious). Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the offense.

When we conducted the beta test with USAFA cadets (see the "Refinement" section for details), several cadets indicated that they associated force with physical violence, and that if the offender was not violent, then the incident would not meet the legal definition of rape. There was a particular concern with a scenario involving a male having sexual intercourse with a female who was rendered unconscious due to alcohol consumption and thus not capable of resisting. Therefore, we felt it necessary to slightly modify the definition by adding "/or" and "(conscious or unconscious)."

Refinement

To refine the survey questions and to help ensure that they would be understood as intended, the team assembled a focus group of OIG DoD unmarried female employees under the age of 25[13], who did not have children, to take a draft survey

[12] The definition of sexual assault employed presents a certain amount of difficulty. It is adapted from the definition in USAFA Instruction 51-201, "Cadet Victim/Witness Assistance and Notification Procedures," a definition that the Air Force considers too broad and may result in a higher count of sexual assault incidents than is actually warranted. The OIG (DoD) acknowledges that there is a certain amount of difficulty present in the definition employed—however, two important things must be considered; first, the OIG (DoD) survey definition lacked one important clause found in the USAFA Instruction 51-201, which states that consent is not given when "the person is alcohol impaired"; second, the definition supplied is not so broad as to suggest that the majority of incidents claimed were in fact improperly classified by the respondents as sexual assaults.

[13] The focus group also included one active duty Army major with previous experience at the U.S. Military Academy.

and offer criticism. The focus group critiqued both the proctor statement and the survey questions, and the team adjusted the instrument accordingly.

Next, the team coordinated with USAFA to identify 15 female cadets to beta test the survey. On May 16, 2003, three members of the IPO evaluation team visited USAFA to conduct the beta test. USAFA staff provided the team with a list of 15 female cadets (all from class 2003) to take the beta test and be part of a "focus group." Of the 15 cadets, 13 showed up to take the survey beta test.

After briefing the cadets on the beta test process, the team walked them to the computer lab where the final survey would later be administered. We read the proctor statement to the beta test group, provided them with codes to access and complete the on-line survey. Following the beta test, the team reviewed the survey instrument with the test group. We considered their comments and suggestions and further adjusted the survey instrument to incorporate their feedback. (These cadets were excused from the subsequent final survey population.)

C. Respondent Population

The Academy's total female cadet population was 659 at the time of the survey. Of these, 66 were unavailable to take the survey and had excused absences. Of those available (593), 12 did not take the survey and had unexcused absences. Thus, a total of 581 cadets took the survey (98.0% of all those available, and 88.2% of the total population).

The following is a complete breakdown by class year of the total female cadet population at the time of the survey:

- **Class Year 2003** had a total population of 140. Of that number, 129 cadets participated in the survey and 11 did not, all of whom were excused due to their prior participation in the survey beta test. This class had no unexcused absences. (The total number of beta test participants was not 11 but 13; however, 2 of them chose to take the survey even though excused.)

- **Class Year 2004** had a total population of 154. Of that number, 117 cadets participated in the survey and 37 did not. Of the latter group, 33 had already left for summer research programs or associated leaves of absence, 1 had out-processed and separated from the Academy, 1 had an excused absence, and 2 cadets had unexcused absences.

- **Class Year 2005** had a total population of 177. Of that number, 154 cadets participated in the survey and 23 did not. Of the latter group, 5 had already departed for civil engineering summer programs, 8 had separated from the Academy, 3 had excused absences, and 7 cadets had unexcused absences.

- **Class Year 2006** had a total population of 188. Of that number, 181 cadets participated in the survey and 7 did not. Of the latter group, 1 foreign exchange cadet had already left to return home, 3 had separated from the Academy, and 3 cadets had unexcused absences.

D. Survey Administration

We intended initially to administer the survey to a statistical sample of 400 female USAFA cadets. However, when the OIG DoD team, along with the Deputy Inspector General for Inspections and Policy (OIG DoD), met with USAFA senior leadership to discuss survey administration, the Academy staff expressed their desire to open the survey to all female cadets that wanted to participate rather than limit participation to those in the statistical sample. In fact, they had already announced the survey to all female cadets. Subsequently, the Deputy Inspector General decided to administer the survey to all available female cadets while still maintaining the integrity of our stratified random sample. This was accomplished by using batches of access codes to allow separation of those women in our sample from participants not in the sample group. However, because the rate of participation in the survey was near to a complete census of available female cadets (581 of 593) we later decided to use all the responses in analyzing the data rather than just those from the initial statistical sample.

During the period of May 19 through 21, 2003, the OIG DoD team administered the sexual assault survey at USAFA to all available female cadets. The following schedule shows hours of operation and the groups scheduled to take the survey:

- May 19, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM, 1st Class Cadets
- May 20, 8:00 AM – 12:00 AM, 4th Class Cadets
- May 20, 4:00 PM – 8:00 PM, 2nd Class Cadets and 4th Class make-up
- May 21, 8:00 AM – 12:00 AM, 4th Class Cadets
- May 21, 4:00 PM – 8:00 PM, 3rd Class Cadets

The USAFA Commandant's office notified all female cadets about the survey through the cadet chain of command, via e-mail. Cadets were required to report to the survey location in Fairchild Hall during their scheduled time slots to receive a briefing from the OIG DoD team and take the survey. As cadets arrived, they reported to an OIG DoD team member outside the briefing room. The IG representative checked the cadets' names off a student roster, and then allowed each cadet to select a sealed envelope containing an access code. Using the established proctor statement, an IG representative briefed the cadets on the purpose of the survey and emphasized that the survey was an important research tool that required each respondent to complete it honestly; and that the results of the survey would be completely anonymous. The IG representative also provided instructions regarding the on-line survey and explained that an IG team member would be available if anyone wanted a private interview. Participants were then escorted into one of two adjacent computer labs, allowed to sit where they wanted as long as they left an empty workstation between themselves and another cadet. This was done to maximize privacy. As each cadet completed the survey and departed the computer lab, they were met by another OIG DoD representative who made a quick assessment whether any cadets appeared upset and needed to speak to someone from the counseling center, and provided written contact information for the IG DoD team and for the Defense Hotline.

E. The Data Set

Format

The OIG evaluators collected cadet responses using a hypertext markup language (HTML) survey questionnaire hosted on the OIG DoD internet Web site. By using Perl Script programming, Cadets' responses were passed from the HTML questionnaire into a data file. The data file was then imported into a Microsoft Access database. OIG DoD statisticians imported the Access database into a Statistical Analysis System (SAS) software file that was used to compute the results based on various parameters. Investigative Policy and Oversight personnel also used the Access database for analysis of responses, to include textual comments.

Data Loss

The Perl Script programming used to extract and capture textual responses was miscoded and did not function as intended for the memo field following Question 25, ("If you did NOT report the sexual assault(s), why not," selection "l," [Other]). Otherwise, both the non-textual responses and the related textual responses to the remaining questions were available for analysis with the exception of Question 2, ("Since you have been at the Academy, have you received any of the following kinds of UNINVITED AND UNWANTED sexual attention," selection "j" [Other sexual attention]). Although 30 respondents selected 2.j., no textual comments were provided. There were no programming errors associated with this anomaly.

Cleaning

Of the 581 survey responses received, two of these were eliminated in their entirety. One response was blank other than for class year information, the other contained item responses that were so inconsistent that no reasonable reconciliation could be accomplished. This left a total of 579 usable survey responses.

In these survey responses, 57 item responses out of a total of some 50,000 were recoded to resolve certain internal inconsistencies (either between two item responses or between item responses and comments). Whenever a preponderance of the information provided in the record supported one interpretation, the inconsistent item response was changed to reflect that view. For example, if a respondent indicated in Question 2 that she had never been sexually assaulted while at the Academy, but then contradicted this answer in Question 11 *and* supplied specific details regarding one or more incidents of sexual assault in Questions 13 through 25, her answer in Item 2a was recoded to coincide with responses to subsequent questions. If no clear preponderance could be determined in certain situations, the inconsistent items were recoded as "no response."

Written Responses

The survey allowed respondents to provide textual comments in 11 questions. In eight of these, questions provided the answer choice "other" and allowed respondents to elaborate on this answer choice. The team was able to extract data for 6 of the 8 questions, yielding 253 written comments. The other three questions requested respondents to comment on specific topics. Respondents provided 481 comments regarding safety (83%), 178 comments on training (31%), and 286 general comments (49%), for a total of 945 comments. Overall, we received 1,198 textual comments for analysis.

In order to analyze the comments, the team placed them into database tables based on the topic of the comment and then began a process of categorizing the comments. As previously mentioned, we only received data for nine of the eleven textual fields. Four of the nine yielded nine or fewer written comments and, therefore, did not need further breakdown. The textual comments from the remaining five fields were sorted by question topic into tables covering cadet safety (questions 6e and 7), incident reporting (Question 26j), sexual assault prevention and awareness training (Question 27), and general comments (section 5 of the survey). The next step of analysis was to categorize the comments in each table. (For a listing of these categories and their description, see Attachment B)

After categories were developed, the team analyzed the comments and selected all categories that applied. We then developed queries to further sort the comments based on the different categories within each table.

Reliability of Data

Two of the 581 survey responses collected were discarded as unusable (one contained an answer to only one question; the other was so inconsistent it was beyond reconciliation) leaving 579 usable responses (99.7 percent).

Within this set of responses, all common questions were answered by at least 571 of the 579 cadets. With one exception, the cadets all answered at least 50 out of the 60 (83.3 percent) of the common questions on the survey (that is those questions that applied both to cadets who had experienced no sexual assaults as well as to those who had). A standard criterion for determining the completeness of a survey response is a question completion rate of 80 percent.[14] The 83.3 percent completion rate of our survey clearly meets this standard.

While some responses had minor inconsistencies that we recoded, in nearly every survey project, items are sometimes misread or terms are misunderstood. Additionally, respondents sometimes quickly review the early items in a survey and as a result make mistakes due to haste. This is common to virtually all survey research and should not be viewed as compromising the reliability of this data set.

The reliability of this data is corroborated by the OIG DoD team's on-site observations of the demeanor of the cadets when completing the survey. Cadets gave no outward signs that led the team to believe that cadets were taking the

[14] The American Association of Public Opinion Research, 2000, Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys, Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR, p. 28.

survey in a manner that was either flippant or deliberately untruthful. In similar fashion, assessment of the respondents' written comments overwhelmingly indicates serious thought about the issues addressed in the survey, and further suggests that they were both sincere and truthful in taking the survey.

The content of the cadets' responses is also generally consistent with that of the detailed reviews of Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) criminal investigative case files with regard to some of the reasons for not reporting sexual assaults.

In general, there were no reasons identified that would indicate the survey data should be considered as anything but reliable. While it is impossible to prove the truthfulness of survey results, the evidence suggests that these data are reliable.

F. Research Limitations

The usable survey results represent a census of 579 female cadets in a total population of 659 (87.9% of the female cadets at the Academy). It should be noted that because the survey results are descriptive of the responding female cadets, the appropriate analytical method is enumeration. The results are from a census, not a random sample, so no probabilistic methods were employed. The results were not statistically projected beyond the respondents. The results of the surveys from the 579 cadets do not project to the 78 who did not participate. However, the number of incidents and the number of cadets' perceptions do represent the minimum numbers for all 659 cadets.

It is also important to note that the responses of the cadets were taken at face value. OIG DoD personnel did not perform independent verifications of their responses, and thus there is an underlying assumption that the responding female cadets understood the survey questions and answered them honestly. As mentioned earlier, the data gives no reason to believe this assumption is false, but it is impossible to establish its truth with perfect certainty.

It is also impossible to estimate the number of sexual assaults that may have occurred against female cadets who left the Academy prior to the administration of the survey and who were originally members of one of the year groups surveyed[15]. The survey allowed cadets to record data on up to four incidents of sexual assault. Nine cadets indicated they had experienced four or more incidents, so there may be a small number of incidents experienced, but not recorded.

In addition, to protect the anonymity of the respondents and to encourage honest responses to very sensitive questions, the survey instrument included very few demographic items for respondents. As a result, any similarities and variance among squadrons or other sub-groups of cadets at the Academy (with the exception of class year) cannot be identified.

IV. Survey Findings – Sexual Assault Incidents

[15] Data from the investigative case review for female cadets in these same class years (2003 to 2006) indicate that seven sexual assaults (five of which alleged rape) have been reported by female cadets who had already departed the Academy and were not present for the survey.

This section details the findings of the survey concerning the scope of recent sexual assault incidents at the Academy.

A. Sexual Assault Incidents at the Academy

Of the 579 usable responses, 109 cadets (19%) indicated that they were the victims of at least one sexual assault since becoming an Air Force Academy cadet (these cadets reported a total of at least 177 sexual assault incidents). Of those who indicated they were sexually assaulted, 43 (7% of the total 579 respondents) indicated the sexual assault included the offense of rape or attempted rape. Table 1 contains a breakdown of the responses by class year.[16]

Table 1 - Breakdown of Sexual Assaults by Class Year of Graduation

2003	128	31	24.2%	15	11.7%
2004	117	32	27.4%	10	8.5%
2005	154	27	17.5%	11	7.1%
2006	180	19	10.6%	7	3.9%
Total	579	109	18.8%	43	7.4%

Two other factors influence these figures. Cadets in the different class years have spent different amounts of time at the Academy; those with longer tenures (the class of 2003) have had more exposure to academy life. Also, some cadets who had experienced an assault early in their academic career may have left the Academy (voluntarily or involuntarily) and, therefore, would not be available with their classmates to respond to the survey.

In order to compare the rates on a common basis, we established a common framework of incidents per 100 cadets and calculated adjusted rates accordingly. Table 2 shows the adjusted numbers of incidents by class year for calendar year 2002.[17] These figures have been adjusted for the months at the Academy of the different cadet classes as well as the numbers of respondents. Departing the Academy following an incident could not be eliminated, but focusing on the data from a recent year should minimize the effect of this factor.

Table 2 - Sexual Assault Incidents per 100 Survey Respondents

	Class Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Calendar Year 2002 Sexual Assault Incidents	8	14	22	19

[16] Table 1 corresponds with survey questions one, 11 and 12.

[17] Calendar year 2002 was selected because it is the longest time frame that all four classes had in common. Based on incident reports for 2002, it is possible to compare rates for the same time frame but at different stages of the cadets' careers at USAFA (with the caveat that the class of 2006 data is for 5.5 months, not 10, and had to be pro-rated up to 10 months for comparability).

Months at the Academy during CY 2002	10	10	10	5.5
Total Respondents	128	117	154	180
Number of Annual Sexual Assault Incidents per 100 Respondents for Time at USAFA	6	12	14	19

Normalized sexual assault rates indicate that first-year/freshmen (Class of 2006) cadets have highest rate of sexual assault while forth-year cadets/seniors (Class of 2003) have lowest rate of sexual assault.

A total of 68 respondents indicated single incidents of sexual assault, while 41 others indicated multiple incidents of sexual assault. Among the 41, 23 cadets indicated that they had been sexually assaulted twice (46 incidents), 9 cadets indicated they were sexually assaulted 3 times (27 incidents), and 9 cadets indicated they were sexually assaulted 4 or more times (36 or more incidents), amounting to a total of at least 177 separate incidents of sexual assault during the period from 1999 to May 2003. Table 3 reflects a breakdown of reported sexual assault incidents by class status for each class year and shows that more assaults have occurred early in a cadet's Academy career.

Table 3 - Reported Sexual Assault Incidents by Class Year Status

		Spring Freshman Yr/Fall Sophomore Yr		Spring Junior Yr/Fall Senior Yr		
2003	10[a]	19[b]	10[c]	8[d]	1[e]	**48**
2004	13[b]	20[c]	14[d]	1[e]*		**48**
2005	13[c]	22[d]	7[e]*			**42**
2006	19[d]	12[e]*				**31**
Total	**55**	**73**	**31**	**9**	**1**	**169**[18]

Notes: a= 1999, b= 2000, c= 2001, d= 2002, e=2003 (These years indicate the year the sexual assault occurred).
* Denotes only Spring semester data reflected (survey conducted in May 2003)

B. The Offenders

The respondents categorized the offenders for 172 of the 177 incidents including cadets (both senior and non-senior to the respondents), civilians not affiliated with the installation, and several unidentified persons. Three categories each had three or fewer offenders indicated: staff or faculty member, civilians assigned to the installation, and military assigned to the installation. (Actual numbers for each of these categories are not reported in order to ensure the anonymity of respondents.) Respondents did not provide offender information for 5 of the 177 incidents.

[18] Eight reported incidents do not fall within this chart: Three incidents had no information on year of occurrence. Five incidents do not fall into the timeframe during which the cadets would normally attend the Academy, but they could possibly have happened while they attended the Academy Prep School or other factors such as administrative turn back for academic or other reasons.

Because one sexual assault incident involved multiple offenders, a total of 173 offenders were identified. Fellow cadets were the principal offender group (149 or 86.1% of all identified offenders); 65 were cadets who were senior to the victim, while 84 were cadets who were not senior. Table 4[19] shows the breakdown of offenders.

Table 4. Sexual Assault Offenders

Category of Offender	Total	Percentage
Cadet who was senior to me	65	37.6%
Cadet who was not senior to me	84	48.6%
Non-affiliated civilian	9	5.2%
Unidentified person	7	4.0%
Non-installation military person	4	2.3%
Staff or faculty member, Civilian assigned to installation, Other installation military person	4	2.3%
Total	173[20]	100%

C. Sexual Harassment

Survey respondents were also asked whether they had received any uninvited and unwanted sexual attention since they had been at the Academy. A total of 397 cadets (68.6%) had experienced sexual teasing, jokes, or remarks, more than half of them indicated multiple incidents. There was also a significant occurrence of sexually suggestive looks, gestures, or body language, as well as sexual whistles, calls, hoots, and yells. Table 5a shows that 124[21] cadet respondents indicated that between 176 and 319 of those incidents of uninvited and unwanted sexual attention were also cases of "actual or attempted sexual assault."

Respondents who answered Question 11 affirmatively (that since becoming a cadet they had been sexually assaulted) have higher numbers of other forms of unwanted sexual attention when compared to the female cadets that answered Question 11 negatively. Tables 5a through 5d[22] show a breakdown of this data according to various groups of cadets.

Table 5a – All Respondents – Frequency of Unwanted Sexual Attention

Type of Uninvited, Unwanted Sexual Attention	Never	1 to2 times	3 to 5 times	6 or more times	#	No Response	%

[19] Corresponds with Question 16 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C

[20] One incident had two categories of offenders recorded.

[21] This figure of 124 responses regarding sexual assault for Question 2 exceeds the 109 affirmative responses to Question 11 by 15 (as evident in Table 5b). However, unlike Question 11—which asked, "have you been a victim of sexual assault while at the Academy?"—Question 2 included the word "or attempted sexual assault." The inclusion of "attempted sexual assault" in this question may explain why 124 respondents indicated affirmative responses here while only 109 indicated affirmative responses to Question 11.

[22] Corresponds with Question 2 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C

a. Actual or attempted sexual assault	455	101	21	2	124	0	21.4
b. Pressure for sexual favors	449	91	24	14	129	1	22.3
c. Leaning over, cornering, pinching or brushing against, unwanted touching	374	124	53	27	204	1	35.2
d. Sexually suggestive looks, gestures or body language	316	141	54	67	262	1	45.3
e. Letters, telephone calls, emails, instant messaging or materials of a sexual nature	354	116	53	56	225	0	38.9
f. Pressure for dates	392	116	41	30	187	0	32.3
g. Sexual teasing, jokes, remarks or questions	180	155	77	165	397	2	68.6
h. Sexual whistles, calls, hoots or yells	279	166	62	69	297	3	51.3
i. Attempts to get your participation in any other sexual activities	477	72	16	12	100	2	17.3
j. Other sexual attention (Specify below – do not use commas)	494	17	4	9	30	0	5.2

Table 5b - Cadets NOT Sexually Assaulted – Frequency of Unwanted Sexual Attention (470 cadets)

Type of Uninvited, Unwanted Sexual Attention	Never	1 to2 times	3 to 5 times	6 or more times	No Response
a. Actual or attempted sexual assault	455 96.8%	15[23] 3.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
b. Pressure for sexual favors	403 85.7%	58 12.3%	6 1.3%	2 0.4%	1 0.2%
c. Leaning over, cornering, pinching or brushing against, unwanted touching	345 73.4%	78 16.6%	32 6.8%	15 3.2%	0 0.0%
d. Sexually suggestive looks, gestures or body language	288 61.3%	110 23.4%	35 7.4%	37 7.9%	0 0.0%
e. Letters, telephone calls, emails, instant messaging or materials of a sexual nature	319 67.9%	89 18.9%	33 7.0%	29 6.2%	0 0.0%
f. Pressure for dates	339 72.1%	85 18.1%	26 5.5%	20 4.3%	0 0.0%
g. Sexual teasing, jokes, remarks or questions	165 35.1%	131 27.9%	60 12.8%	113 24.0%	1 0.2%

[23] See "Cleaning" in Section E of this appendix for an explanation of this anomaly.

h. Sexual whistles, calls, hoots or yells	248 52.8%	135 28.7%	44 9.4%	41 8.7%	2 0.4%
i. Attempts to get your participation in any other sexual activities	421 89.6%	38 8.1%	6 1.3%	3 0.6%	2 0.4%
j. Other sexual attention (Specify below - do not use commas)	420 89.4%	14 3.0%	1 0.2%	7 1.5%	28 6.0%

Table 5c - Cadets Sexually Assaulted – Frequency of Unwanted Sexual Attention (109 Cadets)

Type of Unlimited, Unwanted Sexual Attention	Never	1 to 2 times	3 to 5 times	6 or more times	No Response
a. Actual or attempted sexual assault	0 0.0%	86 78.9%	21 19.3%	2 1.8%	0 0.0%
b. Pressure for sexual favors	46 42.2%	33 30.3%	18 16.5%	12 11.0%	0 0.0%
c. Leaning over, cornering, pinching or brushing against, unwanted touching	29 26.6%	46 42.2%	21 19.3%	12 11.0%	1 0.9%
d. Sexually suggestive looks, gestures or body language	28 25.7%	31 28.4%	19 17.4%	30 27.5%	1 0.9%
e. Letters, telephone calls, emails, instant messaging or materials of a sexual nature	35 32.1%	27 24.8%	20 18.3%	27 24.8%	0 0.0%
f. Pressure for dates	53 48.6%	31 28.4%	15 13.8%	10 9.2%	0 0.0%
g. Sexual teasing, jokes, remarks or questions	15 13.8%	24 22.0%	17 15.6%	52 47.7%	1 0.9%
h. Sexual whistles, calls, hoots or yells	31 28.4%	31 28.4%	18 16.5%	28 25.7%	1 0.9%
i. Attempts to get your participation in any other sexual activities	56 51.4%	34 31.2%	10 9.2%	9 8.2%	0 0.0%
j. Other sexual attention (Specify below - do not use commas)	74 67.9%	3 2.8%	3 2.8%	2 1.8%	27 24.8%

Table 5d - Rape/Attempted Rape Victims – Frequency of Unwanted Sexual Attention (43 Cadets)

Type of Uninvited, Unwanted Sexual Attention	Never	1 to2 times	3 to 5 times	6 or more times	No Response
a. Actual or attempted sexual assault	0 0.0%	33 76.7%	8 18.6%	2 4.7%	0 0.0%
b. Pressure for sexual favors	17 39.5%	20 46.5%	8 18.6%	9 20.9%	0 0.0%
c. Leaning over, cornering, pinching or brushing against, unwanted touching	13 30.2%	15 34.9%	7 16.3%	7 16.3%	1 2.3%
d. Sexually suggestive looks, gestures or body language	9 20.9%	12 27.9%	6 14.0%	15 34.9%	1 2.3%
e. Letters, telephone calls, emails, instant messaging or materials of a sexual nature	12 27.9%	12 27.9%	7 16.3%	12 27.9%	0 0.0%
f. Pressure for dates	20 46.5%	9 20.9%	7 16.3%	7 16.3%	0 0.0%
g. Sexual teasing, jokes, remarks or questions	5 11.6%	10 23.3%	6 14.0%	21 48.8%	1 2.3%
h. Sexual whistles, calls, hoots or yells	11 25.6%	11 25.6%	8 18.6%	12 27.9%	1 2.3%
i. Attempts to get your participation in any other sexual activities	19 44.2%	14 32.6%	5 11.6%	5 11.6%	0 0.0%
j. Other sexual attention (Specify below - do not use commas)	28 65.1%	2 4.7%	3 7.0%	1 2.3%	9 20.9%

D. Location of Sexual Assaults

Respondents provided location information for 174 of the 177 sexual assault incidents. 64.4 percent (114) of the 177 sexual assaults occurred on the installation and more than half of those incidents (65 of the 114) were in the dormitory; the other 49 were committed on base in places other than a dormitory. The remaining 33.9 percent of the sexual assaults (60 of 177) occurred off base; most of which (49) were at events not sponsored by the Academy and 11 occurred at Academy sponsored events. In order words, 70.6 percent of the sexual assaults indicated by respondents occurred either on base or at Academy-sponsored events off base. Table 6[24] reflects a breakdown by incident and location of occurrence.

[24] Corresponds with Question 15 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C

Table 6 - Total Sexual Assaults by Location

Location	1st Incident	2d Incident	3d Incident	4th Incident	Total
On base (in dorm)	42	15	5	3	65 36.7%
On base (not in dorm)	25	15	6	3	49 27.7%
Off base (Academy sponsored)	7	1	2	1	11 6.2%
Off base (not Academy sponsored)	33	10	4	2	49 27.7%
No Response	2	0	1	0	3 1.7
Total	**109**	**41**	**18**	**9**	**177**

V. Survey Findings – Response to Sexual Assaults

This section details the findings of the survey regarding the perceptions of female cadets concerning the Academy's response to sexual assaults, including factors such as personal safety, attitudes of leadership towards the issue of sexual assault and sexual harassment, attitudes toward reporting sexual assaults, and likelihood of suffering repercussions for reporting an incident of sexual assault.

A. Reporting of Sexual Assault Incidents

Of the 177 sexual assault incidents recorded by 109 respondents, 33 incidents were reported by 29 respondents who provided data on one or more authorities to which the incident was reported. This allowed respondents to indicate several different authorities for one incident. The highest number of incidents (17 of 33 (52%)) were reported to Air Officers Commanding (AOCs). Fifteen (45 %) were reported to the Academy counseling center, 12 (36%) were reported to Academy staff and faculty members, and 10 (30%) were reported to the military hotline run by cadets. Five (15%) were reported to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI). Table 7[25] lists the total number of incidents reported to each authority.

Table 7 - Reported Sexual Assaults

Authorities to which sexual assaults	Number of	% of 33 Total

[25] Corresponds with Question 18 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C

were reported	Citations for each authority	Incidents Reported
a. Air Officers Commanding (AOC)	17	51.5%
b. Academy staff & faculty member (Not AOC)	12	36.4%
c. Military hotline run by cadets/midshipmen	10	30.3%
d. Military hotline NOT run by cadets/midshipmen	1	3.0%
e. Person in cadet/midshipmen chain of command	6	18.2%
f. Upperclassman not in chain of command	9	27.3%
g. Academy Counseling Center	15	45.5%
h. Installation Medical Personnel	9	27.3%
i. Off-Installation Medical Personnel	2	6.1%
j. Civilian Counseling Center	1	3.0%
k. AFOSI	5	15.2%
l. Security Forces	3	9.1%
m. Academy Inspector General's Office	1	3.0%
n. Installation chaplain/clergy	4	12.1%
o. Off-installation chaplain/clergy	0	0.0%
p. Civilian Law Enforcement Agency	2	6.1%
r. Other (comments reflected friends)	5	15.2%

The respondents also indicated that either AFOSI or civilian law enforcement authorities conducted investigations into a total of nine sexual assault incidents (six single or first incidents, and three second incidents). Some of the respondents (16) also indicated that no criminal investigation was conducted because they chose not to report the sexual assault to law enforcement officials, even though the incident was reported to some other authority at the Academy.

Reprisal for Reporting Sexual Assaults

As previously stated, 29 of the 109 cadets who answered that they experienced one or more sexual assault incidents indicated that they reported the assault to authorities. Twelve of the 29 (41.4%) indicated that they experienced reprisal from another cadet, authorities at the USAFA, or other military authority. Eight of the 12 cadets who experienced reprisal also indicated that their peers had ostracized them. One additional cadet reported being ostracized while not suffering reprisal from authorities. Sixteen reported no repercussions.

Of the 43 who indicated that they were victims of actual or attempted rape, 13 reported at least one incident, 7 of those 13 (53.8%) indicated that there was reprisal for at least one incident, and 5 of those 7 stated they were also ostracized by their peers. Six reported no repercussions. Because several of these 43 cadets recorded multiple incidents of sexual assault, with at least one of them including actual or attempted rape, we could not determine whether or not the incident they reported to authorities included actual or attempted rape. Therefore, we identified the 26 respondents who indicated that they had experienced a single sexual assault

incident and that it involved actual or attempted rape. Among the 26, 6 indicated that they reported the incident to one or more person at USAFA or other military authorities. Among the six, three (50%) indicated that they had suffered reprisal[26] from another cadet, USAFA, or other military authority. Two of those three reported being ostracized by their peers. Three reported no repercussions.

Table 8[27] summarizes reprisal for reporting sexual assaults and all incidents recorded by cadets.

Table 8 –Reprisal for Reporting Sexual Assaults

	All Cadets Indicating Sexual Assaults	Cadets with a Q12 Incident* Plus Other Incidents	Cadets with Single Q12 Incident*	All Incidents Recorded by Cadets
Number of Cadets/Incidents	109	43	26	177
Reported to Authorities	29	13	6	33
Indicated Reprisal	12/41.4%	7/53.8%	3/50 %	14[28]
Indicated Being Ostracized	9	5	2	11
Indicated No Repercussion	16	6	3	18

* "Q12 Incident" refers to Question 12, which allowed sexual assault victims to indicate whether or not their sexual assault included actual or attempted rape.

According to survey responses, of the 177 sexual assault incidents, the victims did not report 143[29] sexual assaults. This is consistent with the fact that rape and sexual assault are nationally underreported phenomena among women at colleges and universities.[30] (The Air Force Academy concurs with this fact as well.[31])

The respondents were asked to select all reasons that applied for not reporting each incident of sexual assault; therefore, cadets could select multiple reasons for each incident. The reason most victims indicated for not reporting sexual assaults was embarrassment (77 incidents for 53.8 percent of non-reported incidents). The second highest reason for not reporting was fear of being ostracized by their peers

[26] The incident was treated as involving reprisal if the cadet answered yes to any or all of questions 24a (reprisal from upperclassmen in my chain of command), 24b (reprisal from upperclassmen NOT in my chain of command), 24c (reprisal from Academy staff or faculty), 24d (reprisal from command officials (AOC, TAC, Company Commander), or 24f (punished unfairly for other unrelated infractions/violations) for that incident.

[27] Corresponds with questions 23 and 24 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

[28] One of the 177 incidents involved being ostracized but not suffering reprisal from authorities. The final breakdown is: 10 incidents involved both reprisal and being ostracized; 4 involved reprisal but not being ostracized; and one involved being ostracized but not suffering reprisal. The remaining 18 incidents had no repercussions indicated.

[29] Respondents indicated that they reported 33 of the 177 incidents; one respondent did not answer this question.

[30] See Bonnie Fisher, et al. "The Sexual Victimization of College Women" (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, December 2000): pp. 23-26.

[31] See USAFA Instruction 51-201, "Cadet Victim/Witness Assistance and Notification Procedures," April 18, 2000, p. 21: "It is well recognized that sexual crimes are extremely underreported because of victim's fears about the reactions of others to their reporting."

(66 incidents for 46.2 percent of non-reported incidents). The third highest response was a belief that nothing would be done about the sexual assault (58 incidents for 40.6 percent of non-reported incidents). There were 61 incidents in which sexual assault victims selected at least one of the four forms of reprisal (items a through d in Table 9), making fear of reprisal another significant reason why victims did not report their assaults. Table 9[32] provides further details regarding why the alleged victims did not report sexual assaults and the associated percentage of the 143 non-reported incidents.

Table 9 - Cadets Sexually Assaulted—Reasons for Not Reporting Incidents

	Number of Incidents*
a. Feared some form of reprisal[33]	61/42.7%
b. Feared being ostracized by peers	66/46.2%
c. Feared being punished for other infractions/violations I committed	34/23.8%
d. Believed that nothing would be done about the sexual assault	58/40.6%
e. Not aware of reporting procedures	23/16.1%
f. Embarrassment	77/53.8%
g. Fear that a significant other would find out	14/9.8%
h. Other	39/27.3%

** As cadets could select multiple reasons for not reporting a single incident, the numbers in this column total above 143, the total number of incidents not reported.*

Additionally all survey respondents (not just victims of sexual assault) were then asked for their perspective on the number one reason, excluding embarrassment or shame, why some sexual assault victims do not report. A total of 190 (32.8%) selected "Feared being ostracized by peers" as the number one reason victims do not report sexual assaults. The second highest response selected was "fear of being punished for other infractions/violations committed," with 155 (26.8%). These reasons are consistent when comparing responses of cadets who indicated they were sexually assaulted and those that were not, as shown in Table 10.[34]

[32] Corresponds with Question 25 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

[33] Within these 61 incidents, cadets indicated the fear of reprisal from upperclassman in their chain of command for 34 incidents, the fear of reprisal from upperclassmen *not* in their chain of command for 37 incidents, the fear of reprisal from Academy staff or faculty for 17 incidents, and the fear of reprisal from command officials (AOC, TAC, or Company Commander) for 35 incidents. (As cadets could indicate multiple specific forms of feared reprisal as reasons for not reporting a single incident, these numbers total above 61, the total number of incidents for which some form of feared reprisal was indicated as a reason for not reporting).

[34] Corresponds with Question 26 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

Table 10 - All Respondents - Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Assaults Incidents Excluding Embarrassment or Shame–Comparing Respondents Sexually Assaulted and Not Sexually Assaulted

	Respondents Sexually Assaulted	Respondents Not Sexually Assaulted	
a. Feared some form of reprisal:[35]	19/3.3%	36/6.2%	54/9.3%
e. Feared being ostracized by peers	35/32.1%	155/33.4%	190/32.8%
f. Feared being punished for other infractions/violations I committed	28/25.7%	127/27.3%	155/26.8%
g. Believed that nothing would be done about the sexual assault	15/13.8%	42/9.0%	57/9.8%
h. Not aware of reporting procedures	1/0.9%	2/0.4%	3/0.5%
i. Fear that a significant other would find out.	1/0.9%	4/0.9%	5/0.9%
j. Other	10/9.2%	98/21.1%	108/18.7%
No Response	0/0.0%	6/1.2%	6/1.0%
Total Responses	109	464	579

B. Perceptions of Previous Command's Response to Sexual Assaults

The respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with certain statements related to what the Academy's leaders had done prior to January 2003 to prevent sexual assault and to encourage reporting. Table 11a[36] reflects the results.

Table 11a - All Respondents – Views on Previous Academy Leaders

Prior to January 2003, the Academy's leaders...	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	No response
a. handled sexual assault cases appropriately	19 3.3%	67 11.6%	310 53.5%	182 31.4%	1 0.2%

[35] The cadets indicated the following specific forms of reprisal as the top reason for not reporting:

	Respondents Sexually Assaulted	Respondents Not Sexually Assaulted	
a. from upperclassmen in my chain of command	4/3.7%	8/1.7%	12/2.1%
b. from upperclassmen NOT in my chain of command	5/4.6%	9/1.9%	14/2.4%
c. from Academy staff or faculty	2/1.8%	3/0.6%	5/0.9%
d. from command officials (AOC, TAC, Company Commander)	8/7.3%	16/3.4%	24/4.1%

[36] Corresponds with Question 8 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

b. in general, punished offenders appropriately	25 4.3%	66 11.4%	266 45.9%	221 38.2%	1 0.2%
c. implemented sufficient programs to prevent sexual assaults	96 16.6%	238 41.1%	172 29.7%	70 12.1%	3 0.5%
d. increased awareness and encouraged victims and others to report sexual assaults	113 19.5%	203 35.1%	216 37.3%	45 7.8%	2 0.3%
e. effectively assisted sexual assault victims	31 5.4%	85 14.7%	254 43.9%	208 35.9%	1 0.2%
f. treated sexual assault victims fairly	27 4.7%	70 12.1%	263 45.4%	216 37.3%	3 0.5%
g. did not tolerate sexual assaults	75 13.0%	183 31.6%	176 30.4%	143 24.7%	2 0.3%
h. had a good process for reporting sexual assaults	59 10.2%	134 23.1%	243 42.0%	141 24.4%	2 0.3%

Tables 11b, c, and d, reflect the same question broken out by respondent groups who indicated that they were sexually assaulted and those who indicated that they were not.

Table 11b - Cadets Not Sexually Assaulted – Views on Academy Leaders

Prior to January 2003, the Academy's leaders...	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	No response
a. handled sexual assault cases appropriately	17 3.6%	53 11.3%	239 50.9%	160 34.0%	1 0.2%
b. in general, punished offenders appropriately	21 4.5%	53 11.3%	211 44.9%	184 39.1%	1 0.2%
c. implemented sufficient programs to prevent sexual assaults	83 17.7%	199 42.3%	125 26.6%	61 13.0%	2 0.4%
d. increased awareness and encouraged victims and others to report sexual assaults	96 20.4%	171 36.4%	158 33.6%	43 9.2%	2 0.4%
e. effectively assisted sexual assault victims	27 5.7%	67 14.3%	194 41.3%	181 38.5%	1 0.2%
f. treated sexual assault victims fairly	24 5.1%	54 11.5%	200 42.6%	190 40.4%	2 0.4%
g. did not tolerate sexual assaults	65 13.8%	150 31.9%	132 28.1%	121 25.7%	2 0.4%
h. had a good process for reporting sexual assaults	49 10.4%	108 23.0%	189 40.2%	122 26.0%	2 0.4%

Table 11c - Cadets Sexually Assaulted – Views on Academy Leaders

Prior to January 2003, the Academy's leaders...	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	No Response
a. handled sexual assault cases appropriately	2 1.8%	14 12.8%	71 65.1%	22 20.2%	0 0.0%
b. in general, punished offenders appropriately	4 3.7%	13 11.9%	55 50.5%	37 33.9%	0 0.0%
c. implemented sufficient programs to prevent sexual assaults	13 11.9%	39 35.8%	47 43.1%	9 8.3%	1 0.9%
d. increased awareness and encouraged victims and others to report sexual assaults	17 15.6%	32 29.4%	58 53.2%	2 1.8%	0 0.0%
e. effectively assisted sexual assault victims	4 3.7%	18 16.5%	60 55.0%	27 24.8%	0 0.0%
f. treated sexual assault victims fairly	3 2.8%	16 14.7%	63 57.8%	26 23.9%	1 0.9%
g. did not tolerate sexual assaults	10 9.2%	33 30.3%	44 40.4%	22 20.2%	0 0.0%
h. had a good process for reporting sexual assaults	10 9.2%	26 23.9%	54 49.5%	19 17.4%	0 0.0%

Table 11d - Cadet: Victims of Rape/Attempted Rape – View of Academy Leaders

Prior to January 2003, the Academy's leaders...	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	I Don't Know	No Response
a. handled sexual assault cases appropriately	0 0.0%	5 11.6%	29 67.4%	9 20.9%	0 0.0%
b. in general, punished offenders appropriately	0 0.0%	6 14.0%	21 48.8%	16 37.2%	0 0.0%
c. implemented sufficient programs to prevent sexual assaults	3 7.0%	20 46.5%	15 34.9%	4 9.3%	1 2.3%
d. increased awareness and encouraged victims and others to report sexual assaults	3 7.0%	14 32.6%	24 55.8%	2 4.7%	0 0.0%
e. effectively assisted sexual assault victims	0 0.0%	8 18.6%	24 55.8%	11 25.6%	0 0.0%
f. treated sexual assault victims fairly	0 0.0%	6 14.0%	26 60.5%	11 25.6%	0 0.0%
g. did not tolerate sexual assaults	2 4.7%	16 37.2%	17 39.5%	8 18.6%	0 0.0%
h. had a good process for reporting sexual assaults	2 4.7%	14 32.6%	17 39.5%	10 23.3%	0 0.0%

While at least 60 percent of respondents[37] indicated that previous Academy leaders implemented sufficient programs to prevent sexual assaults, increase awareness, and encourage reporting of sexual assaults, approximately 75% of the respondents also indicated that previous leaders did not handle sexual assault cases or punish offenders appropriately, nor did they assist sexual assault victims or treat them fairly. Those respondents who indicated that they had been assaulted were even more negative towards previous command actions and significantly fewer of these assaulted cadets indicated they did not know. In addition, for the respondents who indicated assault including rape or attempted rape, the views on past command action are even lower.

The respondents were asked whether prior to January 2003, certain actions had been taken at the Academy to prevent sexual assaults and uninvited and unwanted sexual attention.[38] Seventy-six percent (439 of 579) of the respondents indicated that the Academy has made it clear that this behavior will not be tolerated. Eighty-six percent (499 of 577) indicated that the Academy has provided awareness and prevention training. Twenty percent (117 of 576) indicated that penalties are enforced against unit commanders or superiors who tolerate this behavior. Nearly half of the respondents did not know whether complaints were investigated, whether penalties are enforced against offenders, and whether penalties are enforced against unit commanders or superiors that tolerate sexual assaults and unwanted, uninvited sexual attention. Further results are provided in Table 12a.[39]

Table 12a - All Respondents – Views on Actions Taken by Previous Command

Preventive Actions	Yes	No	Don't know	No Response
a. Making it clear that this behavior will not be tolerated.	439 75.8%	104 18.0%	36 6.2%	0 0.0%
b. Investigating complaints.	201 34.7%	116 20.0%	261 45.1%	1 0.2%
c. Enforcing penalties against offenders.	150 25.9%	169 29.2	258 44.6%	2 0.3%
d. Enforcing penalties against unit commanders or superiors who tolerate this behavior.	117 20.2%	147 25.4%	313 54.1%	2 0.3%
e. Providing awareness and prevention training.	499 86.2%	57 9.8%	20 3.5%	3 0.5%

Tables 12b and c reflect the same information broken out by respondents who indicated they were sexually assaulted and those who did not.

[37] These figures are based on the total respondents who rendered an opinion; these figures do not include the cadets who indicated they did not know.

[38] Survey Question 4, "Prior to January 2003, at your academy, have these actions been taken to prevent sexual assaults and uninvited, unwanted sexual attention?"

[39] Corresponds with Question 4 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

Table 12b - Cadets Not Sexually Assaulted – Views on Actions Taken by Previous Command

Preventive Actions	Yes	No	Don't know	No Response
a. Making it clear that this behavior will not be tolerated.	369 78.5%	71 15.1%	30 6.4%	0 0.0%
b. Investigating complaints.	164 34.9%	81 17.2%	224 47.7%	1 0.2%
c. Enforcing penalties against offenders.	126 26.8%	122 26.0%	220 46.8%	2 0.4%
d. Enforcing penalties against unit commanders or superiors who tolerate this behavior.	100 21.3%	106 22.6%	262 55.7%	2 0.4%
e. Providing awareness and prevention training.	414 88.1%	37 7.9%	17 3.6%	2 0.4%

Table 12c - Cadets Sexually Assaulted – Views on Actions Taken by Previous Command

Preventive Actions	Yes	No	Don't know	No Response
a. Making it clear that this behavior will not be tolerated.	70 64.2%	33 30.3%	6 5.5%	0 0.0%
b. Investigating complaints.	37 33.9%	35 32.1%	37 33.9%	0 0.0%
c. Enforcing penalties against offenders.	24 22.0%	47 43.1%	38 34.9%	0 0.0%
d. Enforcing penalties against unit commanders or superiors who tolerate this behavior.	17 15.6%	41 37.6%	51 46.8%	0 0.0%
e. Providing awareness and prevention training.	85 78.0%	20 18.4%	3 2.8%	1 0.9%

When the cadets were asked what action was taken against the offender regarding their sexual assault incident(s), no respondents indicated that the offender was court-martialed or received non-judicial punishment. Three offenders were dismissed from the Academy, two left the Academy voluntarily, and one received cadet discipline. Respondents indicated that in 15 incidents, no action was taken against their offender. Eleven respondents indicated that the action taken against the offender(s) that assaulted them was too lenient, and six indicated the action taken was appropriate to the circumstances.

The respondents were also asked how much they agreed or disagreed that, prior to January 2003, the Academy agencies/entities listed in Table 13a[40], effectively handled matters related to sexual assaults.

[40] Corresponds with Question 9 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

Table 13a - All Respondents – Views on Academy Agencies

Agencies/entities effectively handled matters related to sexual assaults	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	No Response
a. Cadet/midshipman Victim/Witness Assistance Office	97 16.8%	139 24.0%	20 3.5%	321 55.4%	2 0.3%
b. Cadet/midshipman Counseling Center	115 19.9%	192 33.2%	37 6.4%	233 40.2%	2 0.3%
c. Academy Medical facilities	45 7.8%	128 22.1%	111 19.2%	293 50.6%	2 0.3%
d. Academy Legal personnel	31 5.4%	97 16.8%	85 14.7%	362 62.5%	4 0.6%
e. AFOSI	32 5.5%	71 12.3%	140 24.2%	332 57.3%	4 0.6%
f. Security Forces	28 4.8%	73 12.6%	76 13.1%	397 68.6%	5 0.9%

According to the data, approximately 92 percent of the cadets who rendered an opinion about the Victim/Witness Assistance Office and the Cadet Counseling Center indicated they handle sexual assault matters effectively. While only 5 respondents previously indicated they reported their sexual assault to AFOSI, 140 of the 243 respondents (58%) who rendered an opinion about AFOSI, do not believe they effectively handle sexual assault matters. Table 13b reflects the views of respondents who indicated they were sexually assaulted.

Table 13b - Cadets Sexual Assaulted–
Views on Academy Agencies (109 Cadets)

Agencies/entities effectively handled matters related to sexual assaults	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	I Don't Know
a. Cadet/midshipman Victim/Witness Assistance Office	22 20.2%	35 32.1%	7 6.4%	45 41.3%
b. Cadet/midshipman Counseling Center	24 22.0%	37 33.9%	12 11.0%	36 33.0%
c. Academy Medical facilities	7 6.4%	23 21.1%	33 30.3%	46 42.2%
d. Academy Legal personnel	5 4.6%	21 19.3%	24 22.0%	59 54.1%
e. OSI, CID or NCIS	5 4.6%	13 11.9%	37 33.9%	54 49.5%
f. Security Forces, Military Police, Masters at Arms	5 4.6%	15 13.8%	27 24.8%	62 56.9%

The participants were asked whether they believed training in sexual assault-related topics was adequate, needed improvement, or whether training was not offered. Although the responses indicated that each topic is trained at the Academy, it is also apparent that not all cadets received training in all of the

topics. Most notable was a lack of training in the roles of AFOSI, security forces, and legal offices regarding sexual assaults. The areas in which most respondents believed training was adequate was "understanding sexual assault (definition)," followed by "Hotline's role in sexual assaults," and "self-defense training." Only 316 of 578 (55%) of respondents indicated that training on sexual assault reporting was adequate and 107 of 571 (19%) thought training on amnesty programs was adequate. Tables 14a and b[41] reflect the training responses for all respondents and then for those 109 respondents indicating they were sexually assaulted. Some contrast is noted in items a, b, k, and m, where sexual assault victims' answers were lower in adequacy, and higher in needs improvement categories, while their responses in items c, d, e, and f closely resembled those of all respondents.

Table 14a- All Respondents – Views on Sexual Assault Training

Training	Adequate	Needs Improvement	N/A Not Trained	No Response	Totals
a. Understanding sexual assault (definition)	502 86.7%	65 11.2%	11 1.9%	1 0.2%	579
b. Reporting sexual assault	316 54.6%	233 40.2%	29 5.0%	1 0.2%	579
c. Investigating sexual assaults (OSI, CID, NCIS role)	134 23.1%	244 42.1%	198 34.2%	3 0.6%	576
d. Police role in sexual assaults (Security Forces, Military Police, Masters at Arms)	115 19.9%	228 39.4%	228 39.4%	8 1.4%	579
e. Command's role in handling sexual assaults	161 27.8%	272 47.0%	140 24.2%	6 1.0%	579
f. Medical personnel's role in sexual assaults	286 49.4%	188 32.5%	98 16.9%	7 1.2%	579
g. Counseling center's role in sexual assaults	386 66.7%	144 24.9%	46 7.9%	3 0.5%	579
h. Hotline's role in sexual assaults	460 79.5%	85 14.7%	30 5.1%	4 0.7%	579
i. SJA/Legal office's role in sexual assaults	146 25.2%	220 38.0%	208 35.9%	5 0.9%	579
j. Victim/Witness Assistance Program	207 35.8%	197 34.0%	169 29.2%	6 1.0%	579
k. Dormitory security procedures	354 61.1%	128 22.1%	91 15.7%	6 1.0%	579
l. Self-defense training	451 77.9%	107 18.4%	16 2.8%	5 0.9%	579
m. Amnesty programs	107 18.5%	307 53.0%	157 27.1%	8 1.4%	579

[41] Corresponds with Question 27 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

Table 14b - Cadets Indicating Sexually Assault – Views on Sexual Assault Training

Training	Adequate	Needs Improvement	N/A Not Trained	No Response	Totals
a. Understanding sexual assault (definition)	83 76.1%	22 20.2%	4 3.7%	0 0.0%	109
b. Reporting sexual assault	44 40.4%	58 53.2%	7 6.4%	0 0.0%	109
c. Investigating sexual assaults (OSI, CID, NCIS role)	26 23.9%	47 43.1%	36 33.0%	0 0.0%	109
d. Police role in sexual assaults (Security Forces, Military Police, Masters at Arms)	18 16.5%	45 41.3%	43 39.4%	3 2.8%	109
e. Command's role in handling sexual assaults	28 25.7%	54 49.5%	25 22.9%	2 1.8%	109
f. Medical personnel's role in sexual assaults	52 47.7%	35 32.1%	19 17.4%	3 2.8%	109
g. Counseling center's role in sexual assaults	68 62.4%	34 31.2%	6 5.5%	1 0.9%	109
h. Hotline's role in sexual assaults	81 74.3%	20 18.4%	6 5.5%	2 1.8%	109
i. SJA/Legal office's role in sexual assaults	25 22.9%	49 45.0%	33 30.3%	2 1.8%	109
j. Victim/Witness Assistance Program	36 33.0%	48 44.0%	23 21.1%	2 1.8%	109
k. Dormitory security procedures	49 45.0%	42 38.5%	16 14.7%	2 1.8%	109
l. Self-defense training	84 77.1%	20 18.3%	3 2.8%	2 1.8%	109
m. Amnesty programs	11 10.1%	74 67.9%	23 21.1%	1 0.9%	109

The respondents were asked to provide their level of agreement that certain groups of Academy personnel made honest and reasonable efforts to prevent or stop uninvited and unwanted sexual attention at the Academy. The groups included the current and previous senior Academy leaders, commissioned officers, faculty members, and cadets. Most respondents (556 of 576 [96%]) agreed that the current senior leadership made honest and reasonable efforts to prevent or stop uninvited and unwanted sexual attention. In contrast, 267 of 577 (46%) respondents agreed that the previous senior leadership made honest and reasonable efforts in this area. The Table 15a[42] reflects the results of this question.

[42] Corresponds with Question 3 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

Table 15a - All Respondents – Views on Leadership and Fellow Cadets

Persons or Groups	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Response
a. Current Senior leadership of my Academy	330 57.0%	226 39.0%	12 2.1%	10 1.7%	1 0.2%
b. Previous Senior leadership of my Academy	57 9.8%	210 36.3%	209 36.1%	101 17.4%	2 0.3%
c. Commissioned officer chain of command below the Commandant	132 22.8%	329 56.8%	90 15.5%	26 4.5%	2 0.3%
d. Academy faculty members	187 32.3%	329 56.8%	51 8.8%	11 1.9%	1 0.2%
e. My cadet leadership chain	124 21.4%	321 55.4%	94 16.2%	39 6.7%	1 0.2%
f. My fellow cadets	119 20.6%	293 50.6%	127 21.9%	39 6.7%	1 0.2%

When the data are reviewed from the perspective of those cadets who indicated they were sexually assaulted, and those who did not, differences of opinion are evident regarding commissioned officers, the cadet leadership chain, and fellow cadets. Approximately 20 percent more of the respondents who were not sexually assaulted agreed that these groups made honest and reasonable efforts to prevent or stop uninvited and unwanted sexual attention at the Academy. The Tables 15b, c, d, and e below reflect this breakout.

Table 15b - Cadets Not Sexual Assaulted – Views of Leadership and Fellow Cadets

Persons or Groups	Strongly Agree			Strongly Disagree	No Response
a. Current Senior leadership of my Academy	273 58.1%	180 38.3%	9 1.9%	8 1.7%	0 0.0%
b. Previous Senior leadership of my Academy	48 10.2%	175 37.2%	175 37.2%	71 15.1%	1 0.2%
c. Commissioned officer chain of command below the Commandant	113 24.0%	279 59.4%	60 12.8%	17 3.6%	1 0.2%
d. Academy faculty members	155 33.0%	269 57.2%	37 7.9%	9 1.9%	0 0.0%
e. My cadet leadership chain	106 22.6%	273 58.1%	70 14.9%	21 4.5%	0 0.0%
f. My fellow cadets	107 22.8%	250 53.2%	91 19.4%	22 4.7%	0 0.0%

Table 15c - Cadets Indicating Sexually Assaulted – Views of Leadership and Fellow Cadets

Persons or Groups	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Response
a. Current Senior leadership of my Academy	57 52.3%	46 42.2%	3 2.8%	2 1.8%	1 0.9%
b. Previous Senior leadership of my Academy	9 8.3%	35 32.1%	34 31.2%	30 27.5%	1 0.9%
c. Commissioned officer chain of command below the Commandant	19 17.4%	50 45.9%	30 27.5%	9 8.3%	1 0.9%
d. Academy faculty members	32 29.4%	60 55.1%	14 12.8%	2 1.8%	1 0.9%
e. My cadet leadership chain	18 16.5%	48 44.0%	24 22.0%	18 16.5%	1 0.9%
f. My fellow cadets	12 11.0%	43 39.5%	36 33.0%	17 15.6%	1 0.9%

Table 15d - Cadets Sexually Assaulted But Not Rape/Attempt – Views of Leadership and Fellow Cadets

Person or Group of Persons	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Current Senior leadership of my Academy	35 53.0%	28 42.4%	3 4.6%	0 0.0%
b. Previous Senior leadership of my Academy	7 10.6%	17 25.8%	23 34.9%	19 28.8%
c. Commissioned officer chain of command below the Commandant	12 18.2%	30 45.5%	20 30.3%	4 6.1%
d. Academy faculty members	19 30.2%	34 51.5%	11 16.7%	2 3.0%
e. My cadet/midshipmen leadership chain	14 21.2%	22 33.3%	16 24.2%	14 21.2%
f. My fellow cadets/midshipmen	7 10.6%	25 37.9%	23 34.9%	11 16.7%

(Note: Total cadets in this group amount to 66)

Table 15e – Cadets' Sexual Assaults Include Rape/Attempt – Views of Leadership and Fellow Cadets

Person or Group of Persons	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Response
a. Current Senior leadership of my Academy	22 51.2%	18 41.9%	0 0.0%	2 4.7%	1 2.3%
b. Previous Senior leadership of my Academy	2 4.7%	18 41.9%	11 25.6%	11 25.6%	1 2.3%

c. Commissioned officer chain of command below the Commandant	7 16.3%	20 46.5%	10 23.3%	5 11.6%	1 2.3%
d. Academy faculty members	13 30.2%	26 60.5%	3 7.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.3%
e. My cadet/midshipmen leadership chain	4 9.3%	26 60.5%	8 18.6%	4 9.3%	1 2.3%
f. My fellow cadets/midshipmen	5 11.6%	18 41.9%	13 30.2%	6 14.0%	1 2.3%

The participants were asked a series of questions related to reporting sexual assaults listed in Table 16a[43], and indicate how much they agreed or disagreed with each statement.

Table 16a - All Respondents – Views on Cadet Loyalty and Sexual Assault Reporting

Most cadets are willing to...	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No response
a. report a sexual assault incident regardless of loyalty to the offender	45 7.8%	150 25.9%	282 48.7%	101 17.4%	1 0.2%
b. report a sexual assault incident even if the victim told them in confidence	20 3.5%	121 20.9%	347 59.9%	90 15.5%	1 0.2%
c. provide information that might implicate themselves or other in lesser infractions, such as underage drinking	23 4.0%	94 16.2%	301 52.0%	159 27.5%	2 0.3%

The data indicate that the respondents perceive that most cadets are not willing to report sexual assaults, and are not willing to provide information about sexual assaults that might implicate themselves in lesser infractions. These views are even stronger for cadets who indicated they had been sexually assaulted, particularly those whose assault included rape or attempted rape. Tables 16b and c show the responses broken out first by those cadets who indicated they had not been sexually assaulted and by cadets whose sexual assault included rape or attempted rape.

Table 16b - Cadets Indicating No Sexual Assault – Views on Cadet Loyalty and Sexual Assault Reporting

Most cadets are willing to...	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No response
a. report a sexual assault incident regardless of loyalty to the offender	40 8.5%	135 28.7%	226 48.1%	68 14.5%	1 0.2%

[43] Corresponds with Question 10 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

b. report a sexual assault incident even if the victim told them in confidence	15 3.2%	105 22.3%	286 60.9%	63 13.4%	1 0.2%
c. provide information that might implicate themselves or others in lesser infractions, such as underage drinking	19 4.0%	85 18.1%	251 53.4%	113 24.0%	2 0.4%

Table 16c – Rape/Attempted Rape Victims' Views on Cadet Loyalty and Sexual Assault Reporting (43 Cadets)

...that cadets are willing to...	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. report a sexual assault incident regardless of loyalty to the offender	1 2.3%	4 9.3%	20 46.5%	18 41.9%
b. report a sexual assault incident even if the victim told them in confidence	1 2.3%	3 7.0%	25 58.1%	14 32.6%
c. provide information that might implicate themselves or others in lesser infractions, such as underage drinking	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	21 46.8%	22 51.8%

Respondents were asked in Question 5 to indicate how safe they felt in various locations and situations, and the vast majority (over 90%) indicated they "very safe" or "safe" in every situation except being "alone on academy grounds during hours of darkness" (Item 5f). In this instance only 69 percent selected "very safe" or "safe"—20 percent felt only "somewhat safe", and another 10percent felt either "unsafe" or "very unsafe." Table 17a[44] details the responses to this question.

Table 17a - All Respondents – Views of Safety

How safe do you feel...	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Somewhat Unsafe	Very Unsafe	No Response
a. In your dormitory room with your roommate	520 89.8%	52 9.0%	1 0.2%	5 0.9%	1 0.2%	0 0.0%
b. Alone in your dormitory room	427 73.7%	106 18.3%	32 5.5%	8 1.4%	5 0.9%	1 0.2%
c. In common areas within the dormitory	448 77.4%	105 18.1%	22 3.8%	1 0.2%	1 0.2%	2 0.3%
d. In a dormitory room with a member of your cadet or midshipmen chain of command who is of the opposite sex	436 75.3%	124 21.4%	14 2.4%	4 0.7%	1 0.2%	0 0.0%
e. Alone on academy grounds during daylight hours	469 81.0%	99 17.1%	8 1.4%	1 0.2%	1 0.2%	1 0.2%

[44] Corresponds with Question 5 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

f. Alone on academy grounds during hours of darkness	216 37.3%	183 31.6%	116 20.0%	51 8.8%	12 2.1%	1 0.2%
g. Alone in the office with a commissioned officer, or a civilian instructor	436 75.3%	116 20.0%	19 3.3%	5 0.9%	1 0.2%	2 0.3%

Table 17b details the responses of those cadets who indicated sexual assault in Question 11. The numbers are not quite as high, but in every situation—except Item 5f—86 percent or more indicated they felt "very safe" or "safe." For Item 5f, only 54 percent felt "very safe" or "safe"—30 percent felt only "somewhat safe," and another 15 percent felt "unsafe" or "very unsafe."

Table 17b - Cadets Indicating Sexual Assault – Views of Safety

How safe do you feel...	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Somewhat Unsafe	Very Unsafe	No Response
a. In your dormitory room with your roommate	84 77%	21 19%	1 1%	3 3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
b. Alone in your dormitory room	64 59%	30 27%	9 8%	4 4%	2 2%	0 0.0%
c. In common areas within the dormitory	64 59%	38 35%	6 5	1 1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
d. In a dormitory room with a member of your cadet or midshipmen chain of command who is of the opposite sex	61 56%	40 37%	6 5%	2 2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
e. Alone on academy grounds during daylight hours	66 61%	39 36%	3 3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.9%
f. Alone on academy grounds during hours of darkness	32 29%	27 25%	33 30%	13 12%	3 3%	1 0.9%
g. Alone in the office with a commissioned officer, or a civilian instructor	62 57%	36 33%	9 8%	1 1%	0 0.0%	1 0.9%

Respondents were also asked to identify their biggest personal safety fear. A total of 365 cadets (63.0% of all respondents) indicated no fears about personal safety, while 14.2 percent (82 of 579) indicated the fear of being hazed or unjustifiably harassed. Only 8.8 percent indicated the fear of being sexually assaulted, although these numbers were nearly double for those cadets who indicated experiencing sexual assault or rape. Table 18[45] shows the response tabulations for cadets who indicated experiencing no assault, assault, or rape/attempted rape.

[45] Corresponds with Question 6 of survey questionnaire at Attachment C.

Table 18 - All Respondents by Victim/Non-Victim Groups – Views on Fears

		Sexually Assaulted	Not Assaulted	Total/ %
I have no fears about my personal safety	13 30.2%	34 31.2%	331 70.4%	365 63.0%
That I will be hazed or unjustifiably harassed	10 23.3%	27 24.8%	55 11.7%	82 14.2%
That I will be physically assaulted in a non-sexual manner	5 11.6%	8 7.3%	19 4.0%	27 4.7%
That I will be sexually assaulted	7 16.3%	17 15.6%	34 7.2%	51 8.8%
Other	8 18.6%	22 20.2%	31 6.6%	53 9.2%
Did not respond	0 0%	1 0.9%	0 0.0%	1 0.2%
Total	**43** **100%**	**109** **100%**	**470** **100%**	**579** **100%**

C. Comments on Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Assaults

These comments relate to survey Question 26, which asked, "From your perspective, other than embarrassment or shame, what do you think is the number ONE reason why some victims, at your academy, do not report sexual assaults?" (This comment field is associated with the "Other" response.)

Of the 109 cadets who indicated that they were victims of sexual assault, 19 provided comments regarding reasons for not reporting sexual assaults. Eight of the 19 indicated that their assault included rape or attempted rape.

Leadership and Handling of Sexual Assaults

Of the 19 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault and who provided comments on reporting, 5 of them (including 3 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made comments regarding the Academy leadership prior to January 1, 2003 and their handling of sexual assaults. Three cadets stated that they believed that nothing would be done about the sexual assault. Another cadet commented that her chain of command downplayed the incidents of inappropriate touching and indecent exposure by a male cadet she reported. She indicated the worst part was not what the assailant did to her, but that her chain of command did nothing to help her.

Another cadet thought the reason cadets do not report sexual assault now is due to "fear of being ostracized and picked out by the senior leadership as a test subject for more studies and surveys."

Repercussions

Of the 19 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault and who provided comments on reporting, 8 of them (including 2 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), indicated that some form of repercussion was the reason victims did not report sexual assaults. Five cadets indicated that victims did not report for fear of getting themselves or others in trouble for violations of rules; four of these cadets made reference to victims putting themselves in bad situations, such as underage drinking, fraternization, or making bad decisions. Three cadets feared being ostracized or looked down on by peers and commissioned officers, such as one's AOC. One of the three cadets also feared being blamed by her peers for having been sexually assaulted. Another cadet feared her assailant would come back to get her.

Other comments respondents gave for not reporting sexual assault were:

- "If you report now you have to prosecute, and most people don't want to deal with teh [sic] lengthy process but still want help."
- "There is no reason that someone should not report. They would have complete backing from everyone here at the Academy. I find it hard to believe that someone got reprisal after reporting."
- "...The reporting procedures are not clear and by the time they are figured out, the person has convinced themselves its not worth reporting when it truly is."

D. Comments Regarding Reprisal

In Question 23 of the survey, sexual assault victims were asked, "After you reported that you were sexually assaulted, did you experience any reprisal as a result?" If respondents indicated "yes," then the subsequent question asked them what form of reprisal they suffered. Response Item 24.j. was "Other" and allowed cadets to provide specifics in a memo field. Although four cadets provided comments in Item 24.j, only one cadet who indicated that her assault included rape or attempted rape commented on the reprisal she had experienced. She characterized her coming forward as the worst mistake she had ever made, indicating that her command did nothing to protect her confidentiality and nothing to stop the offending cadet from spreading lies about her. As a result, she has been ostracized and cannot advance within the squadron. Another cadet who indicated that her assault included rape or attempted rape responded that although she did not receive punishments yet, she felt that if the question were asked, she would get into trouble for something that she did a long time ago. She stated that it is very unlikely that they will find her rapist, and in the end, he will walk away with nothing and she will be punished.

E. Comments Regarding Cadet Safety

Of the 109 cadets who indicated that they were victims of sexual assault, 69 provided comments regarding safety in response to survey questions 6 and 7. Twenty-five of the 69 indicated the sexual assault they experienced included rape or attempted rape.

Unfavorable Comments

Of the 69 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault and who provided comments on safety, 42 of them (including 16 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made unfavorable comments regarding safety at the Academy.

For 16 of the 42 female cadets (including 8 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), their biggest personal safety fear was being hazed or unjustifiably harassed. See the following examples of their comments:

- "Because of all this attention, I feel that it has brought a lot of attention to females and they are being blamed for this. Some males still do not think that females should be here."
- "I fear that I will not be treated professionally. There are officers and cadets here that are out for themselves and will hurt anyone in their process of self domination."
- "Comments and actions that have been made in the past, ones that I have reported, that have gone unchecked, that do not fall under sexual assult [sic], but make me very uncomfortable."

For 9 of these 42 female cadets (including 2 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), their biggest personal safety fear was being sexually assaulted. Examples of their comments follow:

- "My entire time at this school I do not feel that the guys here have taken assault seriously."
- "Someone assaulted me and my chain of command told me that I was the one that had the problem, and if I was uncomfortable with the situation, I should leave because I would not make a good officer."
- "It happened to me and I am afraid it will happen again and happen on base."

For 6 of these 42 female cadets (including 4 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), their biggest personal safety fear was being physically assaulted in a non-sexual manner. See the following example of their comments:

- "The academy is so immense, I am afraid that a civilian will get on base and try to assault or attack female cadets while they are running or walking outside in the dark or in the surrounding areas."

The remaining 10 of the 42 female cadets[46] (including 2 whose assault included rape or attempted rape) selected "Other" for their biggest personal safety fear. Four had concerns about being on the Academy grounds at night, particularly in areas with poor lighting such as the parking lot. Another cadet commented on cadet loyalty:

- "The Academy teaches everyone to be loyal to one another and anyone who does not try to keep someone else out of trouble, regardless of the other persons wrongdoing, is bound to be ostrasized. [sic] I have seen it happen before and I have experienced it personally."

Favorable Comments

Of the 69 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault and who provided comments on safety, 17 of them (including 5 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made favorable comments regarding safety at the Academy. Sixteen of the 17 had no personal safety fears, and one selected "Other." Examples of their comments follow:

- "I have never felt threatened by the male cadets at the Academy."
- "I trust all the people, males and females alike, that I work with and always feel safe on academy grounds."

Other Comments on Safety

Of the 69 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault and who provided comments on safety, 10 of them (including 4 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made other comments regarding safety at the Academy. One cadet, who indicated that her assault included rape or attempted rape, selected sexual assault as her biggest fear and said her reason was "being a female in a prodominately [sic] male environment. Two cadets who indicated that they have no fears, gave the following reasons:

- "The worst has already happened and I cannot fear something or someone I do not know anymore."
- "I do not put myself in situations that lead to my safety being jeopardized."

F. General Comments

Of the 109 cadets who indicated that they were victims of sexual assault, 58 provided general comments at the end of the survey.

[46] One cadet did not respond to the question regarding your biggest personal safety fear, but did provide comments.

Environment

Of the 58 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault and who provided general comments at the end of the survey, 32 of them (including 12 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made comments regarding the general environment at the Academy. Of the 32 comments, 9 of them were favorable. See the following examples:

- "I feel completely safe in my dorm room..."
- "This is a very safe environment; I have never felt threatened."
- "I feel safe around my squadron brothers..."

There were also 21 unfavorable comments made, 7 of which addressed sexual harassment. See the following examples:

- "It is the culture here that is the problem; we are degraded from day one..."
- "There is not a day that goes by that someone does not make a sexual comment to me, even if they are joking."
- "The problem is that there is an unseen level of power that upperclassmen have to the underclassmen...also to the fact that people turn a blind eye to assault..."
- "The main problems I encountered were as a four degree and they were from upperclassmen with whom I was in unprofessional relationships with."

Leadership

Of the 58 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault, and who provided general comments at the end of the survey, 14 of them (including 6 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made comments regarding the Academy leadership, both past and present. Regarding the past leadership, two favorable comments were made:

- "I do not believe that the Academy staff prior to January 2003 was condoning ANY sort of sexual assault."
- "General Dallagher was the greatest ally we ever had..."

Six unfavorable comments were also made, including:

- "The way prior senior leadership handled these cases was in need of much improvement."
- "My officer chain of command was very insensitive...The former training group commander even threatened to give me an honor violation for the letter that I had written my congressman and the IG..."

- "Past leadership was a HUGE problem."

Regarding the current leadership, two unfavorable comments were made:

- "Gen Weida and [redacted] and SECAF and others have made the monumental mistake of assuming that this is a mans [sic] problem...this is a womans [sic] problem that can be remedied when those who have not gone through it are willing to stand up and believe those who have and protect the environment in which we live."

b6

- "The officer chain of command, especially from the Group AOCs down, are not committed to this problem. My own group AOC has made insensitive comments about sexual assault, so how can I expect anyone else to care."

Six favorable comments were also made, including:

- "I am very confident in the new leadership at the academy and fell they will work hard to change things."
- "I think the current leadership has already made a huge difference, a difference for the better."
- "I trust the leadership now and I believe they will do the right thing when the a [sic] female reports a sexual assult [sic]."

Reporting

Of the 58 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault, and who provided general comments at the end of the survey, 15 of them (including 9 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made comments regarding the reporting of sexual assaults. See the following examples:

- "I was scared to report because I was afraid that I would be forced out of the academy. I did however report to my AOC and counseling center so I could receive appropriate treatment."
- "I believe that the Academy has gone completely to the other side of the spectrum. They went from not reporting things to report and if unwilling, threatening them to come forward. The victim no longer has any rights what so ever and that makes them feel even more victimized."
- "...the girls who report it are often harrassed [sic] even more after they report it."
- "The women who came forward are made fun of by the cadet wing for being promiscuous or fraternizing and much of the blame is placed on them. Seeing this attitude, I think that another female cadet would be scared to come forward in this environment, seeing how these other women were ostracized."
- "I was shocked to hear that some people thought that they could not report their sexual assault or that they were punished after reporting. I know for

a fact that none of the guys here would stand for sexual assaults to happen to anyone here."

Investigation and Prosecution

Of the 58 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault, and who provided general comments at the end of the survey, eight of them (including 2 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made comments regarding the investigation of sexual assaults at the Academy. Of the six comments, two of them were somewhat favorable:

- "I do not remember who conducted the investigation,[47] but it was conducted in the TRG office and was conducted pretty professionally."
- "Over all it doesn't seem like the cadet is treated with any consideration with regards to classes and other military requirements. OSI was more considerate than the legal offices."

Six of the comments were more unfavorable:

- "OSI and TRW have lied and mislead me many times..."
- "The problem was mainly with the way that the leadership and investigating authorities handled it."
- "OSI attempted to make a friend of mine believe that her assault did not happen. OSI does not need to take any part in the investigation if they will not believe the person who got assaulted in the first place."
- "I reported the sexual assault that happened to me my freshman year, and while this happened away from USAFA by military individual, OSI did NOT investigate the matter. They basically told me to look into it myself and nothing was done."
- "...for the cases investigated and punished, the victim ended up walking tours for her misactions (drinking, fraternization, et cetera) at the same time that the perpetrator was marching his tours for rape, assault, whatever was charged. Under no circumstances should a felony crime be punished at any academy by marching in a circle for a few hours."

Academy Policies

Of the 58 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault and who provided general comments at the end of the survey, 15 of them (including 9 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made comments regarding the Academy policies. Of the 15 comments, 5 addressed policy changes in general, 5 were negative comments about segregation policies, 5 were negative comments about the open door policy in the dorms, 2 addressed use of phones in the dorms,

[47] It does not appear that the investigating office was AFOSI.

1 addressed lack of timely communication of policy changes, 1 addressed the amnesty clause, and 1 expressed concern for confidentiality. See the following examples:

- "The majority of the new procedures and policies in the Agenda for Change are ridiculous and do not even begin to address the real problems for females at the academy."
- "Why punish everyone for the mistakes of few...Ask me how I feel before you decide to change my entire life."
- "...some of the policies they are implementing here are causing a bigger rift between the males and the females..."
- "I will be forced to live in a girls hallway...They say it is for purposes of integrity and human dignity, but what they do not realize is THEY TAKE AWAY OUR DIGNITY AS HUMAN BEINGS BY SEPARATING US FROM THE PEOPLE THAT WE KNOW AND TRUST AND WORK WITH EVERY DAY..."
- "There are many changes occurring now that seem to be irrelevant to sexual assault. Such changes include keeping doors open and clustering women around the bathroom. The problem with making changes that affect cadets and not sexual assault is that when cadets have to deal with those changes, they blame the victims."
- "I don't think the open door policy helps. It is very hard to study...when your squad...is very, very loud."
- "...I think our privacy has been revoked with the bad rule of always having to have the door open."
- "One of the most important things that can be done at the academy is to put phones in every room. Even if there is never an attack in the room, just the thought that someone could call for help if it is needed is a great comfort to a potential victim...and a great deterent [sic] to a potential attacker."

Victim Assistance

Of the 58 cadets who indicated they were victims of sexual assault, and who provided general comments at the end of the survey, six of them (including 5 whose assault included rape or attempted rape), made comments regarding assistance to victims. See the following examples:

- "I feel that the hotline provided for cadets is more than adequate. The representatives are more than willing to talk to anyone and they can put a victim at ease better than any high ranking official can. It is unfortunate that the one thing cadets can actually use here is being questioned and tainted with the idea that if someone confides in them they have to report it."

b6

- [redacted] and the victim advocate were amazing. I don't know what I would have done without them."
- [redacted] victims advocate, has been a blessing for survivors of sexual assault. She is completly [sic] devoted to helping them in any way possible. Without her, many survivors would not still be here. In the short period since [redacted] has been here, she has spent a great deal of time talking to individual survivors and getting the help to them that they need. Like [redacted] she will be a huge help to us."
- "I believe that the Academy has gone completely to the other side of the spectrum. They went from not reporting things to making cadets report and if unwilling, threatening them to come forward. OSI and TRW have lied and mislead me many times and I have come to the conclusion that if my story comes out, no one will want to tell any one what has happened to them and people will go with out help unless something is changed."

Attachment A – Survey Proctor Statement

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon, I am a representative of the DoD Inspector General and we are evaluating the policies and practices regarding sexual assault reporting, investigation, and related issues at the three Service Academies, beginning with the Air Force Academy. Our evaluation is separate from any other review you may have been part of this year. Our efforts include some of our own independent fieldwork as well as taking a look at how the Air Force has responded to the issues regarding sexual assaults at the Academy. In order for us to assess the climate and identify issues and areas that need attention, it is important for us to understand your views and experiences here at the Academy. This anonymous survey you will complete today is our way to do that and is a very important aspect of our review. The results of this survey will help us to assess conditions, identify problems, and recommend solutions to Congressional, DoD, and Military Service leaders and policy makers.

My purpose this morning/afternoon is to provide you general information about the survey and instructions on how to complete the survey. I will summarize the main points that you will later see in the survey introduction.

The focus group for our survey is female cadets and midshipmen, since they are the ones who have the most potential to become victims of sexual assault or some other unwanted sexual attention at the academies. You are part of a random sample of the females in your class participating in our survey. The survey asks questions about whether you have been the victim of sexual assaults and about issues related to sexual assault and sexual harassment at your academy.

Most people will consider some of the questions in this survey to be very personal. We are asking these questions to gain an understanding of your views and experiences at your Service Academy and to identify problems for which we can recommend solutions. Good recommendations can be made only if everyone answers **all** the questions on the survey that apply to them. Therefore, it is critical that you answer each question **honestly** and completely, in order for the results to be valid.

I assure you that your responses to survey questions are **anonymous**. There is no capability to associate any survey response with a participant. Do **not** use any personal or unit names anywhere on this survey. Again, we stress the importance of you providing complete and **honest answers**.

If you have any additional comments you would like to make, we strongly encourage you to use the comment section at the end of the survey. Additionally, if you would like to speak to a representative from our office, contact information is provided on a separate handout we will provide you upon completion of the survey.

Survey Access and Instructions

When you checked-in outside the briefing room, you drew a sealed envelope containing a randomly generated access code that is required in order to access the Web-based survey. This code cannot be associated with you. Once again, this is an anonymous survey. As you fill out the survey, you will have several opportunities to type in comments regarding specific questions. We ask you NOT to use any punctuation, especially commas, when typing in these fields. To separate your sentences, you can simply insert more spaces or go to the next line. It should take you between 15 and 30 minutes to complete this survey on-line, depending on the amount of comments you provide. Once you begin the survey, you will need to complete it before you click the "Submit Survey" button at the end of the survey questionnaire. There is no capability to save and return to partially completed surveys. Once you submit the survey, the access code you received will be disabled so you may dispose of it accordingly. If you have questions while completing the survey, ask the proctor in the computer lab. Once again, **your responses count** so please answer each question **honestly** and completely.

Do you have any questions at this time? -- Please proceed to the door of the computer lab and you will be directed to one of the two survey rooms.

(For USAFA, alternate between the two labs where the cadets will complete the survey.)

Attachment B – Categories for Comment Analysis

Incident Reporting

For Reporting, we identified 10 categories based on a review of the comments received. These categories and their descriptions are listed in Table B-1.

Table B-1 - Categories for Written Comments (Reporting)

Category	Description
Confidentiality	Any comments regarding Confidentiality or protecting victim identity; not wanting others to know
Lack of Action	Comments regarding lack of prosecution or other actions taken against offender/subject
Leadership	Comments regarding the Academy leadership, Superintendent, Commandant, AOC, Chain of Command
Blame Victim	Feelings that it's the victim's fault or that victim is lying
Reprisal	Any comments regarding reprisal, being ostracized, looked at negatively by peers
Stress	Comments regarding the stressful and lengthy process of reporting and prosecuting; not wanting to deal with it
Embarrassment	Any comments regarding the victim's feeling of embarrassment or shame
Punishment	Comments about the victim being punished for related infractions/violations; Amnesty
Help Wanted	Comments about victims wanting help or assistance (whether they report or not)
Other	Anything that doesn't clearly fit into one of the specific categories

Training

For Training, we identified seven categories, based on a review of the comments. These categories and their description are listed in Table B-2.

Table B-2 - Categories for Written Comments (Training)

Category	Description
Non-Training	Any comments that do not address training issues
Report and Prosecute	Comments regarding training or the understanding of reporting procedures and/or the prosecution process or what actions can be taken against offender/subject
CASIE	Any comments regarding CASIE or the cadet hotline

Amnesty	Any comments regarding training or knowledge of amnesty or "not getting in trouble" for related infractions such as drinking or fraternization
Self Defense	Any comments regarding self defense training
SA Handout	Any comments regarding the need for sexual assault materials to be provided IN WRITING, i.e. written reporting procedures, key phone list, etc...
Other	Anything that doesn't clearly fit into one of the specific categories

Cadet Safety

For Cadet Safety, we identified three categories for use in the two database tables: Positive, Negative, and Other. (No description was necessary).

General Comments

For General Comments, we identified 10 categories for use in the five tables; the first seven stem from focus areas for our evaluation: Reporting, Prosecution, Leadership, Environment, Investigation, Victim Assistance, and Training. Two more were subsequently added (Policy Changes and Survey) based on sampling of the responses. We also added a "catch-all" category (Other) for those comments that did not fit into one of the specific categories.

Table B-3 - Categories for Written Comments (General)

Category	Description
Reporting	Any comments regarding reporting or reasons not to report; Confidentiality
Prosecution	Prosecution or other actions taken against offender/subject
Leadership	Command climate, leadership, Training Wing (TRW), Superintendent, Commandant
Environment	Safety, Respect for others, Feelings toward male cadets
Investigation	Any comments regarding OSI or the investigation
Victim Assistance	Victim assistance programs, Victim rights, CASIE, Amnesty
Policy Changes	Segregation/Separation of male and female cadets, Open Door Policy, Response to Media
Survey	Comments regarding survey or requests for survey corrections
Training	Comments regarding training, education, awareness, communication
Other	Anything that doesn't clearly fit into one of the specific categories

Attachment C – Survey Instrument

SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

This is a Web-based Survey. You will enter the data into this survey on-line. Once you begin the survey, you will need to complete it before you click the "Submit Survey" button at the end of the survey questionnaire. There is no capability to save and return to partially completed surveys. Once you submit the survey, the access code you received will be disabled.

If you have questions regarding this survey, contact a proctor at the survey location.

b6

If you have additional questions or concerns contact the survey project manager at (703) 604-[redacted] (DSN 664-[redacted]; email [redacted]@dodig.osd.mil.

SURVEY INTRODUCTION

This survey by the DoD Inspector General is being administered to assess the policies and practices regarding sexual assault reporting, investigation, and related issues at the Nation's Service Academies. The survey asks questions about whether you have been the victim of sexual assaults and about issues related to sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Academy.

ARE SURVEY RESPONSES ANONYMOUS?

Yes. Your responses to survey questions are completely **anonymous**. There is no capability to associate any survey responses with a participant. Do **not** use any personal or unit names anywhere on this survey.

WHY ME?

You are part of a sample of cadets and midshipmen who represent the female members of the Service Academies. The only information used to sample individuals for this survey was to group them by Service Academy, gender, and class year. Enough women were scientifically sampled for this survey so that valid conclusions can be made about the views and experiences of female Service Academy cadets and midshipmen.

WHY SHOULD I BOTHER?

We will use the results of this survey to assess conditions, identify problems, and recommend solutions to congressional, DoD and Military service leaders and policy makers. While your answers on this survey are completely anonymous, survey results will influence policy discussions and may result in changes that affect you and other Service academy cadets and midshipmen like you. **Your response counts**. It is critical

that you **answer each question honestly and completely**, in order for the results to be valid.

AREN'T SOME OF THE QUESTIONS VERY PERSONAL?

Most people will consider some of the questions in this survey to be very personal. We are asking these questions to gain an understanding of your views and experiences at your Service Academy and to identify problems for which we can recommend solutions. Good recommendations can be made only if everyone answers **all** the questions on the survey that apply to them. Again, we stress the importance of you providing **complete** and **honest** answers.

AOC Air Officer Commanding
AFOSI - Air Force Office of Special Investigations
CID - US Army Criminal Investigation Command
NCIS - Naval Criminal Investigative Service
TAC - Tactical Officer

1. What is your class year?	
2003	128
2004	117
2005	154
2006	180
Total	579

SECTION 2

Sexual Assault - For purposes of this survey, sexual assault is defined as the touching of another without their consent in a sexual manner, including attempts, in order to arouse, appeal to, or gratify the lust or sexual desires of the accused, the victim, or both. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to, rape, sodomy, fondling, unwanted touching of a sexual nature, and indecent sexual acts that the victim does not consent to, or is explicitly or implicitly forced into. It is immaterial whether the touching is directly upon the body of another or is committed through the person's clothing.

2. Since you have been at the Academy, have you received any of the following kinds of UNINVITED AND UNWANTED sexual attention?

Type Of Uninvited, Unwanted Sexual Attention	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS				
	Never	1 to 2 times	3 to 5 times	6 or more times	Missing
a. Actual or attempted sexual assault	455	101	21	2	0
b. Pressure for sexual favors	449	91	24	14	1
c. Leaning over, cornering, pinching or brushing against, unwanted touching	374	124	53	27	1
d. Sexually suggestive looks, gestures or body language	316	141	54	67	1
e. Letters, telephone calls, emails, instant messaging or materials of a sexual nature	354	116	53	56	0
f. Pressure for dates	392	116	41	30	0
g. Sexual teasing, jokes, remarks or questions	180	155	77	165	2
h. Sexual whistles, calls, hoots or yells	279	166	62	69	3
i. Attempts to get your participation in any other sexual activities	477	72	16	12	2
j. Other sexual attention (Specify below - do not use commas)	494	17	4	9	55

3. The below listed individuals or groups of individuals make honest and reasonable efforts to prevent or stop UNINVITED AND UNWANTED sexual attention. (Provide an answer to each)

PERSON or GROUP of PERSONS	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Current Senior leadership of my Academy	330	226	12	10
b. Previous Senior leadership of my Academy	57	210	209	101
c. Commissioned officer chain of command below the Commandant	132	329	90	26
d. Academy faculty members	187	329	51	11
e. My cadet/midshipmen leadership chain	124	321	94	39
f. My fellow cadets/midshipmen	119	293	127	39

4. Prior to January 2003, at your academy, have these actions been taken to prevent sexual assaults and uninvited, unwanted sexual attention? (Provide an answer to each)

	Yes	No	I Don't Know	Totals
a. Making it clear that this behavior will not be tolerated.	439	104	36	579
b. Investigating complaints.	201	116	261	578
c. Enforcing penalties against offenders.	150	169	258	577
d. Enforcing penalties against unit commanders or superiors who tolerate this behavior.	117	147	313	577
e. Providing awareness and prevention training.	499	57	20	576

5. How safe do you feel in the following situations? (Provide an answer to each)

	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Somewhat Unsafe	Very Unsafe
a. In your dormitory room with your roommate.	520	52	1	5	1
b. Alone in your dormitory room.	427	106	32	8	5
c. In common areas within the dormitory.	448	105	22	1	1
d. In a dormitory room with a member of your cadet or midshipmen chain of command who is of the opposite sex.	436	124	14	4	1
e. Alone on academy grounds during daylight hours.	469	99	8	1	1
f. Alone on academy grounds during hours of darkness.	216	183	116	51	12
g. Alone in the office with a commissioned officer, or a civilian instructor.	436	116	19	5	1

6. At the academy, what is your BIGGEST personal safety fear? (Select the best answer)

I have no fears about my personal safety	365
That I will be physically assaulted in a non-sexual manner	27
That I will be sexually assaulted	51
That I will be hazed or unjustifiably harassed	82
Other	53

7. Regarding question 6, why do you feel that way? (do not use commas)
Memo Field for Textual Data

8. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Prior to January 2003, the Academy's leaders... (Provide an answer for each)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	I Don't Know
a. handled sexual assault cases appropriately	19	67	310	182
b. in general, punished offenders appropriately	25	66	266	221
c. implemented sufficient programs to prevent sexual assaults	96	238	172	70
d. increased awareness and encouraged victims and others to report sexual assaults	113	203	216	45
e. effectively assisted sexual assault victims	31	85	254	208
f. treated sexual assault victims fairly	27	70	263	216
g. did not tolerate sexual assaults	75	183	176	143
h. had a good process for reporting sexual assaults	59	134	243	141

9. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements: Prior to January 2003, the Academy agencies/entities listed below, effectively handled matters related to sexual assaults...(Provide an answer for each)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	I Don't Know
a. Cadet/midshipman Victim/Witness Assistance Office	97	139	20	321
b. Cadet/midshipman Counseling Center	115	192	37	233
c. Academy Medical facilities	45	128	111	293
d. Academy Legal personnel	31	97	85	362
e. OSI, CID or NCIS	32	71	140	332
f. Security Forces, Military Police, Masters at Arms	28	73	76	397

10. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements: Most cadets/midshipmen are willing to... (Provide an answer to each)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. report a sexual assault incident regardless of loyalty to the offender	45	150	282	101
b. report a sexual assault incident even if the victim told them in confidence	20	121	347	90

c. provide information that might implicate themselves or others in lesser infractions, such as underage drinking	23	94	301	159

Sexual Assault - For purposes of this survey, sexual assault is defined as the touching of another without their consent in a sexual manner, including attempts, in order to arouse, appeal to, or gratify the lust or sexual desires of the accused, the victim, or both. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to, rape, sodomy, fondling, unwanted touching of a sexual nature, and indecent sexual acts that the victim does not consent to, or is explicitly or implicitly forced into. It is immaterial whether the touching is directly upon the body of another or is committed through the person's clothing.

11. Using the definition provided, since becoming a cadet/midshipman, have you been sexually assaulted?

Yes (If yes, please continue with question 12)	109
No (If no, please click here to skip to question 26)	470

Rape - For purposes of this survey, rape is defined as an act of sexual intercourse with a female, by force and/or without her consent (conscious or unsconcious). Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the offense.

12. Did the assault involve rape or attempted rape?

Yes	43
No	66
Total	109

13. Keeping the definition of sexual assault in mind, since becoming a cadet/midshipman, how many times have you been the victim of sexual assault?

Once	68
Twice	23
Three times	9
Four or more times	9
Total	109

For the following questions (14 through 25) regarding sexual assault(s), if you have been sexually assaulted one time, use the 1st incident column only. If you have been the victim of more than one sexual assault, then please use the remaining columns for additional incidents as appropriate.

14. The sexual assault(s) occurred in:

	If Applicable				
	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident	Totals
a. 1999	12	0	0	0	12
b. 2000	22	10	2	0	34
c. 2001	27	10	4	3	44
d. 2002	38	13	7	5	63
e. 2003	8	7	5	1	21
Totals	107	40	18	9	174

15. Where did the sexual assault(s) occur?

	IF APPLICABLE				
	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident	Totals
a. On Installation in dorm	42	15	5	3	65
b. On Installation (Not in dorm)	25	15	6	3	49
c. Off Installation at an Academy Sponsored Event	7	1	2	1	11
d. Off Installation (Not Academy event)	33	10	4	2	49
Totals	107	41	17	9	174

16. The offender(s) was a…(Check all that apply)

	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident	Totals
a. cadet/midshipman who was senior to me	38	16	8	3	65
b. cadet/midshipman who was not senior to me	49	22	8	5	84
e. Military personnel not assigned to the installation	3	1	0	0	4
g. civilian not affiliated with the installation	7	1	1	0	9
h. unidentified person	7	0	0	0	7
c. Staff or faculty member d. Civilian assigned to installation f. Other installation military person	3	1	0	0	4
Totals	107	41	17	8	173

Note: Items c, d, and f were combined to ensure the anonymity of the respondents

17. Did you report the sexual assault(s) to the authorities?

	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident	Total
a. Yes	22	8	2	1	33
b. No	86	33	16	8	143
Totals	108	41	18	9	176

If you were the victim of one sexual assault incident and answered no to question 17, or if you are the victim of multiple incidents of sexual assault, and did not report any of those incidents to the authorities, then please go to question 25. Otherwise, please complete questions 18 through 24 by making selections in the appropriate incident columns.

18. To which AUTHORITIES did you report that you were sexually assaulted? (Check all that apply)

Authorities	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident	Total
a. Command (AOC, TAC, Company Commander)	12	4	0	1	17
b. Academy staff & faculty member (Not including AOC, TAC, Company Commander)	9	2	1	0	12
c. Military hotline run by cadets/midshipmen	8	2	0	0	10
d. Military hotline NOT run by cadets/midshipmen	1	0	0	0	1
e. Person in cadet/midshipmen chain of command	4	1	0	1	6
f. Upperclassman not in chain of command	5	3	1	0	9
g. Academy Counseling Center	11	4	0	0	15
h. Installation Medical Personnel	5	4	0	0	9
i. Off-Installation Medical Personnel	0	2	0	0	2
j. Off-Installation Counseling Center	1	0	0	0	1
k. OSI, CID, or NCIS	4	1	0	0	5
l. Security Forces, Military Police, or Master at Arms	2	1	0	0	3
m. Academy Inspector General's Office	0	1	0	0	1
n. Installation chaplain/clergy	4	0	0	0	4
o. Non-Installation chaplain/clergy	0	0	0	0	0
p. Civilian Law Enforcement Agency	1	1	0	0	2
q. N/A, I did not report this particular incident	7	4	4	2	17

r. Other (please explain - do not use commas)	3	2	0	0	5
Totals	70	28	2	2	119

19. Did a military criminal investigative organization (OSI, CID, or NCIS) or a civilian law enforcement agency conduct a criminal investigation?

	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident	Total
a. Yes	6	3	0	0	9
b. No	15	3	1	1	20
c. Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
d. N/A, I did not report this particular incident*	9	6	4	2	21

*This selection is appropriate for victims of multiple incidents who reported at least one incident, but not all incidents.

20. If a criminal investigation was not conducted, do you know why? (Select the best answer)

	IF APPLICABLE			
	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident
a. I chose not to report it to law enforcement officials	18	6	2	0
b. I declined to provide a statement to law enforcement officials	0	0	0	0
c. I don't know	4	1		
d. N/A, a criminal investigation was conducted	4	3	2	2

21. What action was taken against the offender(s) regarding your sexual assault(s)? (Select one answer per offender)

	IF APPLICABLE			
	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident
a. Offender was court-martialed and convicted	0	0	0	0
b. Offender was court-martialed and acquitted	0	0	0	0
c. Offender received Article 15 punishment	0	0	0	0
d. Offender was dismissed from the Academy (no further action taken)	2	1	0	0
e. Offender was allowed to voluntarily leave Academy (no further action taken)	2	0	0	0

f. Offender received administrative action from the Academy (tours, demerits, restriction, etc.), but no further action was taken	1	0	0	0
g. No action taken against the offender	7	4	3	1
h. I don't know, I was not informed	1	3	0	0
i. Offender was never identified	1	0	0	1
j. N/A, I did not report this particlar incident	11	3	1	1
k.Other (please explain - do not use commas)	6	2	1	0

22. I feel that the action taken against the offender(s) was...(Select the best answer)

	IF APPLICABLE			
	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident
a. Too lenient	7	3	1	
b. Appropriate given the circumstances	4	2		
c. Too severe				
d. N/A, The offender was not identified	1			1
e. N/A, I don't know what if any action was taken	3	3		
f. N/A, I did not report this particular incident	15	5	4	2

23. After you reported that you were sexually assaulted, did you experience any reprisal as a result?

	IF APPLICABLE			
	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident
a. Yes	9	5	1	0
b. No	14	3	0	1
c. N/A, I did not report this particular incident	7	5	4	2

24. If yes, what reprisal did you suffer? (Check all that apply)

	IF APPLICABLE			
	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident
a. Reprisal from upperclassmen in my chain of command	2	2	1	0
b. Reprisal from upperclassmen NOT in my chain of command	4	4	1	0
c. Reprisal from Academy staff or faculty		2	0	0
d. Reprisal from command officials (AOC, TAC, Company Commander)	2	1	0	0

e. Ostracized by peers	6	5	2	1
f. Punished unfairly for other unrelated infractions/violations	5	2	1	0
g. Punished unfairly for other infractions/violations you committed	2	1	0	0
h. I did not suffer reprisal	3	0	0	1
i. N/A, I did not suffer repercussions	13	5	0	0
j. Other (do not use commas)	2	0	0	0

25. If you did NOT report the sexual assault(s), why not? (Check all that apply)

	1st Incident	2nd Incident	3rd Incident	4th Incident	Totals
a. Feared reprisal from upperclassmen in my chain of command	16	10	6	3	35
b. Feared reprisal from upperclassmen NOT in my chain of command	17	10	8	4	39
c. Feared reprisal from Academy staff or faculty	14	4	1	1	20
d. Feared reprisal from command officials (AOC, TAC, Company Commander)	21	8	5	2	36
e. Feared being ostracized by peers	41	14	9	5	69
f. Feared being punished for other infractions/violations I committed	24	6	4	2	36
g. Believed that nothing would be done about the sexual assault	39	14	7	4	64
h. Not aware of reporting procedures	11	7	4	1	23
i. Embarrassment	51	19	8	4	82
j. Fear that a significant other would find out	8	3	2	1	14
k. Does not apply – I reported it	8	4			12
l. Other (please explain - do not use commas)	25	8	4	2	39
Totals	275	107	58	29	469

SECTION 3

26. From your perspective, other than embarrassment or shame, what do you think is the number ONE reason why some victims, at your academy, do not report sexual assaults? (Select the best answer)

Reasons	Totals
a. Feared reprisal from upperclassmen in the chain of command	12
b. Feared reprisal from upperclassmen NOT in the chain of command	14
c. Feared reprisal from Academy staff and faculty	5
d. Feared reprisal from command officials (AOC, TAC, Company Commander)	24
e. Feared being ostracized by peers	190
f. Feared being punished for other infractions/violations committed	155
g. Believed that nothing would be done about the sexual assault	57
h. Not aware of reporting procedures	3
i. Fear that a significant other would find out	5
j. Other (please explain - do not use commas)	108
Total	573

SECTION 4

27. Prior to January 2003, if you have had the below listed training, please indicate whether you believe the training was adequate or in need of improvement. (Provide an answer to each item)

Training	Adequate	Needs Improvement	N/A Not Trained	Totals
a. Understanding sexual assault (definition)	502	65	11	578
a. Reporting sexual assault	316	233	29	578
c. Investigating sexual assaults (OSI, CID, NCIS role)	134	244	198	576
d. Police role in sexual assaults (Security Forces, Military Police, Masters at Arms)	115	228	228	571
e. Command's role in handling sexual assaults	161	272	140	573
f. Medical personnel's role in sexual assaults	286	188	98	572
g. Counseling center's role in sexual assaults	386	144	46	576
h. Hotline's role in sexual assaults	460	85	30	575
i. SJA/Legal office's role in sexual assaults	146	220	208	574
j. Victim/Witness Assistance Program	207	197	169	573

k. Dormitory security procedures	354	128	91	573
l. Self-defense training	451	107	16	574
m. Amnesty programs	107	307	157	571

Section 3

General Comments

Memo Field for General Comments

Attachment D – Letter from Senate Governmental Affairs Committee

Letter dated February 24, 2003, from Susan M. Collins, Chairman, and Joseph I. Lieberman, Ranking Minority Member, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs

SUSAN M. COLLINS, MAINE, CHAIRMAN

TED STEVENS, ALASKA
GEORGE V. VOINOVICH, OHIO
NORM COLEMAN, MINNESOTA
ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
ROBERT F. BENNETT, UTAH
PETER G. FITZGERALD, ILLINOIS
JOHN E. SUNUNU, NEW HAMPSHIRE
RICHARD C. SHELBY, ALABAMA

JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN, CONNECTICUT
CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
DANIEL K. AKAKA, HAWAII
RICHARD J. DURBIN, ILLINOIS
THOMAS R. CARPER, DELAWARE
MARK DAYTON, MINNESOTA
FRANK LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY
MARK PRYOR, ARKANSAS

MICHAEL D. BOPP, STAFF DIRECTOR AND CHIEF COUNSEL
JOYCE A. RECHTSCHAFFEN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR AND COUNSEL

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6250

February 24, 2003

The Honorable Joseph E. Schmitz
Inspector General
Department of Defense
400 Army Navy Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-4704

Dear Mr. Schmitz:

We are deeply concerned about allegations that the U.S. Air Force Academy apparently has failed to take appropriate action in response to reports of sexual assault against women cadets, and we are, therefore, writing to request that your office immediately and thoroughly investigate these complaints.

During the past few weeks, several current and former women cadets have charged that they were raped or otherwise sexually assaulted while attending the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. These individuals assert that Academy officials failed to investigate these charges properly and failed to prosecute the perpetrators. In some cases, the cadets reportedly experienced retaliation for reporting the attacks.

Secretary James Roche has announced the creation of a special panel to review sexual assault policies in the U.S. Air Force, with emphasis on the Air Force Academy. While we commend the Secretary for taking action in response to the allegations, we believe it is imperative that an independent investigation be conducted. The Inspector General's office is best suited to undertake such an investigation. A thorough investigation needs to be conducted as quickly as possible for, even if only a portion of the allegations are true, such behavior is intolerable, and corrective actions are required immediately.

If you have any questions concerning my request or if we can provide any additional information, please call Chairman Collins or have your staff contact Kim Corthell or Claire Barnard with Chairman Collins's staff at 202-224-4751, or David Berick with Ranking Member Lieberman's staff at 202-224-2627.

Sincerely,

Susan M. Collins
Chairman

Joseph I. Lieberman
Ranking Member

Attachment E – Letter from Senate Armed Services Committee

Letter dated February 27, 2003, from Senator John Warner, Chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services, and Senator Wayne Allard.

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 27, 2003

The Honorable Joseph E. Schmitz
Inspector General
Department of Defense
400 Army Navy Dr.
Arlington, VA. 22202

Dear Inspector General Schmitz:

It has come to our attention that a number of former and current cadets may have allegedly been sexually assaulted and possibly raped while serving at the United States Air Force Academy. We have sent previous letters to the Department of Defense requesting an investigation. Upon receiving our letters, we understand the Air Force's General Counsel under the direction of Secretary James E. Roche has launched an investigation to evaluate and improve the system by which support and assistance is provided to these cadets. This investigation per our request will contribute to an overall effort designed to address this serious issue at the Academy.

We remain gravely concerned about these alleged cadet cases. In many of these cases, cadets have complained of missing evidence, a lack of information and support, and punishment for reporting the sexual assaults and possible rapes.

We request that you review the work being done by the Air Force and others and provide your findings and conclusions to us at the appropriate time. We also would ask you to be prepared to counsel us and other members of the Committee on your findings and conclusions.

We appreciate your prompt response to this request and look forward to receiving the results of your investigation.

With kind regards, we are

Sincerely,

John Warner
Chairman

Wayne Allard
United States Senator