

35. (Services) Please provide a description and copy of results for surveys done regarding sexual harassment or sexual assault from October 1, 2007 – November 20, 2013, which have not been previously provided to the RSP. These may include, for example, work done by U.S. Army Research Institute, Department of the Navy SAPRO’s survey on sexual assault, Air Force SAPR program’s survey of Air Force personnel, victim satisfaction surveys, etc. (Note: if the Service believes part of the information should be redacted, please include the FOIA exemption as the justification for the redaction(s).)

USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 and 2012 Technical Reports – Human Relations: Initial Military Training, Enlisted Soldier Survey Results – Army Research Institute (ARI) collected self-reported data about new Soldiers’ sexual harassment and sexual assault experiences in Basic Combat Training (BCT), Advanced Individual Training (AIT), and One Station Unit Training (OSUT). Results of both reports are provided. • 2009 and 2012 Technical Reports – Human Relations: Operational Troops Survey Results – ARI administered an online survey to collect self-reported data on Soldiers’ sexual harassment and sexual assault perceptions and experiences in the Active Army. Topics included sexual harassment, sexual assault, leadership and climate, gender-related training and policies, and bystander intervention attitudes and expectations. The statistical analyses in this report are based on four rank groupings (listed below) within each gender, resulting in comparisons of eight gender-rank groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E3-E4 (Private First Class-Corporal/Specialist) • E5-E6 (Sergeant-Staff Sergeant) • O1-O2 (Second Lieutenant-First Lieutenant) • O3-O4 (Captain-Major) • Detailed findings from ARI from the following sources are provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample Survey of Military Personnel (SSMP) Fall 2007 • SSMP Spring 2008 • SSMP Fall 2008 • SSMP Spring 2009 • SSMP Spring 2011 • SSMP Fall 2011 • SSMP Spring 2012 • SSMP Fall 2012 • Army Assessment 2010 • The SSMP Fall 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2011 questions are followed by a data table broken out by officer and enlisted. • The SSMP Spring 2008, 2009, 2011, and 2012 questions are followed by the yearly report containing the data that ARI sends to the SHARP office.
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Narrative responses have been consolidated by the Response Systems Panel (RSP). Please forgive formatting errors in text and data. Source documents for narrative responses can be obtained by contacting the RSP.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fall 2012 Active and Reserve questions are followed by a table containing the data. • Finally, the Army Assessment 2010 questions are followed by a slide showing those data points. • These are all the instances where ARI has asked questions about sexual harassment or sexual assault. • MEDCOM White Paper - The Concerns of Women Currently Serving in Afghanistan Theater of Operation – This pertains to a survey of female Soldiers serving in Afghanistan conducted by the Women’s Health Assessment Team in Afghanistan in 2011. The white paper on the Women’s Health Assessment Team is attached.
USAF	<p>Attached is a BBP on the SVC Victim Impact Survey (Tab 22), screenshots of the questions (Tab 23), and survey data for the objective questions through the end of FY13 (Tab 24).</p> <p>Victim responses to the Victim Impact Survey since SVC Program implementation have yielded the following results:</p> <p>92% "extremely satisfied" with the advice and support the SVC provided during the Article 32 hearing and court-martial; 98% would recommend other victims request an SVC; 93% indicated their SVC advocated effectively on their behalf; 96% indicated their SVC helped them understand the investigation and court-martial processes</p> <p>Attached is the full report of the Air Force Gallup survey for 2010 (Tab 25).</p>
USN	<p>Sexual Harassment Navy has only used the DEOCS to measure sexual harassment during the period requested above.</p> <p>Sexual Assault In 2004, 2005, 2008, and 2010, the Bureau of Naval Personnel’s Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology (NPRST) conducted a Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) (later SAPR) Quick Poll of randomly selected personnel. Surveys conducted in 2004 and 2005 were focused on determining baseline awareness and perceptions of sexual assault in the Navy and the SAVI program. The 2008 SAVI Quick Poll was conducted to track trends and to address recommendations the Aug 2008 GAO report, DOD’s and the Coast Guard’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs Face Implementation and Oversight Challenges. In October 2009, CNP directed the name change to Sexual Assault Prevention & Response (SAPR) program. The 2010 SAPR Quick Poll, sponsored by OPNAV (N135), was conducted to determine awareness of the SAPR program and to re-assess sexual assault perceptions.</p>

Narrative responses have been consolidated by the Response Systems Panel (RSP). Please forgive formatting errors in text and data. Source documents for narrative responses can be obtained by contacting the RSP.

Standard Navy Quick Poll methodology was used for all surveys. Poll questions were adapted from the 2004 and 2005 SAVI Quick Polls as well as newly added items on awareness of restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault. Sailors, stratified by officer/enlisted status and gender, were randomly selected to ensure adequate representation of officer and enlisted men and women. Navy Messages were sent to commands requesting selected personnel complete the poll online at the Quick Poll website within 12 business days (<http://quickpolling.nprst.navy.mil>). A reminder Navy Message was sent midway through the fielding period. The poll was deployed from 10 to 26 September 2008, and could only be accessed once by the selected Navy personnel using correct usernames/passwords. The response rate was 33% and the margins of error were $\pm 4\%$ or less for both enlisted and officers. An executive summary of the 2008 SAVI Quick Poll results is available online at:

https://quickpolling.nprst.navy.mil/execsum_SAVI_Sep08.pdf.

The 2010 Quick Poll contained questions adapted from previous SAVI Quick Polls, as well as new questions on restricted and unrestricted reporting. Sailors, stratified by officer/enlisted status and gender, were randomly selected to ensure adequate representation of officer/enlisted men and women. Navy Messages were sent to commands requesting selected personnel complete the poll online at the Quick Poll website within 10 business days. The poll was deployed from 31 August to 15 September 2010 and could only be accessed once by selected Navy personnel using correct usernames/passwords. Response rate was 32% and the margins of error were $\pm 4\%$ for enlisted and $+5\%$ for officers. An executive summary of the 2008 SAVI Quick Poll results is available online at:

https://quickpolling.nprst.navy.mil/execsum_SAPR_Sep10.pdf.

Summaries and full report of results for 2008 and 2010 Quick Polls are attached.

Additional information provided by the Department of the Navy:

The Department of the Navy conducted Department-wide sexual assault surveys in 2009 and 2011. An additional 2013 Department-wide sexual assault survey effort began in October 2013 and is scheduled to run into January 2014.

The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) is also partnering with the Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) in conducting sexual assault surveys of graduating post-recruit "A" School students on a continuously ongoing basis. That effort began in Pensacola (Florida) in August 2013 and was expanded to Great Lakes (Illinois) the next month. Further expansion to all Navy "A" School sites is planned.

Attached:

1. Department of the Navy Report to the Secretary of the Navy of November 2009, "Sexual Assault Study" describes results of the 2009 survey effort.
2. "2011 Department-Wide Sexual Assault Survey Summary Notes and Basic

Narrative responses have been consolidated by the Response Systems Panel (RSP). Please forgive formatting errors in text and data. Source documents for narrative responses can be obtained by contacting the RSP.

	<p>Results” of September 2012 are unpublished notes of the department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office.</p> <p>3. Survey form in use for currently-underway 2013 Department-wide sexual assault survey. The survey effort is anonymous and web-based. All active duty Sailors and Marines are invited to participate.</p> <p>4. Survey form in use for currently-underway sexual assault surveys of Navy “A” School graduating students. The survey effort is anonymous and web-based. All graduating students are invited to participate.</p> <p>5. Survey data detail slides (five slides) contain various numerical data from the 2001 and 2009 survey efforts.</p>
USMC	<p>There have been no Marine Corps-specific surveys on sexual harassment or sexual assault. The Marine Corps has recently completed the development of a victim advocacy survey, which is being distributed for voluntary participation of sexual assault victims by SARCs to help with SAPR program evaluation.</p>

Narrative responses have been consolidated by the Response Systems Panel (RSP). Please forgive formatting errors in text and data. Source documents for narrative responses can be obtained by contacting the RSP.

INFORMATION PAPER

MCHO-CL-C

21 October 2013

SUBJECT: Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Prevention Program (SHARP)

1. Purpose: Provide an update on the MEDCOM SHARP Program.

2. Background:

a. The Department of Defense (DoD) released the 2012 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, which revealed a 6% rise in the number of reported sexual assaults (3,192 to 3,374), and a rise of unreported sexual assaults from 19K to 26K. President Obama and Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel ordered the Services to take immediate steps to curb the problem. Congressional members are concerned that sexual assault remains a significant problem where most incidents go unreported in spite of almost a decade of effort on sexual assault prevention education and training.

b. Special interest groups continue to interface with the media and Congress to pressure the Services to enforce their commitment to ending sexual violence. Select Congressional members continue to lobby to remove command discretion and authority in regards to military sexual assault cases up to creating a parallel civilian entity for this purpose.

3. Case Work: In the FY2012 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, DoD estimated that more than 26,000 troops experienced an episode of "unwanted sexual contact," a 30 percent jump from the 19,300 figure in the 2010 report. The actual number of sexual crimes reported in the fiscal year 2012 was 3,374, a 6% increase over the previous year.

4. Talking Points/Relevant Facts:

- The MEDCOM SHARP office is working in collaboration with the Services to modify the periodic health assessment to include specific sexual assault questions to support more valid data capture, and provision of medical and mental-health care following sexual trauma. There are more generic assault questions in the pre- and post-deployment health assessments which DoD Health Affairs deemed sufficient to the purpose. DoD refused to add sexual assault specific questions to the PDHA/PDHRA.

- MEDCOM Regulation 40-36 (21 Jan 2009), Medical Facility Management of Sexual Assault, guides health-care providers in responding to sexual assault patients. Engaging the patient on their individualized health care plan is a key component for patient centric care. The regulation emphasizes the provision of timely, accessible and comprehensive medical management to victims who present at Army MTFs. The SHARP Program Office and Work Group are updating and revising MEDCOM Reg 40-

Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Prevention Program (SHARP)

36 for full compliance with 2012-2013 regulatory updates to AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy), DoD Instruction 6495.02 (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures), DoD Directive 6495.01 (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program), and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) training guidelines and National Protocol for Medical Forensic Examiners.

- 60% of the Army's Medical Treatment Facilities (MTFs) perform Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFE). The remaining 40% augment care for sexual assault patients through memorandums of agreement (MOA)/memorandums of understanding (MOU) and contract services with local civilian hospitals. In FY12 Army MTFs reported caring for 1161 sexual assault patients, a 10% decrease from FY11. 56% of the reported sexual assault patients were active duty.

- MEDCOM's Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) training educates health care providers (MD, PA, NP, RN) to conduct SAFEs. A 40 hour didactic training is based on the DOJ National Protocol for Medical Forensic Examiners and prepares candidates to work in coordination with other responders to meet the health care, forensic, and information needs of adult and adolescent sexual assault patients. The second week of the SAMFE Clinical Competency is also based on DOJ guidelines, and is designed to complement the didactic classroom educational experience.

- MEDCOM SAMFE training meets CENTCOM pre-deployment requirements for healthcare providers assigned to Role II or Role III facilities. To support pre-deployment and local SAMFE requirements 7 CONUS & OCONUS sites hosted 9 courses in FY13.

- While there are DOJ guidelines and protocols for the training and execution of a competent SAFE, there is no national standard. Army SHARP is leading a national conversation on a SAMFE Gold Standard; the draft Gold Standard is out for staffing at the MTF level. The next SAMFE Gold Standard national meeting is 28 OCT with members from DOJ, IAFN, USACIL, DoD, Navy, CID, PMO and across Army Medicine.

- Designated MTF personnel are members of the Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB) in order to address quality of care concerns or issues. The Senior Mission Commander convenes the SARB monthly to review unrestricted reports of sexual assault, direct system coordination, accountability and victim access to quality services.

COL Andrea Crunkhorn/703-681-5853
Approved by: MG Lein

INFORMATION PAPER

DASG-HSZ

29 October 2013

SUBJECT: Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFE) and Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners (SAMFEs)

1. Purpose: Provide an overview on the provision of sexual assault forensic examination across the Army.

2. Background:

a. DODI 6495.02 (March 2013), Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures, requires that DoD "medical care is consistent with established community standards for...the collection of forensic evidence from victims, in accordance with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) *A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations*.

b. The DODI recognizes that there will be instances where a sexual assault victim receives "medical care and a SAFE outside of a military installation through an MOU or MOA with a local private or public sector entity."

c. Army Medical Department (AMEDD) SAMFE program follows the DOJ National Protocol as well as the DOJ *National Training Standards for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners*.

d. SAMFE and SAFE tend to be used interchangeably in the literature and by national organizations. For clarity, AMEDD uses SAFE to refer only to the examination; SAMFE refers only to the examiner.

3. Current Situation:

a. The SHARP Program Office is tracking 22 (44%) Army Medical Treatment Facilities (MTFs) performing Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFE). 26 (52%) Army MTFs augment care for sexual assault patients through memorandums of agreement (MOA)/memorandums of understanding (MOU) and contract services with local civilian hospitals.

b. Smaller clinics in the database are rolled up under the parent MTF. The SHARP Work Group sent out a Task Management Tool RFI for greater detail and understanding of the current execution of SAFEs across MEDCOM with an 8 NOV 2013 suspense.

c. In FY12 Army MTFs reported caring for 3072 sexual assault patients, a 1.1% increase from FY11 (PASBA data). Over 40% of encounters associated with sexual

Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Prevention Program (SHARP)

assault occurred in the Emergency Department, 27% in Mental Health, 11% in Primary Care, 3% in OB/GYN. FY12 SHARP Program data reflects 174 recognized Army SAMFEs who performed approximately 350 SAFEs on both victims and subjects.

d. Army SAMFE training meets CENTCOM pre-deployment requirements for healthcare providers assigned to Role II or Role III facilities.

e. Army SAMFE training educates health care providers (MD, PA, NP, RN) to conduct SAFEs through an 80 hour training program which includes 40 hours of didactic and 40 hours of skills practicums. To support pre-deployment and local SAMFE requirements, 7 CONUS and OCONUS sites hosted 9 courses in FY13.

f. While there are DOJ guidelines and recommendations for a proficiently executed and legally sufficient SAFE, there is no nationally enforced standard. Army SHARP is leading a national conversation on a SAMFE Gold Standard; the draft Gold Standard is out for an expanded second round of staffing at the MTF level. The next SAMFE Gold Standard national meeting is 4 NOV 2013 with members from DOJ, IAFN, USACIL, DoD, Navy, CID, PMO and across Army Medicine

g. Further SAMFE training is on hold while the SHARP team works to craft programs of instruction for all training modules. This effort is ongoing with the AMEDDC&S.

h. In May 2013, TSG directed all sexual assault medical staff be subjected to the same expanded local and centralized background checks as DA directed for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Unit Victim Advocates. Those will begin in CY14 following creation of a centralized database.

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Findings From the 2010 Prevalence/Incidence Survey of Sexual Assault in the Air Force

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FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

U.S. Air Force
Office of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

December 2010

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"Sexual assault is absolutely inconsistent with our core values and it has no place in our Air Force; in a deployed context, at home or anywhere in between."

Michael B. Donley
Secretary of the Air Force

"America's Airmen deserve nothing less than our full devotion to eradicating the threatening behavior to their well being...This crime threatens our people and for that reason alone it is intolerable and incompatible with who and what we are. Our Airmen serve in a dangerous world where others would seek to do them harm as enemies. We will not rest until we eradicate all behavior that would similarly do them harm from within our ranks."

Gen. Norton A. Schwartz
Air Force Chief of Staff

I. Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2010 survey to measure the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault in the Air Force, which Gallup conducted on behalf of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR) under survey control number (SCN) DAFA110-002. Gallup developed this survey specifically for the Air Force under advisement from a team of subject matter experts in the field of sexual assault research. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel (AF/A1), approved conducting this survey.

Gallup conducted the confidential Web-based survey from July-August 2010 and received completed surveys from 18,834 eligible respondents for a response rate of 18.8%.

This report includes background on why this research was conducted, a discussion of the constructs used for defining and measuring sexual assault, a description of the survey methodology, detailed results of the findings, and recommendations for SAPR.

II. Background

The SAPR Program reinforces the Air Force's commitment to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault through awareness and prevention training, education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability. The Air Force promotes sensitive care and confidential reporting for victims of sexual assault and accountability for those who commit these crimes.

Sexual assault continues to receive extensive congressional and senior leader interest since the SAPR program began in 2005. In the last two years, the Air Force has been through multiple comprehensive Government Accounting Office (GAO) audits, two independent congressionally mandated Department of Defense Inspector General (IG) reviews for program

issues in the deployed environment, and an 18-month review by the Defense Task Force for Sexual Assaults in the Military Services (DTFSAMS) pursuant to Public Law 108-375, §576, which released the final report in December 2009 to congressional members.

According to its 2009 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, the Air Force SAPR Office had five main objectives in 2009:

1. To institutionalize prevention strategies in the military community with the aim of stopping a sexual assault before it occurs through prevention efforts that influence the knowledge, skills, and behaviors of Service members.
2. To reduce the stigma tied to reporting a sexual assault, with the goal of encouraging victims to come forward and thereby increasing the climate of victim confidence associated with reporting.
3. To improve sexual assault response through programs, policies, and activities that advance victim care and enhance the military criminal justice process.
4. To improve accountability of the system, by focusing on strategic planning, improving data collection and reporting, and enhancing oversight procedures.
5. To inform and educate stakeholders on the progress of SAPR in the Military Services.

Historically, there have been no detailed statistics available for Air Force-specific rates of sexual assault. The Air Force has delivered repeated reports to Congress over the preceding four years that only capture the

number of reports made, rather than a true statistical rate of occurrence.

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) conducts periodic measurements using a Gender Relations Survey; however, the last results available were conducted in 2006, released in 2008, but with limited measures included for sexual assault. The existing, available information does not provide sufficiently comprehensive data to define service-level statistical occurrence of sexual assault. DMDC's survey process does incorporate measures of victimization within the preceding 12 months. DMDC also conducted an expanded measure set for sexual assault victimization in July-August 2010 but the results have yet to be published.

Thus, the Air Force, as well as the Department of Defense (DOD) and the other military services, have had to rely on statistical measures that provide limited insight on under-reporting and prevailing overall perspectives on a generalized number of occurrences. However, these existing statistics have not taken into consideration the unique nature of the military environment and culture of Airmen. To improve efforts to achieve the goals of eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force and reducing under-reporting (national statistics identify current civilian reporting at 16%-18%; the rate of reporting is suggested to be only about 9%-10% for the military services based on the 2006-2008 two-item measure conducted by DMDC), the Air Force needed a greater understanding and baseline from which to measure progress and successes in achieving the primary goal of eliminating sexual assault from within the Air Force.

To support its efforts, the Air Force contracted with Gallup to conduct a survey of active duty Air Force personnel to estimate the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault among its ranks.

III. Literature Review

Research on sexual assault has increased dramatically over the past 20 years, and with the growing body of literature comes many perspectives on how best to measure this sensitive subject. No gold standard has emerged, so it was important to understand various definitions, instruments, and methodologies being used to agree on the ideal approach for measuring this subject within the Air Force. This document attempts to review key challenges in generating an accurate measurement of the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault, and how certain studies have addressed these challenges. The key challenges include:

- A. Defining sexual assault
- B. Asking about sexual assault
- C. Determining appropriate recall periods for sexual assault
- D. The impact of the method of data collection on estimates

To address these challenges, this literature review focuses on six important studies that have been conducted over the past 20 years that attempt to measure the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault. The surveys include two general population surveys that measure crime or traumatic events in general — the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) (Bachman & Saltzman, 1995) and the Traumatic Events Survey developed at the University of Southern California (Elliott et al., 2004). It includes two surveys developed to focus specifically on violence against women, which can also be adapted to measure violence against men — the National Women's Study (Kilpatrick et al., 1997) and the National Violence Against Women Study, funded by the National Institute of Justice (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). It also includes two surveys developed for specific targeted populations

to measure sexual trauma, including sexual harassment. These include the Sexual Experiences Survey, developed originally for college women (Koss, 1987), and the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire, which has been modified for use by the U.S. military in the Workplace Gender Relations survey funded by the DoD (Lipari & Lancaster, 2003).

Defining Sexual Assault

Varying definitions of violence against women can be found in the literature as well as in the surveys themselves. Kilpatrick (2004) categorizes these definitions into two key groups — criminal justice approaches and public health approaches. The criminal justice approach is primarily driven by the federal criminal code. The FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) database compiles reports for law enforcement based on this federal criminal code and defines forcible rape as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will,” (Rantala, 2002). The National Incident-Based Reporting System introduced in the 1980s, expands the UCR to include “the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly, and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against that person's will where that person is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth),” and addresses sexual violence against both men and women (Rantala, 2000). Kilpatrick (2007) noted the UCR's definition of forcible rape is from the 1960s.

From the public health perspective, Kilpatrick (2004) focuses on the World Health Organization's (WHO) definition of violence that emphasizes the intentional use of not just physical force, but also power (threats, intimidation, neglect, etc.), and does not require that the intentional act actually results in injury or harm in order to be considered violence. Specifically, WHO defines sexual violence as “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a

sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work," (Jewkes, Sen, & Garcia-Moreno, 2002).

A third lens through which to examine the definition of sexual offenses against military members is that taken from Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (2007), that defines "rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct" using 36 offenses, including "using force, causing grievous bodily harm, using threats or placing in fear, rendering unconscious, and administration of drug, intoxicant, or other similar substance," and, from Article 125 (UCMJ), that defines sodomy as "unnatural carnal copulation" and includes fellatio, cunnilingus, bestiality, and anal sodomy.

For the purposes of the military services' Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs, DOD issued Directive 6495.01 (IC1, 2008) and it defines sexual assault as:

For the purpose of this Directive and SAPR awareness training and education, the term "sexual assault" is defined as intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, abuse of authority, or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes rape, forcible sodomy (oral or anal sex), and other unwanted sexual contact that is aggravated, abusive, or wrongful (to include unwanted and inappropriate sexual contact), or attempts to commit these acts. "Consent" means words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused's use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear

does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.

Asking About Sexual Assault

A number of studies have demonstrated the impact of question wording on rape estimates (Fisher, 2009; Kilpatrick, 2004). Accurate estimates are difficult to obtain because many rape victims are reluctant to tell other people about their experiences (Kilpatrick, 2004). Official statistics from the UCR are known to underestimate rape because they are based on reports to law enforcement and exclude unreported cases (Fisher, 2009). The following section summarizes the question wording approach followed by six key studies that attempt to measure the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault, be it among women, women and men, college students, or military personnel or veterans.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS): The NCVS is a continuous, nationwide, household-based crime victimization survey that includes both reported and unreported cases of sexual assault. The NCVS interviewer's manual defines rape as forced sexual intercourse and includes both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means "vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s)." This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle. Respondents are asked a series of questions about attacks, rapes, attempted rapes, sexual attacks, and forced or coerced unwanted sex. Sexual assault is defined as: a wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving (unwanted) sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats (Bachman & Saltzman, 1995).

National Women's Study (NWS): The NWS is comprised of behaviorally specific items that do not specifically mention rape or sexual assault. These behaviors include: "Being forced to have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you; being made to have oral sex by use of force or threat of harm; being made to have anal sex by use of force or threat of harm; or having someone put their fingers or objects in your vagina or anus against your will by using force or threats," (Kilpatrick et al., 1997, Bostock & Daley, 2007).

Sexual Experiences Survey (SES): The SES was designed by Koss to focus on the vocabulary used and to use behaviorally specific language (Fisher, 2009). The SES asks behaviorally specific items measuring additional levels of sexual victimization beyond attempted and forcible rape (Koss et al., 1987; Testa et al., 2004, Koss et al., 2007) and was updated in 2007. The following questions are part of the updated SES (short form):

1. Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (*but did not attempt sexual penetration*).
2. Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent.
3. A man put his penis into my vagina, or someone inserted fingers or objects without my consent.
4. A man put his penis into my butt, or someone inserted fingers or objects without my consent.
5. Even though it did not happen, someone TRIED to have oral sex with me, or make me have oral sex with them without my consent.
6. Even though it did not happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my vagina, or someone tried to stick in fingers or objects without my consent.
7. Even though it did not happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my butt, or someone tried to stick in objects or fingers without my consent.
8. I am: Female _ Male _ My age is years and months.
9. Did any of the experiences described in this survey happen to you one or more times?
10. Have you ever been raped?

National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAW): The NVAW asks behaviorally specific items referred to as "unwanted sexual experiences," including attempted as well as completed rape. "Being made to have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you; being made to have oral sex by using force or threat of harm; being made to have anal sex by using force or threat of harm; having someone put their fingers or objects in your vagina or anus against your will by using force or threats; or attempting to make you have vaginal, anal, or oral sex against your will, but intercourse or penetration did not occur," (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000).

Traumatic Events Survey (TES): This survey includes questions about childhood and adult trauma. The survey asks one adult sexual assault-related question: "Since age 18, did you ever have sexual contact with someone (e.g., touching genitals, buttocks, breasts, or having intercourse) because you were threatened or physically forced?" The survey classified participants who answered affirmatively to this question as being a victim of Adult Sexual Assault (ASA) (Elliott et al., 2004).

Sexual Experiences Questionnaire-DOD (SEQ-DOD): The SEQ-DOD was adapted for the DoD from the original SEQ and administered to male and female reservists. The questions related to rape and sexual assault ask whether the respondent has been in situations involving military personnel and/or DOD employees or contractors "where one or more of these individuals (of

either gender) attempted to have sex with you without your consent or against your will, but was unsuccessful or had sex with you without your consent or against your will," (Lipari & Lancaster, 2003; Harris, 2007; Street et al., 2008).

Time Frames Measured in Surveys

Different periods (e.g., over the entire lifespan vs. past year only) as well as different definitions used in surveys is a problem (Fisher, 2004). Some surveys ask about sexual assault occurrences during a person's lifetime (NCVS, NWS, NVAWS, and SES). The SEQ-DoD asks about the past 12 months. Other surveys ask generically about a person's time in the military without specifying a time frame (NHS, VHA screening, VA women's health project). Coyle et al., (1996) asks female veterans specifically about incidences that occurred while on "active duty." Some surveys give a specific age as a minimum (original SES specifies "since age 14" and TES specifies "since age 18") to differentiate child sexual abuse from adult sexual assault. This makes comparability across surveys extremely difficult.

Comparing various instruments against one another is also challenging because of varying units of analysis. There is a difference between *rape cases* and *rape victims*. For instance, a woman who is victimized more than once generates more than one rape case (Kilpatrick, 2004). Some studies aim to measure the number of victims, whereas others aim to measure the number of incidents.

Impact of Data Collection Method on Estimates

Surveys that measure the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault have been conducted across all modes of data collection, including by telephone, face-to-face, via Web, and through paper-and-pencil self-administered surveys. Questions about sex or sexual experiences are sensitive in nature and therefore the possibility of a social desirability bias emerges. This type of bias means

respondents may be more likely to give a culturally acceptable answer to an interviewer than in a self-administered survey (Dillman et al., 2008).

Koss (2007) cautions that generalizations of findings in other areas of study related to data collection methods may not apply to sexual assault because of the societal stigma surrounding sexual assault. Koss (2007) also reported that sometimes questions ask about illegal behaviors such as illegal sex acts or underage drinking and this further raises risk level for the participant. Testa et al. (2005) found little difference in response rates between women who were administered the SES through computer-administered self-interviewing (CASI) with a face-to-face interview component versus a self-administered questionnaire (SAQ). Thus, while mode of data collection may be presumed to impact reporting rates, these studies have shown that it may not be as important a factor in gathering accurate estimates.

Determining Prevalence and Incidence

Kilpatrick (2004) defines prevalence as the proportion of the population that has been victimized at least once in a specified period. Tjaden & Thoennes (2000) define prevalence as the number of victims and do not specify a period. Koss (1993) cited Kleinbaum et al.'s 1982 definition of prevalence that refers to the number of active cases present during a defined period. Koss (1993) noted that because rape's impact is often long lasting (or indefinite), many researchers use prevalence rates that consider active cases as anyone who has been raped during a lengthy period, sometimes the entire lifespan. Kilpatrick and Tjaden & Thoennes also disagree on a definition of incidence. Kilpatrick (2004) defines incidence as the number of cases occurring in a given period, usually expressed as victimization rates (the number of cases per 10,000 people). Tjaden & Thoennes (2000) define incidence as the number of victimizations.

Measuring Male Sexual Assault

Studies such as the NVAWS, Revised SES, and NCVS survey both men and women for incidences of sexual assault. However, there have been no major studies that focus only on male incidences of sexual assault. In Davies' (2004) review of literature of male sexual assault, she noted that research studies have found that male victims tend to report or seek medical treatment only for very severe physical injuries, perhaps because the extent of their injuries make their reported attacks more believable. Tomlinson & Harrison (1998) noted societal myths such as men cannot be forced to have sex against their will with women or that men who are raped by men are gay, increase stigma and make it difficult for men to want to admit to being sexually assaulted. Stermac et al.'s 2004 review of existing literature on male sexual assault found most literature suggest that prevalence of male sexual assault is much higher than traditionally believed. Elliot et al. (2004) found males who experienced adult sexual assault (ASA) were five times more likely to have had a history of childhood sexual trauma than men who had not experienced ASA.

Rates Found Using Behaviorally Based Surveys

The NWS showed a 12.6% (lifetime) incidence of rape among adult females (Kilpatrick, et al., 1997). The NWS was given to active duty women in the Air Force and the incidence of rape was much higher, 28% (Bostock & Daley, 2007).

The revised SES found 17.2% of female respondents had been raped (Testa et al., 2004). This percentage is complicated by 18.8% who said they had been sexually coerced. It is unknown what percentage of this 18.8% also said they were raped. A subset of the original SES was given to Navy trainees, 45% of female trainees had been victims of lifetime rape or attempted rape (Merrill et al., 1997). Female veterans who use VA

Medical Centers were interviewed using the SES; these interviews found 33% of female veterans were victims while in the military (Suris et al., 2004). The SES-DoD found 3% of women and 1% of men had experienced sexual assault by workplace personnel in the past 12 months (Lipari & Lancaster, 2003).

Rates Found Using Non-behaviorally Based Surveys

The NVAWS found 17.6% of women were victims of rape or attempted rape (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). It is not known what percentage of these women were victims of a completed rape. The TES was administered to men and women; it found an adult lifetime incidence of 22% among women and 3.8% among men.

Several studies have attempted to measure sexual assault and rape among veterans. A survey by the VHA of its veteran outpatients found 19.5% of women were victims of unwanted sexual assault or forced sexual contact and only 1.2% of men were victims (Kimerling et al., 2007). In another study of female veterans — those who use VA ambulatory care — 23% had been forced or threatened by force to have sexual relations against their will while in the military. The term “sexual relations” was not defined in the survey (Frayne et al., 2003). In a study of Gulf War veterans, only 3% said they suffered forced sexual relations or sexual assault while in the military (Kang et al., 2005). This survey was given to both male and female veterans and no gender breakdowns were provided. Coyle et al. (1996) asked female veterans if they had ever been pressured into doing something sexual and gave examples such as “touching of private parts.” This question was used to measure sexual abuse. They also included, “have you ever been forced into unwanted sexual intercourse” and an affirmative to this question equaled rape. Almost 29% of respondents reported being raped while on active duty. Almost 31% reported sexual abuse while on active duty.

It is unknown what percentage of women experienced both rape and sexual abuse.

Conclusion

Measuring the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault is a difficult task for which there is no clear-cut science for ensuring validity and reliability of results. It is an extremely sensitive topic, which, if not asked through a series of carefully designed items, can greatly affect estimates. The past few decades of research on this measurement have shown important advances that have improved the likelihood of getting true, positive reports. These include the development of behaviorally specific items, which ask detailed questions about particular acts, rather than asking short, direct questions about "rape" or "sexual assault" that are value-laden and do not cover the full spectrum of unwanted sexual experiences. Furthermore, the development of gender neutral and gender-specific language has improved reporting by acknowledging the realities that not all sexual assaults

are perpetrated by men on women. Finally, there is still much research to be done to understand the impact of context effects on reporting, the potential for recall error in using behaviorally specific items to measure lifetime sexual assault experiences, and whether it is best to use a two-stage design to gather prevalence and incidence estimates.

The AF SAPR study of sexual assault in the Air Force has certain fixed components to it, including the relevant time frame (since joining the Air Force), the population to be studied (men and women, active duty), and the mode of data collection (Web). The critical decisions that have been guided by the research literature led to writing questions to operationalize UCMJ Articles 120 and 125 into behaviorally specific questions that are appropriate for men and women; designing language and procedures to ensure anonymity and/or confidentiality of responses; and determining the ideal set of descriptive questions and demographics to help categorize and classify the responses.

IV. Methodology

A. Introduction

This section provides details of the methodology used for the 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey conducted by Gallup for the Air Force. The scope of this survey was limited to active duty Air Force personnel¹ and the primary goal of this survey was to estimate the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault among its ranks. In the past, the Air Force had to rely on studies and surveys obtained from civilian populations, as well as limited data available from DMDC measurements, for making policies relating to sexual assault. However, these studies

typically do not take into consideration the unique culture, climate, and operating environments within the Air Force. This survey was designed specifically for the Air Force with the goal of gathering the most accurate data for decision making. The objective was to establish the baseline for a true statistical occurrence of sexual assault within the Air Force.

The data collection period for this survey was from July 26 to August 31, 2010. All survey data were collected by web. A simple stratified sample design based on 20 strata was used with a total sample size of 100,000 across all strata. A total of 18,834 surveys were completed with an overall response rate of 18.8%. In order to minimize bias, the survey data were weighted to generate weighted survey based estimates.

¹ General officers were excluded in this survey process due to known limitations in direct communication via email (screened and managed by executive staffs) and response opportunity; the relatively small number of General officers on active duty permissible by U.S. Code in the Air Force is statistically insignificant to the larger number of randomly selected targeted population respondents.

This survey to measure the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault in the Air Force was designed with a number of guiding principles in mind:

1. To gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate occurrence of sexual assault among active duty Air Force personnel.
2. To align the definition of sexual assault precisely with UCMJ codes 120 and 125 regarding completed, as well as attempted, sex acts, sexual contact, and sodomy, using behaviorally specific language that is clear and understandable to respondents.
3. To be able to measure not only recent incidents of sexual assault, but also lifetime estimates, both since joining the Air Force as well as prior to joining.
4. To gather the experiences of both men and women using gender-appropriate terminology.
5. To be able to detect differences in rates of sexual assault by gender, age, and grade at a 95% level of confidence.
6. To be able to estimate details on how sexual assault is occurring, whether it is by force, under the influence of drugs and other intoxicants, by ignoring efforts to communicate a lack of consent, or by other means.
7. To gather rich details on the circumstances surrounding the most recent sexual assault in terms of perpetrator characteristics, when and where the assault occurred, and the aftermath of the assault.
8. To determine the rate of formal reporting (both restricted and unrestricted reporting) and ultimately, levels of underreporting of sexual assault.
9. To understand barriers to reporting and how those may differ by the type of assault experienced by the victim.
10. To collect programmatic recommendations in terms of what the Air Force could do to better respond to sexual assault.
11. To protect the confidentiality of survey respondents such that neither their location, nor their individual identity could be determined or inferred by their survey response.

The development of the survey instrument was guided by a team of subject matter experts who advised Gallup to ensure that the language, procedures, and analysis used for this survey effort was in line with the academic and professional expectations for asking about such a sensitive topic, as well as by representatives from the Air Force Judge Advocate military justice offices (AF/JAJM).

The following sections provide further details related to methodology including sample design, questionnaire development, data collection, data cleaning and coding, sample weighting, and lessons learned.

B. Sample Design

The target population for this survey consisted of all active duty personnel in the Air Force. For the purpose of sampling, a simple stratified sample design was used by stratifying the entire target population into 20 strata (or subgroups) based on age, gender, and grade. Table 1 provides strata description along with the counts (population size) and sample size for each stratum. Stratum 5, for example, stands for Female active duty personnel in the age group 25 to 34 and in E5 to E9 grade. Gallup obtained the population counts for each stratum from the Air Force.

The total sample size for this survey, as shown in Table 1, was 100,000. The sample allocation of across the 20

strata was performed by taking into account multiple objectives. First, a decision was made to oversample women and younger (16 to 24 years of age) personnel. The percentage of women in the active duty population was 19.4% (63,797 out of 328,852) whereas the percentage of women in the sample of 100,000 was 25,000 (or 25%). The corresponding percentages for younger (16 to 24 years of age) personnel in the population and the sample were 33.2% and 43.5%, respectively.

Another important criterion for sample allocation was the requirement of minimizing the margin of error (inverse measure of precision) for estimates of unknown population proportion at the individual stratum level. For example, it may be of interest to estimate the proportion (P) of Air Force personnel who have been sexually assaulted. For each stratum, the goal was to

allocate a large enough sample size to keep the margin of error below 5% at the 95% level of confidence. For the purpose of calculating the expected margin of error at the time of sample allocation, a response rate of 25% was assumed to estimate the number of completed surveys per stratum.

For every stratum, the expected margin of error was calculated based on the population size, the expected number of completed surveys (estimated as sample size* 0.25) and using a finite population correction factor. [Also, it was calculated under the most conservative assumption that the unknown population proportion (P) to be estimated was equal to 50%]. The last column presents the expected margin of error at the stratum level at the time of sample allocation. Appendix C presents the actual margins of error for all survey estimates.

Table 1: Population and Sample Size by Sampling Strata

Strata	Strata Description	Count (Population Size)	Sample Size	Expected Margin of Error Based on 25% Response Rate
1	Female, 16-19, E1-E4	3,651	2,400	.04
2	Female, 20-24, E1-E4	16,513	6,000	.02
3	Female, 25-34, E1-E4	4,353	2,000	.04
4	Female, 20-24, E5-E9	1,325	1,300	.05
5	Female, 25-34, E5-E9	17,854	4,000	.03
6	Female, 35+, E1-E9	8,169	2,500	.04
7	Female, 20-24, O1-O4	1,331	1,300	.05
8	Female, 25-34, O1-O4	5,477	2,000	.04
9	Female, 35+, O1-O4	3,412	2,000	.04
10	Female, 35+, O5-O6	1,712	1,500	.04
11	Male, 16-19, E1-E4	12,092	5,000	.03
12	Male, 20-24, E1-E4	63,761	20,000	.01
13	Male, 25-34, E1-E4	18,829	5,700	.02
14	Male, 20-24, E5-E9	5,772	4,000	.03
15	Male, 25-34, E5-E9	65,729	12,500	.02
16	Male, 35+, E1-E9	45,834	8,500	.02
17	Male, 20-24, O1-O4	4,739	3,500	.03
18	Male, 25-34, O1-O4	22,672	5,800	.02
19	Male, 35+, O1-O4	13,604	5,000	.03
20	Male, 35+, O5-O6	12,023	5,000	.03
Total		328,852	100,000	<.01

It may be noted that the final sample allocation across the 20 strata was not strictly proportional to the population counts. This allocation had to be disproportional to meet multiple objectives including oversampling of some subgroups (women and younger population) and also to keep the margin of error below 5% for each stratum. In general, however, higher sample sizes were allocated to the larger strata. In general, the expected margin of error associated with larger strata was as expected lower than those for the smaller strata. The observed overall response rate (18.8%) was somewhat lower than the anticipated response rate of 25% and that had an impact on the number of completed surveys by strata. For strata where the observed response rate was lower than the anticipated rate (25%), the margin of error was higher than what is shown in Table 1 above. However, at the overall level and also for most of the strata, the margin of error was still expected to be below 5%. At the overall level (i.e., for the entire Air Force), the sample size was 18,834 ensuring a sampling error (0.7%) of less than 1% for estimation of any unknown population proportion. Even after accounting for any possible design effect (it was calculated to be approximately 1.27), the effective sample size at the overall level was large enough to keep the sampling error (0.8%) below 1% at 95% level of confidence. It should also be noted that the calculation of expected margin of error in Table 1 was done under the most conservative assumption (unknown population proportion $P=50\%$). Most of the proportions (proportion that are sexually assaulted, for example) to be estimated based on this survey are actually expected to be much lower (less than 10% to 15% in most cases) than 50% and that will imply a significantly lower margin of error for the corresponding estimates.

Following the sample allocation presented in Table 1 by strata, simple random samples of specified size were selected within each stratum. The actual sample selection for this survey was carried out by Air Force staff. The sample file containing strata information (based on age, gender, and grade) and email address of the Air

Force personnel was delivered to Gallup. Maintaining confidentiality of the identifying information was given top priority by Gallup. At no point during the entire survey process was the identifying information contained in the sample file for any respondent ever linked to the data obtained for that individual in the survey. Data sets containing survey data for analysis did not contain any of the identifying information.

C. Defining Sexual Assault

Sexual assault has been defined for this study to mirror Articles 120 and 125 of the UCMJ (2007). Article 120 refers to rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact, and Article 125 refers to sodomy, including both oral and anal sex.

The UCMJ definition of rape changed on October 1, 2007. Article 120 was formerly known as "Rape and carnal knowledge," but is now entitled "Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct." Prior to this change, rape was defined as penile penetration of the vulva, no matter how slight, by force and without consent.

After the 2007 changes, two definitions of the act were developed. The standard definition of penile penetration of the vulva was enhanced to include digital, hand, or object penetration of the genital opening, with intent to humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse sexual desire. The definition further specified that the acts could have occurred by using force, causing grievous bodily harm (serious injuries such as broken bones, internal injuries), threatening or placing that other person in fear that they will be subjected to harm or kidnapping, rendering someone unconscious, administering by force or without permission some drug or intoxicant. "Force" has a specific definition, which includes using some action to compel submission or overcome resistance, suggestion of a weapon, or physical violence/strength/power/restraint so person could not avoid or escape. (Title 10 U. S. Code Section 920, Article 120.)

The 2007 changes also include situations in which the accused, himself or herself, did not engage in the sexual act or sexual contact, but instead caused another to do so.

The revised Article 120 of the UCMJ defines “consent” as “words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act at issue by a competent person.” The term is further explained as:

- An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent.
- Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused’s use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent.
- A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.

- A person cannot consent to sexual activity if he or she is “substantially incapable of appraising the nature of the sexual conduct at issue” due to mental impairment or unconsciousness resulting from consumption of alcohol, drugs, a similar substance, or otherwise,” as well as when the person is unable to understand the nature of the sexual conduct at issue due to a mental disease or defect.

Similarly, a lack of consent includes situations where a person is “substantially incapable of physically declining participation” or “physically communicating unwillingness” to engage in the sexual conduct at issue.

Table 2 shows the MCM (Manual for Courts Martial) definition of each offense, compared to how it was worded in the survey.

Table 2: Sexual Assault Definition Mapping

	MCM/UCMJ Definition	Survey Definition
Sex Act	<i>(C)ontact between the penis and the vulva, and for purposes of this subparagraph contact involving the penis occurs upon penetration, however slight; or the penetration, however slight, of the genital opening of another by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, or degrade any person or to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.</i>	Penetration of the vagina by the penis, fingers, or any object without consent
Sexual Contact	<i>(T)he intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of another person, or intentionally causing another person to touch, either directly or through the clothing, the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, or degrade any person or to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Being intentionally touched either directly or through clothing, on the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks, OR ▪ Being made to touch, whether yourself or someone else, either directly or through clothing, the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks, OR ▪ Anal penetration by objects other than the penis ▪ Does not include attempted or completed penetration of the vagina

Table 2: Sexual Assault Definition Mapping (continued)

	MCM/UCMJ Definition	Survey Definition
Sodomy	<i>Sodomy is "unnatural carnal copulation" and includes fellatio, cunnilingus, bestiality, and anal sodomy.</i>	<p>Oral sex: (Men) Someone took your penis into his or her mouth or had you take his penis into your mouth regardless of whether ejaculation occurred or, if the other person was female, had you place your mouth on her genitals</p> <p>(Women) Someone performed oral sex on you (i.e., placed their mouth on your genitals) or had you perform oral sex on them (i.e., had you take his penis into your mouth regardless of whether ejaculation occurred or, if the other person was female, had you place your mouth on her genitals)</p> <p>Anal sex: (Men) Someone penetrated your anus with his penis or had you penetrate his or her anus with your penis</p> <p>(Women) A male penetrated your anus with his penis</p>
Consent	<i>"Consent" is defined as words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused's use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ You consent when you say or do something that shows you voluntarily agree to the sexual conduct and you are substantially capable of doing so ▪ Examples of situations that show you did not or could not consent include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — You said or did something that shows you did not agree, OR — You were under the age of 16, OR — You couldn't understand what you were doing because of drinking alcohol or taking drugs, OR — You couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate, OR — You were asleep or unconscious at the time, OR — You were made to submit by the use of force or threats

Table 2: Sexual Assault Definition Mapping (continued)

	MCM/UCMJ Definition	Survey Definition
How event occurred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>By force.</i> ▪ <i>By inflicting bodily harm.</i> ▪ <i>By causing grievous bodily harm (GBH).</i> ▪ <i>By threats or placing in fear.</i> ▪ <i>By rendering the victim unconscious.</i> ▪ <i>Using a dangerous weapon or object.</i> ▪ <i>By administering a drug, intoxicant, or similar substance.</i> ▪ <i>While the victim was incapacitated or incapable to appraise the nature of the act, decline participation, or communicate unwillingness to participate.</i> ▪ <i>Lack of permission.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness ▪ By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious ▪ By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate ▪ By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing ▪ By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing ▪ By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured ▪ By other threats ▪ By causing serious injury ▪ By force

D. Subject Matter Experts

Gallup, in conjunction with the Air Force, selected a group of subject matter experts (SMEs) to provide guidance and substantive expertise in the development, execution, and analysis of the research. The SMEs were selected based on a review of the survey literature and were chosen for their expertise in the measurement of sexual assault as well as to be reflective of:

- Expertise in risk and protective factors associated with sexual assault
- Expertise in survey methodology and sexual assault research
- Broad geographic representation

- Program experience with sexual assault issues
- Public and private sector perspectives
- Experience with military services
- Diverse ethnic and gender make-up

The final set of SMEs included nationally recognized leaders in the field of sexual assault who have conducted numerous studies, including the influential "Rape in America" study, and other peer-reviewed studies and research:

- *Dr. Dean Kilpatrick*, Professor and Director, National Crime Victims Center at the Medical

University of South Carolina who studies the scope of violent crime and its psychological impact on victims and is the co-author of the influential "Rape in America" study.

- **Dr. David Lisak** is an associate professor of psychology at the University of Massachusetts where he conducts and supervises research on the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence. His research has been published in leading journals in psychology, trauma and violence, and he was the founding editor of the journal, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*.
- **Dr. Mary Koss**, Professor in the Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health specializing in sexual violence who has testified before the U.S. Senate and participated in congressional briefings on this topic.

The SMEs convened at a meeting at Gallup in Washington, DC on July 29, 2009 with Gallup and representatives of the Air Force SAPR Program. The goals of the meeting were to provide context to the SMEs on the need for this research and the military laws that address sexual assault, to review the existing literature on sexual assault, and to begin to formulate constructs that might be appropriate for measurement. The SMEs informed the Gallup and Air Force team about the importance of using behaviorally specific screening questions to ensure that the survey was written in specific, approachable, and understandable terms (for example, not referring to anal sex as sodomy, but as "Someone penetrated your anus with his penis or had you penetrate his or her anus with your penis"). There was also extensive discussion with the SMEs regarding what to title the survey so as to not reveal too much about the intent of the survey in the title (potentially biasing those who chose to respond). Ultimately, the title of "Air Force Personal Safety Survey" was agreed

upon. Finally, the SMEs underscored the importance of crafting questions that were appropriate for both men and women, particularly in terms of the definitions used in the survey to describe various forms of sexual assault.

The SMEs' role continued throughout the span of the contract was to provide guidance on drafts of the questionnaire as it was in development, to update Gallup with new literature being published on sexual assault, and to support Gallup in the analysis and interpretation of findings.

The SMEs convened a second time at Gallup in Washington, DC on October 21, 2010 to review the initial findings from the study, providing guidance on interpretation of survey findings and recommendations for future direction for SAPR, which are incorporated in the recommendations section of this report.

E. Questionnaire Development

The general flow of the survey was to first determine whether an event met the criteria of UCMJ Articles 120 and 125, as a determination that sexual assault was committed, using lay-person descriptions of the definitions; and, if so, whether it occurred while a member of the Air Force. If no event had occurred, then the participant was moved to the end of the survey and was not asked respond to the detailed questions. However, the number of those who answered affirmative to an event that met the measurement criteria but were assaulted pre-service time, were maintained as a separate count for further analysis. No detailed information about the assault was asked of those whose only sexual assault occurred prior to active service or prior to entering the Air Force Academy (those who were cadets at the time of the survey were not included in the randomly selected target population).

The survey introduction contained a survey control number, assurance of confidentiality, contact information

for questions or concerns, burden estimates, and a link to the privacy act.

“The Material/Information contained herein falls within the purview of the Privacy Act of 1974 and will be safeguarded in accordance with the applicable system of records notice and AFI 33-332. This survey is anonymous. No attempt to identify you or your organization will be made unless information indicates a credible or potential threat. By participating in this survey, you acknowledge that the information you provide, including the open text comments, may be viewed and released in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act. Do not include personal identifying information.”

On each screen of the survey, respondents were provided with a link to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) directory in case they had been sexually assaulted and needed help.

First, respondents were asked to provide their gender, which was a “forced” response (meaning if they refused to supply their gender, the survey terminated). The purpose of this question was to ensure that respondents would receive gender-appropriate terminology when describing sexual assault and to be able to effectively weight the data to project to population estimates. A careful choice was made to ask other demographics at the end of the survey so as to minimize respondent concerns up front about individual identities being at risk.

What followed was a behaviorally specific explanation of what would be asked in terms of unwanted sexual experiences. The statement was developed in close collaboration with SMEs to ensure it provided an appropriate opening to the survey and did not bias respondents in one way or another. Respondents were

also informed about the “roll over” definitions that would appear on forthcoming screens, which would supply them with definitions of terms.

At this point, the survey asked respondents if they had “ever” experienced specific types of unwanted sexual experiences by asking specifically about:

- Sexual contact without your consent or making you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent
- Attempted sexual contact without your consent or attempting to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent, without success
- Making you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent (using gender-specific definitions of oral and anal sex)
- Attempting to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent, without success
- Making you engage in a sex act without your consent
- Attempting to make you engage in a sex act without your consent

After each pair of acts (completed and attempted), if respondents answered affirmatively, they were asked a series of follow up sub-qualifier questions to understand how the act(s) occurred. Respondents could mark off multiple circumstances, ranging from the act occurring by ignoring their efforts to communicate that they did not want it to happen, to the act occurring under the influence of drugs or other intoxicants that may have been administered, forced, or consumed voluntarily, to acts committed under force or threats of force.

If respondents did not indicate any forms of unwanted sexual experiences in this series of questions, the web programming skipped them to the end of the survey, where they were asked to provide recommendations for how the Air Force could better respond to sexual assault, and were asked some basic demographic questions to help classify their responses.

For those respondents who responded affirmatively to a specific type of unwanted sexual experience (what) and to one or more of the sub-qualifier (how) questions, the next series of questions asked respondents to review the specific circumstances for which they had responded affirmatively (for example, an attempted sexual act that occurred by attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious), and to indicate whether that event had occurred prior to or after they entered the Air Force Academy or joined the active duty Air Force. From this series of follow-up questions, the prevalence of sexual assault in the Air Force since joining could be determined, as well as the prevalence of sexual assault prior to joining the Air Force.

At this point in the survey, if respondents indicated that all events occurred prior to joining the Air Force, the web programming skipped them to the end of the survey. For those who indicated that something had happened to them since entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force, they were asked to then provide details about their most recent experience involving sexual assault.

Respondents were asked when the most recent incident occurred, and for those who indicated that it happened within the past 30 days, 1 month to less than 6 months ago, or 6 months to less than 1 year ago were categorized as past-year victims and fell under the analysis of "incidence" of sexual assault.

Respondents were also asked the following information about the most recent incident:

- Age, status, and grade at time of incident (the structure of these questions was aligned with current DoD sexual assault reporting requirements and are presented in groupings instead of the individual level, i.e., grade was categorized into E1-E4, E5-E9, O1-O3, O4-O10)
- Whether incident occurred on/off military installation and whether they were at home station, deployed or on TDY at the time
- Characteristics of the perpetrator, including military status, relationship to victim, gender, and length of knowing the perpetrator
- Actions taken following the incident, including talking to someone about it, and seeking help
- Formal reporting of the incident, including type of report filed, who report was filed to, how soon after the incident the report was filed, and reason for reporting
- Barriers to reporting among those who chose not to report

Finally, all respondents, regardless of their experiences with sexual assault, were asked to provide recommendations for how the Air Force could better respond to unwanted sexual experiences, as well as three demographic items asking their current age, grade, and year of entering the Air Force (again, the structure of these questions was aligned with current DoD sexual assault reporting requirements and are presented in groupings instead of the individual level of age or grade).

F. Pilot Test

Prior to the survey's release to the general survey respondent population, in April 2010, Gallup conducted a pilot test to ensure that the design of the survey and the technology behind the Web-based application would be able to produce the data required by the Air Force. The pilot test included two steps. First, Gallup loaded the web survey on a test site once it was fully programmed and generated a number of access codes for the Gallup team and the AF/A1SF representative to test the questionnaire to make sure all skip patterns were working correctly. Next, the AF/A1SF representative selected a small number of Air Force members (both military and civilians who had military experience) to pilot test the survey, providing each respondent with four access codes and asked them to respond to the survey in several different hypothetical scenarios such that they would be able to review all questions on the survey. As part of the pilot testing, Gallup also included some cognitive questions to ask the pilot respondents how they interpreted certain items, to determine if any response choices were missing, and whether any terms were confusing or vague. Specifically, they were asked to provide feedback on:

- The survey invitation
- The survey introduction and instructions
- Assurances of confidentiality
- Definition of unwanted sexual experiences
- Ease of use of scroll-over definitions
- Any questions that were vague, confusing or may not be understood by Airmen
- Feedback on navigation and functionality of survey
- Additional suggestions for improving the instrument

As a result of this pilot phase, several changes were made to the survey, including the addition of a "prefer not to answer" response for many of the items. Whereas some of the questions required a response in order to continue (gender, plus the core items measuring sexual assault), the additional items measuring the details of the most recent experience had no way of capturing legitimate non-response, that is, those respondents who preferred not to answer the item and simply would leave it blank. Thus the addition of a "prefer not to answer" category provided respondents the opportunity to expressly indicate their desire to skip the question and analytically allowed Gallup to more accurately measure item non-response.

In addition, the pilot revealed the need to ensure that the OPSEC warning notice appeared throughout the survey. "Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in AFI 10-701."

G. Data Collection

Survey Approval

Post-initial draft question set creation, the Air Force SAPR Program Manager applied for a survey control number (SCN) from the Air Force Manpower Agency (AFMA), the activity for monitoring all Air Force surveys. AFMA awarded the survey SCN#DAFA110-002 and issued a memorandum dated 27 January, 2010, and with an expiration date of 23 March, 2010. As a stipulation to obtaining the SCN, the project was limited to collecting survey responses from active duty members only.

Due to the nature of the information to be collected from respondents, the Gallup and Air Force team sought review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) to ensure protection of human factors involved in administering surveys. The Air Force used their internal Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) to review the data collection request. The IRB determined that the

research did not require IRB review, since the purpose of the survey was intended to improve programming and senior leadership's understanding of the problem (a "process improvement effort"). As a result of the stipulations by the AFRL ruling, the context of the project changed from "study" to "survey." Finally, the IRB recommended that the final report be limited to an internal report of "peer-reviewed quality" but would not be allowed to be published externally in peer-reviewed publications.

An additional internal approval process required to conduct the survey was to obtain authorization from Air Force IT Networks Operations (SAF/XC) to host the survey from a non ".mil" website. Due to delays in acquiring this authorization, the AFMA memorandum for SCN#DAFA110-002 expired and an extension was granted to 15 July, 2010. Approval from SAF/XC was obtained on 7 April, 2010.

The final authorization to host the survey required a final internal staff package to obtain approval from the AF/A1, in coordination with Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR), Air Force General Counsel (SAF/GC), and Air Force Judge Advocate (AF/JA). Since the coordination process exceeded the AFMA SCN#DAFA110-002 memorandum date, the SCN expiration date was extended to September 15, 2010. Final approval to conduct the survey was obtained on 7 July, 2010.

Just prior to launching the survey, the Air Force SAPR Program Manager coordinated with the Network Operations Security Center (NOSC) to ensure the invitation messages would flow from Gallup computer servers, using dedicated internet protocol (IP) addresses, and not be diverted or trapped in internal Air Force system security software. To minimize dataflow and avoid system backlogs, rates of flow for the messages were staged, as described elsewhere in this report.

Survey Pre-Marketing

Simultaneously with obtaining final approval to launch the survey, the Air Force SAPR Program Manager provided standardized language and discussion points about the survey with installation SARC's during an annual training workshop in July, 2010. The purpose of the format for the discussion points and overview was to provide sufficient information for SARC's to advise local installation populations that it was a valid survey, without emphasizing it was a specific survey about sexual assault.

The week prior to distributing the initial invitation messages, the Air Force SAPR Program Manager provided pre-marketing in the weekly update report released to major commands by the Director, Air Force Services (A1S):

"The AF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program launched a Personal Safety survey on 26 Jul; the survey control number is DAFA110-002. Gallup is conducting the anonymous survey for the AF and will be sending it out via e-mail to randomly-selected active duty members. The government e-mail addresses will only be used for survey management control by Gallup. Data will not be collected at the individual level. Average completion time will be approximately 6 to 15 minutes. The survey will remain open for 30 days for the members invited to participate and each will receive a reminder email until completed or the survey period is closed. For additional information, including contact information, please click here. The survey control number may be validated here."

Protection of Confidentiality

In order to ensure complete protection of the identity of sampled members of the population, the survey was set up to run completely through Gallup's systems and to strip out all potentially identifiable information upon

creation of the data file. At no point during this research did the Air Force have any contact or interaction with the randomly selected respondents, nor with any of the data analysis. Each participant received an email invitation (see Appendix A) with a link to the website for the survey (see Appendix B), as well as a unique identifier/login. The unique identifier was used for survey control/management but this identifier was severed from the data set before it was provided to the analysis team at Gallup to eliminate any possibility of identifying any specific participant.

Data Collection

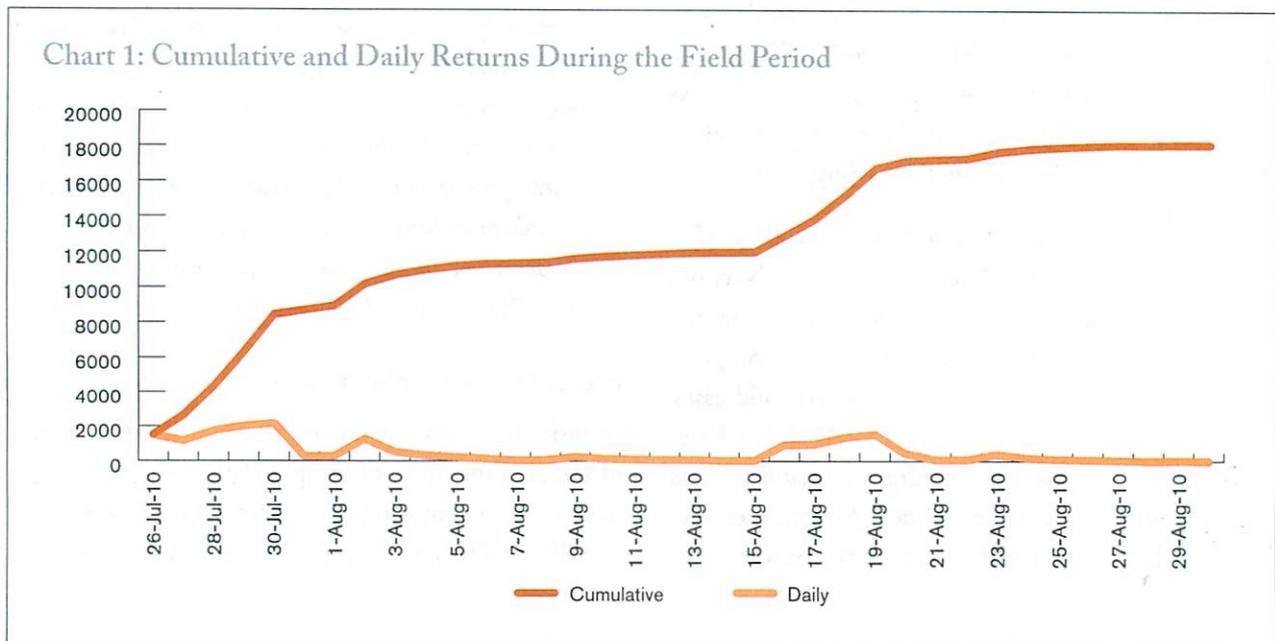
In order to control the flow of email traffic through the Air Force IP addresses, Gallup split the sample into five equal groups and staggered the emails over a five-day period, from July 26-30, 2010. The same procedure was used for the reminder emails, sent from August 16-20, 2010.

In lieu of common access card (CAC) authentication, access to participate in the Gallup web survey was controlled with two specific elements. First, the secure web survey was located at a unique URL that

was provided to the participant in the invitation communication. This URL is a Gallup-hosted service and Internet connectivity is enforced HTTPS. Second, the participant received a unique Gallup-generated access code that had to be used for authentication to gain access to the web survey. Access code composition for web survey access was determined by the client in consultation with Gallup. It was randomly generated and had numerous combinations of alpha/numeric characters. The access code was temporary and expired upon survey submission.

Chart 1 illustrates the cumulative and daily returns during the field period, which spanned from July 26-August 30, 2010. As seen below, there were two significant spikes in survey responses, corresponding with the initial invitation emailed throughout the week of July 26, and with the email reminder sent during the week of August 16.

Prior to sending the reminder email, a total of 11,976 responses had been received, and as a result of the reminder email, the total number of responses increased to 18,834.



Response Rates

The field period for this survey was from July 26 to August 31, 2010. During this period, a total of 18,834 surveys were completed via the web resulting in an overall response rate of 18.8% (18,834/100,000). Gallup sent out email invitations for respondents to complete the survey via the web. The invitations were sent in staggered batches to handle issues relating to firewall. There were roughly about 4,000-5,000 bounce backs due to erroneous or incorrect email addresses or some other problems. There were some reports suggesting that some email invitations got blocked. Those situations were corrected whenever possible but it is possible that some email invitations never reached

the intended recipients. Using the most conservative approach, all 100,000 sampled cases were included in the denominator for the purpose of calculating the overall response rate. As expected, the response rate did vary by strata. Table 3 presents the number of cases sampled, the number of surveys completed, and the resulting response rate for each of the 20 strata. The response rate (20.9%) among women was slightly higher than that (18.1%) for men. In general, the response rate was also lower for younger persons. For example, it was 14.7% for the age group 16-24 while it was 25.9% for the age group 35+. It also varied by grade with a lower response rate (13.8%) associated with lower grades (E1-E4) and a relatively higher response rate (23.8%) for higher grades (O1-O6).

Table 3: Response Rates by Sampling Strata

Strata	Strata Description	Sample Size	Number of Completed Surveys	Response Rate (%)
1	Female, 16-19, E1-E4	2,400	356	14.8
2	Female, 20-24, E1-E4	6,000	1,116	18.6
3	Female, 25-34, E1-E4	2,000	411	20.6
4	Female, 20-24, E5-E9	1,300	230	17.7
5	Female, 25-34, E5-E9	4,000	805	20.1
6	Female, 35+, E1-E9	2,500	596	23.8
7	Female, 20-24, O1-O4	1,300	337	25.9
8	Female, 25-34, O1-O4	2,000	466	23.3
9	Female, 35+, O1-O4	2,000	483	24.2
10	Female, 35+, O5-O6	1,500	433	28.9
11	Male, 16-19, E1-E4	5,000	425	8.5
12	Male, 20-24, E1-E4	20,000	2522	12.6
13	Male, 25-34, E1-E4	5,700	855	15.0
14	Male, 20-24, E5-E9	4,000	652	16.3
15	Male, 25-34, E5-E9	12,500	2459	19.7
16	Male, 35+, E1-E9	8,500	2195	25.8
17	Male, 20-24, O1-O4	3,500	738	21.1
18	Male, 25-34, O1-O4	5,800	1109	19.1
19	Male, 35+, O1-O4	5,000	1154	23.1
20	Male, 35+, O5-O6	5,000	1492	29.8
Total		100,000	18,834	18.8

H. Data Cleaning/Coding

The data cleaning procedures were designed to meet three goals: 1) eliminate incomplete surveys from the analyses, 2) check for consistency in responses, 3) recode non-legitimate non-responses, and 4) address open ended responses.

Upon completion of the survey field period at the end of August, the initial data file contained 19,938 records. However, some of the records included those who had begun the survey, but did not provide sufficient information to be able to include them in the analysis. Specifically, respondents who failed to indicate their gender in question 1 (Q1) were excluded from the final dataset, as they would not have been allowed to proceed in the survey if they did not at least indicate whether they were male or female. Furthermore, those who skipped all of the six items indicating whether or not they had ever experienced any form of sexual assault were also removed from the analysis. Finally, those who did answer the six items, but who did not provide any indication at Q14 as to whether the events occurred before or after joining the Air Force were also excluded from the final dataset. In sum, a total of 1,104 records were removed from the file as a result of this non-response analysis.

As a third stage, Gallup recoded all non-legitimate missing data into a provided code of "prefer not to answer." For example, if a respondent was supposed to answer a question about the gender of the perpetrator, but decided to leave it blank, the missing data was recoded into "prefer not to answer" so as to be able to calculate more accurate tallies for that item. If, however, the respondent was not directed to answer that question because of a skip pattern, the missing data remained missing (legitimate non-response) for that item.

Finally, in order to be able to analyze the open-ended responses for recommendations for the Air Force to

better respond to sexual assault, a professional coding team analyzed the verbatim responses to determine if they fit best with one of the five existing codes in Q40, or whether there were enough thematic responses to merit the creation of a new code.

I. Sample Weighting

The sample data were weighted to generate unbiased estimates. The weighting procedure was formulated based on the sample design and was carried out in multiple stages.

As mentioned before in the section on sample design, sampling was done independently within each of the 20 sampling strata. In the first stage of weighting, the base weight was calculated as the inverse of the probability of the selection within each sampling strata. For the purpose of illustration, consider a stratum where "n" is the sample size and "N" is the corresponding population size (or count). The selection probability weight of a respondent in that stratum will be simply N/n : the ratio of the total number of persons in that stratum (population size) and the number of persons sampled (sample size) from that stratum.

The next step involved adjusting for non-responses occurring during the data collection phase. Let "r" denote the number of respondents out of the sample size "n" that actually respond to the survey. In that case, the non-response weight component assigned to each respondent from that particular stratum will be n/r . Simply stated, the total weight assigned to all sampled respondents is redistributed among those who actually responded to the survey. The cumulative weight assigned to each respondent at this stage will be the product of the base weight and the non-response weight and so that will equal $(N/n) * (n/r) = N/r$. Hence, the cumulative weight assigned to each responding person will be the ratio the population size (N) and the actual number of respondents (r). These weighting steps were carried

out in each of the 20 strata. Hence, each respondent, depending on the stratum from which he or she was sampled, was assigned a cumulative weight.

The final stage of weighting adjustments involved post-stratification weighting. The purpose of post-stratification weighting was to project the sample data to the current Air Force population. In September 2010, Gallup received from the Air Force the latest distribution of the active duty population stratified based on age, gender, and grade. A decision was made to project the sample data to this target population. For post-stratification weighting, a total of 22 post-stratification adjustment cells were created based on age, gender, and grade.

For the purpose of post-stratification weighting, each respondent was classified to one of the post-stratification adjustment cells based on his or her self-reported information on age, gender, and grade in the survey. For each post-stratification adjustment cell, the sum of the cumulative weights (product of the base weight and non-response weight) was computed. The post-stratification weighting factor for respondents in any adjustment cell was then calculated as the ratio of the population count for that cell and the sum of cumulative weights across all respondents in that cell. The final weight assigned to each respondent was then derived

as the product of the cumulative weight and the post-stratification weight factors. The sum of final weights assigned to all respondents in any post-stratification adjustment cell equals the count (population size) for the corresponding cell.

As mentioned above, each respondent was assigned to one of the post-stratification adjustment cells based on his or her response to questions on age, gender and grade in the survey. For some respondents, however, data on age and/or grade were missing in the survey. In those situations, the information on age and grade were obtained from the sample file, i.e., based on the sampling cell (Table 1) from which the respondent was sampled. Also, for a small number (169) of cases, their grade category was unknown and, for the purpose of weighting, grade was input based on available information on population counts in different grade categories.

The purpose of weighting the sample data was to minimize bias in the survey based estimates. All estimates presented in the report are weighted estimates and are projected to the entire active duty Air Force population. The weight assigned to any respondent can be thought of as the number of persons in the Air Force population represented by that respondent.

V. Results

This research allowed active duty enlisted and officers to not only indicate what types of unwanted sexual experiences they may have had in a recent time frame, but also across their time in the Air Force as well as prior to joining the Air Force. Respondents were asked to indicate the specific type of sexual assault that occurred, as well as the circumstances under which it occurred. The findings below shed deep insight into the frequency of sexual assault in the Air Force as well as how those incidents are occurring and why they are and are not being reported.

In much of the sexual assault literature, incidence is defined as the number of cases occurring in a given period, usually expressed as victimization rates — the number of incidents per 10,000 people (Kilpatrick 2004). However, in this research, the goal was not to measure a victimization rate as it was to measure the frequency of sexual assault occurring over a relatively short period of time, clarifying the unit of analysis as the number of victims, rather than the number of assaults. For the purposes of this analysis, incidence is defined as the total number of victims who were sexually assaulted while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy in the past 12 months.

The literature differs on definitions of prevalence, with some defining the term as the proportion of the population that has been victimized at least once in a specified period (Kilpatrick 2004), and others as the number of victims without specifying a period (Tjaden & Thoennes 2000). For the purposes of this study, prevalence is defined as the total number of victims of sexual assault since joining the Air Force. There was also an extended measurement of “lifetime” prevalence determined in the survey, with a separate count gathered of those respondents who reported unwanted sexual experiences prior to entry into active duty or the Air Force Academy. This lifetime prevalence

estimate is represented by combining both prior- and during-active duty service time periods into a singular overall measure. The results indicate a small number of reported instances of re-victimization between prior to service and while a member of the Air Force.

A. Projected Past Year Incidence of Sexual Assault

Examining unwanted sexual experiences that have occurred in a relatively recent amount of time (within the preceding 12 months) allowed for the ability to gain a detailed understanding of the timing and circumstances surrounding the event while minimizing the potential biases of recall error or reporting inaccuracies due to the victim having exited the Air Force. For the purposes of reporting, unwanted sexual experiences that occurred within the past 12 months are being defined as the measure of “incidence.” For this survey, we define incidence as the total number of victims who report their most recent unwanted sexual experience while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy occurred in the past year.

1. Past Year Incidence Rate

The incidence of sexual assault in the Air Force is 3.4% among women and 0.5% among men, and is higher among younger and lower grade Airmen¹

The projected past year incidence rate of sexual assault among Airmen while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy is 3.4% for women and 0.5% for men. This equates to 2,143 women and 1,355 men who have been assaulted within the past year.

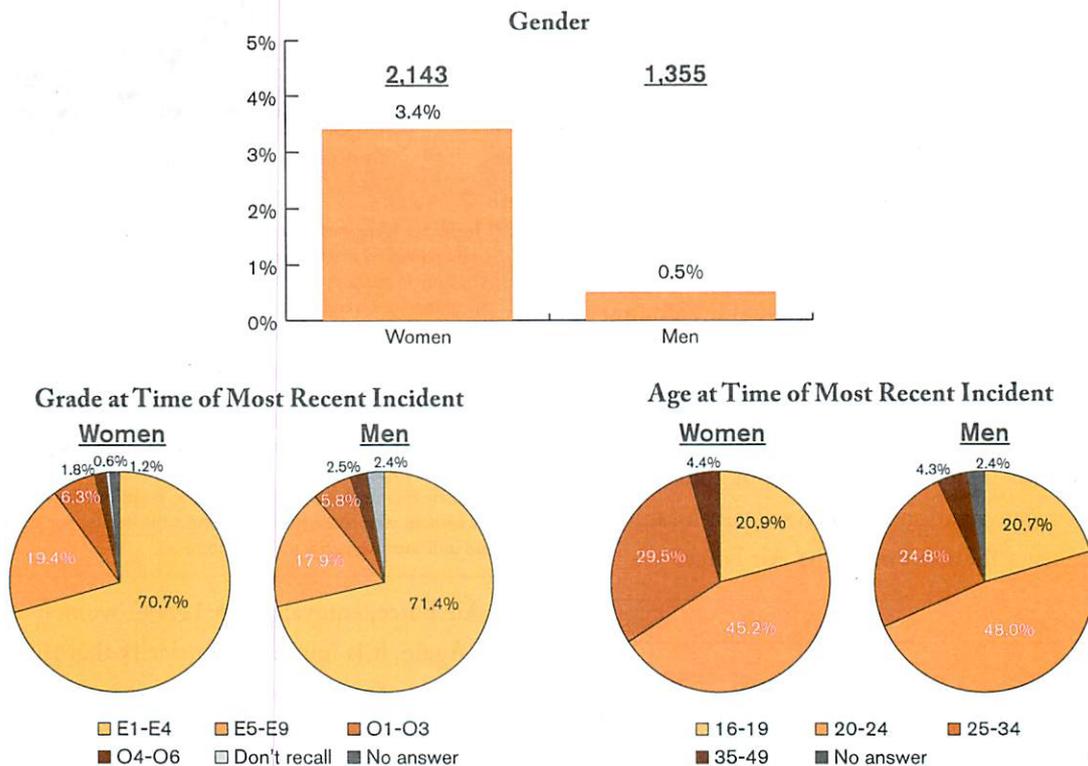
² It is important to note that all percentages in this report are presented with one decimal place. Executive level briefings conducted in October, 2010 reported data rounded to the whole number in order to ease comprehension of the results. This fuller report uses a finer degree of granularity by reporting out the percentages to one decimal place.

As shown in chart 2, past year victims tend to be younger. Approximately two in three Airmen who have been assaulted during the past year said they were younger than 25. Almost half of Airmen who have been assaulted in the past year report their age at the time of the incident was 20-24 (45.2% of women, and 48.0% of men, respectively). Twenty percent of women and men assaulted in the past year said their age at the time was 16-19 (20.9% and 20.7%, respectively). While the majority of assaults are being committed against the youngest personnel, it is important to note that there is a significant portion of past year assaults among women (29.5%) and men (24.8%) committed against those aged 25-34.

Correlating closely with the age at the time of the incident, past year victims tend to be in grades E1-E4. Seventy-one percent of women and men who were assaulted in the past 12 months reported being in grades E1-E4 at the time (70.7% and 71.4%, respectively). Airmen at the E5-E9 grades were the next most reported grades with 19.4% of female and 17.9% of male past year victims in these grades. Officers reported experiences of sexual assault over the past year less frequently than enlisted personnel. Just 6.3% of women and 5.8% of men who reported a past year assault were O1-O3, and just 1.8% of women and 2.5% of men reported a past year assault as an O4-O6.³

3 General officers are excluded from the survey.

Chart 2. Projected Past Year Incidence* of Sexual Assault by Gender, Grade, and Age



* Incidence is the total number of victims who were sexually assaulted while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy in the past year. General officers excluded. Counts and percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: How long ago did this incident occur? What was your age at the time of the incident? What was your grade at the time of the incident?

2. Past Year Incidence by Type of Assault

Using behaviorally specific language designed to align with UCMJ codes 120 and 125, respondents were asked to indicate the type of assault they experienced, whether it was an attempted or completed unwanted sexual contact, attempted or completed oral or anal sex, or an attempted or completed sex act. In addition, respondents could indicate that more than one of these types of experiences had occurred.

Sexual contact is the type of assault most frequently experienced by Airmen over the past year, as shown in chart 3, with a projected total of 1,556 women and 1,032 men reporting attempted or completed acts of unwanted sexual contact. Sex acts were the next most frequent form of sexual assault occurring in the past year, with a projected total of 1,066 victims, including 798 women and 268 men. Unwanted experiences with oral or anal sex were the least common, with 625 past year victims, who were more likely to be men (377) than women (248).

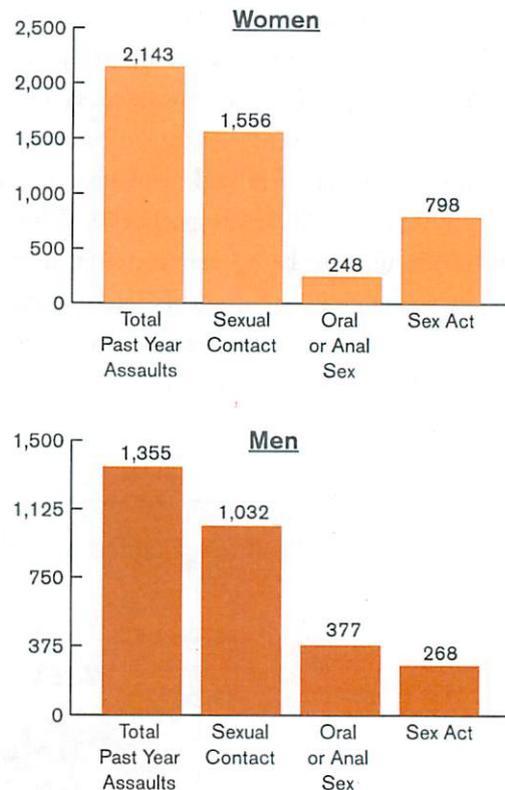
B. Prevalence of Sexual Assault Since Joining the Air Force

While incidence examines the number of victims reporting sexual assault over a relatively short amount of time, prevalence allows for the examination of rates of sexual assault in the Air Force without the restriction of a time frame. Rather than being a snap shot of the past year, prevalence indicates how much of today's active duty Air Force population has been sexually assaulted *at any point* during their tenure in the Air Force.

Among the current Air Force population, 18.9% of women and 2.1% of men reporting having had experienced some form of sexual assault while in the Air Force.

Approximately 19% of today's female Airmen and 2% of today's male Airmen reporting being the victim of sexual assault at some point while they have been in

Chart 3. Projected Past Year Incidence* of Sexual Assault by Gender and Type of Act



* Incidence is the total number of victims who were sexually assaulted while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy in the past year. General officers excluded. Counts and percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. More than one response allowed.

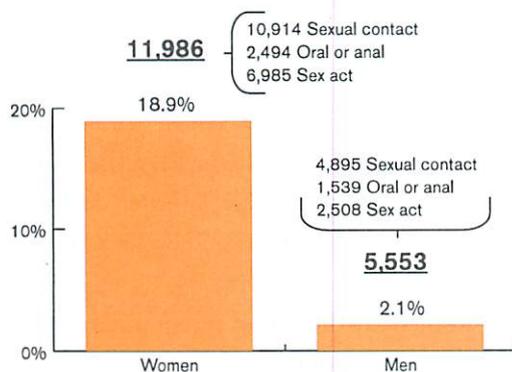
Q: Has someone ever had or attempted sexual contact with you without your consent, or made or attempted to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent? Has someone ever made you engage or attempted to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent? Has someone ever made you or attempted to make you engage in a sex act without your consent? Please review the item(s) you marked and indicated when the incident occurred.

the Air Force, equivalent to 11,986 women and 5,553 men. Again, it is important to clarify that this is not an annual rate of sexual assault, rather it is an accumulation of all experiences that individuals may have had at any point while in the Air Force.

Similar to past year incidence, the most frequent form of sexual assault experienced by victims at any point during their Air Force tenure is unwanted sexual

contact. A projected total of 10,914 women report unwanted sexual contact at some point during their tenure, along with 4,895 men, as shown in chart 4. A projected 6,985 women and 2,508 men were victimized through unwanted sex acts (penetration of the vagina by a penis without consent) at some point since joining the Air Force. Finally, unwanted acts of oral or anal sex are the least common types of sexual assault, with 2,494 women and 1,539 men reporting unwanted oral or anal sex at some point during their tenure.

Chart 4. Prevalence* of Sexual Assault Since Joining the Air Force by Gender and Type of Act



*Prevalence is the total number of victims of sexual assault since joining the Air Force. More than one response allowed. Counts and percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: Has someone ever had or attempted sexual contact with you without your consent, or made or attempted to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent? Has someone ever made you engage or attempted to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent? Has someone ever made you or attempted to make you engage in a sex act without your consent? Please review the item(s) you marked and indicated when the incident occurred.

1. Circumstances Under Which Assaults Are Taking Place

This study provides detailed insight not only into what types of assaults are taking place, but also the circumstances under which those assaults are occurring. For each type of assault the respondent has experienced

at any point since joining the Air Force, they were asked to indicate the various ways in which the event(s) occurred, ranging from the perpetrator ignoring the victim's attempts to indicate they did not want the assault to occur, to the use of drugs and other intoxicants in the assault, to the use of threats and force.

Most assaults are a result of ignoring the victim's efforts to communicate, though many are also taking place while the victim is asleep or unconscious, or after the use or forced use of drugs or other intoxicants. Assaults occurring by force are less common, but not rare.

Table 4 displays the circumstances under which sexual assaults are taking place, breaking the results down by gender and types of assault reported. It is important to note that these findings reflect all sexual assaults that have happened to Air Force personnel over their entire tenure in the Air Force, and do not necessarily reflect what may be happening in the instance of any one particular incident.

The results show that most assaults against Air Force personnel are being committed by the perpetrator ignoring the victim's nonverbal or verbal signs. This is the most often cited situation, regardless of whether the assault was attempted or completed, regardless of the gender of the victim, and regardless of whether it was unwanted sexual contact, oral or anal sex, or a sex act. However, a large proportion of assaults are taking place by force, especially for women experiencing unwanted sex acts (44.3%) or oral or anal sex (48.4%). Many assaults were committed or attempted while victims were asleep or unconscious or after the victim used drugs or other intoxicants. Though, it is unclear if the unconsciousness was related to usage of drugs or other intoxicants, especially considering some of the open-ended comments received at the end of the survey indicating the victim was underage and may have feared admitting underage drinking.

Table 4. Percentage of Assaults Since Joining Air Force That Occurred Under Specific Circumstances, by Gender and Type of Act (More Than One Response Allowed)

	Women			Men		
	Sexual Contact	Oral or Anal Sex	Sex Act	Sexual Contact	Oral or Anal Sex	Sex Act
By ignoring efforts to communicate	79.5%	86.2%	80.7%	77.9%	73.0%	79.4%
Under use of drugs or other intoxicants*	35.2%	43.2%	41.0%	32.0%	50.2%	39.2%
While asleep or unconscious	34.0%	36.5%	41.2%	33.0%	46.4%	36.3%
By threats to kill, kidnap, or seriously injure	3.8%	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	8.9%	3.5%
By other threats	12.0%	23.8%	13.1%	7.6%	9.4%	9.6%
By causing serious injury	3.2%	4.9%	4.5%	1.7%	4.0%	3.2%
By force	37.4%	48.4%	44.3%	14.6%	24.3%	18.7%

* Includes voluntary use of, administration without victim's knowledge of, and forced use of drugs or other intoxicants such that the victim was unable to understand or control what he or she was doing.

C. Most Recent Experience of Sexual Assault

For the remainder of the survey, respondents were asked to provide details about their most recent experience with sexual assault, which allows a unique depth of understanding about how reported and unreported assaults are occurring.

1. Timing of Most Recent Sexual Assault

The bulk of sexual assaults experienced by today's Air Force personnel took place more than five years ago, though 17.9% of women's incidents and 24.4% of men's incidents took place within the past 12 months.

While the incidence analysis looks only at the past year's rate of sexual assault, this portion of the report

looks at the most recent incident, regardless of when it occurred. According to Table 5, fewer than 2 in 10 women say their most recent assault occurred in the past 12 months (17.9%), along with 24.4% of men. Fully 36.4% of women say their most recent unwanted sexual experience occurred more than five years ago, along with nearly the same percentage of men (34.2%).

Table 5. Timing of Most Recent Sexual Assault

	Women	Men
Less than one year ago	17.9%	24.4%
1 year to less than 2 years ago	14.0%	14.2%
2 years to less than 5 years ago	23.1%	17.0%
5 years to less than 10 years ago	19.5%	14.0%
10 years ago or more	16.9%	20.2%
Do not recall	0.8%	3.2%

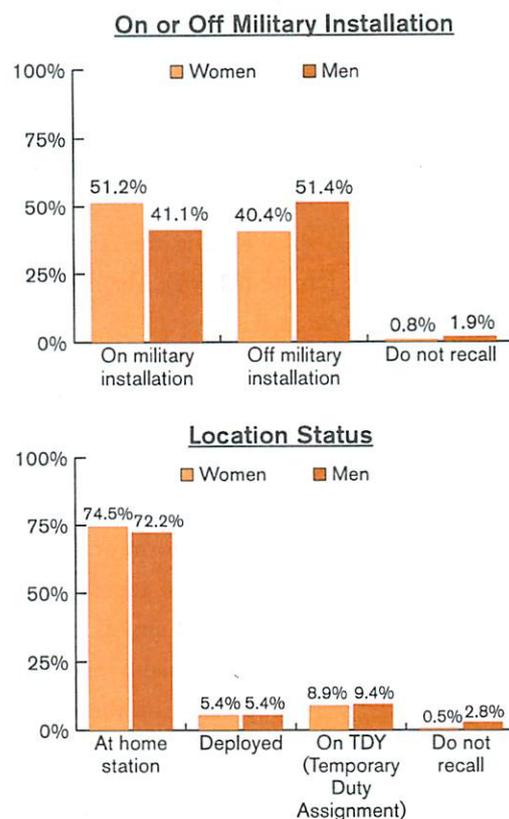
2. Location of Most Recent Sexual Assault

Sexual assaults are taking place both on base and off-base, but are primarily occurring at the home station, rather than while deployed or on Temporary Duty Assignment (TDY).

Victims report that most sexual assaults are taking place at their home station, rather than while they are deployed or on TDY, as shown in chart 5. The majority of women (74.5%) and men (72.2%) say their most recent incident of sexual assault occurred at their home station. This compares to 5.4% of women and men who say it occurred while they were deployed and 9% who say it occurred while they were on TDY. However, sexual assaults are not always taking place on the installation. For women, assaults are slightly more likely to take place on installation (51.2%) than off (40.4%). For men, the opposite is true, with 51.4% taking place off installation, and 41.1% on installation.

As shown in Table 6 below, examining where the specific type of sexual assault occurred reveals few differences, but does suggest that women are somewhat more likely to experience attempted or completed sex acts without their consent when they are off the installation (40.0%) than when they are on the installation (32.8%).

Chart 5. Location of Most Recent Incident



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: Where did this incident occur? Where were you when this incident occurred?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

Table 6. Type of Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, by Gender*

	Women		Men	
	On Military Installation	Off Military Installation	On Military Installation	Off Military Installation
Sexual Contact	74.4%	69.6%	71.0%	71.7%
Oral or Anal Sex	10.5%	11.0%	17.1%	23.4%
Sex Act	32.8%	40.0%	21.1%	24.1%

* Column percentages add to more than 100% because multiple forms of assault could have occurred

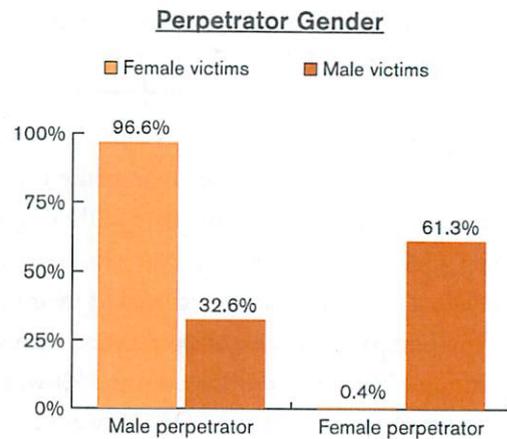
3. Gender of Perpetrator

Women are nearly all being victimized by men, whereas men are nearly twice as likely to be sexually assaulted by women than by men.

Nearly all women are reporting that the perpetrator was a man (96.6%), while the majority of men who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force say their perpetrator was female (61.3%). For men, 32.6% say their perpetrator was male.

Though sample sizes are small for male victims, Table 7 indicates the types of sexual assaults being committed against men and women by the gender of the perpetrator. The results show that male perpetrators on a male victim are more likely to perform oral and anal sex (28.1%) than in female on male (14.0%) or male on female (10.3%) situations. It also shows that more than one in three females report a male performing a sex act without consent on them (34.8%) and that more than one in four men report a woman performing a sex act without consent on them (28.1%).

Chart 6. Perpetrator Gender by Gender of Victim



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: Was the person who committed the unwanted act a male or a female?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

Table 7. Type of Sexual Assault by Gender of Perpetrator and Gender of Victim

	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator	Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator
Sexual Contact	*	72.0%	73.2%	65.8%
Oral or Anal Sex	*	10.3%	14.0%	28.1%
Sex Act	*	34.8%	28.1%	**

* Sample size is too small to report

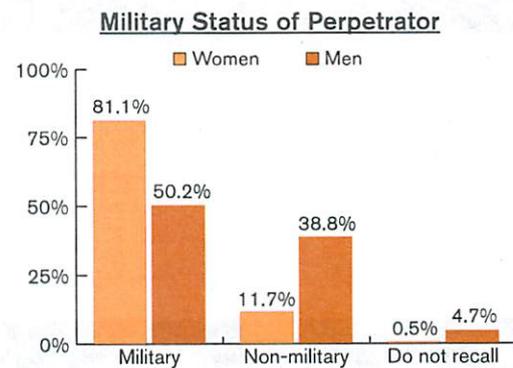
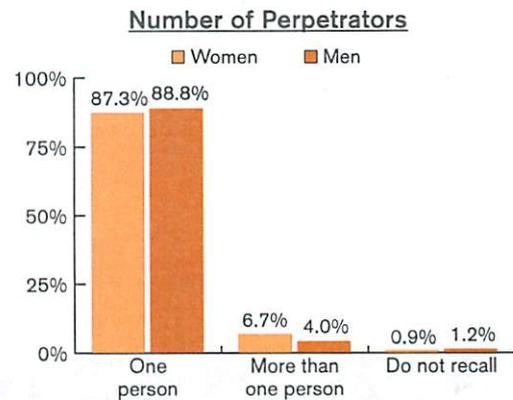
** Definition of sex act makes male on male occurrence not possible

4. Other Perpetrator Characteristics

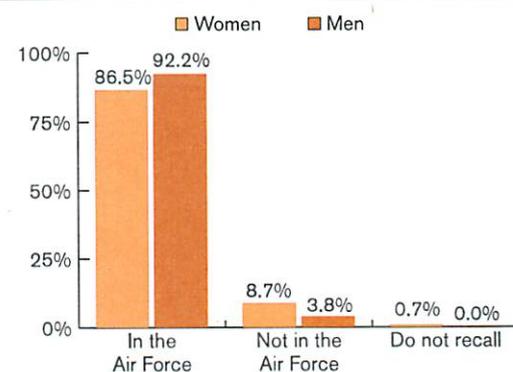
The findings suggest that sexual assaults are typically being committed by an individual, though there are a few instances of multiple perpetrators. The significant finding is that most perpetrators of sexual assault against female and male victims are in the military, and the vast majority of these military perpetrators are in the Air Force.

The majority of assaults are one perpetrator and one victim rather than a group of perpetrators assaulting a victim (87.3% of female and 88.8% of male victims were assaulted by one person on their most recent incident). For women, chart 7 indicates the majority are assaulted by military personnel (81.1%). For men, about half are assaulted by military personnel (50.2%) and about 4 in 10 are assaulted by non-military personnel (38.8%). Among those whose perpetrators were in the military, the large majority, 86.5% among women and 92.2% among men say their perpetrator was in the Air Force.

Chart 7. Perpetrator Characteristics



Air Force Status (Among Military Perpetrators)



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: Did one person or more than one person commit the unwanted act(s) in this incident? Was the person who committed the unwanted act(s)...

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

Table 8 examines the location where the assault occurred by the military status of the perpetrator, and suggests that off-installation assaults of men are primarily being committed by non-military perpetrators (61.4%). However, female victims are being attacked by military personnel regardless of whether it is on base (92.3%) or off base (73.7%).

Furthermore, as shown in Table 9, male assaults by female perpetrators are essentially split between military and non-military perpetrators (46.9% vs. 41.4%, respectively), whereas male perpetrators of male victims are more likely to be in the military (60.5%). Again, women are primarily being assaulted by men in the military.

Table 8. Military Status of Perpetrator by Whether Assault Occurred On Installation or Off Installation

	Women		Men	
	On Military Installation	Off Military Installation	On Military Installation	Off Military Installation
Perpetrator was military	92.3%	73.7%	84.2%	27.8%
Perpetrator was non-military	4.9%	22.3%	13.7%	61.4%

Table 9. Gender of Victim and Perpetrator by Military Status of Perpetrator

	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator	Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator
Perpetrator was military	*	82.9%	46.9%	60.5%
Perpetrator was non-military	*	11.9%	41.4%	34.7%

* Sample size is too small to report

5. Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim and Length of Time Known

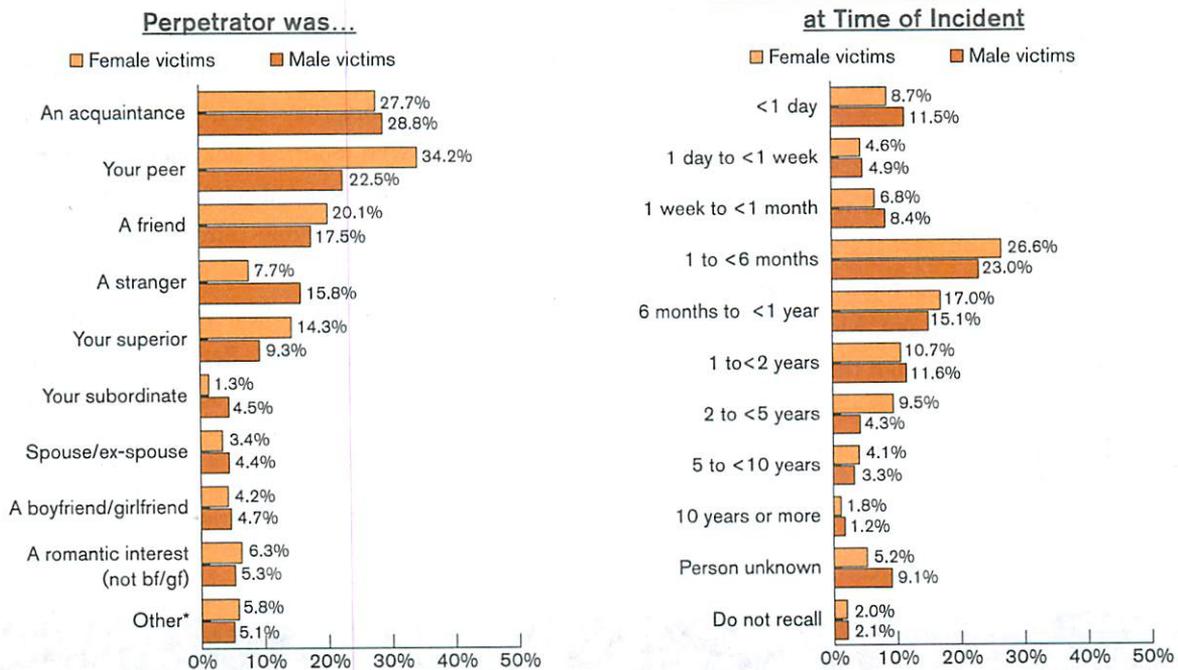
Victims tend to know their perpetrator as an acquaintance, peer, or friend, and have known them for a short time, rather than having just met them recently.

Considering a spectrum of personal relationships with strangers on one end and committed relationships on the other, chart 8 shows that the majority of assaults in the Air Force do not occur at either end. Rather, the majority of assaults are committed by perpetrators who are acquaintances, peers, or friends. Thirty-four percent of women (34.2%) and 22.5% of men say the perpetrator was their peer. In addition, 20.1% of women and 17.5% of men say the perpetrator was their friend.

of men say the perpetrator was a friend, and 27.7% of women and 28.8% of men say the perpetrator was an acquaintance. Just 7.7% of women and 15.8% of men say the perpetrator was a stranger, and 1 in 10 women (10.5%) and men (10.0%) say the perpetrator was their boyfriend or girlfriend or a romantic interest.

These reported relationships correlate highly with the length of time victims knew their perpetrators. Victims tend to have not known their perpetrators for a very long time with a plurality saying they have known the person between one and six months (26.6% of women and 23.0% of men) before the incident occurred. Consistent with few saying the perpetrator was a stranger, just 8.7% of women and 11.5% of men say they have known the person for less than a day.

Chart 8. Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim



*Categories with less than 2% included in Other category.

Note: More than one response allowed. Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: Which of the following describes your relationship to this person at the time? How long had you known the person at the time of the incident?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

D. Disclosure of Incidents of Sexual Assault

This section of the report examines usage of, and barriers to using, the formal reporting process, as well as informal disclosure of the incident by talking to others about it or seeking help after the incident occurred.

1. Formal Reporting of Incident

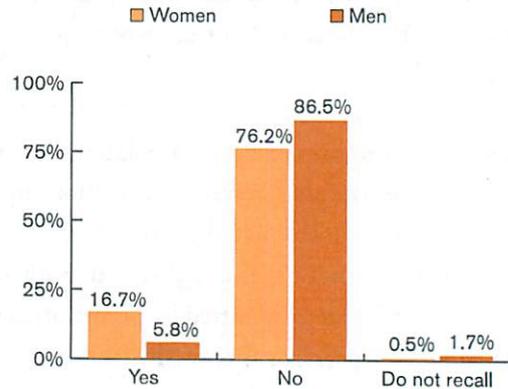
Roughly 17% of women and 6% of men formally reported their most recent unwanted sexual experience to the Air Force. Reports are being filed mainly to the SARC and are generally being filed within 72 hours of the assault.

According to chart 9, formal reporting of sexual assault is low. Less than 1 in 5 women (16.7%) and 1 in 15 men (5.8%) indicate they filed a formal report after their most recent sexual assault. Reporting rates show no differences by type of assault.

Reporting rates have only slightly increased for women over time, and appear to be slightly decreasing for men, though these changes do not reach levels of statistical significance due to small sample sizes. As shown in table 10, 19.6% of women filed formal reports for incidents that occurred within the past 12 months, compared to 15.4% who recall filing a report for an event that occurred five or more years ago. Men's reporting rates have never exceeded 10%, though they were at 9.6% for incidents occurring one to two years ago, compared to just 3.5% reporting for past year incidents.

Chart 9. Formal Reporting of Incident

Formal Reporting of Most Recent Incident



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: Did you formally report the incident?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force / Those whose most recent sexual assault was in the past 12 months

Although victims have some difficulty in recalling what type of report they filed, table 11 shows that 53.0% of those who reported their most recent incident say they filed a unrestricted report, and 9.5% filed an restricted report⁴. Nearly one-third responded that they did not know if the report they filed was restricted or unrestricted (31.4%), and the remainder chose not to answer the question (6.1%). Because the number of men who reported their incident is low, male and female

⁴ The survey did not capture whether or not an Airman converted a restricted report to an unrestricted report and therefore we rely on the respondents' own interpretations of the question.

Table 10. Formal Reporting Rates by When Most Recent Incident Occurred

	Women				Men			
	Past 12 months	1-2 years ago	2-5 years ago	5+ years ago	Past 12 months	1-2 years ago	2-5 years ago	5+ years ago
Formally reported incident	19.6%	18.7%	18.0%	15.4%	3.5%	9.6%	6.1%	7.3%

responses have been combined together for analyses on those who filed formal reports.

Table 11. Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting Rates

	Total
Unrestricted report	53.0%
Restricted report	9.5%
Do not recall	31.4%
Choose not to answer	6.1%

2. Details About How and When Report Was Filed

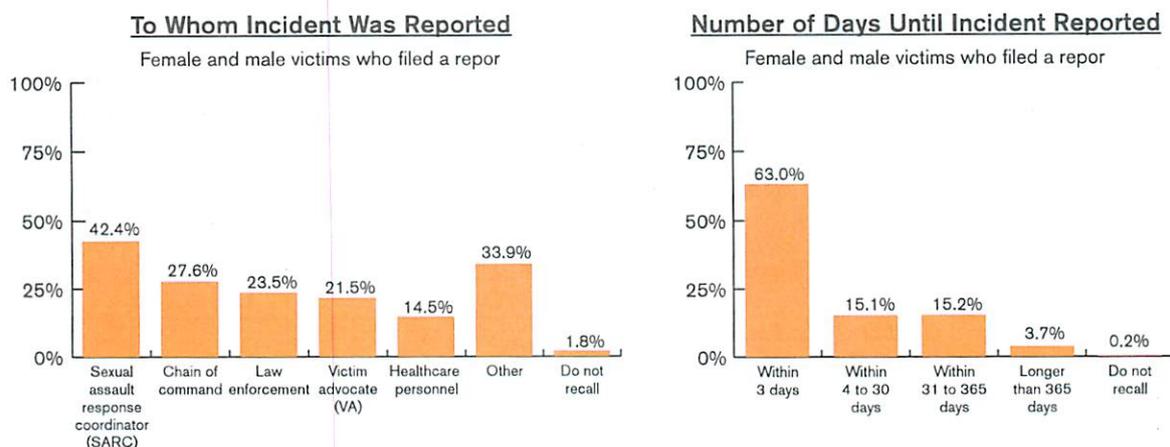
Formal reports are most often made to the SARC, though a variety of other sources are used as well. Reports tend to be filed within 72 hours of the incident occurring and are mainly filed in order to prevent others from being assaulted.

Among those who filed a formal report on their most recent sexual assault, chart 10 shows that victims

were most likely to report it to their Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (42.4%). The number of individuals who formally reported their most recent assault is too small to break down these findings by gender, so female and male victims have been combined together. Approximately one in four victims say they reported to the chain of command (27.6%) or law enforcement (23.5%). More than one in five (21.5%) say they reported their assaults to a victim advocate (VA) and 14.5% say they reported to healthcare personnel. One-third of victims say they reported through another unspecified channel (33.9%).

If reports are being filed, they are being filed quickly. If an assault is formally reported, it is most likely to be reported within the first three days after the assault occurred or not reported at all. Fully 63.0% of victims who filed a report did so within three days after their most recent incident. This falls to 15.1% saying they filed a report within 4 to 30 days after an assault, 15.2% within 31 to 365 days, and 3.7% reported after 365 days had passed.

Chart 10. Formal Reporting of Most Recent Incident



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100. ^ denotes n size <40, data are not shown.

Q: To whom did you report the incident? How soon after the incident did you report it? More than one response allowed.

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

When asked to choose between seven possible reasons why the victim decided to report the incident, chart 11 shows that the most frequent reason was to prevent their assailants from committing additional crimes against others (42.1%), though some also feared re-victimization themselves (11.3%).

3. Barriers to Reporting

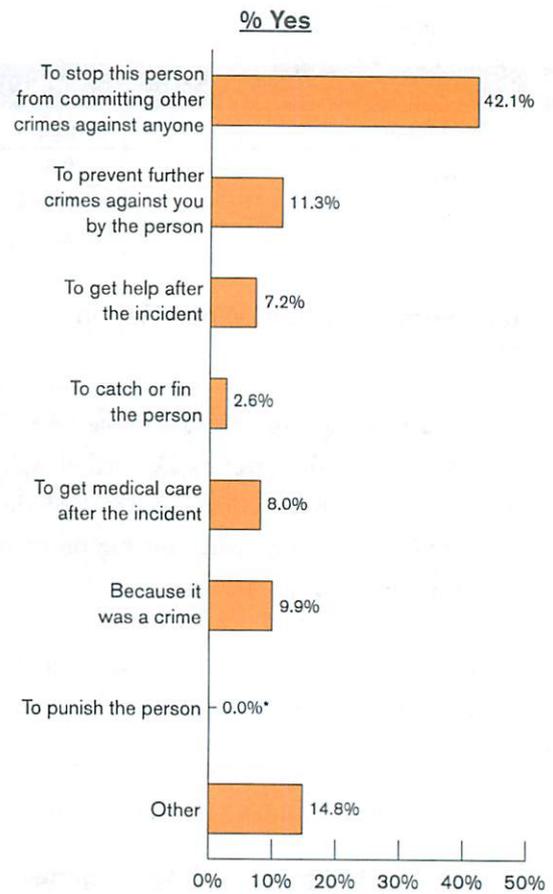
With the vast majority of victims choosing not to file a formal report after the incident occurred, it is important to understand the reasons why they are choosing not to report. Respondents were shown a list of reasons why the incident may have gone unreported and were asked to indicate if each was an important reason for them personally. In addition, at the end of the survey, respondents were provided an opportunity to write in open-ended comments about how the Air Force could better respond to sexual assault, and many of the comments point to reporting barriers.

Women have many reasons for not reporting, and men tend not to report because they think it is not serious enough. Reasons differ by type of assault that occurred.

For some victims, the barriers to reporting concern the act itself and whether they think it is worthy of reporting their experience. For others, it is about protecting their identity, not wanting their peers, supervisors, or family to know what happened, or simply not wanting to cause trouble in their unit. As one respondent wrote in the open-ended comments section of the survey:

"A friend of mine told me that she had been raped. She did not tell me who or where or why, but she did tell me that she did NOT press charges for the mere fact that she was underage and had drank alcohol that night. She did not want to report the crime because she did not

Chart 11. Main Reasons Why Victim Filed a Report



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

* No Airmen selected this response category as a main reason.

Q: Which one of the following best describes the main reason why you decided to report the incident?

Base: Those who formally reported the incident

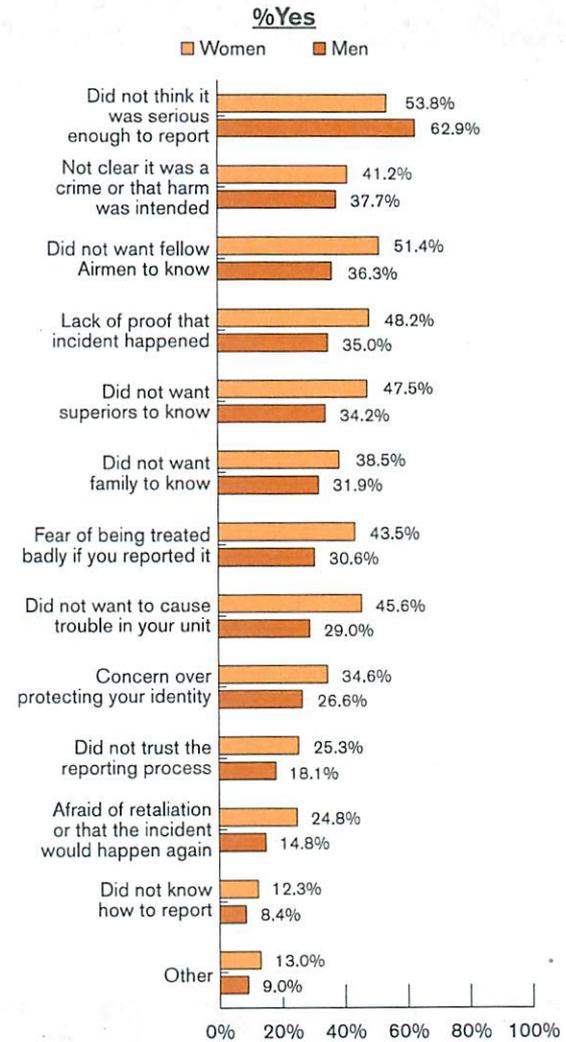
want to get in trouble for underage drinking. I think that someone's physical safety and emotional stability is a thousand times more important than the fact that she had one alcoholic drink that night."

Regardless of gender, chart 12 shows that the top reason for not reporting the incident is because the victim did not think it was serious enough to report (53.8% of women and 62.9% of men cite this as an important reason). Women are nearly as likely to also say it was because they did not want their fellow Airmen (51.4%) or superiors (47.5%) to know, or because they lacked proof that the incident had occurred (48.2%).

Examining the reporting barriers by type of act, the barriers are different for women experiencing unwanted sexual contact than for sex acts, though there are very few differences for men based on the type of act that occurred. As shown in Table 12, 58.1% of women are not reporting sexual contact because they do not think it's serious enough, compared with 43.2% who say this of sex acts. Alternately, 63.4% of female victims of sex acts say they do not report because they do not want their fellow airmen to know, whereas 49.9% of those experiencing sexual contact say this. Similarly, female victims of sex acts are more likely to not report because they do not want their family to find out (54.0%), compared to 37.2% of victims of unwanted sexual contact.

As an indication of the progress being made by SAPR's efforts to educate personnel about the formal reporting process, the data show a decline in the percentage saying they did not report because they "Did not know how to report." As shown in table 13, 13.7% of women who were sexually assaulted more than a year ago and chose not to report said "Did not know how to report" was an important reason why they did not report, compared with just 5.3% who were sexual assaulted within the past 12 months. Similarly for men, this reason has dropped from 9.5% to 5.2% in the past year

Chart 12. Reasons Why Incident Was Unreported



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: Please indicate whether or not each of the following was an IMPORTANT reason why you did not report the incident.

Base: Those who did not report the incident

Table 12. Barriers to Reporting by Gender and Type of Act

	Women			Men		
	Sexual Contact	Oral or Anal Sex	Sex Act	Sexual Contact	Oral or Anal Sex	Sex Act
Did not want superiors to know	45.6%	50.1%	58.9%	31.5%	43.0%	36.1%
Did not want fellow Airmen to know	49.9%	50.4%	63.4%	34.8%	43.0%	39.6%
Did not want to cause trouble in your unit	46.4%	32.5%	48.3%	32.1%	17.1%	27.2%
Did not want family to know	37.2%	50.1%	54.0%	29.7%	40.0%	39.8%
Lack of proof that incident happened	49.5%	47.2%	53.9%	34.5%	23.9%	41.2%
Fear of being treated badly	42.7%	39.2%	49.7%	27.4%	33.8%	30.3%
Not clear it was a crime	40.1%	38.7%	37.0%	39.1%	22.5%	45.1%
Did not know how to report	12.5%	11.6%	13.2%	8.6%	13.1%	8.4%
Afraid it would happen again	25.0%	23.0%	29.2%	14.7%	14.9%	8.4%
Did not think it was serious enough to report	58.1%	50.6%	43.2%	63.3%	57.2%	63.2%
Did not trust reporting process	23.4%	27.7%	29.0%	19.9%	20.1%	12.1%
Concern over protecting identity	31.2%	37.2%	43.7%	23.6%	35.3%	24.4%

Table 13. Percentage Indicating an Important Reason for Not Reporting Was Because They "Did Not Know How to Report" by Timing of Incident

	Women		Men	
	Past 12 months	More than 12 months ago	Past 12 months	More than 12 months ago
Did not report incident because "Did not know how to report"	5.3%	13.7%	5.2%	9.5%

4. Informal Disclosure of Most Recent Incident

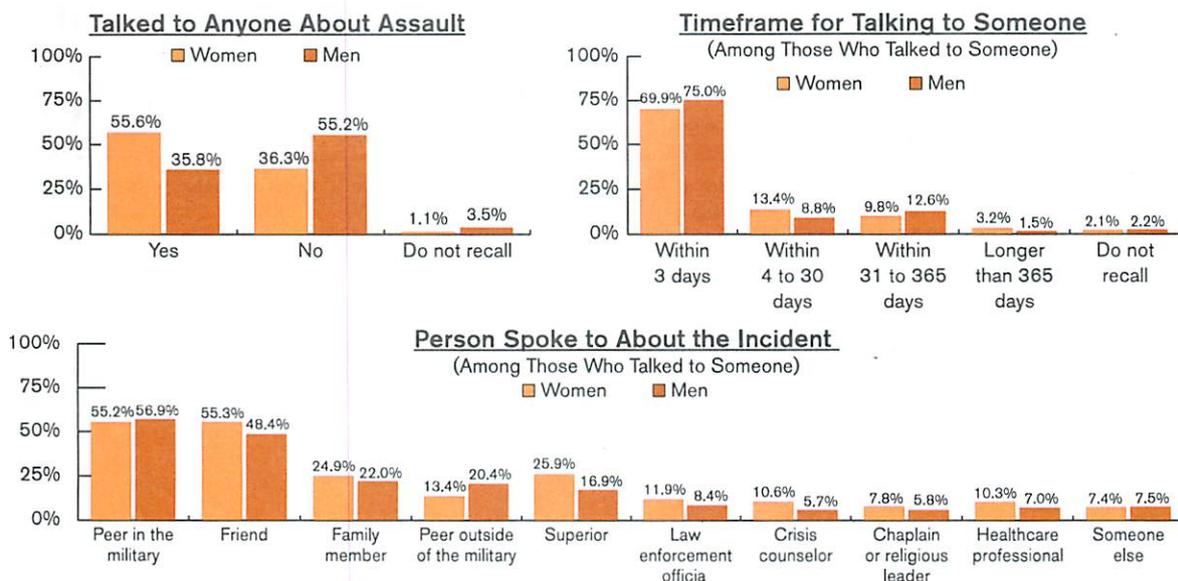
While formal reporting is low, Airmen are talking to someone about what happened to them, and are typically having those conversations within 72 hours of the incident.

While few are formally reporting their experiences, nearly 3 in 5 women (56.6%) and more than one-third of men (35.8%) say they talked to someone after their most recent sexual assault, according to chart 13. Similar to formal reporting, Airmen disclose their incident of assault to someone mostly within the first three days after the assault occurred, with 7 in 10 women (69.9%) and 3 in 4 men (75.0%) saying they talked to someone within the first three days. Just as reporting decreases after the first three days, conversations also decrease after 72 hours, with 13.4% of women and 8.8% of men

talking to someone within 4 to 40 days, 9.8% of women and 12.6% of men talking to someone within 31 to 365 days, and only 3.2% of women and 1.5% of men talking to someone more than a year after the assault.

Victims are talking about their sexual assault with peers and friends. Fifty-five percent of women say they talked to peers in the military or friends (55.2% and 55.3%, respectively), and 56.9% of men say they talked to peers in the military and 48.4% say they talked to friends. One in four women spoke about their most recent incident to family members (24.9%) or to a superior (25.9%) and approximately one in seven women spoke to a peer outside of the military (13.4%). Approximately one in four men spoke about their most recent incident to family members (22.0%) and approximately one in five men spoke to a superior (16.9%) or to a peer outside of the military (20.4%).

Chart 13. Disclosure of Most Recent Incident



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: After the incident occurred, did you talk to anyone about it, regardless of whether you reported it? How soon after the incident did you talk to someone about it? Which of the following describes who you talked to about the incident, not including those you may have talked to in order to make an official report?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force and talked to someone

Note: More than one response allowed.

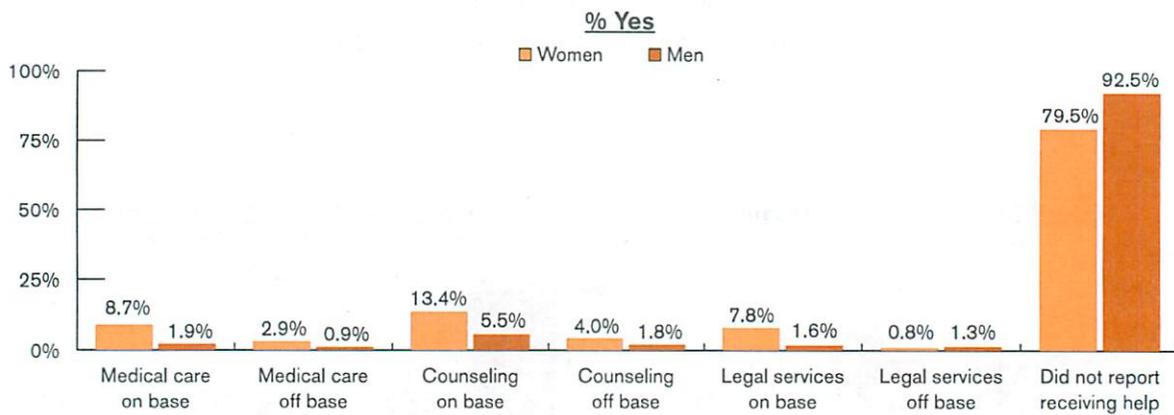
5. Victim Support and Legal Services Received After Most Recent Incident

In spite of talking to others about their experiences, victims tend to not receive formal help after being sexually assaulted.

When asked whether or not they received any type of help after the sexual assault, such as legal counseling, mental health services, or medical care, the vast majority of victims report receiving none of these types of help. However, the question did not ask whether the respondent had reported and failed to get help. Instead, it

merely represents a respondent who received no support post-incident. According to chart 14, 79.5% of women and more than 9 in 10 men (92.5%) report not receiving any of these forms of help. Among those who did receive help, counseling on base was the most common type of help reported for both women (13.4%) and men (5.5%). Just 8.7% of women said they received medical care on base and 7.8% said they received legal services on base. Because far fewer men reported receiving help, no other type of help was reported at higher than 5% other than counseling. In general, off-base services were far less common than on-base services.

Chart 14. Types of Help Received Following Most Recent Incident



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: Did you receive any of the following types of help after the incident?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

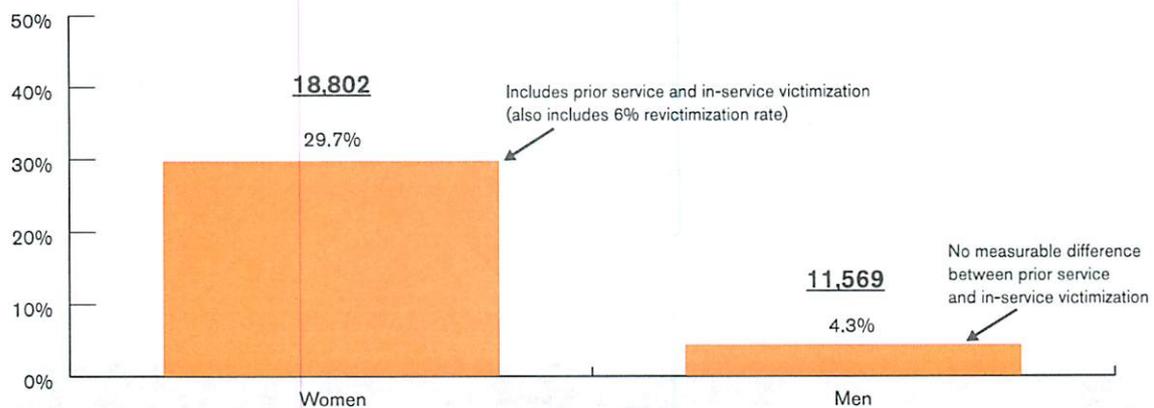
E. Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Assault

Lifetime prevalence gives a holistic view of what has occurred to Airmen throughout their lives, both prior to, and after, joining the Air Force. It is important to consider what has happened to Airmen prior to joining the Air Force because many researchers contend that people who have been victimized are likely to be re-victimized. For the purposes of this analysis, lifetime prevalence is defined as the number of Airmen who have been victims of sexual assault at any point in their

lives, regardless of whether it was prior to or since joining the Air Force.

As seen on chart 15, women report a lifetime prevalence of sexual assault of 29.7% and men 4.3%. This includes 6% of women who report being sexually assaulted both before and since joining the Air Force, though less than 1% of men have been re-victimized. Again, sexual contact is reported as the most frequent type of sexual assault experienced by women and men throughout their lives.

Chart 15. Lifetime Prevalence* of Sexual Assault



*Lifetime prevalence is the total number of victims of sexual assault while in the Air Force or prior to joining the Air Force. Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: Has someone ever had or attempted sexual contact with you without your consent, or made or attempted to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent? Has someone ever made you engage or attempted to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent? Has someone ever made you or attempted to make you engage in a sex act without your consent?

F. Respondent Recommendations

At the conclusion of the survey, all Airmen regardless of their experiences of sexual assault were asked for recommendations on how the Air Force could better respond to sexual assault. Airmen could select from up to five response options and also were provided the opportunity to write in a response. The open-ended responses were then coded into thematic categories, and those reflected in table 14 below indicate the categories cited by at least 2% of respondents.

Regardless of whether the individual has been sexually assaulted, the top recommendation is to focus on increasing consequences for offenders. As one survey respondent clarified in their open-ended response, "Air Force personnel are trained ad nauseam on sexual assault, prevention, and response. The perpetrators of sexual assault, however, will continue their behavior unless and until they fear significant consequences." Some additional comments related to increasing consequences are noted below.

"The consequences have to be known to everyone...the offender can't be quietly shipped off or it does no good. . .punishment is only a deterrent if the entire base populace is aware of it."

"Additional training or prevention education almost makes the topic become a joke. This is something that most people do not take seriously until they are affected by it. Harsh consequences for offenders is the best way to act as a preventative measure."

"All the training and all the Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and victim advocates are not going to stop people from committing an unwanted sexual experience, but the consequences could bring more justice and help the victims cope."

"There should be no tolerance for offenders. Any person who is found guilty of committing an unwanted sexual act should not be allowed anything but a prison cell."

Table 14. Respondent Recommendations for Responding to Sexual Assault, by Victimization

Recommendations made by survey respondents	Sexually Assaulted Since Joining the Air Force	Not Sexually Assaulted Since Joining the Air Force
More consequences for offenders	41.4%	55.2%
More prevention education	29.7%	27.2%
More victim advocates	19.1%	21.3%
More Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)	10.8%	15.7%
More training	16.8%	14.7%
Current training program is too much/overkill	1.5%	1.9%
Change culture/behavior/environment that leads to sexual assault	3.5%	2.0%
Improve training	3.6%	1.5%
More help for victims	4.5%	1.3%

Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. More than one response allowed.

Q: What recommendations do you have for how the Air Force could better respond to unwanted sexual experiences?

While some express cynicism about the value gleaned from training and education, many Airmen are recommending increasing or improving efforts on sexual assault prevention services and support services for victims. As one respondent put it, "A lot of the prevention education that currently exists is not taken seriously by younger AF members, many of whom are those who commit or ignore such acts. Finding a way to make the training more meaningful would help the matter in its entirety. Even though it would be difficult, having a victim speak out about what has happened to them might help set the standard of seriousness." Other suggestions related to training are highlighted below.

"A lot of training we see as first responders is outdated. . . such as videos. Maybe try to get more up-to-date videos so people can relate to it."

"Additional training resources outside of the standard Powerpoint slides. Professional vignettes, case studies, videos."

"All of the training seems to be focused on males offending females. . . training needs to be gender neutral, or need to make it known that it is alright for a male to report females who are committing these crimes."

"An annual, mass briefing isn't enough. The film with the date rape scenario (2007) was the most effective

method of education and reinforcement (watching a non-example) I can recall."

"We need to provide training to those that frequent the Internet (Facebook, Twitter, and other sites) and attempt to target victims. . . more training in these areas needed for both younger generation as well as older."

"Education and awareness are the key to preventing sexual assault. Additional SARC's and Victim Advocates will not prevent the sexual assault, but treat the wound. It is vital that Airmen of all ranks learn what is considered appropriate behavior through education. Instruction is most effective when conducted by unit-level leadership vice SARC's. Online training is not effective. Also, education must be more than 'sexual harassment and assault will not be tolerated.' There must be specific examples of behavior with group discussion on how to respond. I believe education sessions with leadership should be co-ed and should be limited to group settings where discussion will occur. Filling an auditorium with 500-2,000 Airmen and lecturing on sexual assault and prevention is not going to get maximum results. Education should be focused on specific examples regarding ethical standards, the 'wingman' concept, and scenario training."

VI. Recommendations

Based on the key findings of the survey, Gallup, guided by the team of subject matter experts, offers the following set of recommendations to the Air Force regarding the SAPR program. The recommendations fall into five themes based on training and education, additional research to consider, repeated measurement and data collection, modifications to reporting and enforcement policies and procedures, and social marketing of this report.

A. Training and Education

Over the past several years, the Air Force SAPR has introduced a number of training and education programs and policies and procedures with the core goals of increasing sexual assault awareness and prevention, providing support for victims, and holding perpetrators responsible for their actions. Air Force SAPR has also recently introduced bystander intervention training modules as a primary prevention initiative. The purpose of the training is to provide a sense of community empowerment; that is, how to be part of the solution in eliminating sexual assaults by being cognizant of situations leading to sexual assault and possible intervention and prevention strategies. The key results of this survey — that 3.4% of women and .5% of men have experienced sexual assault just in the past year in the Air Force, that reporting rates continue to be low (16.7% for women and 5.8% for men), that peers and friends are most likely aware of what is happening, and that the top recommendation from respondents is greater consequences for offenders — all point to a need for assessing the efficacy of SAPR's training and educational programming to ensure they are effectively supporting the SAPR's program objectives. Specifically, Gallup and its subject matter experts recommend the following approaches:

Conduct a formal evaluation of training effectiveness. SAPR is leading the Air Force's efforts to combat sexual

assault through cultural change — eliminating attitudes and behaviors that lead to sexual assault and creating an environment that provides support and justice to victims. These efforts are driven in large part by education and training programs. Gallup understands that the Air Force is currently engaged in a contract with a vendor to conduct a training effectiveness study. We encourage the Air Force to ensure that the evaluation is doing more than simply evaluating modules immediately after they are administered. While it is important to understand trainee/student reactions to training programs and the degree of knowledge transfer since both contribute to program efficacy, training and educational program efficacy must also be assessed by the extent to which they have promoted actual shifts in attitudes in behaviors. To truly understand whether training and educational programs are leading to shifts in attitudes and behaviors, personnel attitudes, awareness and behavior should be assessed prior to the training, immediately after the training, and then in a follow-up study to understand how well the information has been absorbed.

Example topics to be explored in an evaluation could include:

- Awareness of the SAPR office and its mission
- Extent to which personnel understand what constitutes sexual assault
- Whether personnel recall participating in sexual assault training (post)
- How recently personnel received any form of training
- How personnel would rate the effectiveness of SAPR training
- How pervasive personnel think sexual assault is among enlisted personnel and officers

- Extent to which personnel understand the reporting process and under what circumstances they would or would not report a sexual assault
- Whether personnel think their command leadership understands reporting requirements

Armed with this information and more complete measurements of sexual assault incidents, the Air Force will be better equipped to address training gaps and design/redesign training programs to more effectively accomplish the stated goals.

Enhance and expand upon “peer” education. Though victims in most cases are not formally reporting incidents, they are talking to someone about their experiences, most often a peer in the military, but in many instances a friend, family member, or peer outside of the military, and usually within a few days of the incident occurring. The findings of this survey underscore the importance of “peer” education, for both military and non-military “peers.” Air Force SAPR training and education programs should highlight the important role that military peers can play, especially in terms of advice and support provided to a victim who may confide in a peer following a sexual assault. Peer training should provide guidance on how to respond when a victim discloses an incident, as well as promoting greater understanding of reporting options and the various sources of support and care that may be available to victims. Additionally, to the extent feasible, non-military peers such as friends and family of Airmen should be informed about and have access to resources that will help them respond when a victim discloses a sexual assault. DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) currently provides civilian training materials designed to strengthen partnerships between community-based sexual assault programs and local military installations. Air Force SAPR may want to consider a more formalized adoption of this

or a similar program to educate non-military members about Air Force resources for sexual assault victims.

Reduce stigma associated with sexual assault. Feelings of shame and fear, concern over impact on unit cohesion, lack of understanding regarding the reporting process, and perceived lack of seriousness of offenses are deterring victims from reporting. The Air Force must continue to improve education about the types of services and resources that are available after sexual assault and aim to reduce stigma that may be associated with seeking help, be it medical, psychological, or legal assistance. Reducing the stigma associated with sexual assault is also helped by taking the emphasis off the victim and stressing that it is not the victim, but the offender who should feel shame.

Develop specialized training and educational programs for victims of sexual assault. Given a major finding of the survey is that many Airmen have experienced more than one sexual assault, there is a strong justification for developing specific risk reduction/personal safety educational interventions for those who disclose sexual assaults. There have been several sexual assault risk reduction interventions developed and tested for use with college women that could be modified for use in the Air Force. For these types of interventions, it is important to avoid victim blame by stressing that the aim is to teach ways to increase personal safety by increasing ability to recognize dangerous situations and predatory behavior.

Share reporting process best practices across commands. Victims report lack of faith in the reporting process and lack of familiarity with the reporting process as reasons why they chose not to report their most recent sexual assault experience. The Air Force should consider developing a formal process for sharing best practices when the reporting process goes as envisioned, and lessons learned when it does not. These best practice examples can be used to improve the reporting process

and can also serve as an example to victims that the process can work as intended and produce results.

Collaborate with ADAPT and DR programs. Given the strong link between alcohol/drugs and sexual assault risk as well as between history of sexual assault and risk of developing alcohol use problems, SAPR should increase collaboration with programs such as Air Force Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT) and Demand Reduction (DR) to ensure the programs are synchronized and providing consistent messaging around the risks of alcohol and drugs.

B. Additional Research

The primary research objective of the prevalence/incidence survey was to better inform senior Air Force leadership about the true statistical rate of occurrence of sexual assault in the Air Force and guide decisions for policy changes or enhancements as part of the program's continuing process improvements. Analyzing the results of the survey revealed a number of follow-on research initiatives that could provide additional detail to help the Air Force combat the issue of sexual assault among Airmen.

Review military justice system perceptions and experiences. The top recommendation made by all Airmen to increase consequences for offenders. Many survey respondents indicated that training and education can only go so far, but it is the tough consequences and harsh punishment for offenders that will be most effective at deterrence. This desire for greater consequences points to the need for increased emphasis on aggressive investigation and prosecution of these cases, as well as further research to understand the experiences of those who have reported within the military justice system.

Explore barriers to reporting through qualitative research and/or additional meta-analysis on underreporting. Despite efforts aimed at reducing underreporting, significant levels of underreporting remain. Results of

this survey have offered preliminary insights into this issue and suggest a number of barrier themes related to shame, fear, failure to appreciate the seriousness of the offense, and lack of faith in and/or understanding of the reporting process. The dramatic levels of underreporting warrant a deeper qualitative study of barriers to reporting. The Air Force must understand: Why do Airmen choose to report or not to report? Why don't Airmen trust the system? Is it that they want more accountability for offenders? How do barriers differ by type of offense?

We do recognize, however that this information may be difficult to collect through traditional qualitative methods due to the sensitive nature of the topic and victims' hesitancy to report on these issues. If these obstacles prove too challenging to overcome, as an alternative to primary qualitative research, we recommend conducting an additional meta-analysis on the issue of underreporting/barriers to reporting sexual assault. For example, the "Rape in America" study⁵ and the NIJ grant to study drug-facilitated, incapacitated and forcible rape⁶ examine this issue and include a number of findings on why victims do not report rape.

Study male sexual assault patterns. Further study is warranted on male sexual assault — especially female-on-male sexual assault. Findings suggest that men in the Air Force are nearly twice as likely to be assaulted by females as males, and that female perpetrators are just as likely to be non-military members as they are to be military members. Further research is warranted to understand the circumstances under which male sexual assault is occurring, and the training curriculum should be revisited to ensure that the material is not all geared toward men as perpetrators, nor women as victims.

Expand survey population beyond active duty. While the 2010 measurement was restricted to active duty Airmen, the Air Force should explore the processes and

⁵ Kilpatrick and Seymour, 1992

⁶ Kilpatrick, et al., 2007

approval that would be required to expand the scope of the research to the Air Force Reserve components and the Air Force Academy, which is a high-risk population due to the younger ages.

Conduct command leadership understanding assessment.

While the victim ultimately determines whether to file a restricted report, an unrestricted report, or no report at all, the Air Force should also keep in mind the climate in which reporting occurs. One of the reasons cited by victims for not reporting is a desire to keep their superiors from finding out about the assault. We recommend conducting research among command leadership to assess their level of understanding of the reporting process to ensure that they know what to do if a victim reports an incident to them and how to create trusting relationships so that victims will be less hesitant to turn to them for support.

Gather deeper understanding of circumstances surrounding sexual assault. Because the plurality of sexual assaults were committed by the perpetrator simply ignoring the victim's efforts to communicate their lack of consent, Gallup recommends conducting further research to understand more about the circumstances under which these situations are occurring. This may be through qualitative interviews with victims or expanding quantitative questions in future research efforts.

C. Repeated Measurement and Data Collection

The initial survey results will serve as the baseline measure of incidence and prevalence of sexual assault in the Air Force. Now that a valid and reliable baseline has been established, it will be critical for the Air Force to continue measurements on a repeated basis to objectively assess whether the programs in place are having the desired impact of reducing sexual assault and increasing reporting rates. Additionally, as the measurements are conducted, there will be an opportunity to refine and improve upon the quality of the analysis to facilitate

benchmarking and understanding of the levers that can be used to affect change. However, it is important to note that while improvements will no doubt be made to future iterations of this survey, those improvements must not alter the dataset to such an extent that clear and reliable comparisons to these baseline data become suspect.

Conduct ongoing measurement and tracking. Repeated measurement will allow the Air Force to monitor progress/changes over time. We recommend repeating this survey on a biannual basis.

Increase data granularity to improve quality of analysis.

In future studies, the Air Force should consider gathering specific age and rank (rather than using ranges) to improve the quality of the analyses that can be conducted (i.e. in this dataset, we cannot get a mean age because we only collected age in a categorical manner consistent with existing DOD data matrix reporting). The Air Force may also want to reassess whether command location, or even region, can be asked of respondents in order to get a sense of the rates of sexual assault by command or geography.

Refine research to facilitate cross-comparisons. For future research, the Air Force should also consider crafting incidence and prevalence and sexual assault definitions and samples that allow for comparison to comparable findings in the non-military environment. As discussed in the literature review section of this report, incidence and prevalence are terms that are defined in different ways and often confused, especially outside of academic circles. This lack of consistency and clarity regarding definitions makes it challenging to compare measurements across studies. Furthermore, the military has a much broader definition of sexual assault than that typically used in the general public. To get a better understanding of how incidence and prevalence of sexual assault compares to the general public, the definitions may need to be adapted in such a way that unwanted sexual acts among Airmen are comparable

to other populations. However, it is important to note that we are suggesting this as an enhancement, not a replacement for the definitions used in the baseline, as we recognize the importance of being able to trend changes over time using the baseline measurement system.

Replicate this study DoD wide. Although the Air Force cannot implement this research suggestion, it would be of value and interest to replicate this study DOD wide. The purpose for using DOD wide is consistency in baseline and longitudinal measurements that may permit a more synergistic understanding of sexual assault to all military members with a single measurement device.

D. Reporting and Enforcement

Increase emphasis on aggressive investigation and prosecution of cases. When asked what the Air Force could do to better respond to unwanted sexual experience, majorities of respondents recommended more consequences for offenders, approximately twice the rate of endorsement of the next most endorsed item. This result points to the need for dramatically increased emphasis on aggressive investigation and prosecution of reported cases.

Promote reporting as a means of protecting other victims. There are a variety of reasons why victims choose not to report, but perhaps it is just as important to understand and gain insight from the factors that compel a victim to report, despite all of the reporting barriers previously mentioned. When victims were asked to select the main reason why they chose to report an incident, victims overwhelmingly cited a desire to protect *others* as the reason they chose to report. Other factors related to self-protection and justice appear to be significantly less compelling reasons for victims to report. Much of the campaign materials that are currently being used by the military to promote prevention and awareness encourage non-victims to protect and support victims. Perhaps the Air Force can use this finding and encourage victims to

report as a means of protecting other potential victims — shifting the perspective from “victim” to “protector” role may empower more victims to overcome barriers and report.

E. Social Marketing of This Report

In an effort to assist the Air Force in effectively communicating the content, intent and implications of this report to key audiences, we recommend the following strategic communication and social marketing activities be executed. A thorough assessment of the communication environment should be made, from which realistic and measurable communication goals and objectives should be set. Based on these communication goals and objectives, target audiences should be identified and profiled; initial key audiences include Members of Congress, Air Force leadership, Air Force personnel and the general public. Utilizing the identified audience profiles, targeted messages should be developed for each audience; this is based on the communication premise that the same content will be better-received and acted-upon if it is communicated in a targeted manner to each audience, rather than a singular communication approach. Armed with targeted messages, effective communication channels, activities and partnerships should be identified; examples of these would be press releases, press conferences hosted by a spokesperson and partnerships the Air Force can forge in order to address the implications of the report.

It would be our recommendation that these steps be taken prior to the report’s public disclosure to maximize the opportunity for the Air Force to not only report the findings, but also provide key audiences with information as to how the Air Force is responding to the findings of the report. The purpose of the report is not only to provide Air Force leadership with a benchmark indicator, but also to take deliberate steps to assure that those in the service of their Country do so without fear

of sexual assault. Arming key audiences with specific information of how the Air Force will be utilizing this data to make progress on this critical topic is essential, and it is essential to do so as soon as possible, preferably

at the time of the report's disclosure. Finally, at relevant intervals, the communication goals and objectives that were established at the outset of this process should be measured against achieved results.

VII. Limitations and Future Direction

Finally, in conducting the first round of the survey, the team learned a number of valuable lessons that should be incorporated into future rounds of survey administration.

Conduct process/procedural pre-test. During this administration of the survey, there were a number of procedural challenges that affected response rates. Several blockages occurred through systematic security protocols, even though the IP addresses were permitted through the Air Force systems by the NOSC, since the invitation messages were not digitally signed; training within the Air Force is extremely stringent and comprehensive for using email and government data systems that force member compliance. For future administrations, we recommend conducting a pre-test of procedures prior to full survey execution to ensure that emails can get through and ensure vendor has a verified digital signature.

Increase survey marketing. Initially, a soft marketing approach was used to encourage rather than force survey participation. The soft marketing was inconsistently interpreted and applied by individual commands with some commands taking a stronger approach than others with respect to encouraging survey participation. Survey marketing should be increased to get a commitment from each command and ensure they will support the effort.

Improve response rate. The observed response rate (18.8%) for this survey was somewhat lower than the anticipated rate (25%). Given that it was a web survey, the observed response rate was reasonable and was comparable to other nationwide surveys via the

web. However, there were about 4,000-5,000 bounce backs and also there were reports suggesting that some email invitations probably may never have reached the intended recipients. Although such situations were corrected in this round whenever possible, it appears that additional steps can be taken in advance to avoid these situations in future. Minimizing bounce backs and firewall/security-related problems will increase the number of contacts with the sampled respondents and thereby maximize the expected response rate. It will also be worthwhile to examine if additional reminders and/or other forms of communications can have a favorable impact on response rates.

Conduct non-response bias study. In order to understand the nature and amount of non-response in survey based estimates, it would be a good idea to plan a follow-up non-response bias study with the non-respondents of the main survey. Usually, a smaller sample size and a shorter questionnaire (containing selected questions from the main survey) are used for such studies. There are challenges in conducting a non-response bias study. It takes additional time and the response rate in the non-response bias study itself is usually very low. Moreover, weighting of sample data of the main study can effectively minimize bias in survey estimates in most cases. However, if time and costs permit, it may be worthwhile to plan a follow-up non-response bias study to examine in more details the non-response pattern. It can also help understand why respondents did not respond to the main study in the first place and provide important clues for maximizing response rates for similar studies in future.

Enhance questionnaire content. This baseline study revealed a number of areas that could be explored in greater depth in future administrations of the survey. Potential areas of expansion include:

- Ask more details about the most recent event, including the circumstances under which the assault occurred (by force, etc.).
- Differentiate between alcohol usage and drug usage at the time of the assault.
- Ask more detail about the use of alcohol during the incident, such as whether the victim and the perpetrator were both using alcohol.
- Differentiate between sexual contact in the form of unwanted touching, and in the form of penetration of the anus with an object other than the penis.
- Ask for greater detail on past experiences with sexual assault, including the number of assaults that have taken place since joining the Air Force and when those assaults occurred, and whether the victim has ever reported an assault, regardless of whether they reported the most recent assault.
- Probe for greater detail to understand the barriers to not getting help after the assault to understand whether they did not feel help was needed or the extent to which there is stigma around seeking help, either on base or off base.
- Consider adding a module of questions to assess whether they recall ever receiving any training on sexual assault prevention and the effectiveness of the training.
- Ask for actual age and grade at the time of the incident, and if respondent does not want to, or does not recall, then ask for a categorical response.

VIII. Conclusion

A goal of Air Force leadership is to eliminate sexual assault among Airmen. In conducting this survey, the Air Force has completed a critical milestone on the path toward accomplishing its mission. Up to this point, there has been no validated measure of sexual assault prevalence or incidence among Airmen. Furthermore, there has been limited information about underreporting and barriers to reporting incidents of sexual assault. Without this information it is virtually impossible to fully understand the scope and magnitude of the issue and whether there has been progress made toward achieving the goal the Air Force SAPR has set.

However, measurement and data gathering alone is insufficient. The Air Force has been brave in holding

up a mirror to what is an extremely controversial and sensitive issue generally, and particularly within the military. Going forward, the Air Force should use this information to inform decision making related to internal processes and procedures, programmatic decisions on education and training, and any additional data gathering that should be performed to enhance the knowledge related to combating sexual assault. Importantly, the Air Force should continue to monitor its progress through this survey to demonstrate that not only does the Air Force expect its members to be accountable for their actions, but that the Air Force is also taking responsibility and holding itself accountable for meeting its mission to eradicate sexual assault in the Air Force.

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APPENDIX A. Survey Invitation and Reminder

To: <Respondent Name>
From: Gallup - Air Force Survey [Usaf Scn: Dafa110-002]
Reply To: Gallup@Gallup.Com
Subject: Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Dear (Prefix/First Name/Last Name/Suffix):

Periodically, the Air Force needs to measure Airmen's opinions, thoughts and feelings about issues of importance to us all. You have been selected at random to participate in a Web-based survey addressing that need. It is an approved Air Force survey (USAF SCN: DAFA110-002), and should take about 15 minutes for you to complete.

The survey is hosted on a "dot-com" Web site for your convenience, so you can access it from a military network or from your personal computer with a non-military connection to the Internet. The survey, under contract GS-00F-0078M, is being conducted for the Air Force by Gallup Inc., an independent research firm with many years of experience conducting surveys.

The survey does not ask you for any personally identifying information at the individual level, and your responses will not be linked to your e-mail address. While your participation in the survey is voluntary, we encourage you to complete it and help us understand Airmen's views and feelings on the issues it addresses as clearly as possible.

Please click on this link, or type the URL in the address bar of your web-browser, to go to the survey: <https://gx.gallup.com/af.gx>

Your individual ID Code for this survey is: < >

The survey takes an average of 15 minutes to complete and is available 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and can be accessed from any computer as long as you have your ID Code. The survey link will expire in 30 days.

If you do not complete the survey in one sitting, you can log on again and the survey will begin where you left off. You will not have to repeat any of the questions you have already answered.

If you need assistance completing this survey please contact Gallup Support by sending an e-mail to gallup@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999 from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

If you have questions or concerns about the survey, you may contact the project director, Carl Buchanan, at DSN 260-1925 or by e-mail at Carl.Buchanan@pentagon.af.mil.

Sincerely,

Emily Yen
Research Director
Gallup Inc.

December 2010

To: <Respondent Name>
From: Gallup – Air Force Survey [USAF SCN: DAFA110-002]
Reply To: gallup@gallup.com
Subject: Air Force Personal Safety Survey - Reminder

Dear **(Prefix/First Name/Last Name/Suffix)**:

Recently, we sent you an invitation to participate in the Air Force Personal Safety Survey. If you have already responded, thank you. If you have not, please take a few moments in the next few days to participate in this survey.

Your individual responses will be kept strictly confidential. This means that under no circumstances will Gallup share any individually-identifiable information with the Air Force.

Please click on this link, or type the URL in your address bar, to go to the survey: <https://gx.gallup.com/af.gx>

Your ID Code for this survey is: < >

The survey takes an average of 15 minutes to complete and is available 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and can be accessed from any computer as long as you have your ID Code. The survey link will expire in 20 days.

If you do not complete the survey in one sitting, you can log on again and the survey will begin where you left off. You will not have to repeat any of the questions you have already answered.

If you need assistance completing this survey please contact Gallup Support by sending an e-mail to gallup@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999 from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

Individuals with questions or concerns about the survey may contact the project director, Mr. Carl Buchanan, at DSN 260-1925 (571-256-1925) or by e-mail at Carl.Buchanan@pentagon.af.mil, or contact their local installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) from the following list <http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>.

Sincerely,

Emily Yen
Research Director
Gallup Inc.

30111⁵⁵7

APPENDIX B. Survey Questionnaire

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Welcome to the 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey. The purpose of this survey is to measure the extent to which unwanted sexual experiences are occurring in the Air Force. To obtain accurate results from this research, it is important to hear from all Airmen, regardless of whether you have ever had an unwanted sexual experience. The results will be used to help improve services provided to victims.

This survey is being conducted by Gallup, an independent contractor. Survey number *USAF SCN DAFA110-002* has been assigned to this study, and the contact person is Carl Buchanan (DSN 260-1925, Carl.Buchanan@pentagon.af.mil).

All information you provide will be held in the strictest confidence and will never be shared, analyzed, or reported at the individual level. You will be asked to provide demographic information, such as your rank/grade, age, and gender. This information will be used to help classify responses by subgroups. Individually identifiable responses will never be released by Gallup to the Air Force.

The estimated time to complete this survey is 15-20 minutes, depending on your experiences. If you do not complete the survey in one sitting, you can log in again and the survey will begin where you left off. You will not have to repeat any of the questions you have already answered.

If you need assistance, please contact Gallup Client Support at galluppoll@gallup.com or call 1-888-297-8999 from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

[I want to view the Privacy Act.](#)

Please enter the survey Access Code you received in your e-mail invitation and click the "Begin Survey" button to continue.

Access Code:

BEGIN SURVEY

Do not print, store, or copy this page.

If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to galluppoll@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Gallup is conducting this survey on behalf of the Air Force.

Your responses to this survey are completely optional, and there are no consequences if you choose not to respond. Gallup will process all data you provide and will use such information for statistical and research purposes only. The Air Force will not be provided with any individually identifiable information according to Gallup's policies protecting individual respondent confidentiality.

Having read and understood the foregoing, I voluntarily agree to and consent for Gallup to perform the processing activities described above for the purposes of the Air Force Personal Safety Survey, and I consent to my data being processed in the United States of America.

- I consent
- I do not grant consent

NEXT

Do not print, store, or copy this page.

If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to galluppoll@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-3999. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Many people have had unwanted sexual experiences happen to them at some point during their lives. People do not always report these experiences to authorities or even discuss them with family or friends. Unwanted sexual experiences can happen at any point in a person's life, and by any type of person, such as a family member, a co-worker, a boyfriend or girlfriend, a stranger, or someone they just met. The person committing the unwanted sexual experiences can be male or female.

The next set of questions asks you about specific types of unwanted sexual experiences that may have happened to you, including acts that were completed and acts that may have been attempted but not completed. Some of the language may seem graphic to you, but using correct terms is the only way to determine whether or not people have had such experiences. All of the information you share will be kept strictly confidential.

On each screen you will see some words that appear in a different color. To see a definition of these words, simply scroll over the word and a definition will appear.

PREVIOUS

NEXT

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If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to galluppolls@gallup.com or by calling 1-866-297-8899. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday or 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Has someone ever had **sexual contact** with you without your **consent**, or made you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent?

- Yes
- No

Has someone ever **attempted sexual contact** with you without your **consent**, or attempted to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent, but was not successful?

- Yes
- No

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

PREVIOUS

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If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to gallupoll@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person **sexually contacted** you or how he or she made you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your **consent**.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afsc.randolph.af.mil/libraries/sarccontacts.asp>

PREVIOUS
NEXT

If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Data Care Support by sending an e-mail to afscsurvey@afsc.af.mil or by calling 1-888-287-8888. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person attempted to sexually contact you or how he or she made you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpcrandish.af.mil/libraries/sarc/sarccontacts.asp>

PREVIOUS NEXT

If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an email to GALLUP@GALLUP.COM and/or by calling 1-800-357-4629. Support is available from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Friday.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Has someone ever made you engage in **oral sex** or **anal sex** without your **consent**?

- Yes
- No

Has someone ever **attempted** to make you engage in **oral sex** or **anal sex** without your **consent**, but was not successful?

- Yes
- No

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

PREVIOUS

NEXT

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If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to galluppoll@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Has someone ever made you engage in **oral sex** or **anal sex** without your consent.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person attempted to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Has someone ever made you engage in a **sex act** without your consent?

- Yes
- No

Has someone ever **attempted** to make you engage in a **sex act** without your consent, but was not successful?

- Yes
- No

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person made you engage in the sex act without your consent.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person attempted to make you engage in the sex act without your consent.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Thank you for providing that information. Please review the item(s) that you marked and indicate when the incident occurred.

Sexual contact without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Attempted sexual contact without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Oral or anal sex without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Attempted oral sex or anal sex without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sex act without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Attempted sex act without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarcocontacts.asp>

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On how many different occasions since joining the Air Force have you encountered unwanted sexual experiences?

- One time
- Two times
- Three or more times
- Do not recall

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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For the next series of questions, please think about the **most recent** incident since joining the Air Force when unwanted sexual experiences occurred.

We realize some of the questions may be difficult for you to recall or uncomfortable to think about. However, we ask that you be as precise as possible so that we can get an accurate understanding of the different circumstances surrounding unwanted sexual experiences. If you prefer not to answer a particular item, please select "Prefer not to answer" and move on to the next question.

Which of the following describe the type of unwanted sexual experience that occurred on this most recent incident? *(Click all that apply)*

- Sexual contact without consent
- Attempted sexual contact without consent
- Oral sex or anal sex without consent
- Attempted oral sex or attempted anal sex without consent
- Sex act without consent
- Attempted sex act without consent
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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How long ago did this incident occur?

- Within the past 30 days
- 1 month to less than 6 months ago
- 6 months to less than 1 year ago
- 1 year to less than 2 years ago
- 2 years to less than 5 years ago
- 5 years to less than 10 years ago
- 10 or more years ago
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

What was your age at the time of the incident?

- 16-19
- 20-24
- 25-34
- 35-49
- 50-64
- 65 or older
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

What was your status at the time of the incident?

- Active Duty
- Cadet
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

What was your grade at the time of the incident?

- E1-E4
- E5-E9
- O1-O3
- O4-O10
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Where did this incident occur?

- On military installation
- Off military installation
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Where were you when this incident occurred?

- At home station
- Deployed
- On TDY (Temporary Duty Assignment)
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Did one person or more than one person commit the unwanted act(s) in this incident?

- One person
- More than one person
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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For the next set of questions, please think about the **main** person who committed the unwanted act(s) in this incident.

Was the person who committed the unwanted act(s):

- Military
- Non-military
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Was the person who committed the unwanted act(s):

- In the Air Force
- Not in the Air Force
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Which of the following describes your relationship to this person at the time? (Click all that apply)

- Person was your superior
- Person was your peer
- Person was your subordinate
- Person was a contractor
- Person was a spouse/ex-spouse
- Person was a boyfriend/girlfriend
- Person was a romantic interest other than boyfriend/girlfriend
- Person was a parent/step-parent
- Person was some other family member
- Person was a friend
- Person was an acquaintance
- Person was a stranger
- Other
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

Was the person who committed the unwanted act a male or a female?

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to answer

How long had you known the person at the time of the incident?

- Did not know the person at all/Person was unknown
- Less than 1 day
- 1 day to less than 1 week
- 1 week to less than 1 month
- 1 month to less than 6 months
- 6 months to less than 1 year
- 1 year to less than 2 years
- 2 years to less than 5 years
- 5 years to less than 10 years
- 10 years or more
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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After the incident occurred, did you talk to anyone about it, regardless of whether you reported it?

- Yes
- No
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Which of the following describes who you talked to about the incident, not including those you may have talked to in order to make an official report? *(Click all that apply)*

- A peer in the military
- A peer outside of the military
- A superior
- A family member
- A friend
- A crisis counselor
- A chaplain or religious leader
- A healthcare professional
- A law enforcement official
- Someone else
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

How soon after the incident did you talk to someone about it?

- Within 3 days of the incident
- Within 4 to 30 days of the incident
- Within 31 to 365 days of the incident
- Longer than 365 days after the incident
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Did you receive any of the following types of help after the incident?

	Yes	No	Do not recall	Prefer not to answer
Medical care on base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical care off base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling on base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling off base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal services on base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal services off base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Did you formally report the incident?

- Yes
 No
 Do not recall
 Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Please indicate whether or not each of the following was an IMPORTANT reason why you did not report the incident.

	Yes	No	Do not recall	Prefer not to answer
Did not want superiors to know	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not want fellow Airmen to know	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not want to cause trouble in your unit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not want family to know	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of proof that incident happened	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fear of being treated badly if you reported it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Yes	No	Do not recall	Prefer not to answer
Not clear it was a crime or that harm was intended	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not know how to report	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Afraid of retaliation or that the incident would happen again	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not think it was serious enough to report	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not trust the reporting process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Concern over protecting your identity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Did you file an **unrestricted report** or a **restricted report**?

- Unrestricted report
- Restricted report
- Do not know whether it was restricted or unrestricted
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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To whom did you report the incident? *(Click all that apply)*

- Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)
- Victim Advocate (VA)
- Healthcare personnel
- Other
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

How soon after the incident did you report it?

- Within 3 days of the incident
- Within 4 to 30 days of the incident
- Within 31 to 365 days of the incident
- Longer than 365 days after the incident
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Which **one** of the following best describes the main reason why you decided to report the incident?

- To get help after the incident
- To get medical care after the incident
- To prevent further crimes against you by the person
- To stop this person from committing other crimes against anyone
- To punish the person
- To catch or find the person
- Because it was a crime
- Other
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Is there anything else important to share about the incident that has not been covered in this survey?

Please do not provide names of individuals or any specific details about the event that would allow it to be identified.

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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What recommendations do you have for how the Air Force could better respond to unwanted sexual experiences? *(Click all that apply)*

- More training
- More prevention education
- More Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)
- More victim advocates
- More consequences for offenders

Please enter additional recommendations below.

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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What is your current age?

- 16-19
- 20-24
- 25-34
- 35-49
- 50-64
- 65 or older

What is your current grade?

- E1-E4
- E5-E9
- O1-O3
- O4-O10

In what year did you enter the Air Force?

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Thank you for your participation. Please submit your survey by clicking the "Submit Survey" button below. Once you click this button, you will no longer have access to your responses.

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Thank you for participating in the Air Force Personal Safety Survey.

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

The SARC will be able to identify your reporting options and available local resources.

You may now close your browser or go to another Web site.

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APPENDIX C. Survey Estimates and Margins of Error

Chart 2. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Projected Past Year Incidence of Sexual Assault by Gender, Grade, and Age

Past Year Incidence	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	3.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Grade				
E1-E4	70.7%	7.4%	71.4%	13.9%
E5-E9	19.4%	6.4%	17.9%	11.8%
O1-O3	6.3%	4.0%	5.8%	7.2%
O4-O6	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	4.8%
Don't recall	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	--
No answer	1.2%	1.8%	2.4%	4.6%
Age				
16-19	20.9%	6.6%	20.7%	12.4%
20-24	45.2%	8.1%	48.0%	15.4%
25-34	29.5%	7.4%	24.8%	13.3%
35-49	4.4%	3.3%	4.3%	6.2%
No answer	0.0%	--	2.4%	4.6%

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

Chart 3. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Projected Past Year Incidence of Sexual Assault by Gender and Type of Act

Past Year Incidence	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	2,143	341	1,355	349
Sexual Contact	1,556	156	1,032	177
Oral or Anal Sex	248	112	377	187
Sex Act	798	169	268	166

Chart 4. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Prevalence of Sexual Assault Since Joining Air Force by Gender and Type of Act

Prevalence Since Joining Air Force	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	11,986	738	5,553	709
Sexual Contact	10,914	239	4,895	231
Oral or Anal Sex	2,494	341	1,539	320
Sex Act	6,985	414	2,508	356

Table 4. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Prevalence of Sexual Assault Since Joining Air Force by Gender and Type of Act

	Women						Men					
	Sexual Contact		Oral or Anal Sex		Sex Act		Sexual Contact		Oral or Anal Sex		Sex Act	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
By ignoring efforts to communicate	79.5%	3.0%	86.2%	5.3%	80.7%	3.6%	77.9%	5.7%	73.0%	11.7%	79.4%	7.7%
Under use of drugs or other intoxicants	35.2%	3.5%	43.2%	7.6%	41.0%	4.5%	32.0%	6.4%	50.2%	13.1%	39.2%	9.3%
While asleep or unconscious	34.0%	3.5%	36.5%	7.4%	41.2%	4.5%	33.0%	6.5%	46.4%	13.1%	36.3%	9.2%
By threats to kill, kidnap, or seriously injure	3.8%	1.4%	7.1%	3.9%	4.7%	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	8.9%	7.5%	3.5%	3.5%
By other threats	12.0%	2.4%	23.8%	6.5%	13.1%	3.1%	7.6%	3.7%	9.4%	7.7%	9.6%	5.6%
By causing serious injury	3.2%	1.3%	4.9%	3.3%	4.5%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	4.0%	5.1%	3.2%	3.4%
By force	37.4%	3.6%	48.4%	7.7%	44.3%	4.6%	14.6%	4.9%	24.3%	11.3%	18.7%	7.4%

Table 5. Timing of Most Recent Assault

	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than one year ago	17.9%	2.7%	24.4%	5.5%
1 year to less than 2 years ago	14.0%	2.4%	14.2%	4.5%
2 years to less than 5 years ago	23.1%	3.0%	17.0%	4.8%
5 years to less than 10 years ago	19.5%	2.8%	14.0%	4.5%
10 years ago or more	16.9%	2.6%	20.2%	5.2%
Do not recall	0.8%	0.6%	3.2%	2.3%

Chart 5. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Location of Most Recent Incident

On or Off Military Installation	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
On installation	51.2%	3.5%	41.1%	6.3%
Off installation	40.4%	3.4%	51.4%	6.4%
Do not recall	0.8%	0.6%	1.9%	1.8%

Location Status	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
At home station	74.5%	3.1%	72.2%	5.8%
Deployed	5.4%	1.6%	5.4%	2.9%
On TDY	8.9%	2.0%	9.4%	3.8%
Do not recall	0.5%	0.5%	2.8%	2.1%

Table 6. Type of Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, by Gender

	Women				Men			
	On Military Installation		Off Military Installation		On Military Installation		Off Military Installation	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Sexual Contact	74.4%	4.3%	69.6%	5.0%	71.0%	8.6%	71.7%	8.5%
Oral or Anal Sex	10.5%	3.0%	11.0%	3.4%	17.1%	7.1%	23.4%	8.0%
Sex Act	32.8%	4.6%	40.0%	5.4%	21.1%	7.7%	24.1%	8.1%

Chart 6. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Perpetrator Gender, by Gender of Victim

Perpetrator Gender and Gender of Victim	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Male Perpetrator	96.6%	1.3%	32.6%	6.0%
Female Perpetrator	0.4%	0.4%	61.3%	6.3%

Table 7. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Type of Sexual Assault by Gender of Perpetrator and Gender of Victim

	Female Victims				Male Victims			
	Female Perpetrator		Male Perpetrator		Female Perpetrator		Male Perpetrator	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Sexual Contact	*	--	72.0%	3.2%	73.2%	7.15%	65.8%	10.74%
Oral or Anal Sex	*	--	10.3%	2.2%	14.0%	5.60%	28.1%	10.17%
Sex Act	*	--	34.8%	3.4%	28.1%	7.25%	**	--

* Sample size is too small to report

** Definition of sex act makes male on male occurrence not possible

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated

Chart 7. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Perpetrator Characteristics

Number of Perpetrators	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
One person	87.3%	2.3%	88.8%	4.1%
More than one person	6.7%	1.8%	4.0%	2.5%
Do not recall	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.5%

Military Status of Perpetrators	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Military	81.1%	2.8%	50.2%	6.5%
Non-Military	11.7%	2.3%	38.8%	6.3%
Do not recall	0.5%	0.5%	4.7%	2.7%

Air Force Status (Among Military Perpetrators)	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
In the Air Force	86.5%	2.7%	92.2%	4.6%
Not in the Air Force	8.7%	2.2%	3.8%	3.3%
Do not recall	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	--

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

Table 8. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Military Status of Perpetrator by Whether Assault Occurred On Installation or Off Installation

	Women				Men			
	On Military Installation		Off Military Installation		On Military Installation		Off Military Installation	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Perpetrator was military	92.3%	2.6%	73.7%	4.8%	84.2%	6.9%	27.8%	8.5%
Perpetrator was non-military	4.9%	2.1%	22.3%	4.6%	13.7%	6.5%	61.4%	9.2%

Table 9. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Gender of Victim and Perpetrator by Military Status of Perpetrator

	Female Victims				Male Victims			
	Female Perpetrator		Male Perpetrator		Female Perpetrator		Male Perpetrator	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Perpetrator was military	*	--	82.9%	2.7%	46.9%	8.1%	60.5%	11.1%
Perpetrator was non-military	*	--	11.9%	2.3%	41.4%	8.0%	34.7%	10.8%

* Sample size is too small to report

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

Chart 8. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim

Perpetrator was...	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
An acquaintance	27.7%	3.1%	28.8%	5.8%
Your peer	34.2%	3.3%	22.5%	5.4%
A friend	20.1%	2.8%	17.5%	4.9%
A stranger	7.7%	1.9%	15.8%	4.7%
Your superior	14.3%	2.5%	9.3%	3.7%
Your subordinate	1.3%	0.8%	4.5%	2.7%
Spouse/ex spouse	3.4%	1.3%	4.4%	2.6%
A boyfriend/girlfriend	4.2%	1.4%	4.7%	2.7%
A romantic interest	6.3%	1.7%	5.3%	2.9%
Other	5.8%	0.2%	5.1%	1.5%

Chart 8. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim (continued)

Length of time perpetrator known at time of incident	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
<1 day	8.7%	2.0%	11.5%	4.1%
1 day to <1 week	4.6%	1.5%	4.9%	2.8%
1 week to <1 month	6.8%	1.8%	8.4%	3.6%
1 to <6 months	26.6%	3.1%	23.0%	5.4%
6 months to <1 year	17.0%	2.6%	15.1%	4.6%
1 to <2 years	10.7%	2.2%	11.6%	4.1%
2 to <5 years	9.5%	2.0%	4.3%	2.6%
5 to <10 years	4.1%	1.4%	3.3%	2.3%
10 years or more	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%
Person unknown	5.2%	1.6%	9.1%	3.7%
Do not recall	2.0%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%

Chart 9. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Formal Reporting of Incident

Formal reporting of most recent incident	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Yes	16.7%	2.6%	5.8%	3.0%
No	76.2%	3.0%	86.5%	4.4%
Do not recall	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%	1.7%

Table 10. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Formal Reporting Rates by When Most Recent Incident Occurred

When most recent incident occurred	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Past 12 months	19.6%	6.5%	3.5%	5.6%
1-2 years ago	18.7%	7.1%	9.6%	9.9%
2-5 years ago	18.0%	5.5%	6.1%	7.2%
5+ years ago	15.4%	4.3%	7.3%	5.1%

Table 11. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting Rates

	Total	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Unrestricted report	53.0%	8.2%
Restricted report	9.5%	4.8%
Do not recall	31.4%	7.6%
Choose not to answer	6.1%	3.9%

Chart 10. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Formal Reporting of Most Recent Incident

To whom incident was reported	Victims who filed a report	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
SARC	42.4%	8.1%
Chain of command	27.6%	7.3%
Law enforcement	23.5%	7.0%
Victim Advocate	21.5%	6.7%
Healthcare personnel	14.5%	5.8%
Other	33.9%	7.8%
Do not recall	1.8%	2.2%

Number of days until incident reported	Victims who filed a report	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Within 3 days	63.0%	7.9%
Within 4 to 30 days	15.1%	5.9%
Within 31 to 365 days	15.2%	5.9%
Longer than 365 days	3.7%	3.1%
Do not recall	0.2%	0.7%

Chart 11. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Reasons Why Victim Filed a Report

Reason why filed a report	Victims who filed a report	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
To stop this person from committing other crimes against anyone	42.1%	8.1%
To further prevent crimes against you by the person	11.3%	5.2%
To get help after the incident	7.2%	4.2%
To catch or find the person	2.6%	2.6%
To get medical care after the incident	8.0%	4.5%
Because it was a crime	9.9%	4.9%
To punish the person	0.0%	--
Other	14.8%	5.8%

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

Chart 12. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Reasons Why Incident Was Unreported

Reason why incident was unreported	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Did not think it was serious enough to report	53.8%	4.0%	62.9%	6.6%
Not clear it was a crime or that harm was intended	41.2%	3.9%	37.7%	6.7%
Did not want fellow Airmen to know	51.4%	4.0%	36.3%	6.6%
Lack of proof that incident happened	48.2%	4.0%	35.0%	6.6%
Did not want superiors to know	47.5%	4.0%	34.2%	6.5%
Did not want family to know	38.5%	3.9%	31.9%	6.4%
Fear of being treated badly if you reported it	43.5%	4.0%	30.6%	6.3%
Did not want to cause trouble in your unit	45.6%	4.0%	29.0%	6.2%
Concern over protecting your identity	34.6%	3.8%	26.6%	6.6%
Did not trust the reporting process	25.3%	3.5%	18.1%	5.3%
Afraid of retaliation	24.8%	3.5%	14.8%	4.9%
Did not know how to report	12.3%	2.6%	8.4%	3.8%
Other	13.0%	2.7%	9.0%	4.0%

Table 12. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Barriers to Reporting by Gender and Type of Act

	Women						Men					
	Sexual Contact		Oral or Anal Sex		Sex Act		Sexual Contact		Oral or Anal Sex		Sex Act	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Did not want superiors to know	45.6%	4.7%	50.1%	12.7%	58.9%	6.8%	31.5%	7.5%	43.0%	17.3%	36.1%	13.4%
Did not want fellow Airmen to know	49.9%	4.7%	50.4%	12.7%	63.4%	6.7%	34.8%	7.7%	43.0%	17.3%	39.6%	13.6%
Did not want to cause trouble in your unit	46.4%	4.7%	32.5%	11.9%	48.3%	6.9%	32.1%	7.5%	17.1%	13.2%	27.2%	12.4%
Did not want family to know	37.2%	4.6%	50.1%	12.7%	54.0%	6.9%	29.7%	7.4%	40.0%	17.1%	39.8%	13.6%
Lack of proof that incident happened	49.5%	4.7%	47.2%	12.7%	53.9%	6.9%	34.5%	7.7%	23.9%	14.9%	41.2%	13.7%
Fear of being treated badly	42.7%	4.7%	39.2%	12.4%	49.7%	6.9%	27.4%	7.2%	33.8%	16.5%	30.3%	12.8%
Not clear it was a crime	40.1%	4.7%	38.7%	12.4%	37.0%	6.7%	39.1%	7.9%	22.5%	14.6%	45.1%	13.9%
Did not know how to report	12.5%	3.1%	11.6%	8.1%	13.2%	4.7%	8.6%	4.5%	13.1%	11.8%	8.4%	7.7%
Afraid it would happen again	25.0%	4.1%	23.0%	10.7%	29.2%	6.3%	14.7%	5.7%	14.9%	12.4%	8.4%	7.7%
Did not think it was serious enough to report	58.1%	4.7%	50.6%	12.7%	43.2%	6.9%	63.3%	7.8%	57.2%	17.3%	63.2%	13.4%
Did not trust reporting process	23.4%	4.0%	27.7%	11.3%	29.0%	6.3%	19.9%	6.4%	20.1%	14.0%	12.1%	9.1%
Concern over protecting identity	31.2%	4.4%	37.2%	12.3%	43.7%	6.9%	23.6%	6.8%	35.3%	16.7%	24.4%	12.0%

Table 13. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Percentage Indicating an Important Reason for Not Reporting Was Because They "Did Not Know How to Report" by Timing of Incident

Did not report incident because "Did not know how to report"	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Past 12 months	5.3%	4.3%	5.2%	7.0%
More than 12 months ago	13.7%	3.0%	9.5%	4.4%

Chart 13. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Disclosure of Most Recent Incident

Talked to anyone about assault	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Yes	56.6%	3.5%	35.8%	6.2%
No	36.3%	3.4%	55.2%	6.4%
Do not recall	1.1%	0.7%	3.5%	2.4%

Timeframe for talking to someone	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Within 3 days	69.9%	4.3%	75.0%	9.0%
Within 4 to 30 days	13.4%	3.2%	8.8%	5.8%
Within 31 to 365 days	9.8%	2.8%	12.6%	6.9%
Longer than 365 days	3.2%	1.7%	1.5%	2.5%
Do not recall	2.1%	1.3%	2.2%	3.0%

Person spoke to about the incident	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Peer in the military	55.2%	4.7%	56.9%	10.2%
Friend	55.3%	4.6%	48.4%	10.3%
Family member	24.9%	4.1%	22.0%	8.6%
Peer outside of the military	13.4%	3.2%	20.4%	8.3%
Superior	25.9%	4.1%	16.9%	7.8%
Law enforcement official	11.9%	3.0%	8.4%	5.7%
Crisis counselor	10.6%	2.9%	5.7%	4.8%
Chaplain or religious leader	7.8%	2.5%	5.8%	4.8%
Healthcare professional	10.3%	2.9%	7.0%	5.3%
Someone else	7.4%	2.5%	7.5%	5.5%

Chart 14. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Types of Help Received Following the Most Recent Incident

Types of help received	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Medical care on base	8.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Medical care off base	2.9%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%
Counseling on base	13.4%	2.4%	5.5%	2.9%
Counseling off base	4.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.7%
Legal services on base	7.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%
Legal services off base	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%
Did not report receiving help	79.5%	2.8%	92.5%	3.4%

Chart 15. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Assault

	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Lifetime prevalence %	29.7%	1.4%	4.3%	0.4%
Lifetime prevalence count	18,802	861	11,569	1,004

Table 14. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Respondent Recommendations for Responding to Sexual Assault, by Victimization

Recommendations made by survey respondents	Sexually Assaulted Since Joining the Air Force		Not Sexually Assaulted Since Joining the Air Force	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
More consequences for offenders	41.4%	3.1%	55.2%	0.8%
More prevention education	29.7%	2.9%	27.2%	0.7%
More victim advocates	19.1%	2.5%	21.3%	0.7%
More Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)	10.8%	2.0%	15.7%	0.6%
More training	16.8%	2.4%	14.7%	0.6%
Current training program is too much/overkill	1.5%	0.8%	1.9%	0.2%
Change culture/behavior/environment that leads to sexual assault	3.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.2%
Improve training	3.6%	1.2%	1.5%	0.2%
More help for victims	4.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.2%

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BULLET BACKGROUND PAPER

ON

VICTIM SURVEY FOR SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL PROGRAM

The Air Force Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) Program was implemented on 28 January 2013 to provide representational legal assistance to adult victims of sexual assault. The SVC Program is a pilot program for the Department of Defense. Assessing the effectiveness of the SVC Program is a difficult task in part because the program is not being implemented in a vacuum, but in conjunction with several other lines of effort across many disciplines.

Development of Survey

- In 2012, RAND conducted an Impact Evaluation of the National Crime Victim Law Institute's (NCVLI) Victims' Rights Clinics. We considered the RAND study in modeling our own as it is the only model we have found for evaluating a program with rough equivalencies to the SVC Program. Several of the questions were drawn directly from the RAND study so that there will be some basis of comparison between the SVC Program and the NCVLI Victims' Rights Clinics.
- In addition to evaluating the SVC Program, the survey also covers the Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP), some portions of the military justice process, and allows victims many opportunities to provide open ended feedback.
- The survey was provided to several civilian SMEs and their feedback was incorporated into the survey and methodology (Ms. Anne Munch, Ms. Claire Harwell, Ms. Meg Garvin with NCVLI, and Ms. Stacy Mallone and Ms. Jessie Mindlin with the Victim Rights Law Center).

Fielding the Survey

- The victim survey was implemented in March 2013 with an electronic survey capability so that the respondent can answer questions anonymously or provide their name and contact information if they choose.
- For prospective cases, the survey will be provided once case disposition is complete. If the victim is represented by an SVC, the SVC will provide the survey. Otherwise, the victim liaison (VWAP) will provide the survey to the victim.

Survey Results

- The survey and results will be compiled and analyzed by AFLOA/JAJM. Results will be provided to AF TJAG quarterly so that interim feedback that is more than anecdotal can be briefed to senior AF leaders and interested parties.

AF.O.35

Headquarters U.S. Air Force

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Integrity - Service - Excellence

AF JAG Corps Military Justice Feedback – Sexual Assault Victims



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U.S. AIR FORCE

This survey requires a password. If you do not know the password, contact your Air Force SARC or legal office for further assistance.

Enter Password:

Submit Password

Privacy Act Notice

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Privacy Act Notice

PURPOSE(S):

To obtain information required for official purposes, to include feedback on the military justice process.

ROUTINE USES:

The Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. S. 552a, "Routine Uses" is applicable as is the DoD "Blanket Routine Uses" published at the beginning of the Air Force's records notices, located at www.defenselink.mil/privacy/notices/usaf; and other Routine Uses listed under the Legal Assistance and Judge Advocate Judge Advocate Privacy Act System of Record Notices. Such routine uses outside of DoD for other than DoD official purposes include responding to law enforcement requests. These routine uses may also be reviewed at the defenselink.

DISCLOSURE IS VOLUNTARY: You are not required to provide this information.

Please complete the following questionnaire about the military justice process. It will take you about 20 minutes to complete.

You may complete this questionnaire anonymously. Do not include information that you would like to remain confidential.

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Part 1 - Air Force Victim and Witness Assistance Program

1. Did you receive a copy of the DD Form 2701, Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

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2. Who provided the DD Form 2701, Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, to you?

- SARC
- Victim Advocate
- AFOSI
- Trial Counsel
- Victim Liaison (WVAP)
- Special Victims' Counsel
- Other (please specify)

3. When was the DD Form 2701, Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, provided to you?

- When I first reported the assault
- Within the first month of reporting the assault
- I don't know/remember

4. Was the information contained in the DD Form 2701, Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, explained to you?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

5. Did the case proceed to trial?

- Yes
- No

Air Force - Military Justice Feedback

6. Did you receive a copy of DD Form 2702, Court-Martial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

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7. Was the DD Form 2702, Court-Martial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, explained to you?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

8. Were you kept informed of the Article 32 hearing date (if applicable), the trial date, and any delays?

- Yes
- No
- If no, please explain.

9. If the accused was convicted, did you receive a copy of the DD Form 2703, Post Trial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember
- Accused was found not guilty

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10. Was the information in the DD Form 2703, Post-Trial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, explained to you?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

11. If the offender received confinement, were you given the option of being notified when the offender is released from confinement?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

12. Did the legal office prosecuting the case discuss the following issues with you:

	Yes	No	I don't know/remember	Not applicable
Decision not to bring court-martial charges against your assailant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dismissal of charges against your assailant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Placing your assailant in jail prior to trial	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If your assailant was placed in jail prior to trial, discussing his potential release from jail	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pretrial agreement negotiations and terms (plea bargains)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Decision to pursue discharge proceedings against your assailant or accept or deny a resignation of your client in lieu of trial by court-martial	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Scheduling of judicial proceedings where you were required to attend and testify	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Whether you wanted to provide a victim impact statement as part of the post-trial process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Part 2 - Special Victims' Counsel Program

13. Were you represented by a Special Victims' Counsel?

- Yes
- No

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14. Approximately how long did it take for your Special Victims' Counsel to contact you once you requested representation?

- within 1 day
- 2-3 days
- 4-6 days
- 1 week
- more than 1 week

15. Did this response time meet your expectations?

- Yes
- No

If no, please explain.

16. Did your Special Victims' Counsel explain the scope of his or her representation, that is what the SVC could and could not do, during your first conversation?

- Yes
- No

17. Did you understand the explanation?

- Yes
- No

18. Did your Special Victims' Counsel explain that he or she could attend your interviews (in person or via telephone or VTC) with investigators, trial counsel, and defense counsel?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

19. Did you request that your Special Victims' Counsel attend any interviews or meetings with the following personnel?

- | | Yes | No |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Investigators | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Trial Counsel | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Defense Counsel | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Commander | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Other (please specify)

20. Did your Special Victims' Counsel attend (in person or by telephone or VTC) interviews or meetings with the following personnel?

- | | Yes | No |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Investigators | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Trial Counsel | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Defense Counsel | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Commander | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Other (please specify)

21. Did your Special Victims' Counsel discuss legal issues such as the "rape shield law" regarding any prior sexual conduct, or the law protecting statements made to the SARC or victim advocate from being introduced at trial?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

22. Did your Special Victims' Counsel talk with you about how to respond to any harassment or intimidation you might receive from anyone during the trial process?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

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23. Did your Special Victims' Counsel attend the Article 32 hearing with you?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable. There was no Article 32 hearing in my case.
- Not applicable. I did not have an SVC until after the Article 32 occurred.



24. How satisfied were you with your Special Victims' Counsel's advice and support during the Art. 32?

- 1 (extremely satisfied)
- 2 (satisfied)
- 3 (dissatisfied)
- 4 (extremely dissatisfied)

Please explain

25. Did your Special Victims' Counsel attend the court-martial with you?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable. There was no court-martial in my case.
- Not applicable. I did not have an SVC until after the court-martial occurred.

26. How satisfied were you with your Special Victims' Counsel's advice and support during the court-martial?

- 1 (extremely satisfied)
- 2 (satisfied)
- 3 (dissatisfied)
- 4 (extremely dissatisfied)

Please explain

27. For the following statements, indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the statements

	1 (strongly agree)	2 (agree)	3 (neutral)	4 (disagree)	5 (strongly disagree)
The frequency of communication with my Special Victims' Counsel (on the phone, via email, or in person) met my expectations.	<input type="radio"/>				
My Special Victims' Counsel answered my questions about the investigation and court-martial process.	<input type="radio"/>				
My Special Victims' Counsel helped me understand the investigation and court-martial process.	<input type="radio"/>				
I felt that my Special Victims' Counsel effectively spoke on my behalf.	<input type="radio"/>				

28. Please select all issues that your Special Victims' Counsel assisted you with.

	Yes	No	N/A
Housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Civilian employment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Privacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Civilian restraining order	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Military protective order	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Separation or divorce	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Child custody	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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29. Would you recommend other victims of sexual assault request an SVC?

- Yes
- No

Please explain why you would make that recommendation.

30. What changes to the Special Victims' Counsel program would you suggest?

31. Is there anything you would recommend to your Special Victims' Counsel as a way that he/she could strengthen his/her work for victims?

32. Please provide any additional comments you would like your Special Victims' Counsel and senior JAG Corps leaders to be aware of.

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Part 3. Military Justice Process

33. How satisfied were you with the way you were treated by the following individuals during the criminal justice process:

	1 (extremely satisfied)	2 (satisfied)	3 (dissatisfied)	4 (extremely dissatisfied)	N/A
Investigators	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trial Counsel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Defense Counsel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Judge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
SARC	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Victim Advocate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Victim Liaison (VWAP)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Special Victims' Counsel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to comment about any of the individuals, please include their name.

34. Were you asked at any point during the military justice process to consent to the release of your medical or mental health records?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

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35. Who requested your medical or mental health records?

- Investigators
- Trial Counsel
- Defense Counsel
- I don't know/remember

Other (please specify)

36. Did anyone attempt to protect the privacy of those records for you?

- I consented to my records being released
- Yes
- No
- I don't know/remember

Explain your response if you believe more information is necessary.

37. Who attempted to protect the privacy of those records for you?

- Trial Counsel
- Special Victims' Counsel
- Judge
- Yourself
- Not Sure

Please explain what was done to protect your records if you know.



38. What was the result in your case?

- No action
- Administrative action (LOC, LOA, LOR)
- Nonjudicial punishment (Article 15)
- Court-martial conviction
- Court-martial acquittal

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39. How satisfied were you with the outcome and why?

- 1 (extremely satisfied) 2 (satisfied) 3 (dissatisfied) 4 (extremely dissatisfied)

Outcome

Please explain.

40. For the following questions, indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the statements.

- | | 1 (strongly agree) | 2 (agree) | 3 (neutral) | 4 (disagree) | 5 (strongly disagree) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I felt I understood my rights as a victim | <input type="radio"/> |
| I felt I was able to exercise my rights as a crime victim during the military justice process | <input type="radio"/> |
| My rights as a crime victim were respected | <input type="radio"/> |
| The military justice process was fair | <input type="radio"/> |

41. If you did not believe the military justice process was fair, please provide any comments on your experience with the process.

42. Please provide any additional comments about the military justice process you would like senior leaders to be aware of.

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Part 4. Contact Information

If you are comfortable doing so, we ask that you provide your name and contact information and the name of the Special Victims' Counsel and/or Area Defense Counsel who represented you in order to allow us to gain the most value from your feedback. If you choose to share the name of your counsel, your feedback may be shared with them.

43. Name

44. Are you willing to be contacted by the Air Force or Department of Defense regarding this survey, including a member of the JAG Corps, Inspector General, or your Commander?

- Yes
- No

45. Contact Information (only include information for the means of communication by which you are willing to be contacted):

Address	<input type="text"/>
Phone Number	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>

46. Your Special Victims' Counsel's Name (if applicable)

47. Your Area Defense Counsel's Name (if applicable)

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Conclusion

Thank you for providing feedback on the military justice process. Your feedback is critical to providing assistance to victims. We appreciate your investment of time and effort in improving the system for others. The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and Family Advocacy Program at your installation are available to provide support and resources should you need them at any time.

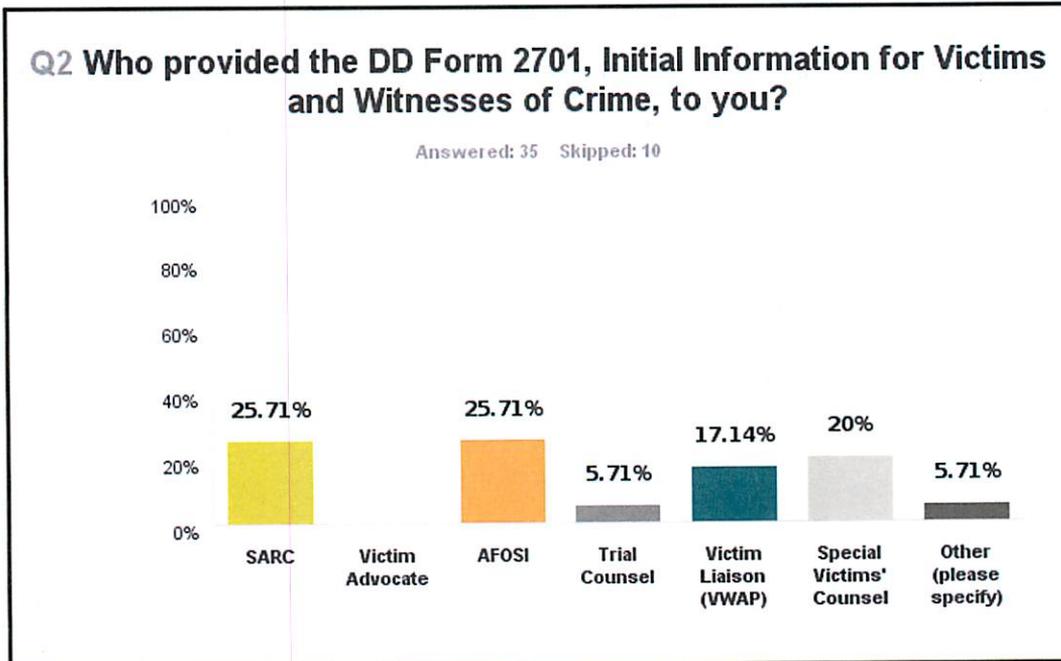
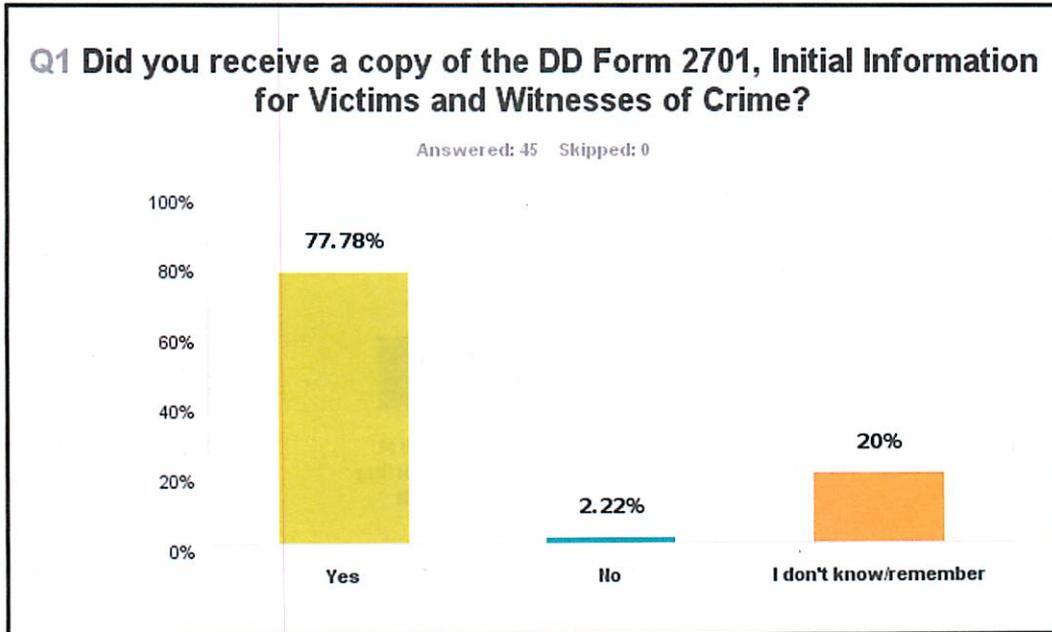
Prev

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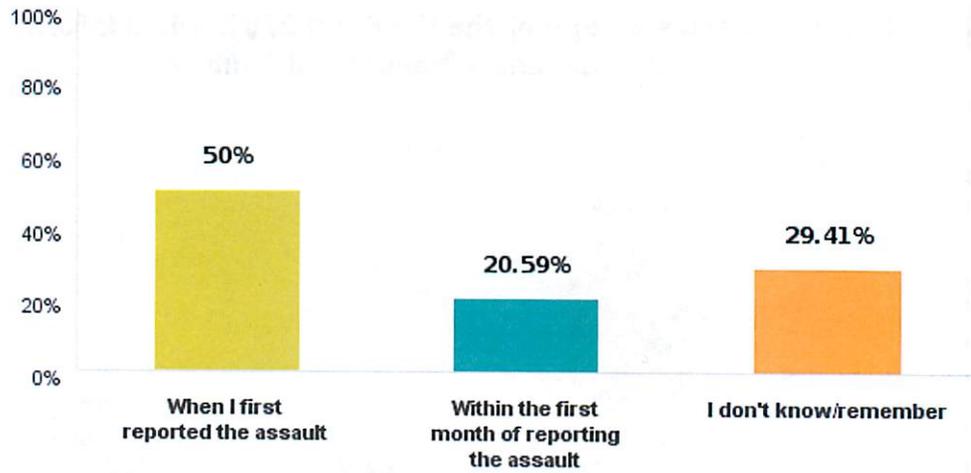
FY13 Victim Impact Survey Data

Includes responses from 45 victims, 42 of whom were represented by Special Victims' Counsel.



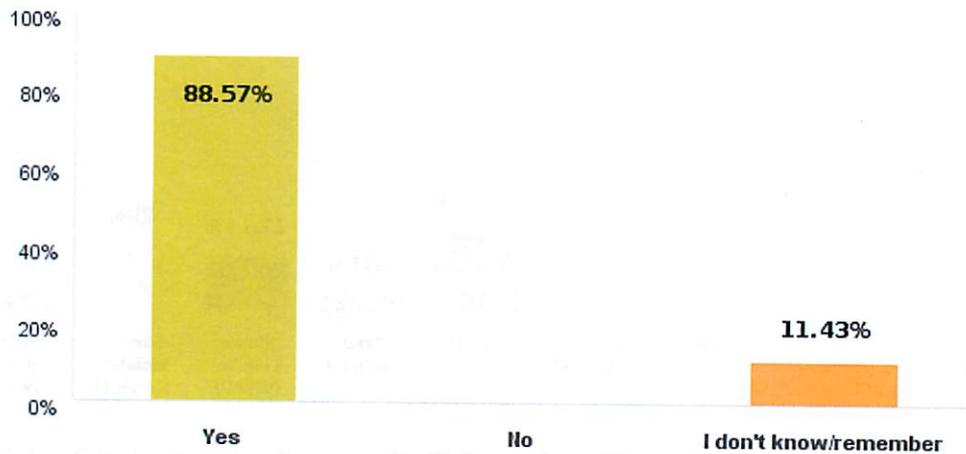
Q3 When was the DD Form 2701, Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, provided to you?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 11



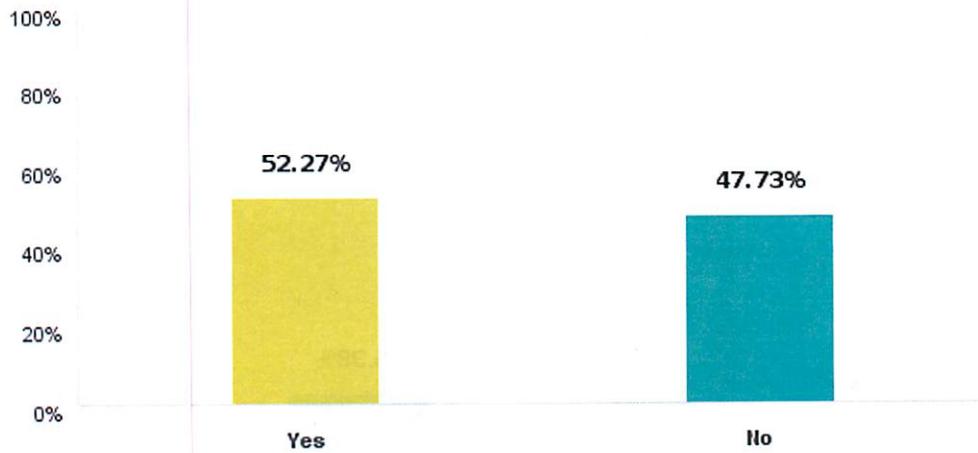
Q4 Was the information contained in the DD Form 2701, Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, explained to you?

Answered: 35 Skipped: 10



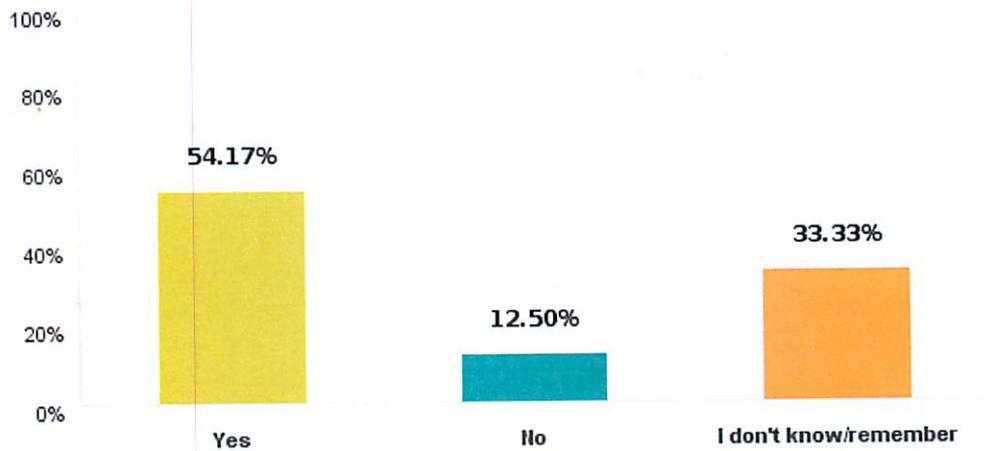
Q5 Did the case proceed to trial?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 1



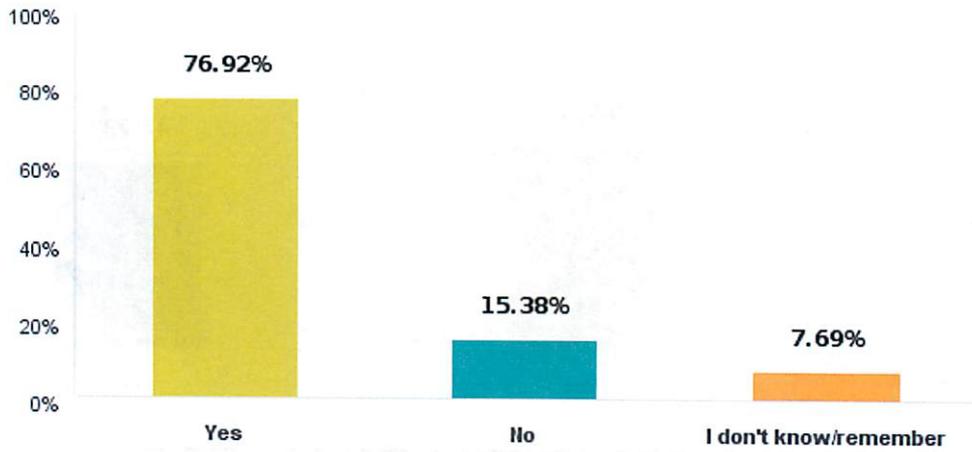
Q6 Did you receive a copy of DD Form 2702, Court-Martial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime?

Answered: 24 Skipped: 21



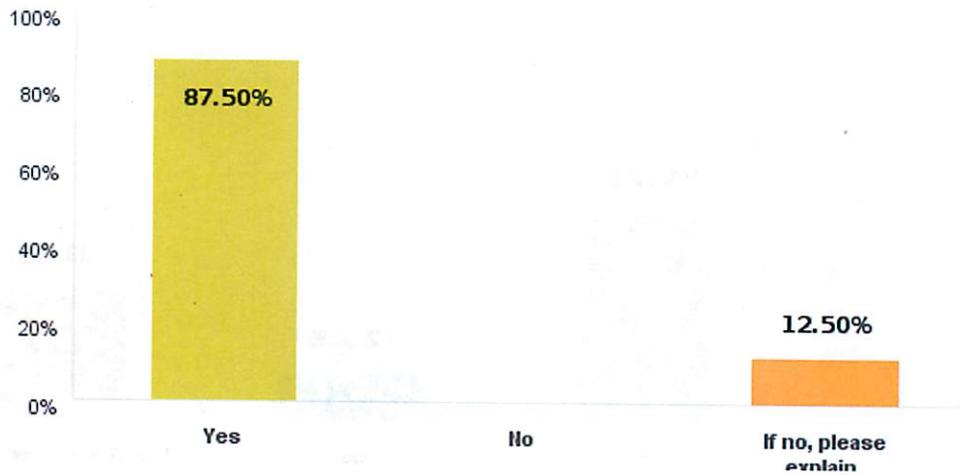
Q7 Was the DD Form 2702, Court-Martial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, explained to you?

Answered: 13 Skipped: 32



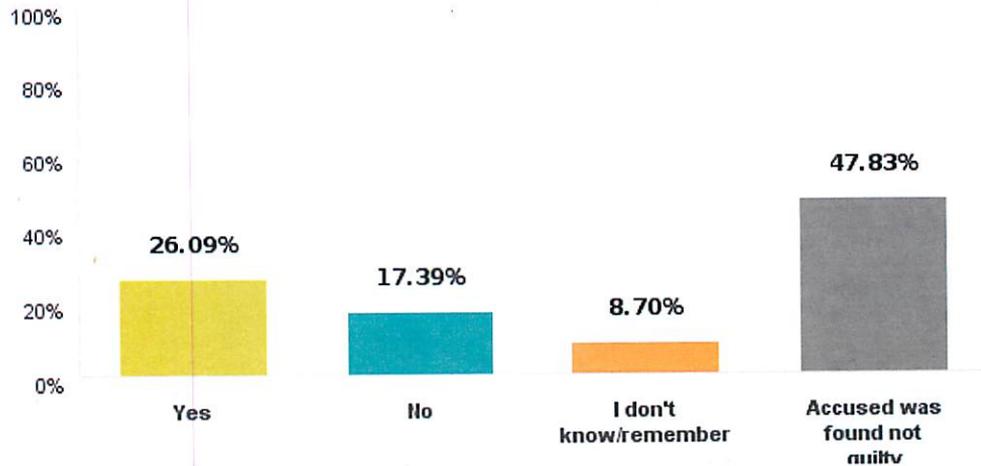
Q8 Were you kept informed of the Article 32 hearing date (if applicable), the trial date, and any delays?

Answered: 24 Skipped: 21



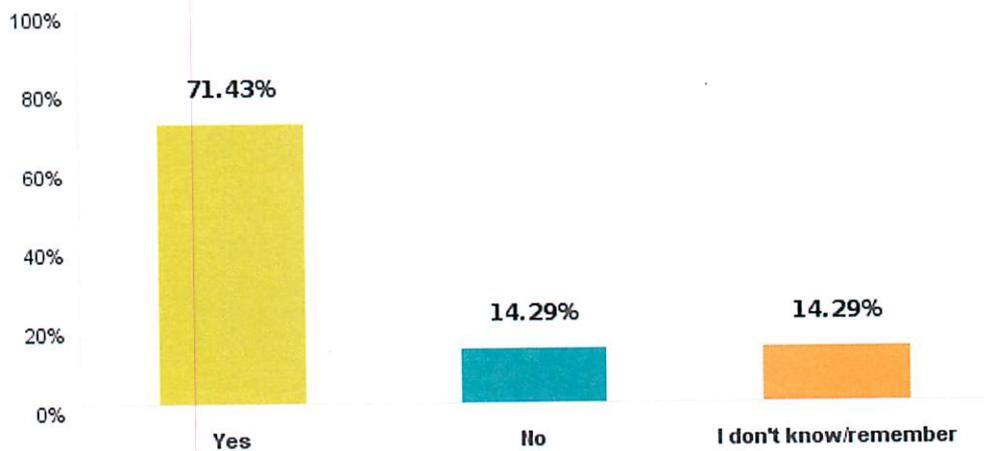
Q9 If the accused was convicted, did you receive a copy of the DD Form 2703, Post Trial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 22



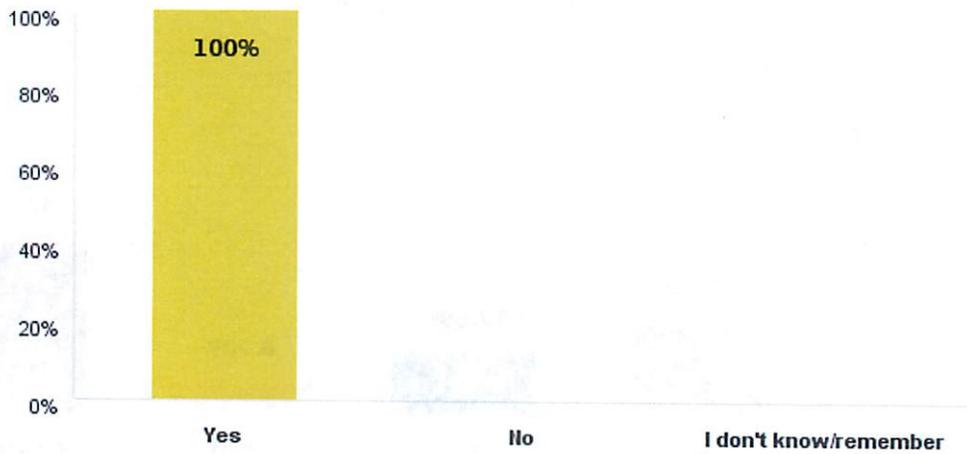
Q10 Was the information in the DD Form 2703, Post-Trial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, explained to you?

Answered: 7 Skipped: 38



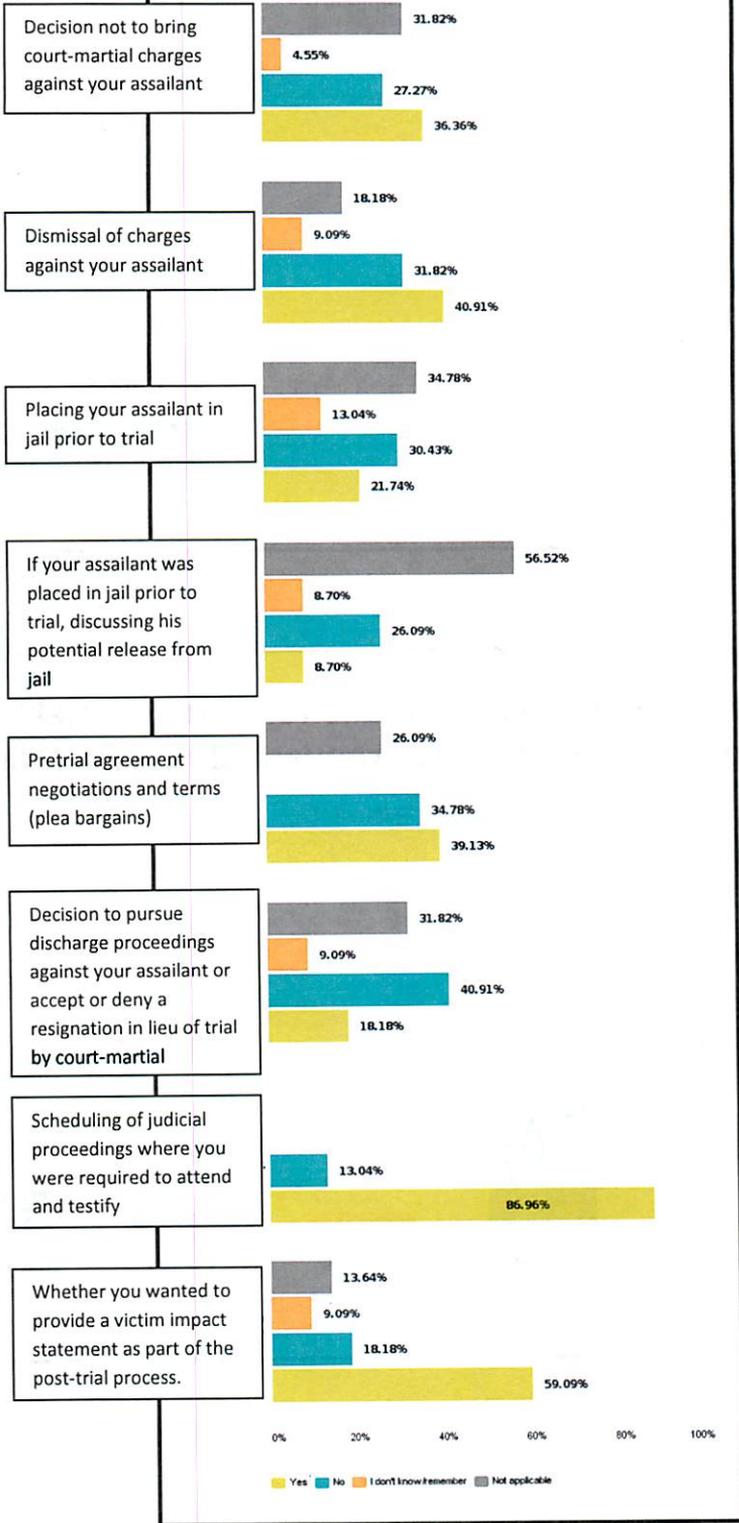
Q11 If the offender received confinement, were you given the option of being notified when the offender is released from confinement?

Answered: 11 Skipped: 34



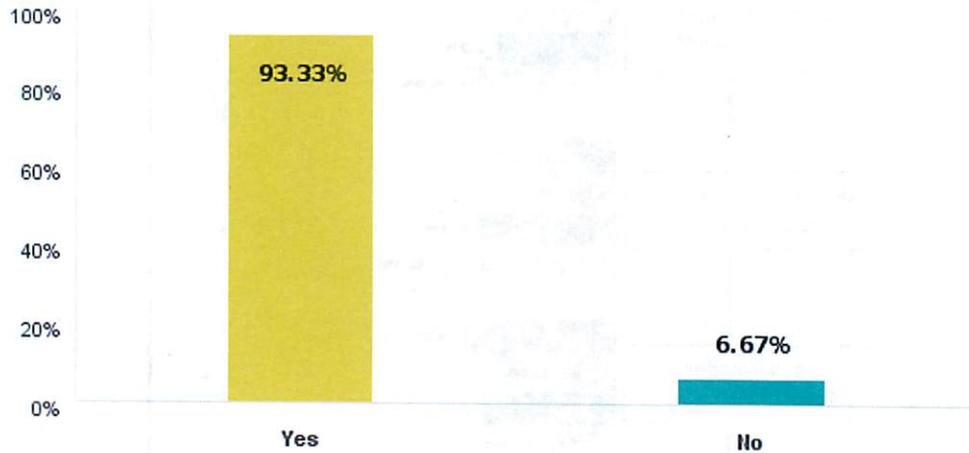
Q12 Did the legal office prosecuting the case discuss the following issues with you:

Answered: 23 Skipped: 22



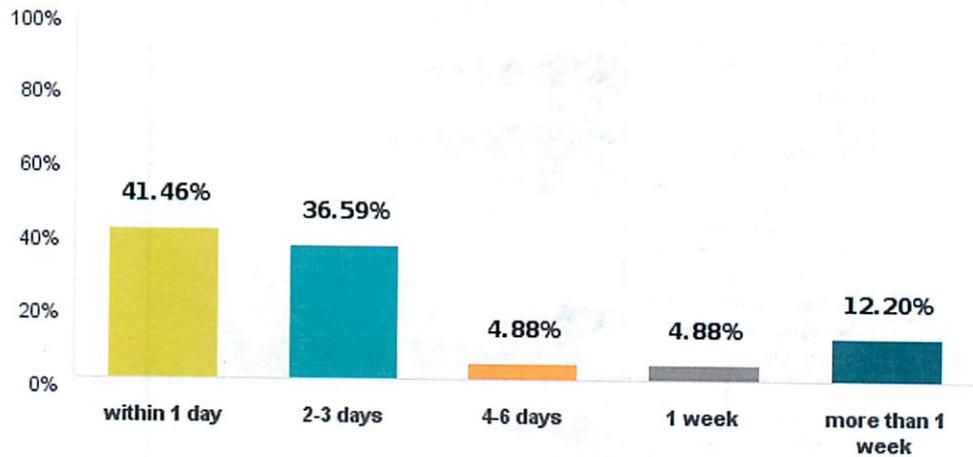
Q13 Were you represented by a Special Victims' Counsel?

Answered: 45 Skipped: 0



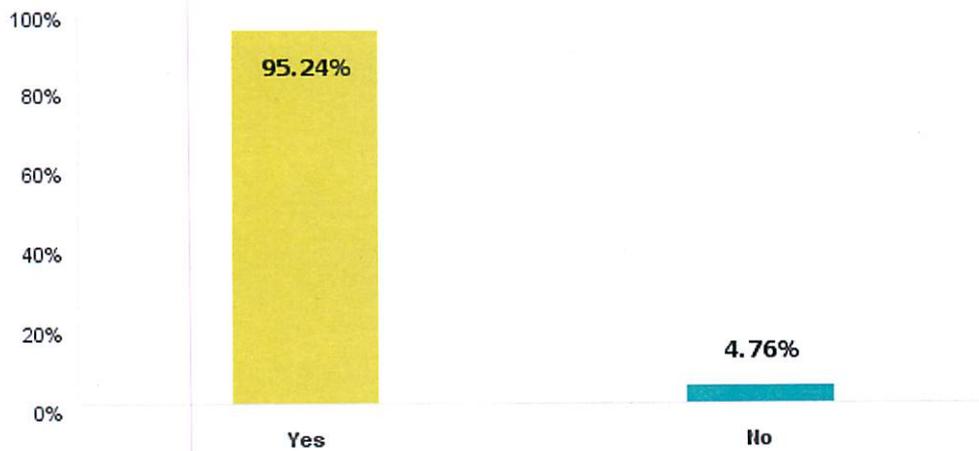
Q14 Approximately how long did it take for your Special Victims' Counsel to contact you once you requested representation?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 4



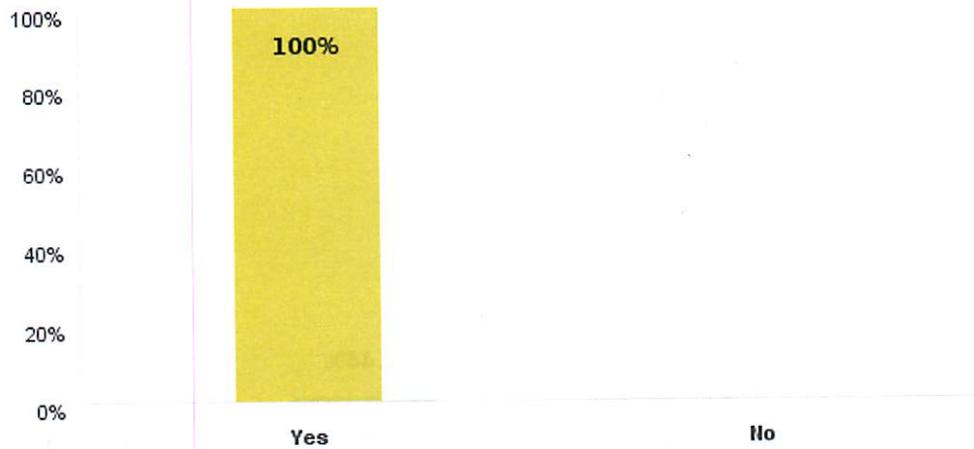
Q15 Did this response time meet your expectations?

Answered: 42 Skipped: 3



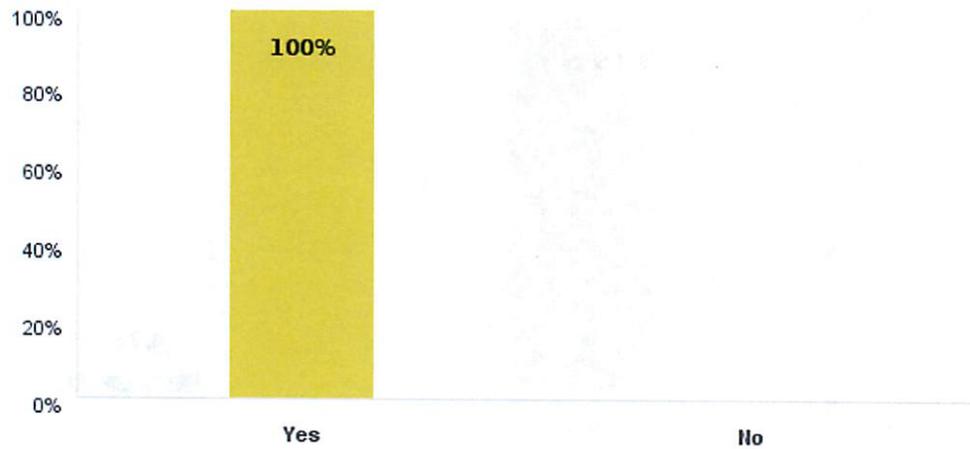
Q16 Did your Special Victims' Counsel explain the scope of his or her representation, that is what the SVC could and could not do, during your first conversation?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 4



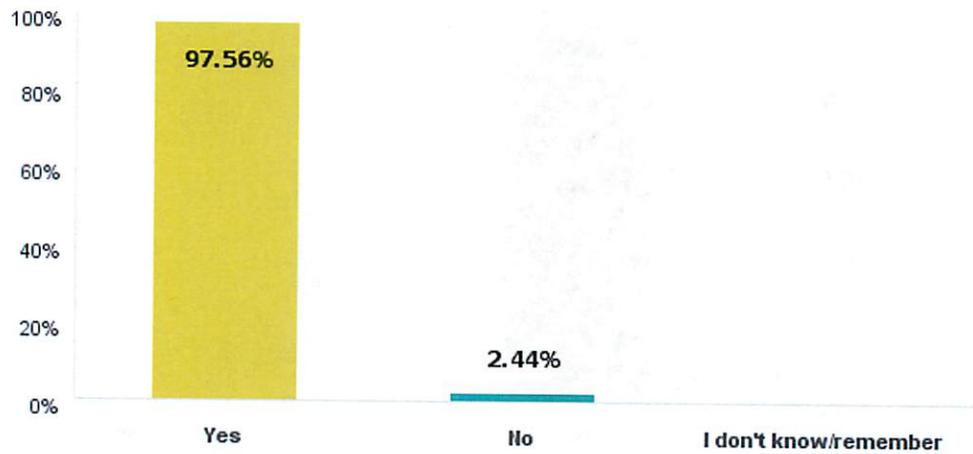
Q17 Did you understand the explanation?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 4



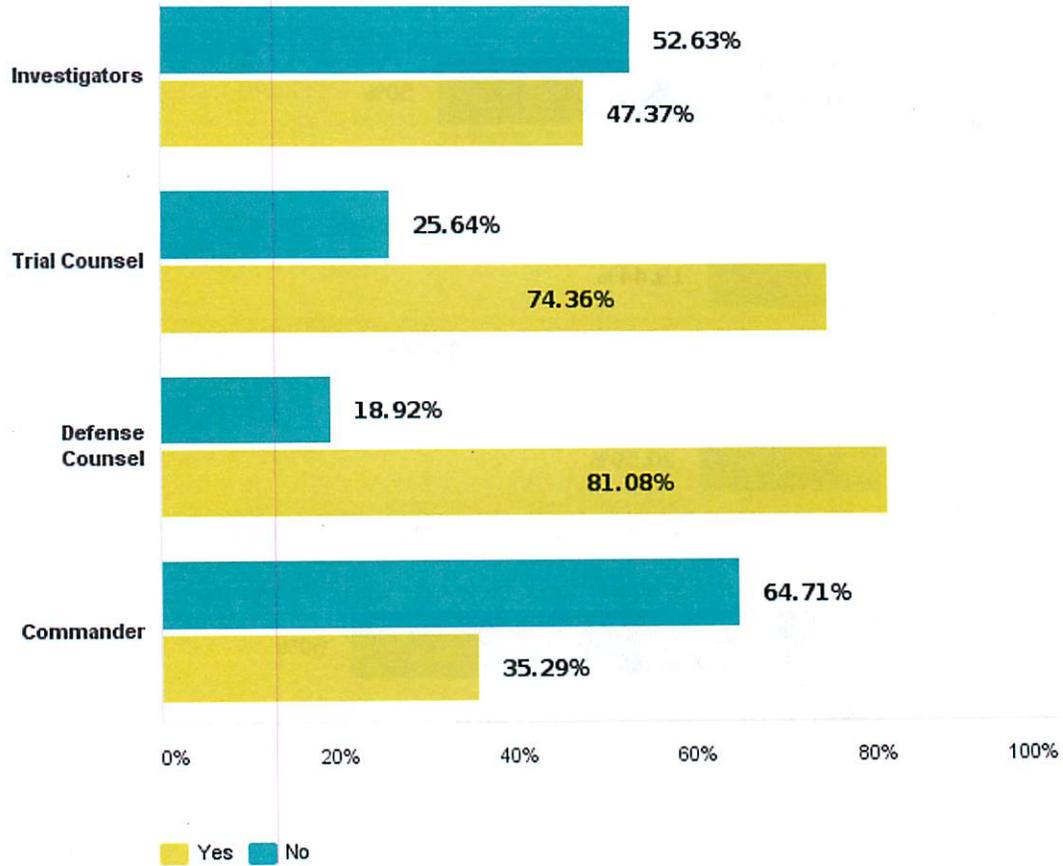
Q18 Did your Special Victims' Counsel explain that he or she could attend your interviews (in person or via telephone or VTC) with investigators, trial counsel, and defense counsel?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 4



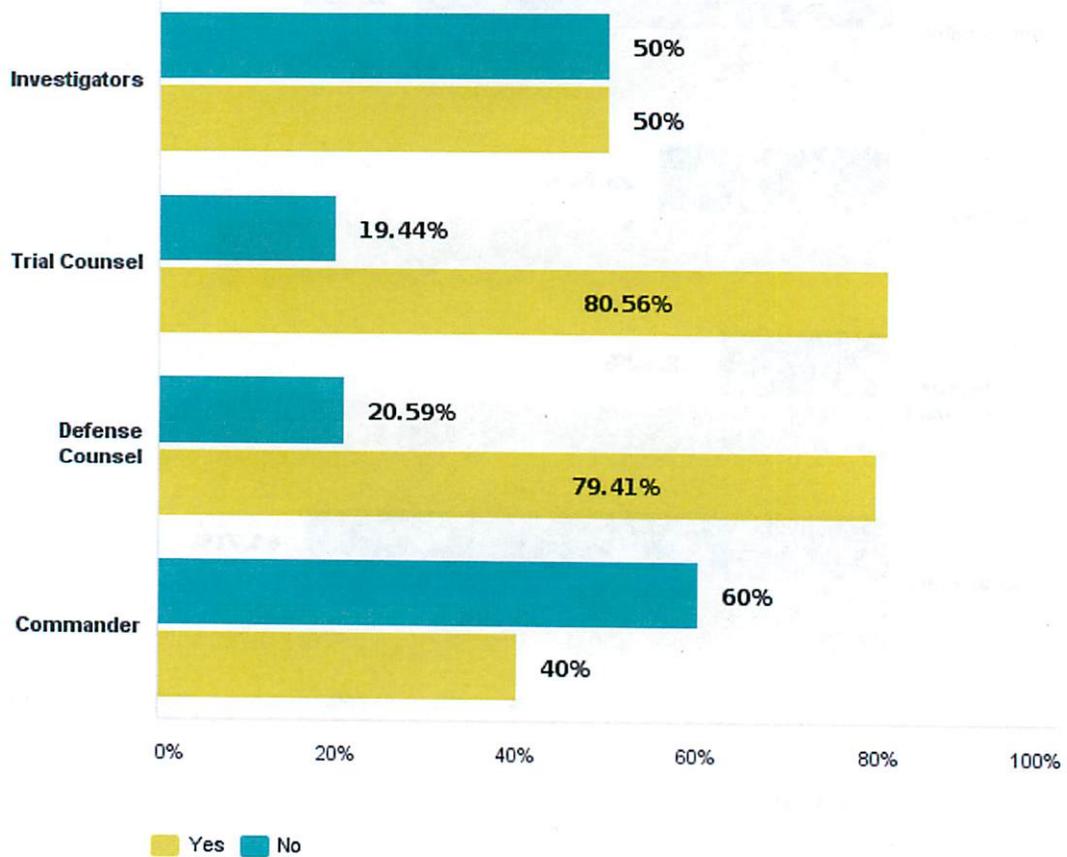
Q19 Did you request that your Special Victims' Counsel attend any interviews or meetings with the following personnel?

Answered: 40 Skipped: 5



Q20 Did your Special Victims' Counsel attend (in person or by telephone or VTC) interviews or meetings with the following personnel?

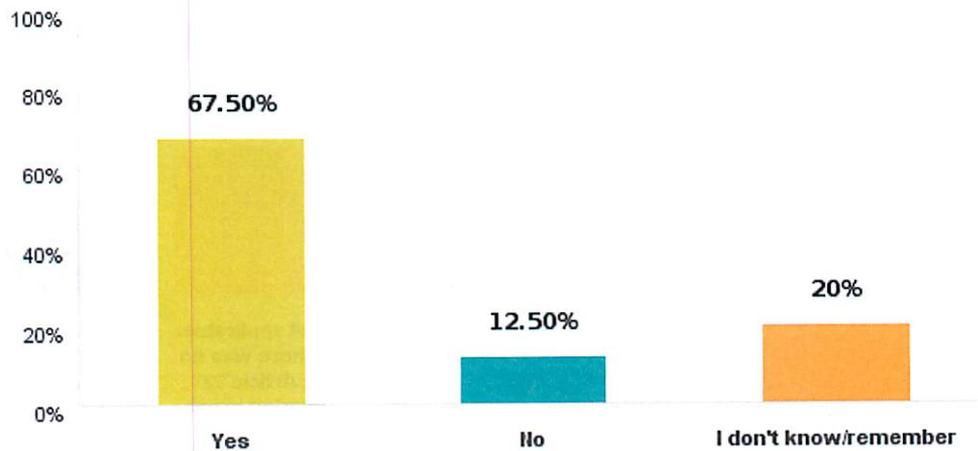
Answered: 37 Skipped: 8



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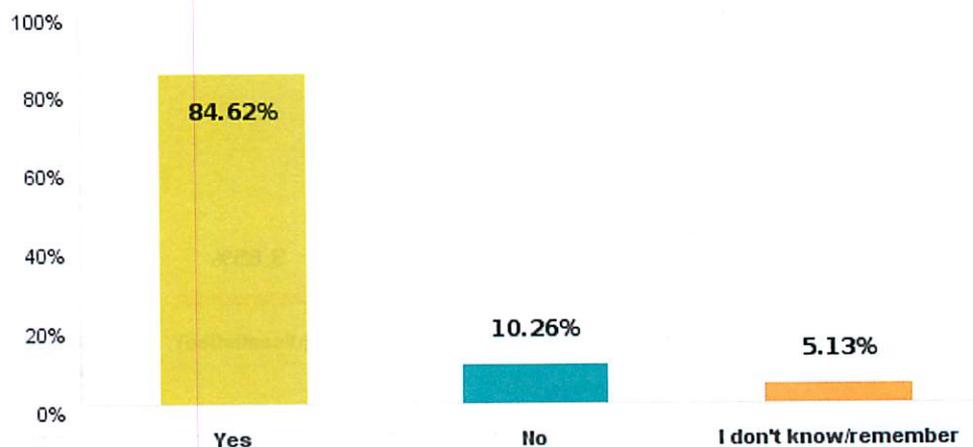
Q21 Did your Special Victims' Counsel discuss legal issues such as the "rape shield law" regarding any prior sexual conduct, or the law protecting statements made to the SARC or victim advocate from being introduced at trial?

Answered: 40 Skipped: 5



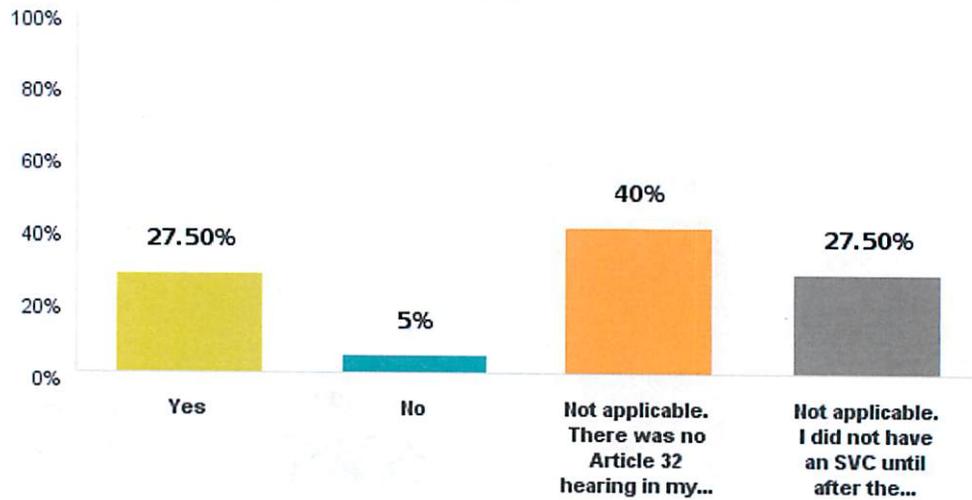
Q22 Did your Special Victims' Counsel talk with you about how to respond to any harassment or intimidation you might receive from anyone during the trial process?

Answered: 39 Skipped: 6



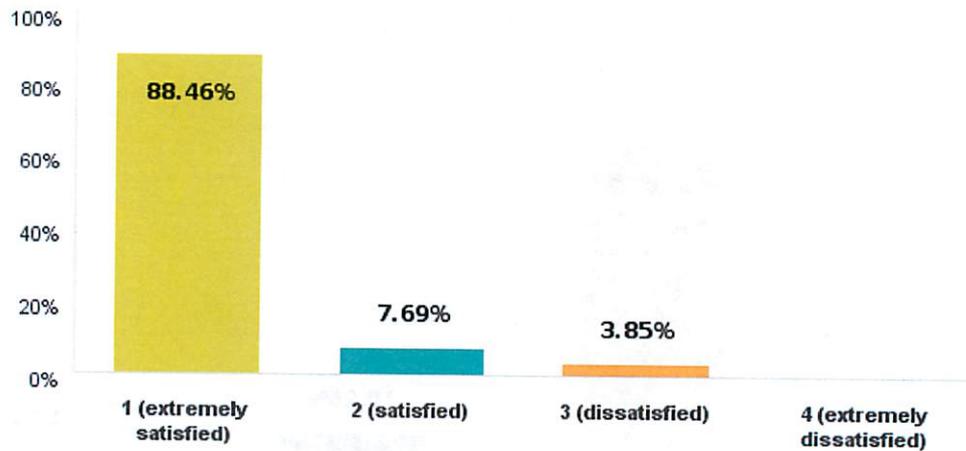
Q23 Did your Special Victims' Counsel attend the Article 32 hearing with you?

Answered: 40 Skipped: 5



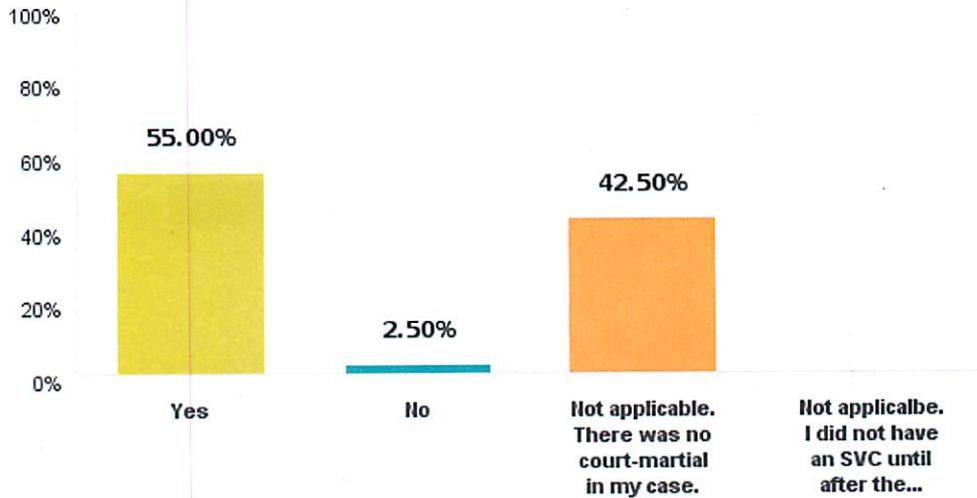
Q24 How satisfied were you with your Special Victims' Counsel's advice and support during the Art. 32?

Answered: 26 Skipped: 19



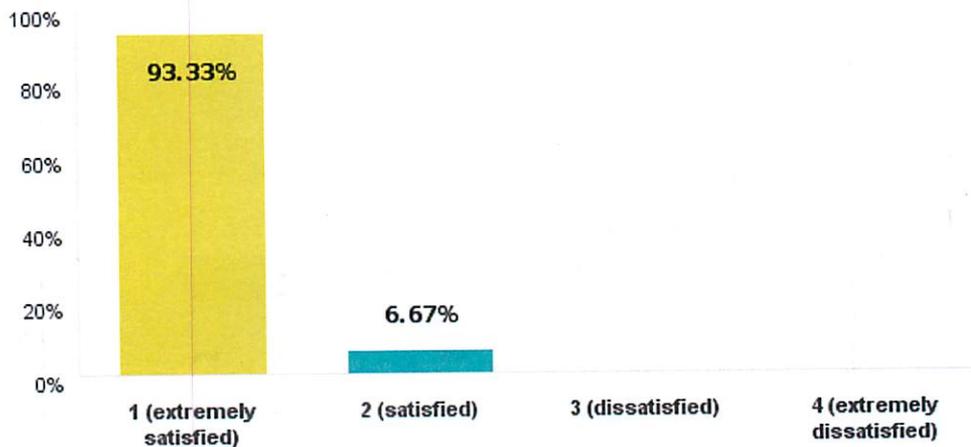
Q25 Did your Special Victims' Counsel attend the court-martial with you?

Answered: 40 Skipped: 5



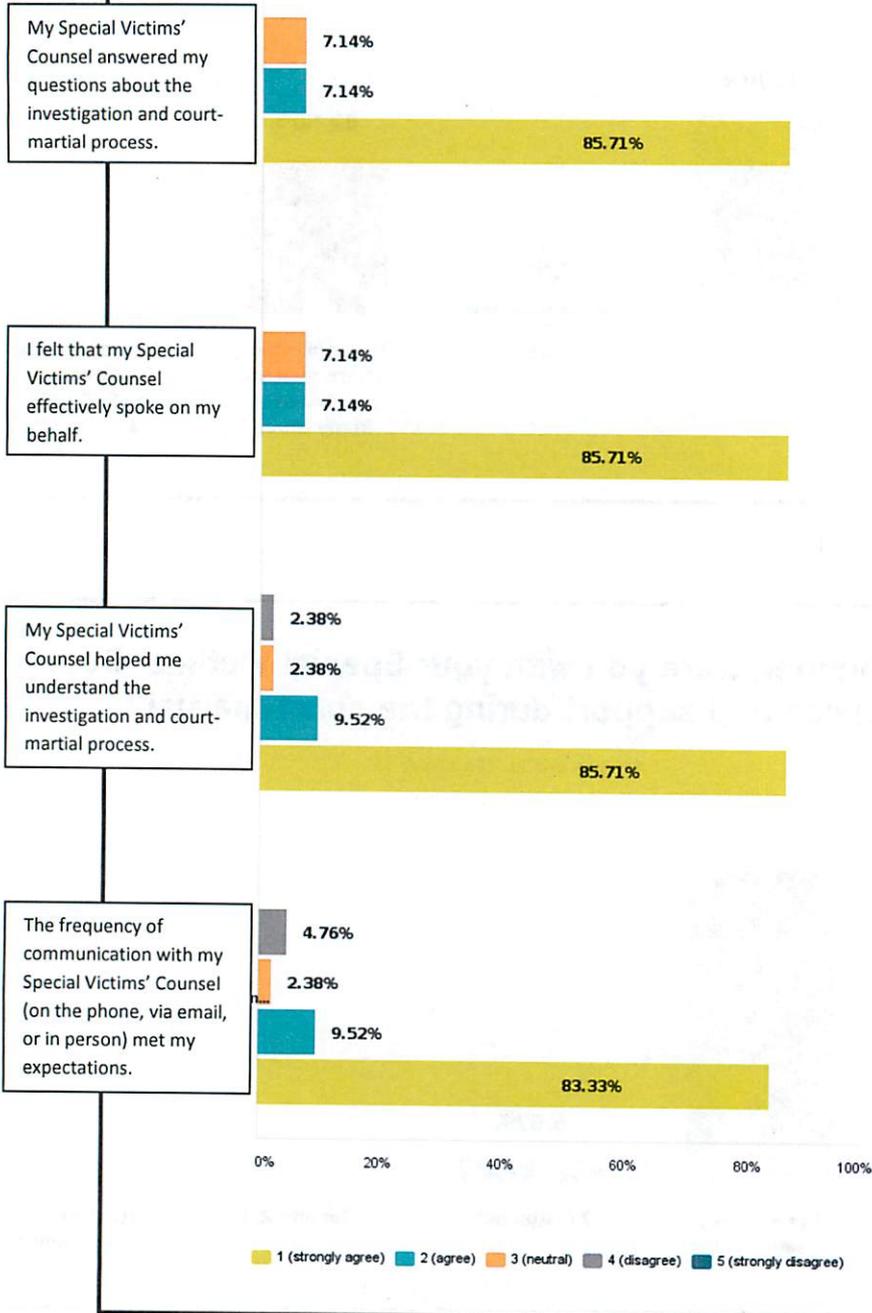
Q26 How satisfied were you with your Special Victims' Counsel's advice and support during the court-martial?

Answered: 30 Skipped: 15



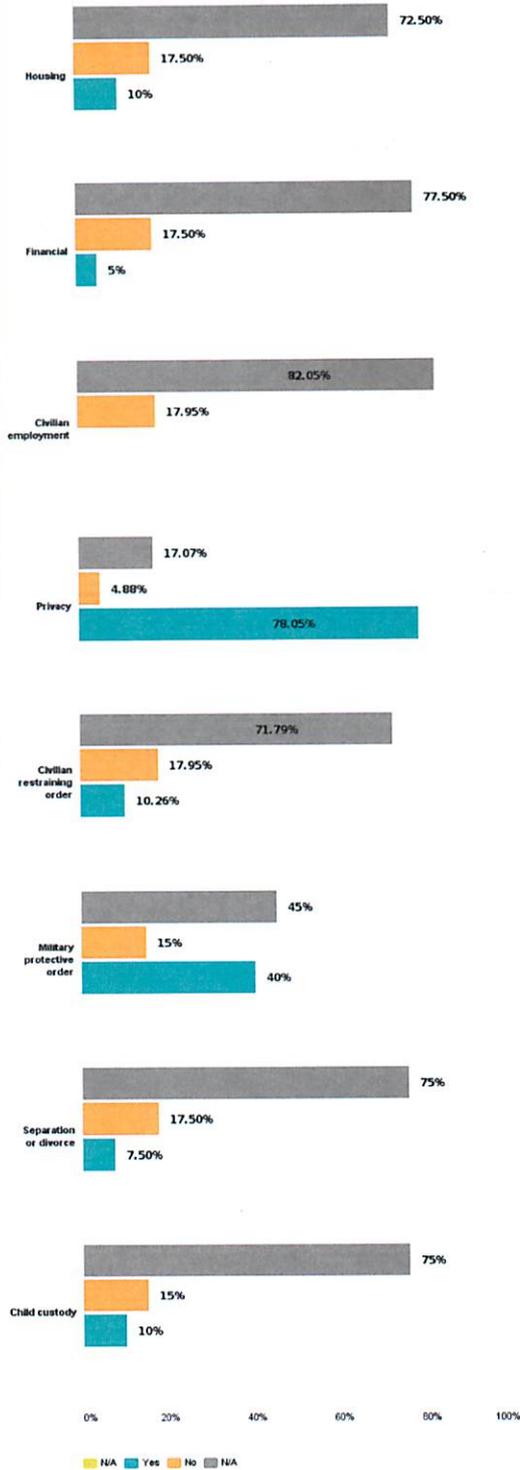
Q27 For the following statements, indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the statements

Answered: 42 Skipped: 3



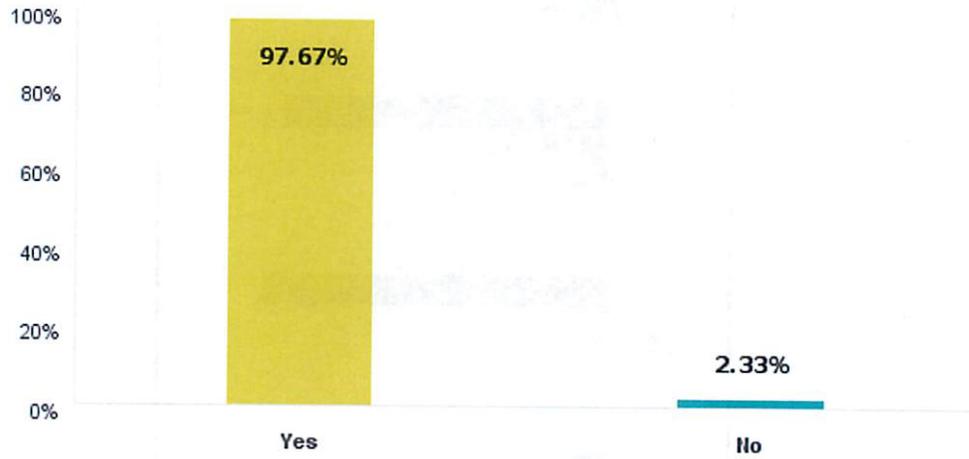
Q28 Please select all issues that your Special Victims' Counsel assisted you with.

Answered: 41 Skipped: 4



Q29 Would you recommend other victims of sexual assault request a Special Victims' Counsel?

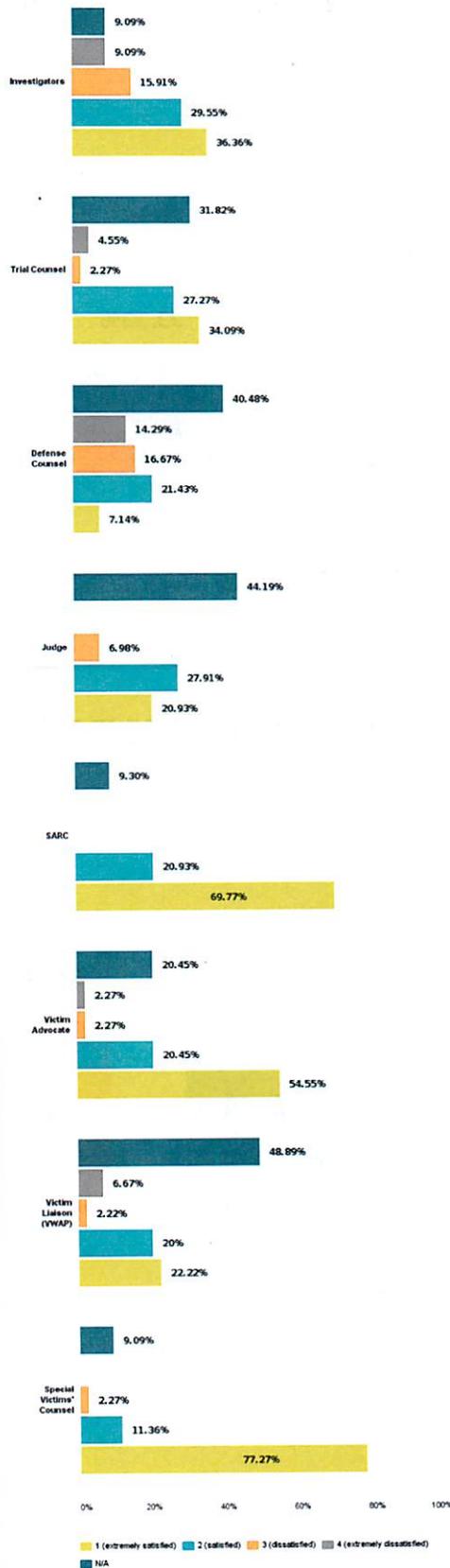
Answered: 43 Skipped: 2



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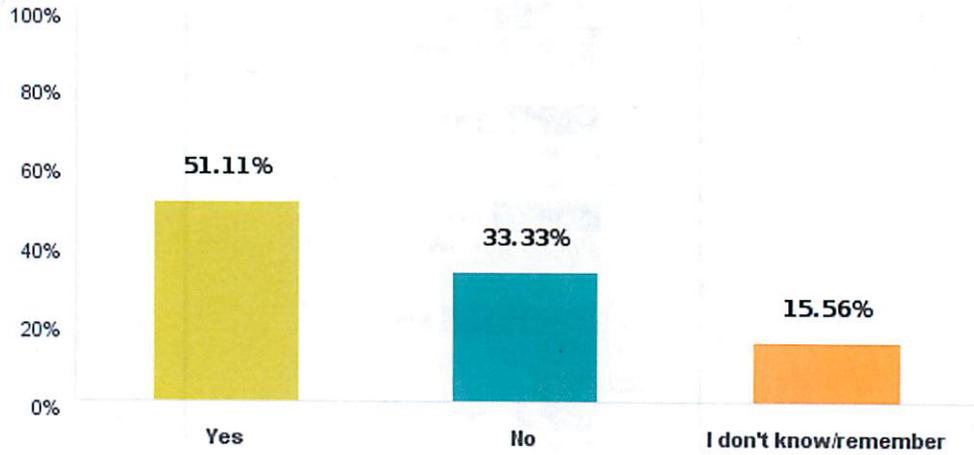
Q33 How satisfied were you with the way you were treated by the following individuals during the criminal justice process:

Answered: 45 Skipped: 4



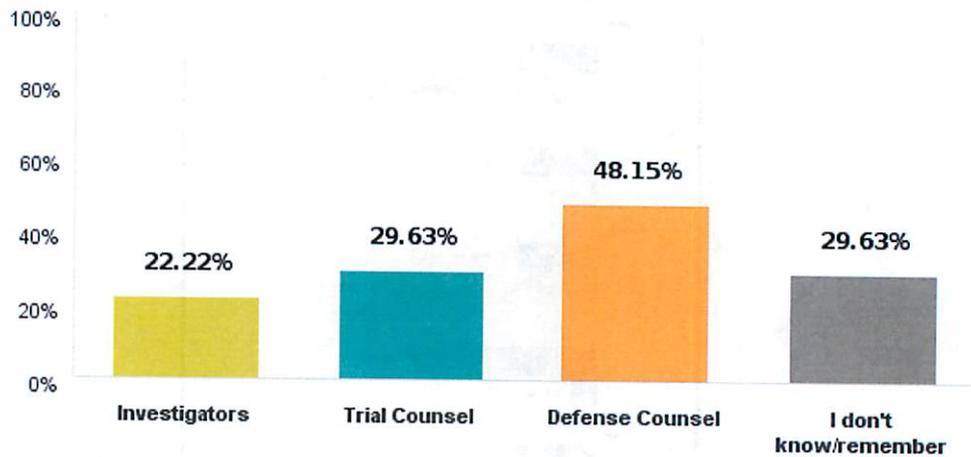
Q34 Were you asked at any point during the military justice process to consent to the release of your medical or mental health records?

Answered: 45 Skipped: 0



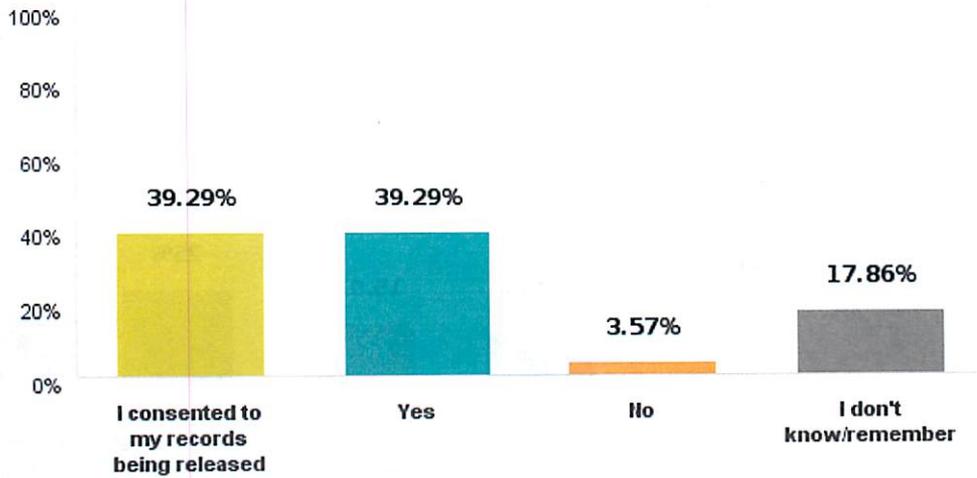
Q35 Who requested your medical or mental health records?

Answered: 27 Skipped: 18



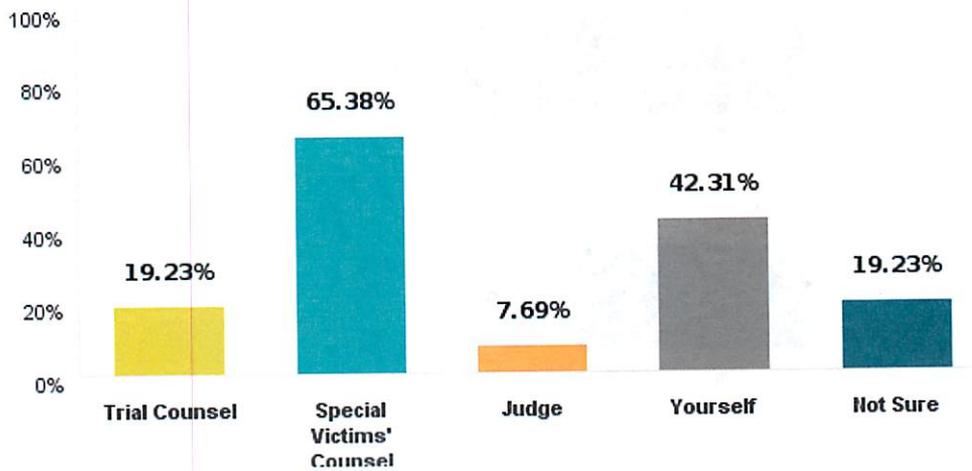
Q36 Did anyone attempt to protect the privacy of those records for you?

Answered: 28 Skipped: 17



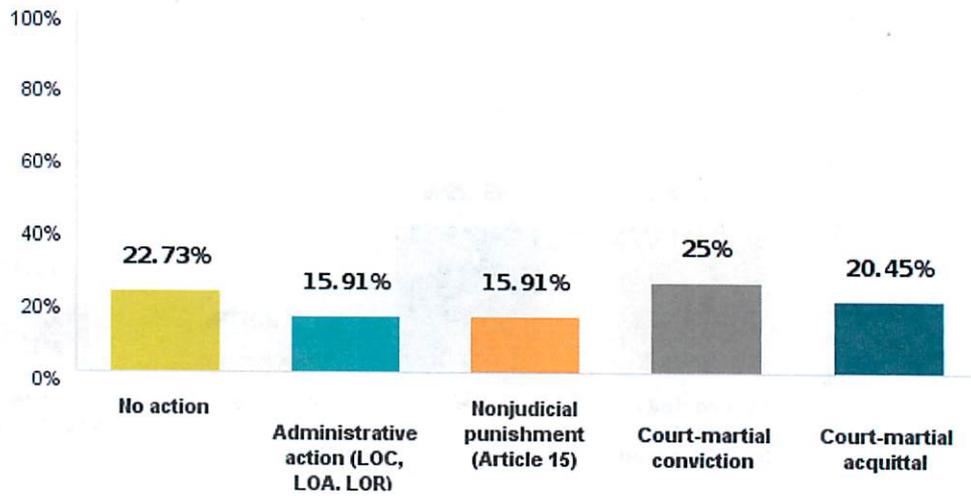
Q37 Who attempted to protect the privacy of those records for you?

Answered: 26 Skipped: 19



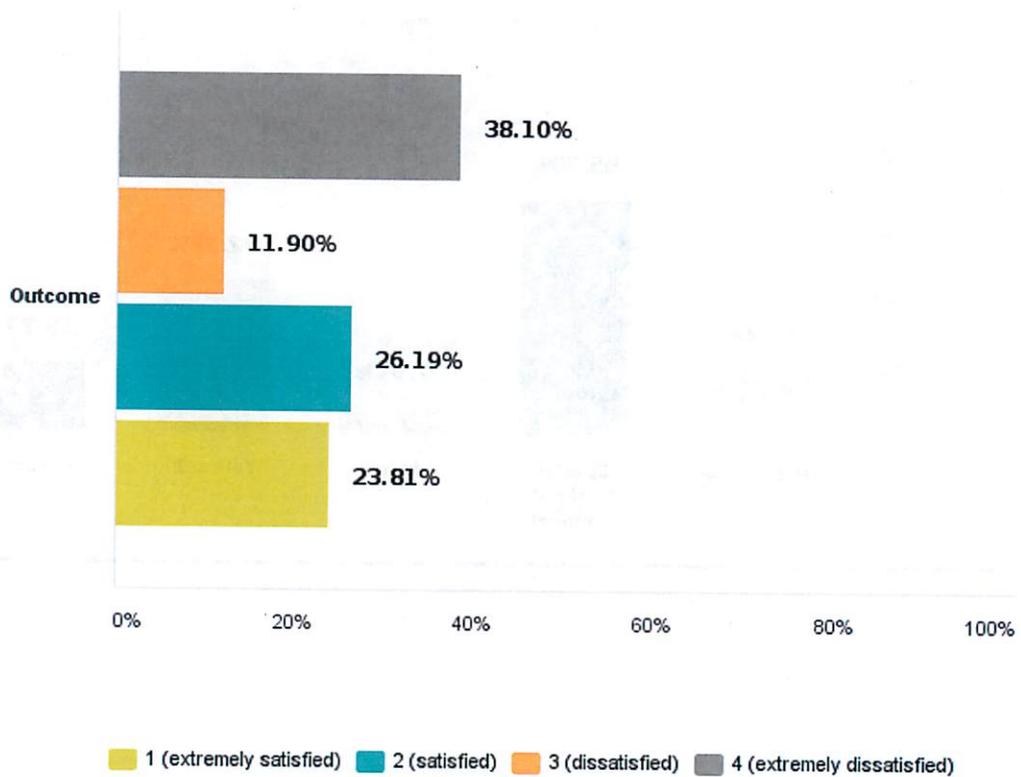
Q38 What was the result in the case against the person who assaulted you?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 1



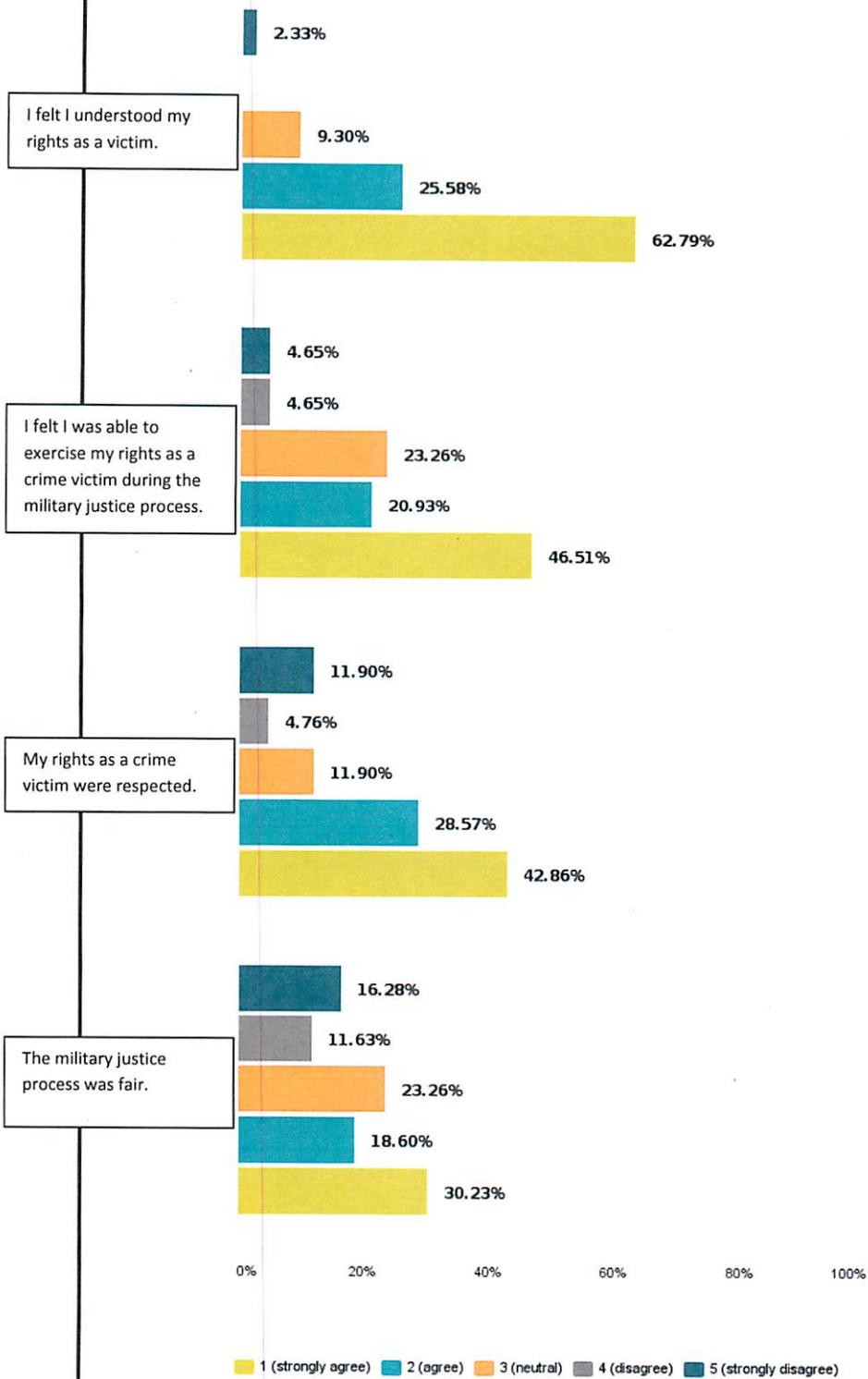
Q39 How satisfied were you with the outcome and why?

Answered: 42 Skipped: 3



Q40 For the following questions, indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the statements.

Answered: 43 Skipped: 2



2010 Sexual Assault Prevention & Response (SAPR) Quick Poll

Carol Newell, Kimberly Whittam, & Zannette Uriell
Navy Personnel Research, Studies, & Technology (PERS-14)



Brief to RDML Browne

12 October 2010

Survey Administration

Poll start date:
Poll end date:

August 31, 2010
September 14, 2010

Sample:	11,800
Returns:	3,475

Response Rate:	32%*
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Margins of Error on key items

+/- 4% or less for Enlisted

+/- 5% or less for Officers

Response rate on 2008 SAVI Quick Poll was 33%

* Response rate calculated according to formula recommended by American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). Quick Polls and DoD surveys typically obtain a 30% response rate.



Summary (1 of 2)

- 94% of enlisted and nearly 90% of officers have heard of the SAPR program, true for all paygrades
 - 80% or more know what SAPR services are available and nearly 70% or more know their command SAPR POC
 - » Paygrade differences found, junior personnel less aware than senior personnel
- SA training attendance trending up for all; noticeable increase for officers from 2008 to 2010
 - From 2008 to 2010 a larger percentage were trained by a trainer (FFSC staff or SAPR Coordinator) than trained online
 - All groups reported that training increased awareness of SA
- More than 60% have seen a flyer or written material on whom to contact to report SA, and nearly half or more have seen flyers/posters on restricted/unrestricted reporting at their commands—large increases from 2008
- 85% or more indicate that they understand the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting and are aware that victims can report SA without command knowledge, and 75% or more know to whom to report SA without command knowledge
 - More than 95% correctly agreed that medical care/forensic evidence collection is available to Navy SA victims
 - » When asked to identify personnel to see for restricted reporting, many correctly identified SAPR Victim Advocate, SARC, and Physician/Nurse; more than 40% incorrectly identified SAPR POC



Summary (2 of 2)

- 90% or more agree that SA is a criminal act, know what actions are considered SA, can distinguish between SA and SH, and know what to do if assaulted
- More than 75% agree that SA training is taken seriously at this command, that actions are taken at this command to prevent SA, and that SA is a problem in the Navy, increasing from 2008 to 2010
 - May indicate increased awareness of SA across the Navy
- More than 75% indicate that they would report SA to Navy authorities
 - Fear of not being believed, embarrassment, and fear of public disclosure are key reasons for not reporting

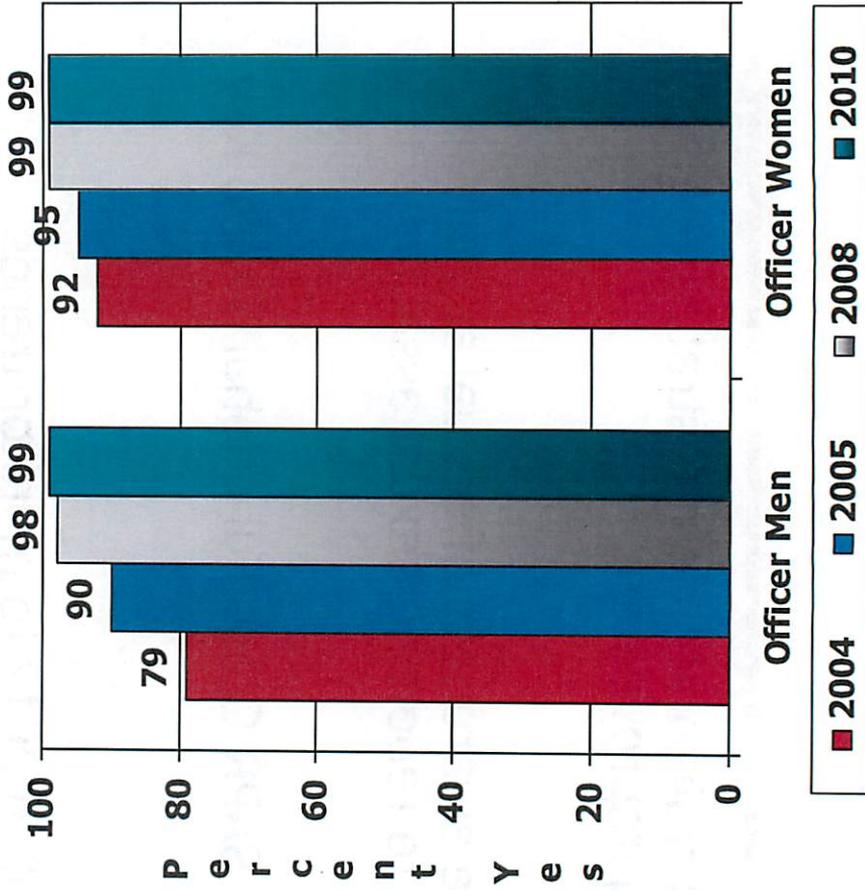
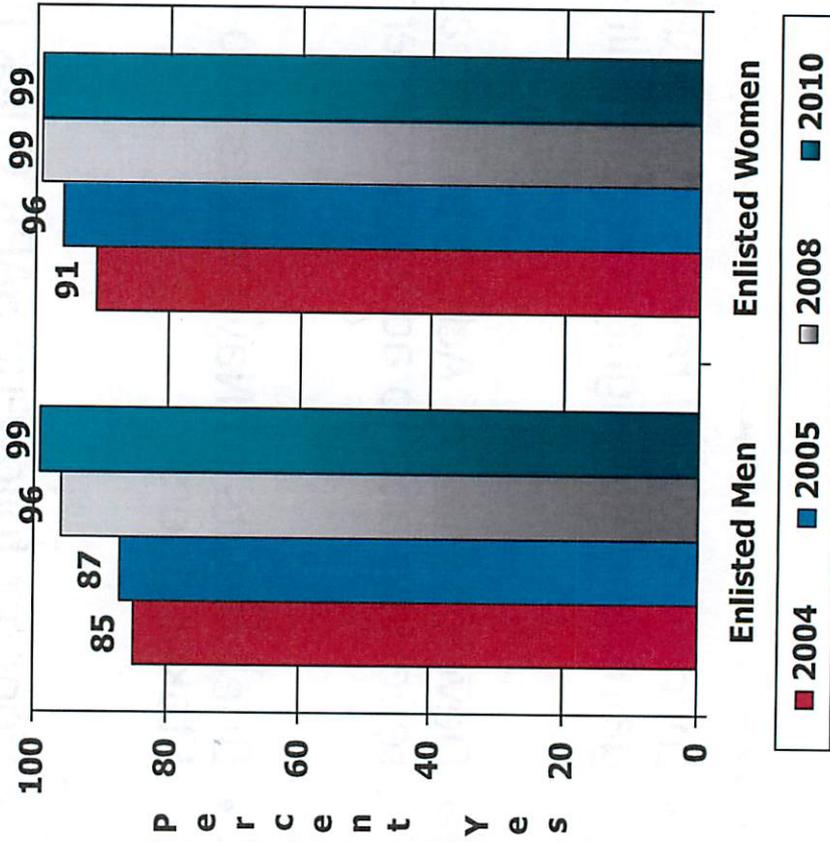


Recommendations

- Incorporate poll results into SAPR training to demonstrate positive gains and highlight areas needing improvement
- Develop Plan of Action to increase awareness of sexual assault reporting and to address barriers to reporting sexual assault
- Brief results to Navy leadership – SAPR Cross Functional Team, Key Stakeholders
- Conduct follow-up SAPR Quick Poll in 2012 to monitor trends



SAVI Program Awareness Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women

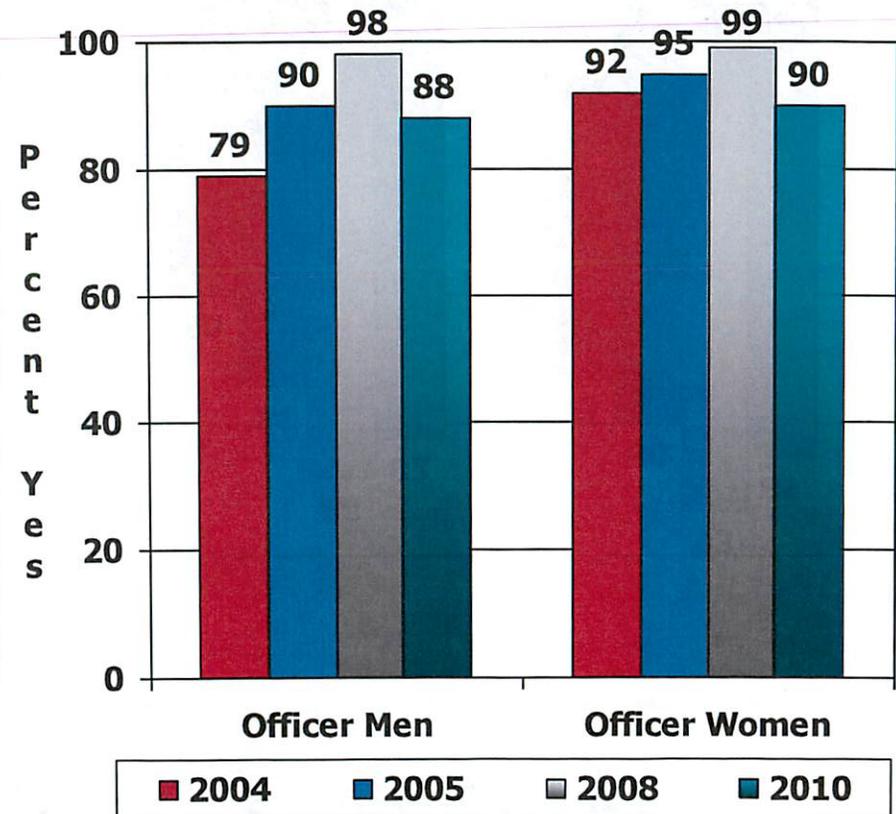
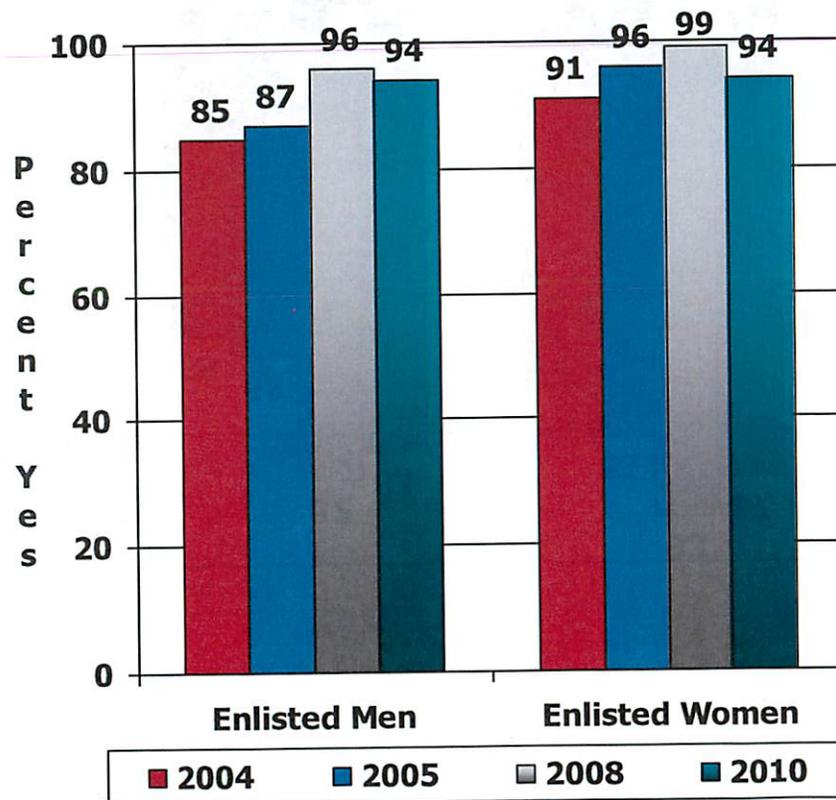


2010 SAPR Poll question 7: "Prior to taking this poll, had you heard of the Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program?"



SAPR Program Awareness

Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women

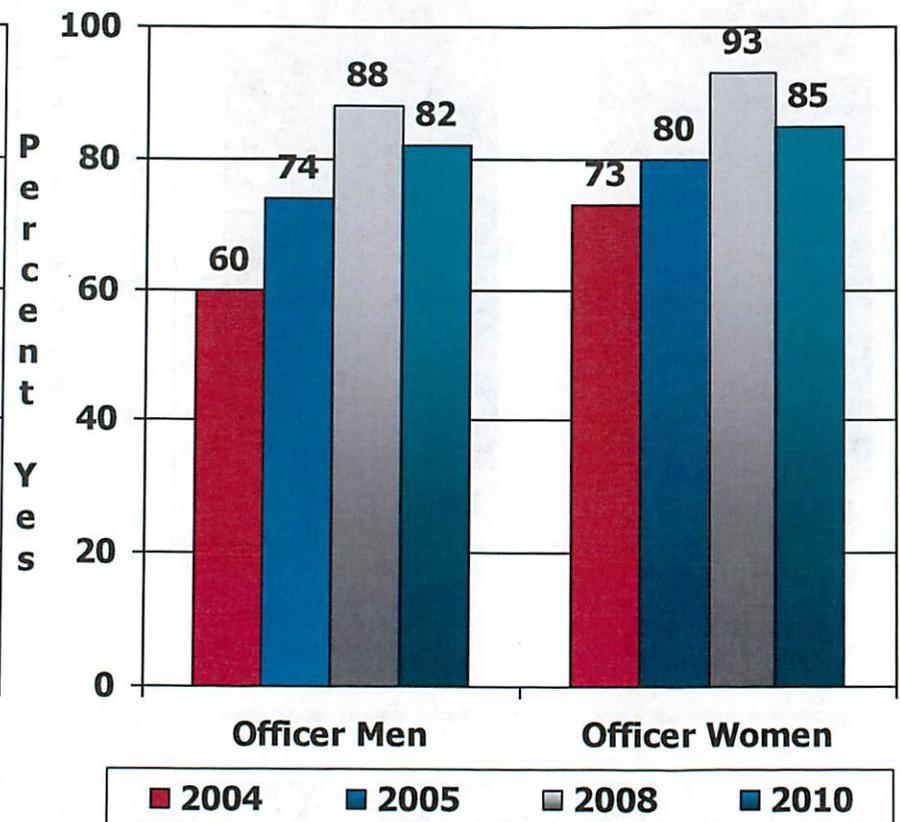
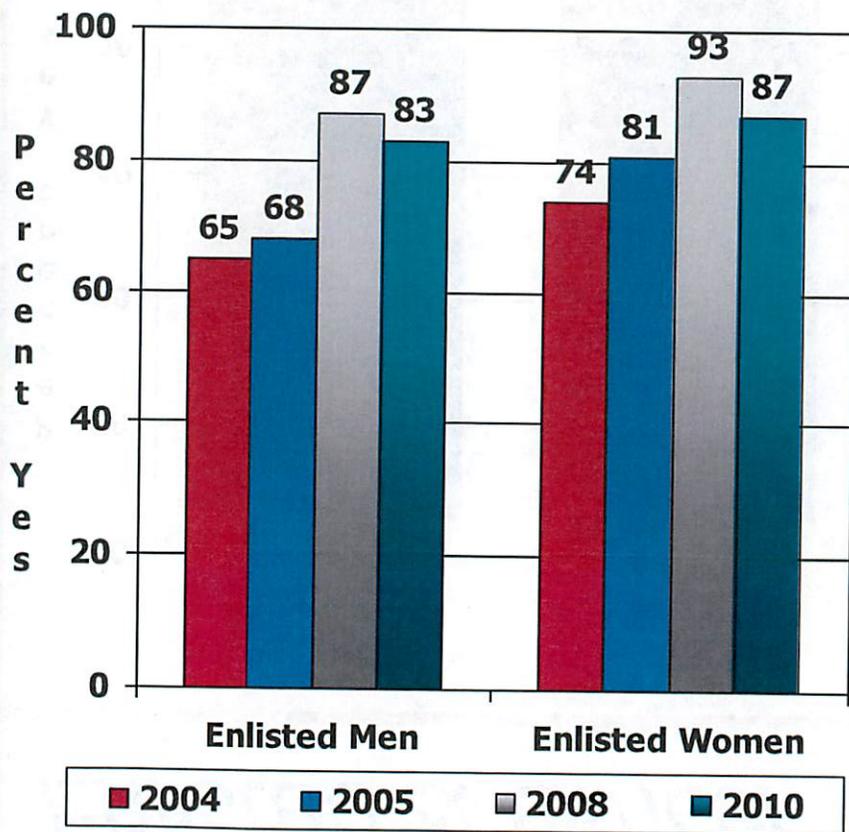


2010 SAPR Poll question 6: "Prior to taking this poll, had you heard of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention & Response (SAPR) Program?"

Note: On 2004, 2005, & 2008 polls, respondents were asked about the SAVI Program.



Awareness of SAPR Program Services *Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women*

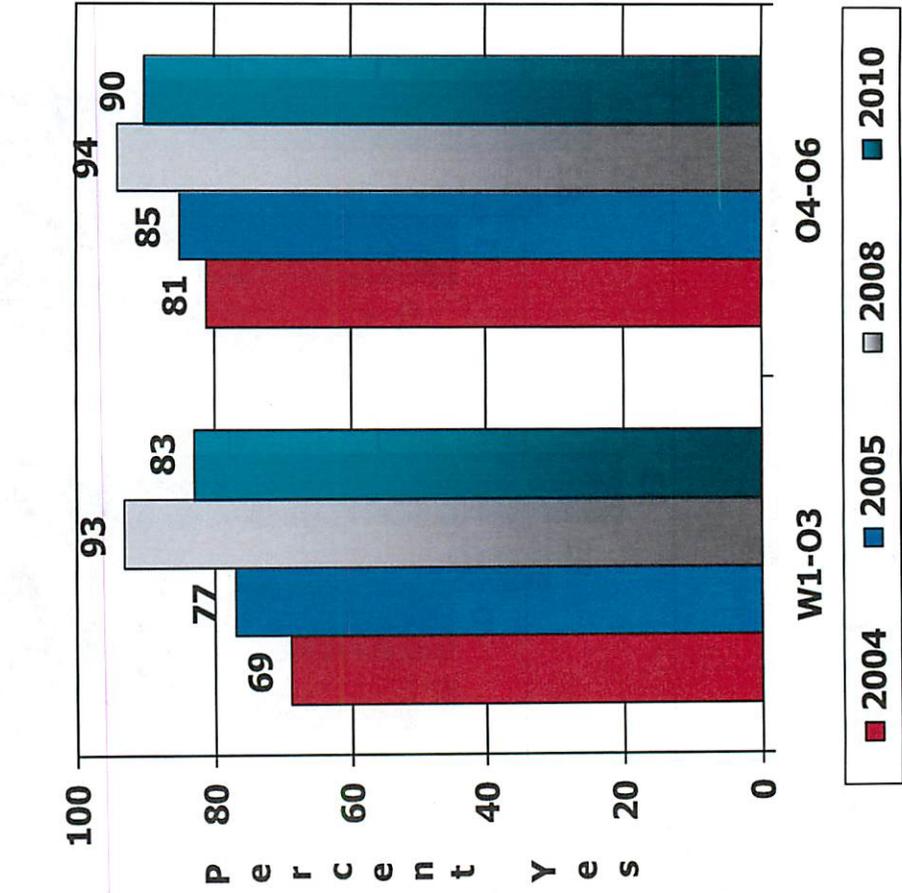
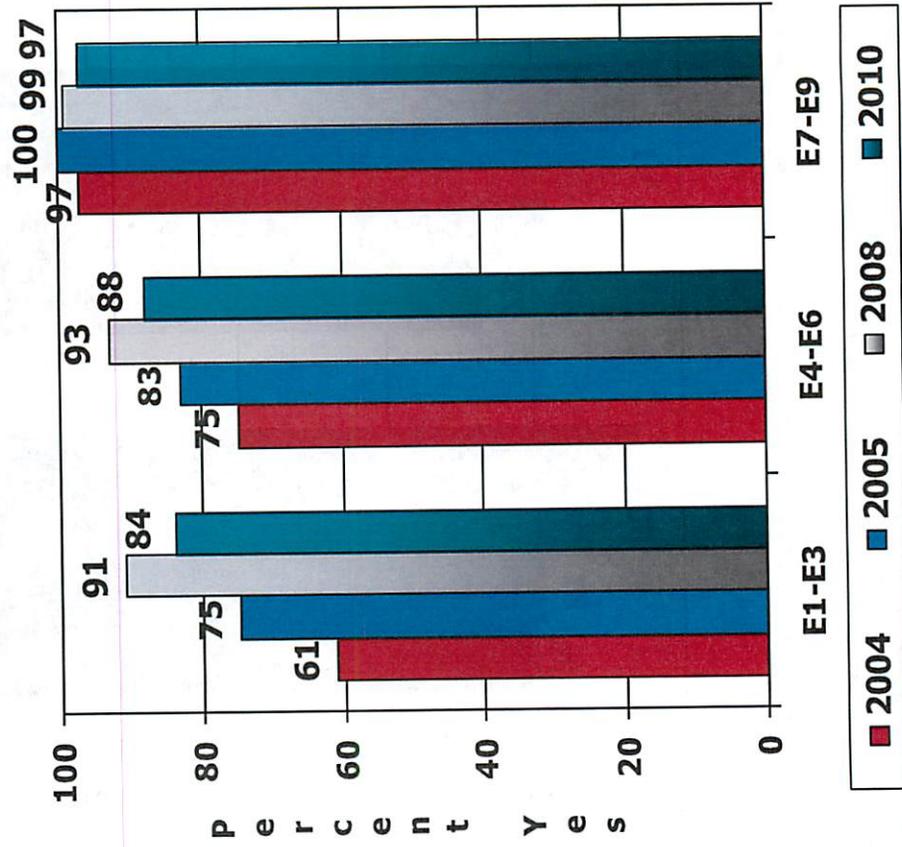


2010 SAPR Poll question 8: "Do you know what services the SAPR Program offers?"

Note: On 2004, 2005, & 2008 polls, respondents were asked about the SAVI Program.



Awareness of SAPR Program Services Enlisted & Officer - Women by Paygroup

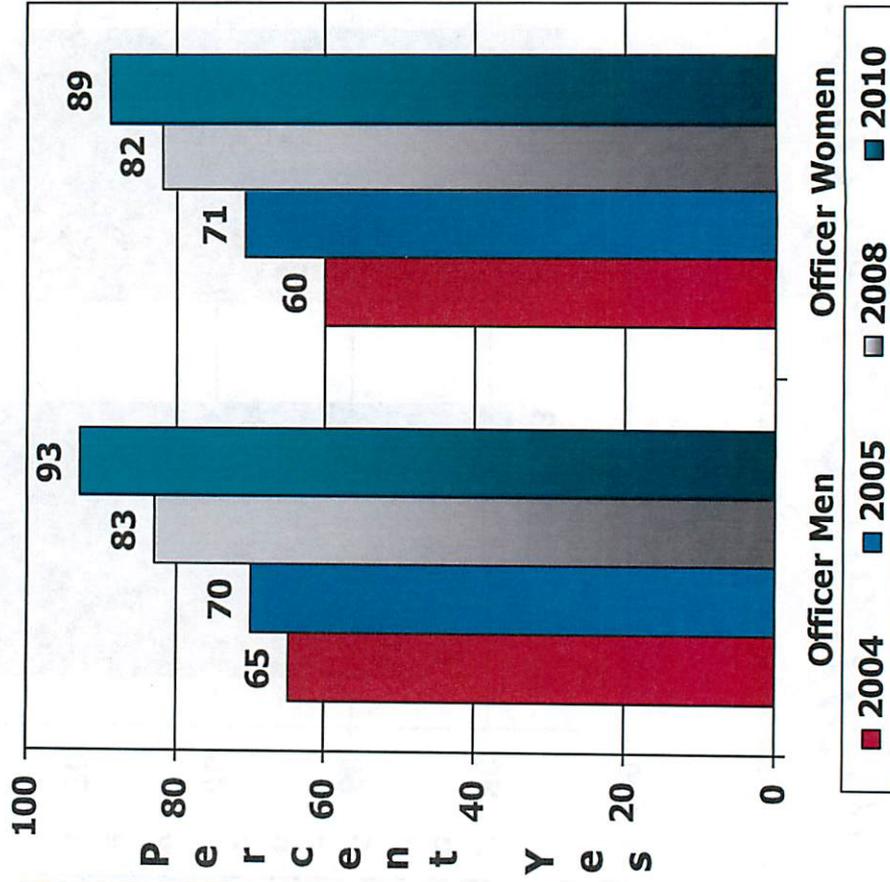
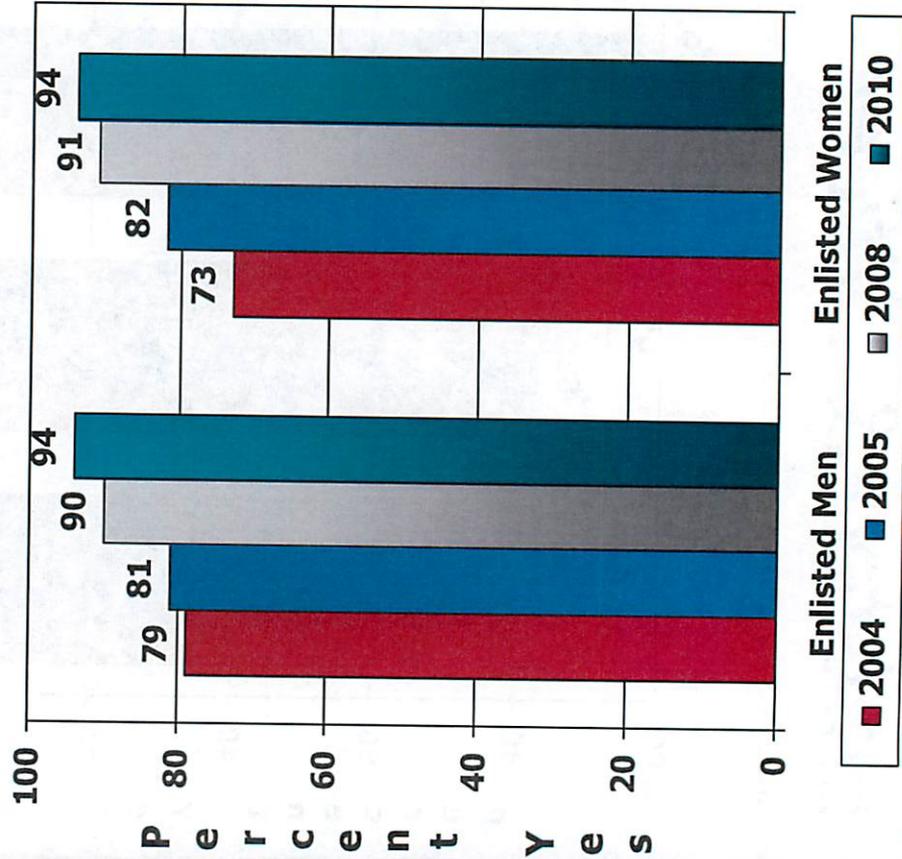


2010 SAPR Poll question 8: "Do you know what services the SAPR Program offers?"

Note: On 2004, 2005, & 2008 polls, respondents were asked about the SAVI Program.



Attended GMT in the Past Year Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women



2010 SAPR Poll question 16: "In the past year (12 months), have you attended a General Military Training (GMT) on the subject of Sexual Assault Awareness & Prevention?"



Who Conducted GMT Training? *Officer & Enlisted - Women*

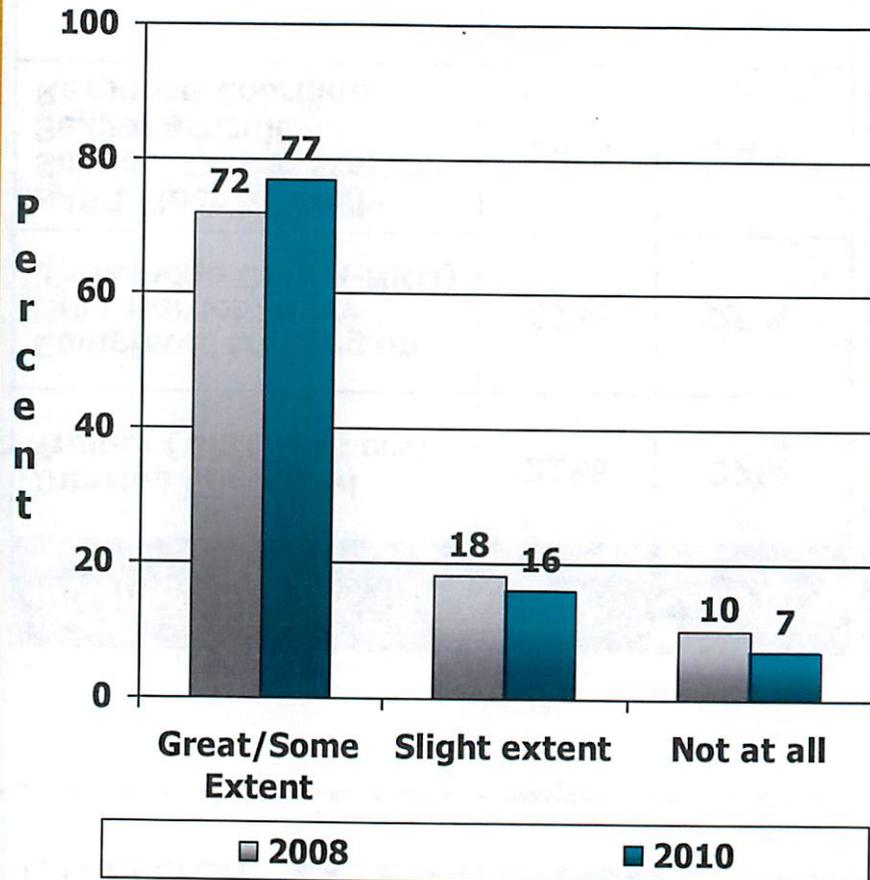
Enlisted Women			Officer Women		
	2008	2010		2008	2010
Internal Command Trainer (GMT Trainers)	21%	37%	Internal Command Trainers (GMT Trainers)	18%	43%
Completed training on the Internet (Navy Knowledge Online-NKO)	43%	28%	Completed training on the Internet (Navy Knowledge Online-NKO)	49%	26%
SAPR Fleet & Family Support Center Staff or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator	28%	24%	SAPR Fleet & Family Support Center Staff or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator	26%	25%
Other	8%	11%	Other	7%	6%

2010 SAPR Poll Question 17: "Who conducted the Sexual Assault Awareness & Prevention GMT Training that you attended?"
Only includes respondents who attended training in the past 12 months.

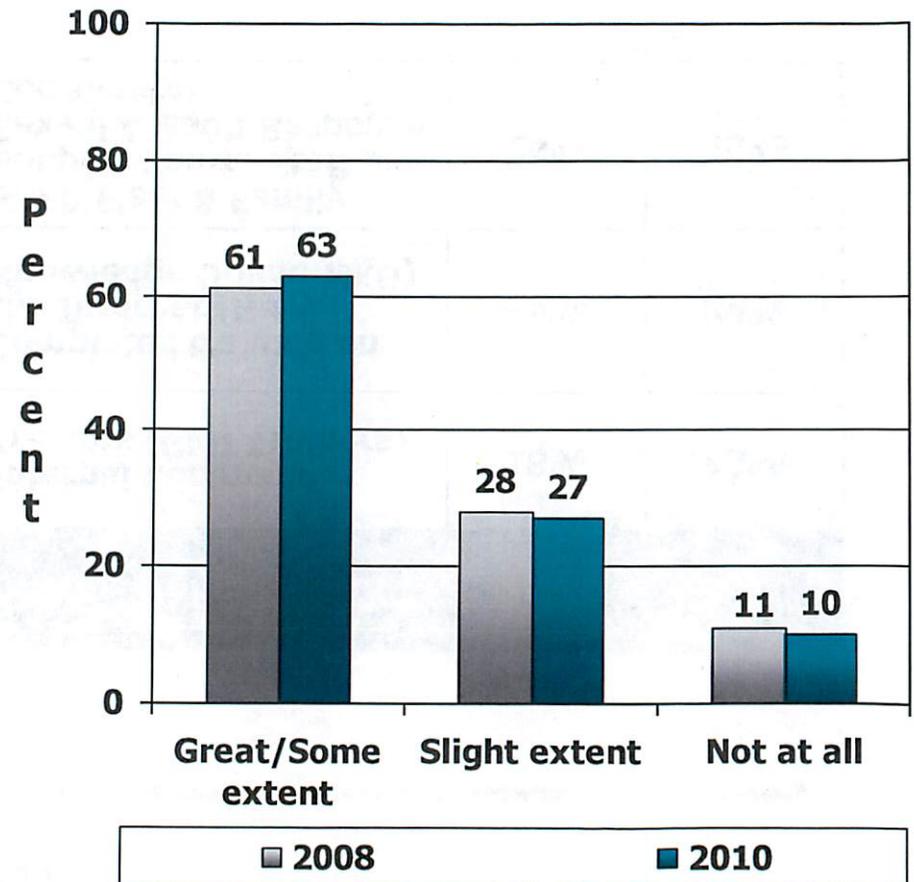


Impact of GMT on Sexual Assault Awareness

Enlisted & Officer - Women



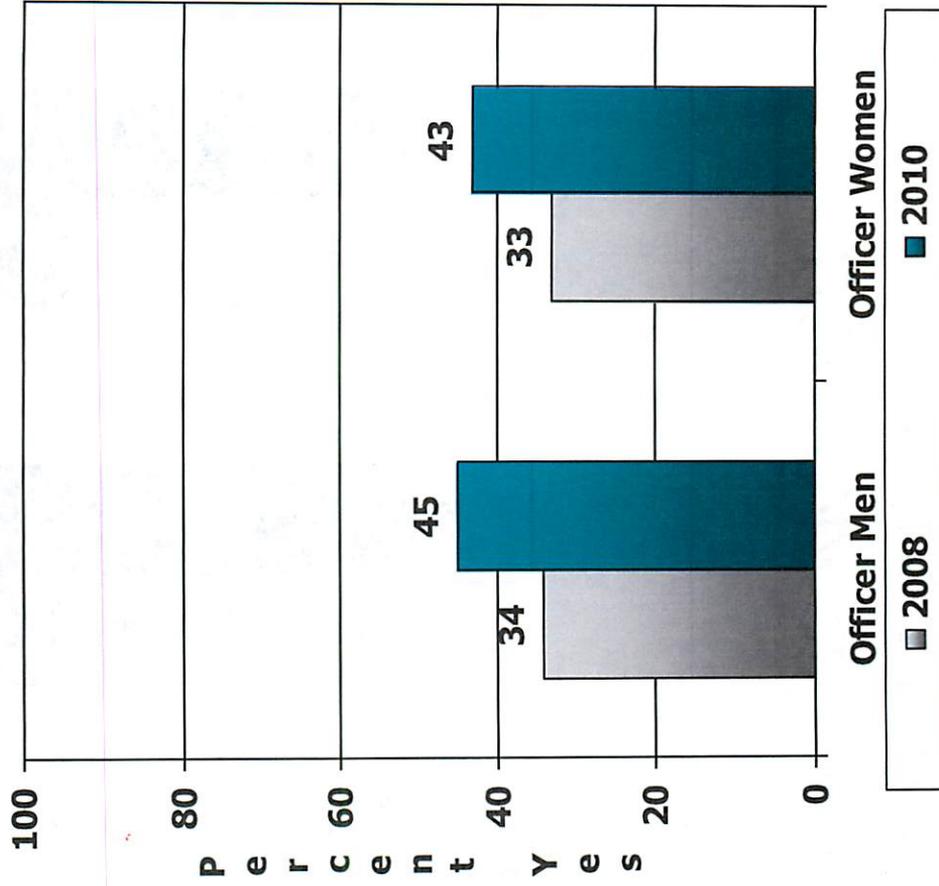
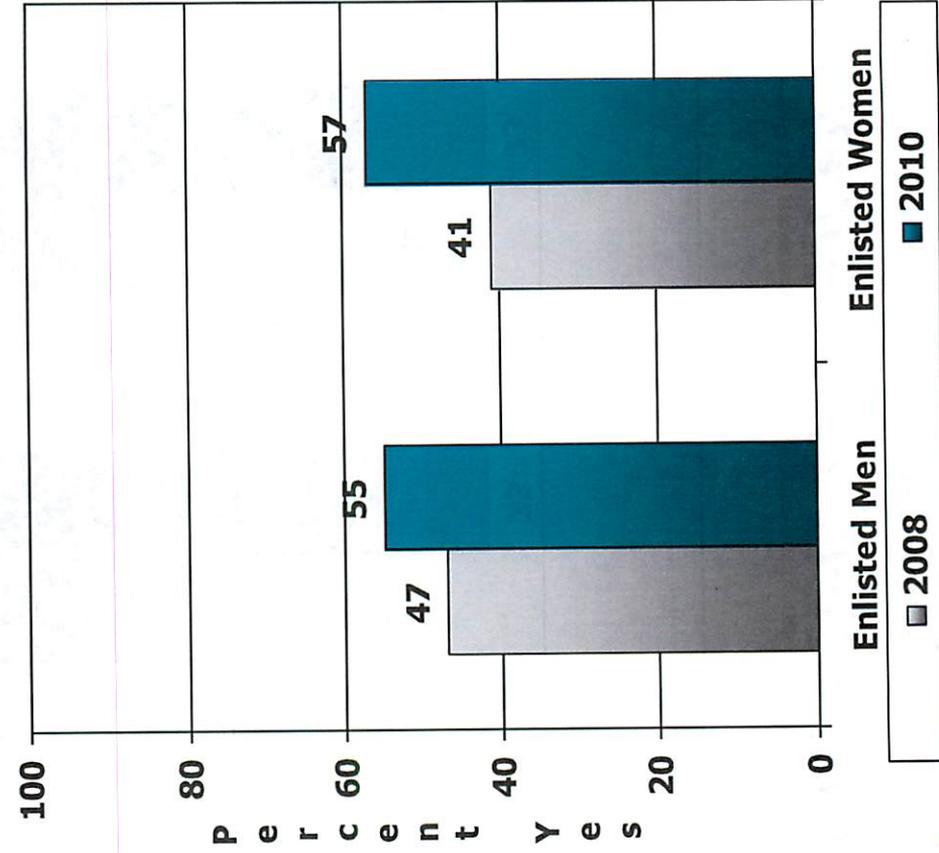
Enlisted Women



Officer Women

2010 SAPR Poll question 18: "To what extent did the training increase your awareness of sexual assault?"

Saw a Flyer/Written Material on Restricted/Unrestricted Reporting Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women

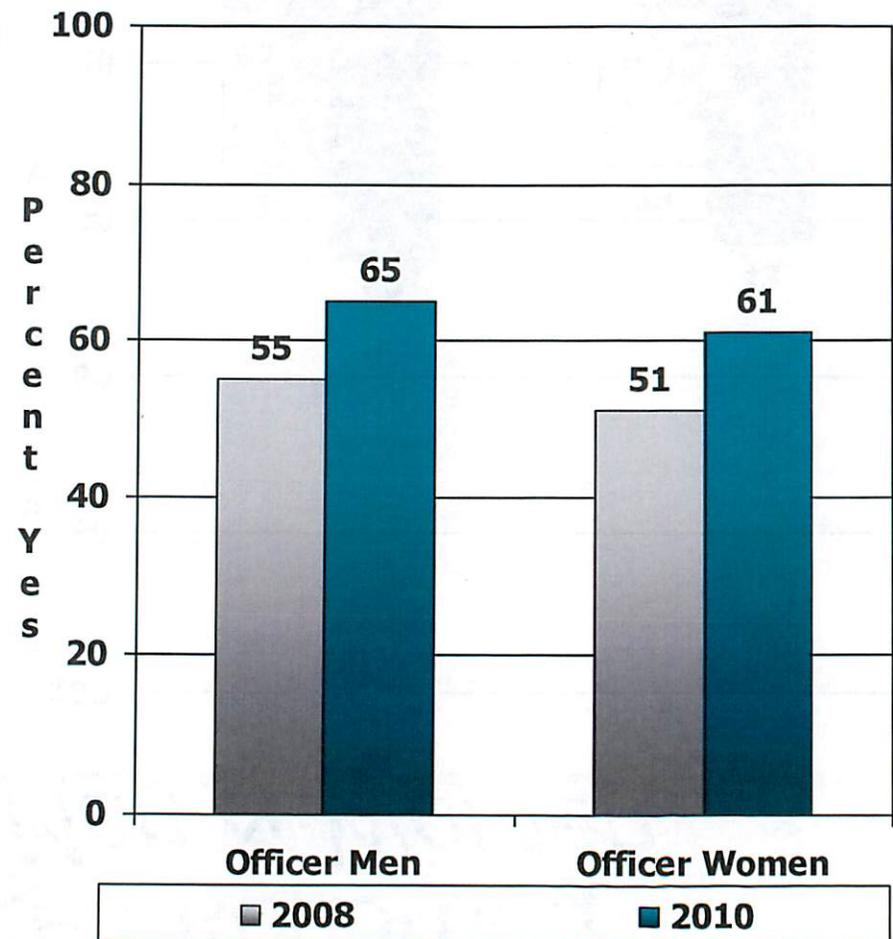
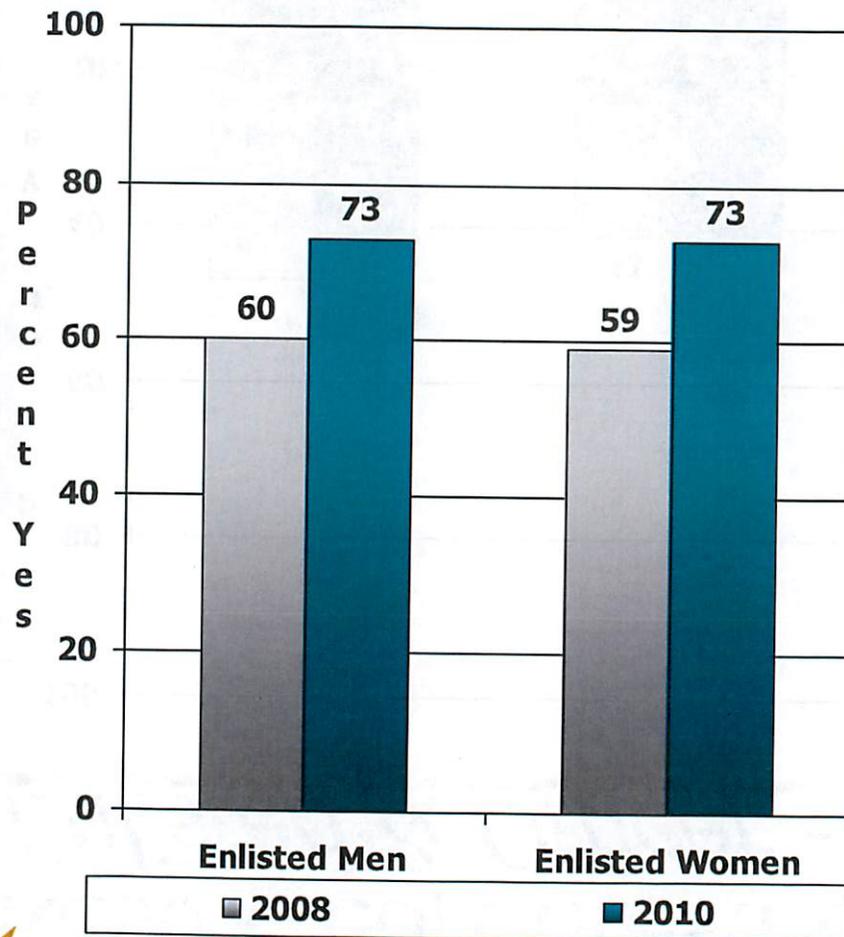


2010 SAPR Poll question 22: "Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material, on the installation or in your command telling you about Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting?"



Saw a Flyer/Written Material on Who To Contact & Report Sexual Assault

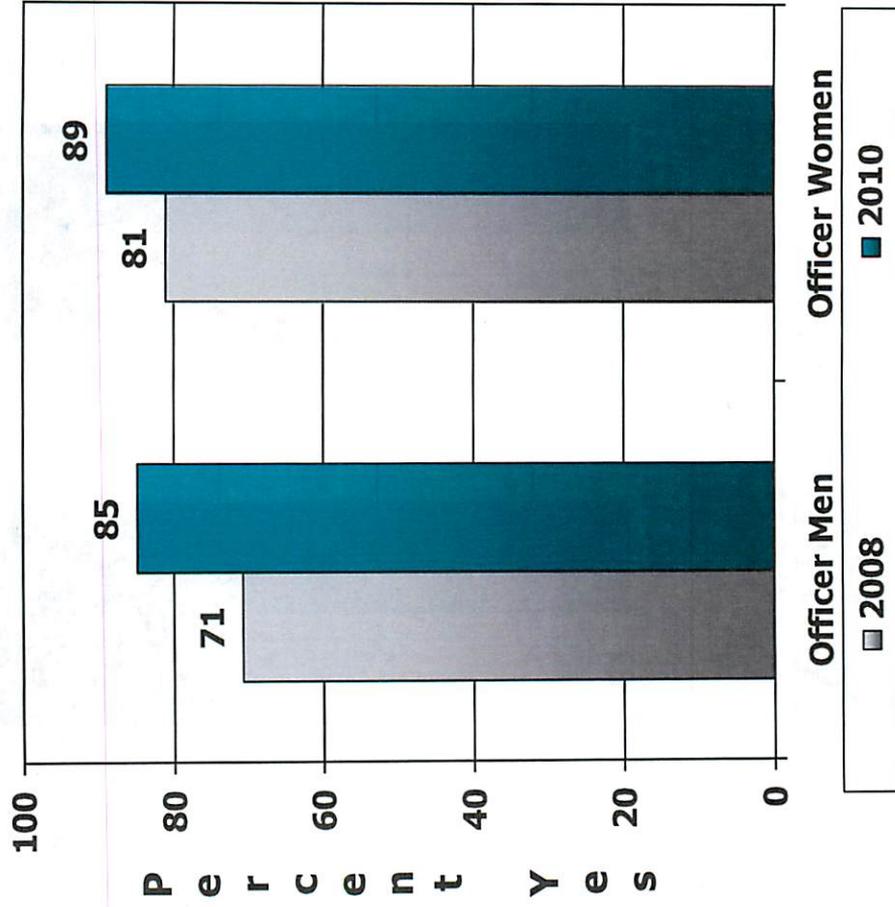
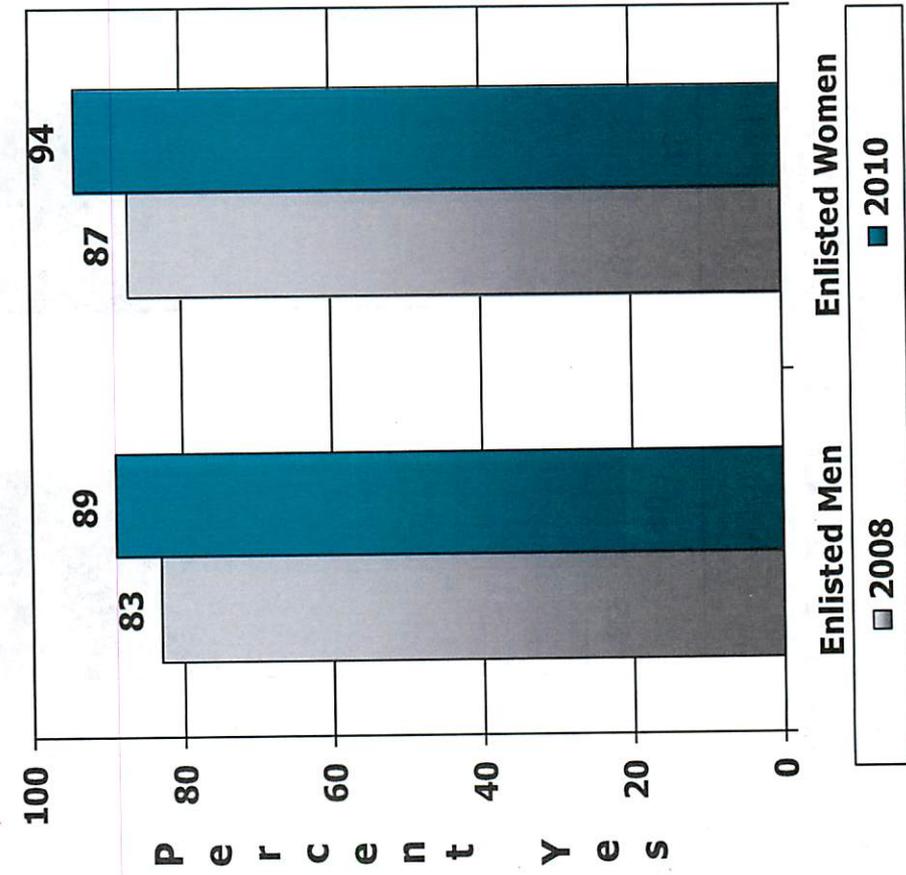
Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women



2010 SAPR Poll question 23: "Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material, on the installation or in your command telling you whom to contact if you need to report a sexual assault?"



Understanding Of Differences Between Restricted & Unrestricted SA Reporting Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women

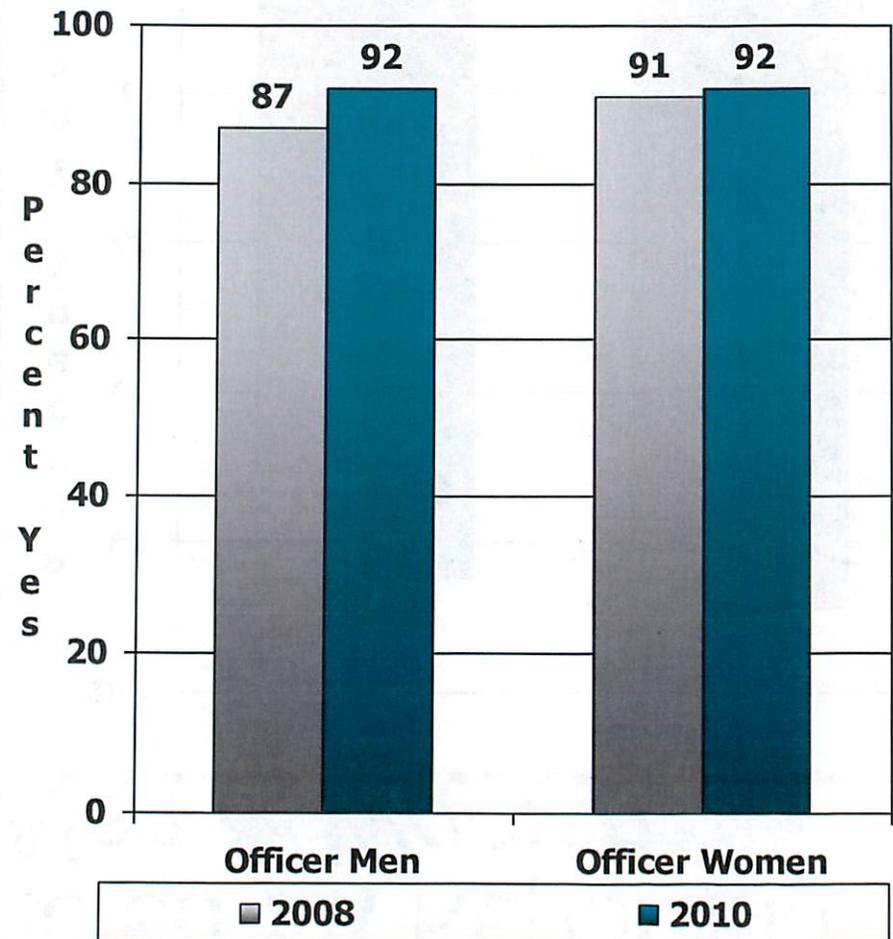
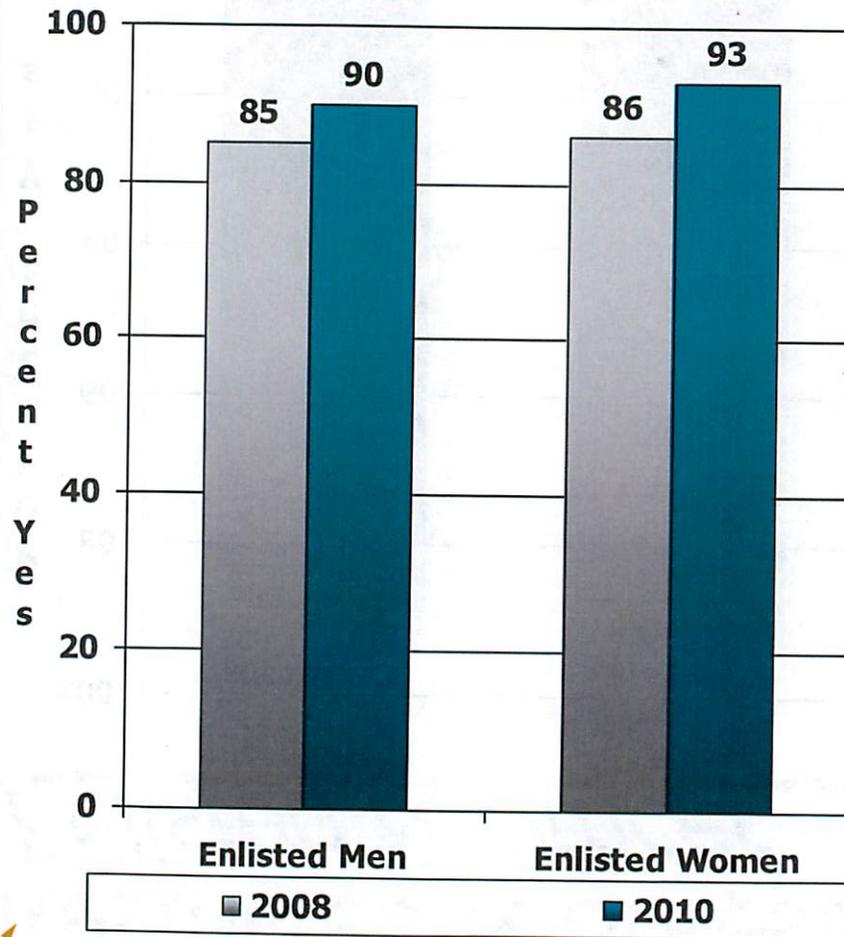


2010 SAPR Poll question 11: "Do you understand the differences between "Restricted Reporting" and "Unrestricted Reporting" of sexual assault?"



Awareness that Victims Can Report Without Command Notification

Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women

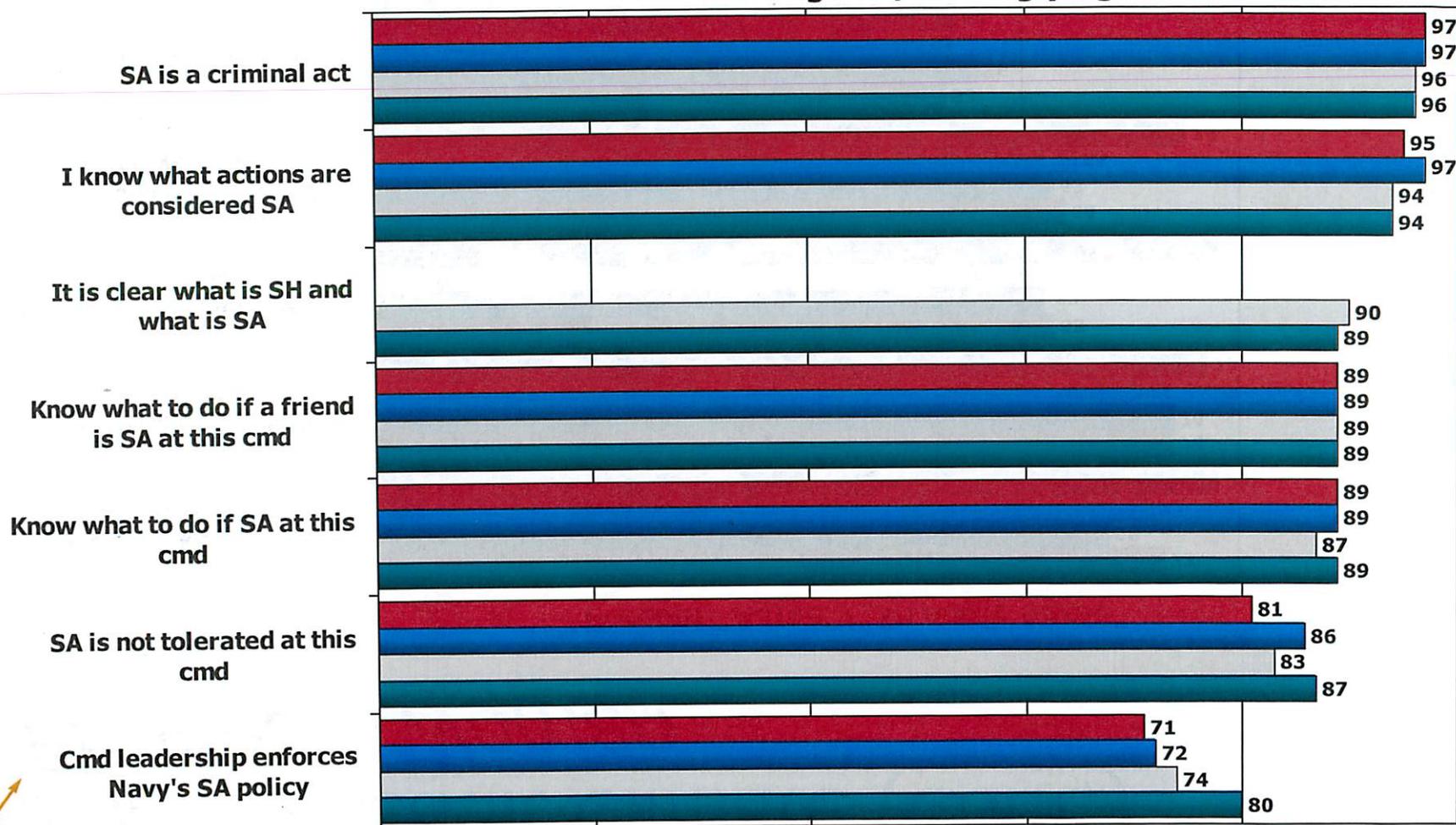


2010 SAPR Poll question 12: "Are you aware that victims of sexual assault can report a sexual assault without command being notified, or without triggering an investigation?"



Sexual Assault Climate *Enlisted - Women*

Percent "Agree"/"Strongly Agree"



2010 SAPR Poll questions 24a-24n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"

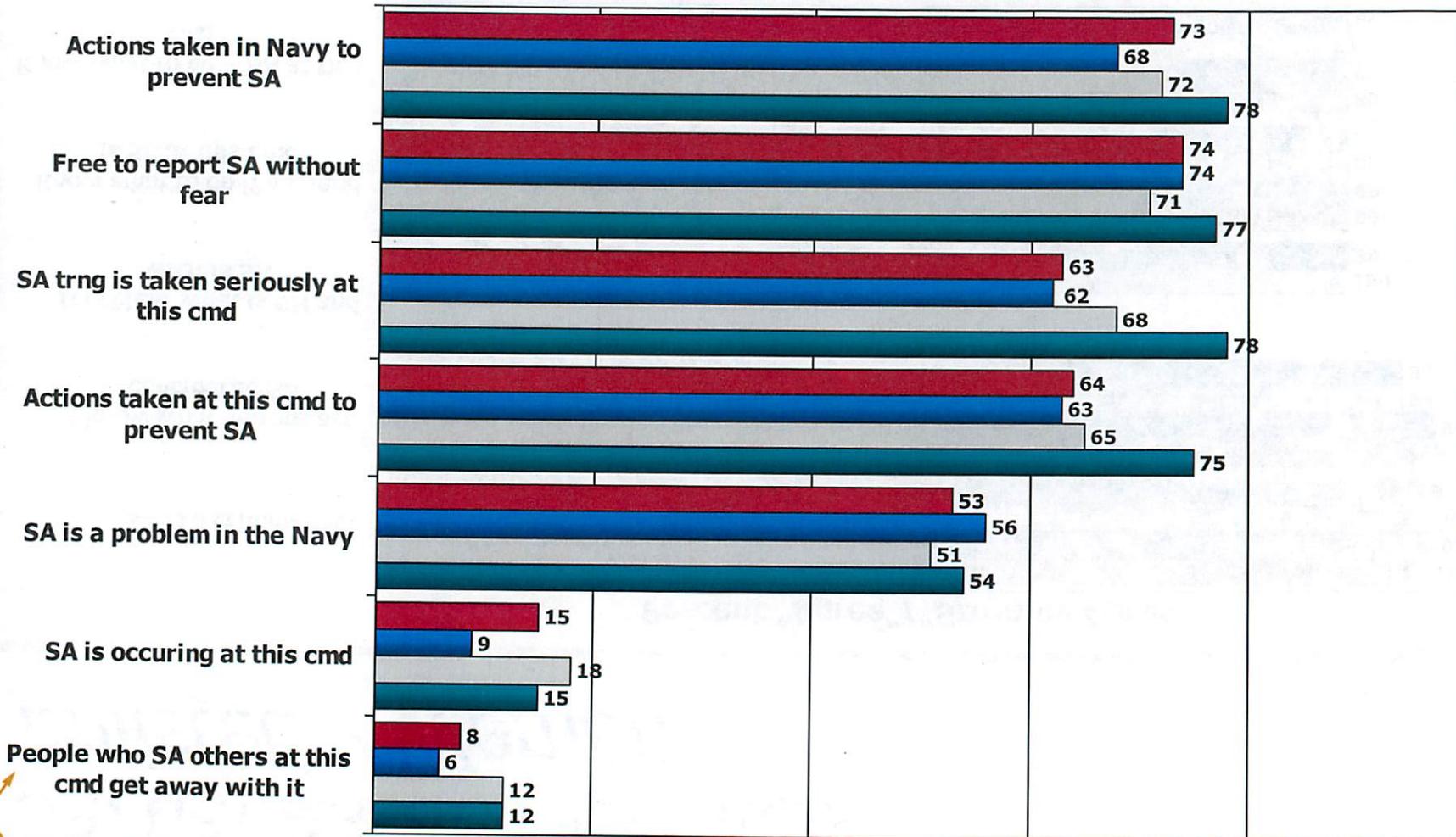
■ 2004 ■ 2005 □ 2008 ■ 2010



Sexual Assault Climate (Cont.)

Enlisted - Women

Percent "Agree"/"Strongly Agree"

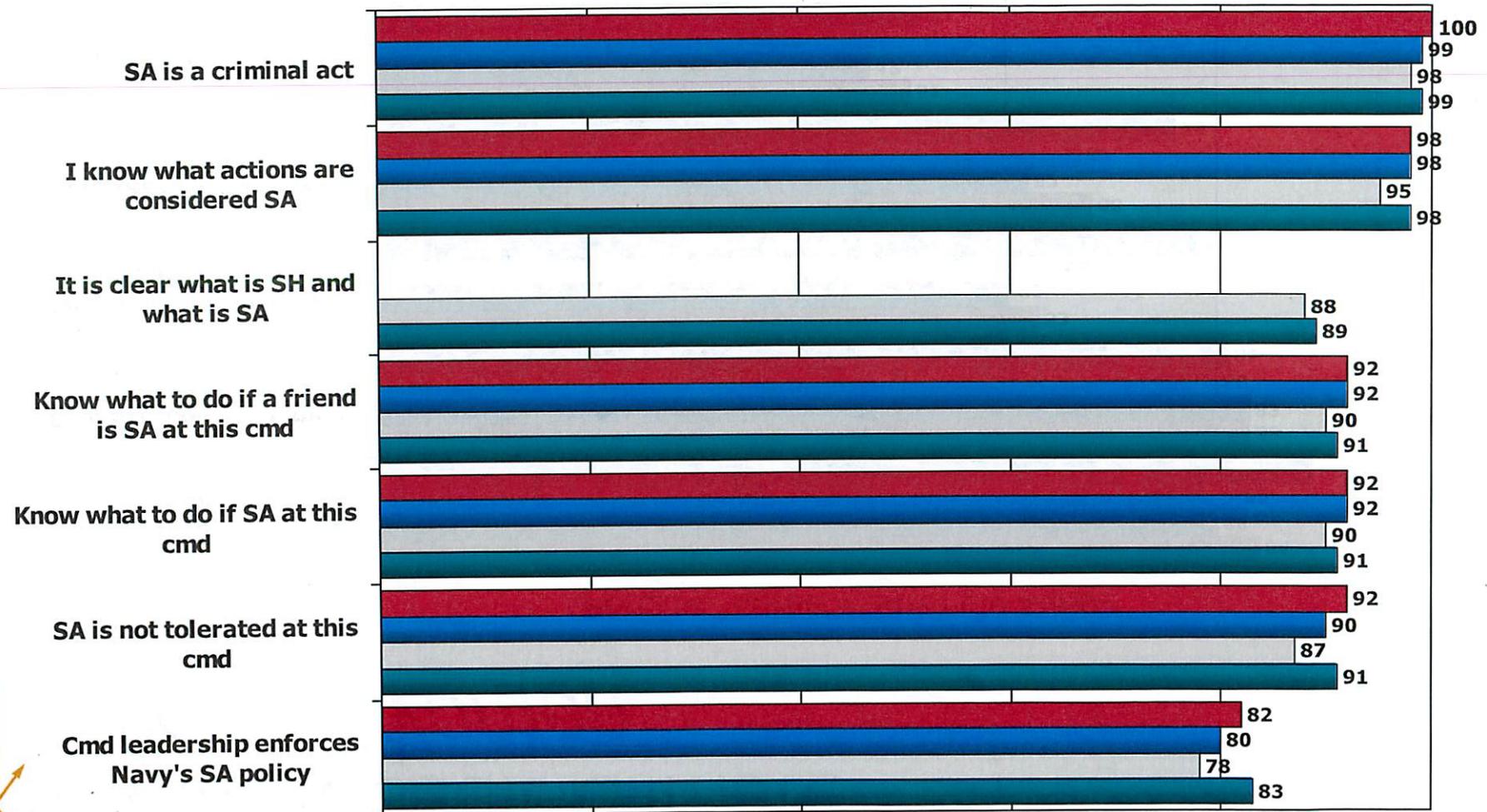


2010 SAPR Poll questions 24a-24n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"



Sexual Assault Climate *Officer - Women*

Percent "Agree"/"Strongly Agree"

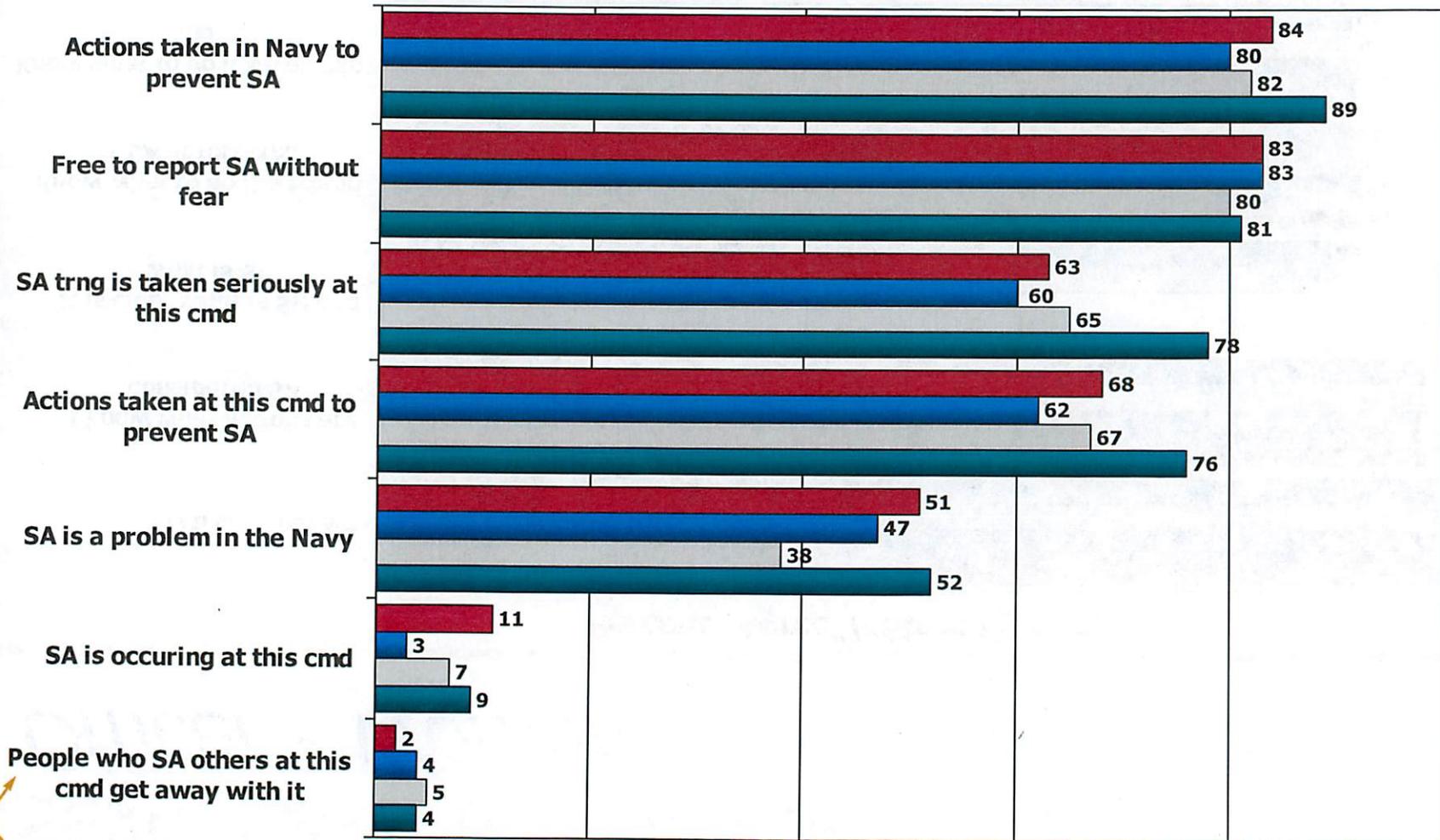


2010 SAPR Poll questions 24a-24n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"



Sexual Assault Climate *Officer - Women*

Percent "Agree"/"Strongly Agree"

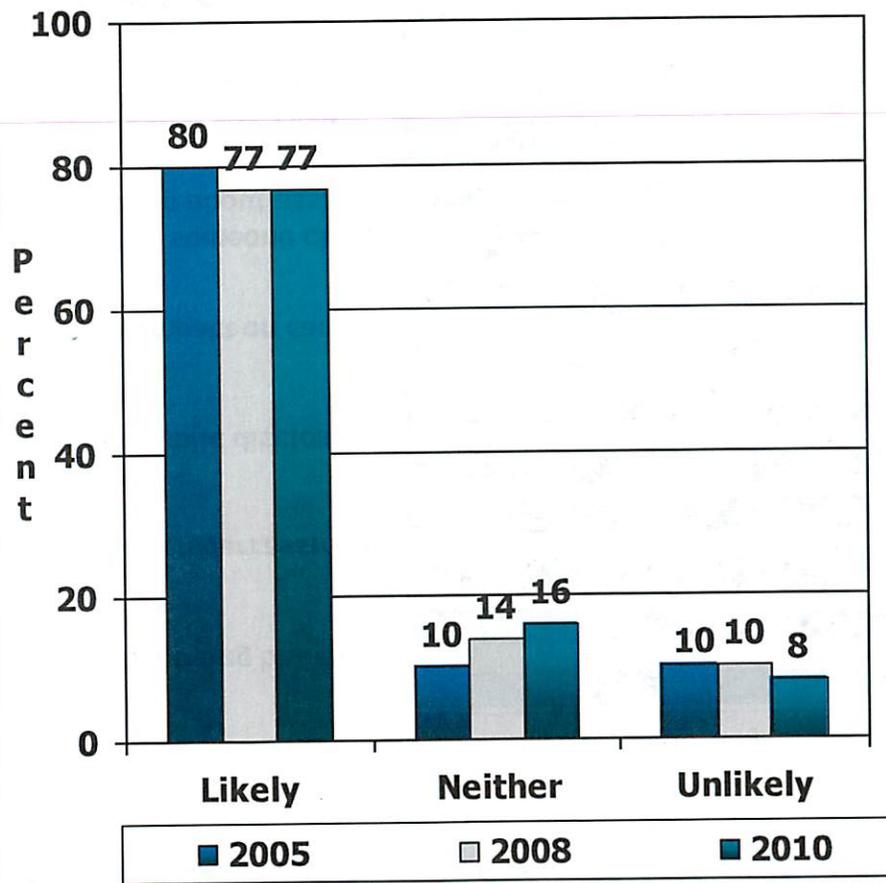


2010 SAPR Poll questions 24a-24n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"

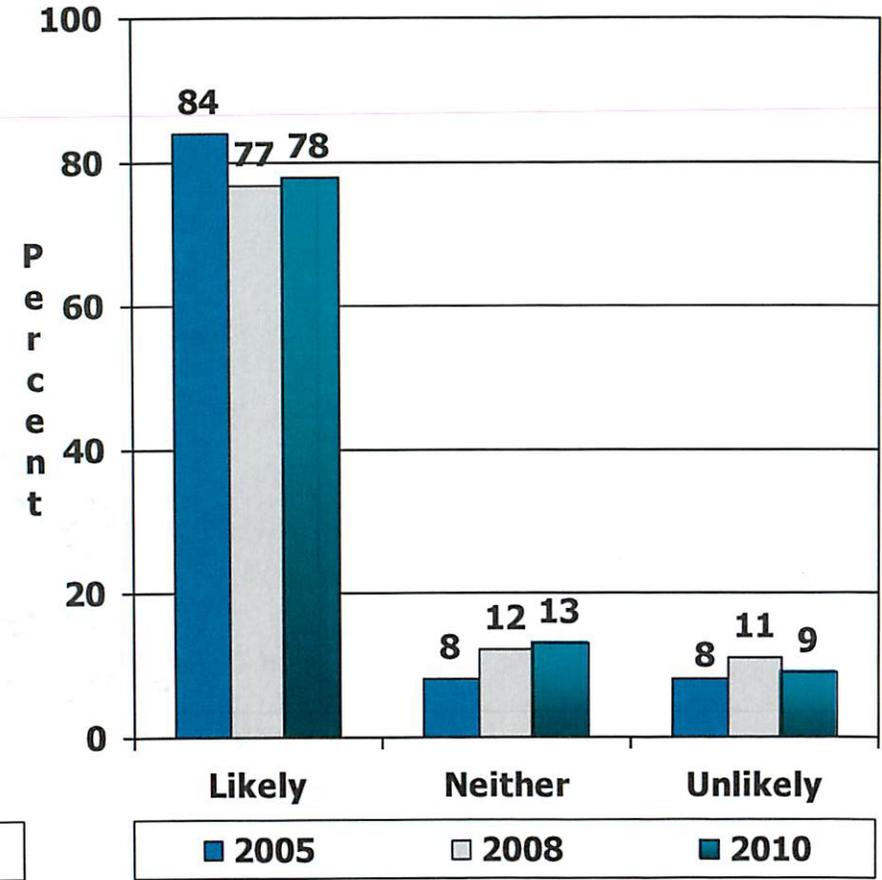


Likelihood of Reporting SA to Navy Authorities

Enlisted - Men & Women



Enlisted Men

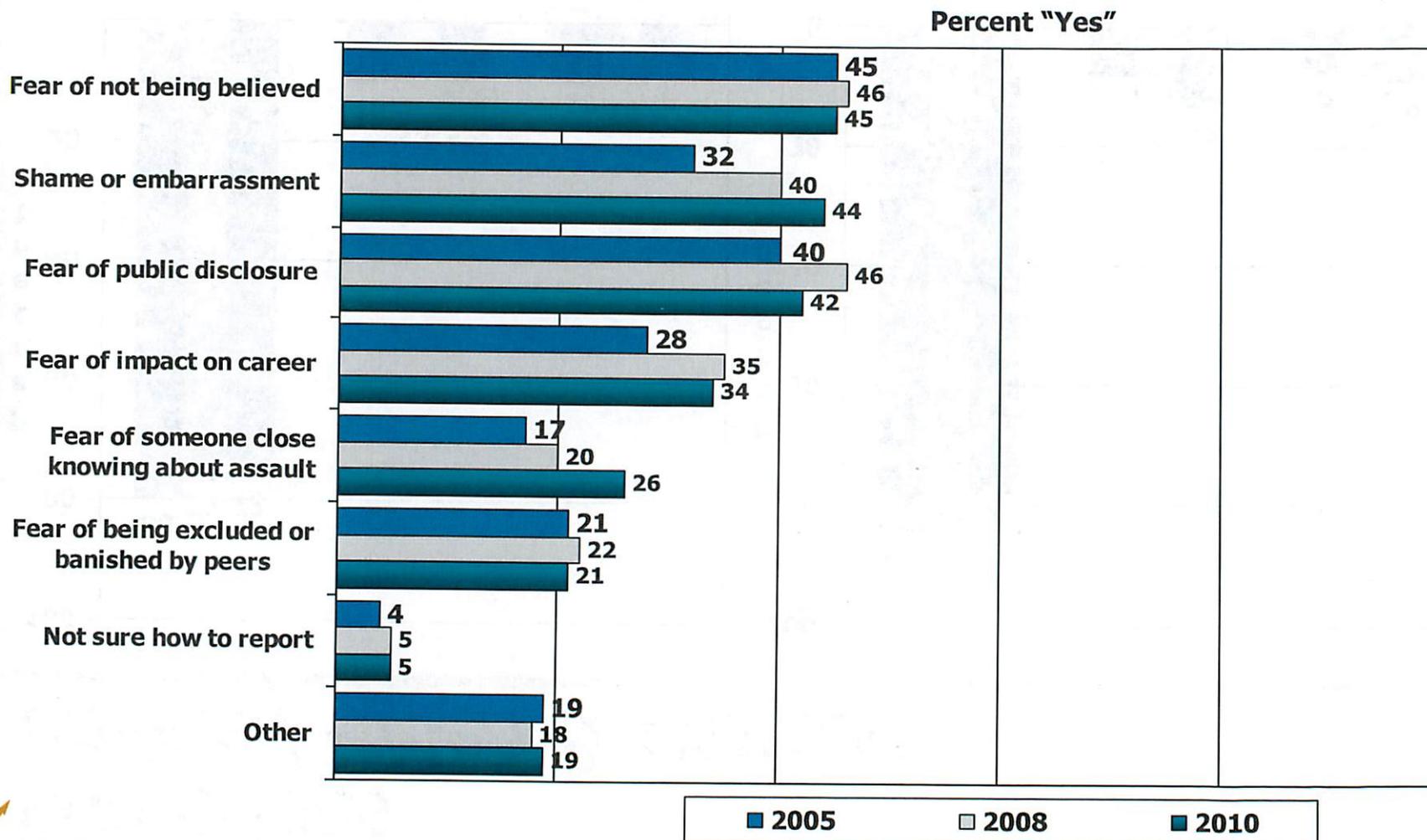


Enlisted Women

2010 SAPR Poll question 25: "If you were sexually assaulted how likely is it that you would report it to Navy authorities?"



Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault *Enlisted - Women*



2010 SAPR Poll questions 26: "Which of the following would prevent you from reporting sexual assault to Navy authorities?"



Back-up Slides



401450

Background

- Sexual assault in the military has been widely publicized over the last decade
- SAVI Quick Polls were conducted in 2004, 2005, & 2008 to determine awareness and perceptions of sexual assault in the Navy and the overall SAVI program
- In October 2009, CNP directed the name be changed to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program
 - Current poll conducted to determine awareness of the SAPR program and to re-assess sexual assault perceptions in the Navy



Methodology

- Questions adapted from 2004/2005/2008 SAVI Quick Polls
 - Added items on awareness of “restricted/unrestricted” reporting
 - Replaced “SAVI Program” with “SAPR Program” throughout the poll
- Scientific Navy-wide poll
 - Sailors randomly selected to participate
 - Stratified by officer/enlisted status and gender to ensure adequate representation of officer and enlisted men and women
- Navy Messages were sent to commands requesting selected personnel complete the poll online at the Quick Poll website (<http://quickpolling.nprst.navy.mil>)
 - Commands were given 10 business days to complete the poll
 - Reminder Navy Message sent midway through the fielding period
 - Poll could only be accessed once by selected individuals using correct usernames/passwords



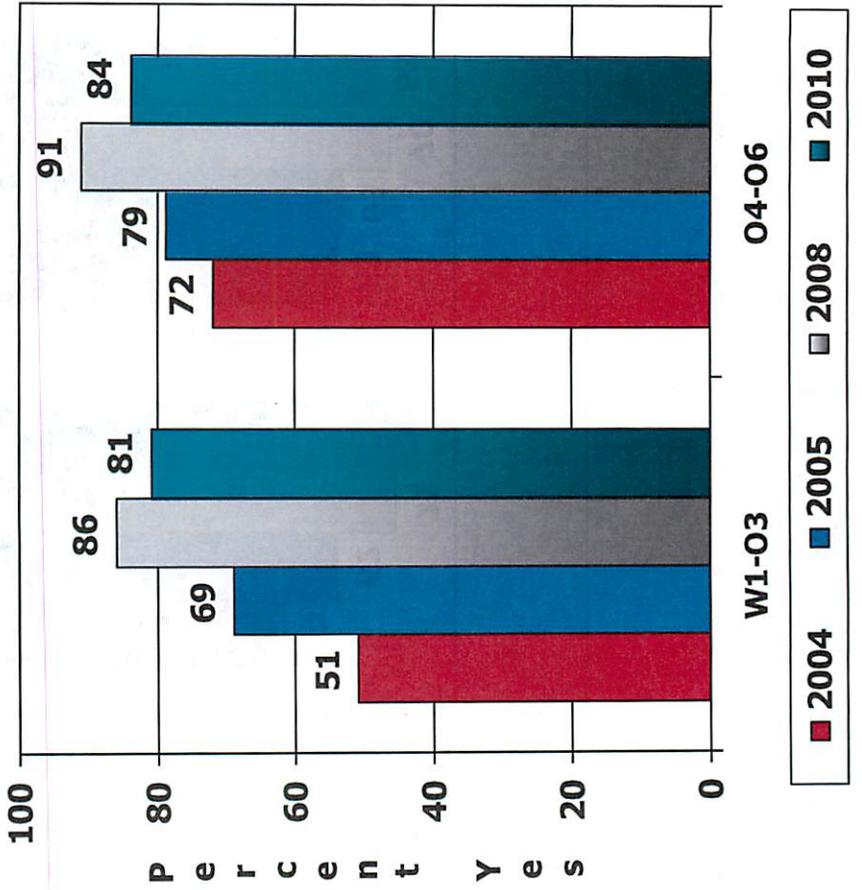
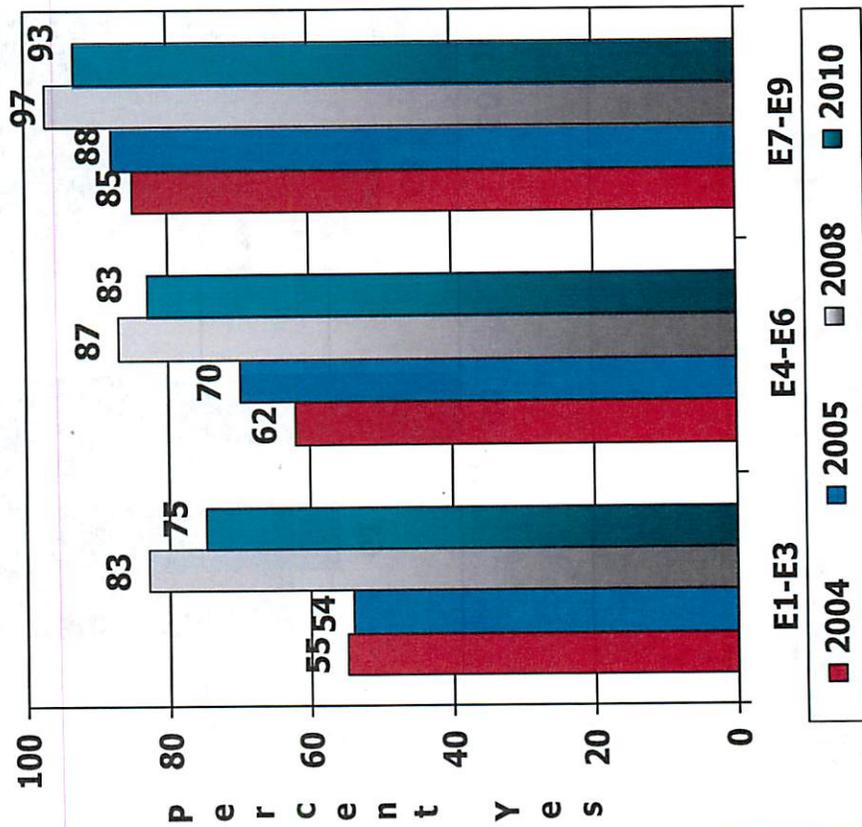
Demographics

PAYGROUP	Enlisted N=2,358	Officers N=1,077
E1-E3	23%	-
E4-E6	65%	-
E7-E9	12%	-
W1-O3	-	58%
O4-O6	-	42%
GENDER		
Male	85%	84%
Female	15%	16%
SEA/SHORE STATUS		
Sea	57%	35%
Shore	43%	65%
CURRENTLY DEPLOYED		
Yes	21%	12%
No	79%	88%

Results statistically weighted to match Navy-wide paygrade and sea/shore distribution



Awareness of SAPR Program Services Enlisted & Officer - Men by Paygroup

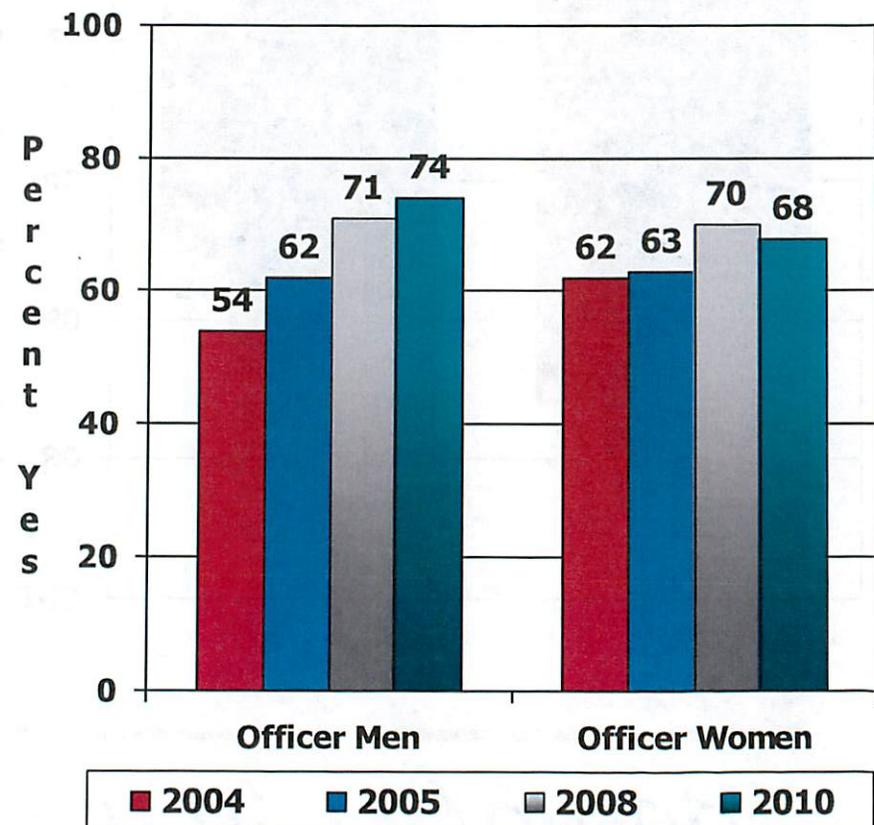
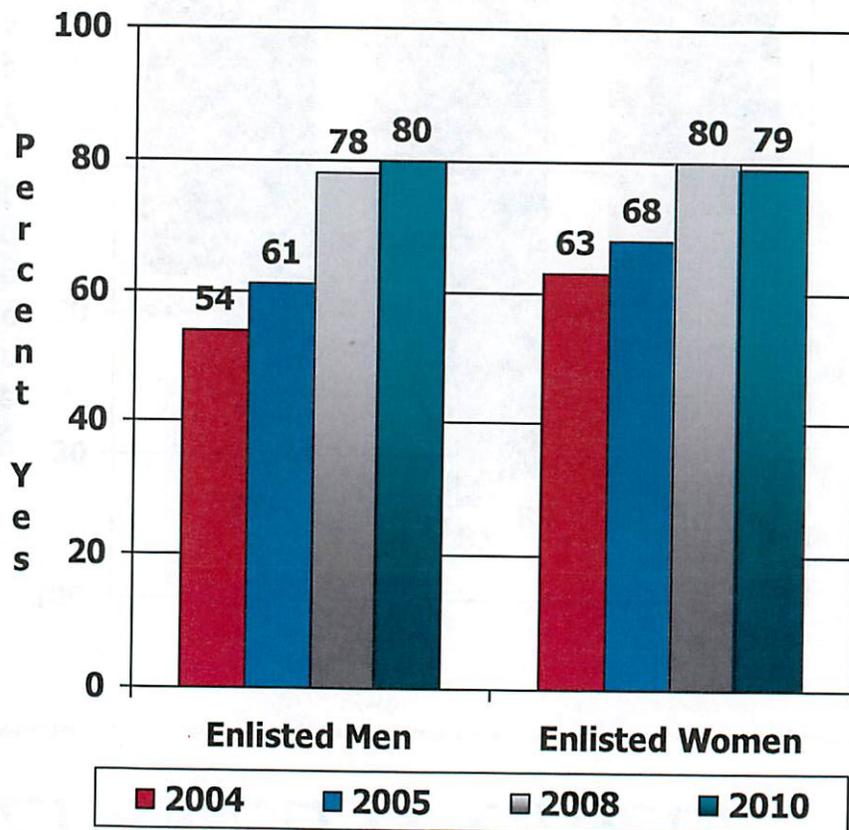


2010 SAPR Poll question 8: "Do you know what services the SAPR Program offers?"

Note: On 2004, 2005, & 2008 polls, respondents were asked about the SAVI Program.



Knowledge of Command SAPR POC *Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women*

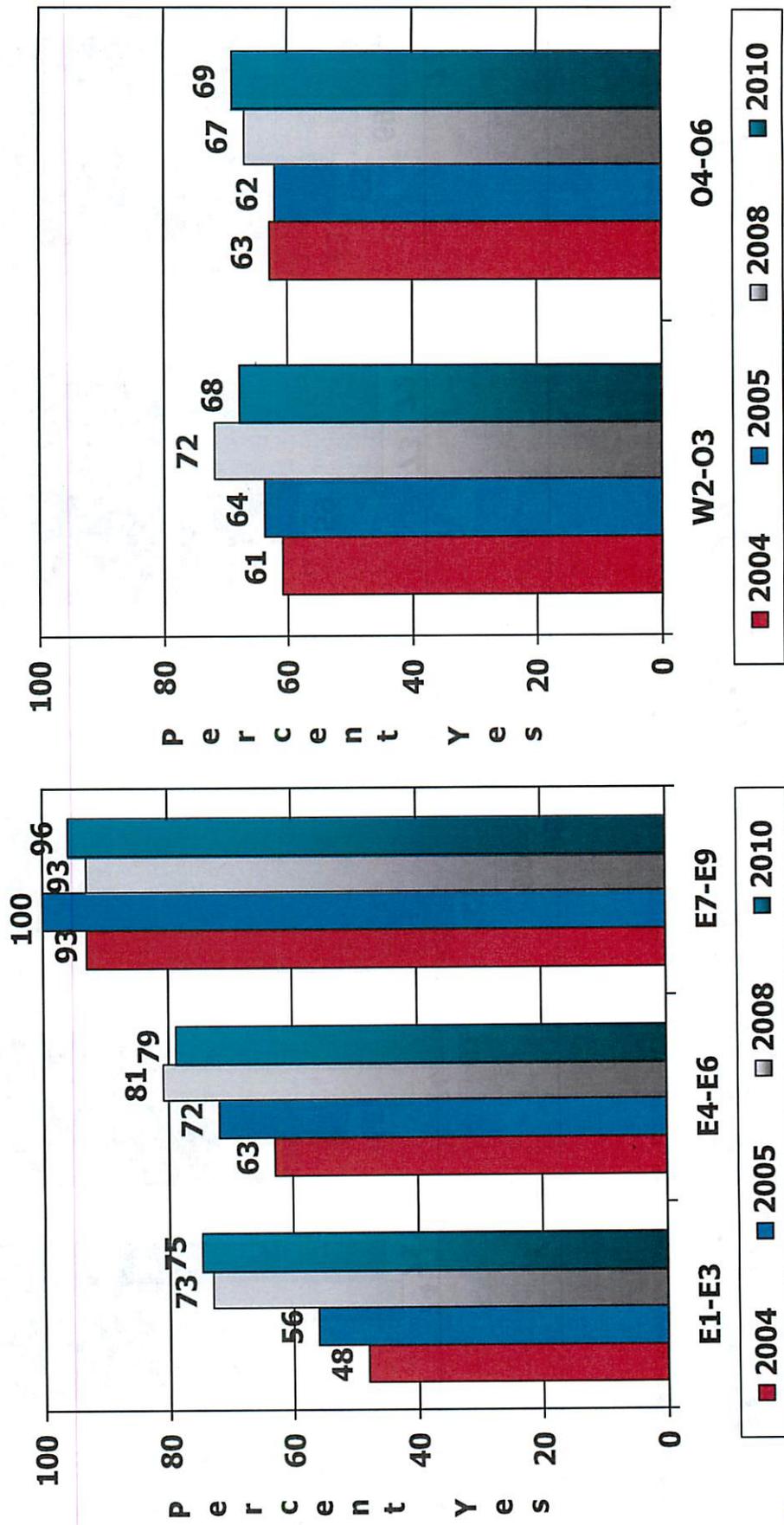


2010 SAPR Poll question 9: "Do you know who the SAPR Point of Contact (POC) is at your command?"

Note: On 2004, 2005, & 2008 polls, respondents were asked about the SAVI POC.



Knowledge of Command SAPR POC Enlisted & Officer - Women by Paygroup

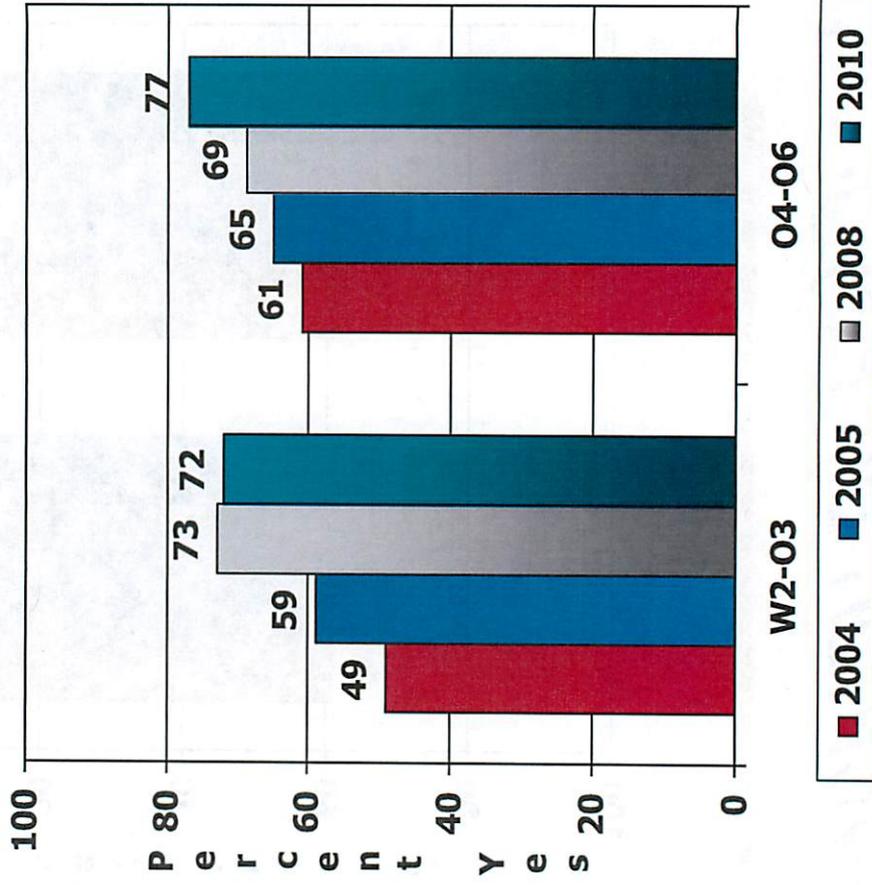
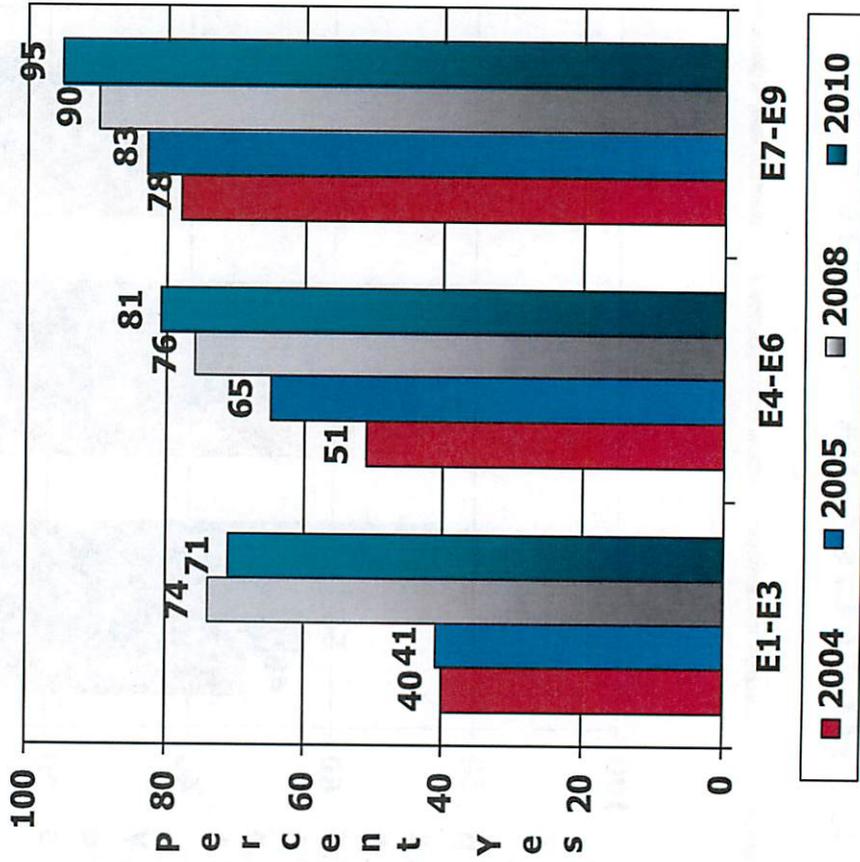


2010 SAPR Poll question 9: "Do you know who the SAPR Point of Contact (POC) is at your command?"

Note: On 2004, 2005, & 2008 polls, respondents were asked about the SAVI POC.



Knowledge of Command SAPR POC Enlisted & Officer - Men by Paygroup

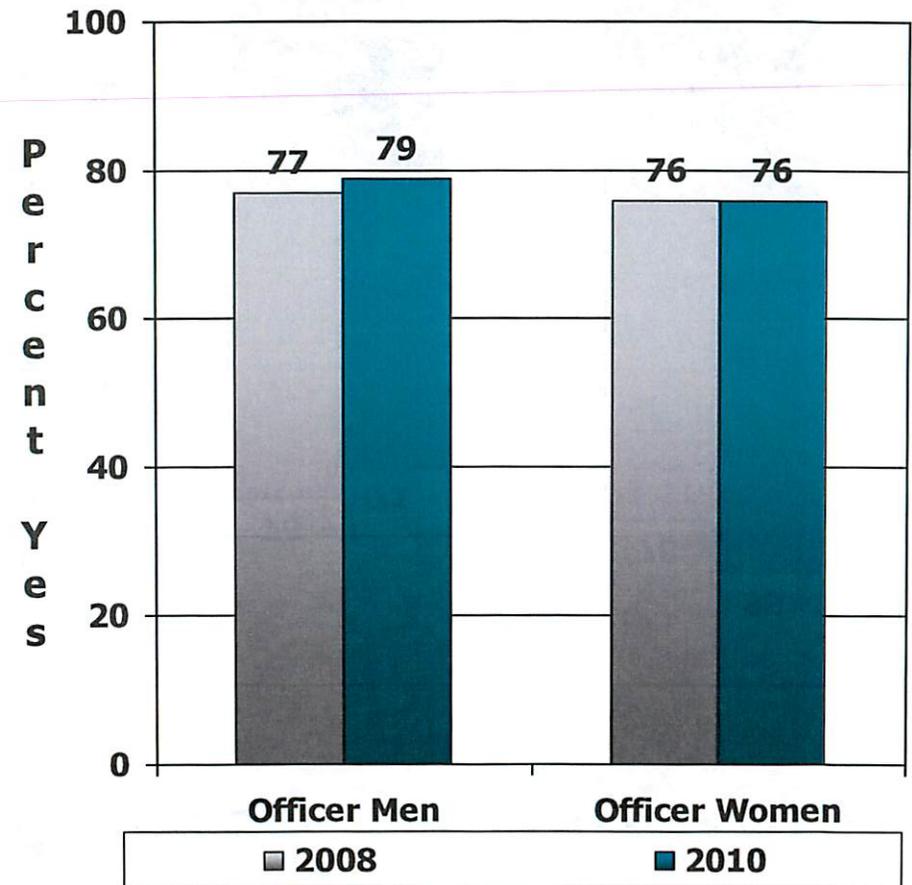
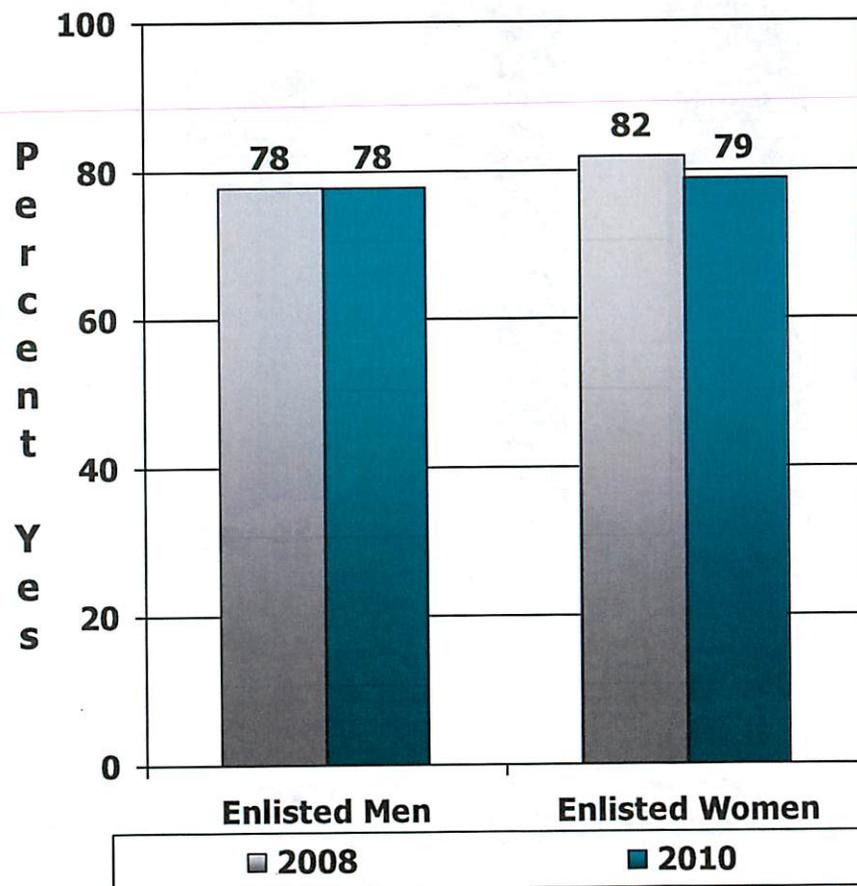


2010 SAPR Poll question 9: "Do you know who the SAPR Point of Contact (POC) is at your command?"
 Note: On 2004, 2005, & 2008 polls, respondents were asked about the SAVI POC.



Knowledge on Contacting a SAPR Victim Advocate

Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women



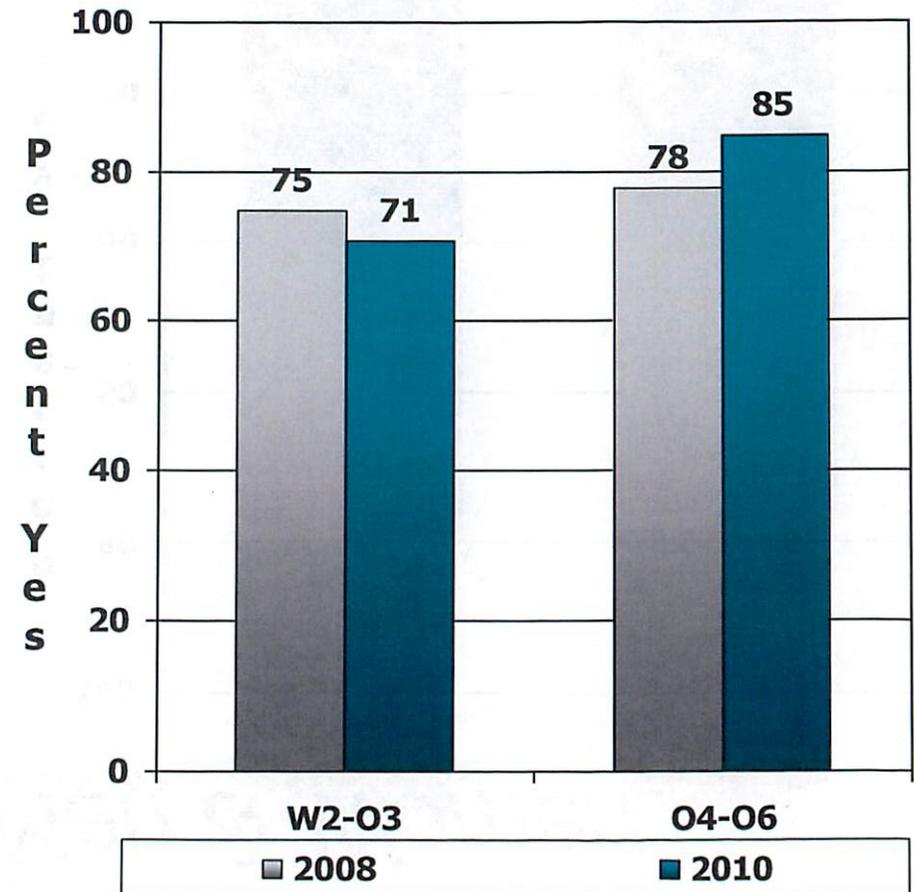
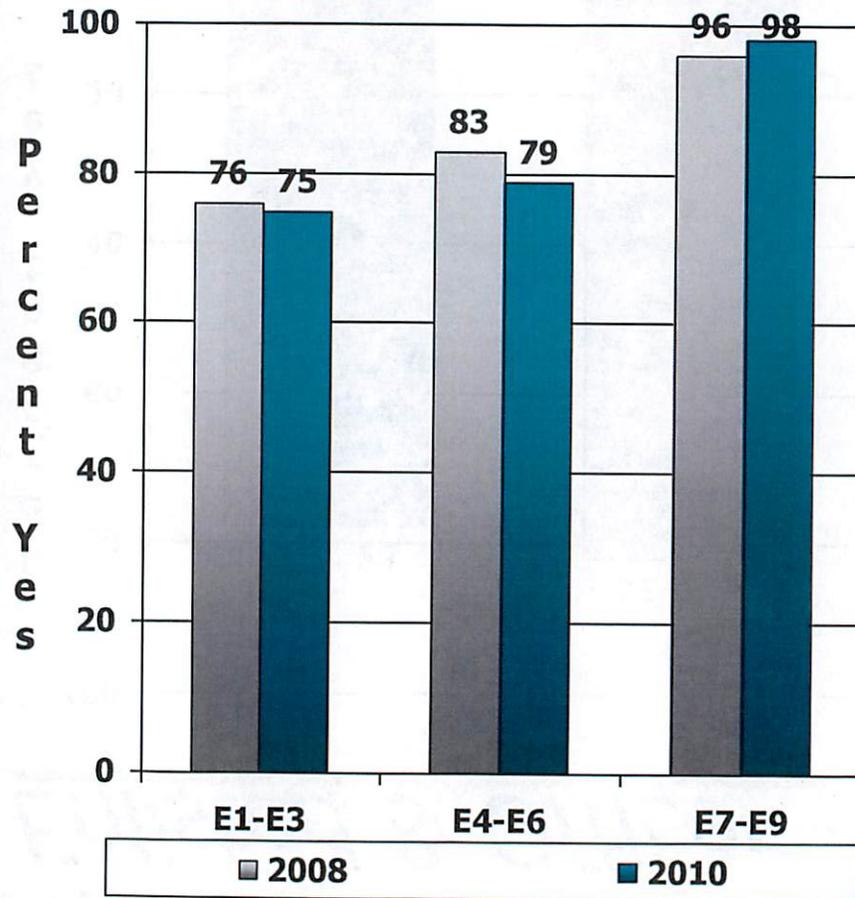
2010 SAPR Poll question 10: "Do you know how to contact a SAPR Victim Advocate?"

Note: On 2008 poll, respondents were asked about the SAVI Victim Advocate.



Knowledge on Contacting a SAPR Victim Advocate

Enlisted & Officer - Women by Paygroup

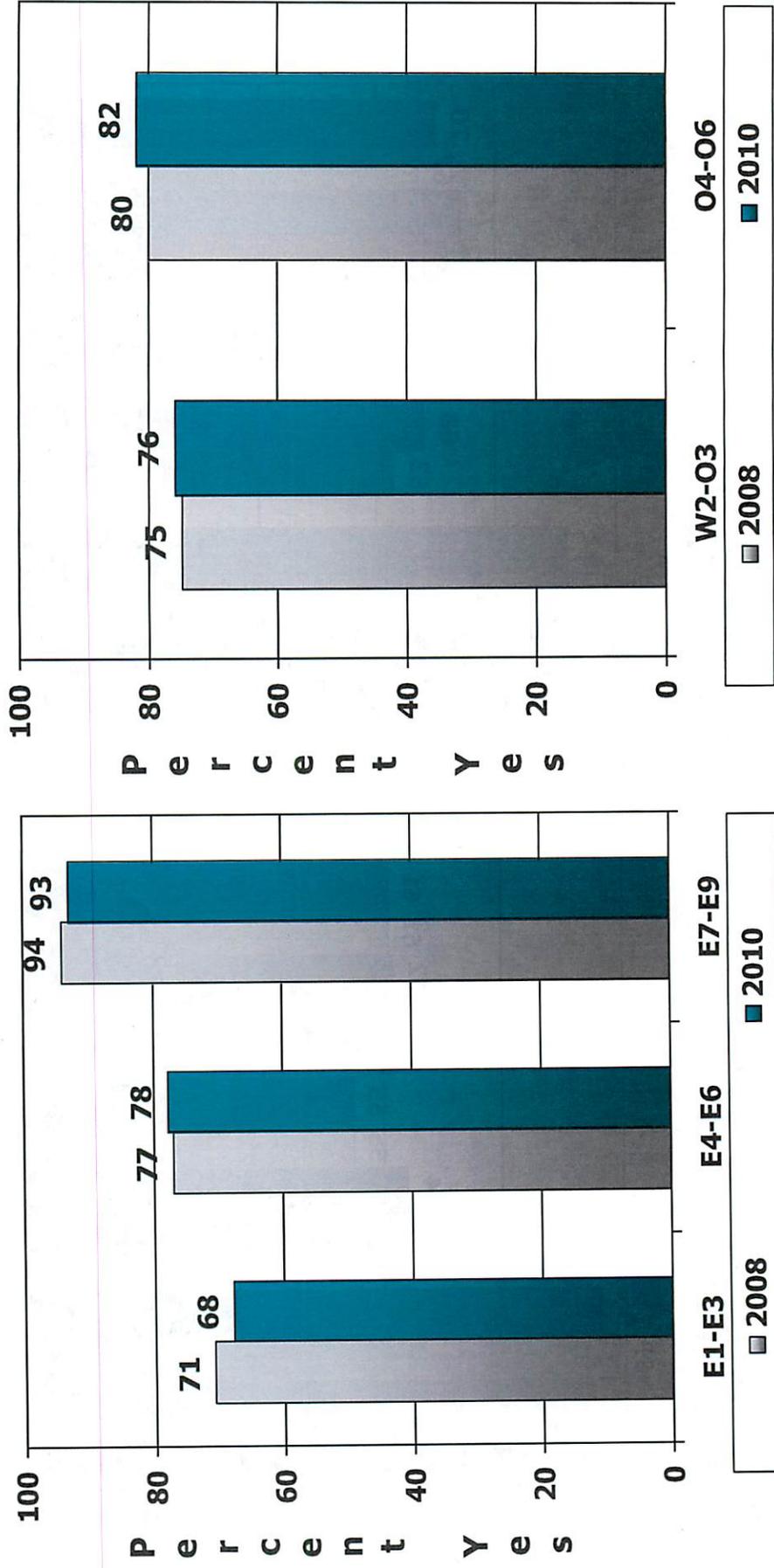


2010 SAPR Poll question 10: "Do you know how to contact a SAPR Victim Advocate?"

Note: On 2008 poll, respondents were asked about the SAVI Victim Advocate.



Knowledge on Contacting a SAPR Victim Advocate Enlisted & Officer - Men by Paygroup



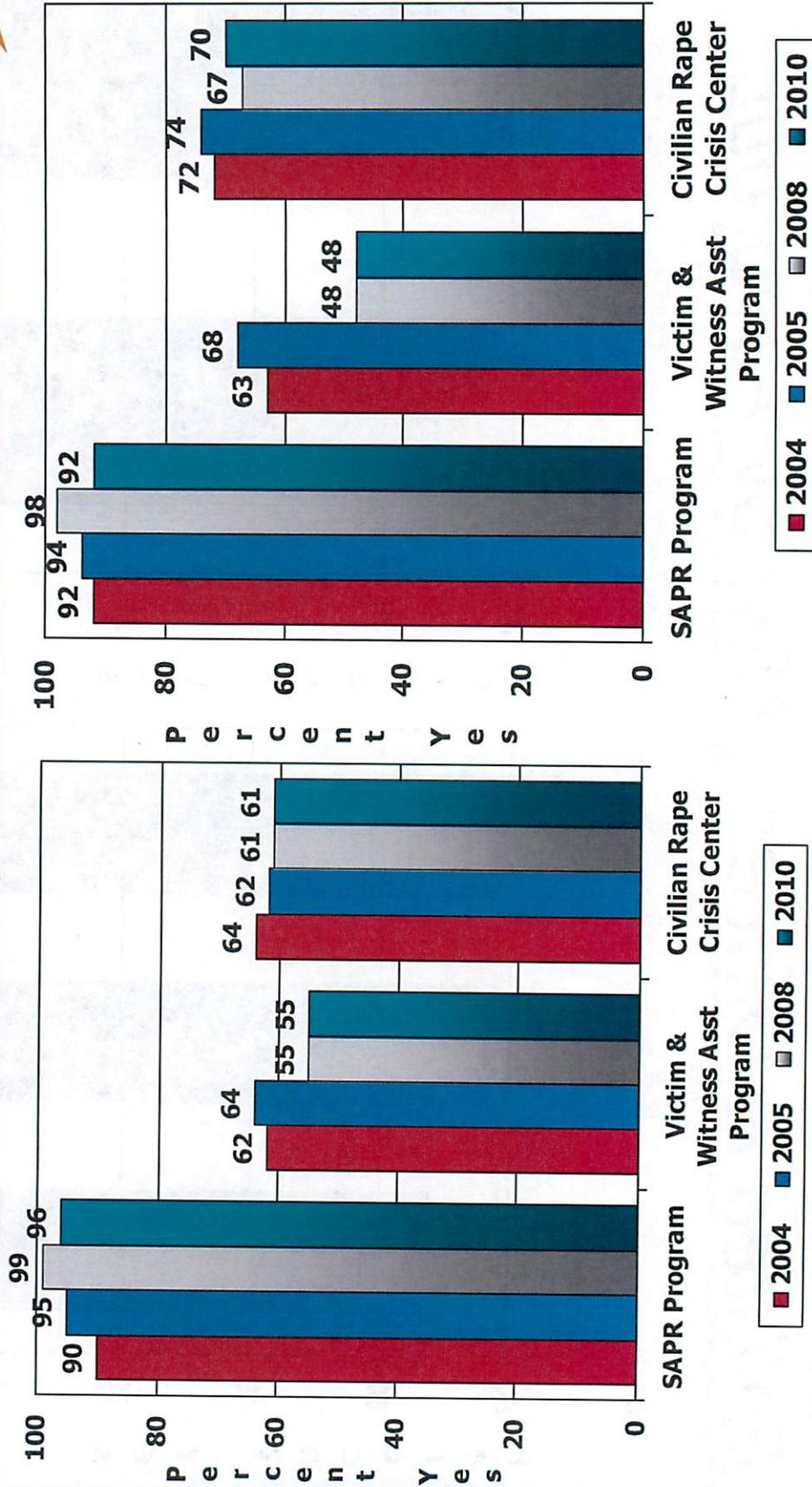
2010 SAPR Poll question 10: "Do you know how to contact a SAPR Victim Advocate?"

Note: On 2008 poll, respondents were asked about the SAVI Victim Advocate.



Awareness of Available Sexual Assault Programs

Enlisted & Officer - Women



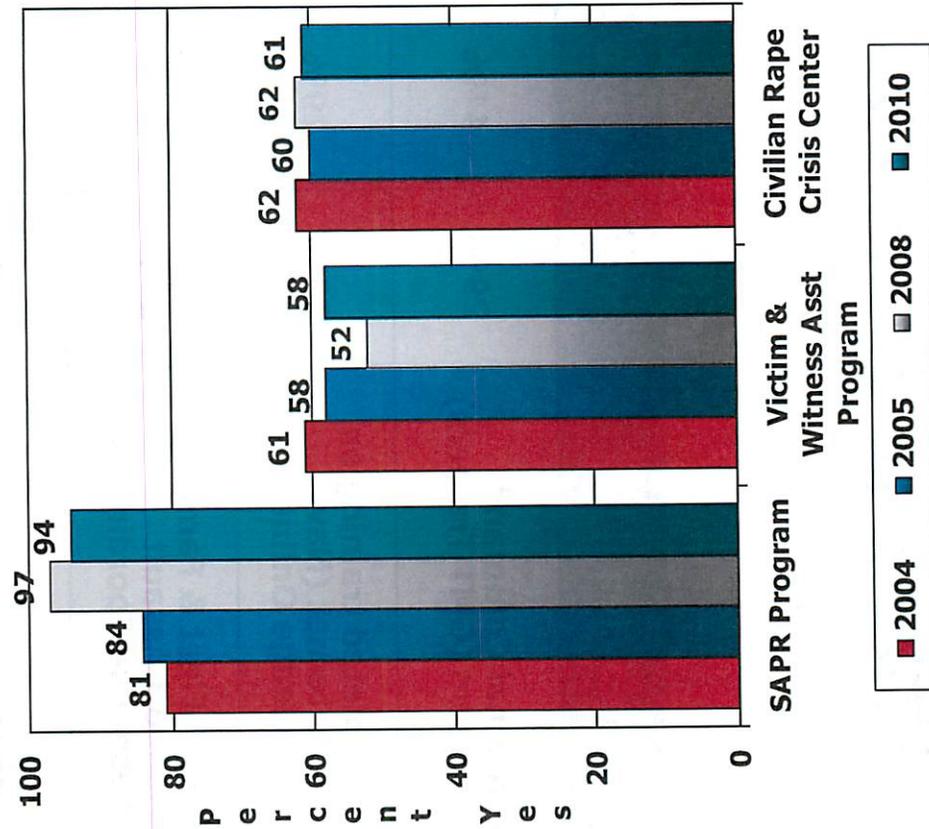
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2010 SAPR Poll questions 15a - 15c: "Are you aware of the following programs to assist victims of sexual assault?"

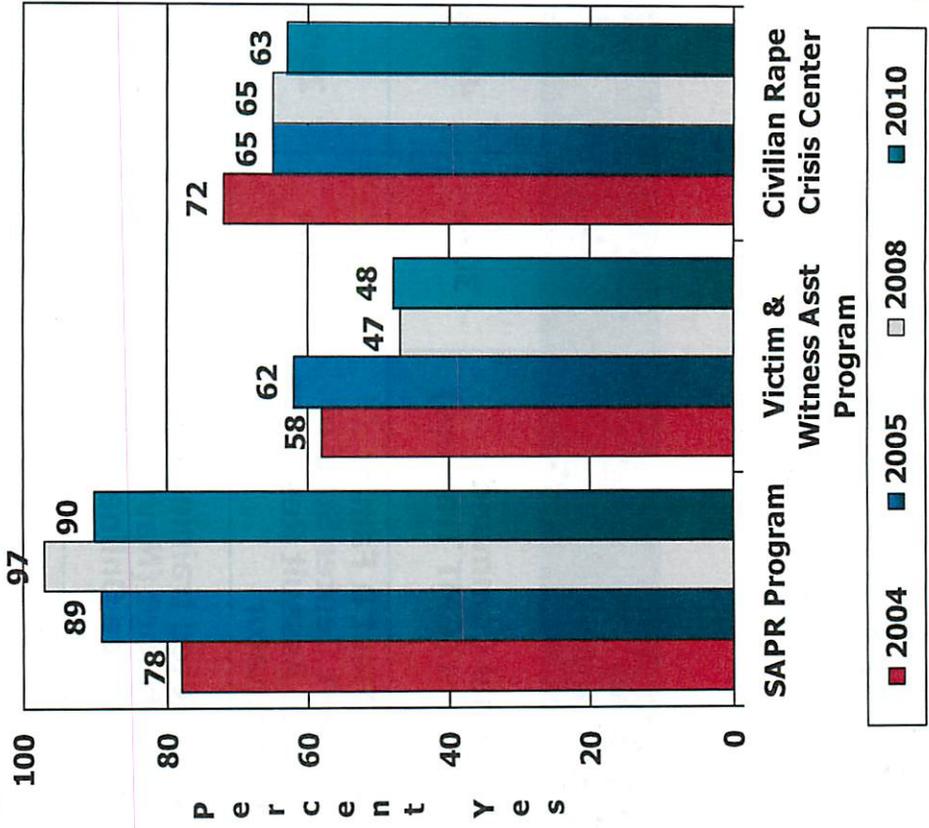
Note: On 2004, 2005, & 2008 polls, "SAPR Program" was "SAVI Program".

Awareness of Available Sexual Assault Programs

Enlisted & Officer - Men



Enlisted Men



Officer Men

2010 SAPR Poll questions 15a - 15c: "Are you aware of the following programs to assist victims of sexual assault?"

Note: On 2004, 2005, & 2008 polls, "SAPR Program" was "SAVI Program".

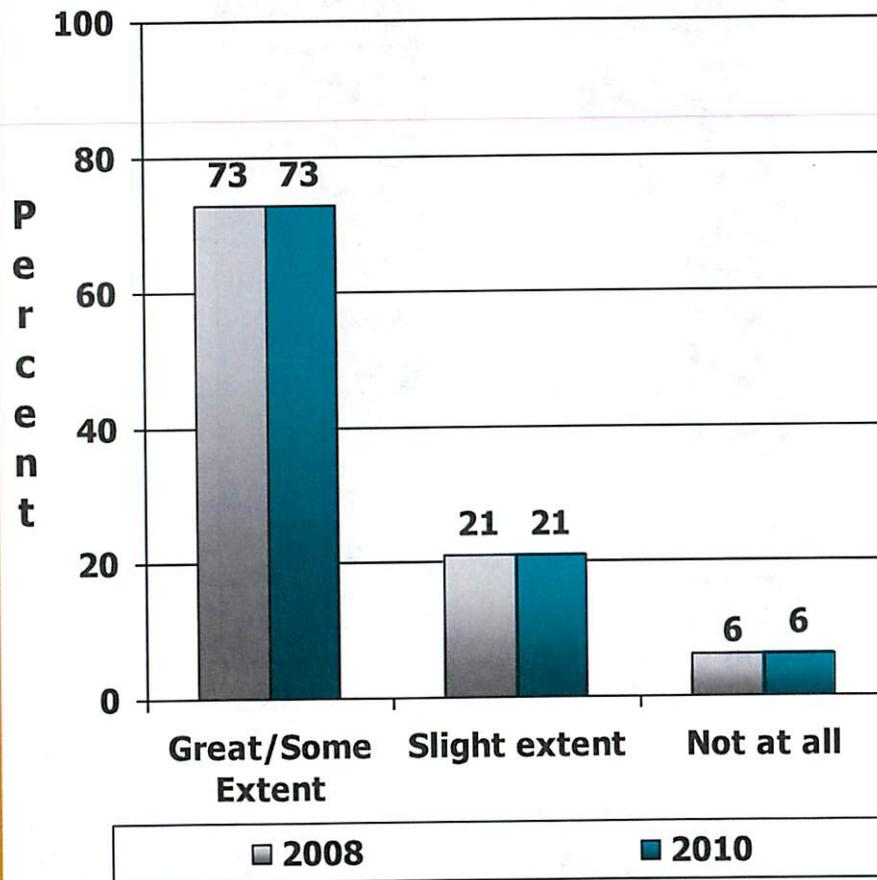


Who Conducted SA Training? *Officer & Enlisted - Men*

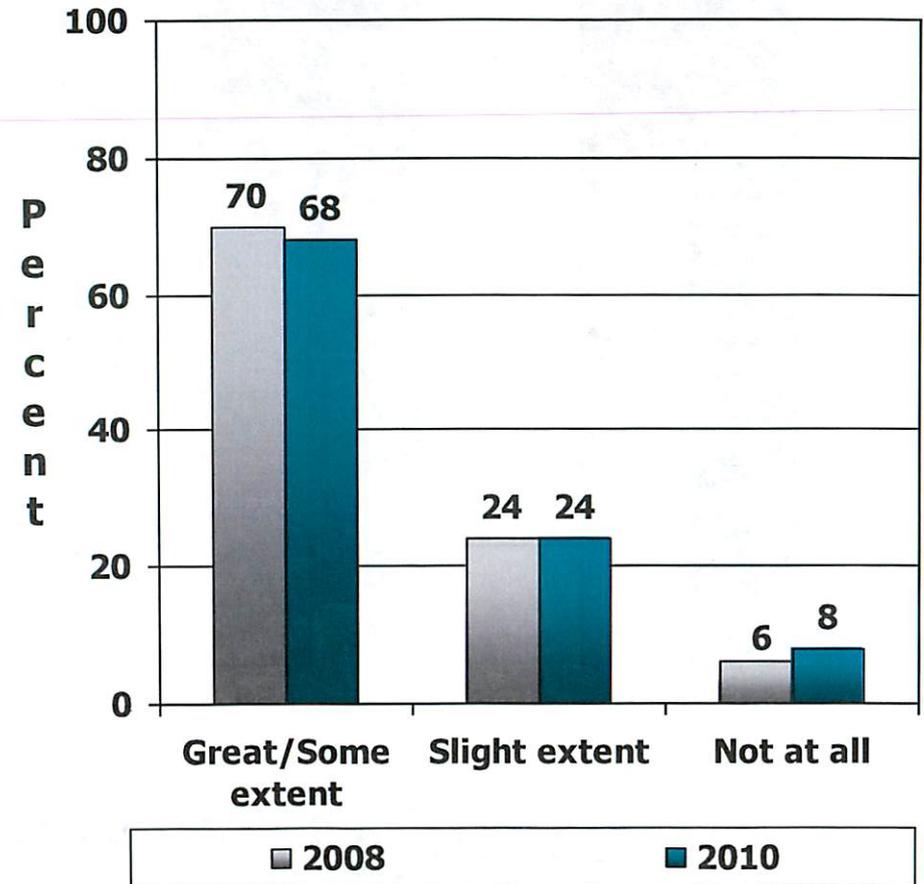
Enlisted Men	2008	2010	Officer Men	2008	2010
Internal Command Trainers (GMT Trainers)	29%	44%	Internal Command Trainers (GMT Trainers)	30%	44%
Completed training on the Internet (Navy Knowledge Online-NKO)	39%	29%	SAPR Fleet & Family Support Center Staff or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator	22%	29%
SAPR Fleet & Family Support Assault Response Coordinator	25%	18%	Completed training on the Internet (Navy Knowledge Online-NKO)	43%	24%
Other	10%	9%	Other	5%	5%



Impact of GMT on Awareness *Enlisted & Officer - Men*



Enlisted Men



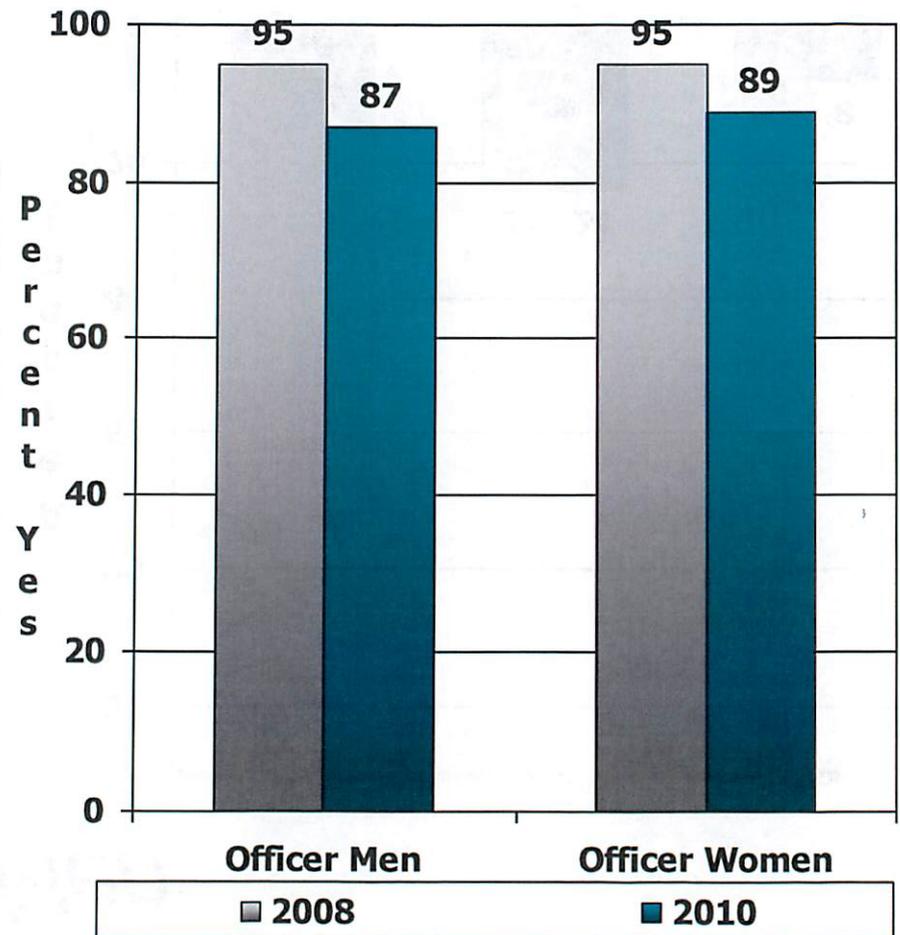
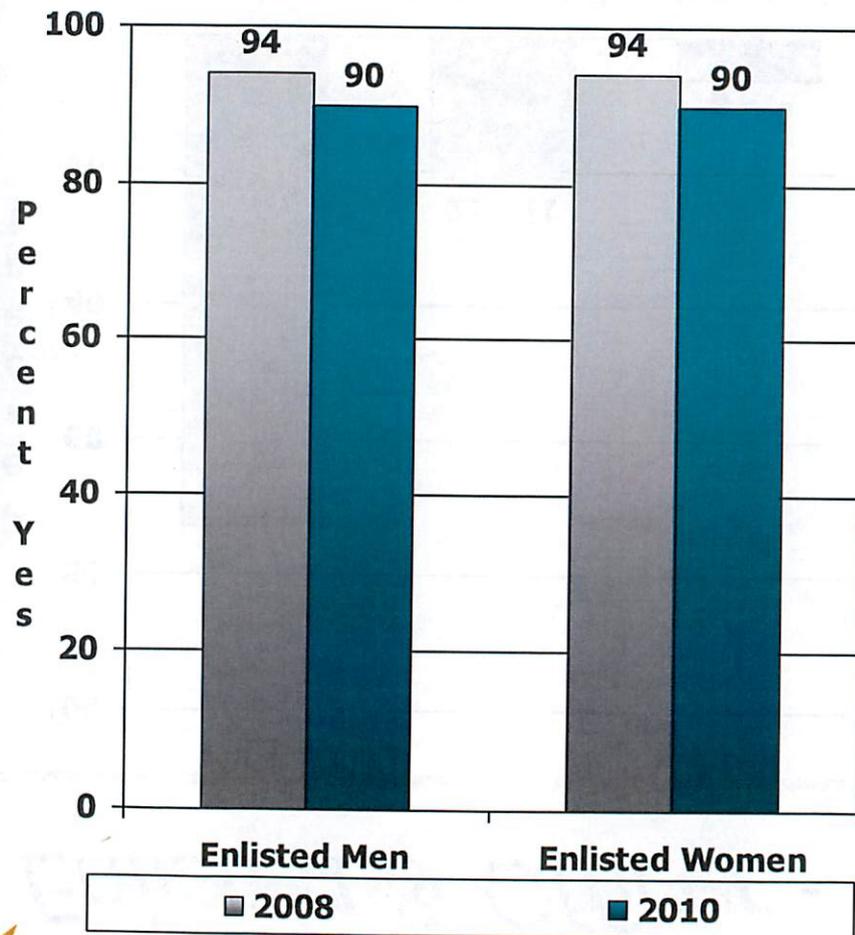
Officer Men

2010 SAPR Poll question 18: "To what extent did the training increase your awareness of sexual assault?"



Training Included Information On SAPR Program & Available Services

Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women

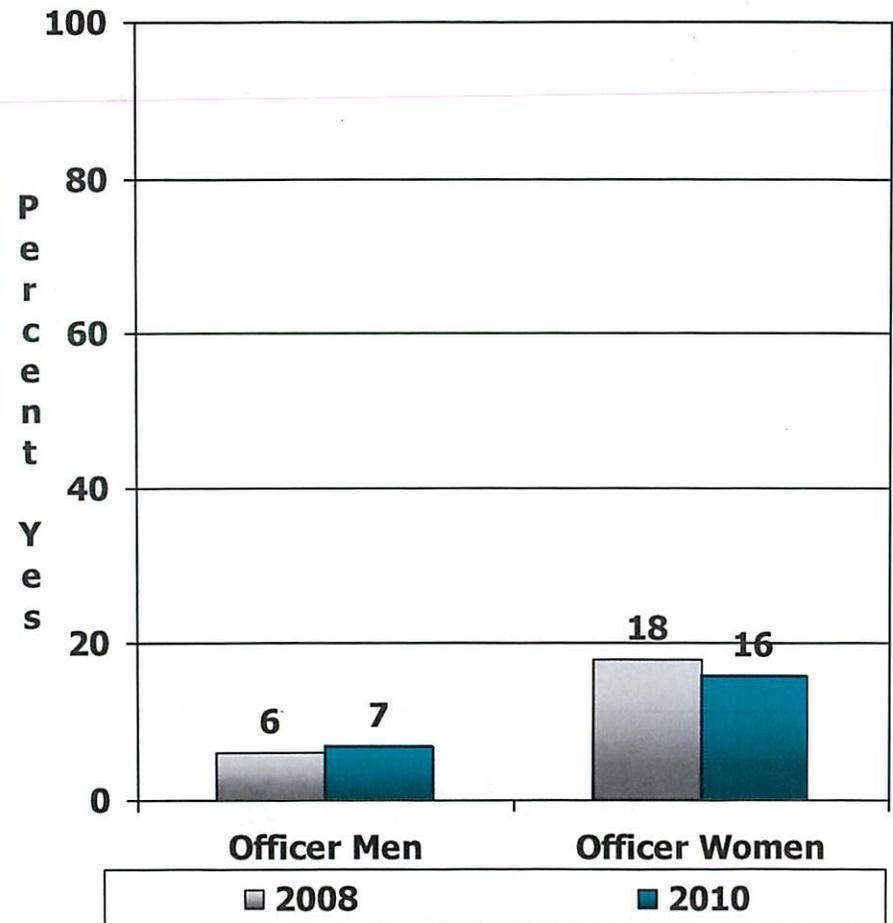
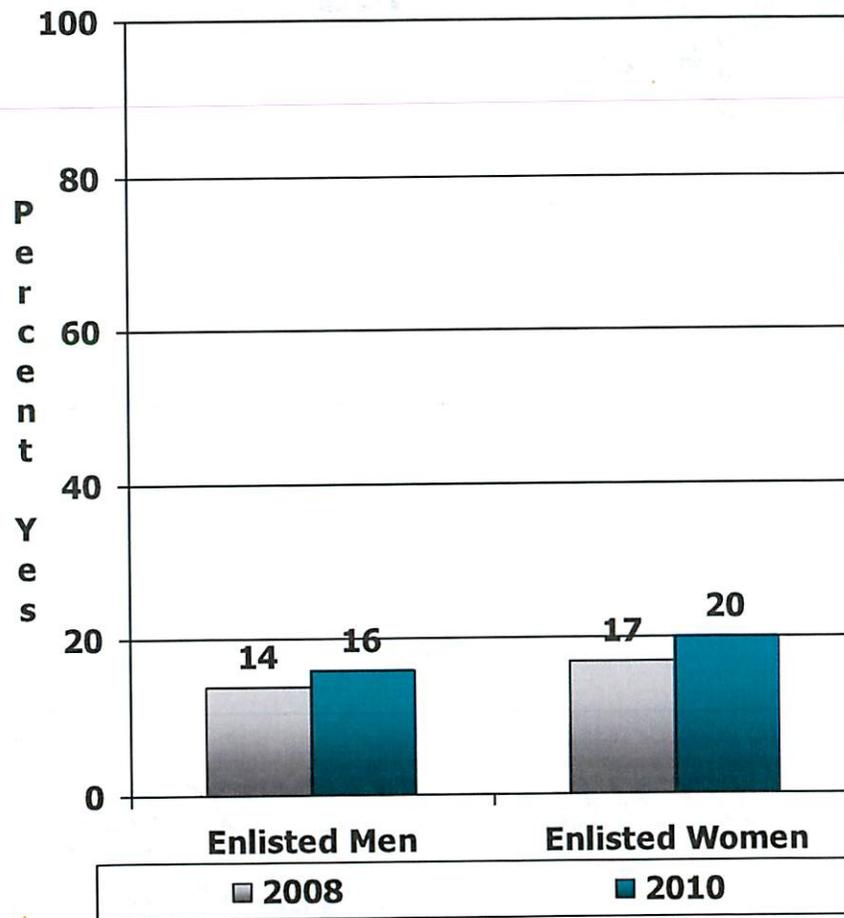


2010 SAPR Poll question 19: "Did the Sexual Assault Awareness & Prevention training you received in the past 12 months include information on the SAPR Program and available services?"

Note: On 2008 poll, respondents were asked about the SAVI Program and available services.



Trained as SAPR POC... Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women



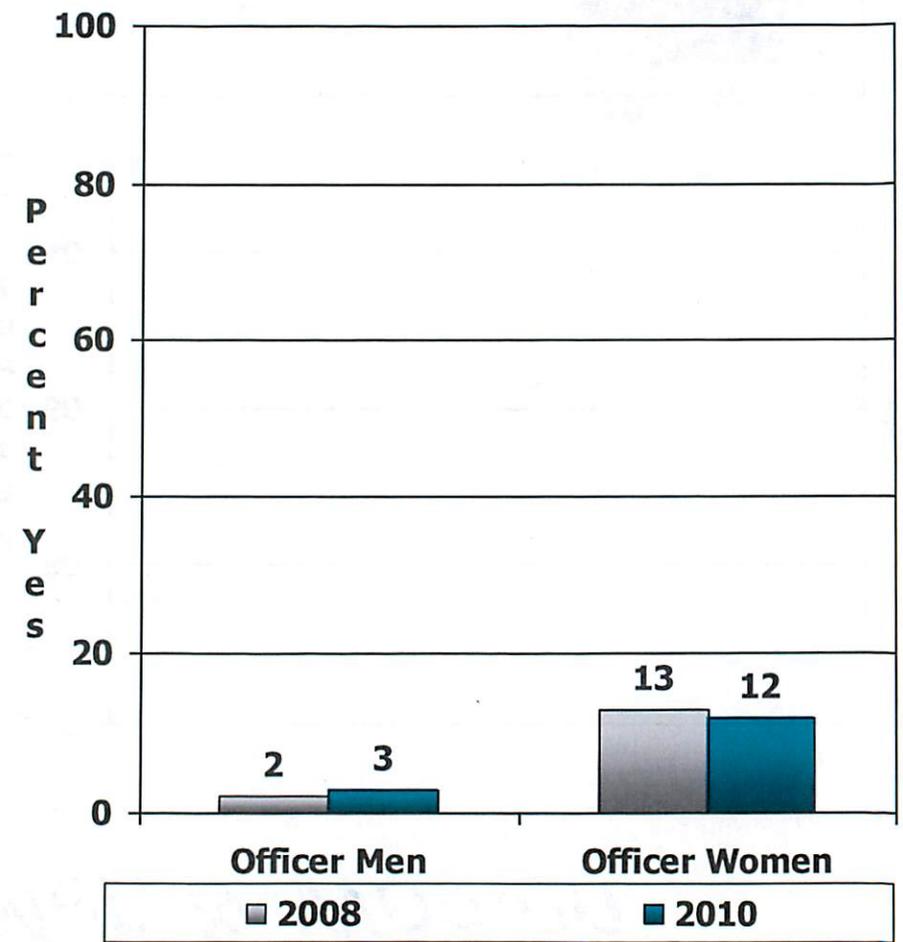
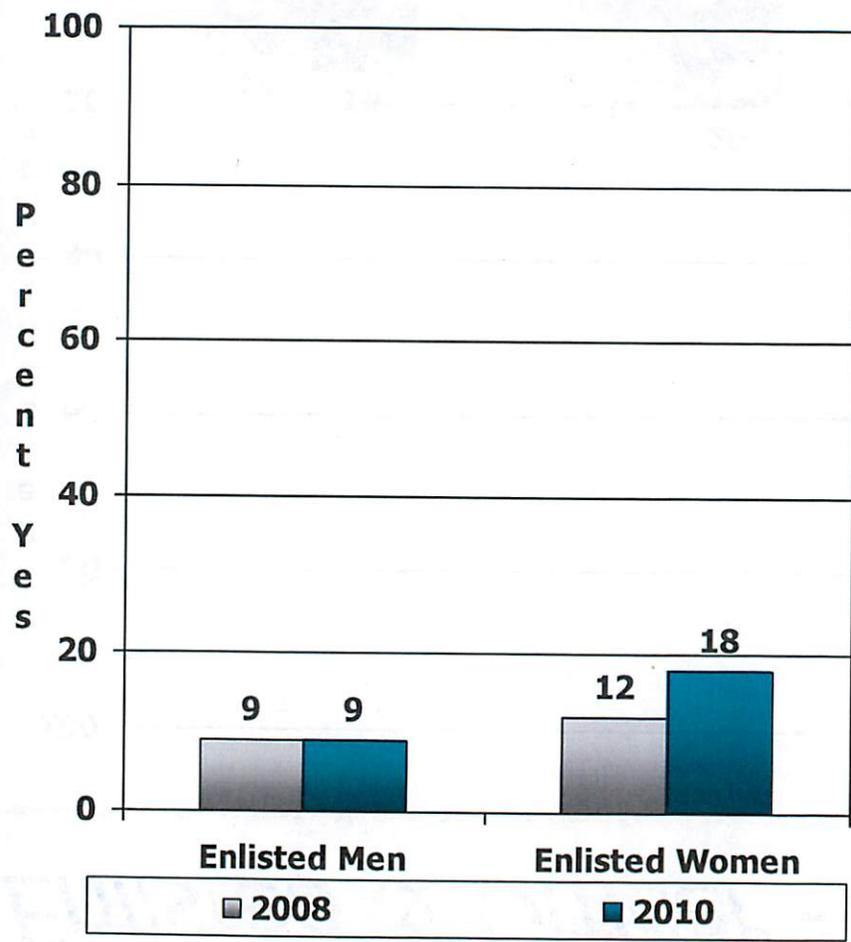
2010 SAPR Poll question 20: "Have you been trained as a SAPR POC, Data Collection Coordinator, or SAPR Command Liaison?"

Note: On 2008 poll, respondents were asked about the SAVI POC and SAVI Command Liaison.



Trained as Volunteer SAPR Victim Advocate

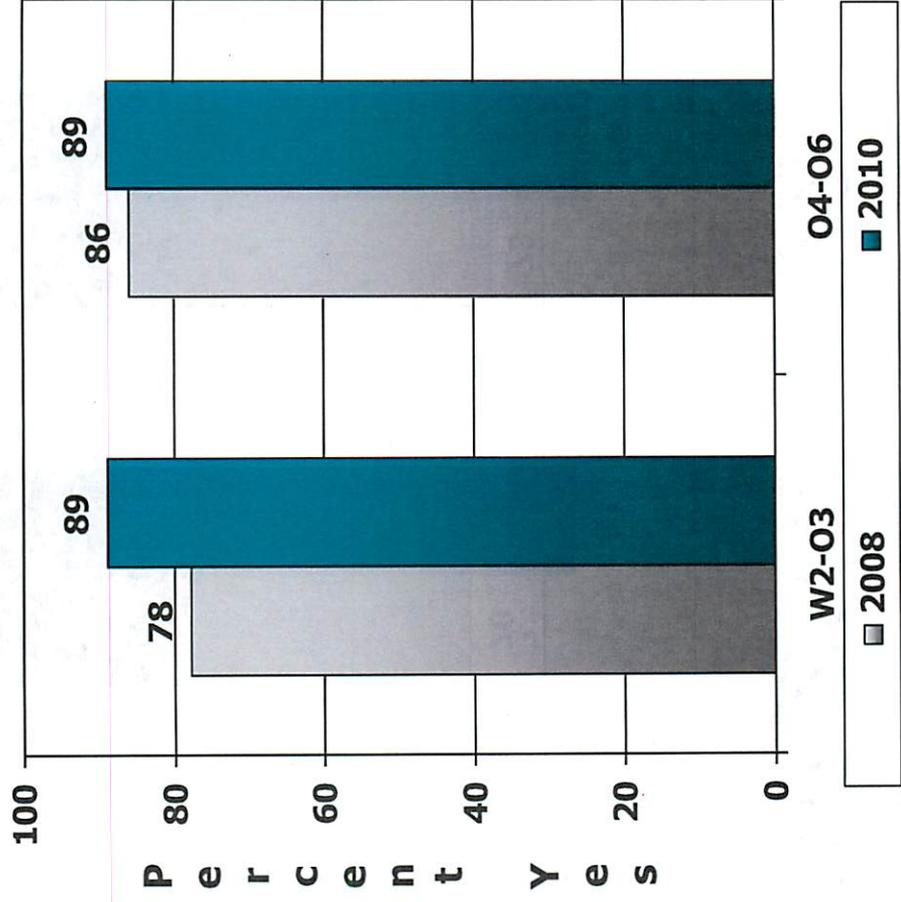
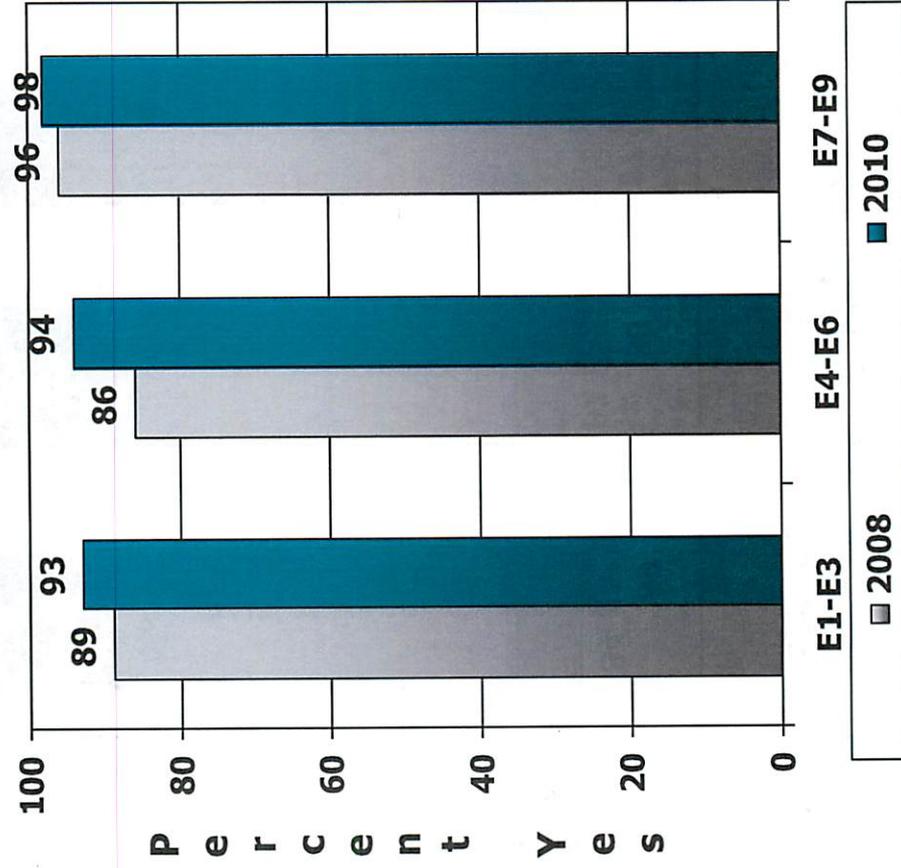
Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women



2010 SAPR Poll question 21: "Have you been trained as a volunteer SAPR Victim Advocate?"

Note: On 2008 poll, respondents were asked about the SAVI Victim Advocate.

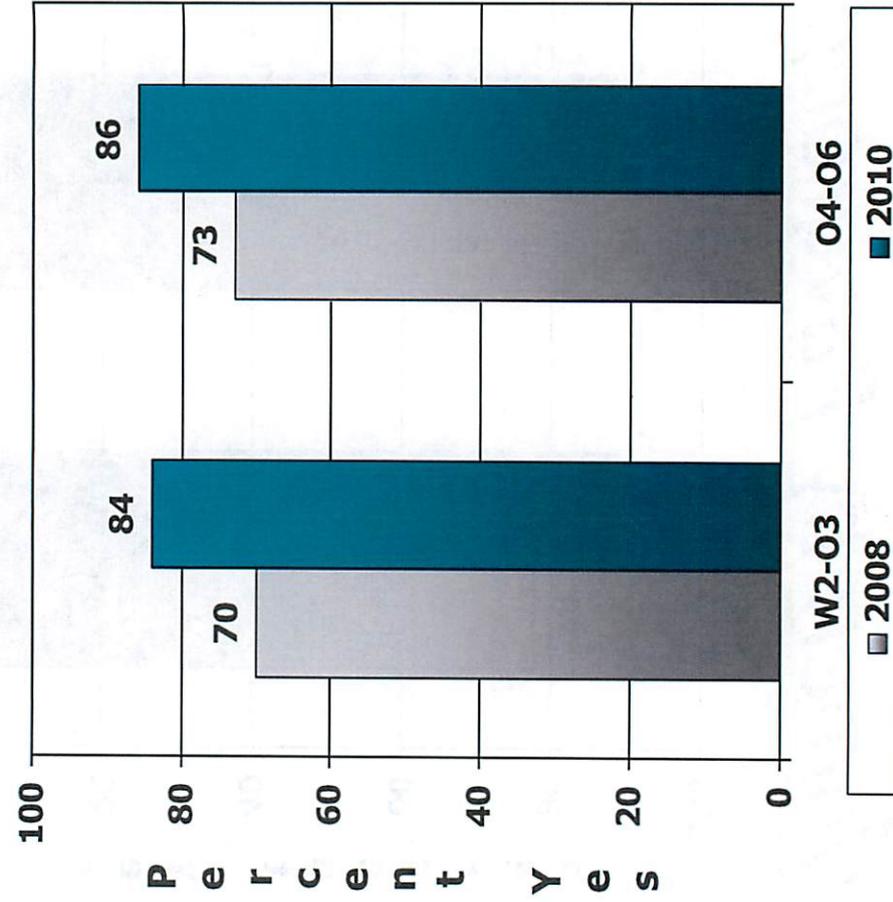
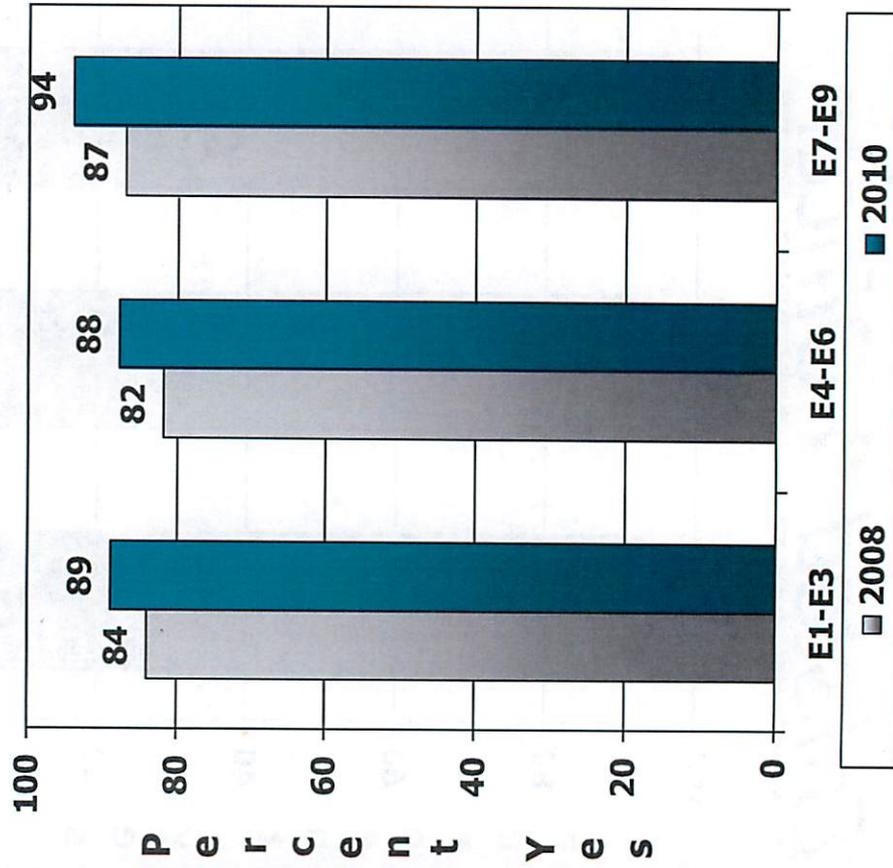
Understanding of Restricted & Unrestricted Reporting Enlisted & Officer - Women by Paygroup



2010 SAPR Poll question 11: "Do you understand the differences between "Restricted Reporting" and "Unrestricted Reporting" of sexual assault?"



Understanding of Restricted & Unrestricted SA Reporting Enlisted & Officer - Men by Paygroup

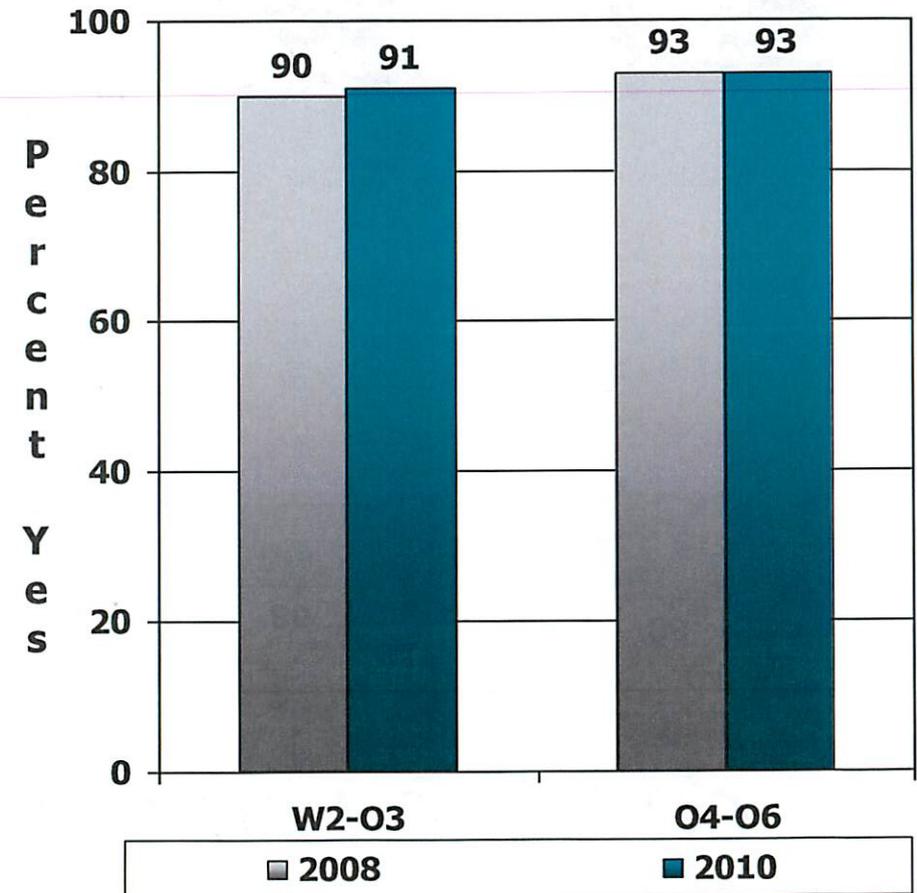
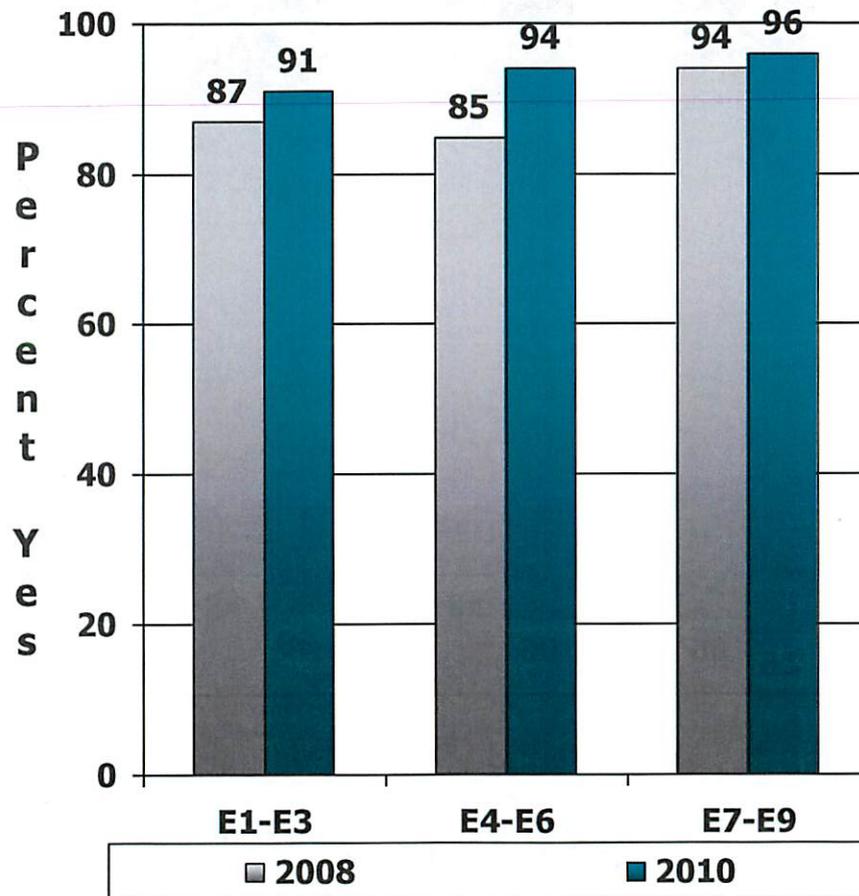


2010 SAPR Poll question 11: "Do you understand the differences between "Restricted Reporting" and "Unrestricted Reporting" of sexual assault?"



Awareness that Victims can Report Without Command Notification

Enlisted & Officer - Women by Paygroup

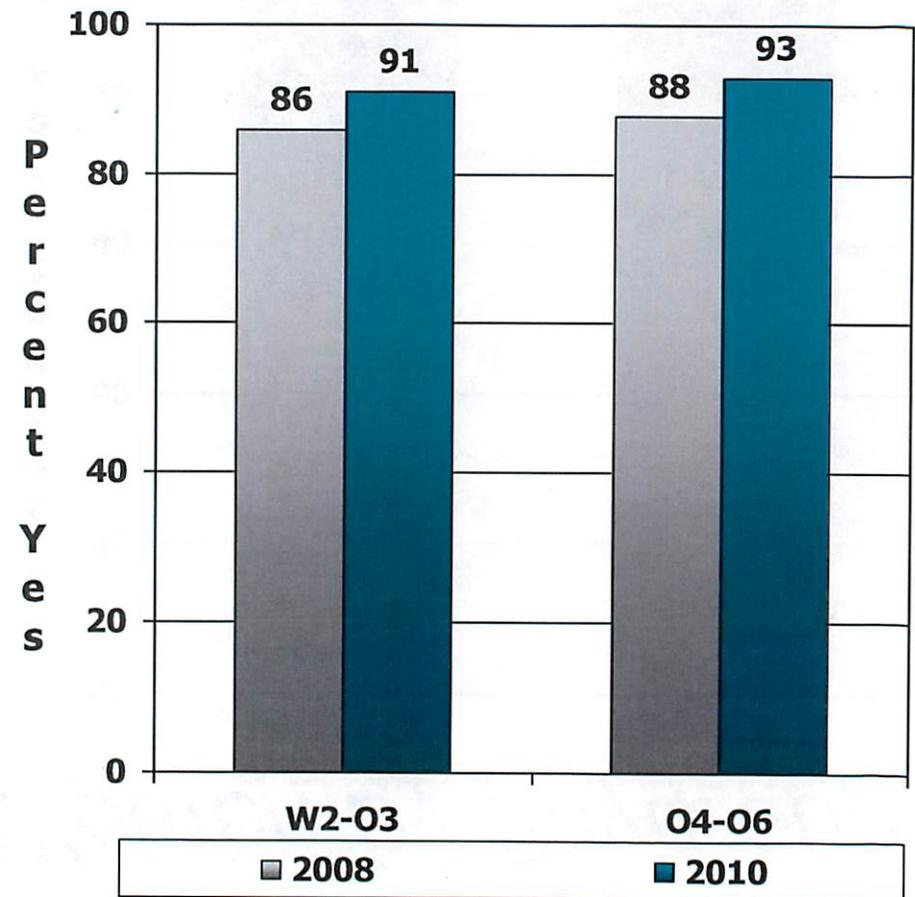
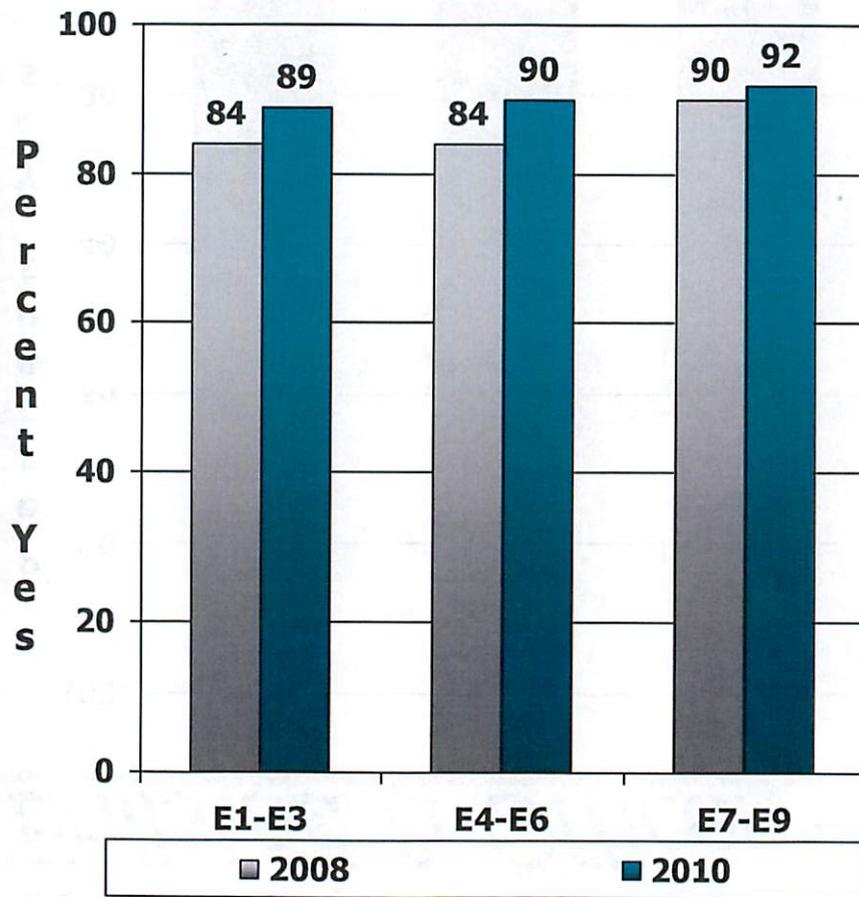


2010 SAPR Poll question 12: "Are you aware that victims of sexual assault can report sexual assault without command being notified, or without triggering an investigation?"



Awareness that Victims can Report Without Command Notification

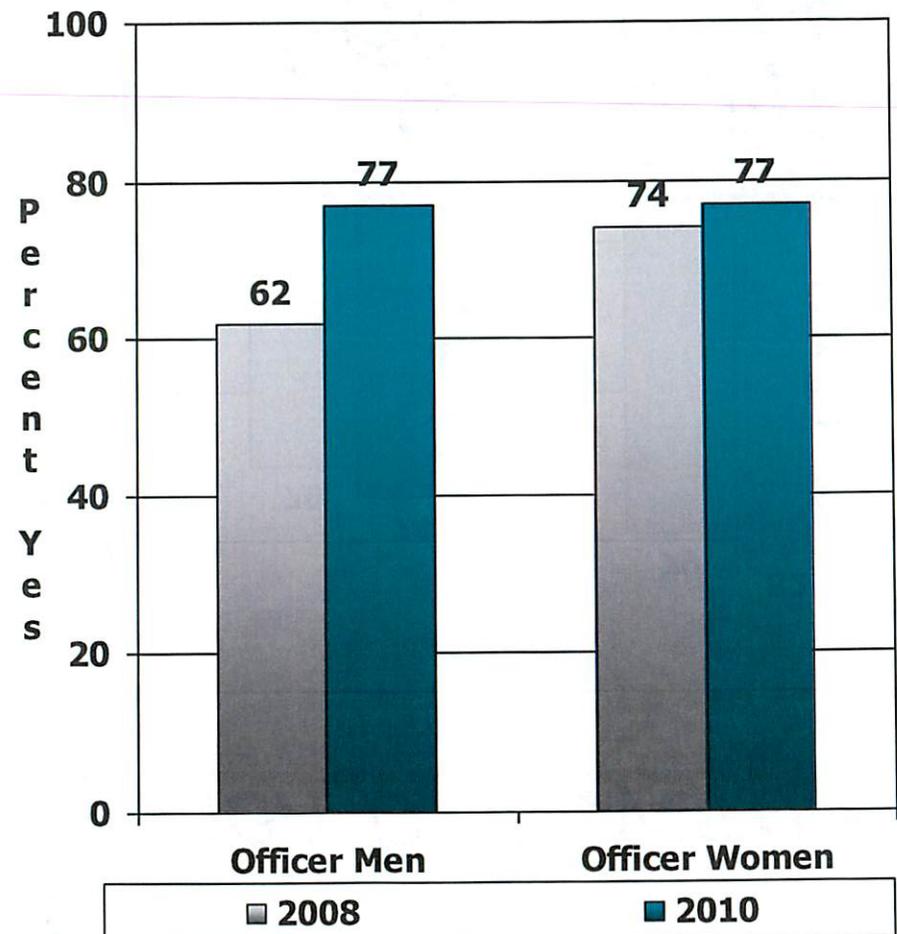
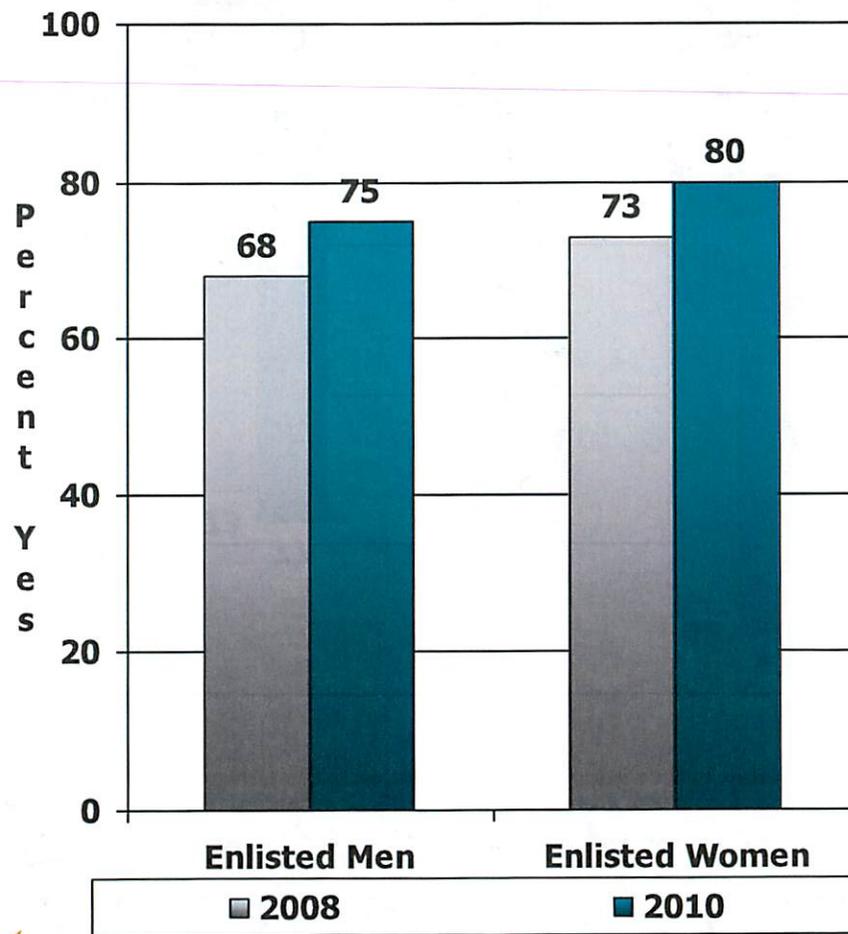
Enlisted & Officer - Men by Paygroup



2010 SAPR Poll question 12: "Are you aware that victims of sexual assault can report sexual assault without command being notified, or without triggering an investigation?"

Knowledge on Reporting SA Without Command Notification

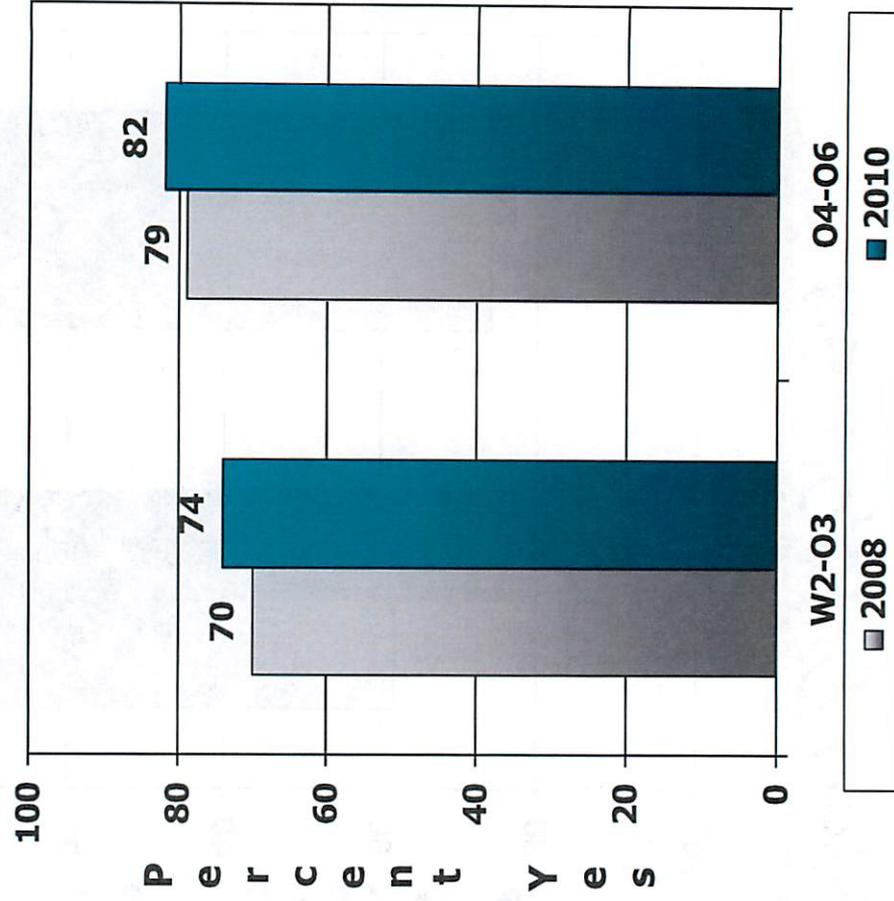
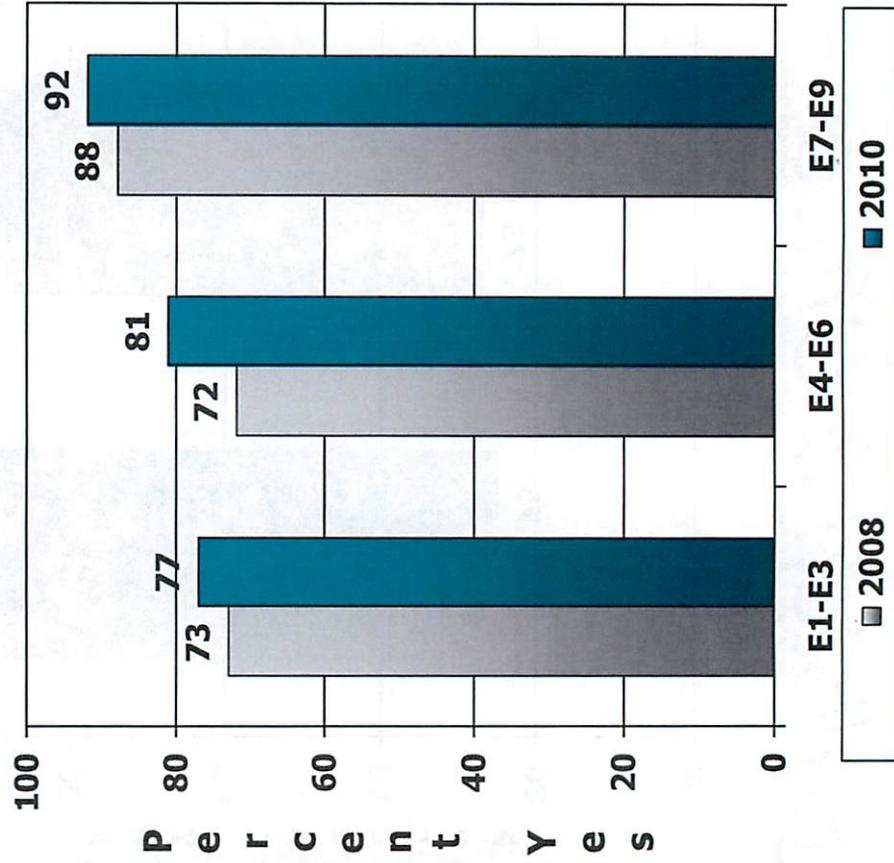
Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women



2010 SAPR Poll question 13: "Do you know whom a victim of sexual assault can report to without the command being notified, or without triggering an investigation?"



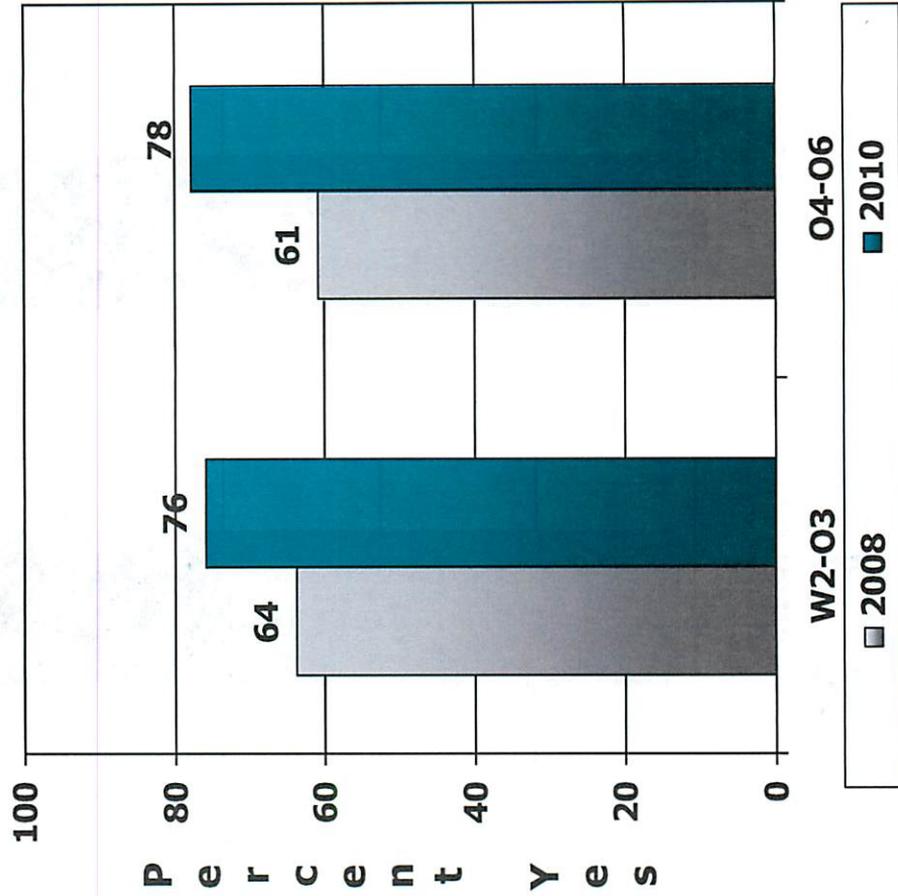
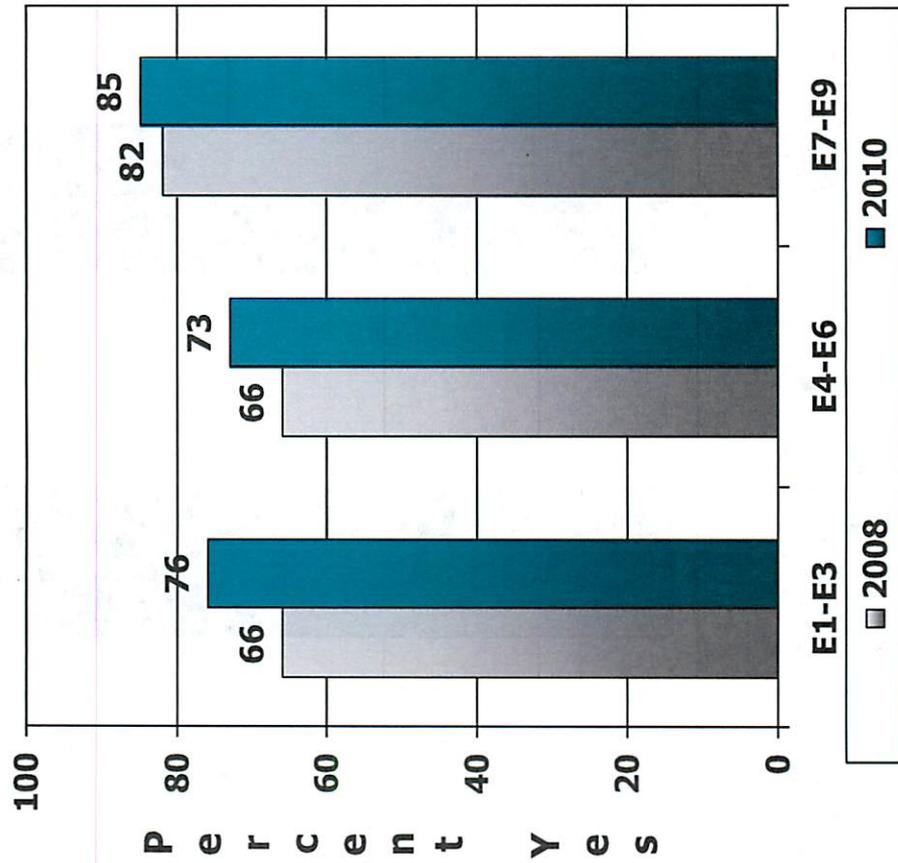
Knowledge on Reporting SA Without Command Notification Enlisted & Officer - Women by Paygroup



2010 SAPR Poll question 13: "Do you know whom a victim of sexual assault can report to without the command being notified, or without triggering an investigation?"



Knowledge on Reporting SA Without Command Notification *Enlisted & Officer - Men by Paygroup*



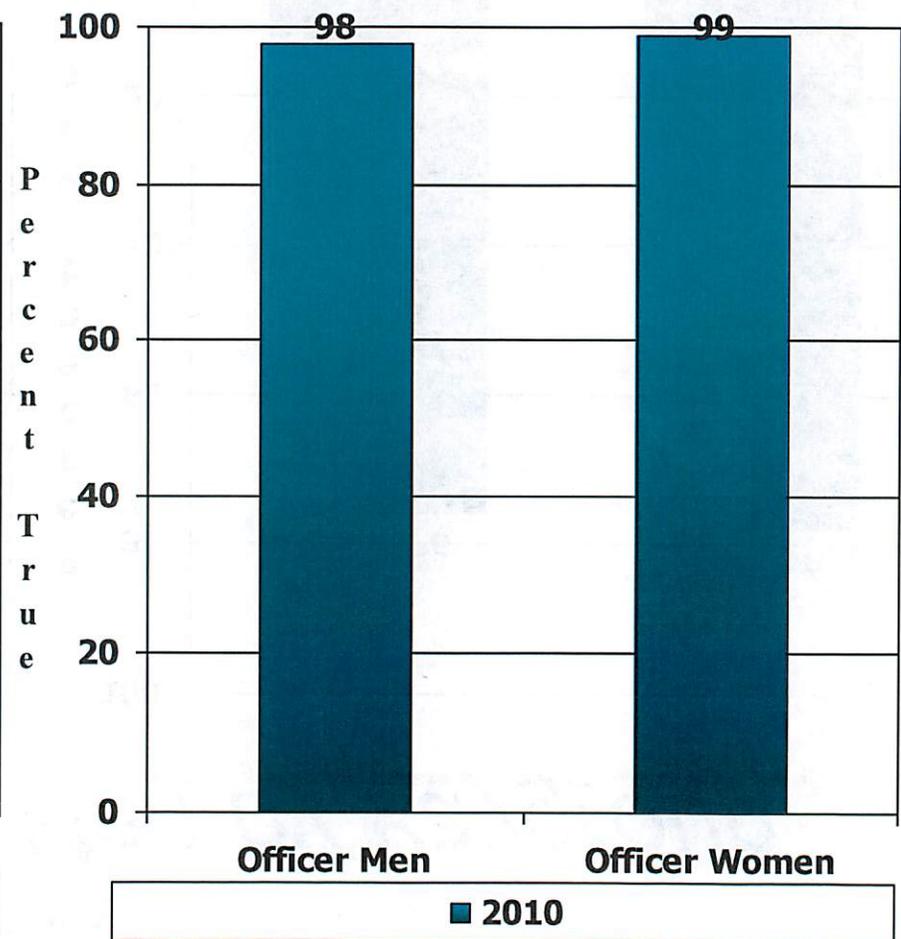
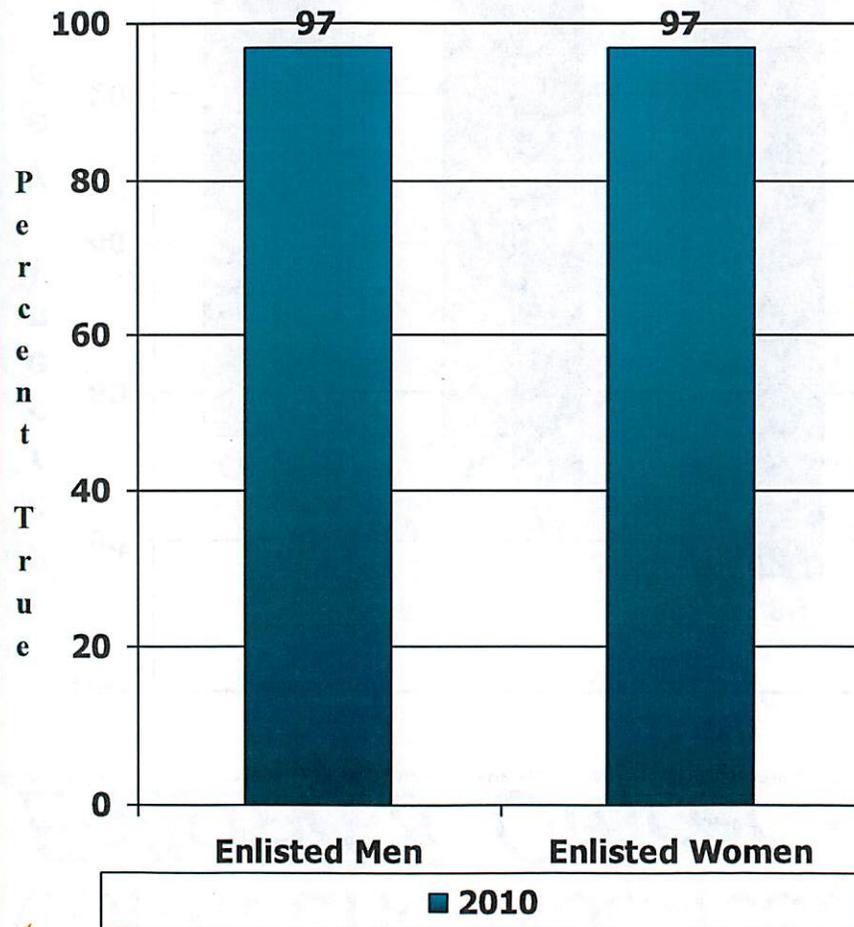
2010 SAPR Poll question 13: "Do you know whom a victim of sexual assault can report to without the command being notified, or without triggering an investigation?"



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Medical Care and/or Forensic Evidence Collection Available to SA Victims

Enlisted & Officer - Men & Women



2010 SAPR Poll question 14: "True or False: Medical care and/or forensic evidence collection is available to sexual assault victims in the Navy?" -- New item.



Which SA Discussions Do Not Require Command Notification?

Enlisted			Officer		
	Men	Women		Men	Women
SAPR Victim Advocate*	55%	62%	SAPR Victim Advocate*	65%	74%
SAPR POC	42%	44%	SAPR POC	50%	49%
SARC*	39%	46%	SARC*	45%	48%
Physician/Nurse*	34%	43%	Physician/Nurse*	45%	55%
FFSC Staff	19%	18%	FFSC Staff	25%	22%
Command Leadership	10%	5%	Command Leadership	7%	4%
VA	8%	7%	VA	7%	7%
All of the above	18%	10%	All of the above	7%	5%
I don't know	13%	15%	I don't know	10%	12%
None of the above	3%	3%	None of the above	1%	1%

2010 SAPR Poll question 27: "If a victim of sexual assault wanted to report or discuss the incident without the command being notified, or without triggering an investigation, which of the following should they contact? (Mark ALL that apply)" ; * = Correct response.



Sexual Assault Climate

Enlisted - Men

Percent "Agree"/"Strongly Agree"



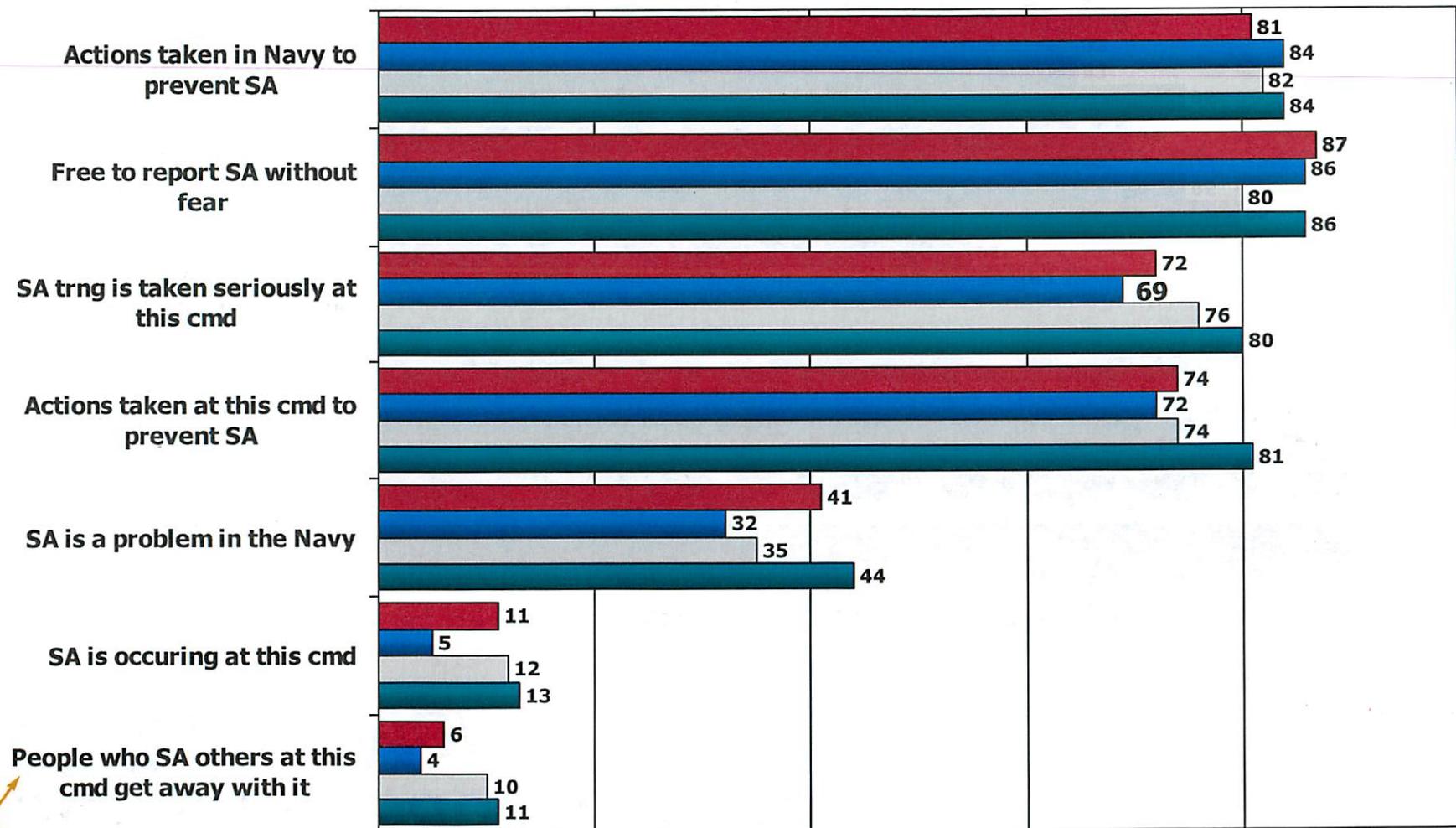
2010 SAPR Poll questions 24a-24n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"



Sexual Assault Climate (Cont.)

Enlisted - Men

Percent "Agree"/"Strongly Agree"

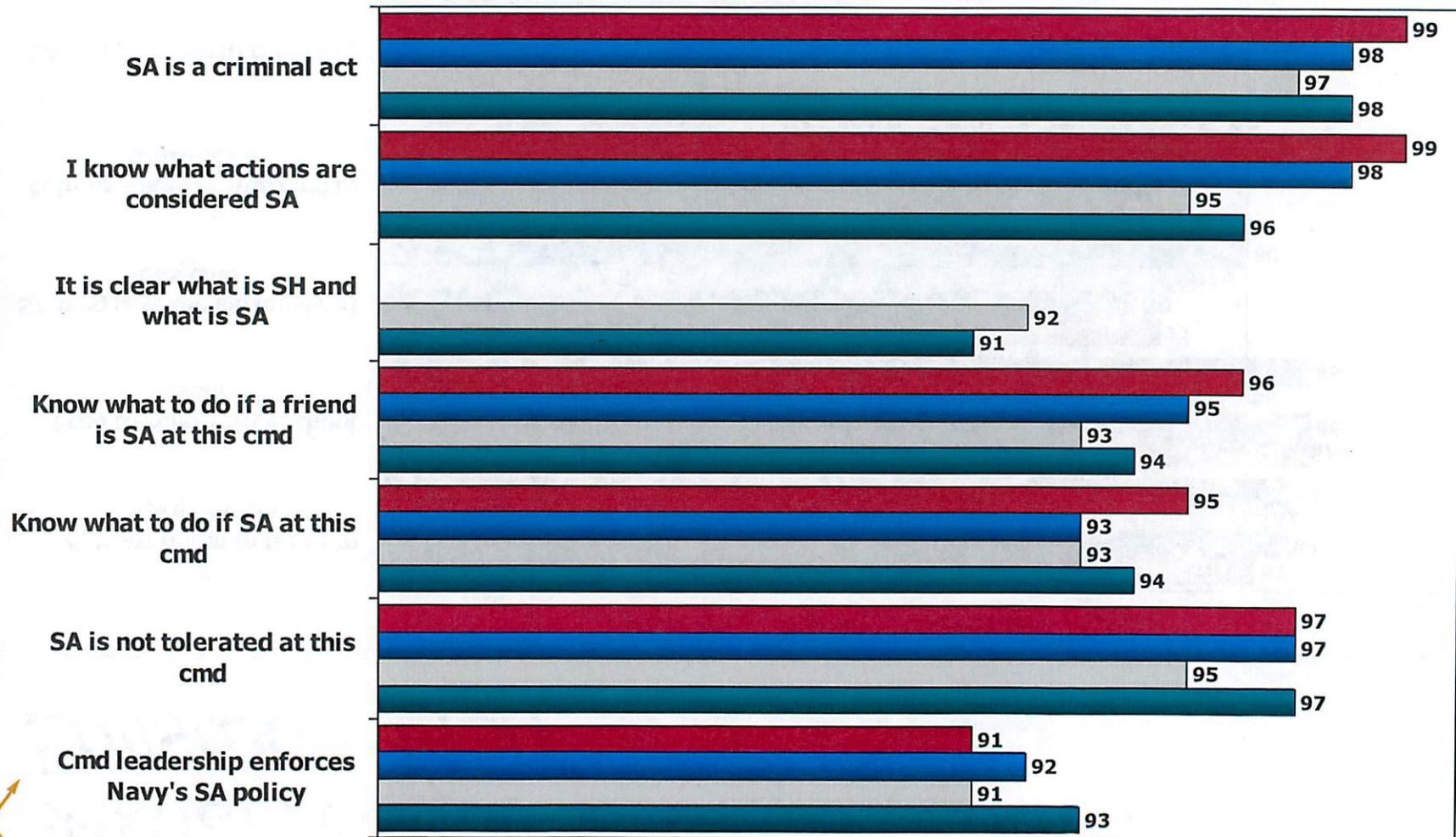


2010 SAPR Poll questions 24a-24n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"

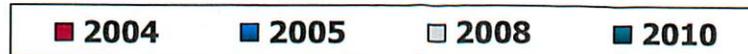


Sexual Assault Climate *Officer - Men*

Percent "Agree"/"Strongly Agree"



2010 SAPR Poll questions 24a-24n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"



170

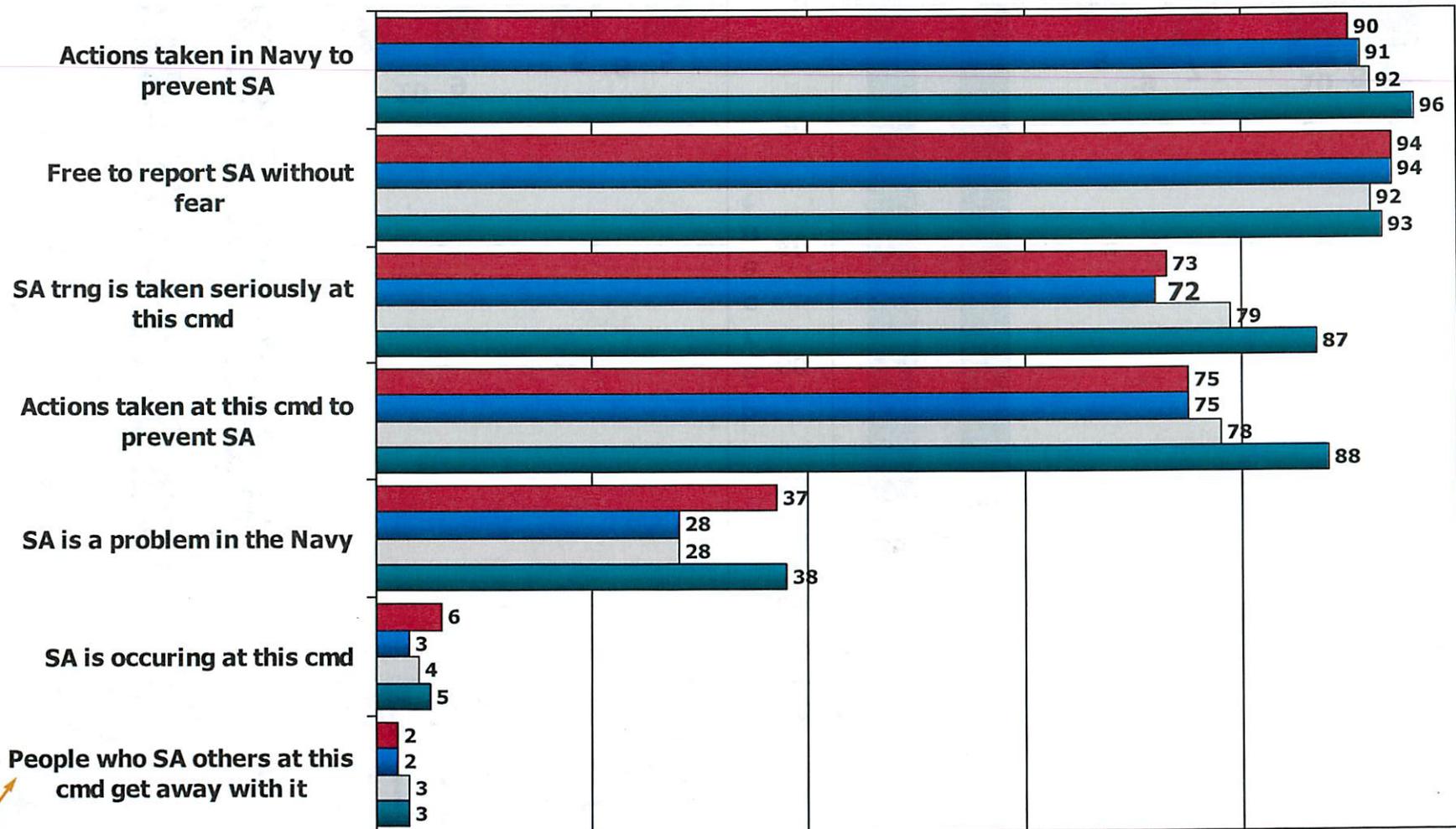
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Sexual Assault Climate (Cont.)

Officer - Men

Percent "Agree"/"Strongly Agree"

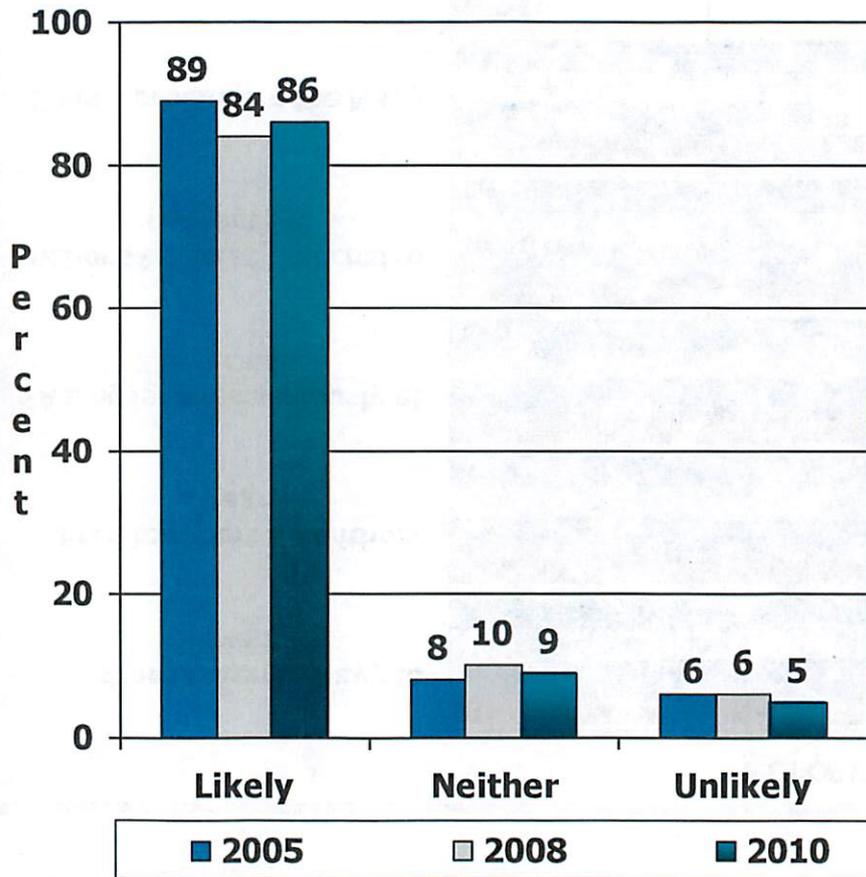


2010 SAPR Poll questions 24a-24n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"

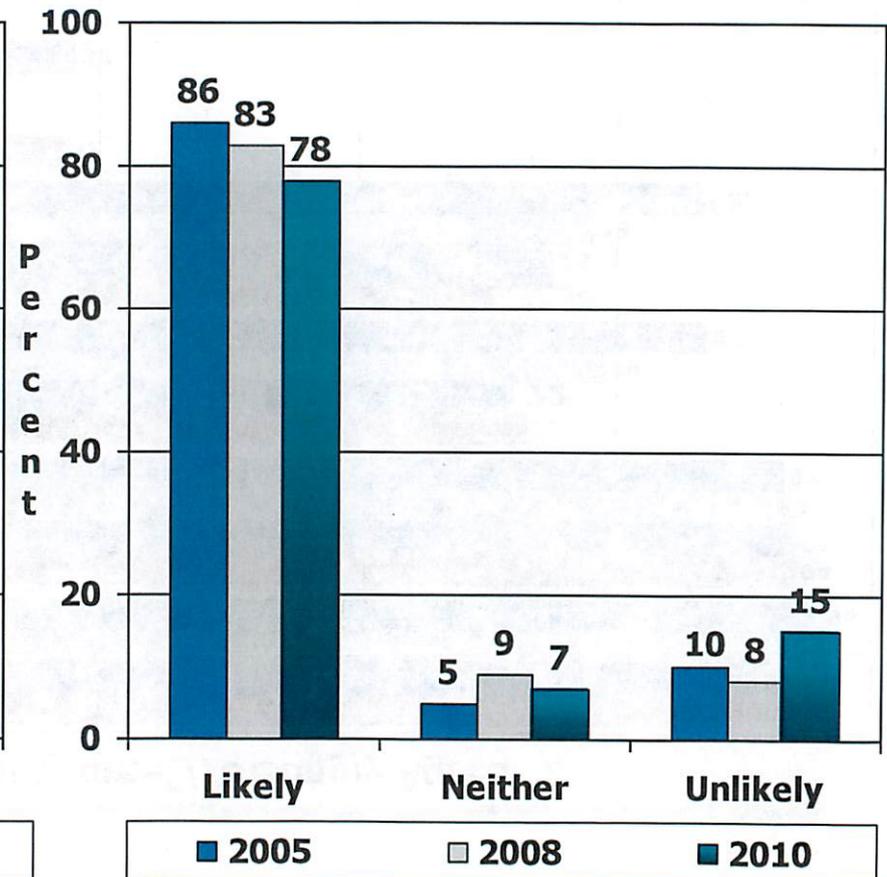


Likelihood of Reporting Sexual Assault to Navy Authorities

Officer - Men & Women



Officer Men



Officer Women

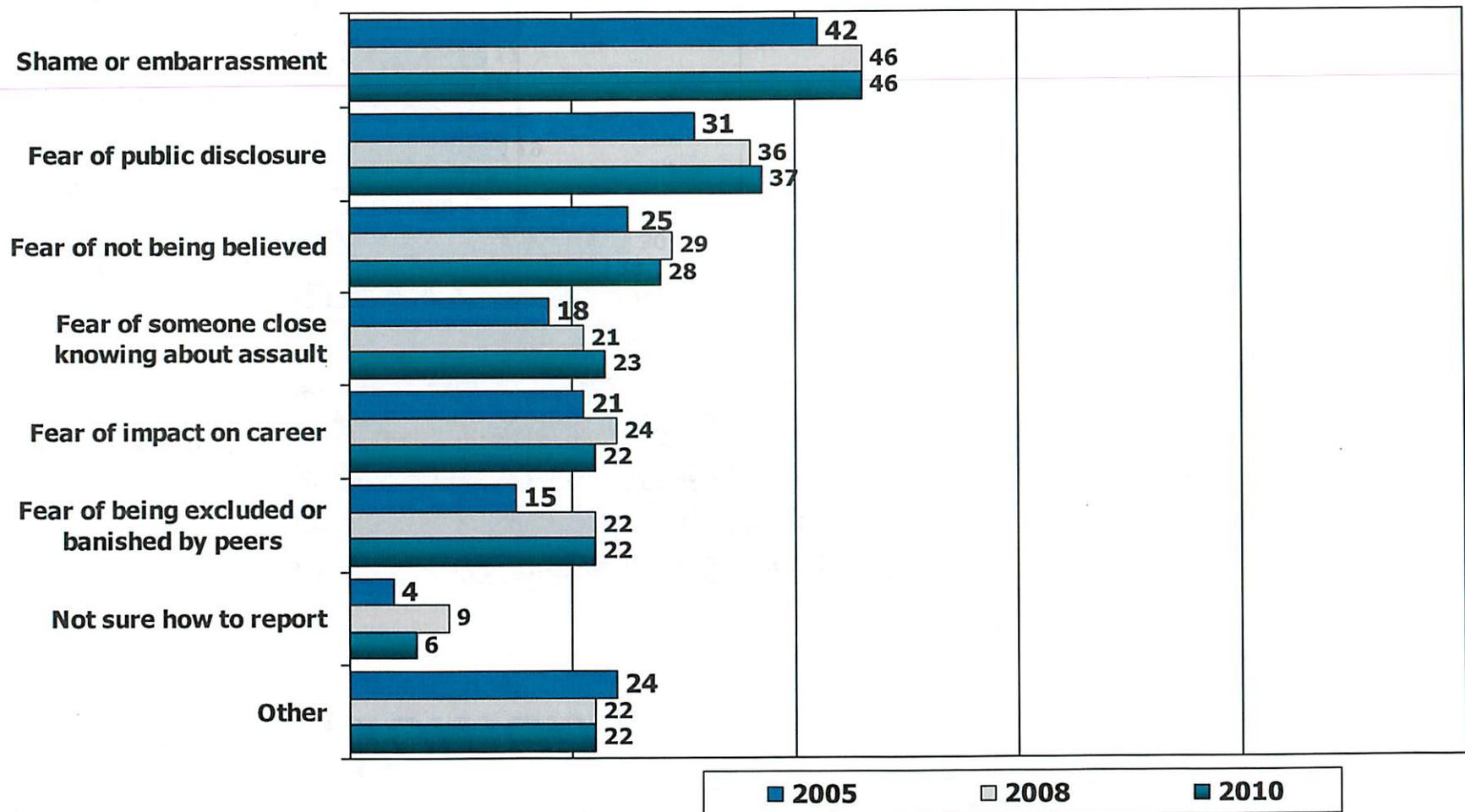
2010 SAPR Poll question 25: "If you were sexually assaulted how likely is it that you would report it to Navy authorities?"



Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault

Enlisted - Men

Percent "Yes" →

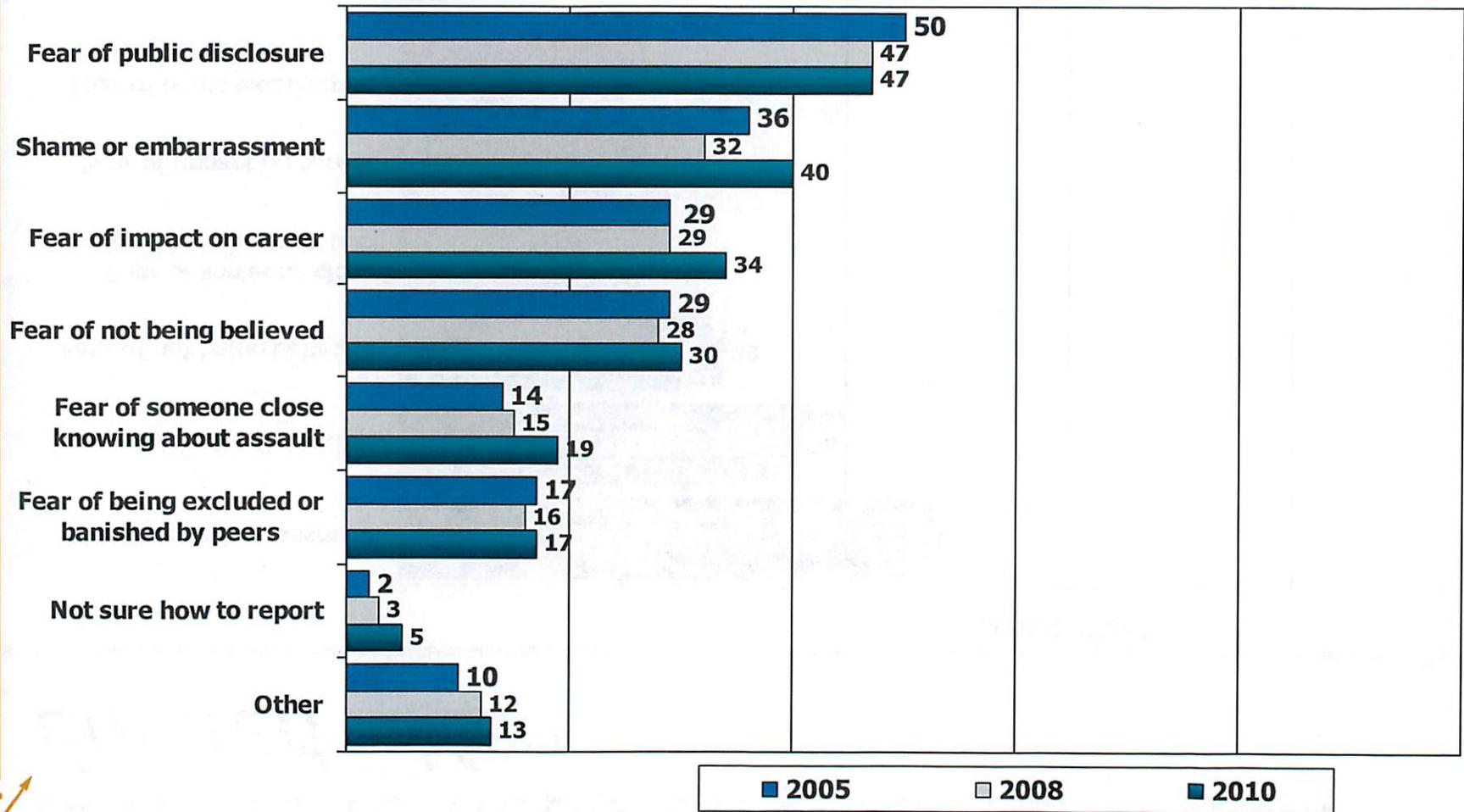


2010 SAPR Poll questions 26: "Which of the following would prevent you from reporting sexual assault to Navy authorities?"



Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault *Officer - Women*

Percent "Yes" →

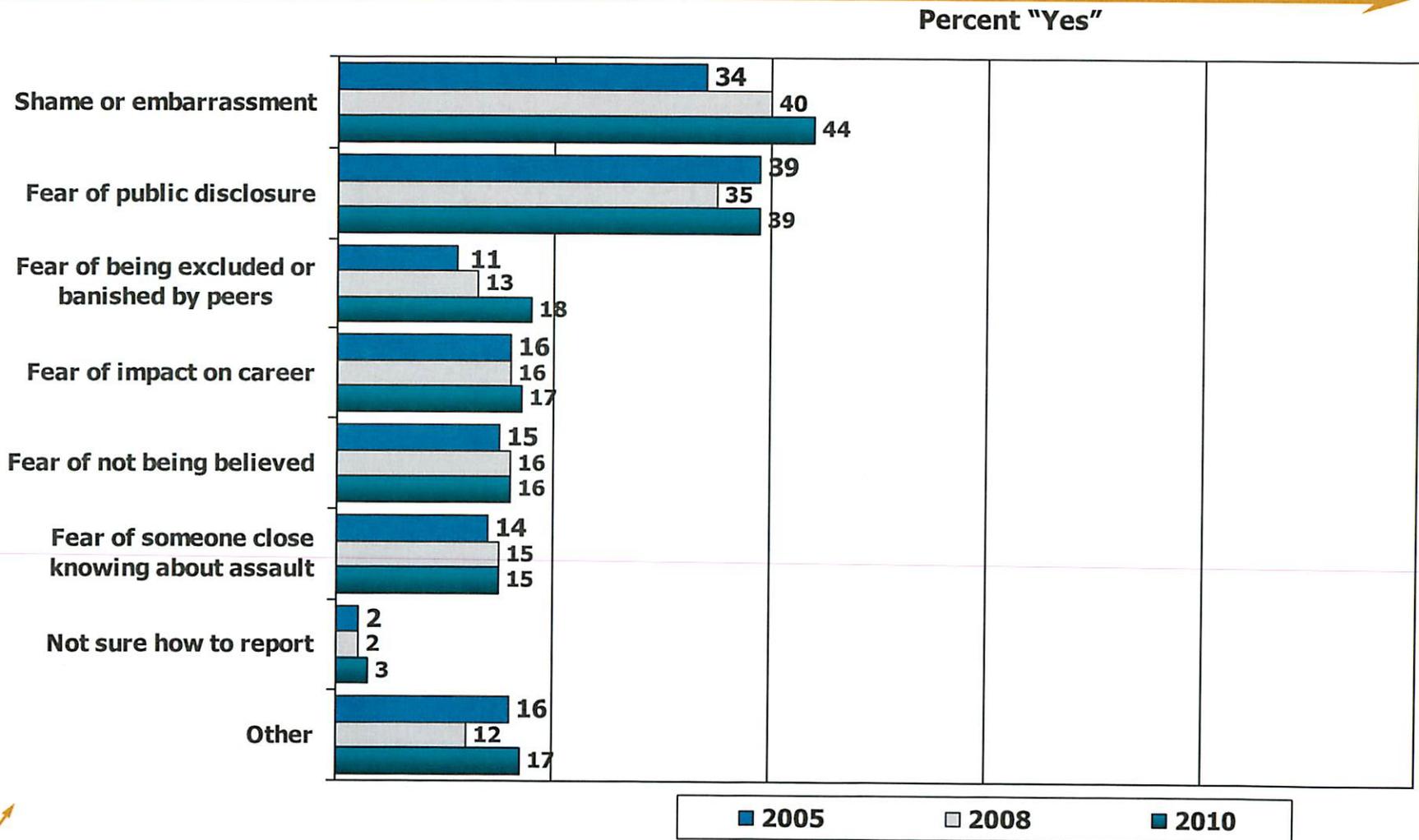


2010 SAPR Poll questions 26: "Which of the following would prevent you from reporting sexual assault to Navy authorities?"



Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault *Officer - Men*

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NPRST



2010 SAPR Poll questions 26: "Which of the following would prevent you from reporting sexual assault to Navy authorities?"

Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

**2011 Department-Wide Sexual Assault Survey
Summary Notes and Basic Results**

September 2012

INTRODUCTION AND TASKING

The prevention of sexual assaults among Sailors and Marines is a high-priority Department of the Navy strategic objective. Our ultimate goal is a Department-wide culture of gender respect where sexual assault is never tolerated. A more immediate challenge involves measurably reducing or eliminating sexual assaults through strategies guided by relevant data.

BACKGROUND – PREVIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT STUDIES (2005 AND 2009)

In May 2004, the Vice Chief of Naval Operations directed a study on Sexual Assaults in the Navy. During six-months of effort, a Naval Inspector General (NAVINSGEN) team visited 70 commands world-wide, conducted 160 focus groups with 3,200 participants, and studied web-based survey inputs from 38,000 respondents – approximately 10% of all active-duty Sailors¹ at the time. The 2004 study found that Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) program effectiveness was diminished. The report concluded that decline had resulted from 10 years of budget constraint and staffing cuts, marginal program management, poor command level execution, and lack of accountability. Also cited were outdated SAVI instruction guidance and a wide disparity in sexual assault incident data maintained by various separate entities within the Navy. The survey results showed that about 23% of female Sailors and 4% of male Sailors indicated they had been sexually assaulted since they joined the Navy, including about 6% of female Sailors and 1% of male Sailors who indicated they were raped.² Of the Sailors who indicated they had been sexually assaulted, 66% of males and 47% of females further indicated they did not report the incident to anyone, including friends. The 2009 study with a similar number of respondents showed comparable results with no change in trends.

SCOPE OF EFFORT – DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY SEXUAL ASSAULT STUDY OF 2011

During June-September 2011, the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) conducted a Department-wide survey on sexual assault that was web-based, anonymous, and voluntary. Its immediate purpose was to establish a baseline

¹ Throughout this report, the terms "Sailor" and "Marine" refer collectively to enlisted and officer personnel.

² The question read "Since you have joined the Navy, has someone done any of the following actions without your consent and against your will?" This report equates "Had sexual intercourse with you" with rape. Multiple selections were allowed, and others related to oral sex, anal sex, attempted sexual intercourse, attempted oral or anal sex, and "touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts." We consider any of these with sexual assault. The alternate choice was "I have not experienced any of these" (see Appendix B).

measure of sexual assault incidence using a standardized process, refined from prior initial experience, suitable for periodic use over time to assess Departmental progress. Because some questions dealt with sensitive personal topics, the survey form and methods were reviewed and approved by an academic Institutional Review Board. The survey could be accessed at any time from both military and civilian home computers. There was no mechanism to identify individual survey participants³ or validate their responses.

Navy and Marine Corps leaders encouraged all Sailors and Marines to participate. As shown below in Table 1, over 67,000 survey participants identified themselves as “Active Component” Navy, and another 48,000 identified themselves as “Active Component” Marine Corps. Not included here are smaller groups of reserve component and civilian participants. Participation in 2011 was improved over prior efforts – a 2009 Department-wide survey had 44,000 Navy and 40,000 Marine Corps participants, while a 2004 Navy survey had 38,000 participants.

Table 1. 2011 Sexual Assault Survey Response Rates

		Force Size *		Survey Participation	
		Active Duty End Strngth	Gender Proportion	Survey Responses	Response Rate
Navy	Male	271,754	84%	54,727	20%
	Female	51,385	16%	12,708	25%
Marines	Male	187,480	93%	43,220	23%
	Female	13,667	7%	4,780	35%

* From respective Navy and Marine Corps manpower data for 2011.

KEY FINDINGS

INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT:

Two survey questions directly explored personal sexual assault experiences. The first question (shown below in text box) asked about events experienced since entering the Navy or Marine Corps. Any combination of positive responses triggered an almost identical second question asking specifically about the last 12 months. Choices [a] through [e] each equate to a sexual assault crime under the Uniformed Code of Military Justice. The analysis also grouped choices [c] and/or [e] as “serious” sexual assault⁴ or what most people would call “rape.”⁵

³ A few participants included their names in text-block comments. They were not shared or used for any purpose.

⁴ “Sexual assaults” include a broad range of physical acts and attempted acts. All forms of sexual assault are crimes and none are ever acceptable – but some clearly seem more egregious than others. No simple term captures this distinction. We do not mean to imply that any sexual assault should not be taken seriously.

⁵ The courtroom definition of “rape” is much narrower and incorporates additional circumstances surrounding the physical contact.

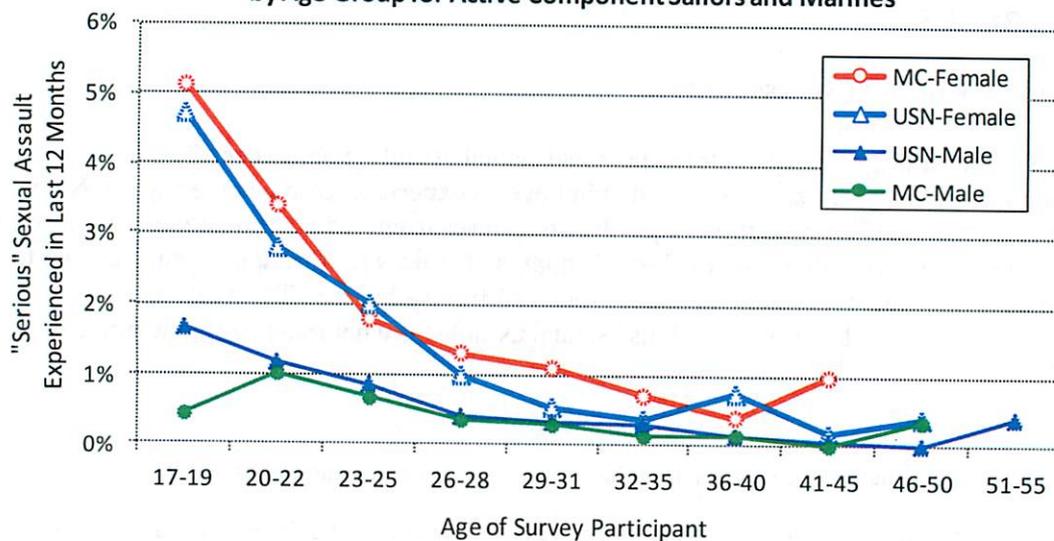
Since you have been in the Navy/Marine Corps, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts by someone against your will or when you did not or could not consent?

- [a] Sexually touched you (i.e., intentional touching of your genitalia, breast, buttocks) or made you touch them.
- [b] Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.
- [c] Made you have sexual intercourse.
- [d] Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.
- [e] Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object.
- [f] I have not had any of these experiences.

Sexual assault risks vary by age and gender. The annual rate of “serious” sexual assault is about 5% (1 in 20) for the youngest female Sailors and Marines, but declines to about 1% (1 in 100) or less for those in their late 20’s and older.

From survey data alone, gender- and Service-specific sexual assault incidence rates over the prior year for each of 12 age groupings used in a demographic question were analyzed. The results, illustrated below in Chart 1, suggest a strong relationship between age and risk of “serious” sexual assault, especially among women.

Chart 1. "Serious" Sexual Assault in the Last 12 Months by Age Group for Active Component Sailors and Marines



Males have a lower risk of sexual assault, but they constitute such a large majority of military populations that DON SAPRO projects a larger number of individual male victims than female victims annually for both the Navy and Marine Corps.

Analysts combined survey-based sexual assault incidence rates with age-specific 2011 manpower data to estimate overall Service-level incidence rates and to project the underlying numbers of “serious” sexual assault victims annually for each gender. The results, shown below in Table 2, show a much higher risk of sexual assault for women compared to men, but also project more individual male victims due to their preponderance in Service populations.

Table 2. Sexual Assault (SA) Incidence Rates From Responses By Active Component Participants In DON 2011 Sexual Assault Survey *

		Since Joining Service		Within Last 12 Months		Projected Annual # "Serious" SA
		Any SA	"Serious" SA	Any SA	"Serious" SA	
Navy	Male	4.9%	1.0%	2.4%	0.6%	1,607
	Female	24.3%	6.8%	8.2%	1.7%	878
Marines	Male	3.4%	1.0%	1.9%	0.6%	1,098
	Female	23.5%	7.5%	9.4%	2.6%	355

* Service-level figures shown here were compiled from survey results for each separate age group, weighted according to their proportion of the respective Service end strength.

Considered together, the data suggest that Service-level differences in sexual assault incidences between the Navy and Marine Corps are due to the different age distribution of Sailors and Marines. The Marine Corps may indeed face a greater challenge with regard to sexual assault – but largely because the average Marine is younger than the average Sailor.

It is difficult to directly compare the results with previous studies presented above. However, the data suggests the incidence of “Serious Sexual Assault” among Sailors and Marines is little changed since 2004, and probably resembles that of age-matched civilian groups in the United States.

In the 2004 Naval Inspector General web-based sexual assault survey of Navy personnel, one question dealt with acts done “without your consent and against your will” that had occurred “since you have joined the Navy,” but there was no follow-up about recent experiences. Multiple responses were allowed, but overlapping choices, such as “Had sex,” and “Had oral sex,” and “Had anal sex,” were not grouped in any way.

With these important caveats, results from the 2004 Navy Sexual Assault Study⁶, the 2009 DON Sexual Assault Study, and the 2011 DON Sexual Assault Survey are probably equivalent in most respects (see Table 3 below).

⁶ The survey and study activity were conducted in 2004, but the official report is dated in 2005.

Table 3. Comparison of Rates From 2004, 2009, and 2011 Surveys of Sexual Assault Experiences Among Sailors "Since Joining the Navy"

	2004 Navy Study*		2009 DON Study (Navy)*		2011 DON-Wide Survey	
	Any SA	"Had sex"	Any SA	Sexual Intercourse	Any SA	"Serious" SA
Male	4.2%	1.1%	7.4%	1.0%	4.9%	1.0%
Female	22.7%	6.4%	22.5%	6.9%	24.3%	6.8%

* 2004 and 2009 data not adjusted for age or rank despite under-represented junior Sailors. Also different response grouping (see text) compared with 2011 results.

Contributing Factors: There are several key factors for consideration within the context of incidences of sexual assault. The factors examined in the survey included; where sexual assaults take place; whether alcohol and/or drugs were present; were there witnesses to the assault; did the victim themselves witness a sexual assault(s); how many offenders; who was (were) the offender(s); and, how many sexual assaults the victim endured.

Most sexual assault incidents occurred on base. There was some variability by Service and gender. USMC Females reported that 81%, USMC Males reported 54%, USN Males reported 50%, and USN Females reported 29% of the incidents happened on base. Additionally, 40% of USN male victims reported occurrences of sexual assault at bars; 28% female Sailors indicated they were sexually assaulted on ships; and both female Sailors and Marines indicated incidents off-base.

Overall, alcohol was indicated in sexual assault incidents (Navy Males: 26%, Navy Females 37%, USMC Males 33%, and USMC Females 50%). Drugs were involved in a small proportion of the assaults reported on the survey (USN Males 8%, USN Females 2%, USMC Males 12%, and USMC Females 5%).

More males than females indicated that witnesses were present during their sexual assault (USN males 41%, USN females 2%, USMC males 43%, and USMC females 28%). Approximately one-third of males indicated multiple offenders compared to 15% in surveyed female cases. Approximately 80% of female victims alleged a single offender.

Co-workers are the majority of offenders in cases involving Sailors and male Marines (USN males 43%, USN females 40%, USMC males 30%, and USMC females 25%). Acquaintances and friends (41%) are the primary offenders of female Marines; approximately 11% of all cases involved the victims' supervisors. Other offenders included Air Force officer, best friend's husband, postal worker, teacher, third country national, XO, CPO, friend's wife, mostly males in the clinic, roommate, and others. In the majority of cases, victims reported the offenders were members of the U.S. armed service (USN males 71%, USN females 89%, USMC males 59%, and USMC females 88%).

Over the past 12 months, most of the female victims were subject to only one sexual assault. However, a large number of victims experienced more than one sexual assault (USN males 52%, USN females 39%, USMC males 53%, and USMC females 39%). Nearly one-fourth of

males experienced five or more sexual assaults. Over the past 12 months, most of the sexual assault victims witnessed another sexually assaulted.

VICTIM REPORTING

The survey does not provide conclusive insight into victim reporting behavior. Analysts compared survey-based sexual assault incidence report rates to 2011 overall Service-level incidence rates to project the numbers of reports of “serious” sexual assault victims. The survey does not provide an accurate estimate of the number of reports that were actually submitted. The survey over-estimates the number of reports.

Nevertheless, the data does help us to better understand some of the dynamics of reporting. Specifically, most victims did not tell or report to anyone (USN males 60%, USN females 42%, USMC males 54%, and USMC females 41%) about their sexual assault. As in previous sexual assault reports, many sexual assault victims decide not to report their assaults for a variety of reasons. Some of the reasons for not reporting are retaliation or retribution by offenders, embarrassment and stigmatization, fear punishment for collateral acts such as fraternization and underage drinking (See Table 4 below). Most interesting is the high number of participants that checked the two items “I thought I could deal with it myself” and “I took care of it myself.” It is difficult to use the survey results to understand what these two responses means.

Table 4. You decided not to report the Sexual Assault Incident Because: (*Select all that apply*)

Reason for not Reporting	USN	USN	USMC	USMC
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Percent			
Threatened with retaliation from my assailant	9	8	11	6
Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers	17	24	17	25
Feared public disclosure of assault	11	20	12	23
I did not want my family/friends to know	13	24	12	28
I thought nothing would be done	17	20	17	24
I thought I could deal with it myself	21	39	19	40
I took care of it myself	21	57	50	61
I thought I would be labeled a “trouble maker”	16	19	14	24
I was underage drinking and afraid of getting into trouble	3	2	6	12
I was fraternizing and afraid of getting disciplined	7	5	10	7
I did not know how to report	5	2	9	2
Other	18	12	16	10

As the table below illustrates (See Table 5), victims are uncomfortable or unwilling to report sexual assaults through their chain of command or other structured organizational channels i.e., legal, chaplain, law enforcement. A significant percentage of the participants checked “No one.” Specifically, males tend to tell no one about their sexual assault. Women are more likely to tell a friend, inform their chain of command or SARC/Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate. Additionally, Over 70% of victims choose not to seek medical attention although medical support is offered to sexual assault victims (USN males 77%, USN females 79%, USMC males 67%, and USMC females 75%).

Table 5. Who did you tell or report incident to?(*Select all that apply*)

Points of contact for reporting	USN	USN	USMC	USMC
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Percent			
Chain of Command	11	20	11	19
SARC/Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	6	15	8	16
Fleet Family Service Center	4	5	5	3
On base medical	4	5	6	6
Off base medical	4	3	5	3
NCIS	5	7	7	9
Military Police/Base security	5	4	5	7
Civilian law enforcement	2	2	4	4
Hotline	2	1	4	2
Family member	7	14	5	13
Friend	12	38	13	37
No one	60	42	54	41
Other	8	5	5	4

VICTIM SUPPORT

The survey provides DON with critical baseline information concerning the perceptions of the survey respondents' who reported that they were sexually assaulted of the level of support they received after an assault. Specifically, how many serious sexual assault victims seek medical care? How did their command respond to them? Were they treated with respect by those they sought help from? Did they experience retaliation? And, what were their perceptions of what happened to their offender.

Chart two illustrates that most respondents who reported they were seriously sexually assaulted did not seek medical care following the assault. Some of the victims' comments help explain some of their responses. Specifically, female Navy and Marine victims made comments such as went to "family doctor 2 weeks after incident"; sought "mental health care"; "pregnancy prevention was not available to me on the ship and it scared me"; "I did not get help on base"; and, "pregnancy test." Male Navy and Marine victims made comments such as "Getting over it"; "I am a guy"; "took a bath in alcohol"; "what am I some kind of pussy"; "I was denied medical care."

Respondents were asked how their command responded to their incident. Most participants who reported that they were sexually assaulted did not notify their command. Notable is the response category "My command did not believe me and did not support me." Males were twice as likely to select this option as women. Conversely, females were twice as likely to select the "My command believed me and took steps to support me." See Chart 3 for comparison.

Chart 2. Victims that Reported they were Seriously Sexually Assaulted
Responses to the item: What medical care did you receive after the
incident?

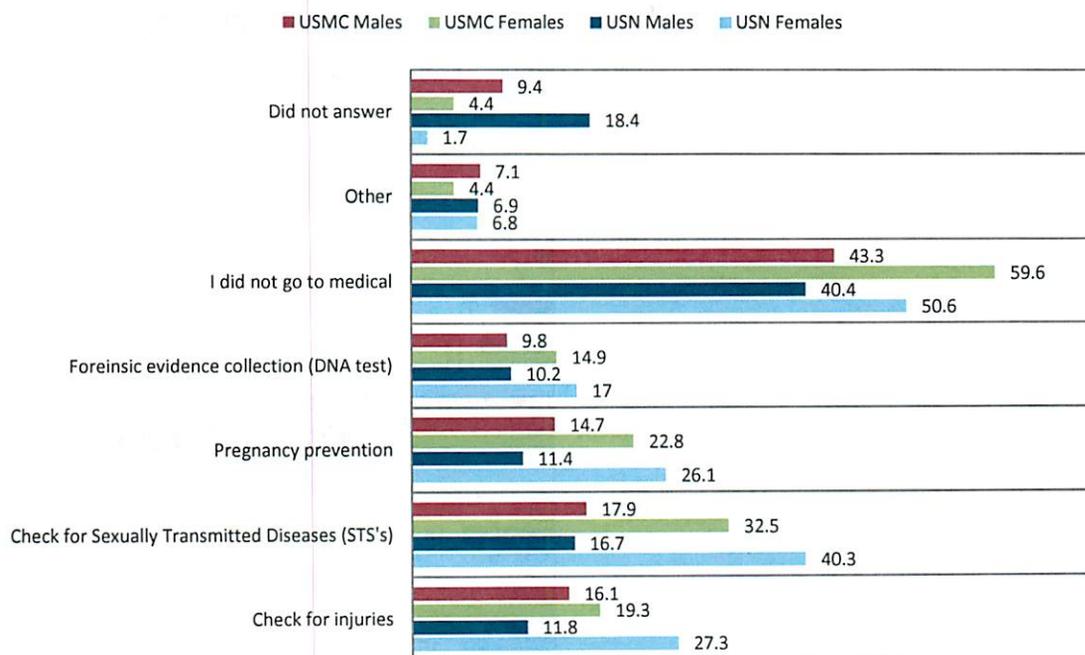
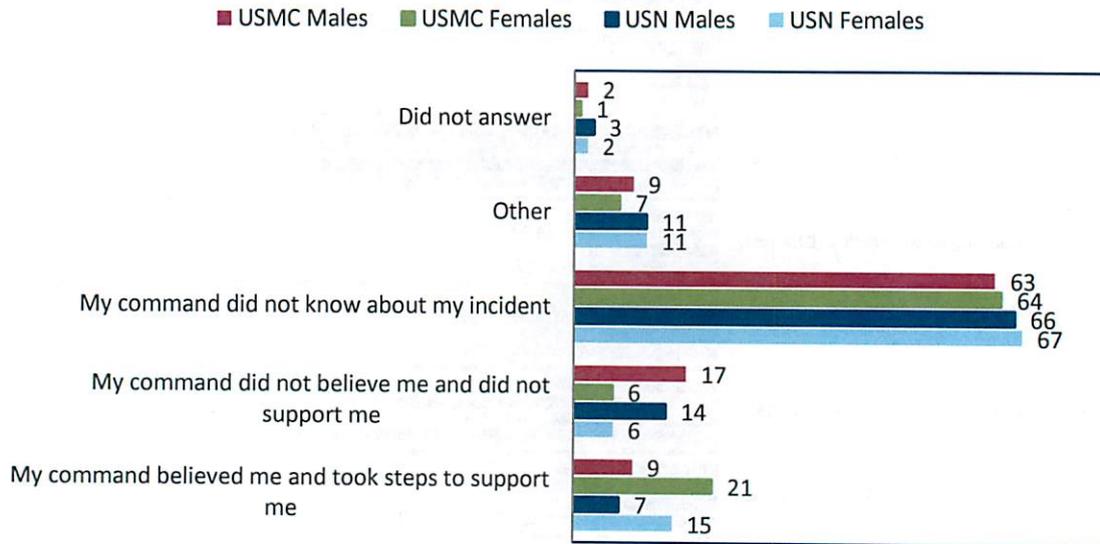


Chart 3. Responses of Victims that Reported they were Seriously Sexually Assaulted on the Item: Which one of the following comes closest to your



For those who reported that they were sexually assaulted, they rated whether they felt support services treated them with respect and met their needs. The majority of the participants did not utilize any support services. For those who did, the most frequent response is yes, they felt that the support services treated them with respect and met their needs. This finding is consistent across all levels of sexual assault experiences.

Participants were asked if anyone in a position of authority retaliated against them for reporting their incident. Nearly all respondents indicated that they felt that they were not retaliated against. When asked whether they know what happened to their offender, nearly 60% of victims indicated either “nothing” was done or were “not sure” of what happened to their offender(s).

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TRAINING

Risky behaviors, such as alcohol misuse during off-duty hours, require proactive Command engagement to prevent and mitigate related problems (sexual assault). For the Navy, alcohol abuse (including binge drinking) is a major risk factor for sexual assaults. Nearly all survey

respondents (97%) agreed that alcohol use is a key-contributing factor to sexual assault situations. This finding is consistent with the 2005 and 2009 study findings.

Sailors and Marines lack knowledge of sexual assault case dispositions. They generally perceive that commands implement minimal action and that alleged offenders may not be held accountable.

Majority of respondents know there is a VA or UVA at their command. 90% of Marines and 74% of Sailors know their VA/UVA. A higher percentage of Sailors are 'not sure' compared to Marines, 19% and 5%, respectively.

Majority of respondents know who their VA/UVA is at their command; 80% of Marines and 61% of Sailors; 15% of Marines and 7% of Navy are "not sure."

Majority of respondents know what services SAPR offers. Sailors 85% and Marines 72%.

Majority of respondents know the difference between a 'restricted' and 'unrestricted' report. All subgroups indicated 80% or more in their understanding of the different reports; 11% of male Marines indicated they do not know the difference between the two reports.

The majority of participants (81%) have seen posters with sexual assault prevention information. 72% indicated they are effective in communicating the message.

Majority of respondents have received SARP training within the past 12 months. Over one-half of respondents have attended training in the past 3 months; approximately another 25% attended training within the past 6 months. Between 9 and 12 months approximately another 15% attended training. Only 3-4% indicated no training in the past year (see Appendix B, Table 14).

Majority of respondents believe their chain of command is adequately trained to assist sexual assault victims. More males than females indicate their command is adequately SAPR trained, 78% and 68%. However, a higher percentage of females than males indicated "no" and "not sure."

Over 80% of survey respondents indicated they knew the difference between "restricted and "unrestricted" reporting procedures (see Appendix B, Table 16).

A small percentage of members indicated that someone intervened on their behalf to prevent them from being sexually assaulted. Although the majority of respondents indicate that no one has intervened on their behalf to prevent sexual assault, significantly more females than males indicated that someone intervened on their behalf to prevent them from sexual assault. More Navy females indicated that someone has intervened to prevent a sexual assault involving someone they knew (see Appendix B, Tables 24 and 25).

Survey findings indicated the concept of Bystander Intervention Training is well-received and that most would intervene in the event of a potential sexual assault.

Appendix A

Survey Data Results

Survey Respondent Demographics. The major perceptual data input came from 125,524 DON military respondents including SAPR, FFSC, MCFS, NCIS, security, chaplains, and healthcare staff at numerous CONUS and OCONUS naval installations. Potential respondents were solicited to participate in the survey on a volunteer basis via service-wide messages, letters, and followed-up reminders. Their input was discussed throughout the report.

Even though the survey instrument did not employ random-stratified sampling nor weighting procedures, DON SAPRO is confident the quality of the information accurately reflects the thoughts and perceptions on this issue across pay-grade, gender, location, and assignment and as evidenced by the full range of responses to the survey.

Overall, sample survey demographics included:

- Overall return rate was 22%; return rate for Navy and Marine Corps was 22% and 23%, respectively
- Age: Marines average age is younger than Navy.⁷ The average age for Sailors ranged 29-31 years and Marines it was 26-28 years. Percentage of female Marines between 17 and 25 was 62%; male Marines 51%; female Sailors 40%; and male Sailors 28%
- Gender: Survey gender breakdown percentages: Navy: 81% male and 19% female; Marine Corps: 90% male and 10% female; survey results approximate gender ratios in each service
- Race and ethnicity: The Navy and Marine Corps sample parallel the racial and ethnic profile of the end-strength for each Service for years 2010 and 2011
- Rank: Marine Corps has the most junior ranked members compared to the Navy; Marine Corps has a higher percentage of E1-4 members (47%) than Navy (30%)⁸
- Enlisted and officers percentages. Navy: 82% enlisted and 18% officers; Marine Corps: 88% enlisted and 12% officers
- Significant senior officer participation including Navy senior officers (O5-6) (n=3094), and Marine Corps senior officers (O4-6) (n=1948)

⁷ According to Marine Corps Community Services Demographic Update, the Marine Corps is the youngest of the four Services; 63% are 25 years old or younger; 20% are not old enough to legally consume alcohol.

⁸ Correlations between age and rank for all subgroups were positively significant ($\geq r=.56$, $p < .01$, one tail test).

- Years of service: The average years of service for male Sailors was between 9 and 10 years; female Sailors 7 to 8 years; male Marines was 7 to 8 years; and female Marines was 5 to 6 years
- Current status: Navy males 94% active duty; Navy females 91%; Marine males 90%; and Marine females 95%
- Navy Assignments: 38% shore installation; 26% ship; 17% air wing/squadron; 4% training; 4% other; 3% hospital/clinic; 1% submarine (NB: 18 females indicated submarine assignments)
- Marine Corps Assignments: 33% air wing/squadron; 27% division/battalion; 15% other; 13% shore installation; 9% training.

Table B.1 displays and compares SAS survey sample demographics with the Navy active duty population who participated in the survey.

Table B.1. Survey Sample Demographics Compared to Active Duty Navy Population⁹

Paygrade	Number of Survey Respondents	Percent of Survey Sample	Status of Active Duty Navy, March 2011	Percent Active Duty Navy Represented in Survey
E1	512	<1	10154	<1
E2	1761	3	16813	11
E3	7739	12	56155	14
E4	9545	15	51661	19
E5	15094	23	64883	23
E6	13541	21	50261	27
E7	885	1	21373	4
E8	2200	3	5839	38
E9	1102	1	2475	45
CWO2-5	457	<1	1619	28
O1	951	1	6760	14
O2	1253	1	6457	19
O3	3966	6	17061	23
O4	2749	4	10851	25
O5	2070	3	7317	28
O6	1024	1	3536	29
O7 & above	105	<1	259	41
Total as of 31 March	64954	100%	333474	

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding-off procedures and missing data.

⁹Source: Navy-wide Demographics Data Report for Q2 FY10 (2011, March 31). Navy Equal Opportunity Office (N-134), Navy Personnel Command, Millington, TN, 38055.

Table B.2 identifies the gender distribution in the survey sample. Other graphic displays of SAS survey results are below.

Table B.2. Survey Sample Demographics Compared to Active Duty Marine Corps Population

Paygrade	Number of Survey Respondents	Percent of Survey Sample	Status of Active Duty Marine Corps, June 2010¹⁰	Percent Active Duty Marine Corps Represented in Survey
E1	194	<1	12185	2
E2	2586	5	23280	11
E3	12136	23	49790	24
E4	9793	19	37336	26
E5	9542	18	29505	32
E6	6038	11	15777	38
E7	3660	7	8869	41
E8	1645	3	3814	43
E9	1034	2	1591	65
CWO1-5	711	<1	1964	36
O1	359	<1	3278	11
O2	933	2	3088	30
O3	2079	4	5913	35
O4	1180	2	3757	31
O5	569	1	1868	30
O6	199	<1	686	29
O7 & above	42	<1	85	49
Total as of 31 June 2010	52700†	100%	202786	

† missing cases=

¹⁰ www.marines.mil/unit/pandr/documents/concepts/2010/ch_05_b.pdf; retrieved 15 Oct 2011

Table B.3. Male and Female Survey Sample Demographics Compared to Active Duty Navy Population (as of 31 March 2011)

Paygrade	Number of male survey respondents	Male Active Duty	Percent male active duty in survey	Number of female survey respondents	Female Active Duty	Percent female active duty in survey
E1	361	7716	.5	151	2438	6
E2	1256	13326	9	501	3487	4
E3	5595	44301	13	2144	11854	18
E4	7217	42675	17	2328	8986	26
E5	12092	54858	22	3003	10025	30
E6	11300	43522	26	2241	6739	33
E7	5969	19379	31	826	1994	41
E8	2011	5475	38	189	364	52
E9	1006	2326	43	96	149	64
CWO2-5	415	1538	27	42	81	52
O1	712	5420	13	239	1340	18
O2	954	5146	19	299	1311	23
O3	3260	14198	23	706	2863	25
O4	2414	9381	26	335	1470	23
O5	1829	6469	28	241	848	28
O6	902	3105	29	122	431	28
O7 & above	85	234	36	20	25	80
Total	57402	279069		14024	54405	

Total Navy sample=72,446; total active duty=333474.

Table B.4. Male and Female Survey Sample Demographics Compared to Active Duty Marine Corps Population (as of June 2010¹¹)

Paygrade	Number of male survey respondents	Male Active Duty	Percent male active duty in survey	Number of female survey respondents	Female Active Duty	Percent female active duty in survey
E1	156	11300	1	38	885	4
E2	2266	21726	10	320	1554	21
E3	10702	46815	6	1434	2975	48
E4	8785	34621	25	1008	2715	37
E5	8664	27559	31	878	1946	45
E6	5586	14585	38	452	919	49
E7	3418	8374	41	242	495	49
E8	1546	3624	43	99	190	52
E9	898	1530	59	45	61	74
CWO1-5	658	1858	35	53	106	50
O1	308	3021	10	51	257	20
O2	817	2859	29	116	229	51
O3	1910	5508	35	169	405	42
O4	1100	3613	30	80	144	56
O5	555	1828	30	14	40	35
O6	193	667	29	6	19	32
O7 & above	26	83	31	--	2	--
				[5005]		
Total	47589†	189571		5021††	12942	

†missing data=400

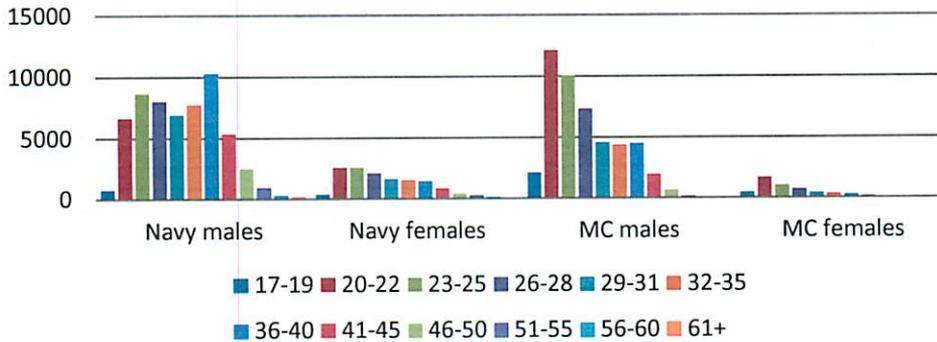
††missing data=68

¹¹ www.marines.mil/unit/pandr/documents/concepts/2010/ch_05_b.pdf; retrieved 15 Oct 2011

Basic Survey Results

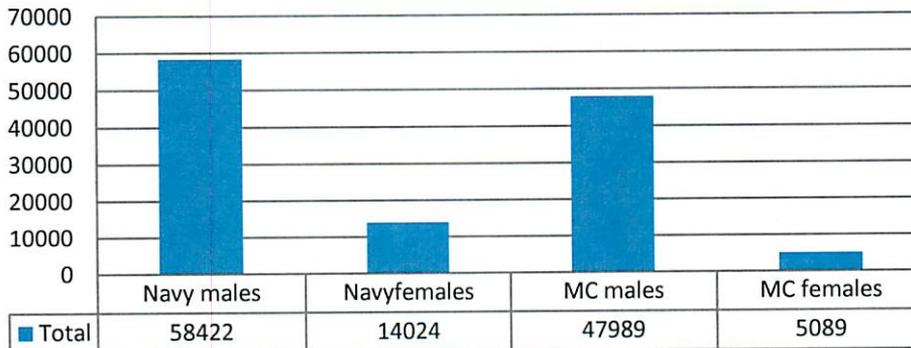
1. Age:

Age of Respondents by Service and Gender

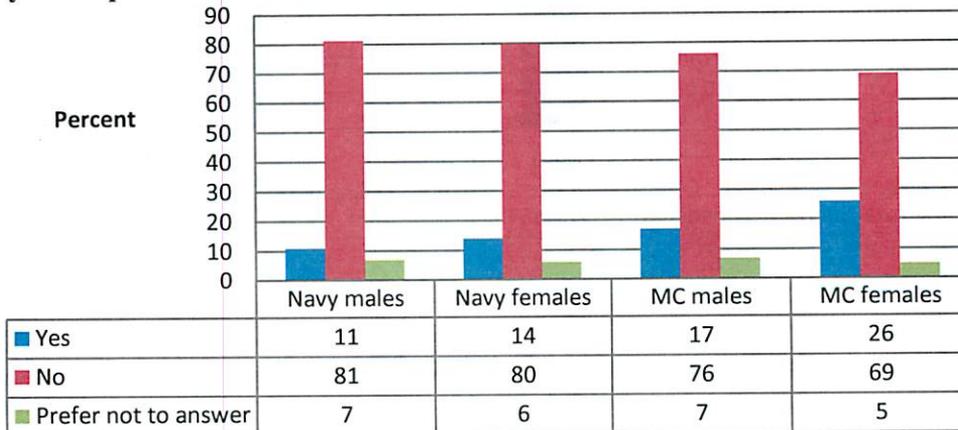


2. Gender:

Number of Respondents by Service and Gender

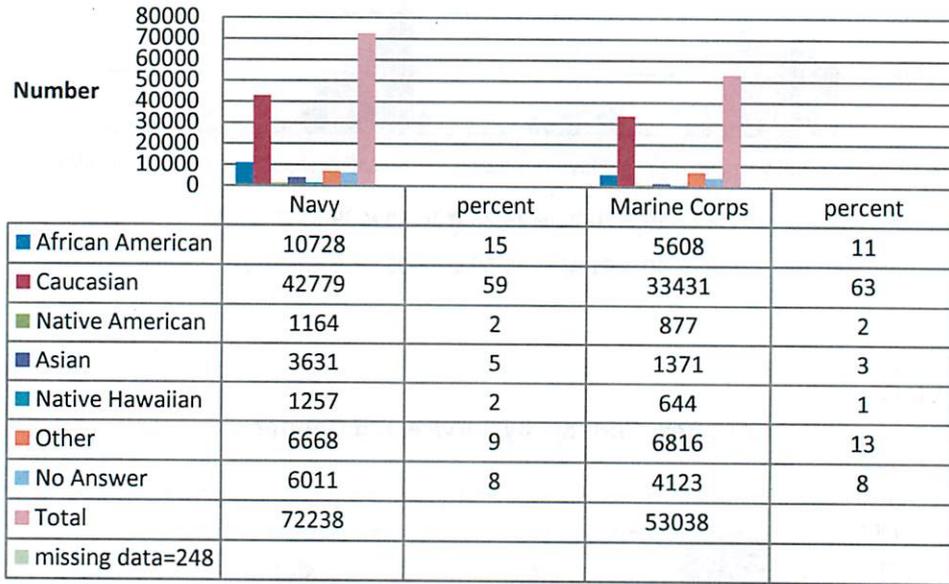


3. Are you Hispanic or Latin?

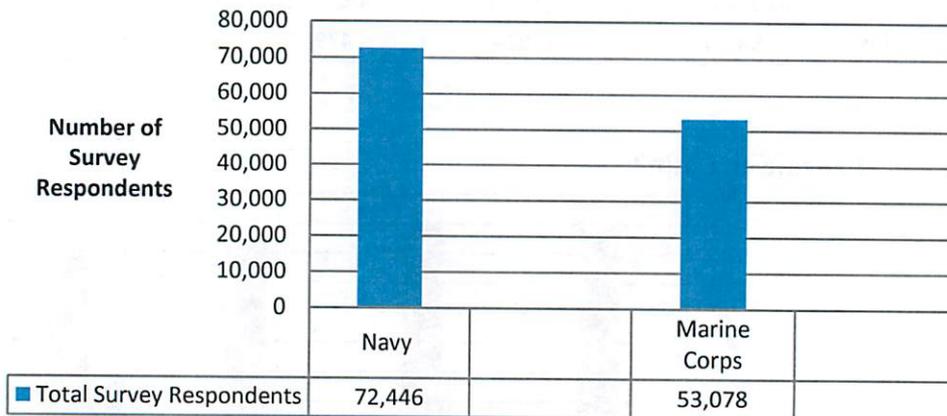


4. Which of the following best describes your race?

Race of Respondents by Service

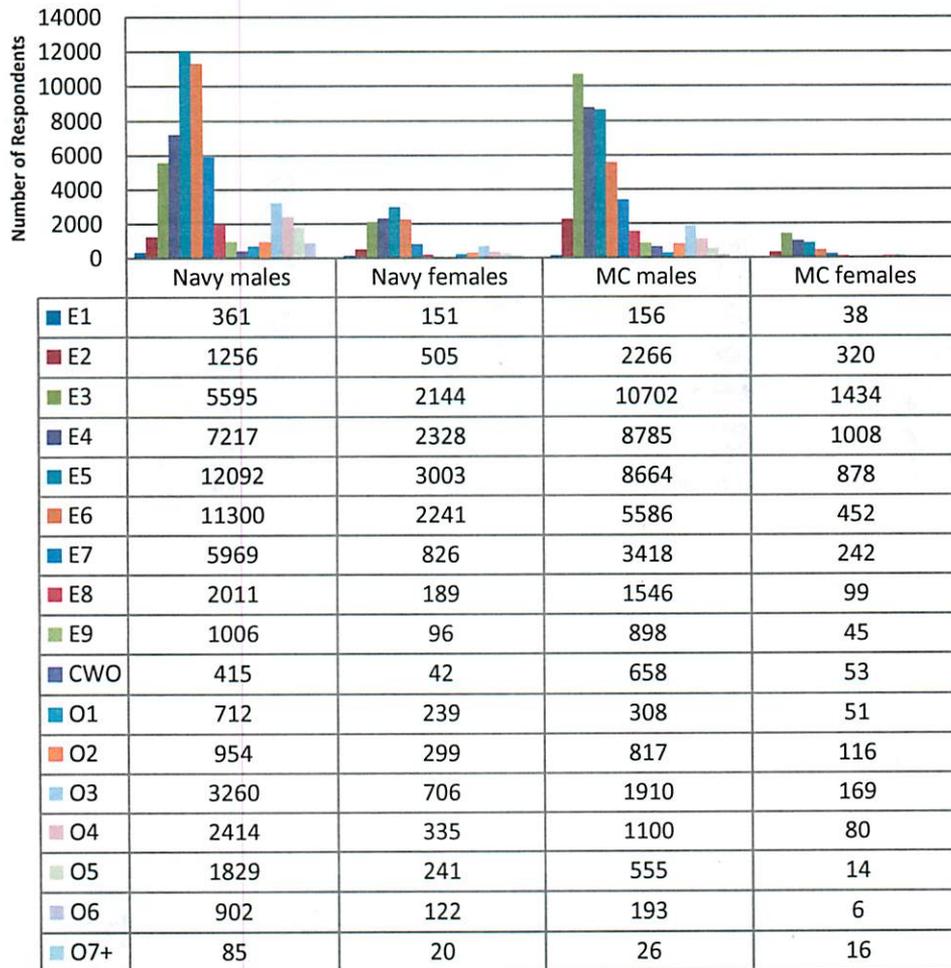


5. Service:

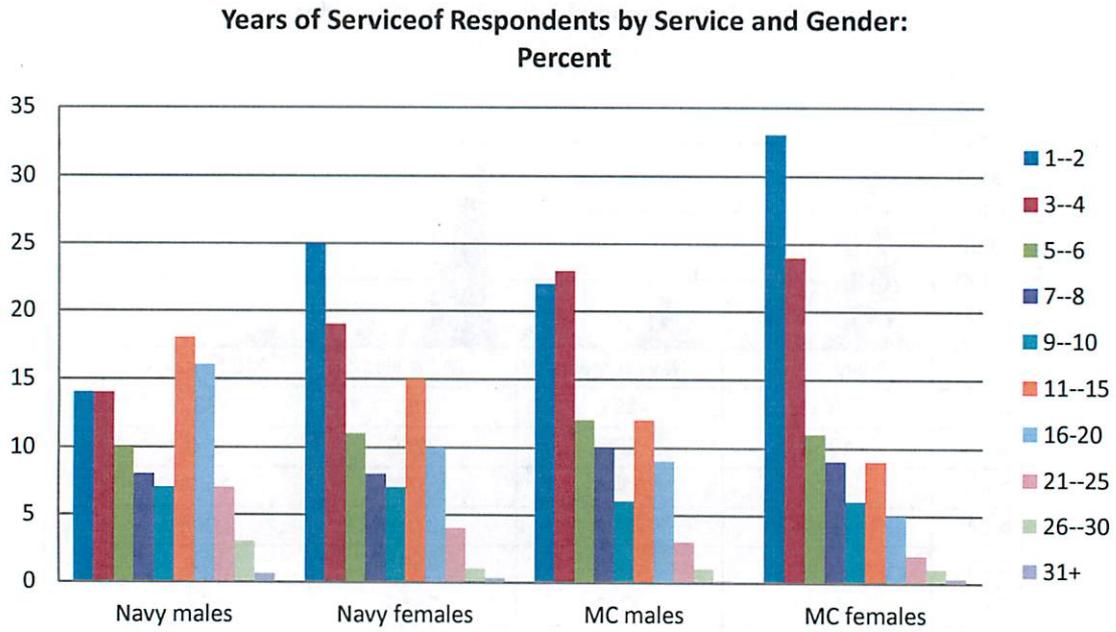


6. Rank:

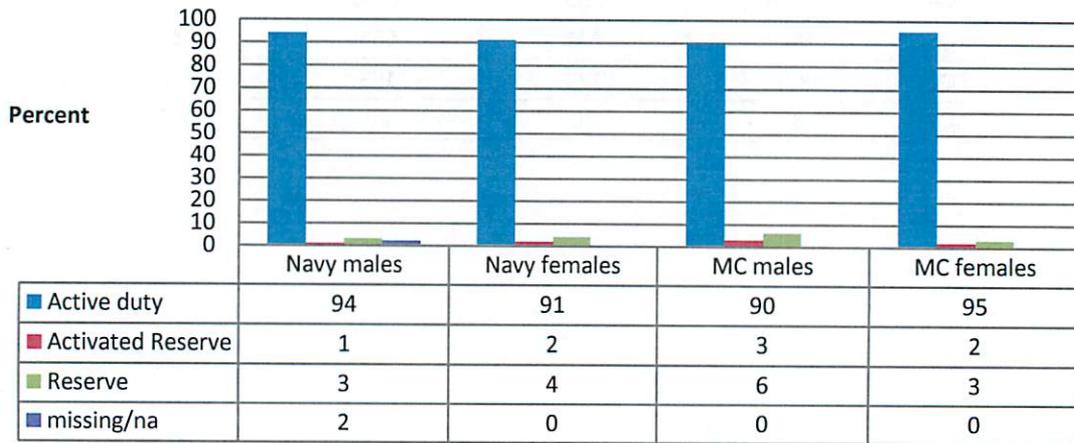
Rank of Respondents by Service and Gender



7. Years in Service:



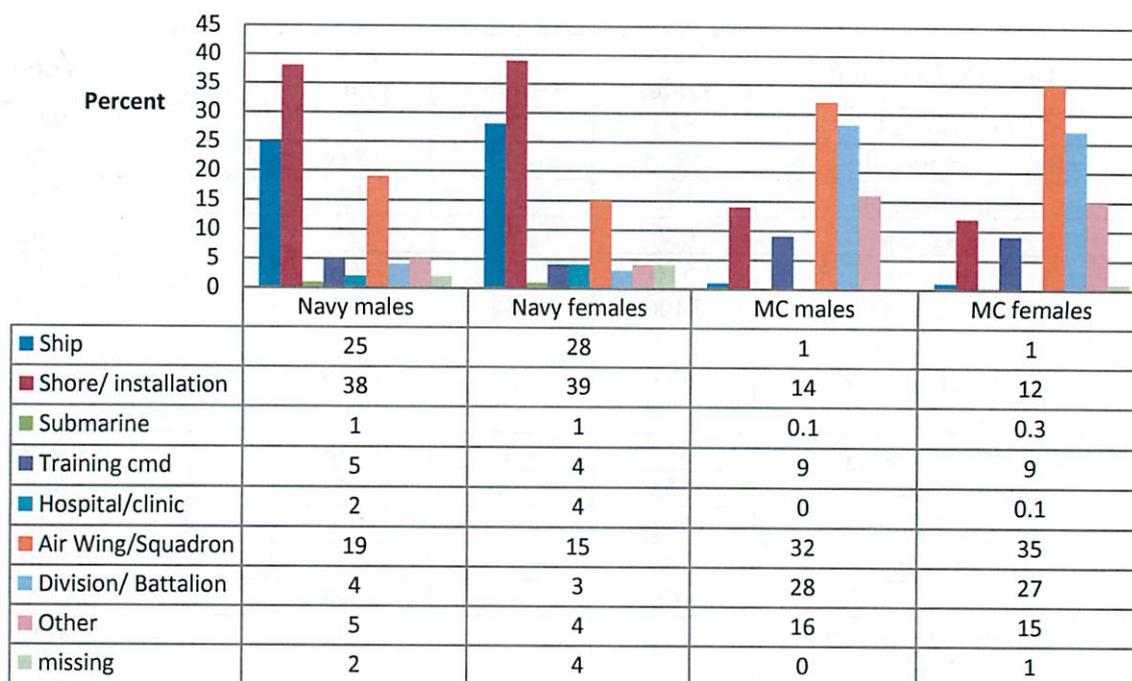
8. My current status is:



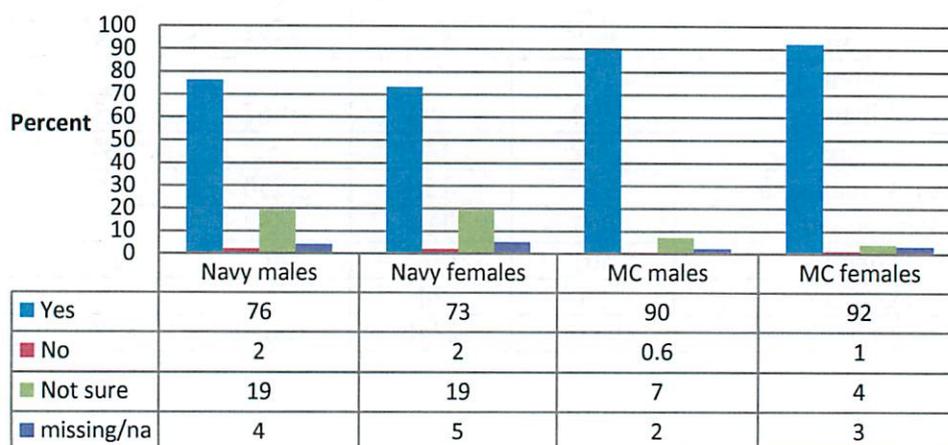
9. I am currently located at: (gender and total count)

General Location	Navy males	Navy females	MC males	MC females	Total
Groton, CT	882	35	23	2	942
National Capitol Region	1800	403	1738	198	4139
Charleston, SC	145	33	47	4	229
Pensacola	656	120	335	31	1142
Gulf Coast	516	96	166	20	798
PACNORWEST/Puget Sound	3490	644	76	7	4217
Camp Pendleton/MCAS Miramar	631	183	5949	852	7615
Camp Lejeune/Cherry Point	528	90	8738	836	10192
Great Lakes	603	190	69	2	864
Norfolk/Tidewater	15422	4311	612	64	20409
Corpus Christi	98	25	53	4	180
Beaufort/Parris Island	108	41	2045	318	2512
Jacksonville/Mayport/Kings Bay	4883	773	764	93	6513
Lemoore	879	206	107	6	1198
Newport	475	126	42	8	651
San Diego	6697	1881	1771	209	10558
29 Palms	68	5	1277	93	1443
Yuma, AZ	35	10	1258	132	1435
Hawaii	2796	595	1220	157	4768
Africa	72	18	58	10	158
Japan	2895	571	2583	343	6392
Korea	137	30	5	3	175
Okinawa	393	94	3867	445	4799
Europe	732	147	252	13	1144
Iraq/Afghanistan	755	158	3830	348	5091
Persian Gulf	957	110	55	1	1123
Guam	501	1365	9	2	1877
Diego Garcia	64	24	4	1	93
Other	9533	2340	10620	817	25187

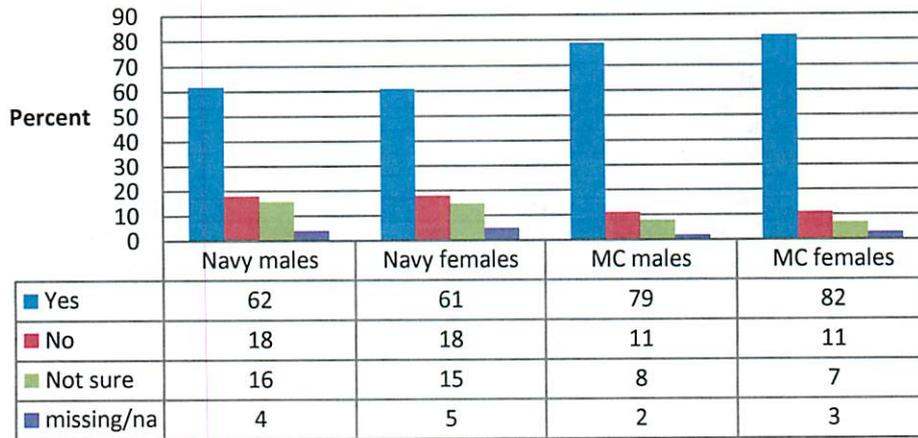
10. I am currently assigned to:



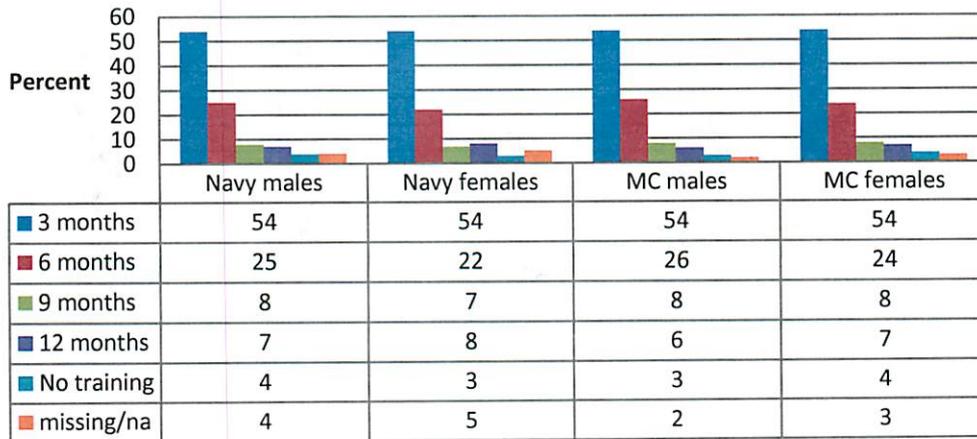
12. Does your command have a Victim Advocate (VA)/Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)?



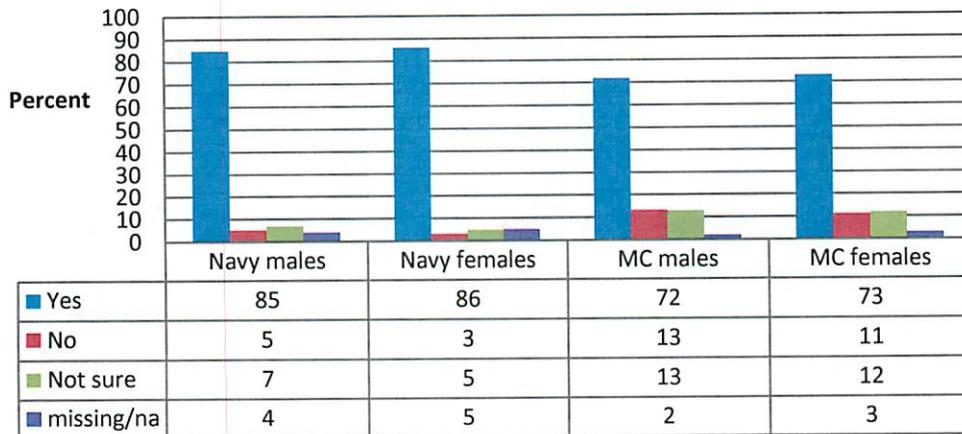
13. Do you know who your command VA/UVA is?



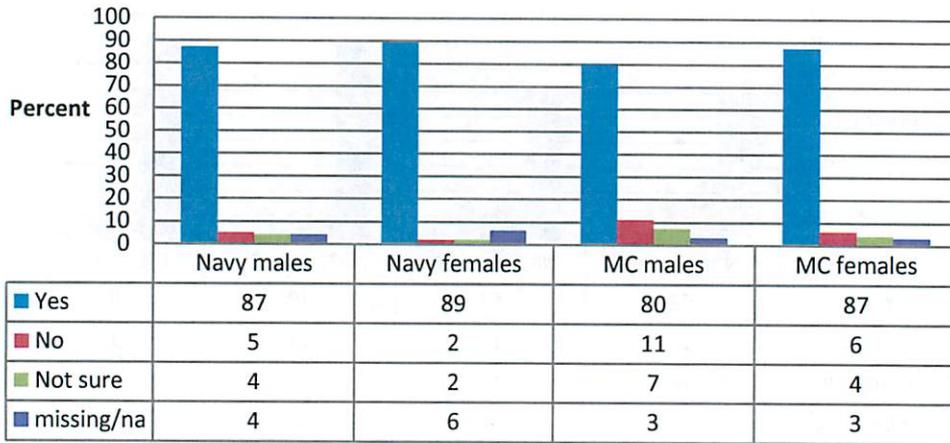
14. How long ago did you last receive training on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)?



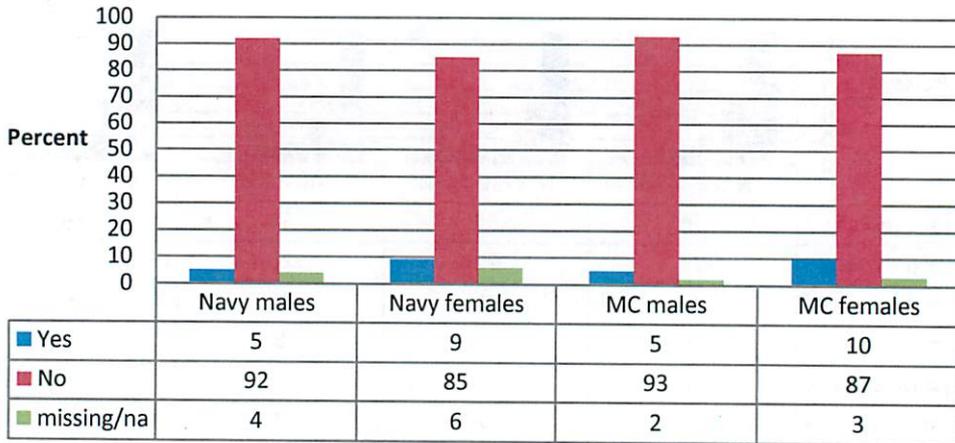
15. Do you know what services SAPR offers?



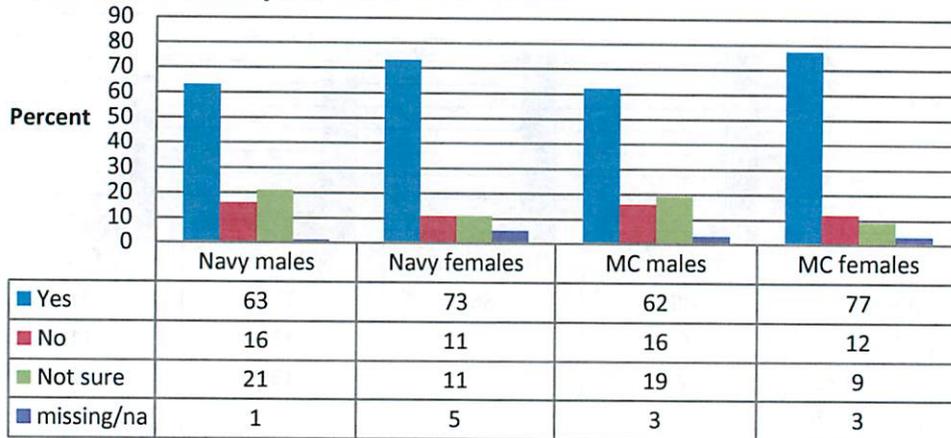
16. Do you know the difference between a "Restricted Report" and an "Unrestricted Report"?



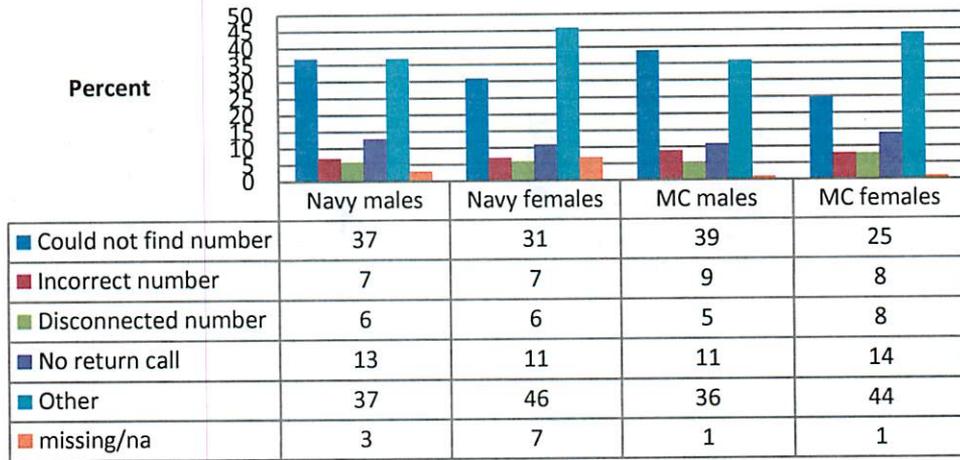
17. Have you ever called your VA/UVA or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)?



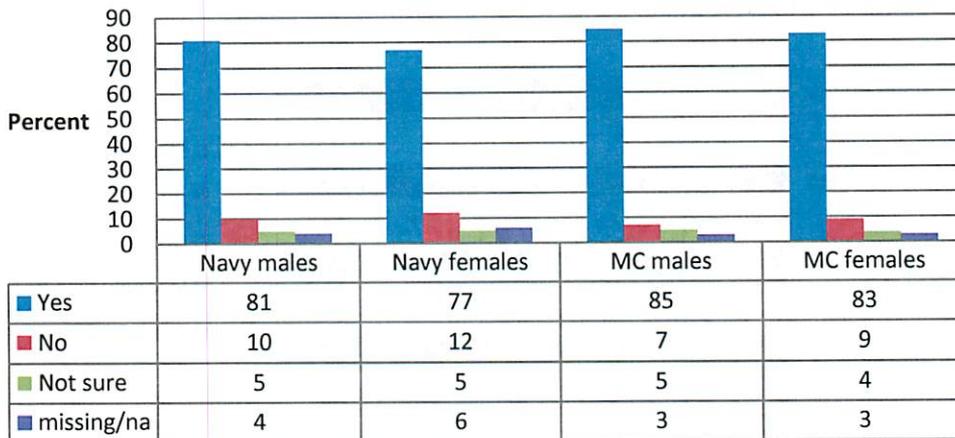
18. Were you able to reach your VA/UVA or SARC?



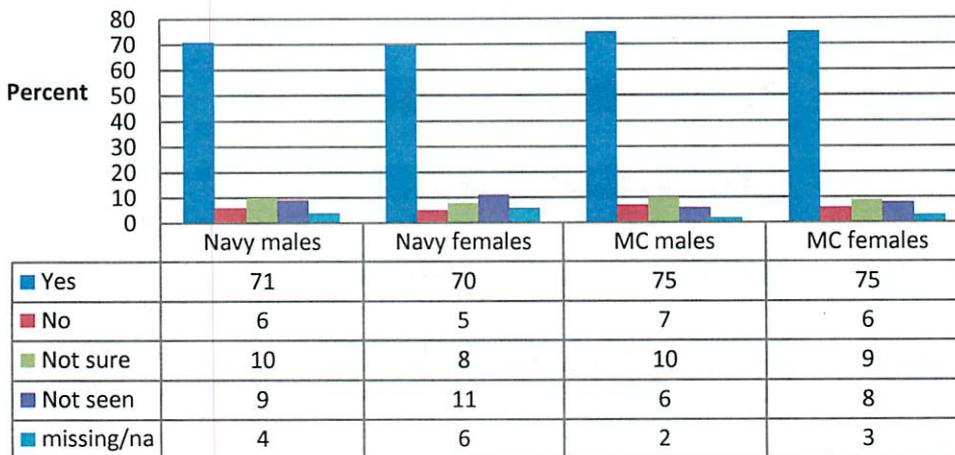
19. If you were not able to reach your SARC or VA/UVA, what was the reason?



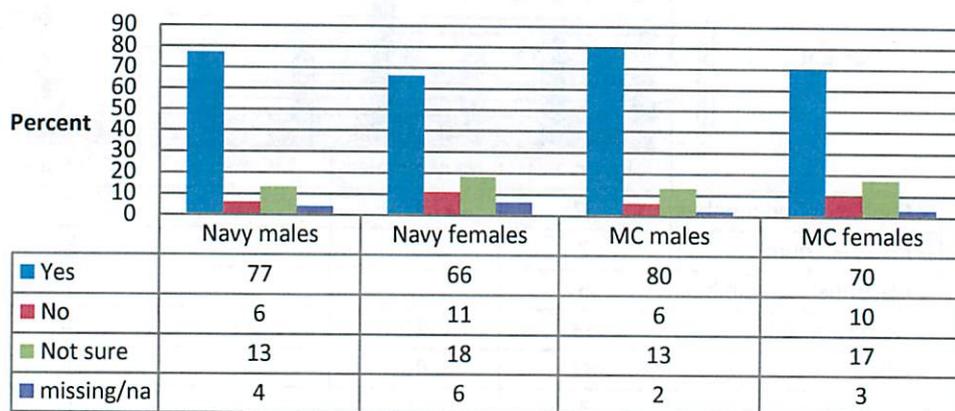
20. Have you seen posters about sexual assault prevention at your command?



21. Are they effective in communicating their message to you?

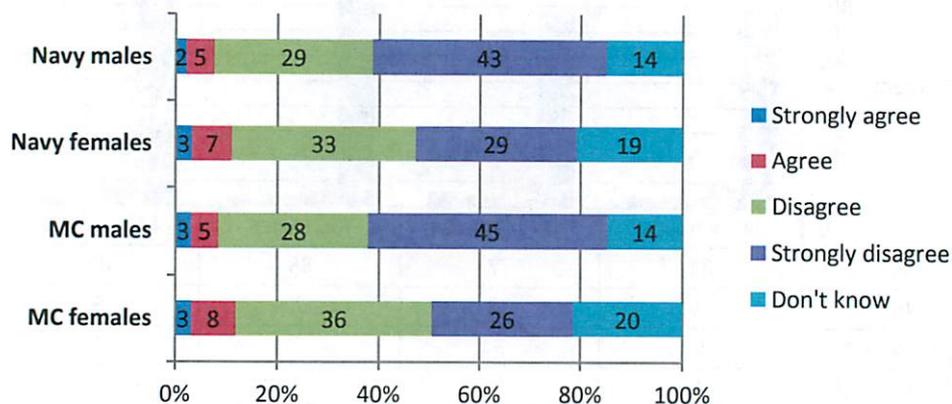


22. Do you believe your chain of command is adequately trained to assist sexual assault victims?

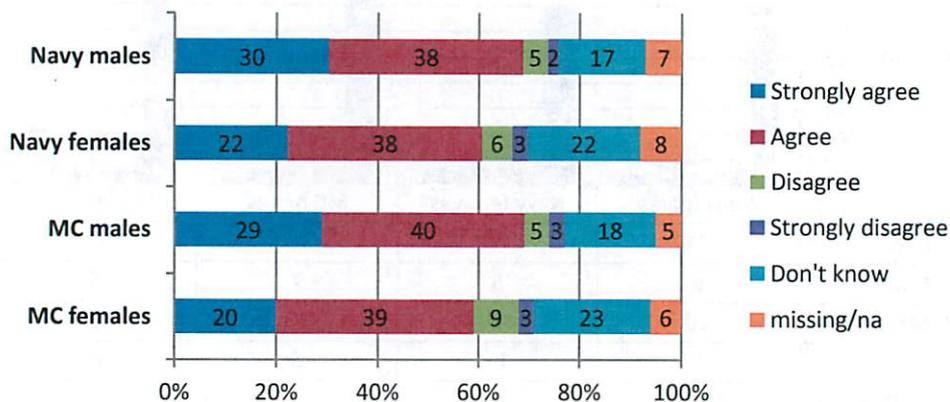


23. For each of the following statements select only one answer per row.

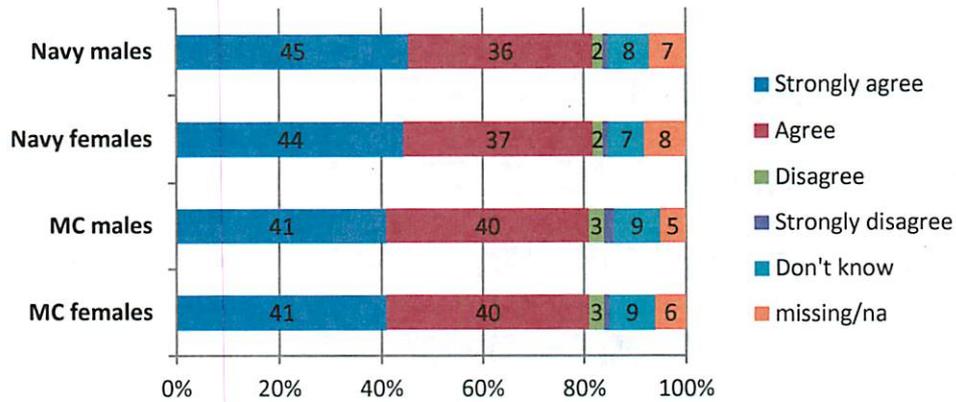
a. Sexual assault is a problem at my command.



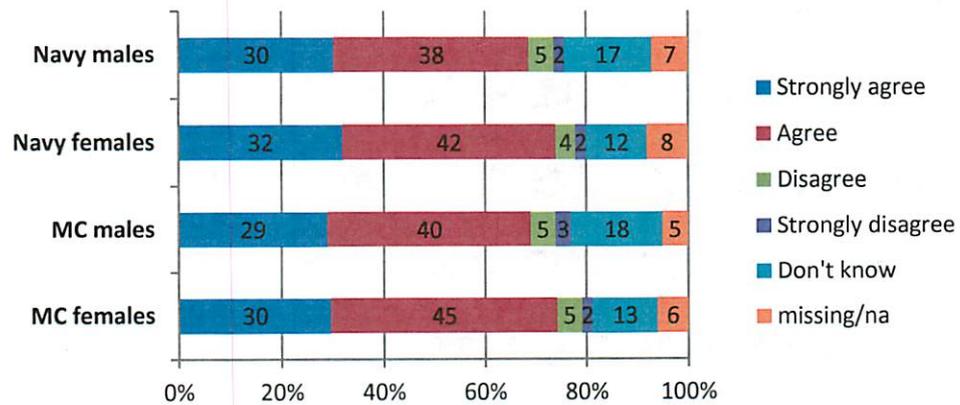
b. If I got involved in preventing a sexual assault (i.e., "step in" or "speak up"), most of my peers would admire me.



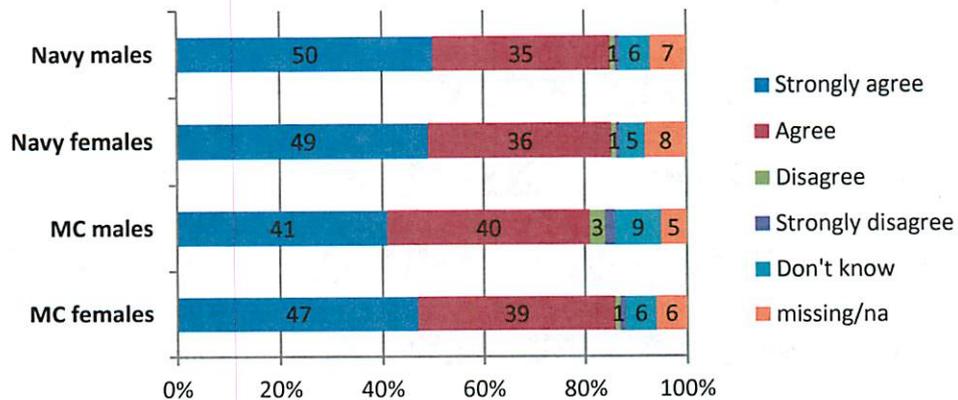
c. I would admire a peer who got involved in preventing a sexual assault.



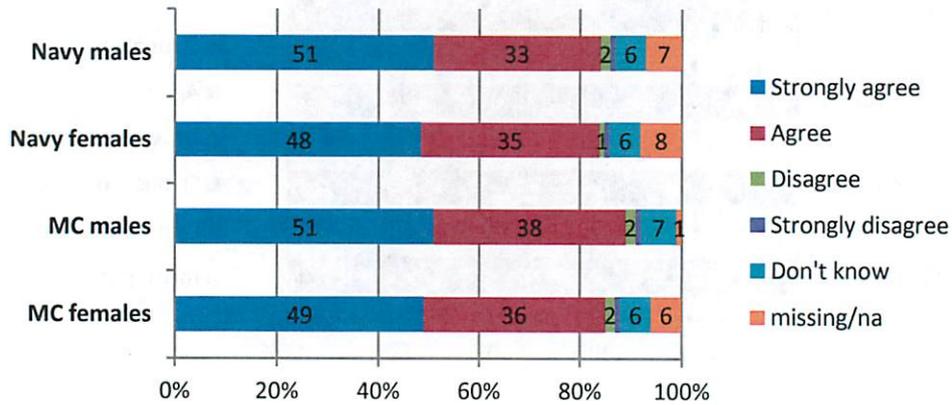
d. If I got involved in preventing a sexual assault (i.e., "step in" or "speak up"), most of my peers would support me.



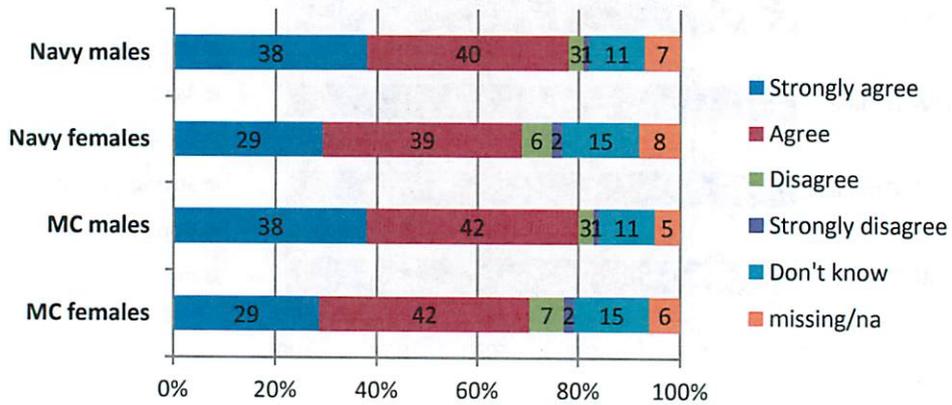
e. I would support a peer who got involved in preventing a sexual assault.



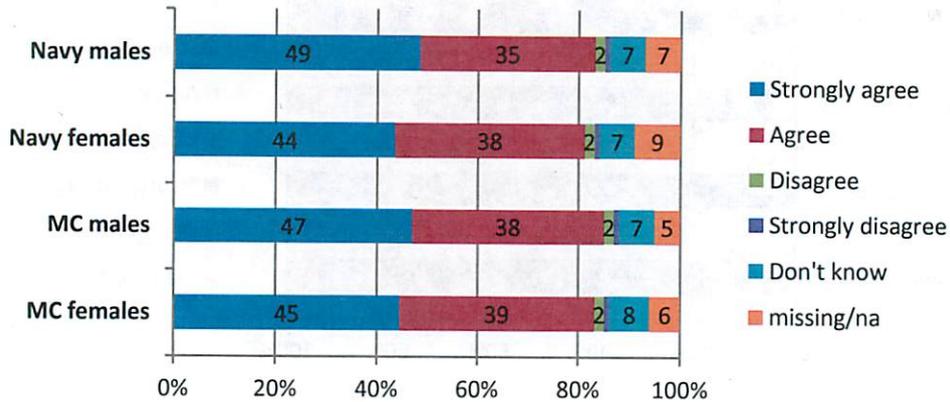
f. I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I knew the potential offender.



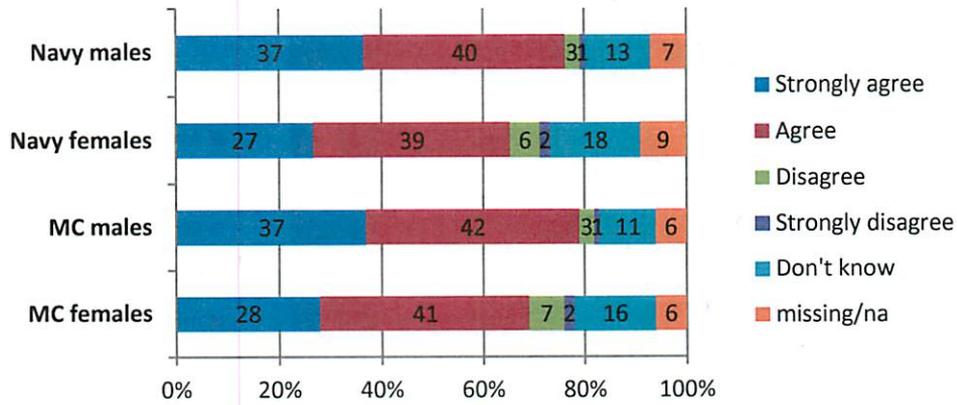
g. Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they knew the potential offender.



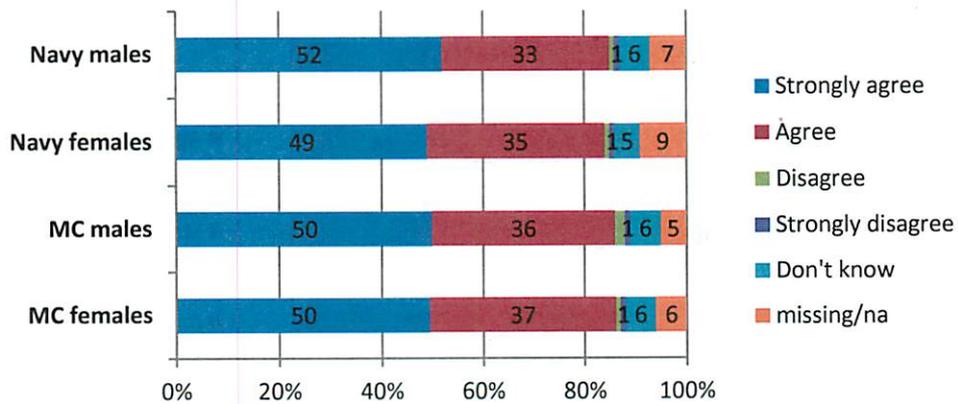
h. I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I did not know the potential victim.



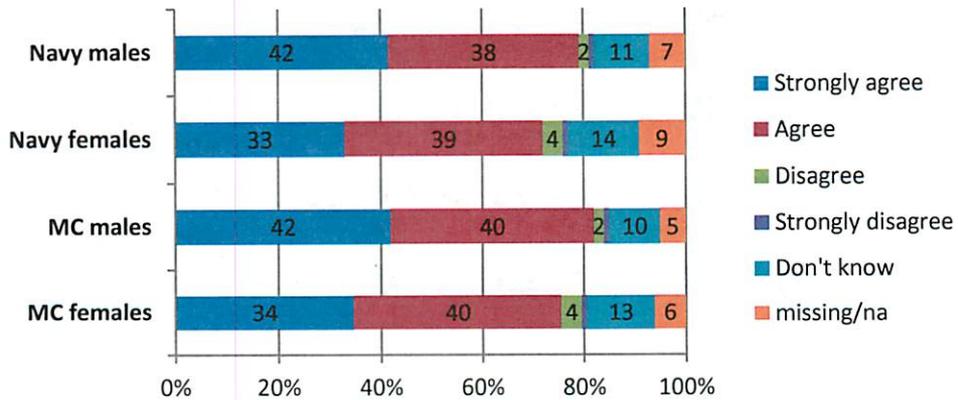
i. Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they did not know the potential victim.



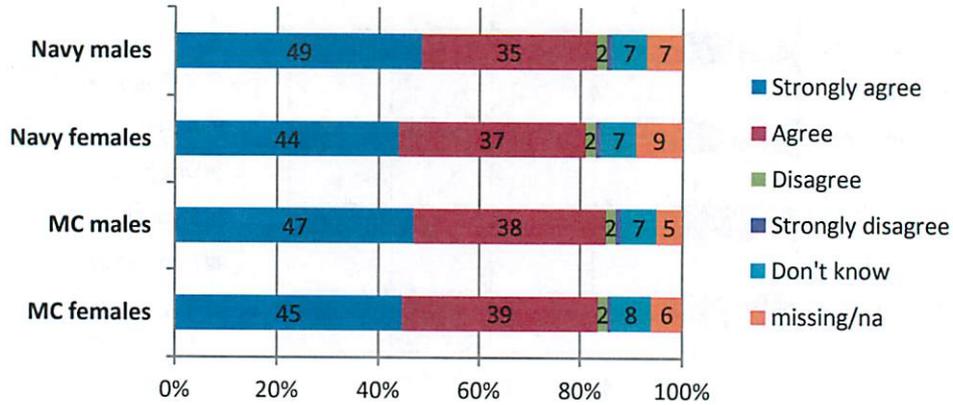
j. I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I knew the potential victim.



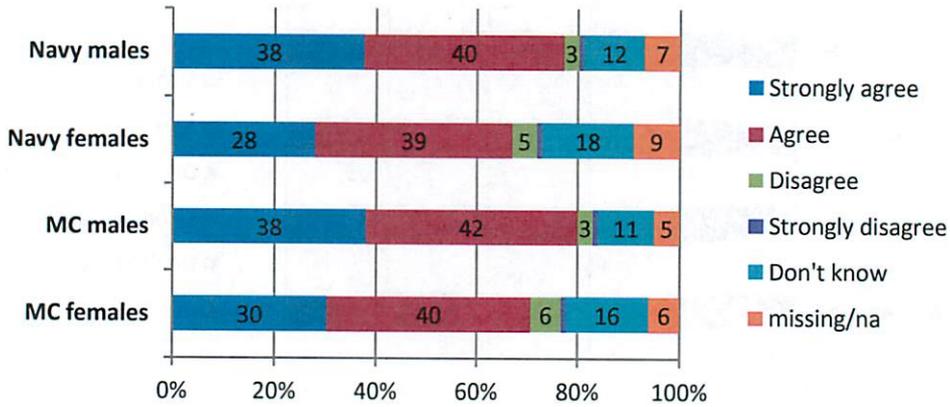
k. Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they knew the potential victim.



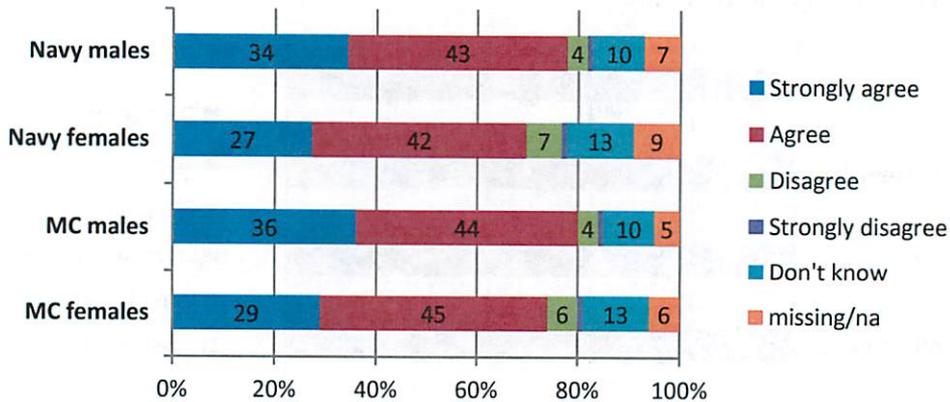
l. I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I did not know the potential offender.



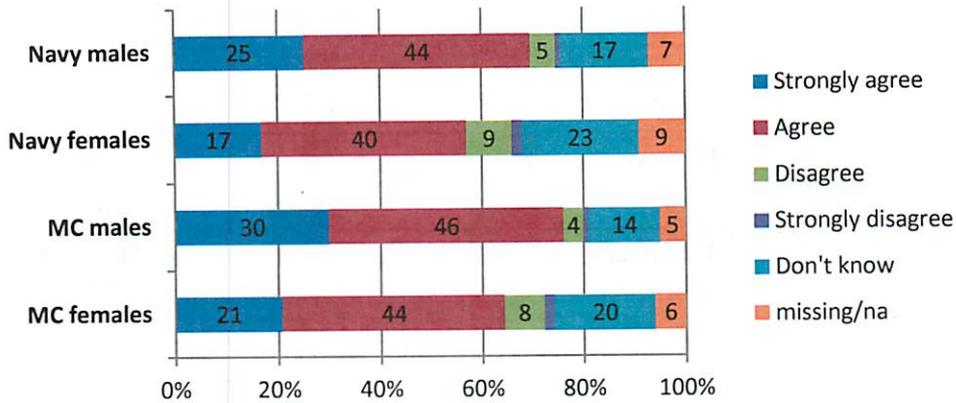
m. Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they did not know the potential offender.



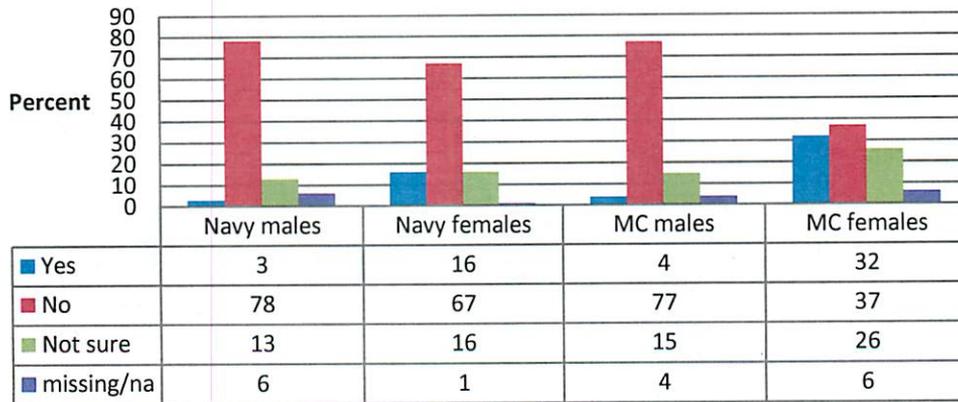
n. I have the skills to intervene in a sexual assault.



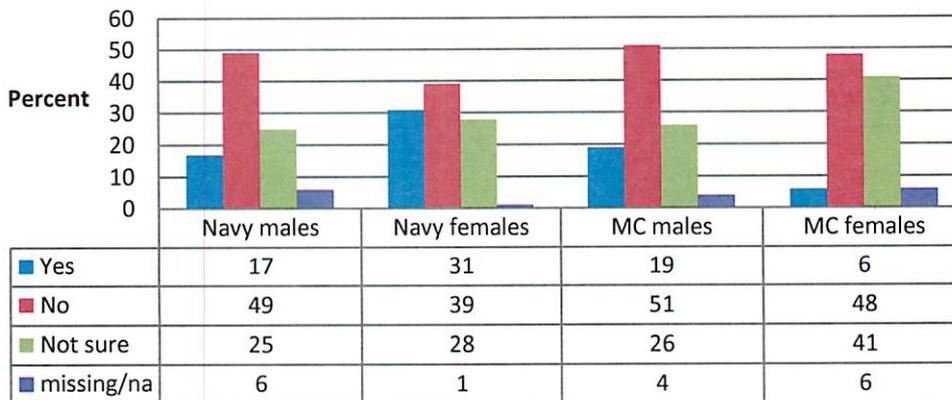
o. Most of my peers have the skills to intervene in a sexual assault.



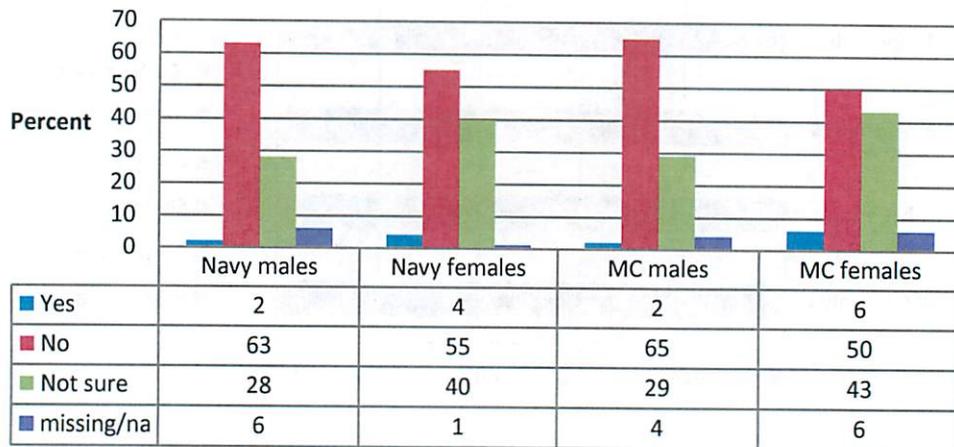
24. Since you have been in the Navy/Marine Corps, has anyone ever intervened on your behalf to prevent you from being sexually assaulted?



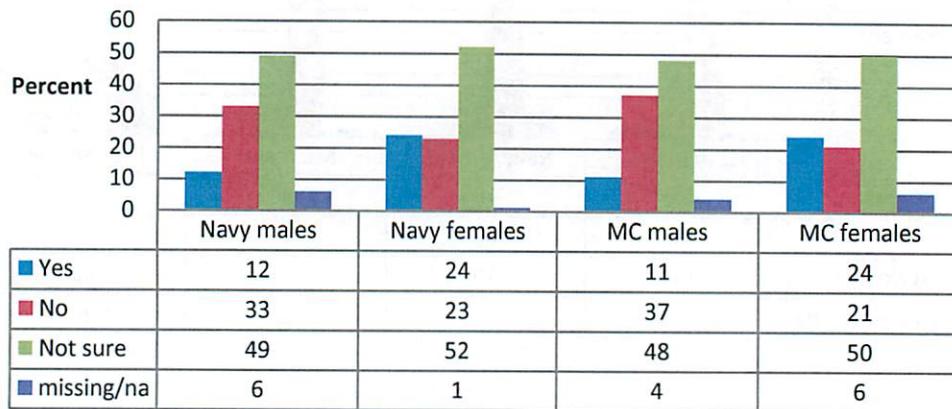
25. Has anyone ever intervened to prevent a sexual assault on behalf of someone you know?



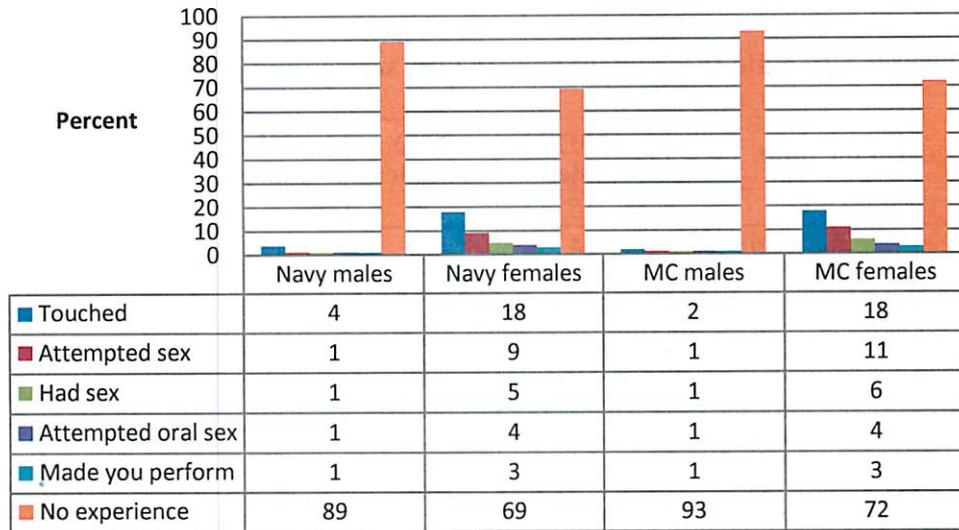
26. In your opinion, is the number of sexual assaults increasing at your command?



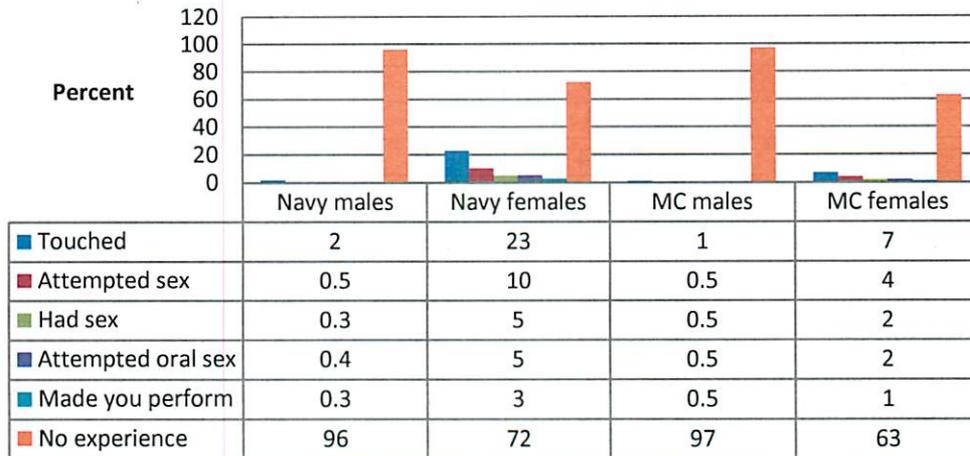
27. In your opinion, is the number of sexual assaults increasing the Navy/Marine Corps?



28. Since you have been in the Navy/Marine Corps, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts by someone against your will or when you did not or could not consent?



29. Within the LAST 12 MONTHS, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts by someone against your will or when you did not or could not consent?

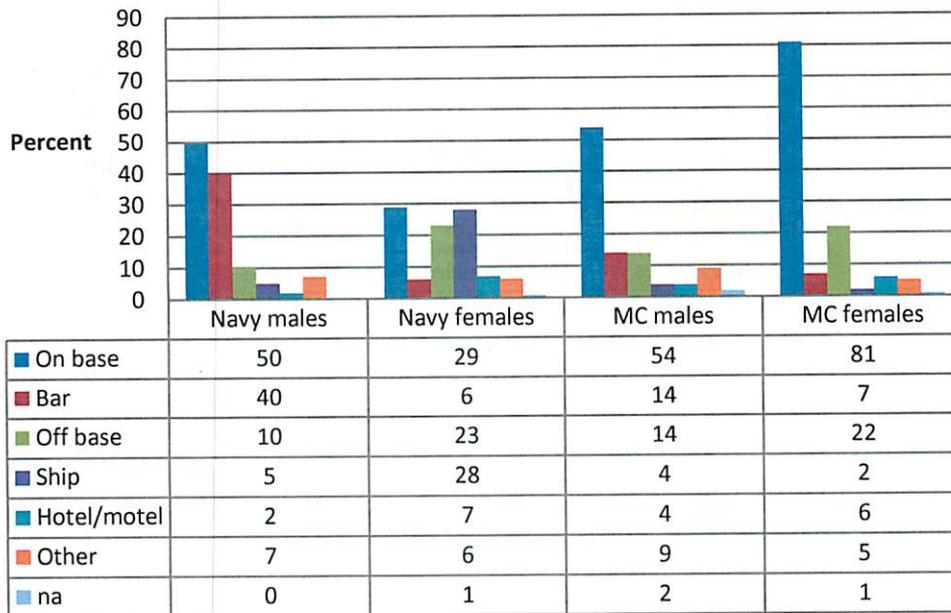


You have indicated that you have been a victim intentional sexual contact against your will in the last 12 months. Please answer the next set of questions in regards to that act of intentional sexual contact that was the most serious of the incidents you selected.

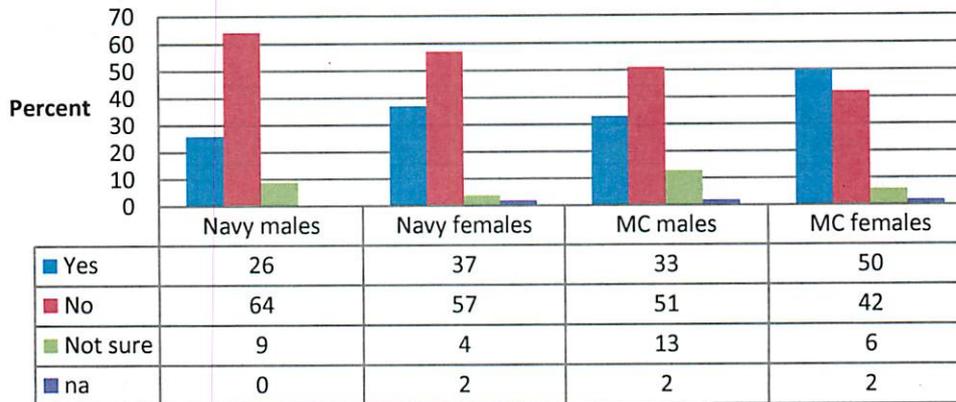
30. In what location did the incident happen? (by service and gender, total count)

General location	Navy males	Navy females	MC males	MC females	Total
Groton, CT	15	2	7	1	25
National Capitol Region	14	10	19	5	48
Charleston, SC	6	3	3	2	14
Pensacola	12	22	12	7	53
Gulf Coast	4	7	5	--	16
PACNORWEST/Puget Sound	57	32	3	--	92
Camp Pendleton/MCAS Miramar	14	9	73	56	152
Camp Lejeune/Cherry Point	8	1	118	71	198
Great Lakes	26	31	3	1	61
Norfolk/Tidewater	231	246	8	4	489
Corpus Christi	5	--	1	--	6
Beaufort/Parris Island	5	--	13	14	32
Jacksonville/Mayport/Kings Bay	56	34	22	12	123
Lemoore	16	18	6	--	40
Newport	16	7	11	4	38
San Diego	94	90	23	13	220
29 Palms	3	--	31	19	53
Yuma, AZ	3	2	19	12	36
Hawaii	44	29	22	8	103
Africa	8	3	11	3	25
Japan	54	65	38	35	192
Korea	1	3	5	1	10
Okinawa	6	9	60	45	120
Europe	12	20	8	2	42
Iraq/Afghanistan	9	13	38	20	80
Persian Gulf	12	9	2	--	23
Guam	13	13	3	2	31
Diego Garcia	2	6	--	1	9
Other	128	152	72	65	417

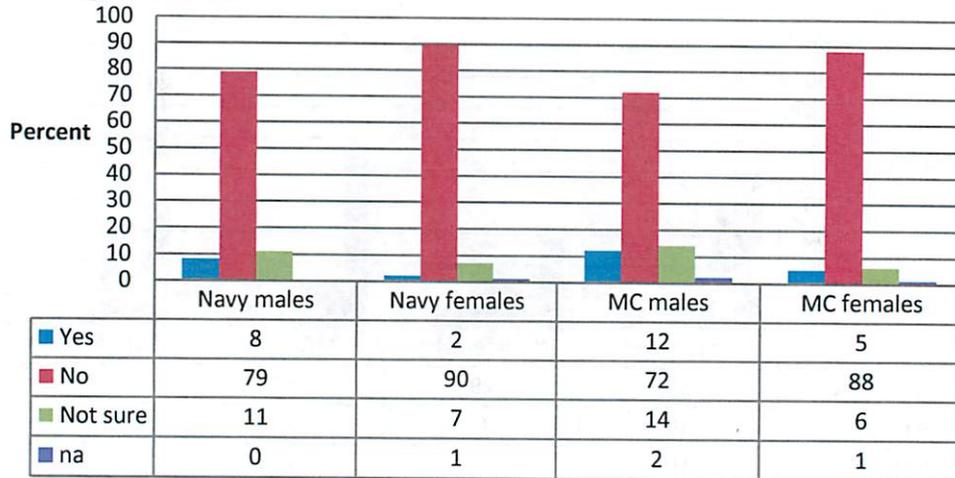
31. Where did the incident happen?



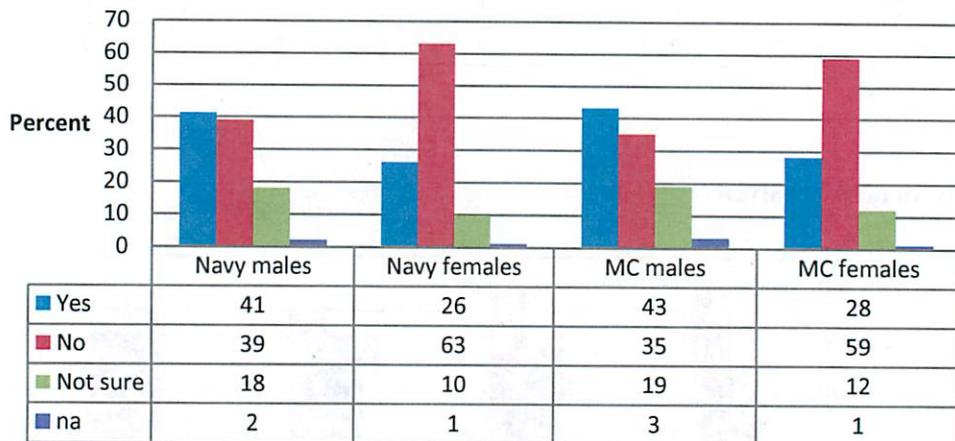
32. Was alcohol involved?



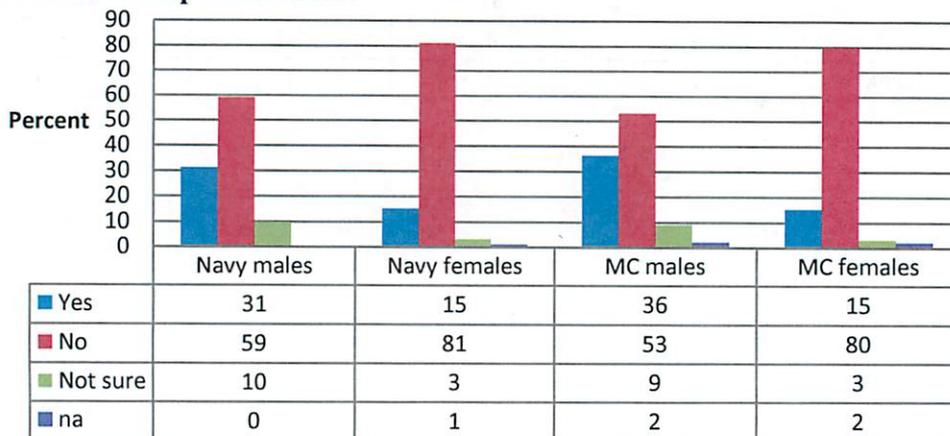
33. Were drugs involved?



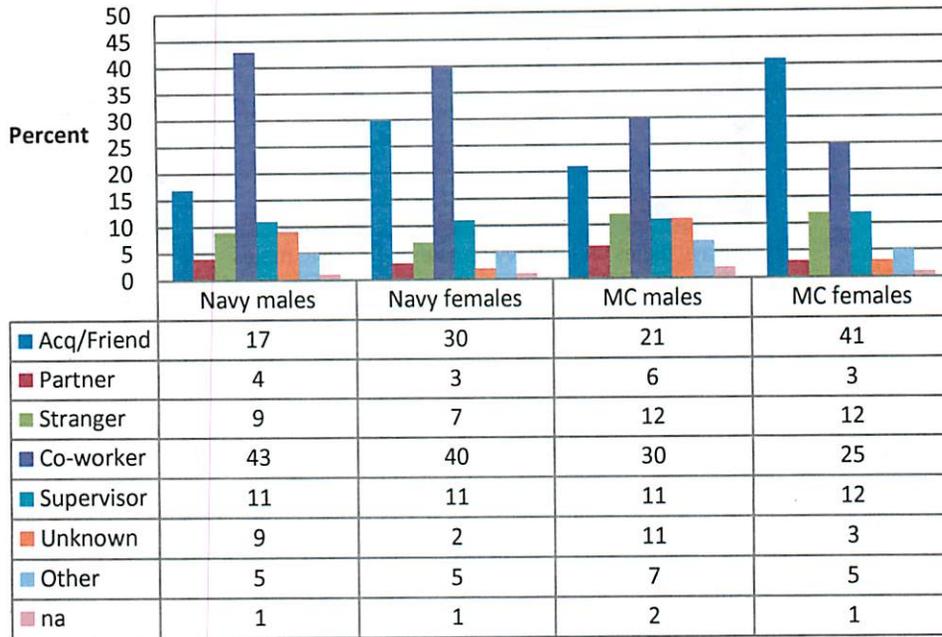
34. Was there a witness?



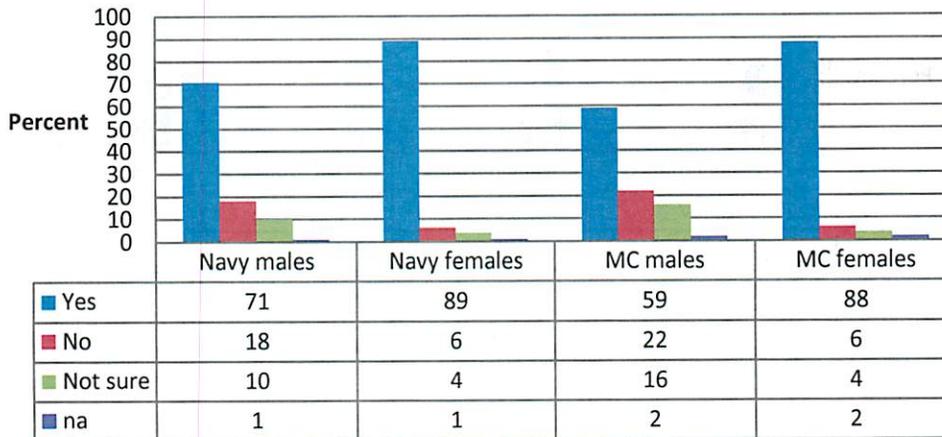
35. Were there multiple offenders?



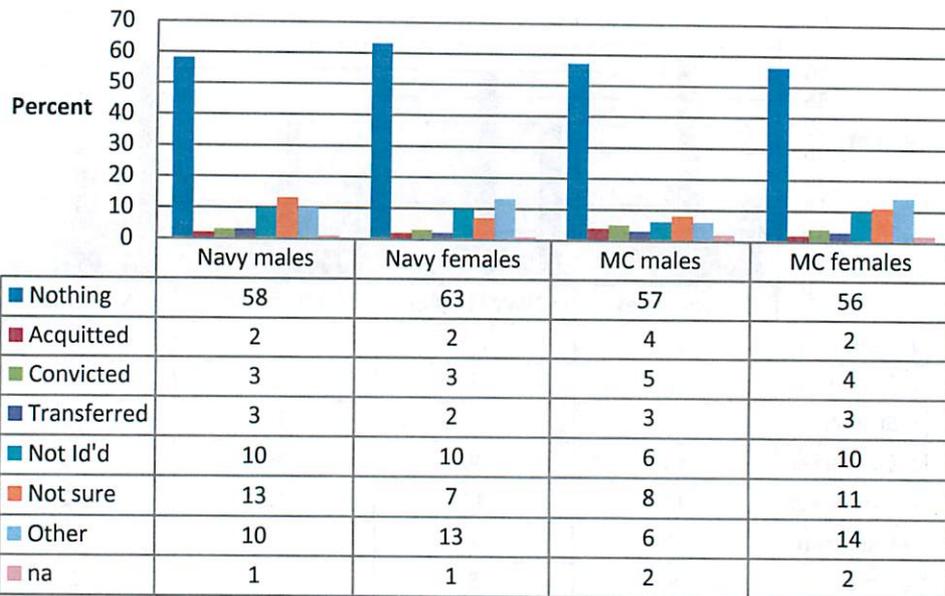
36. Who was the offender?



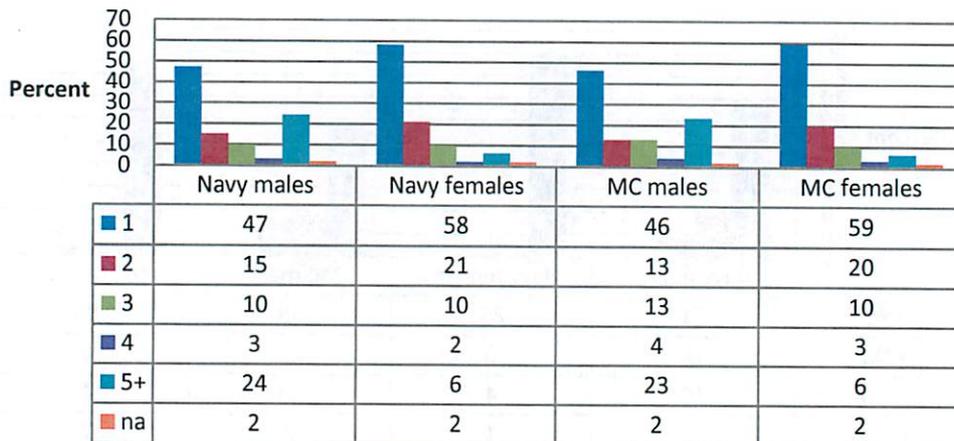
37. Was your offender a member of the U.S. armed service?



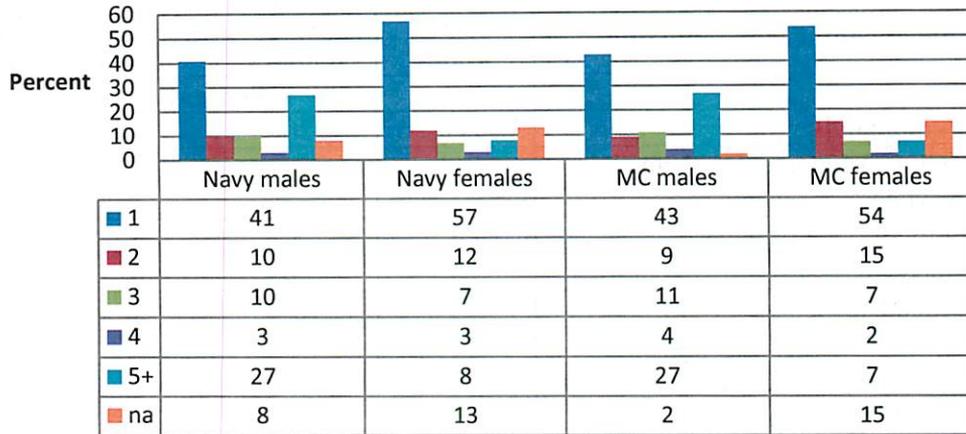
38. What happened to the offender?



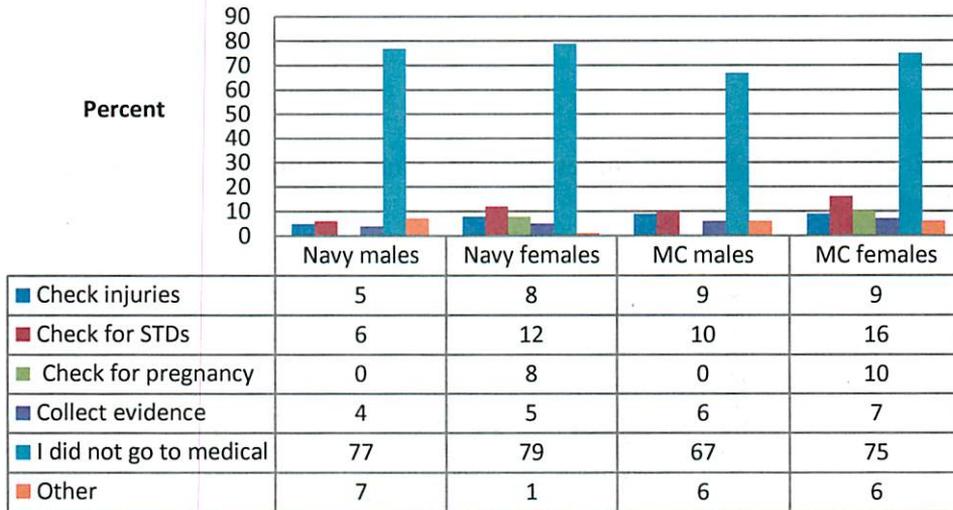
39. In the past 12 months, how many incidents of sexual assault have you personally experienced?



40. In the past 12 months, how many incidents of sexual assault have you witnessed?



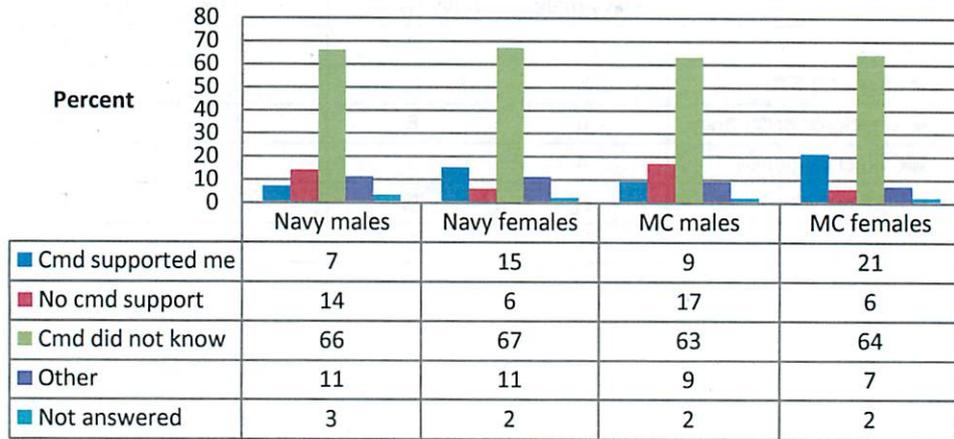
41. What medical care did you receive after the incident? (Select all that apply)



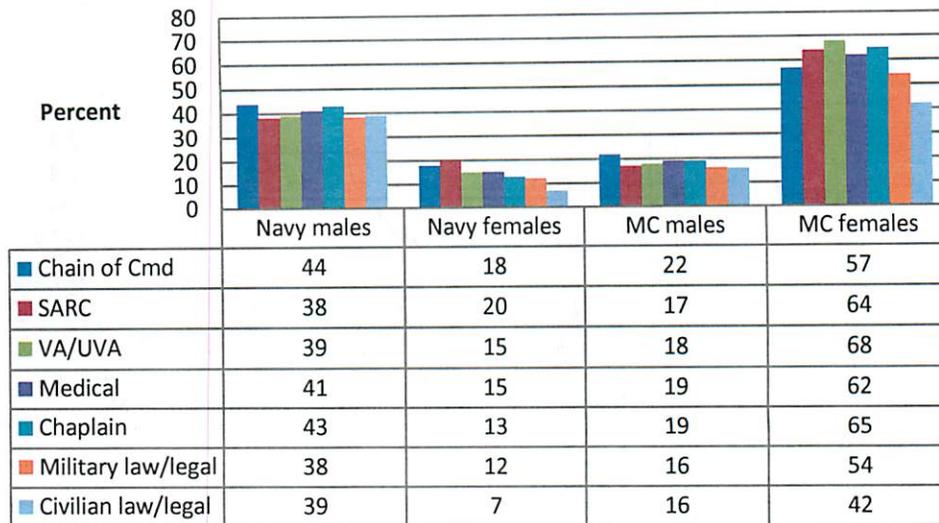
42. Who did you tell or report incident to? (Select all that apply)

Points of contact for reporting	Navy Males	Navy females	Marine males	Marine females
	Percent			
Chain of command	11	20	11	19
SARC/Victim Advocate/ Uniformed Victim Advocate	6	15	8	16
Fleet Family Service Center	4	5	5	3
On base medical	4	5	6	6
Off base medical	4	3	5	3
NCIS	5	7	7	9
Military Police/Base security	5	4	5	7
Civilian law enforcement	2	2	4	4
Hotline	2	1	4	2
Family member	7	14	5	13
Friend	12	38	13	37
No one	60	42	54	41
Other	8	5	5	4

43. Which one of the following comes closest to your command's response after the incident?



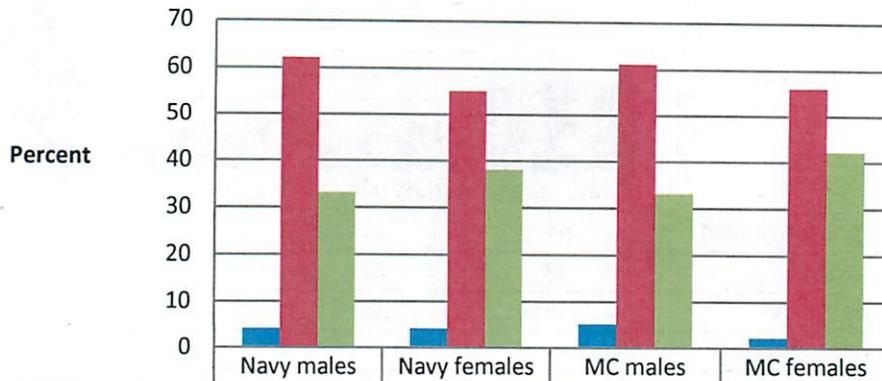
44. Do you feel that the support services listed treated you with respect and met your needs?



45. You decided not to report the Sexual Assault Incident because: (Select all that apply)

Reason for not reporting	Navy males	Navy females	Marine males	Marine females
	Percent			
Threatened with retaliation from my assailant	9	8	11	6
Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers	17	24	17	25
Feared public disclosure of assault	11	20	12	23
I did not want my family/friends to know	13	24	12	28
I thought nothing would be done	17	20	17	24
I thought I could deal with it myself	21	39	19	40
I took care of it myself	21	57	50	61
I thought I would be labeled a "trouble maker"	16	19	14	24
I was underage drinking and afraid of getting into trouble	3	2	6	12
I was fraternizing and afraid of getting disciplined	7	5	10	7
I did not know how to report	5	2	9	2
Other	18	12	16	10

46. Did anyone in a position of authority retaliate against you for reporting your incident (i.e., unwarranted punishment, demotion, reassignment, withholding of favorable duty position, slander, etc.)?



■ Yes	4	4	5	2
■ No	62	55	61	56
■ Don't know/Not sure	33	38	33	42

Appendix B

Survey on Sexual Assault 2011

Instructions: Please read and answer each question honestly. How you answer certain question will determine your movement through the survey. At the bottom of each page select the "Next" button to move to the next page of the survey. The "Save" button will be available after the first page. The save button allows the survey taker to stop and save the survey so you may resume at a later time.

1. Age:

- 17-19 20-22 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-35
36-40 41-45 46-50 51-55 56-60 61+

2. Gender: Male Female

3. Are you Hispanic or Latin? Yes No Prefer not to answer

4. Which of the following best describes your race?

- African American - Black
Caucasian - White
American Indian, Native American, Alaskan Native
Asian/Asian American
Native Hawaii or Pacific Islander
Other
Prefer not to answer

5. Service: Navy Marine Corps Civilian

6. Rank:

- E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 E6 E7 E8 E9
WO2-WO5 O1 O2 O3 O4 O5 O6 O7+

7. Years of service:

- 1-2 3-4 5-6 7-8 9-10 11-15 16-20 21-25 26-30 31+

8. My current status is:

- Active Duty Activated Reserve Reserve

9. I am currently located at:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Groton | <input type="checkbox"/> Newport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Capitol Region | <input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk/Tidewater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charleston | <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Lejeune/Cherry Point |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beaufort/Parris Island | <input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville/Mayport/Kings Bay |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola | <input type="checkbox"/> Great Lakes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gulf Coast | <input type="checkbox"/> Corpus Christi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PACNORWEST/Puget Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> Lemoore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Port Hueneme | <input type="checkbox"/> San Diego |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Pendleton/MCAS Miramar | <input type="checkbox"/> 29 Palms |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yuma (AZ) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaii |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> Europe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iraq/Afghanistan | <input type="checkbox"/> Persian Gulf |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guam | <input type="checkbox"/> Diego Garcia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input type="checkbox"/> Korea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Okinawa | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

10. I am currently assigned to:

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ship | <input type="checkbox"/> Shore/Installation | <input type="checkbox"/> Submarine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training Command | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital/Clinic | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Wing / Squadron | <input type="checkbox"/> Division/Battalion | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

11. Please select from the list below the best answer that describes your civilian status:

- GS/WG/NAF employee Contractor Volunteer
 Spouse of Active or Reserve member of USN or USMC
 Child over the age of 18, of Active or Reserve member of USN or USMC
 Other

12. Does your command have a Victim Advocate (VA)/Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)?

- Yes No Not sure

13. Do you know who your command VA/UVA is?

- Yes No Not sure

14. How long ago did you last receive training on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)?

- 3 months ago 6 months ago 9 months ago 12 months ago
 No, I have not received this training

15. Do you know what services SAPR offers?

Yes No Not sure

16. Do you know the difference between a "Restricted Report" and an "Unrestricted Report"?

Yes No Not sure

17. Have you ever called your VA/UVA or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)?

Yes No

18. Were you able to reach your VA/UVA or SARC?

Yes No Not sure Not applicable

19. If you were not able to reach your SARC or VA//UVA, what was the reason?

Could not find the number Incorrect number
Disconnected number No return call
Not applicable Other _____

20. Have you seen posters about sexual assault prevention at your command?

Yes No Not sure

21. Are they effective in communicating their message to you?

Yes No Not sure Have not seen a poster

22. Do you believe your chain of command is adequately trained to assist sexual assault victims?

Yes No Not sure

23. For each of the following statements select only one answer per row.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know

- Sexual assault is a problem at my command.
- If I got involved in preventing a sexual assault (i.e., "step in" or "speak up"), most of my peers would admire me.
- I would admire a peer who got involved in preventing a sexual assault.
- If I got involved in preventing a sexual assault (i.e., "step in" or "speak up"), most of my peers would support me.
- I would support a peer who got involved in preventing a sexual assault.
- I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I knew the potential offender.
- Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they knew the potential offender.
- I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I did not know the potential victim.
- Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they did not know the potential victim.
- I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I knew the potential victim.
- Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they knew the potential victim.
- I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I did not know the potential offender.
- Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they did not know the potential offender.
- I have the skills to intervene in a sexual assault.
- Most of my peers have the skills to intervene in a sexual assault.

24. Since you have been in the Navy/Marine Corps, has anyone ever intervened on your behalf to prevent you from being sexually assaulted?

Yes No Not sure

25. Has anyone ever intervened to prevent a sexual assault on behalf of someone you know?

Yes No Not sure

26. In your opinion, is the number of sexual assaults increasing at your command?

Yes No Not sure

27. In your opinion, is the number of sexual assaults increasing the Navy/Marine Corps?

Yes No Not sure

28. Since you have been in the Navy/Marine Corps, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts by someone against your will or when you did not or could not consent?

- Sexually touched you (i.e., intentional touching of your genitalia, breast, buttocks) or made you touch them.
- Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.
- Made you have sexual intercourse.
- Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.
- Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object.
- I have not had any of these experiences.

29. Within the LAST 12 MONTHS, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts by someone against your will or when you did not or could not consent?

- Sexually touched you (i.e., intentional touching of your genitalia, breast, buttocks) or made you touch them.
- Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.
- Made you have sexual intercourse.
- Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.
- Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object.
- I have not had any of these experiences in the last 12 months.

You have indicated that you have been a victim intentional sexual contact against your will in the last 12 months. Please answer the next set of questions in regards to that act of intentional sexual contact that was the most serious of the incidents you selected.

30. In what location did the incident happen?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Groton | <input type="checkbox"/> Newport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Capitol Region | <input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk/Tidewater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charleston | <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Lejeune/Cherry Point |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beaufort/Parris Island | <input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville/Mayport/Kings Bay |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola | <input type="checkbox"/> Great Lakes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gulf Coast | <input type="checkbox"/> Corpus Christi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PACNORWEST/Puget Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> Lemoore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Port Hueneme | <input type="checkbox"/> San Diego |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Pendleton/MCAS Miramar | <input type="checkbox"/> 29 Palms |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yuma (AZ) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaii |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> Europe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iraq/Afghanistan | <input type="checkbox"/> Persian Gulf |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guam | <input type="checkbox"/> Diego Garcia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input type="checkbox"/> Korea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Okinawa | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

31. Where did the incident happen?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> On base (i.e., barracks) | <input type="checkbox"/> Bar | <input type="checkbox"/> Off base (i.e., residence) | <input type="checkbox"/> Ship |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel/motel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | |

32. Was alcohol involved?

- Yes No Not sure

33. Were drugs involved?

- Yes No Not sure

34. Was there a witness?

- Yes No Not sure

35. Were there multiple offenders?

- Yes No Not sure

36. Who was the offender?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acquaintance/friend | <input type="checkbox"/> Intimate partner | <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger/Someone I did not know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Co-worker | <input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/I did not see who assaulted me | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

37. Was your offender a member of the U.S. armed service?

- Yes No Not sure

38. What happened to the offender?

- Nothing happened to the offender
 Offender was acquitted
 Offender was convicted
 Offender was transferred/PCS
 Offender was not identified
 Not sure
 Other _____

39. In the past 12 months, how many incidents of sexual assault have you personally experienced?

- 1 2 3 4 5+

40. In the past 12 months, how many incidents of sexual assault have you witnessed?

- 1 2 3 4 5+

41. What medical care did you receive after the incident? (Select all that apply)

- Check for injuries
 Check for Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's)
 Pregnancy prevention
 Forensic evidence collection (DNA test)
 I did not go to medical
 Other _____

42. Who did you tell or report incident to? (Select all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chain of command | <input type="checkbox"/> SARC/Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fleet Family Service Center | <input type="checkbox"/> On base medical |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Off base medical | <input type="checkbox"/> NCIS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military Police/Base security | <input type="checkbox"/> Civilian law enforcement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hotline | <input type="checkbox"/> Family member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friend | <input type="checkbox"/> No one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

43. Which one of the following comes closest to your command's response after the incident?

- My command believed me and took steps to support me
- My command did not believe me and did not support me
- My command did not know about my incident
- Other _____

44. Do you feel that the support services listed treated you with respect and met your needs?

- Yes No Not Sure Did not utilize Chain of Command

SARC
VA/UVA
Medical
Chaplain
Military law enforcement/Legal
Civilian law enforcement/Legal

45. You decided not to report the Sexual Assault Incident because: (Select all that apply)

- Threatened with retaliation from my assailant
- Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers
- Feared public disclosure of assault
- I did not want my family/friends to know
- I thought nothing would be done
- I thought I could deal with it myself
- I took care of it myself
- I thought I would be labeled a "troublemaker"
- I did not know how to report
- I was underage drinking and afraid of getting into trouble
- I was fraternizing and afraid of getting disciplined
- Other _____

46. Did anyone in a position of authority retaliate against you for reporting your incident (i.e., unwarranted punishment, demotion, reassignment, withholding of favorable duty position, slander, etc.)?

- Yes No Do not know or Not sure

47. Please provide any comments, recommendations or concerns in the space below.

Thank you for your participation!

Appendix C

Glossary & Acronyms

Edutainment: This type of presentation (also *Info-tainment* or *entertainment-education*) is a form of entertainment designed to educate as well as to amuse. Edutainment uses a blend of core communication theories and fundamental entertainment pedagogy to guide the preparation of the programming.

FOCUS GROUP: A small group selected from a wider population and studied, through open discussion, to assess its members' opinions about or emotional response to a particular subject or area.

SAFE: Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners consists of a team of registered nurses with extensive experience and specialized training in the medical and legal aspects of treating victims of sexual assault or other types of violence. They provide victims with a safe, responsive, healing environment to give immediate assistance. The SAFE nurse understands special emotional and physical needs of the sexual assault or personal violence victim. SAFE nurses individual help and attention aides in restoring the personal dignity that has been taken away through sexual assault or other types of abuse. SAFE nurses are part of the SART (Sexual Assault Response Team).

SANE: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) are nurses who have received specialized training in performing forensic medical/legal examinations. Programs which prepare nurses to become SANEs, or Forensic Nurse Examiners, provide both didactic and supervised clinical practice components.

SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATOR (SARC): Military personnel, DOD civilian employees, or DOD contractors under the senior commander's supervision, who: Serves as the central point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention and response training. Ensures appropriate care is coordinated and provided to victims of sexual assault; and tracking the services provided to a victim of sexual assault from the initial report through final disposition and resolution.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT: A form of discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment.

UVA/VA: Uniform Victims Advocates and Victim Advocates (UVA and VA): Military personnel, DOD civilian employees, DOD contractors, or volunteers who facilitate care for victims of sexual assault under the SAPR Program, and who, on behalf of the sexual assault victim, provide liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters, and report directly to the SARC when performing victim advocacy duties. UVAs/VAs are categorized as follows:

- Installation VA – Non-deployable civil servant or contract employee within the Family Advocacy Program provides advocacy services and on-going advocacy, case management and support to victims of SA and in some instances domestic violence.
- Deployable/Unit/Uniformed/SAVI advocates – Deployable Active duty Service Members who are endorsed by their Commander to perform VA services as a collateral duty primarily in the deployed environment.

Department of the Navy Report to The Secretary of the Navy



Sexual Assault Study

November 2009

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Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Study

November 2009

Part I. OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION AND TASKING

In March 2009, the acting Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) directed the Naval Inspector General (NAVINSGEN) to conduct an update of its earlier 2005 study on sexual assaults in the Navy, and he directed the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) to follow the same methodology for a study of sexual assaults in the Marine Corps, with a consolidated report on both efforts due from NAVINSGEN in November 2009. Specific attention was directed to assessing the Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) program and the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program,¹ along with progress towards implementing recommendations and other guidance since the 2005 Report.

BACKGROUND – SEXUAL ASSAULT STUDY OF 2005

In May 2004, the Vice Chief of Naval Operations directed a study on Sexual Assaults (SA) in the Navy. During six-months of effort, a NAVINSGEN team visited 70 commands world-wide, conducted 160 focus groups with 3,200 participants, and studied web-based survey inputs from 38,000 respondents – roughly 10% of all active-duty Sailors² at the time. The “Sexual Assault Study” report of March 2005 presented 62 findings and 35 recommendations in separate sections on Navy policies, the SAVI program, data reporting, Sexual Assault risk factors, command responsiveness, and command leadership.

In brief summary, the 2005 study found that SAVI program effectiveness was diminished. The report concluded that the decline had resulted from 10 years of budget constraint and staffing cuts, marginal program management, poor command level execution, and lack of accountability. Also cited were outdated SAVI instruction guidance and a wide disparity in Sexual Assault (SA) incident data maintained by various separate entities within the Navy. In their 2004 survey responses, about 23% of female Sailors and 4% of male Sailors indicated they had been sexually assaulted since they joined the Navy, including about 6% of female Sailors and 1% of male Sailors who indicated they were raped.³ Of the Sailors who indicated they had been sexually assaulted, 66% of males and 47% of females further indicated elsewhere in the survey that they did not report the incident to anyone, including friends.

¹ The Navy SAVI program was renamed in 2009. Separate but parallel Navy and Marine Corps programs are now both called Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR).

² Throughout this report, the terms “Sailor” and “Marine” refer collectively to enlisted and officer personnel.

³ The question read “Since you have joined the Navy, has someone done any of the following actions without your consent and against your will?” We equate “Had sexual intercourse with you” with rape. Multiple selections were allowed, and others related to oral sex, anal sex, attempted sexual intercourse, attempted oral or anal sex, and “touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts.” We equate any of these with sexual assault. The alternate choice was “I have not experienced any of these.”

SCOPE OF EFFORT – DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY SEXUAL ASSAULT STUDY OF 2009

For this 2009 update study, teams from NAVINSGEN and the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) conducted parallel efforts including site visits, program reviews, key person interviews, focus groups, and web-based surveys.

Two NAVINSGEN teams visited numerous commands at over 45 U.S. Navy locations world-wide, including Bahrain, Kuwait, and Qatar.⁴ The study teams did not visit Iraq or Afghanistan. They interviewed roughly 360 individuals and conducted over 220 focus groups with 3,400 participants. Over 44,000 individuals (roughly 13% of all active-duty Sailors) participated in the Navy web-based survey.⁵ The IGMC team visited 29 locations across the Marine Corps, including Hawaii, Okinawa, and Japan. They interviewed over 500 individuals and conducted about 170 focus groups with 1,700 participants. Over 40,000 individuals (roughly 18% of all active-duty Marines) participated in the Marine Corps web-based survey.⁶

KEY FINDINGS

INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT:

Female Sailors. We could not demonstrate any reduction in the overall risk of sexual assault for female Sailors from 2004 to 2009. As shown in Table 1, responses to identical questions, in similarly-conducted surveys, suggest that 22.7% of all female Sailors in 2004 had suffered some form of sexual assault *since joining the Navy*, compared with 22.5% in 2009. Included are 6.4% of all female Sailors in 2004 who indicated in their survey responses that they had been raped, compared with 6.9% in 2009. Extrapolating these survey results Navy-wide⁷ suggests about 11,800 current active-duty female Sailors may have been sexually assaulted since joining the Navy, including 3,600 who may have survived⁸ being raped.

It is more difficult to estimate the recent incidence of sexual assault. In a question added to the 2009 survey, Sailors who indicated they had been sexually assaulted since joining the Navy were separately asked about their experiences in the past 12 months. Survey responses from these female Sailors suggest that 24% of their previously-indicated sexual assaults and 17% of their previously-indicated rapes had occurred in that period. However, the results could be statistically biased by the high rates of normal attrition and new recruitment for

⁴ After the site visits, key NAVINSGEN study team members transitioned to the newly formed Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO), which produced this final report.

⁵ The 2004 and 2009 Navy web-based surveys were anonymous and openly accessible. Both were widely marketed to active-duty and reserve Sailors, whom we believe were the overwhelming majority of participants.

⁶ The 2009 Marine Corps web-based survey was widely marketed to active-duty and reserve Marines. Survey participants were required to enter their birth date and a portion of their Social Security Number, which were used to validate their military status. No effort was made to link individuals with their survey responses, but participants might have perceived the survey as confidential instead of strictly anonymous.

⁷ The Navy in mid-2009 had about 336,224 active-duty Sailors, of whom about 52,446 (15%) were female.

⁸ A sexual assault survivor is an individual who was a [former] victim of sexual assault who has successfully overcome the emotional and physical trauma of their sexual assault incident. In the present study, the use of the word survivor rather than victim is deliberate; the strength, courage and inner resources the females and males have drawn upon in overcoming their trauma is truly remarkable.

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junior Sailors. Also, there is no comparable information for 2004. We conclude only that sexual assaults are an active and ongoing threat for female Sailors.

In both the 2004 and 2009 surveys, Sailors who indicated they had been sexually assaulted were also asked about whom they told about the incident. In 2004, 47% of female Sailors who indicated they had been sexually assaulted since joining the Navy also separately indicated they had *not told anyone*, including their friends. In 2009, the figure was 41% for those who indicated they had been sexually assaulted since joining the Navy, and it was 33% for those who indicated they had been sexually assaulted in the past 12 months. Taken together, these data suggest a trend toward *increased reporting* of sexual assaults.⁹

Researchers elsewhere typically speculate on the degree to which their findings underestimate the true frequency of sexual assault. Within broad limits, we suspect our findings are closer to being accurate. Our reasons include the following. First, our population of anonymous 2009 web-based survey participants was large – equating to roughly 13% of all active-duty Sailors. Female survey participants equated to roughly 16% of all female active-duty Sailors. Second, a substantial number of survey participants appeared to confide about sexual assaults they had not shared with anyone else. Finally, our survey-based estimates exceed those derived from other sources, such as Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and medical workload data.

Male Sailors. As also shown in Table 1, about 4.2% of *male* Sailors in 2004 indicated in their survey responses that they had experienced some form of sexual assault since joining the Navy, compared with 7.4% in 2009. Included are 1.1% of all male Sailors in 2004 who indicated they had been raped, compared with 1.0% in 2009. Male Sailors who indicated they had experienced sexual assault were somewhat less likely than female Sailors to have separately indicated that they told anyone else about the incident. In 2004, 66% of male Sailors who indicated they had been sexually assaulted since joining the Navy also indicated they had not told anyone, including their friends. In 2009, the figure was 47% for those who indicated they had been sexually assaulted since joining the Navy, and it was 36% for those who indicated they had been sexually assaulted in the past 12 months. As with females, these data suggest an improving trend in the reporting of sexual assaults.

Extrapolating our 2009 survey results Navy-wide would suggest that about 21,000 current active-duty male Sailors may have been sexually assaulted since joining the Navy, including 2,700 who may have been raped. While the overall risk of sexual assault appears to be lower for male Sailors than for female Sailors, the preponderance of male Sailors in the Navy (84%) results in an estimate of more individual *male* victims of sexual assault currently on active duty than female victims.

⁹ A trend towards increased reporting is suggested here by a *downward* trend in the percentage who indicated they had *not* told anyone.

	Female Sailors		Male Sailors	
	2004	2009	2004	2009
Multiple choices allowed:				
Had sexual intercourse with you (=rape)	6.4%	6.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Attempted sexual intercourse	9.7%	9.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Had oral sex with you	1.7%	1.9%	1.2%	0.9%
Had anal sex with you	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Attempted oral or anal sex	2.4%	2.7%	1.1%	1.0%
Touched, stroked, or fondled	17.4%	15.7%	3.9%	3.7%
Alternate choice:				
I have not experienced any of these *	77.3%	77.5%	95.8%	92.6%
* Incidence of Sexual Assault (SA)	22.7%	22.5%	4.2%	7.4%

Table 1. Comparison of 2009 & 2004 Navy survey results on the incidence of sexual assaults against Sailors since they joined the Navy, by gender.

Male and Female Marines. In general, results of the Marine Corps web-based 2009 survey resemble those for the Navy. As shown below in Table 2, over 19% of female Marines indicated in their survey responses that they had experienced some form of sexual assault since joining the Marines, including 6.7% who indicated they had been raped. Extrapolating these survey results Service-wide¹⁰ suggests that about 2,400 current active-duty female Marines may have been sexually assaulted since joining the Service, including over 800 who may have survived being raped. Survey responses from these female Marines suggest that roughly 30% of their previously-indicated sexual assaults, including 24% of their previously-indicated rapes, had occurred in the past 12 months.

For male Marines, 1.6% indicated they had been sexually assaulted since joining the service, including 0.5% who indicated they had been raped. By extrapolation, these results would predict about 3,200 current active-duty male Marines may have been sexually assaulted since joining the service, including over 1,000 who may have been raped. Roughly 74% of these indicated assaults, including 64% of the indicated rapes, were separately indicated to have occurred within the past year.

Technical factors¹¹ may explain some of the difference between Navy and Marine Corps survey results – which superficially show relatively fewer survey responses from Marines who indicate they had experienced sexual assaults. Also, it is harder to form insights about the proportion of recent sexual assaults for Marines, because the normally higher force turnover for the Marine Corps means that the average Marine is younger and has less time in service than the average Sailor. Taken together, we suspect the threat of sexual assault is the same for Sailors and Marines – especially females. However, it may also be that the risk is somewhat lower for male Marines.

¹⁰ Marine Corps in mid-2009 had about 201,628 active-duty Marines, of whom about 12,596 (6%) were female.

¹¹ For example, Marine participants may not have perceived the survey as strictly anonymous, and a number of Marines (male and female) ended the survey at the first question about their sexual assault experiences.

Just as for the Navy, the preponderance of male Marines (94%) results in estimates of more individual *male* Marine victims of sexual assault currently on active duty than *female* Marine victims.

	Marines (2009)	
	Female	Male
Multiple choices allowed:		
Had sexual intercourse with you (=rape)	6.7%	0.5%
Attempted sexual intercourse	9.8%	0.7%
Had oral sex with you	1.4%	0.5%
Had anal sex with you	0.6%	0.3%
Attempted oral or anal sex	2.4%	0.6%
Touched, stroked, or fondled	12.5%	3.9%
Alternate choice:		
I have not experienced any of these *	80.7%	98.4%
* Incidence of Sexual Assault (SA)	19.3%	1.6%

Table 2. 2009 Marine Corps survey results on the incidence of sexual assaults against Marines since they joined the Service, by gender.

DATA INTEGRATION

We found little change since 2004 in the status of Service-level or Department-level collection and integration of available information on sexual assaults. There is no central compendium of case-level information. Data from SARCs, NCIS, Medical Treatment Facilities (MTFs), and command-initiated Situation Report (SITREP) messages are not systematically integrated or cross-verified. Data collection for required reports to Congress still involves labor intensive manual effort and retrospective re-review of case files. Work has been done to develop electronic sexual assault database systems, but progress has been slow. Where data collection is conducted or planned, the context is usually focused on the precise requirements of various Congressional reporting requirements. We found no instances where available data was being used or explored for the specific purpose of tailoring or assessing sexual assault prevention strategies.

In response to Congressional requirements¹², the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has worked with Service representatives to build requirements for a Defense Sexual Assault Information Database (DSAID), which would combine web-based case management with automated reporting of aggregate data. Implementation of DSAID is not imminent.

¹² The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Section 563) directs the Secretary of Defense to implement a "centralized, case-level database" for information regarding sexual assaults about the nature of the assault, the victim, the offender, and the outcome of any legal proceedings.

Within the Navy, program managers at Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) are closer to deploying their own SAVI Case Management System (SAVI-CMS) that also would enable web-based management, along with aggregate reporting of data as currently required for Congressional reports. The system is not now in place. In its current configuration, the system only allows data entry by SARCs, and it does not integrate or even collect data from other sources.

The Marine Corps uses a web-based Sexual Assault Incident Reporting Database (SAIRD) system with links to their Central Registry for Incident-Based Reporting (CBIBR), for tracking SAPR information. Data is entered by local Victim Advocates (VAs) or Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs), along with Command SARCs. Follow-up information from NCIS investigations and other sources requires manual input. The system has been in use for some time, and is actively utilized to organize information on restricted and unrestricted reports. It is also used to summarize information on "restricted reports" for required inputs to Congress.¹³

VICTIM SUPPORT

Since 2005, significant effort and resources have been applied to improve case management and other support of sexual assault victims. Progress has been made, but the overall picture is still mixed.

The CNIC¹⁴ annual budget for the Navy SAVI (now SAPR) program increased several-fold from \$1.5 million in 2004 to \$6.2 million in 2009. The number of Navy SARC positions was increased from 23 to 64 during the same period. As discussed above, our web-based sexual assault survey data suggests at least a partial trend towards increased reporting of incidents by victims of sexual assault. While 57 of the 64 Navy SARC positions are currently filled, over half are contractors, and more SARCs are needed. There is no standardized training requirement for SARCs. For many, the only documented training is through attendance at an annual CNIC conference. While useful, the conference is not intended as a sole source of professional development and does not fulfill training needs. Local-level support issues also persist. During their site visits to Navy locations, NAVINSGEN study teams systematically called the phone numbers advertised for local use by Sailors for initial contact with a sexual assault VA. Less than half of the calls were answered by a VA. Many lines had been disconnected or were not answered at all. One call was answered on behalf of a VA by her daughter. In the Marine Corps, a significant proportion of Command Inspectors General (IGs) are double-hatted as the Command SARC, creating workload conflicts and setting the stage for potential conflicts of interest.

¹³ Information on "unrestricted reports" is normally reported by NCIS, but they lack access to "restricted reports."

¹⁴ Within its broad responsibilities for Navy shore infrastructure and Sailor support programs, CNIC is the program manager for the Navy SAVI/SAPR program.

MEMBER TRAINING

Training for Sailors and Marines on sexual assault issues is inconsistent and often ineffective. Current best practices involve small interactive groups and gender-specific sessions. The more commonplace large-scale training events and on-line modules are typically viewed only as “check-in-the-box” requirements. In their recent presentations, Navy and Marine Corps senior leaders have seemed informed and engaged. With some exceptions, unit commanders in mid-2009 were generally less well informed. Meanwhile, unfortunately, the attitudes and behaviors of subordinate mid-level leaders often send visible messages of non-support. Many males, especially those in all-male units, feel that sexual assault training and the SAPR program are not relevant to them.

Further, existing training programs focus on responding to sexual assaults after they occur – which is important, but not sufficient. Where prevention is addressed, it tends to be couched in terms of safety rules for women, leaving the not-so-subtle impression that women are responsible for avoiding sexual assaults perpetrated against them. More effective strategies are needed to engage all Sailors and Marines (males and females) in protecting themselves *and each other* from sexual assault. There may also be opportunities to target some potential perpetrators before they commit crimes with lifelong implications also for themselves – especially with regard to sexual assaults committed in unrestrained, alcohol-fueled settings.

RECENT ACTIONS

During the course of our study, the newly-confirmed SECNAV emphasized his own high priority on combating sexual assaults throughout the Department of the Navy (DON). He chaired the first “DON Sexual Assault Prevention Summit” on September 8-9, 2009, which brought senior military and civilian DON leaders together to interact with recognized field experts and learn more about effective prevention strategies. Immediately following, the Navy and Marine Corps each conducted service-specific Operational Planning Team (OPT) sessions to jump-start the development of future strategies. Simultaneously, SECNAV established the DON Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO), which reports directly to him as his primary agent for developing Secretariat-level policy and for monitoring, coordinating, and assessing DON-wide efforts to prevent sexual assaults and to support survivors of sexual assault. Six weeks later, SECNAV convened the DON Sexual Assault Advisory Council (DON-SAAC) to review activities since the Summit with the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), the CMC, and the Director, DON-SAPRO. Future quarterly meetings are scheduled.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

Five years of DON effort has yielded some progress in victim support, but no discernable impact on the incidence of sexual assault. In retrospect, it seems clear that victim support is important and necessary, but it is not, in itself, an effective prevention strategy. Unfortunately, we tended to hear the terms “victim support” and “sexual assault prevention”

used interchangeably, without distinct efforts to integrate tailored prevention strategies or to use available data as feedback to objectively assess current prevention strategies. Senior leaders at DON and both Services seem clearly engaged in their commitment to combating sexual assault. At this point, unfortunately, we can not objectively demonstrate that we know how to best protect Sailors and Marines from being sexually assaulted. Achieving that goal will ultimately equate to measurably reducing the incidence of sexual assaults involving Sailors and Marines, which will require a sustained and substantial effort across the Department; effective collaboration across Service lines; a candid and scientific approach to collecting and integrating and troubleshooting available sources of data and other insight; and objective reviews of the effectiveness of prevention strategies as they are implemented.

Part II. SPECIFIC FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Navy and Marine Corps Sexual Assault Programs and Policies

Finding 1.1. Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI)/Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program funding has increased since 2005, but lacks a zero-based approach to requirements.

Recommendation: In collaboration with Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC), Commander, Naval Personnel (CNP) should develop a clearly focused profile of requirements consistent with SAVI/SAPR goals and objectives.

Recommendation: CNIC should conduct a detailed initial audit of Navy SAVI/SAPR program execution and funding requirements, followed with periodic updates every 2-3 years.

Finding 1.2. Healthcare personnel and other First Responders have incomplete knowledge of their SAVI/SAPR roles and responsibilities.

Recommendation: Navy and Marine Corps should ensure that first responders are identified and trained, and that response times are monitored to ensure timely response to reports of sexual assault. First responders include law enforcement personnel, SARCs, Victim Advocates (VAs)/Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs), medical personnel, criminal investigators, legal officers, and others.

Finding 1.3. Many Navy Medical Treatment Facilities (MTFs) lack a Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE).

Recommendation: Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) should insure each MTF treating Sexual Assault victims has at least one trained SAFE.

Recommendation: BUMED should conduct a feasibility study of providing SAFE examinations in-house at all MTFs.

Finding 1.4. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) training is inconsistent.

Recommendation: In conjunction with CNIC and Naval Education and Training Command (NETC), CNP should develop a standard SARC training curriculum.

Recommendation: All newly hired SARCs should complete standardized training within 3 months – either from scheduled SARC courses or from on-the-job training by an accredited SARC or SARC trainer.

Finding 1.5. The local processes and standards for selecting Victim Advocates (VAs) and Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) vary widely.

Recommendation: Navy and Marine Corps should develop and implement standardized guidance for VA/UVA selection.

Recommendation: Marine Corps guidance should be changed to require at least two UVAs per unit.

Finding 1.6. Standardized training guidelines are not being followed for some key SAVI/SAPR program staff.

Recommendation: CNIC should implement a formal training curriculum for all SAVI/SAPR program members, including the Data Collections Coordinator (DCC), the SAVI Point of Contact (POC), and the SAVI Command Liaison.

Recommendation: Commanding Officers should ensure appointed SAVI/SAPR program personnel attend training as required by OPNAVINST 1752.1B and Marine Corps Order (MCO)1752.5A.

Finding 1.7. Different SARCs often have conflicting impressions of their geographic and administrative areas of responsibility.

Recommendation: CNIC should clearly define the geographic and population-based areas of responsibility for individual SARCs, along with their administrative responsibilities.

Finding 1.8. Many SAVI/SAPR programs are not in full compliance with the Fleet Family Service Center (FFSC) Program Accreditation Handbook (NAVPERS 175400A).

Recommendation: CNIC should ensure that FFSC Directors fully follow program accreditation standards for SAVI/SAPR programs and Marine Corps SAPRO accredited SARCs and UVAs in accordance with MCO1752.5A.

Finding 1.9. Navy Echelon II and III commands are inconsistent in their SAVI/SAPR program oversight and management.

Recommendation: SECNAV should create mechanisms to ensure DON-level visibility of the SAVI/SAPR program management and operations to ensure resource (i.e., budget, personnel) consistency and sound management oversight.

Finding 1.10. Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) meetings at Navy facilities are poorly attended and inconsistently held.

Recommendation: Commanding Officers should ensure that all designated SACMG members attend monthly meetings as required by Navy policy.

Finding 1.11. Individual sexual assault victims still receive inconsistent support from local SAVI/SAPR programs.

Recommendation: Commanding Officers should consistently assess the functioning of their local SAVI/SAPR programs, other local resources, and sexual assault reporting processes.

Finding 1.12. Sailors lack knowledge of sexual assault case dispositions, and they generally perceive that commands take minimal action and that alleged offenders may not be held accountable.

Recommendation: Commands should communicate Court Martial and NJP results within legal parameters.

Finding 1.13. In Joint Commands and co-located units, confusion often results from differing Service-specific policies, procedures and definitions.

Recommendation: OSD should establish a mechanism to promote standardized terminology, processes, and functional standards across Service lines.

Finding 1.14. SAVI/SAPR programs that do not have MOUs with local civilian entities are not as efficient as those that interact with civilian and community sexual assault victim programs and services.

Recommendation: With CNIC oversight, individual Commands should establish MOU/MOAs with local civilian and community services. These partnerships (i.e., "force multipliers") expand the network for services and resources to victims of sexual assault.

2. Effectiveness of SAVI/SAPR Training

Finding 2.1. Many Sailors and Marines, both active and reserve, are unfamiliar with what constitutes a Sexual Assault.

Recommendation: Required annual training should clearly define "Sexual Assault" in accordance with DOD definitions and distinguish the differences/definitions with other types of sexual misconduct (i.e., sexual harassment, indecent assault, physical assault). Training should include reporting options, controllable risk factors, high-risk situations and behaviors, appropriate preventive measures; and programs to assist sexual assault victims.

Recommendation: The Navy's Equal Opportunity Office (Pers-00H) and the Navy's SAVI Program Office (OPNAV 135) and the Marine Corps' M&RA, EO and SAPRO should develop and implement guidelines to educate and train the Fleet to understand the distinction between sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Recommendation: Incorporate "bystander intervention" training as a component of SAVI/SAPR program training.

Finding 2.2. SAVI/SAPR program guidance and implementation are inconsistent for deployed units.

Recommendation: Navy and Marine Corps should review and update guidelines for sexual assault awareness and prevention training for deployed personnel.

Recommendation: SAVI/SAPR guidance for deployed personnel should be tailored to specific deployment locations, and their customs, mores, and religious practices.

Finding 2.3. Sailors and their local Command leadership Navy-wide have little insight into the serious magnitude of sexual assaults across the DON.

Recommendation: CNP should develop and implement a SAVI/SAPR communications plan to communicate the magnitude of reported sexual assaults.

Finding 2.4. Sexual assault awareness and prevention training at leadership schools and accession points is limited.

Recommendation: In conjunction with CNIC, NETC should evaluate the current SAVI/SAPR curriculum at all accession points (i.e. OCS, OIS, Boot Camps) and high risk transition points (i.e. Initial training pipelines) to ensure volume and content are effective and targeted to the intended audience.

Finding 2.5. Instructor staffs at training commands are inadequately trained in sexual harassment and sexual assault issues.

Recommendation: NETC should ensure that staffs at training commands receive effective training on these issues and the SAVI/SAPR program in general – i.e., beyond 1-hour annual GMT.

Finding 2.6. Poor understanding and limited acceptance of restricted reporting concepts are widespread.

Recommendation: DON should expand its efforts to inform Sailors and Marines about their restricted reporting rights and options.

Finding 2.7. Many VAs have not completed required initial training, and others lack documentation for additional or refresher training.

Recommendation: SARCs and local Commanding Officers should establish mechanisms to track VA certification and required training.

Finding 2.8. Leadership schools and officer accession points (e.g., CO/XO, Senior Enlisted Academy, Navy Leadership School, Officer Candidate School, etc.) provide only limited SAVI/SAPR program management training, do not adequately prepare students for their management and supervisory SAVI/SAPR roles, and do not familiarize students with available tools to assess command climate.

Recommendation: Expand SAVI/SAPR program training at Prospective Executive Officer (PXO)/Prospective Commanding Officer (PCO)/Command Master Chief (CMC) and Senior Enlisted Academy training to establish the importance of the SAVI/SAPR program and leadership responsibility to respond to sexual assault victims, to assure their safety and privacy, and to keep them informed throughout the disposition process.

Finding 2.9. Navy Knowledge Online (NKO) training formats are inadequate to convey the seriousness of sexual assaults in the Navy.

Recommendation: Transition SAVI training from NKO to more interactive and targeted formats.

Part 3: Reporting and Data Collection

Finding 3.1. Commanding Officers lack consistent understanding of sexual assault incident reporting requirements.

Recommendation: Commanding Officers should review reporting requirements as outlined in OPNAVIST 3100.6H.

Recommendation: Commanding Officers should ensure DCC and other staff are properly trained to accurately complete and submit initial incident reports, interim updates, and final reports as required by OPNAVINST 3100.6H.

Recommendation: NETC should ensure that PCOs/PXOs are trained and oriented in the SAVI/SAPR program with emphasis on reporting requirements.

Finding 3.2. No centralized database for sexual assaults for Navy (and DOD) exists.

Recommendation: DON should explore expedient mechanisms to collect and organize information on sexual assaults from various sources throughout the Department in a centralized, case-level database including information about the

nature of the assault, the victim, the offender, and the outcome of legal proceedings.

4. Victim Support and Advocacy

Finding 4.1. Many sexual assault victims fear retaliation or retribution by perpetrators and also by their chain of command.

Recommendation: Commands should train on the importance of the “Crime Victim’s Bill of Rights” as found in the OPNAVINST 1752.1B.

Finding 4.2. Sexual assault victims often choose not to report their assaults because they fear punishment for collateral acts such as fraternization, underage drinking, or drunk and disorderly conduct.

Recommendation: DON should develop a Department-level strategy for Commanding Officers confronting collateral misconduct by victims of sexual assault.

Finding 4.3. During site visits to Navy locations, study team members systematically called the phone numbers advertised for local use by Sailors for initial contact with a sexual assault VA. Less than half of the calls were answered by a VA.

Recommendation: Local Commands should periodically verify and update SAVI/SAPR telephone listings for victim support, and ensure their consistent functioning.

Finding 4.4. Risky behaviors, such as alcohol misuse during off-duty hours, require proactive Command involvement to mitigate related problems. For the Navy, alcohol abuse (including binge drinking) is a major risk factor for sexual assaults.

Recommendation: Commanders/Commanding Officers should carefully select the individuals assigned as the Drug and Alcohol Program Advisors (DAPAs). As the command’s primary contact for the Navy Alcohol and Drug Safety Program (NADSAP), the DAPA should also be trained in the SAVI program in order to provide educational awareness of the link between alcohol misuse and sexual assault occurrence to known problem drinkers.

Recommendation: Commanders/Commanding Officers should educate their members regularly with all NADSAP programs (PREVENT, Right Spirit, Alcohol Aware, Alcohol Impact) to promote responsible use of alcoholic beverages.

Finding 4.5. Many victims are uncomfortable or unwilling to report sexual assaults through normal organizational channels.

Recommendation: DON should explore the feasibility of establishing a toll-free and world-wide sexual assault hotline (similar to the sexual harassment hotline provided after Tailhook) and/or partner with private hotlines (National Sexual Assault Online Hotline, National Domestic Violence Hotline, etc) to provide referrals back into DON. This will ensure all DON members and their families have a confidential method to report these cases for immediate SAVI support and further tasking to Echelon II Inspectors General to investigate process breakdowns.

Appendix A

SECNAV Tasking Memo (copy)

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

March 25, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS NAVAL INSPECTOR GENERAL

SUBJECT: Implementing Directive, for Naval Inspector General and Inspector General of the Marine Corps, Special Review and Assessment of Sexual Assaults in the Department of the Navy

Reference: (a) Naval Inspector General Report to the VCNO - Sexual Assaults (2005)

NAVINGEN is directed to update reference (a), and the Commandant of the Marine Corps is directed to undertake a study of sexual assaults in the Marine Corps using the same methodology employed in the conduct of reference (a), including site visits, records analysis, personal interviews, focus groups, and individual command program reviews. You are to assess the functionality and effectiveness of the Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) and Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Programs; any improvements to these programs since the implementation of the DoD SAPR policies and the promulgation of reference (a); progress on implementation of recommendations from reference (a), or other higher authority, e.g., Government Accountability Office, the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), etc. In addition, you are directed to determine the scope of sexual assaults within the Department of the Navy (DON) from 2005 to the present. Target completion date for these assessments is October 2009. The Marine Corps results will be provided to NAVINGEN NLT 15 October 2009 for consolidation into a single DON assessment to be completed by NAVINGEN NLT 18 November 2009.

Please provide interim updates as necessary. I expect you to include as part of your team any subject matter experts within the DON that you deem necessary to support your efforts. I expect the Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service to provide assistance as required.

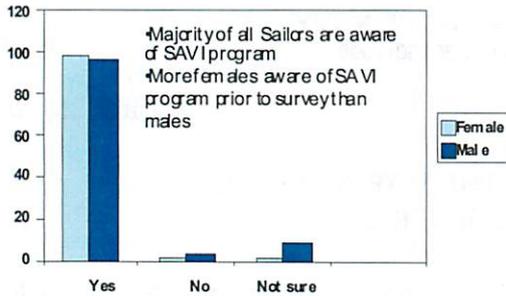
B J Penn
Acting

Copy to:
ASN (M&RA)
AAUSN
Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service

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Appendix B Navy Survey Data Results

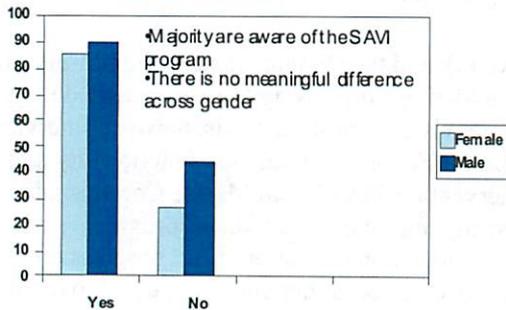
Item 5. I heard of the SAVI program prior to completing this survey



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34109	8574	97	98*
No	621	118	2	1*
Not sure	332	59	<1	<1
Total	35062	8751	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

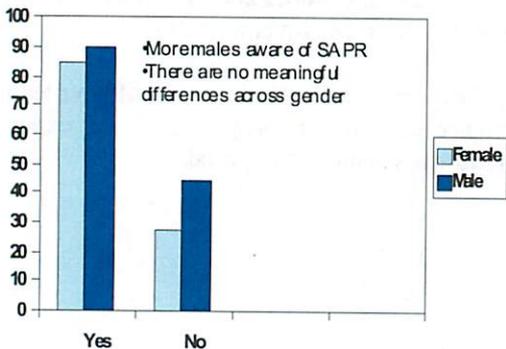
Item 6a. SAVI program



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34438	8631	98	98
No	788	152	2	2
Total	35226	8783	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 6b. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response



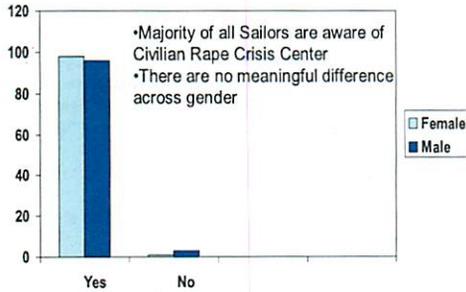
	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	22178	5308	64	61*
No	12673	3371	36	39*
Total	34851	8679	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 6c. The Victim and Witness Assistance program: The majority of respondents (80%) are aware of the VWAP. Males are xx% and females are xx%. There are no significant nor meaningful differences across gender.

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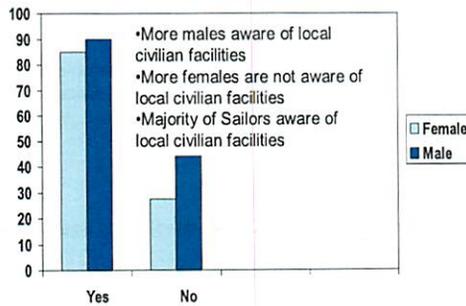
Item 6d. Civilian Rape Crisis Center



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34109	8574	97	98*
No	621	118	2	1*
Not sure	332	59	<1	<1
Total	35062	8751	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

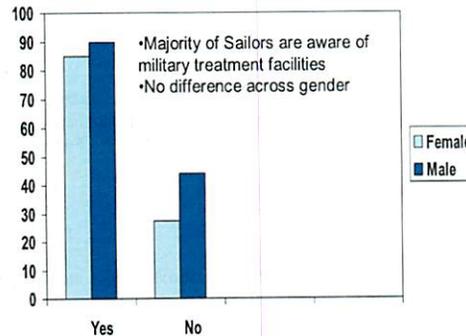
Item 6e. Local civilian medical facilities



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	31618	7675	91	88*
No	3327	1019	9	12*
Total	34945	8694	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

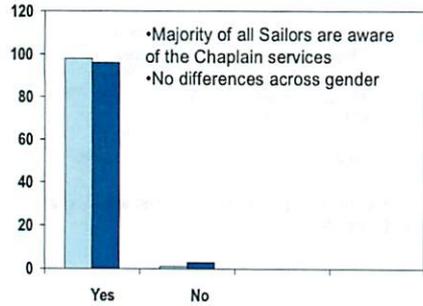
Item 6f. Military treatment facilities



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	33521	8369	96	96
No	1523	375	4	4
Total	35044	8744	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

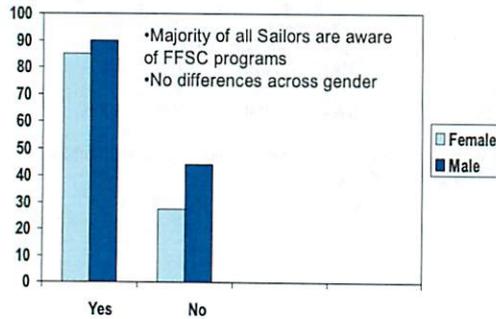
Item 6g. Chaplains



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34764	8639	99	99
No	367	115	1	1
Total	35131	8754	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

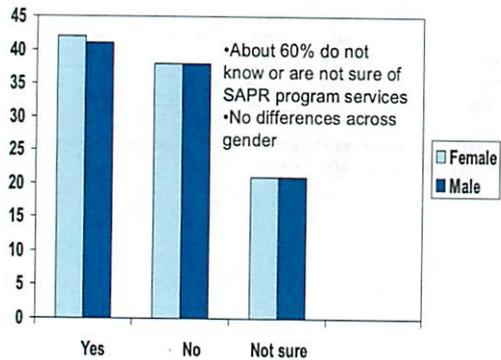
Item 6h. Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC)



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34446	8541	98	98
No	589	183	2	2
Total	35035	8724	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

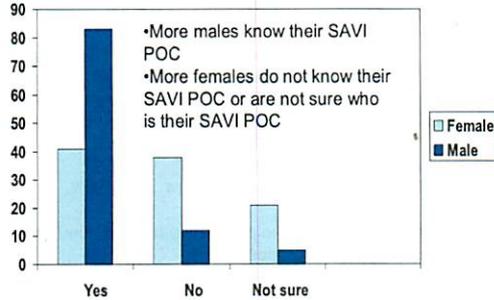
Item 7. Do you know what services the SAPR program offers?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	14483	3579	42	41
No	13265	3266	38	38
Not sure	7148	1844	21	21
Total	34896	8689	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

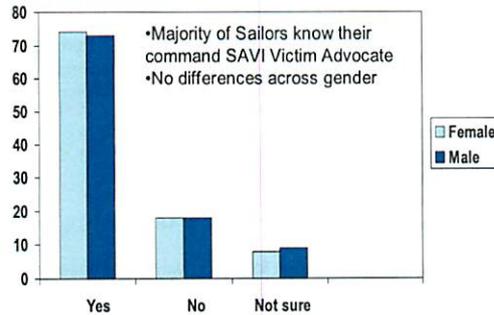
Item 8. Do you know the SAVI POC at your command?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	28835	3579	83	41*
No	4209	3266	12	38*
Not sure	1834	1844	5	21*
Total	34878	8751	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

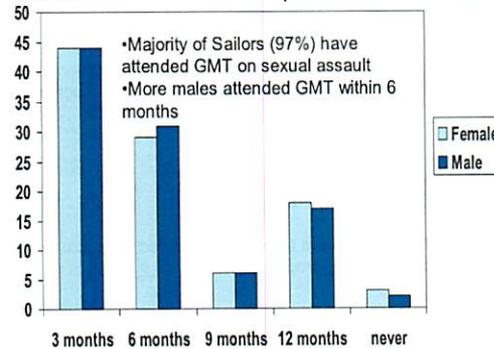
Item 9. Do you know the SAVI Victim Advocate at your command?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	25671	6483	73	74
No	6404	1556	18	18
Not sure	3036	722	9	8
Total	35111	8761	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

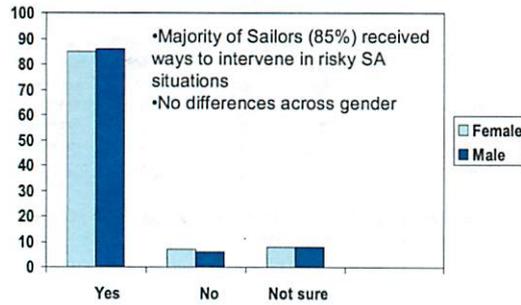
Item 10. Have you attended a GMT on the subject of sexual assault awareness and prevention within the last



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
3 months	15433	3845	44	44
6 months	10716	2505	31	29*
9 months	2168	533	6	6
12 months	6080	1602	17	18
never	746	264	2	3
Total	35143	8747	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

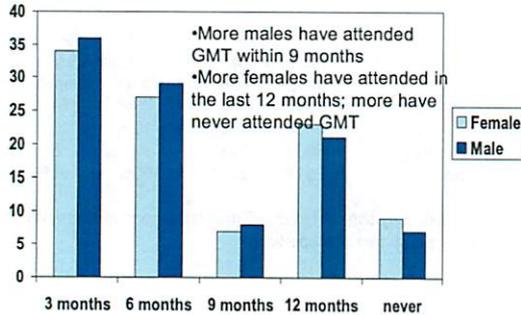
Item 11. Did this GMT give you ways to intervene in potentially risky situations that could lead to sexual assault?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	30185	7414	86	85
No	1946	573	6	7
Not sure	2871	727	8	8
Total	35002	8714	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

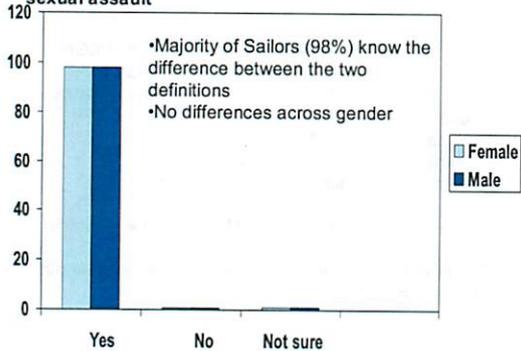
Item 12. Have you attended a GMT regarding the SAVI program and services available in the last...?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
3 months	12543	2993	36	34*
6 months	10200	2336	29	27*
9 months	2640	625	8	7*
12 months	7272	2000	21	23*
Never	2470	794	7	9*
Total	35125	8748	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

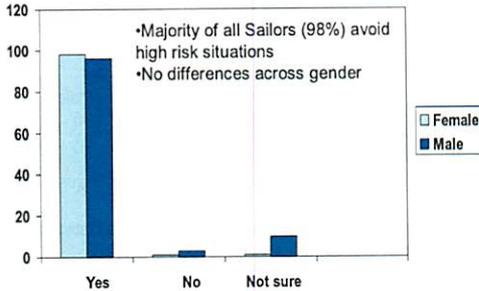
Item 13a. The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34518	8640	98	98
No	210	43	<1	<1
Not sure	487	108	1	1
Total	35215	8791	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

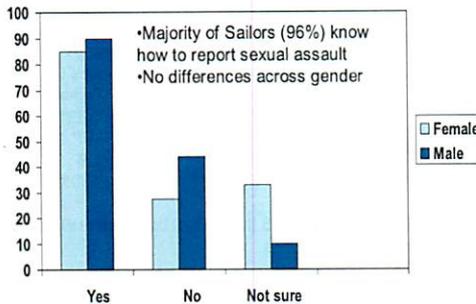
Item 13b. How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34487	8574	98	98
No	251	118	<1	<1
Not sure	447	59	1	1
Total	35185	8751	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

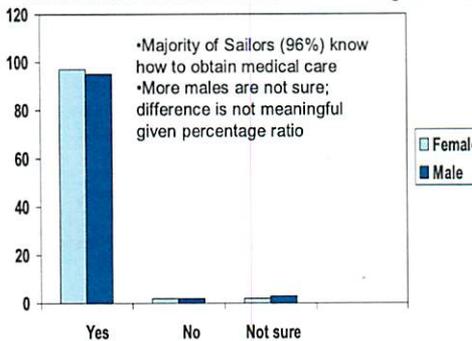
Item 13c. How to report sexual assault



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	33845	8437	96	96
No	484	134	1	2
Not sure	837	202	2	2
Total	35166	8773	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

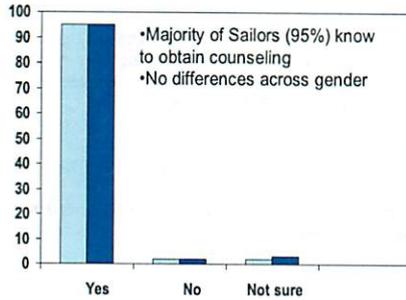
Item 13d. How to obtain medical care following sexual assault?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	33389	8474	95	97*
No	773	145	2	2
Not sure	983	156	3	2*
Total	35145	8775	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

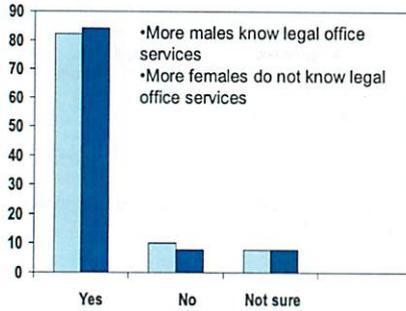
Item 13e. How to obtain counseling following sexual assault?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	33245	8349	95	95
No	838	206	2	2
Not sure	1022	209	3	2
Total	35105	8764	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

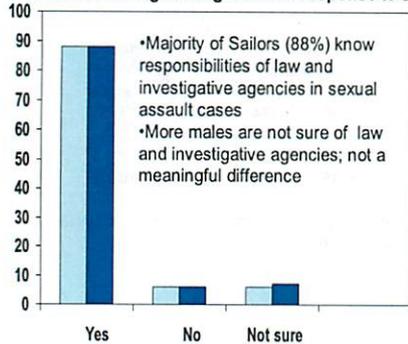
Item 13f. The services that your legal office can provide to a sexual assault victim?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	30871	7220	84	82*
No	2744	865	8	10*
Not sure	2782	685	8	8
Total	35120	8770	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

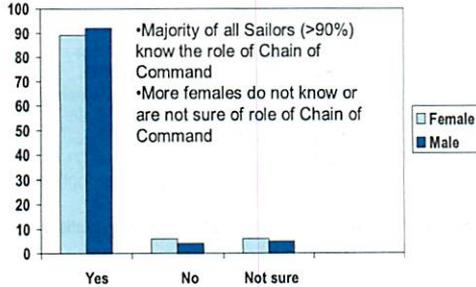
Item 13g. The general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	30871	7675	88	88
No	1972	553	6	6
Not sure	2306	546	7	6*
Total	35149	8774	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

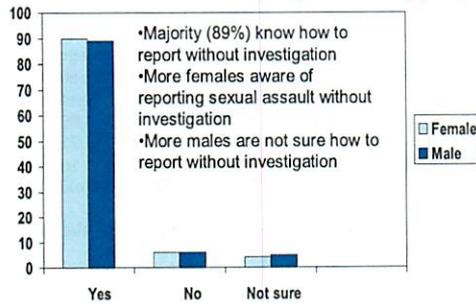
Item 23h. The role of the chain of command in handing sexual assault allegations?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	32187	7784	92	89*
No	1364	494	4	6*
Not sure	1587	494	5	6*
Total	35138	8772	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

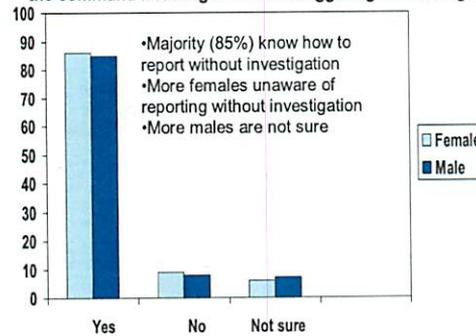
Item 13i. That active duty victims of sexual assault can report a sexual assault without command knowing or without triggering an investigation?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	31255	7863	89	90*
No	2202	572	6	6
Not sure	1676	332	5	4*
Total	35133	8767	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

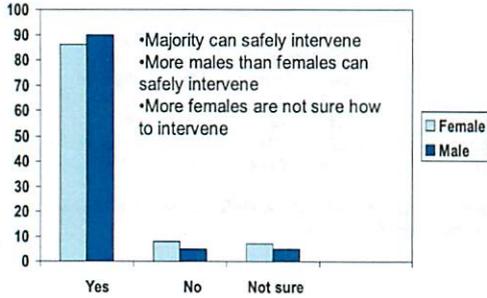
Item 13j. Who a victims of sexual assault can report to without the command knowing or without triggering an investigation



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	29915	7509	85	86*
No	2799	759	8	9*
Not sure	2437	491	7	6*
Total	35151	8759	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 13k. How to safely intervene if you see a potential sexual assault?

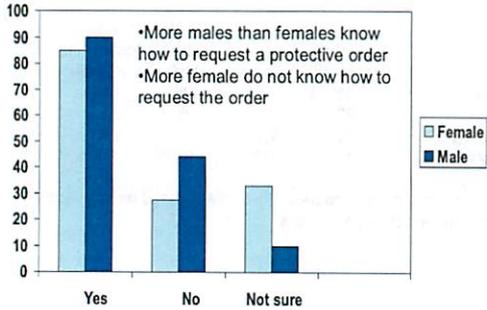


- Majority can safely intervene
- More males than females can safely intervene
- More females are not sure how to intervene

	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	31693	7507	90	86*
No	1580	664	5	8*
Not sure	1846	587	5	7*
Total	35119	8758	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 13l . How to request a military protective order?

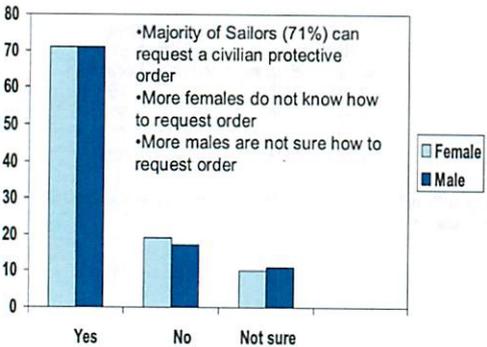


- More males than females know how to request a protective order
- More female do not know how to request the order

	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	25596	6077	73	69*
No	6024	1803	17	21*
Not sure	3487	886	10	10
Total	35107	8766	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 13m . How to request a civilian protective order?

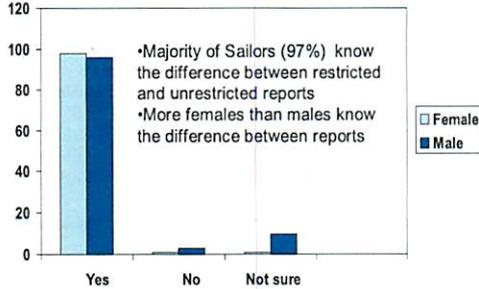


- Majority of Sailors (71%) can request a civilian protective order
- More females do not know how to request order
- More males are not sure how to request order

	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	25192	6252	72	71
No	6064	1625	17	19*
Not sure	3834	876	11	10*
Total	35090	8753	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

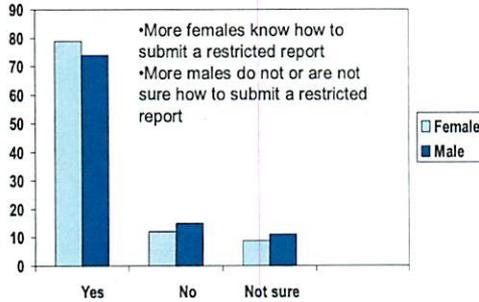
Item 13n . The difference between Restricted and Unrestricted report?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34109	8574	97	98*
No	621	118	2	1*
Not sure	332	59	<1	<1
Total	35062	8751	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

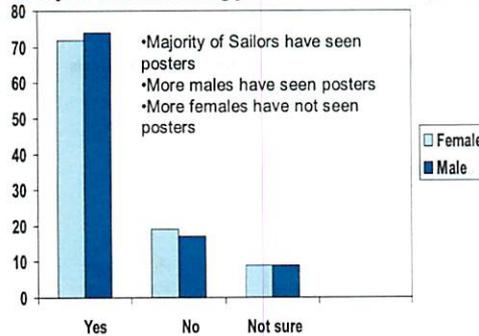
Item 13o. How to submit a Restricted report?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	25915	6917	74	79*
No	5196	1070	15	12*
Not sure	3966	766	11	9*
Total	35077	8806	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

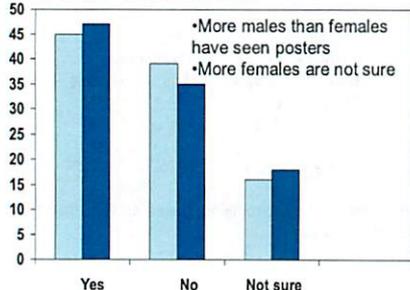
Item 14. Have you seen a flyer or poster or any written material on the installation or in your command telling you who to contact to report sexual assault?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	25908	6307	74	72*
No	5878	1656	17	19*
Not sure	3229	773	9	9
Total	35015	8736	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

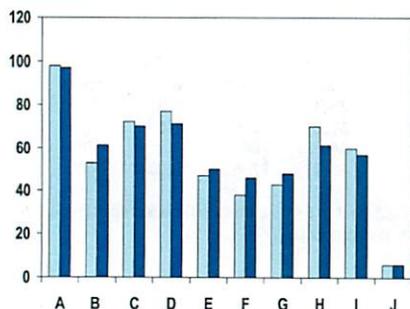
Item 15. Have you seen a flyer or poster or any written material on the installation or in your command telling you about Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting of a sexual assault?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	16548	3930	47	45*
No	12305	3401	35	39*
Not sure	6211	1413	18	16*
Total	35064	8744	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 16. What factors do you believe could contribute to a sexual assault situation?

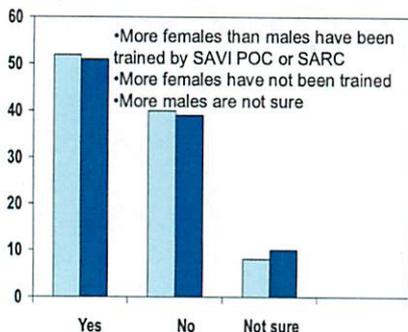


	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Alcohol use	34100	8626	97	98*
B. Lack of military protocol	21475	4682	61	53*
C. No preventative training	24578	6310	70	72*
D. Social situations	25209	6752	71	77*
E. Co-Ed barracks	17500	4117	50	47*
F. Mixed gender crews	16099	3360	46	38*
G. Relaxed cmd climate	16923	3798	48	43*
H. Peer pressure	21426	6171	61	70*
I. Remote location	20142	5243	57	60*
J. Other	1971	507	6	6
Total	35310	8806	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

- Majority of Sailors agree that alcohol use is the key contributing factor to SA incidents
- More males attribute co-ed barracks, mixed gender crews, relaxed command climate contribute to SA incidents
- More females attribute no preventative training, social situations, peer pressure, remote location contribute to SA incidents

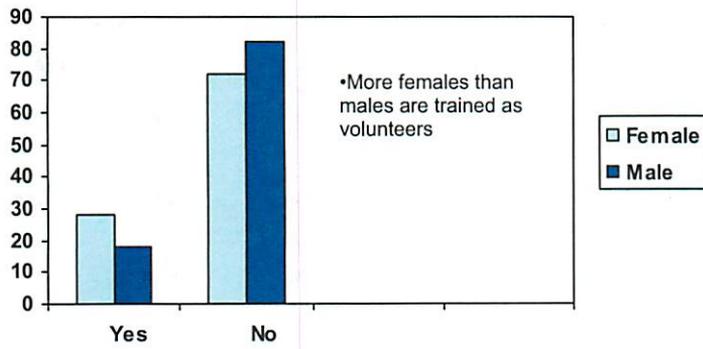
Item 17. Have you been trained by a SAVI Command POC or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	17725	4513	51	52*
No	13801	3525	39	40*
Not sure	3502	689	10	8*
Total	35028	8806	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 18. Have been trained as a volunteer SAVI Victim Advocate?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	6304	2415	18	28*
No	28709	6325	82	72*
Total	35013	8740	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

19. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (MALE RESPONSES ONLY)

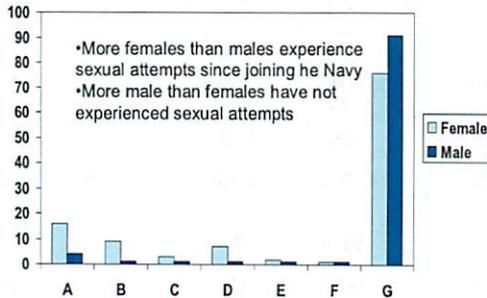
		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE
Sexual assault is a problem in the Navy	Count	4100	15594	13727	1588
	% by Row	11.70%	44.50%	39.20%	4.50%
Actions are being taken in the Navy to prevent sexual assault	Count	12864	20573	1132	260
	% by Row	36.90%	59.10%	3.30%	0.70%
Actions are being taken at my command to prevent sexual assault	Count	12362	20420	1659	348
	% by Row	35.50%	58.70%	4.80%	1.00%
The leadership at my command enforces the Navy's "zero tolerance" policy on sexual assault	Count	17194	16267	1191	341
	% by Row	49.10%	46.50%	3.40%	1.00%
I feel free to report sexual assault	Count	17210	16481	982	355
	% by Row	49.10%	47.10%	2.80%	1.00%
Sexual assault training is taken seriously at my command	Count	14074	18411	2100	403
	% by Row	40.20%	52.60%	6.00%	1.20%
I know what behaviors are considered sexual assault	Count	16793	17397	656	155
	% by Row	48.00%	49.70%	1.90%	0.40%
Sexual assault is not tolerated at my command	Count	18534	15339	820	288
	% by Row	53.00%	43.80%	2.30%	0.80%
I would know what to do if I were sexually assaulted at my command	Count	16712	16878	1118	257
	% by Row	47.80%	48.30%	3.20%	0.70%
I would know what to do if a friend were sexually assaulted at my command	Count	16442	17065	1227	245
	% by Row	47.00%	48.80%	3.50%	0.70%
Sexual assaults of any kind are crimes punishable under the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)	Count	20820	13428	561	192
	% by Row	59.50%	38.40%	1.60%	0.50%
Sexual assault is occurring at my command	Count	2498	5768	15423	11185
	% by Row	7.20%	16.50%	44.20%	32.10%
People at my command who sexually assault others usually get away with it	Count	2417	4994	13646	13760
	% by Row	6.90%	14.30%	39.20%	39.50%
Command leadership is responsive and timely in handling sexual assault cases	Count	11794	20746	1608	510
	% by Row	34.00%	59.90%	4.60%	1.50%
All sexual assault offenders are held accountable	Count	12969	18125	2925	759
	% by Row	37.30%	52.10%	8.40%	2.20%
Sexual assault prevention, response, protection is working well at my command	Count	11929	21044	1435	343
	% by Row	34.30%	60.60%	4.10%	1.00%
All sexual assault cases are reported to Navy leadership	Count	8035	15594	8550	2566
	% by Row	23.10%	44.90%	24.60%	7.40%

19. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (FEMALE RESPONSES ONLY)

		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE
Sexual assault is a problem in the Navy	Count	1588	4522	2412	196
	% by Row	18.20%	51.90%	27.70%	2.20%
Actions are being taken in the Navy to prevent sexual assault	Count	2664	5452	486	96
	% by Row	30.60%	62.70%	5.60%	1.10%
Actions are being taken at my command to prevent sexual assault	Count	2560	5310	672	131
	% by Row	29.50%	61.20%	7.70%	1.50%
The leadership at my command enforces the Navy's "zero tolerance" policy on sexual assault	Count	3650	4375	535	141
	% by Row	41.90%	50.30%	6.10%	1.60%
I feel free to report sexual assault	Count	3676	4227	607	212
	% by Row	42.10%	48.50%	7.00%	2.40%
Sexual assault training is taken seriously at my command	Count	3093	4588	858	158
	% by Row	35.60%	52.80%	9.90%	1.80%
I know what behaviors are considered sexual assault	Count	4163	4374	156	29
	% by Row	47.70%	50.10%	1.80%	0.30%
Sexual assault is not tolerated at my command	Count	3909	4365	334	103
	% by Row	44.90%	50.10%	3.80%	1.20%
I would know what to do if I were sexually assaulted at my command	Count	4050	4161	407	96
	% by Row	46.50%	47.80%	4.70%	1.10%
I would know what to do if a friend were sexually assaulted at my command	Count	4015	4184	434	80
	% by Row	46.10%	48.00%	5.00%	0.90%
Sexual assaults of any kind are crimes punishable under the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)	Count	4997	3519	147	55
	% by Row	57.30%	40.40%	1.70%	0.60%
Sexual assault is occurring at my command	Count	623	1800	4216	1981
	% by Row	7.20%	20.90%	48.90%	23.00%
People at my command who sexually assault others usually get away with it	Count	564	1308	4142	2598
	% by Row	6.50%	15.20%	48.10%	30.20%
Command leadership is responsive and timely in handling sexual assault cases	Count	2326	5396	668	150
	% by Row	27.20%	63.20%	7.80%	1.80%
All sexual assault offenders are held accountable	Count	2351	4653	1256	336
	% by Row	27.30%	54.10%	14.60%	3.90%
Sexual assault prevention, response, protection is working well at my command	Count	2284	5484	660	140
	% by Row	26.70%	64.00%	7.70%	1.60%
All sexual assault cases are reported to Navy leadership	Count	1428	3561	2541	1065
	% by Row	16.60%	41.40%	29.60%	12.40%

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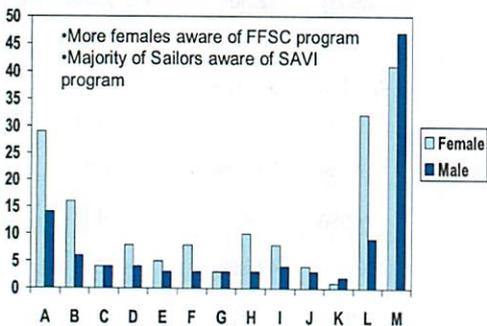
Item 20. Since you have joined the Navy, has someone done any of the following actions without your consent and against your will?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Touched privates	1271	1359	4	15*
B. Attempted sex	487	829	1	9*
C. Attempted oral/anal sex	348	235	1	3*
D. Had sex	333	600	<1	7*
E. Had oral sex	312	161	<1	2*
F. Had anal sex	163	93	<1	1*
G. Not experienced	32111	6703	91	76*
Total	35062	8806	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

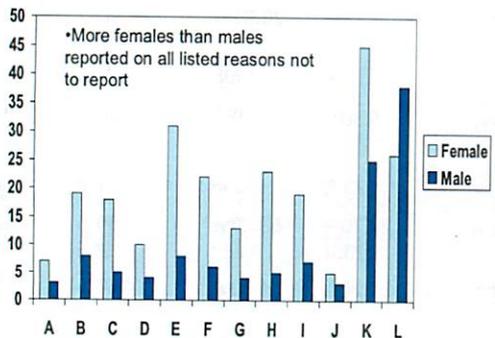
Item 21. To which authorities was this incident reported since joining the Navy?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Chain of Cmd	667	660	14	29*
B. SAVI Advocate/Coor	303	364	6	16*
C. SAPR/SARC Coor	172	98	4	4
D. FFSC	199	176	4	8*
E. Off-base counseling	149	111	3	5*
F. On base medical	160	181	3	8*
G. Off-base medical	128	76	3	3
H. NCIS	165	231	3	10*
I. Mil Police/security	177	183	4	8*
J. Civ law enforcement	124	82	3	4*
K. Navy or DOD hotline	100	20	2	<1
L. Friend	453	746	9	32*
M. No one	2260	948	47	41*
Total	4824	2319	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

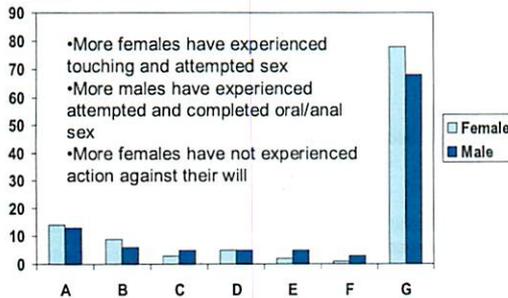
Item 22. You decided not to report your sexual assault incident because ...



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Threatened	57	64	3	7*
B. Feared ostracism	172	183	8	19*
C. Feared disclosure	109	165	5	18*
D. Feared someone	80	93	4	10*
E. Shame	188	296	8	31*
F. Feared disbelief	130	204	6	22*
G. Unaware how to rpt	83	119	4	13*
H. Impact Navy career	119	212	5	23*
I. Nothing done	152	182	7	19*
J. Rpt too much time	73	45	3	5*
K. Deal with it myself	556	424	25	45*
L. Other	847	241	38	26*
Total	2245	942	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

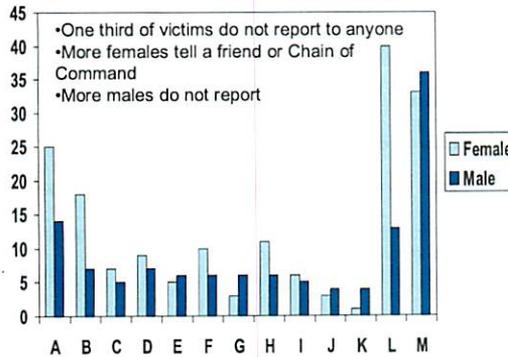
Item 23. Within the past 12 months, has someone done any of the following actions without your consent and against your will?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Touched privates	384	284	13	14*
B. Attempted sex	169	178	6	9*
C. Attempted oral/anal sex	153	54	5	3*
D. Had sex	136	99	5	5
E. Had oral sex	143	44	5	2*
F. Had anal sex	101	27	3	1*
G. Not experienced	2057	1604	68	78*
Total	3030	2062	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

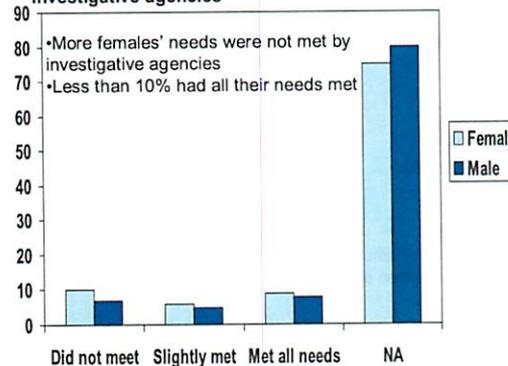
Item 24. To which authorities was this incident in the past 12 reported?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Chain of Cmd	134	116	14	25*
B. SAVI Advocate/Coor	67	83	7	18*
C. SAPR/SARC Coor	45	34	5	7
D. FFSC	71	43	7	9*
E. Off-base counseling	58	24	6	5*
F. On base medical	56	44	6	10*
G. Off-base medical	56	15	6	3
H. NCIS	54	49	6	11*
I. Mil Police/security	45	26	5	6*
J. Civ law enforcement	41	15	4	3*
K. Navy or DOD hotline	35	5	4	1
L. Friend	125	184	13	40*
M. No one	348	155	36	33*

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

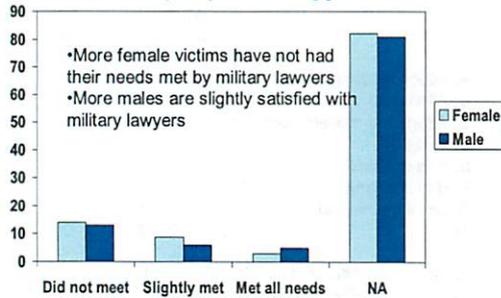
Item 25a. To what extent did staff below meet your needs?
Investigative agencies



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	198	192	7	10*
Slightly	139	115	5	6*
Met all needs	215	184	8	9
NA	2199	1497	80	75
Total	2751	1988	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

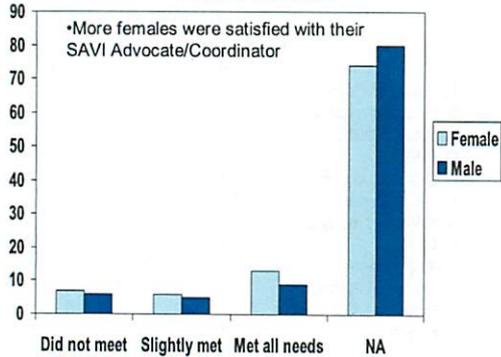
Item 25b. Military lawyers handling your case



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	161	164	6	8*
Slightly	152	73	6	4*
Met all needs	216	124	8	6
NA	2212	1623	81	82
Total	2741	1984	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

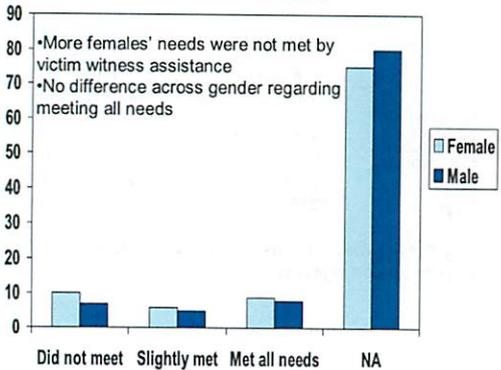
Item 25c. SAVI Advocate/Coordinator



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	173	132	6	7
Slightly	144	118	5	6
Met all needs	234	266	9	13*
NA	2180	1463	80	74
Total	2731	1979	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

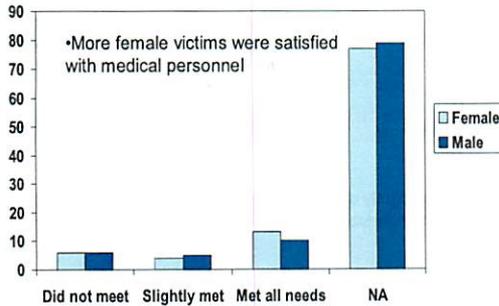
Item 25d. Victim Witness Assistance



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	160	125	6	10*
Slightly	127	59	5	6*
Met all needs	220	156	8	9
NA	2211	1633	79	75
Total	2731	1973	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

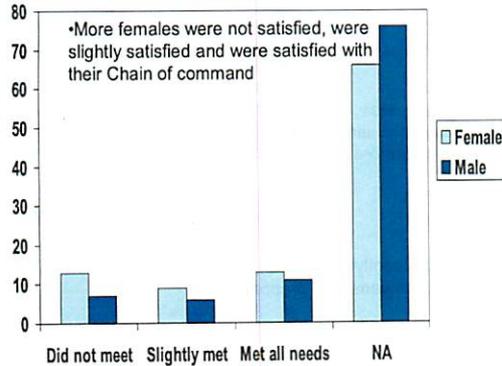
Item 25e. Medical personnel



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	170	115	6	6
Slightly	144	82	5	4
Met all needs	263	251	10	13*
NA	2154	1536	79	77
Total	2731	1984	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

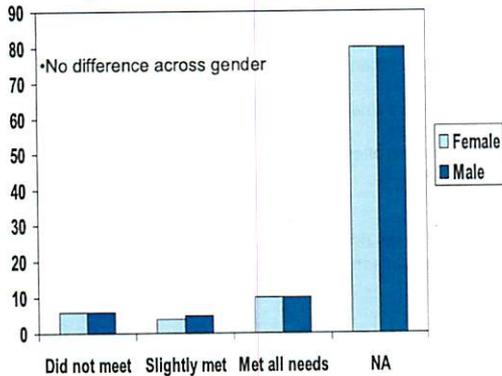
Item 25f. Chain of Command



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	199	254	7	13*
Slightly	169	170	6	9*
Met all needs	290	262	11	13*
NA	2073	1304	76	66
Total	2731	1990	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

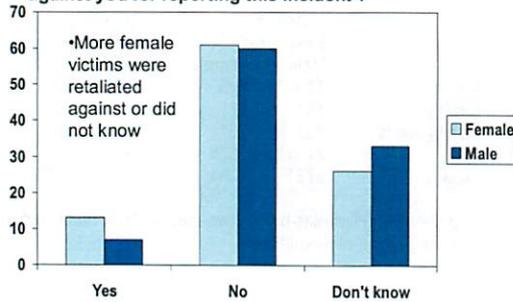
Item 25g. Fleet and Family Service Center



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	167	112	6	6
Slightly	131	84	5	4
Met all needs	254	199	10	10
NA	2177	1574	80	80
Total	2729	1969	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

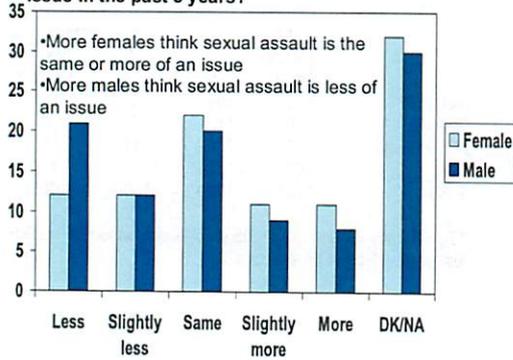
Item 26. Did anyone in a position of authority retaliate against you for reporting this incident ?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	209	250	7	13*
No	1637	1204	60	61
Don't know	889	512	33	26*
Total	2735	1984	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

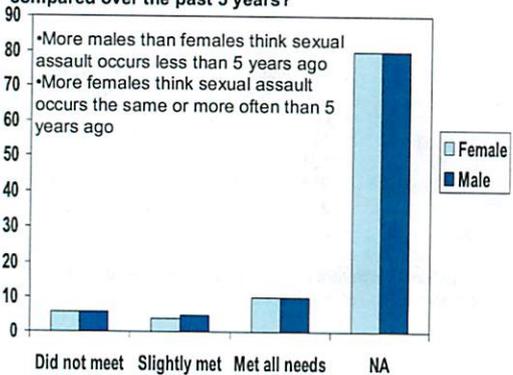
Item 27. Has sexual assault in our Navy become more or less of an issue in the past 5 years?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less	7306	1038	21	12*
Slightly less	4204	1034	12	12
About the same	6811	1893	20	22*
Slightly more	2977	933	9	11*
More	2931	949	8	11*
DK/NA	10482	2799	30	32*
Total	34711	8646	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 28. Does sexual assault occur in the Navy now, as compared over the past 5 years?

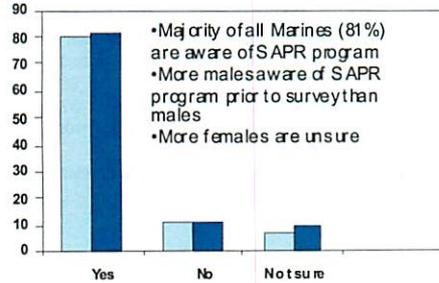


	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Much less often	4036	539	12	6*
Less often	8176	1572	24	18*
About the same	7694	2226	22	26*
More often	2806	1008	8	12*
Much more often	619	304	2	4*
DK/NA	11360	2998	33	35
Total	34691	8647	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Marine Corps Survey Data Results

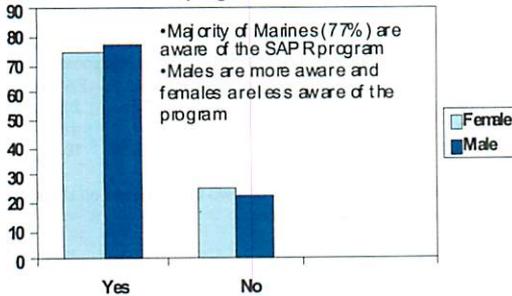
Item 7. I heard of the SAPR program prior to completing this survey



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	29345	3170	82	80*
No	3769	423	11	11
Not sure	2617	355	7	9*
Total	35731	3948	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

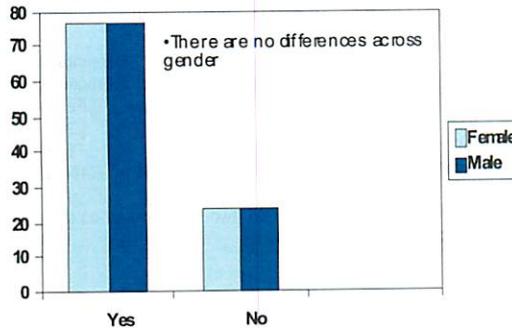
Item 8. DOD SAPR program



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	27500	2946	77	75*
No	8146	998	23	25*
Total	35646	3944	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 10. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Coordinator

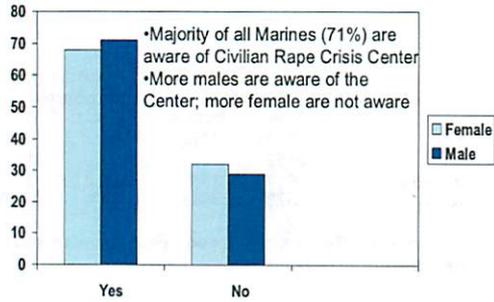


	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	27159	2977	76	76
No	8456	953	24	24
Total	35615	3930	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 11. The Victim Advocate (VA)/Uniform VA: The majority of respondents (90%) are aware of the VWAP. Males are 90% and females are 95%; more males than female were not aware of VA/UVVA prior to the survey.

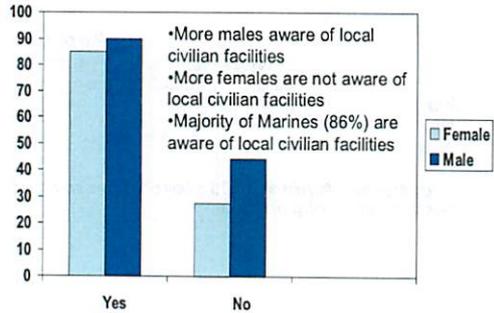
Item 12. Civilian Rape Crisis Center



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	25223	2647	71	68*
No	10284	1269	29	32*
Total	35507	3916	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

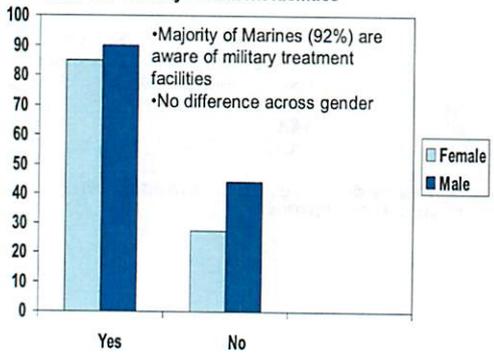
Item 13. Local civilian medical facilities



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	30614	3199	87	82*
No	4792	715	14	18*
Total	35406	3914	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

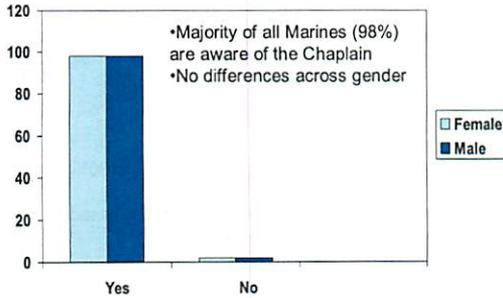
Item 14. Military treatment facilities



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	32739	3615	92	92
No	2894	324	8	8
Total	35633	3939	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

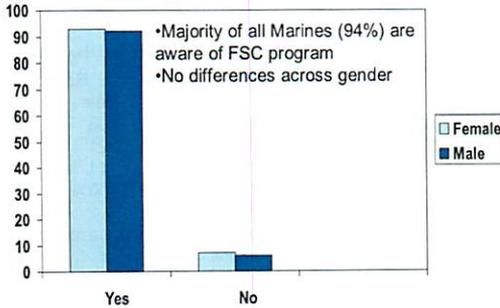
Item 15. Chaplains



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34855	3869	98	98
No	657	61	2	2
Total	35512	8754	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

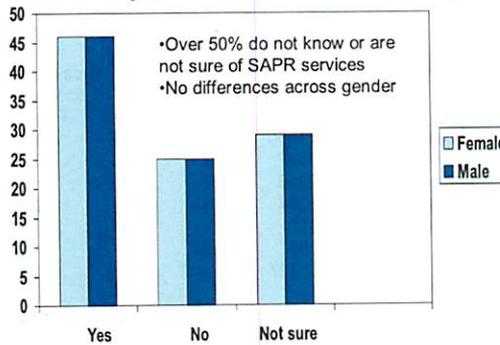
Item 16. Family Support Center (FSC)



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	33282	3649	94	93
No	2251	283	6	7
Total	35533	3932	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

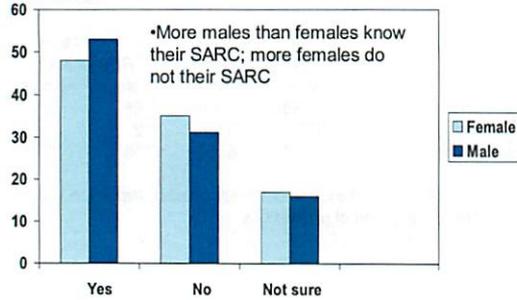
Item 17. Do you know what services the SAPR program offers?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	16303	1790	46	46
No	8979	988	25	25
Not sure	10244	1139	29	29
Total	35526	3917	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

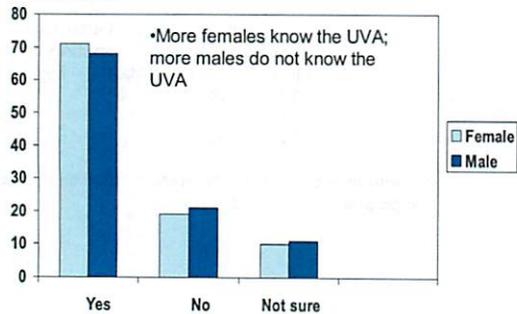
Item 18. Do you know your SARC POC at your command?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	18764	1880	53	48*
No	11018	1380	31	35*
Not sure	5706	659	16	17
Total	35488	3919	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

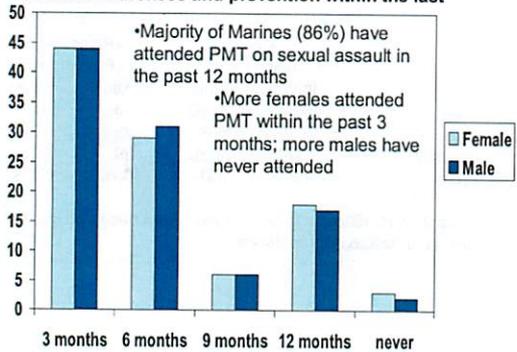
Item 19. Do you know the Uniform Victim Advocate at your command?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	24146	2806	68	74*
No	7472	751	21	19*
Not sure	4008	379	11	10
Total	35626	3936	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

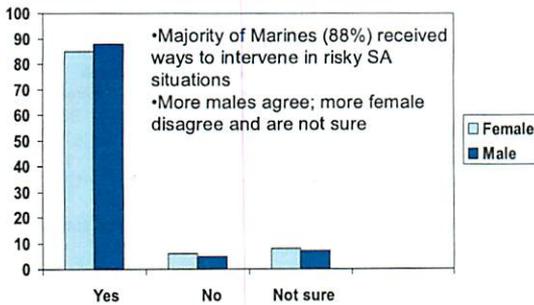
Item 20. Have you attended a PMT on the subject of sexual assault awareness and prevention within the last



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
3 months	14960	1743	42	44*
6 months	8312	922	23	23
9 months	2358	257	7	7
12 months	5064	568	14	14
>12 months ago	3171	301	9	8
never	1862	158	5	4*
Total	35727	3949	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

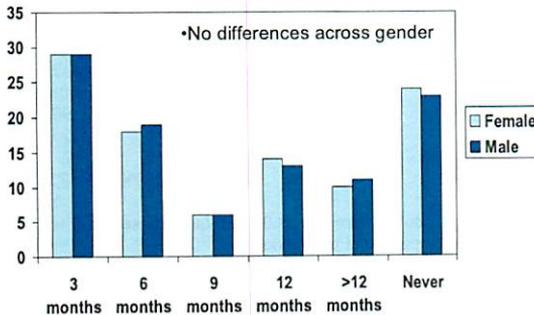
Item 21. Did this PMT give you ways to intervene in potentially risky situations that could lead to sexual assault?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	29722	3231	88	85*
No	1570	243	5	6*
Not sure	2477	308	7	8*
Total	33769	3782	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

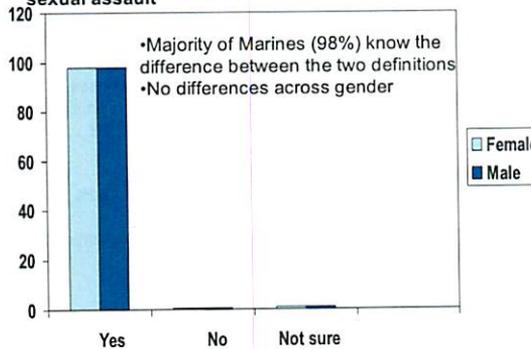
Item 22. Have you attended a PMT regarding the SAPR program and services available in the last...?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
3 months	10299	1134	29	29
6 months	6632	691	19	18
9 months	2096	226	6	6
12 months	4504	540	13	14
>12 months ago	3897	389	11	10
Never	8215	948	23	24
Total	35643	3928	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

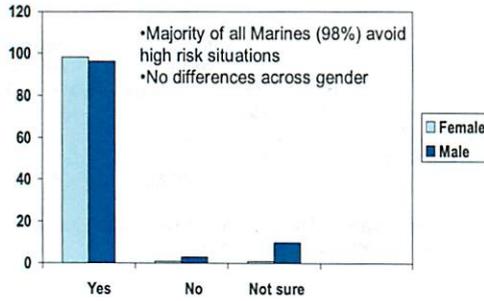
Item 23. The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34302	3786	98	98
No	262	17	<1	<1
Not sure	433	53	1	1
Total	34997	3856	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

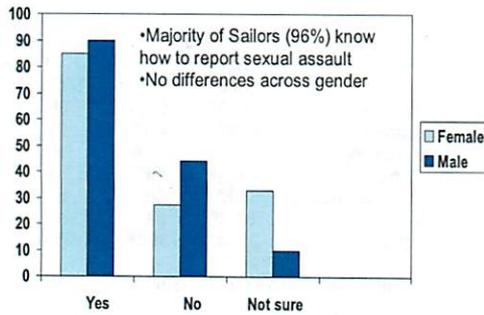
Item 24. How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	34131	3761	98	98
No	362	36	<1	<1
Not sure	487	57	1	1
Total	34980	3854	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

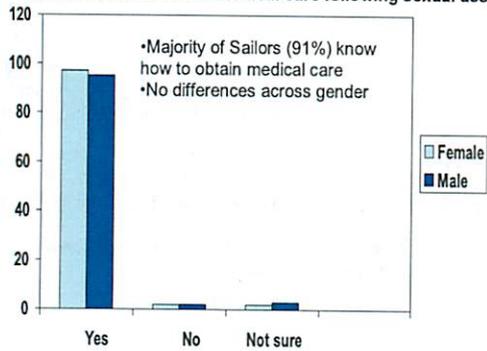
Item 25. How to report sexual assault



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	33458	3647	96	96
No	572	75	1	2
Not sure	956	129	2	2
Total	34986	3851	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

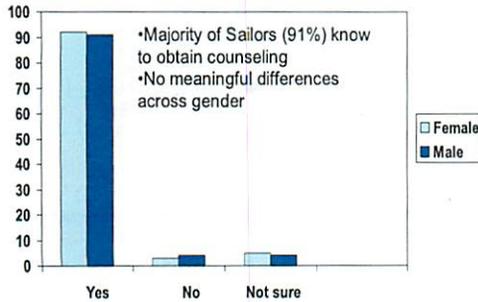
Item 26. How to obtain medical care following sexual assault



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	31664	3542	91	92
No	1381	124	4	3
Not sure	1668	168	5	4
Total	34713	3834	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

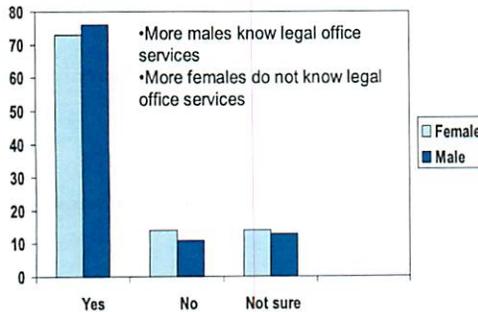
Item 27. How to obtain counseling following sexual assault



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	31850	3543	91	92
No	1347	131	4	3
Not sure	1705	168	5	4
Total	34902	3842	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

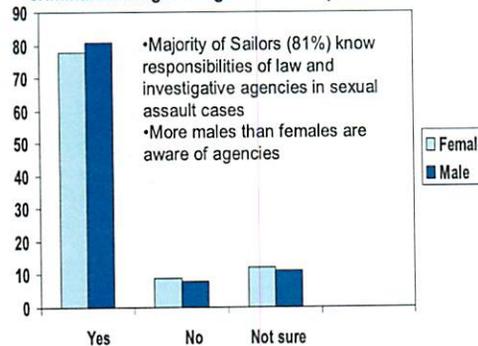
Item 28. The services that your legal office can provide to a sexual assault victim



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	26546	2792	76	73*
No	3791	517	11	14*
Not sure	4493	523	13	14
Total	34830	3832	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

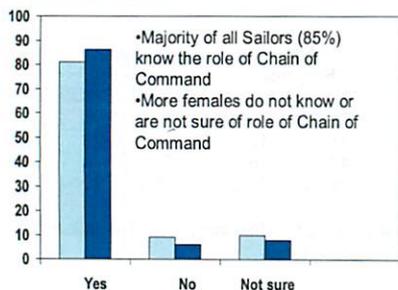
Item 29. The general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	28264	3004	81	78*
No	2782	360	8	9
Not sure	3784	471	11	12
Total	34830	3835	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

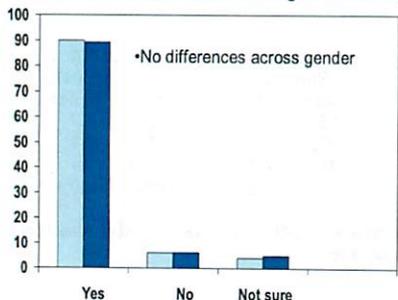
Item 30. The role of the chain of command in handing sexual assault allegations?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	29960	3114	86	81*
No	2143	325	6	9*
Not sure	2790	399	8	10*
Total	34893	3838	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

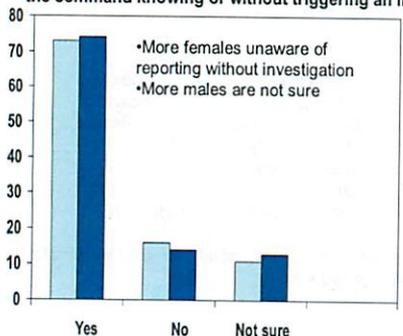
Item 31. That active duty victims of sexual assault can report a sexual assault without command knowing or without triggering an investigation?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	27240	2969	78	78
No	4212	512	12	13
Not sure	3350	345	10	9
Total	34802	3826	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

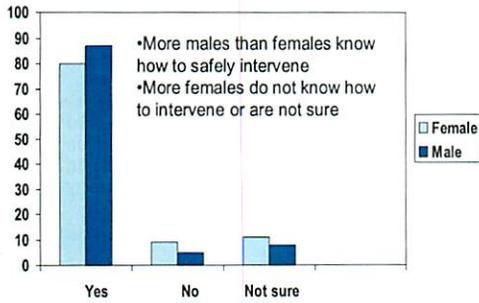
Item 32. Who a victims of sexual assault can report to without the command knowing or without triggering an investigation



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	25635	2805	74	73
No	4888	609	14	16*
Not sure	4343	427	13	11*
Total	34866	3841	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

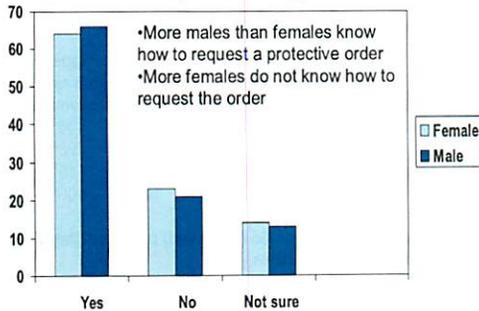
Item 33. How to safely intervene if you see a potential sexual assault



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	30386	3085	87	80*
No	1828	333	5	9*
Not sure	2644	418	8	11*
Total	34858	3836	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

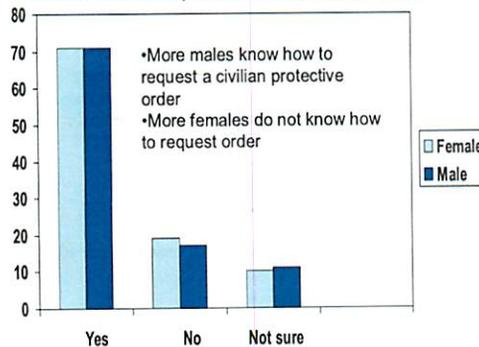
Item 34. How to request a military protective order



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	22782	2427	66	64*
No	7351	881	21	23*
Not sure	4597	516	13	14
Total	34730	3824	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

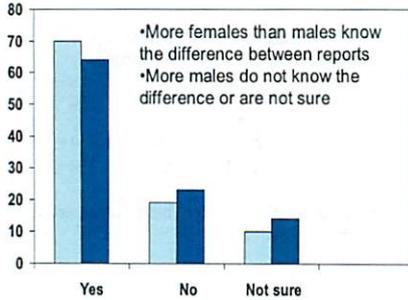
Item 35. How to request a civilian protective order



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	22990	2435	66	64*
No	7109	872	20	23*
Not sure	4737	522	14	14
Total	34836	3829	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

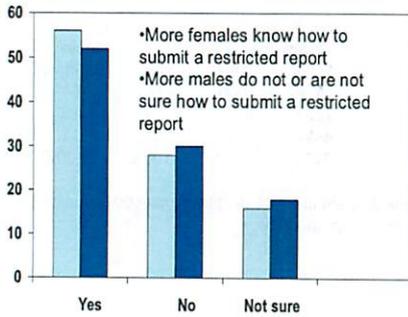
Item 36. The difference between Restricted and Unrestricted Report



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	22180	2698	64	70*
No	7867	738	23	19*
Not sure	4765	399	14	10
Total	34812	3835	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

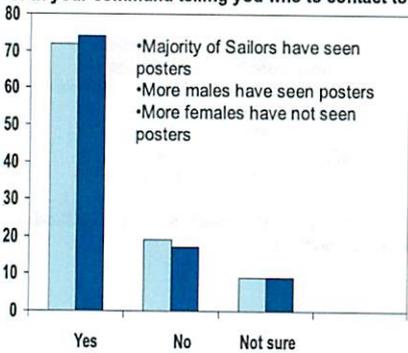
Item 37. How to submit a Restricted report?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	18256	2157	52	56*
No	10466	1075	30	28*
Not sure	6208	615	18	16*
Total	34930	3847	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

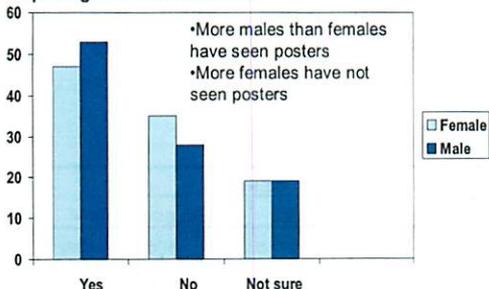
Item 38. Have you seen a flyer or poster or any written material on the installation or in your command telling you who to contact to report sexual assault?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	26308	2763	76	72*
No	4832	644	14	17*
Not sure	3596	415	10	11
Total	34736	3822	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

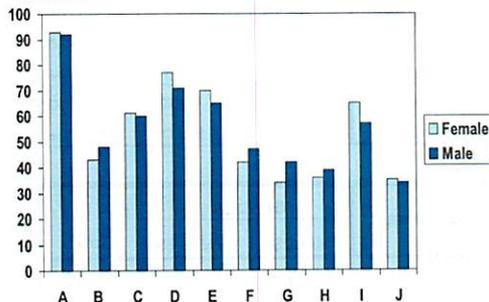
Item 39. Have you seen a flyer or poster or any written material on the installation or in your command telling you about Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting of a sexual assault?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	18370	1799	53	47*
No	9734	1327	28	35*
Not sure	6702	709	19	19
Total	34806	3835	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 40. What factors do you believe could contribute to a sexual assault situation?

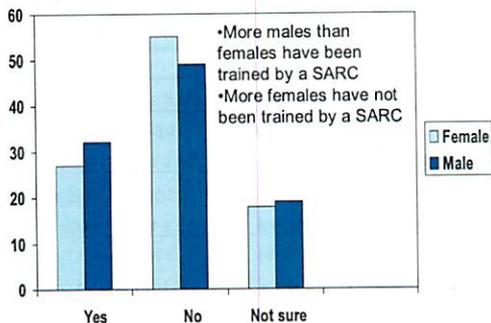


	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Alcohol use	33329	3766	92	93
B. Lack of legal enforcement	17530	1722	48	43*
C. No preventative training	21612	2477	60	61
D. Social situations	23598	2842	65	70*
E. Co-Ed barracks	17178	1702	47	72*
F. Mixed gender crews	15351	1380	42	34*
G. Relaxed cmd climate	14320	1437	39	36*
H. Peer pressure	20633	2640	57	65*
I. Remote location	20350	212	56	55
J. Other	12661	1367	35	34

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

- Majority of Marines agree that alcohol use is the key contributing factor to SA incidents.
- More males attribute lack of legal enforcement, mixed gender crews, relaxed command climate and peer pressure contribute to SA incidents.
- More females attribute social situations, co-ed barracks, and peer pressure contribute to SA incidents.
- No gender differences across no preventative training, remote location and other.

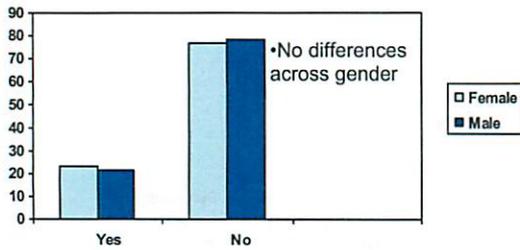
Item 41. Have you been trained by a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	11104	1041	32	27*
No	17121	2106	49	55*
Not sure	6738	689	19	18
Total	34963	3845	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 42. Have been trained as a volunteer Uniform Victim Advocate?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	7774	873	22	23
No	27168	2973	78	77
Total	34942	3846	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

43. Sexual assault is a problem in the Marine Corps.		GENDER:		Total	
		MALES	FEMALES		
STRONGLY AGREE	Count	2715	606	3321	
	% within GENDER:	8.0%	16.3%	8.8%	
AGREE	Count	13504	1988	15492	
	% within GENDER:	39.8%	53.4%	41.1%	
DISAGREE	Count	16312	1049	16361	
	% within GENDER:	45.1%	28.2%	43.5%	
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count	2395	81	2476	
	% within GENDER:	7.1%	2.2%	6.6%	
Total		Count	33926	3724	37650
		% within GENDER:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

44. Actions are being taken in the Marine Corps to prevent sexual assault.		GENDER:		Total	
		MALES	FEMALES		
STRONGLY AGREE	Count	13135	948	14083	
	% within GENDER:	38.7%	25.5%	37.4%	
AGREE	Count	19493	2405	21898	
	% within GENDER:	57.5%	64.6%	58.2%	
DISAGREE	Count	954	317	1271	
	% within GENDER:	2.8%	8.5%	3.4%	
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count	316	53	369	
	% within GENDER:	.9%	1.4%	1.0%	
Total		Count	33898	3723	37621
		% within GENDER:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

45. Actions are being taken at my command to prevent sexual assault.		GENDER:		Total	
		MALES	FEMALES		
STRONGLY AGREE	Count	12239	964	13203	
	% within GENDER:	36.1%	25.9%	35.1%	
AGREE	Count	19935	2360	22295	
	% within GENDER:	58.8%	63.5%	59.3%	
DISAGREE	Count	1381	339	1720	
	% within GENDER:	4.1%	9.1%	4.6%	
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count	321	52	373	
	% within GENDER:	.9%	1.4%	1.0%	
Total		Count	33876	3715	37591
		% within GENDER:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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46. The leadership at my command enforces the Marine Corps' zero tolerance policy on sexual assault.		GENDER:		Total
		MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count	18291	1518	19809
	% within GENDER:	54.0%	40.9%	52.7%
AGREE	Count	14609	1912	16421
	% within GENDER:	42.9%	51.5%	43.7%
DISAGREE	Count	782	226	1008
	% within GENDER:	2.3%	6.1%	2.7%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count	271	56	327
	% within GENDER:	.8%	1.5%	.9%
Total	Count	33853	3712	37565
	% within GENDER:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

47. I feel free to report sexual assault.		GENDER:		Total
		MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count	17525	1526	18051
	% within GENDER:	51.8%	41.0%	50.7%
AGREE	Count	15368	1800	17168
	% within GENDER:	45.4%	48.4%	45.7%
DISAGREE	Count	670	292	962
	% within GENDER:	2.0%	7.8%	2.8%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count	295	104	399
	% within GENDER:	.9%	2.8%	1.1%
Total	Count	33858	3722	37580
	% within GENDER:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

48. Sexual assault training is taken seriously at my command.		GENDER:		Total
		MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count	14487	1243	15730
	% within GENDER:	42.9%	33.8%	42.0%
AGREE	Count	17168	1988	19156
	% within GENDER:	50.9%	53.9%	51.2%
DISAGREE	Count	1754	397	2151
	% within GENDER:	5.2%	10.7%	5.7%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count	350	65	415
	% within GENDER:	1.0%	1.8%	1.1%
Total	Count	33757	3701	37458
	% within GENDER:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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49. I know what behaviors are considered sexual assault.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		16679	1762	18441
	% within GENDER:		49.4%	47.4%	49.2%
AGREE	Count		16349	1871	18220
	% within GENDER:		48.4%	50.3%	48.6%
DISAGREE	Count		588	74	662
	% within GENDER:		1.7%	2.0%	1.8%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		162	10	172
	% within GENDER:		.5%	.3%	.5%
Total		Count	33778	3717	37495
		% within GENDER:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

50. Sexual assault is not tolerated at my command.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		20311	1747	22058
	% within GENDER:		60.1%	47.1%	58.8%
AGREE	Count		12653	1793	14446
	% within GENDER:		38.0%	48.4%	39.1%
DISAGREE	Count		435	135	570
	% within GENDER:		1.3%	3.6%	1.5%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		199	32	231
	% within GENDER:		.8%	.9%	.8%
Total		Count	33798	3707	37505
		% within GENDER:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

51. I would know what to do if I were sexually assaulted at my command.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		16582	1650	18232
	% within GENDER:		49.0%	44.5%	48.6%
AGREE	Count		15885	1811	17696
	% within GENDER:		46.9%	49.9%	47.1%
DISAGREE	Count		1072	205	1277
	% within GENDER:		3.2%	5.5%	3.4%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		298	40	338
	% within GENDER:		.8%	1.1%	.9%
Total		Count	33797	3708	37505
		% within GENDER:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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52. I would know what to do if a friend or one of my Marines were sexually assaulted at my command.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		16259	1621	17880
	% within GENDER:		48.1%	43.6%	47.7%
AGREE	Count		16203	1867	18070
	% within GENDER:		47.9%	50.3%	48.2%
DISAGREE	Count		1102	195	1297
	% within GENDER:		3.3%	5.2%	3.5%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		232	32	264
	% within GENDER:		.7%	.9%	.7%
Total	Count		33796	3715	37511
	% within GENDER:		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

53. Sexual assaults of any kind are crimes punishable under the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		22083	2292	24375
	% within GENDER:		65.3%	61.7%	65.0%
AGREE	Count		11228	1352	12580
	% within GENDER:		33.2%	36.4%	33.5%
DISAGREE	Count		335	51	386
	% within GENDER:		1.0%	1.4%	1.0%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		160	19	179
	% within GENDER:		.5%	.5%	.5%
Total	Count		33806	3714	37520
	% within GENDER:		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

54. Sexual assault is occurring at my command.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		1554	182	1736
	% within GENDER:		4.6%	5.0%	4.6%
AGREE	Count		4127	724	4851
	% within GENDER:		12.2%	19.7%	13.0%
DISAGREE	Count		15598	1971	17569
	% within GENDER:		46.2%	53.6%	46.9%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		12481	799	13280
	% within GENDER:		37.0%	21.7%	35.5%
Total	Count		33760	3676	37436
	% within GENDER:		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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55. People at my command who sexually assault others usually get away with it.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		1346	162	1508
	% within GENDER:		4.0%	4.4%	4.0%
AGREE	Count		2894	458	3352
	% within GENDER:		8.6%	12.5%	9.0%
DISAGREE	Count		14277	2004	16281
	% within GENDER:		42.4%	54.6%	43.6%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		15174	1048	16222
	% within GENDER:		45.0%	28.5%	43.4%
Total	Count		33691	3672	37363
	% within GENDER:		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

66. Command leadership is responsive and timely in handling sexual assault cases.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		11265	800	12065
	% within GENDER:		33.5%	22.0%	32.4%
AGREE	Count		20579	2475	23054
	% within GENDER:		61.2%	67.9%	61.9%
DISAGREE	Count		1320	300	1620
	% within GENDER:		3.9%	8.2%	4.3%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		442	69	511
	% within GENDER:		1.3%	1.9%	1.4%
Total	Count		33606	3644	37250
	% within GENDER:		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

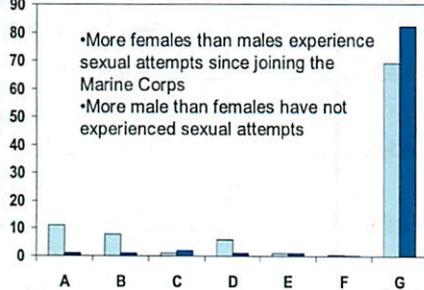
57. All sexual assault offenders are held accountable.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		14304	967	15271
	% within GENDER:		42.4%	26.3%	40.8%
AGREE	Count		16493	1941	18434
	% within GENDER:		48.9%	52.8%	49.3%
DISAGREE	Count		2402	633	3035
	% within GENDER:		7.1%	17.2%	8.1%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		513	133	646
	% within GENDER:		1.5%	3.6%	1.7%
Total	Count		33712	3674	37386
	% within GENDER:		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

58. Sexual assault prevention, response, protection is working well at my command.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		11810	825	12635
	% within GENDER:		35.0%	22.5%	33.8%
AGREE	Count		20515	2487	22982
	% within GENDER:		60.8%	67.3%	61.5%
DISAGREE	Count		1123	320	1443
	% within GENDER:		3.3%	8.7%	3.8%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		250	53	303
	% within GENDER:		.7%	1.4%	.8%
Total	Count		33898	3665	37383
	% within GENDER:		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

59. All sexual assault cases are reported to Marine Corps leadership.			GENDER:		Total
			MALES	FEMALES	
STRONGLY AGREE	Count		8838	522	9158
	% within GENDER:		25.8%	14.2%	24.5%
AGREE	Count		18360	1822	17972
	% within GENDER:		48.5%	44.1%	48.0%
DISAGREE	Count		7156	1113	8269
	% within GENDER:		21.2%	30.3%	22.1%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	Count		1587	419	2006
	% within GENDER:		4.7%	11.4%	5.4%
Total	Count		33729	3878	37405
	% within GENDER:		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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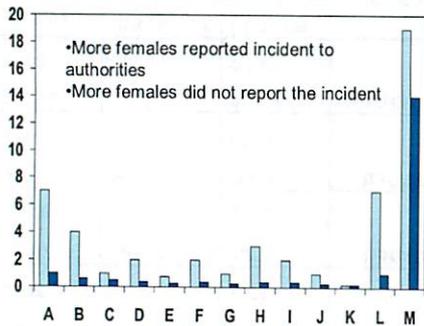
Item 60. Since you have joined the Marine Corps, has someone done any of the following actions without your consent and against your will?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Touched privates	417	427	1	11*
B. Attempted sex	205	333	<1	8*
C. Attempted oral/anal sex	166	82	<1	2*
D. Had sex	155	230	<1	6*
E. Had oral sex	143	48	<1	1*
F. Had anal sex	76	20	<1	<1
G. Not experienced	29752	2770	82	69*
Total	36349	4044	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

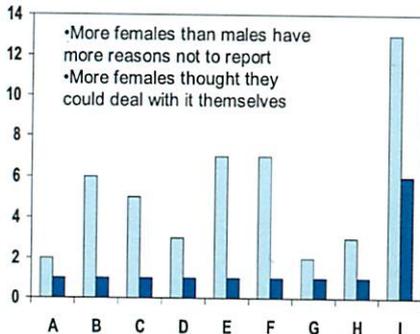
Item 61. To which authorities was this incident reported since joining the Marine Corps?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Chain of Cmd	483	261	1	7*
B. UVA/ SARC	303	364	6	16*
C. SAPR/SARC Office	183	49	<1	1
D. MC FSC	156	61	<1	2*
E. Off-base counseling	112	34	<1	<1
F. On base medical	136	80	<1	2*
G. Off-base medical	95	36	<1	<1
H. NCIS	136	117	<1	3*
I. Mil Police/security	163	92	<1	2*
J. Civ law enforcement	102	36	<1	<1
K. MC or DOD hotline	87	8	<1	<1
L. Friend	251	289	<1	7*
M. Chaplain	237	76	<1	2
N. No one	5135	767	14	19*
Total	4824	2319	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

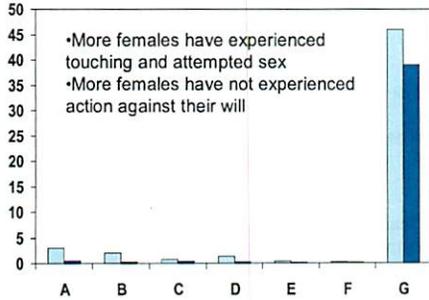
Item 62. You decided not to report your sexual assault incident because ...



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Threatened	278	78	<1	2*
B. Feared ostracism	274	252	8	19*
C. Feared disclosure	265	198	1	5*
D. Feared someone	240	109	1	3*
E. Shame	407	298	1	7*
F. Feared disbelief	267	263	1	7*
G. Unaware how to rpt	364	95	1	2*
H. Impact MC career	182	101	1	3*
I. Deal with it myself	2160	518	6	13*
Total	2245	942	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

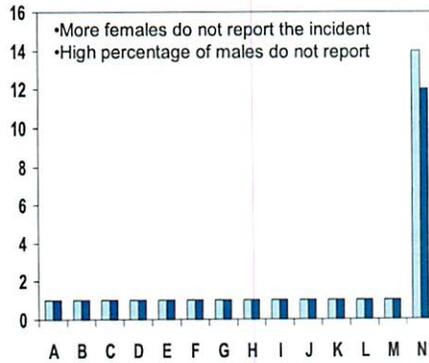
Item 63. Within the past 12 months, has someone done any of the following actions without your consent and against your will?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Touched privates	197	125	<1	3*
B. Attempted sex	119	81	<1	2*
C. Attempted oral/anal sex	129	33	<1	1*
D. Had sex	100	55	<1	1
E. Had oral sex	90	18	<1	<1
F. Had anal sex	83	12	<1	<1
G. Not experienced	14017	1852	39	46*
Total	3030	2062	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

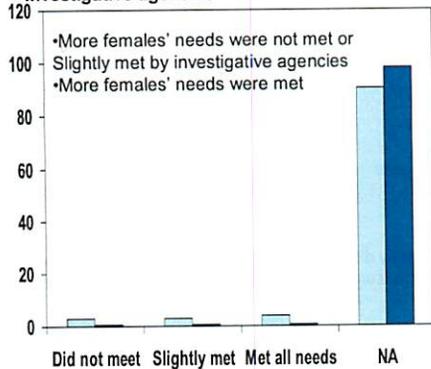
Item 64. To which authorities was this incident in the past 12 months reported?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Chain of Cmd	324	47	1	1
B. UVA/SARC	181	24	<1	<1
C. SAPR/SARC Coor	123	16	<1	<1
D. MCFSC	126	20	<1	<1
E. Off-base counseling	95	6	<1	<1
F. On base medical	110	12	<1	<1
G. Off-base medical	80	5	<1	<1
H. NCIS	125	15	<1	<1
I. Mil Police/security	125	14	<1	<1
J. Civ law enforcement	79	6	<1	<1
K. Navy or DOD hotline	66	3	<1	<1
L. Friend	222	41	<1	1
M. Chaplain	159	17	<1	<1
N. No one	4474	554	12	14*

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

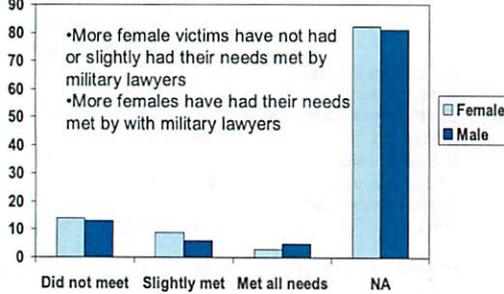
Item 65. To what extent did staff below meet your needs?
Investigative agencies



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	135	62	1	3*
Slightly	90	66	1	3*
Met all needs	123	78	1	4*
NA	15632	1935	98	90
Total	15980	2141	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

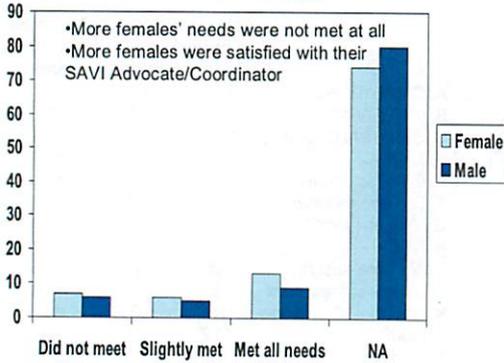
Item 66. Military lawyers handling your case



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	123	43	1	2*
Slightly	86	28	1	3*
Met all needs	113	58	1	3*
NA	15594	2011	98	94
Total	15916	2140	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

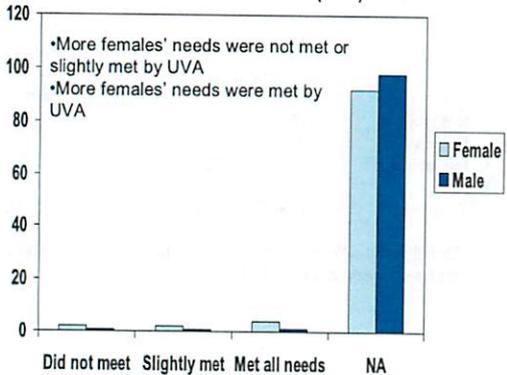
Item 67. SAVI Advocate/Coordinator



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	119	34	1	2*
Slightly	81	26	<1	1
Met all needs	134	53	<1	3*
NA	15531	2008	98	95
Total	15865	2121	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

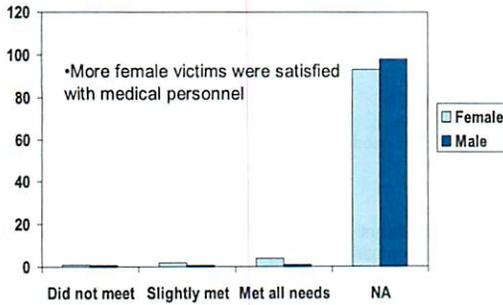
Item 68. Uniform Victim Advocate (UVA)



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	119	39	1	2*
Slightly	79	41	<1	2*
Met all needs	149	87	1	4*
NA	15522	1968	98	92
Total	15869	2135	100%	100%

*Significantly different to $p < .05$ (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

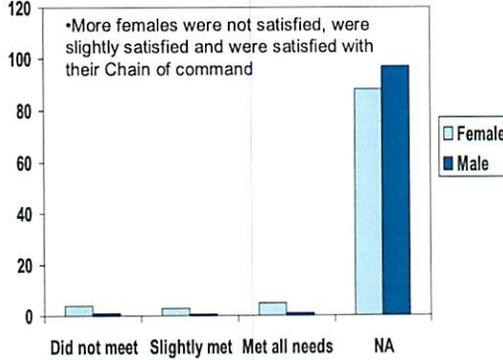
Item 69. Medical personnel



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	113	28	1	1
Slightly	86	34	<1	2
Met all needs	166	84	1	4*
NA	15436	1993	98	93
Total	15801	2139	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

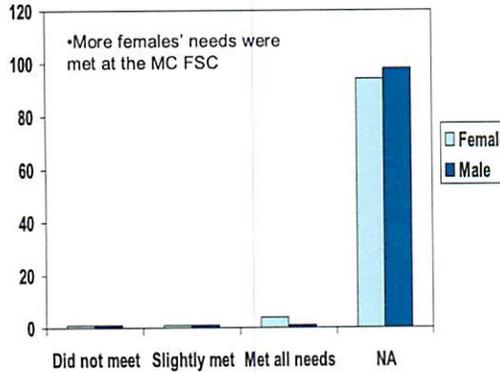
Item 70. Chain of Command



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	136	74	1	4*
Slightly	92	67	<1	3*
Met all needs	199	109	1	5*
NA	15466	1884	97	88*
Total	15893	2134	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

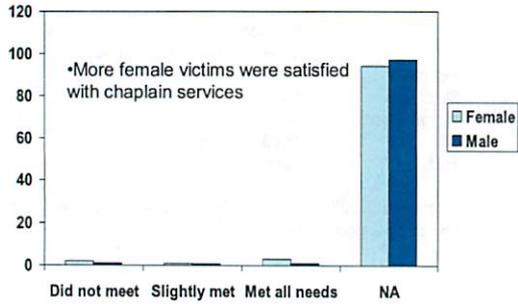
Item 71. Marine Corps Family Services Center



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	118	24	1	1
Slightly	93	29	1	1
Met all needs	170	77	1	4*
NA	15533	2016	98	94
Total	15914	2146	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

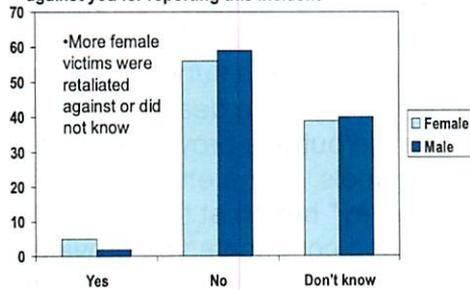
Item 72. Chaplain



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not at all	121	35	1	2
Slightly	88	29	<1	1
Met all needs	209	70	1	3*
NA	15589	2020	97	94
Total	16007	2154	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

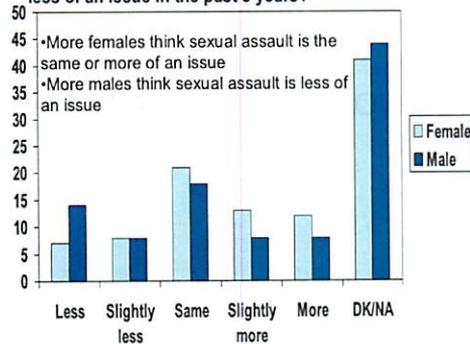
Item 73. Did anyone in a position of authority retaliate against you for reporting this incident



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	188	89	2	5*
No	6855	940	59	56
Don't know	4625	649	40	39*
Total	11668	1678	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

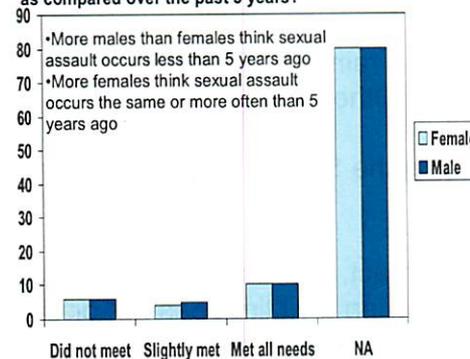
Item 74. Has sexual assault in our Marine Corps become more or less of an issue in the past 5 years?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less	4435	241	14	7*
Slightly less	2607	264	8	8
About the same	5572	710	18	21*
Slightly more	2634	430	8	13*
More	2595	404	8	12*
DK/NA	13891	1404	44	41*
Total	31734	3453	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Item 75. Does sexual assault occur in the Marine Corps now, as compared over the past 5 years?



	Actual Responses		Percentage Responses	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Much less often	2556	108	8	3*
Less often	4828	374	15	11*
About the same	6435	848	20	25*
More often	2472	480	8	14*
Much more often	473	130	2	4*
DK/NA	15056	1524	47	44*
Total	31820	3464	100%	100%

*Significantly different to p<.05 (two-tailed) based on statistical z-test comparison of proportions

Appendix C

2009 SAVI Program Awareness Survey

DIRECTIONS: Please read and answer each statement or question carefully. For each survey item, click on your response. Click on "not applicable" (N/A) or "do not use" for those survey items that do not apply. While taking the survey, you can return to items already answered to modify your responses, if you so desire. Please note that to navigate through the survey, you must use the buttons provided at the bottom of each screen, and NOT the browser navigational tools. At the end of each section click on the "Next" button. Click on the "Submit Survey" button at the end of the survey when you are satisfied with the responses and comments you provided. There is no save and resume function available for this survey. You will be moved through the survey based on your responses. Your responses matter. We ask that you answer each question honestly and completely.

1. What is your current paygrade?

- E-1 E-2 E-3 E-4 E-5 E-6
 E-7 E-8 E-9 WO2-WO5 O-1/O-1E
 O-2/O-2E O-3/O-3E O-4 O-5 O-6
 O-7 or above

2. Gender: Male Female

3. Where are you currently located?

- Shore command in the Continental U.S., excluding Alaska or Hawaii
 Afloat command in the Continental U.S., excluding Alaska or Hawaii
 Shore command outside the Continental U.S., including Alaska or Hawaii
 Afloat command outside the Continental U.S., including Alaska or Hawaii

4. I am currently assigned to:

- Shore Submarine Ship Training Hospital/Clinic
 Aircraft/Squadron Battalion Other _____

Please answer the following questions concerning the Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program.

Sexual assault is defined as intentional sexual contact, characterized by the use of force, threats, intimidation, abuse of authority, or when a victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes rape, forcible sodomy (oral or anal sex), and other unwanted sexual contact or attempts to commit these acts.

"Consent" means words or other acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the offender's use of force, threat of force, or

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placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.

5. I have heard of the Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) program prior to completing this survey.

- Yes No Not sure

6. Are you aware of the following programs to assist victims of sexual assault?

- | | Yes | No |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| SAVI Program | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| SAPR Program | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Victim and Witness Assistance Program | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Civilian Rape Crisis Center | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Local civilian medical facilities | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Military Treatment Facilities | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Chaplains | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Fleet & Family Support Center | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

7. Do you know what services the SAPR program offers?

- YES NO NOT SURE

8. Do you know the SAVI point of contact (POC) at your command?

- YES NO NOT SURE

9. Do you know the SAVI Victim Advocate at your command?

- YES NO NOT SURE

10. Have you attended a General Military Training (GMT/NMT) on the subject of sexual assault awareness and prevention within:

- last three months? last six months? last nine months?
 last year? never

11. Did this GMT/NMT give you ways to intervene in potentially risky situations that could lead to sexual assault?

- YES NO NOT SURE

12. Have you attended a GMT/NMT regarding the SAVI program and services available?

- last three months? last six months? last nine months?
 last year? never

13. Do you know?

- | | YES | NO | NOT SURE |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

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- assault
- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| How to report sexual assault | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| How to obtain medical care following sexual assault | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| How to obtain counseling following sexual assault | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The services that your legal office can provide to a sexual assault victim | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assault allegations | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| That active duty victims of sexual assault can report a sexual assault without command knowing or without triggering an investigations | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Who a victim of sexual assault can report to without the command knowing, or without triggering an investigation | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| How to safely intervene if you see a potential sexual assault | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| How to request a military protective order | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| How to request a civilian protective order | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The difference between a Restricted and Unrestricted Report | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| How to submit a Restricted Report | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

14. Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material on the installation or in your command telling you who to contact to report sexual assault?
 YES NO NOT SURE

15. Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material on the installation or in your command telling you about Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting of a sexual assault?
 YES NO NOT SURE

16. What factors do you believe could contribute to a sexual assault situation?
 (Select all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol use | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of military protocol | <input type="checkbox"/> No preventive training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social situations | <input type="checkbox"/> Co-Ed barracks | <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed gender crews |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relaxed command climate | <input type="checkbox"/> Peer pressure | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote location | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

17. Have you been trained by a SAVI Command POC or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)? YES NO NOT SURE

18. Have you been trained as a volunteer SAVI Victim Advocate? YES NO

19. How much do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE
Sexual assault is a problem in the Navy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Actions are being taken in the Navy to prevent sexual assault	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Actions are being taken at my command to prevent sexual assault	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The leadership at my command enforces the Navy's "zero tolerance" policy on sexual assault	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel free to report sexual assault	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual assault training is taken seriously at my command	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I know what behaviors are considered sexual assault	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual assault is not tolerated at my command	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would know what to do if I were sexually assaulted at my command	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would know what to do if a friend were sexually assaulted at my command	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual assaults of any kind are crimes punishable under the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual assault is occurring at my command	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
People at my command who sexually assault others usually get away with it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Command leadership is responsive and timely in handling sexual assault cases	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All sexual assault offenders are held accountable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual assault prevention,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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response, protection is
working well at my
command

All sexual assault cases are
reported to Navy leadership

20. Since you have joined the Navy, has someone done any of the following actions without your consent and against your will? (Select all that apply)

- Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts
- Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful
- Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful
- Had sexual intercourse with you
- Had oral sex with you
- Had anal sex with you
- I have not experienced any of these actions

21. To which authorities, if any, was this incident since joining the Navy reported? (Select all that apply)

- Chain of Command
- SAPR/SARC Office Coordinator
- Off-base Counseling Center
- Off-base medical personnel
- Military Police/Base Security
- Service or DOD Inspector General Hotline
- Friend
- SAVI Advocate/SAVI Coordinator
- Fleet and Family Support Center
- On-base medical personnel
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service
- Civilian Law Enforcement Agency
- No one. I did not report the incident.

22. You decided not to report your Sexual Assault incident because: (Select all that apply)

- Threatened with retaliation from my assailant
- Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers
- Feared public disclosure of assault
- Feared someone close (parents/friends/spouse, etc.) would find out
- Shame/embarrassment
- Feared people would not believe me
- Not aware of reporting procedures
- Feared about impact to my Navy career
- I thought nothing would be done
- I thought the report would take too much time
- I thought I could deal with it myself
- Other _____

23. Within the past 12 months, has someone done any of the following actions without your consent and against your will? (Select all that apply)

- Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts
- Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful
- Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful

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- Had sexual intercourse with you
- Had oral sex with you
- Had anal sex with you
- I have not experienced any of these actions in the past 12 months

24. To which authorities, if any, was this incident in the past 12 months reported?
(Select all that apply)

- Chain of Command
- SAPR/SARC Office Coordinator
- Off-base Counseling Center
- Off-base medical personnel
- Military Police/Base Security
- Service or DOD Inspector General Hotline
- No one. I did not report the incident.
- SAVI Advocate/SAVI Coordinator
- Fleet and Family Support Center
- On-base medical personnel
- NCIS
- Civilian Law Enforcement Agency
- Friend

25. To what extent did staff below meet your needs?

	Did not meet my needs/Not at all	Slightly met my needs	Met all my needs	NA
Investigate agencies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Military lawyers handling your case	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
SAVI advocate/Coordinator	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Victim Witness Assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical personnel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Chain of command	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC) (Counseling)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

26. Did anyone in a position of authority retaliate against you for reporting this incident (such as unwarranted punishment, demotion, withholding a favorable duty position, slander, etc.)? YES NO DO NOT KNOW or NOT SURE

27. Has sexual assault in our Navy become more or less of an issue in the past 5 years?

- Less Slightly less About the same Slightly more More
- Don't know/Not Applicable

28. Does sexual assault occur in the Navy now, as compared over the past 5 years?

- Much less often Less often About the same
- More often Much more often Don't Know/Not Applicable

29. Please provide any comments, recommendations or concerns regarding the survey topic.

Appendix D

2009 SAPR Program Awareness Survey

DIRECTIONS: The survey will take about 20 minute to complete. You have been asked to provide the last 5 digits of your Social Security Number (SSN) only to ensure that you are in fact a Marine (both active and reserve), or a Sailor assigned to a Marine Unit (and properly joined in the Marine Corps Total Force System). Your responses will be completely anonymous. Identifying information will be deleted from the survey once you have completed the survey. Please read and answer each statement or question carefully. For each survey item, click on your response. Click on "not applicable" (N/A) or "do not use" for those survey items that do not apply. While taking the survey, you can return to items already answered to modify your responses, if you so desire. Please note that to navigate through the survey, you must use the buttons provided at the bottom of each screen, and NOT the browser navigational tools. At the end of each section select the "Next" button. Use the submit button at the end of the survey when you are satisfied with the responses and comments you provided. There is no save and resume function available for this survey. Your responses matter. We ask that you answer each question honestly and completely. Privacy Act Statement: Authority to request this information is granted under Title 5, U. S. Code 301, and Department of the Navy Regulations.

Purpose: The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data to evaluate existing and proposed Marine Corps personnel policies, procedures, and programs.

Routine Uses: The information provided in this questionnaire will be analyzed by the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) and Manpower & Reserve Affairs (M&RA), Personal & Family Readiness Division (MR). The data files will be maintained by the M&RA, Manpower Information Division, where they may be used for determining changing trends in the Marine Corps.

Anonymity: Identifying information will be deleted from the survey once you have completed it. Information you provide will be considered only when statistically summarized with the responses of others, and will not be attributable to any single individual.

Participation: Completion of this questionnaire is entirely voluntary. Failure to respond to any of the questions will NOT result in any penalties except possible lack of representation of your views in the final results and outcomes.

1. What is your current pay grade?
E-1 E-2 E-3 E-4 E-5 E-6 E-7 E-8 E-9
W-1 W-2 W-3 W-4 W-5
O-1E O-2E O-3E; O-1 O-2 O-3 O-4 O-5 O-6 O7 OR ABOVE
2. What is your gender?
Male Female
3. What is your current Duty Status?
Active Duty Reserve
4. Where are you permanently stationed?
Recruiting Duty 1st Marine Corps District; HQ Bn Henderson Hall; Recruiting Duty 4th Marine Corps District;
Recruiting Duty 6th Marine Corps District; Marine Barracks 8th & I; Recruiting Duty 8th Marine Corps District; Miramar;
Recruiting Duty 9th Marine Corps District; MWTC Bridgeport; Recruiting Duty 12th Marine Corps District; New
River; Albany; Parris Island; Barstow; Quantico; Beaufort; San Diego; Camp Allen; Norfolk; Twenty nine Palms; Camp Lejeune;
Yuma; Camp Pendleton; Camp Butler; Okinawa (Includes Camps Kinser, Courtney, Schwab, Hansen, Foster, Futenma);
Hawaii; Iwakuni; Cherry Point; Other Location inside continental United States; Other Location outside continental United States
5. Where are you permanently stationed?
MFR; 4th CAG; 4th MARDIV; 3rd ANGLICO; 4th MAW, 4th ANGLICO; 4th MLG; Intel Spt Bn; 3rd CAG; MOBCOM
6. I am currently assigned to:
Training Command; Major Command Headquarters (HQMC, MARFOR/MEF/Div/MAW/MLG);
Battalion/Regiment/Squadron/Group; Station/Base; Other

Please answer the following questions concerning the Sexual Assault Prevention & Response (SAPR) Program. Sexual assault is defined as intentional sexual contact, characterized by the use of force, threats, intimidation, abuse of authority, or when a victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault

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includes rape, forcible sodomy (oral or anal sex), and other unwanted sexual contact or attempts to commit these acts. "Consent" means words or other acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused's use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.

7. I have heard of the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program prior to completing this survey. Yes No Not Sure

Are you aware of the following programs to assist victims of sexual assault?

- 8. DOD SAPR Program? Yes No
- 9. Marine Corps SAPR Program? Yes No
- 10. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)? Yes No
- 11. Victim Advocate (VA)/Uniform VA? Yes No
- 12. Civilian Rape Crisis Center? Yes No
- 13. Local civilian medical facilities? Yes No
- 14. Military Treatment Facilities? Yes No
- 15. Chaplains? Yes No
- 16. Marine and Family Service Center? Yes No
- 17. Do you know what services the SAPR program offers? Yes No Not Sure
- 18. Do you know who your SARC is at your command? Yes No Not Sure
- 19. Do you know who a Uniform Victim Advocate is at your command? Yes No Not Sure
- 20. Have you attended a Professional Military Education (PME) on the subject of sexual assault awareness and prevention within:

- the last three months
- the last six months
- the last nine months
- the last year
- more than a year ago
- never

21. Did this PME give you ways to intervene in potentially risky situations that could lead to sexual assault? Yes No Not Sure

22. Have you attended a PME regarding the SAPR program and available services within:

- the last three months
- the last six months
- the last nine months
- the last year
- more than a year ago
- never

Do you know:

- 23. The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault? Yes No Not Sure
- 24. How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault? Yes No Not Sure
- 25. How to report sexual assault? Yes No Not Sure
- 26. How to obtain medical care following sexual assault? Yes No Not Sure
- 27. How to obtain counseling following sexual assault? Yes No Not Sure
- 28. The services that your legal office can provide to a sexual assault victim? Yes No Not Sure
- 29. The general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults? Yes No Not Sure
- 30. The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assault allegations? Yes No Not Sure
- 31. That active duty victims of sexual assault can report a sexual assault without their command knowing and without triggering an investigation? Yes No Not Sure
- 32. Who a victim of sexual assault can report to without the command knowing, or without triggering an investigation? Yes No Not Sure
- 33. How to safely intervene if you see a potential sexual assault? Yes No Not Sure
- 34. How to request a military protective order? Yes No Not Sure

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35. How to request a civilian protective order? Yes No Not Sure
 36. The difference between a Restricted and Unrestricted Report? Yes No Not Sure
 37. How to submit a Restricted Report? Yes No Not Sure
 38. Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material on the installation or in your command telling you who to contact to report sexual assault? Yes No Not Sure
 38. Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material on the installation or in your command telling you about Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting of a sexual assault? Yes No Not Sure
 40. What factors do you believe could contribute to a sexual assault situation? (Select all that apply) Alcohol use; Mixed gender crews; Lack of legal enforcement; Relaxed command climate; No preventive training; Peer pressure Social situations; Remote location; Co-Ed barracks; Other _____
 41. Have you been trained by a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)? Yes No Not Sure
 42. Have you been trained as a volunteer Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)? Yes No

How much do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements? STRONGLY AGREE (SA); AGREE (A); DISAGREE (D); STRONGLY DISAGREE (SD)

43. Sexual assault is a problem in the Marine Corps. SA, A, D, SD
 44. Actions are being taken in the Marine Corps to prevent sexual assault. SA, A, D, SD
 45. Actions are being taken at my command to prevent sexual assault. SA, A, D, SD
 46. The leadership at my command enforces the Marine Corps' "zero tolerance" policy on sexual assault. SA, A, D, SD
 47. I feel free to report sexual assault. SA, A, D, SD
 48. Sexual assault training is taken seriously at my command. SA, A, D, SD
 49. I know what behaviors are considered sexual assault. SA, A, D, SD
 50. Sexual assault is not tolerated at my command. SA, A, D, SD
 51. I would know what to do if I were sexually assaulted at my command. SA, A, D, SD
 52. I would know what to do if a friend or one of my Marines were sexually assaulted at my command. SA, A, D, SD
 53. Sexual assaults of any kind are crimes punishable under the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). SA, A, D, SD
 54. Sexual assault is occurring at my command. SA, A, D, SD
 55. People at my command who sexually assault others usually get away with it. SA, A, D, SD
 56. Command leadership is responsive and timely in handling sexual assault cases. SA, A, D, SD
 57. All sexual assault offenders are held accountable. SA, A, D, SD
 58. Sexual assault prevention, response, protection is working well at my command. SA, A, D, SD
 59. All sexual assault cases are reported to Marine Corps leadership. SA, A, D, SD
 60. Since you have joined the Marine Corps, has someone taken any of the following actions without your consent and against your will? (Select all that apply). Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts; Had oral sex with you; Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful; Had sexual intercourse with you; Had anal sex with you; Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful; I have not experienced any of these actions

61. To which authorities, if any, was this incident reported since joining the Marine Corps? (Select all that apply)

- Chain of Command Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS)
- Uniform Victim Advocate (UVA)/Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)
- Military Police/Base Security
- SAPR/SARC office Coordinator
- Civilian Law Enforcement Agency
- Marine and Family Service Center
- Service or DOD Inspector General Hotline
- Off-base Counseling Center Friend
- On-base medical personnel
- Chaplain
- Off-base medical personnel
- No one. I did not report the incident.

62. You decided not to report your Sexual Assault incident because: (Select all that apply)
 Threatened with retaliation from my assailant; Feared people would not believe me; Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers; Not aware of reporting procedures; Feared public disclosure of assault; Feared about impact to my Navy career; Feared someone close (parents/friends/spouse, etc.) would find out; I thought I could deal with it myself; Shame/embarrassment

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63. Within the past 12 months, has someone done any of the following actions without your consent and against your will? (Select all that apply)

Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts Had oral sex with you; Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful; Had sexual intercourse with you; Had anal sex with you; Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful I have not experienced any of these actions in the past 12 months

64. To which authorities, if any, was this incident in the past 12 months reported? (Select all that apply)

- Chain of Command
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS)
- Uniform Victim Advocate (UVA)/Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)
- Military Police/Base Security
- SAPR/SARC office Coordinator
- Civilian Law Enforcement Agency
- Marine and Family Service Center
- Service or DOD Inspector General Hotline
- Off-base Counseling Center Friend
- On-base medical personnel
- Chaplain
- Off-base medical personnel
- No one. I did not report the incident.

To what extent did staff below meet your needs?

65. Investigate agencies. Did not meet my needs/Not at all; Slightly met my needs NA; Met my needs

66. Military lawyers handling your case. Did not meet my needs/Not at all; Slightly met my needs; Met my needs; NA

67. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator. Did not meet my needs/Not at all; Slightly met my needs; Met my needs; NA

68. Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA). Did not meet my needs/Not at all; Slightly met my needs; Met my needs; NA

69. Medical personnel. Did not meet my needs/Not at all; Slightly met my needs; Met my needs; NA

70. Chain of command. Did not meet my needs/Not at all; Slightly met my needs; Met my needs; NA

71. Marine and Family Service Center (counseling). Did not meet my needs/Not at all; Slightly met my needs NA;

72. Chaplain. Did not meet my needs/Not at all; Slightly met my needs; Met my needs; NA

73. Did anyone in a position of authority retaliate against you for reporting this incident (such as unwarranted punishment, demotion, withholding a favorable duty position, slander, etc.)?

YES No DO NOT KNOW

74. Has sexual assault/sexual harassment in our Marine Corps become more or less of an issue in the past 5 years? Less; Slightly less; About the same; Slightly more; More; I don't know

75. Does sexual assault/sexual harassment occur more or less often in our Marine Corps now, as compared to the past 5 years? Less; Slightly less; About the same; Slightly more; More; I don't know

76. Please provide any comments, recommendations or concerns regarding the survey topic.

Appendix E

Glossary

Acquaintance rape. Rape committed by someone that the victim knows, such as an acquaintance, friend, co-worker, date or spouse. Acquaintance rape is nonconsensual intercourse between people who know each other. Most rapes are acquaintance rapes and are referred to as non-stranger rape cases. Sexual assault between acquaintances consists of nonconsensual sexual activity that does not include intercourse. Nonconsensual means that there is use of force, intimidation, and manipulation or that one of the parties is unable to give consent (see Date Rape).

Confidentiality. This is a professional act of ethically and legally maintaining a spirit of privacy concerning an issue discussed during, for example, an alleged sexual assault report and subsequent follow-up procedures. While there are some limitations to confidentiality, the ultimate goal of confidentiality is to provide the privilege of protection for personal information that is shared by a client/patient/victim, with the fundamental purpose of using their information to help create a therapeutic process for treatment intervention.

Consent. Sexual activity shall not take place unless consent has been freely given. Freely given consent includes the following conditions: participants are fully conscious, participants are equally free to act, parties have clearly communicated their willingness/permission, parties are positive and sincere in their desires, and parties are free to cease ongoing consensual activity at any time. Consensual participation in a sexual activity shows consent to that specific activity, but does not necessarily show consent to additional activity of a longer or more intense nature of an activity.

Date rape. Rape committed by someone that the victim is dating. Among college students, approximately one-half (≈50%) of all rapes are committed by a date (see Acquaintance Rape).

Family Advocacy Program (FAP). This program is designated to address prevention, evaluation, identification, intervention, treatment and reporting of family violence. The FAP involves coordinated effects designed to prevent and intervene in cases to family distress and to promote healthy family life.

Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC). A multi-service center, located on naval bases, for military personnel and their dependents that request personal assistance. The FFSC provides prevention education, assessment, referrals, treatment and case management in FAP cases. FFSC has counselors and social workers that are trained and qualified to intervene and treat case involving domestic violence.

Forcible Sodomy. An act done by force and without consent whereby one person takes into his/her mouth or anus the sexual organ of another person (of the same or opposite sex) or of an animal; places his/her sexual organ in the mouth or anus of another person or of an animal; places his/her sexual organ in any opening of he body other than the sexual parts of another

person; or has penile-vaginal intercourse with an animal; penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the offense.

Fraternization. *Fraternization* is the term traditionally used to identify personal relationships that contravene the customary bounds of acceptable senior-subordinate relationships. Although it has most commonly been applied to officer-enlisted relationships, fraternization also includes improper relationships and social interaction between officer members as well as between enlisted members. The Navy's policies on fraternization are contained in OPNAV Instruction 5370.2B. Fraternization is a gender-neutral offense in the Navy. Moreover, personal relationships between officer and enlisted members that are unduly familiar and that do not respect differences in rank and grade are prohibited, and violate long-standing custom and tradition of the naval service. Similar relationships that are unduly familiar between officers or between enlisted members of different rank or grade may also be prejudicial to good order and discipline or of a nature to bring discredit on the naval service and are prohibited. Commands are expected to take administrative and disciplinary action as necessary to correct such inappropriate behavior. The policies listed here are lawful general orders. Violations of these policies subject the involved members to disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

Organizational effectiveness. A general field of research and practice dealing with how to improve the management, communications, job and human resources climates in organizations in order to make them more effective in accomplishing their goals; also use to indicate the degree to which such effectiveness has been obtained.

Perpetrator. A perpetrator is an individual who directly inflicts violence or abuse (Saltzman, Fanslow, McMahon & Shelly, 1999); also, one who commits an offense or crime (e.g., sexual assault, rape).

Rape Trauma Syndrome. Rape Trauma Syndrome (RTS) was recognized (and the term created) in 1974 by Ann Burgess and Lytle Holmstrom. RTS is a system of emotional responses seen in most victims of sexual assault. More specifically, RTS is a response to the profound feat of death that almost all survivors experience during an assault. RTS has two components: acute phase and reorganization phase. The acute phase may last for a few days to several weeks. A survivor experiences a complete disruption of their life. They may display any of a number of contrasting emotional responses. A survivor may cry, shout, swear, laugh nervously, be silent, or discuss the weather. These reactions are all normal and common for someone who has experienced an acute trauma. The reorganization phase begins as the victim starts to resolve and integrate the experience. The duration of this phase varies and will depend on factors such as the victim's age, personality style, existing life problems, prior sexual victimization and availability of the support system. It may last anywhere from a couple of months to years.

Sailorization. Upon completion of their initial training at RTC Great Lakes, new Sailors leave with a basic foundation of military knowledge and fundamental skills. Some Sailors will be assigned to "A" school and subsequently to "C" school training, where their military training is further developed. When Sailors report to their first assignment, their military

training is incomplete and must continue throughout a full career. Sailors' military training begun in recruit training is a continual development process.

Many CPOs and Leading Petty Officers assigned as RDC, RTC or instructor duty are responsible to contribute to this military training, referred to as *sailorization*.

Sexual assault. The term adult sexual assault, as used in this study, applies to all such offenses (sexual assault is a criminal act) against persons who are 18 years of age and over, and not married to the alleged perpetrator. Sexual assault against children under the age of 18, and those incidents that occur within a marital relationship should be referred to the Family Advocacy Program and should be handled as child sexual abuse or spouse abuse (OPNAVINST 1752.1B and BUMEDINST 6320.7). In addition, sexual assault is defined as including offense of rape, forcible sodomy, assault with intent to commit rape or sodomy, indecent assault or attempts to commit any of these offenses. The term sexual assault for the purpose of this assessment includes rape, indecent assault, forcible sodomy assault with intent to commit rape, and assault with intent to commit sodomy.

Sexual assault survivor. A sexual assault survivor is an individual who was a [former] victim of sexual assault who has successfully overcome the emotional and physical trauma of their sexual assault incident. In the present study, the use of the word "survivor" rather than victim is deliberate; the strength, courage and inner resources the females (and males) have drawn upon in overcoming their trauma is truly remarkable. For the dangers inherent in labeling people as victims see Minow, M. (1993). Surviving Victim Talk, *UCLA Law Review*, 40, 1411-1445.

Sexist behaviors. Experiencing sexist behavior included being treated differently because of your gender, having pornography or sexist material displayed, hearing sexist comments, or being ridiculed because of your gender.

Sexual coercion. This category includes behaviors that focused on job benefits or losses conditioned upon sexual cooperation; implied special treatment if you were sexually cooperative. *Quid pro quo*, a Latin phrase meaning *for this, for that*; the phrase used by the Navy in training sexual harassment prevention.

Sexual harassment. According to SECNAV Instruction 5300.26C, sexual harassment is a form of discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors (i.e., *quid pro quo*), and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when such conduct directed explicitly or implicitly at an individual, affects future employment decisions, interferes with individual work performance, and creates an intimidating and or hostile offensive working environment.

Spouse Abuse. Includes assault, battery, threat to injure or kill, other acts of force or violence, or emotional maltreatment inflicted on a partner in a lawful marriage when one of the partners is a military member or is employed by the DOD and is eligible for treatment in an MTF. A spouse under 18 years of age will be treated in this category.

Stalking. Actions of a person performed in a repeatedly harassing manner, including but not limited to following another person in a manner to induce, in a reasonable person, fear of sexual battery, injury or death of that person or that person's immediate family.

Stranger rape. Rape committed by someone that the victim does not know. Strangers commit less than 20% of substantiated rapes, although most people believe that stranger rape is the prototypical rape.

Unwanted sexual attention. This category of behaviors includes someone attempting to discuss your sex life, your body or sexual matters with you, being touched in a way that made you feel uncomfortable, receiving unwanted sexual attention, having someone try to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your continued efforts to discourage it, someone making unwanted attempts to fondle you, or someone continually asking you for dates despite your efforts to discourage the person.

Victim. For the purposes of this study, a victim is any person who either reports the act of sexual assault upon him or her is identified, by another person or other information, as a person who has been subjected to a sexual assault [see Sexual Assault Survivor].

Whistle blowing. A command member's decision to disclose unethical or potentially damaging information to an authority figure or group (e.g., supervisor, media, chain of command, legal authorities, or government officials).

Navy Quick Poll 2008 SAVI Program Awareness

Carol Newell, Kimberly Whittam, & Zannette Uriell
Navy Personnel Research, Studies, & Technology (PERS-14)
7 October 2008



Background

- Sexual assault in the military has been widely publicized in the last few years
- In 2004 VCNO gave testimony to Senate Armed Services Committee
- More recently, GAO released a report on military Sexual Assault
 - Report recommended "improving the implementation of the sexual assault prevention and response program in DOD, the Secretary of Defense should direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to review and evaluate sexual assault prevention and response training to ensure the military services are meeting training requirements and to enhance the effectiveness of the training."
- SAVI Quick Polls conducted in 2004 & 2005 to determine baseline awareness and perceptions of sexual assault in the Navy and the SAVI program
 - Current poll conducted to track trends and to address GAO recommendations at the Navy level

Objectives

- Survey a representative sample of AC Sailors on:
 - SAVI program awareness
 - SAVI program training attendance
 - Sexual assault climate issues
- Compare results to previous Quick Poll results



Methodology

- Questions taken from 2004/2005 SAVI Quick Polls
 - Added items on awareness of restricted/unrestricted reporting of sexual assault
- Scientific Navy-wide poll
 - Sailors were randomly selected to participate
 - Stratified by officer/enlisted status and gender to ensure adequate representation of officer and enlisted men and women
- Navy Messages were sent to commands requesting that selected personnel complete the poll online at the Quick Poll website (<http://quickpolling.nprst.navy.mil>)
 - Commands given 12 business days to complete poll
 - Reminder Navy Message sent midway through the fielding period
 - Poll could only be accessed once by those selected using correct usernames/passwords



Survey Administration

Poll start date: September 10, 2008
Poll end date: September 26, 2008

Eligible Sample:	11,500
Eligible Returns:	3,485

Response Rate:	33%*
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Margins of Error

+/- 4% or less for Enlisted

+/- 4% or less for Officers

* Response rate calculated according to formula recommended by American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). Quick Polls and DoD surveys typically obtain a 30% response rate.



Demographics

PAYGROUP	Enlisted N=2,448	Officers N=1,007
E1-E3	23%	-
E4-E6	65%	-
E7-E9	12%	-
W1-O3	-	56%
O4-O6	-	44%
GENDER		
Male	86%	85%
Female	14%	15%
SEA/SHORE STATUS		
Sea	56%	33%
Shore	44%	67%
CURRENTLY DEPLOYED		
Yes	25%	16%
No	75%	84%

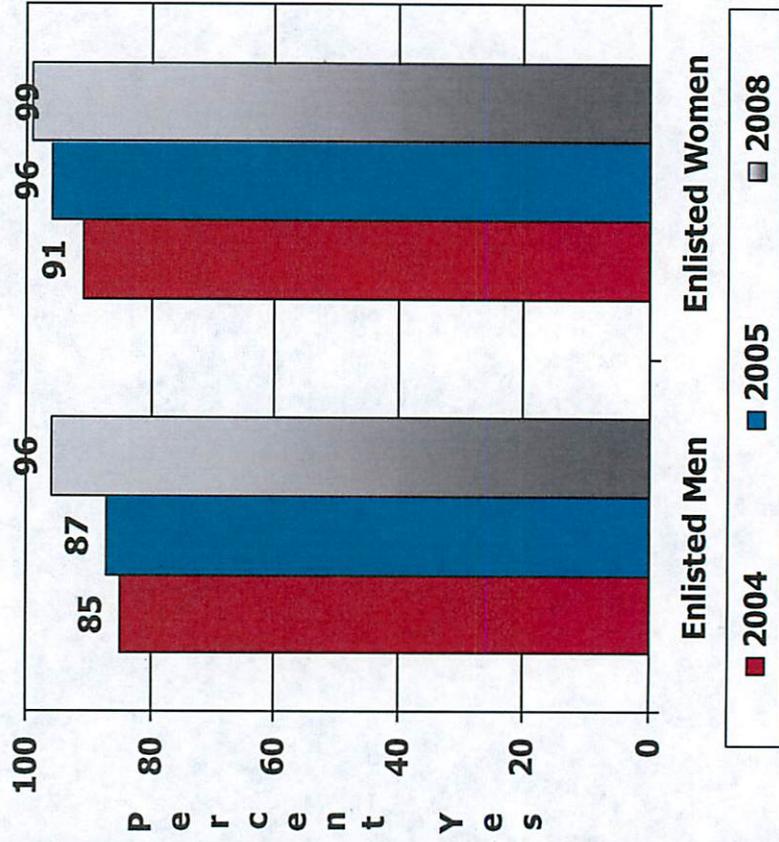
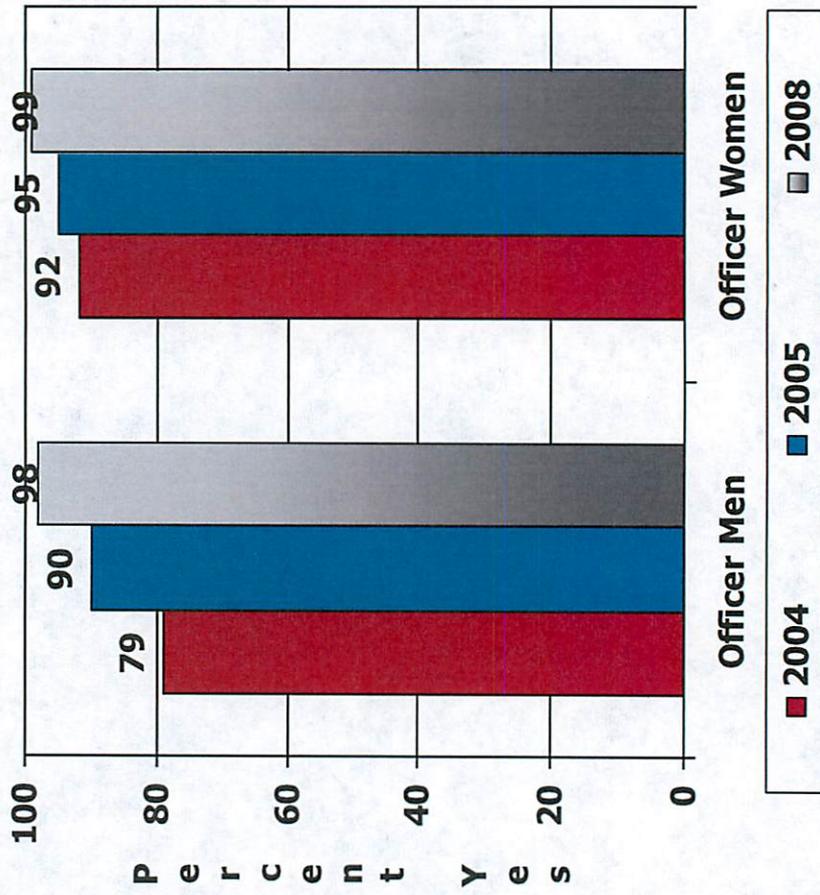
Results statistically weighted to match Navy-wide paygrade and sea/shore distribution



Results



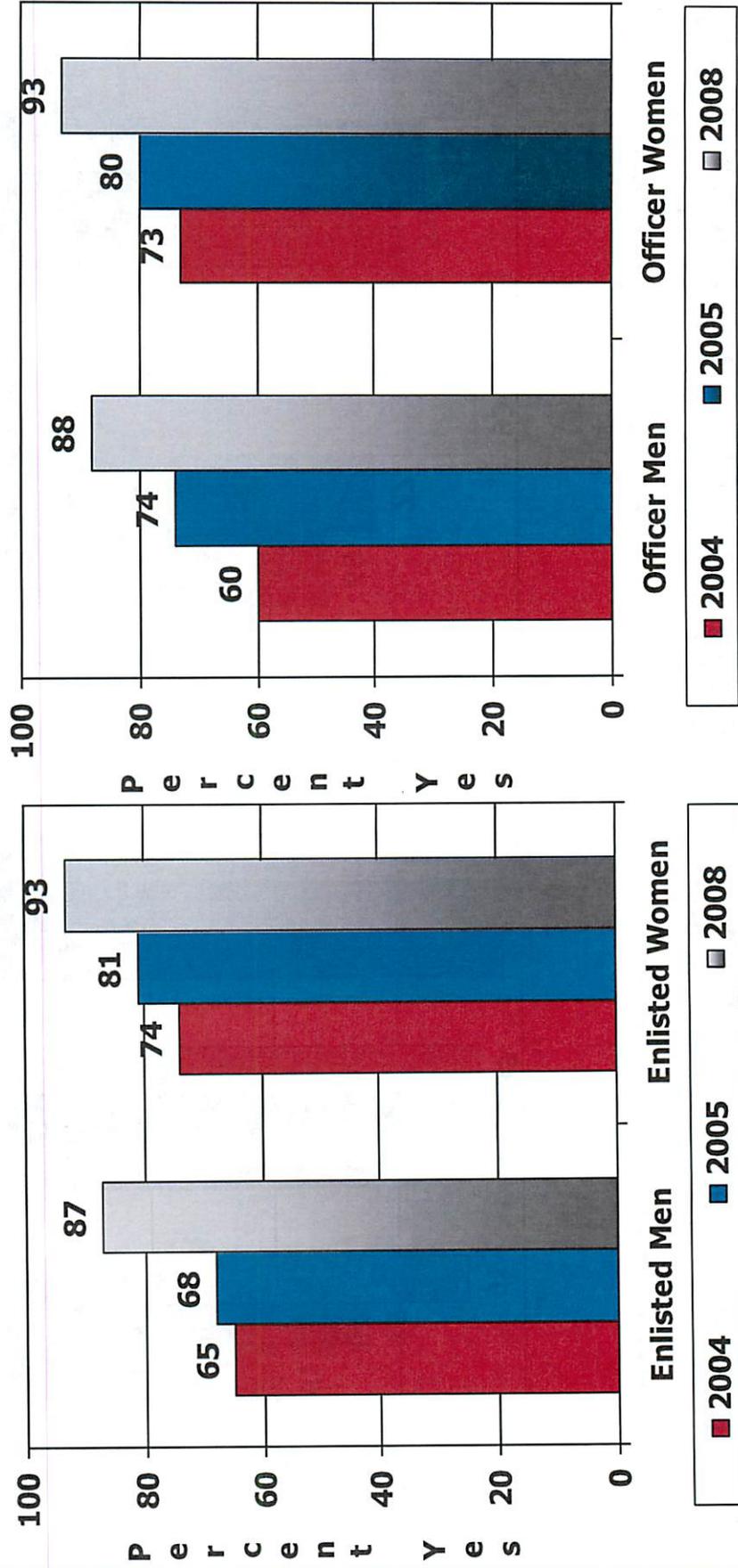
SAVI Program Awareness Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



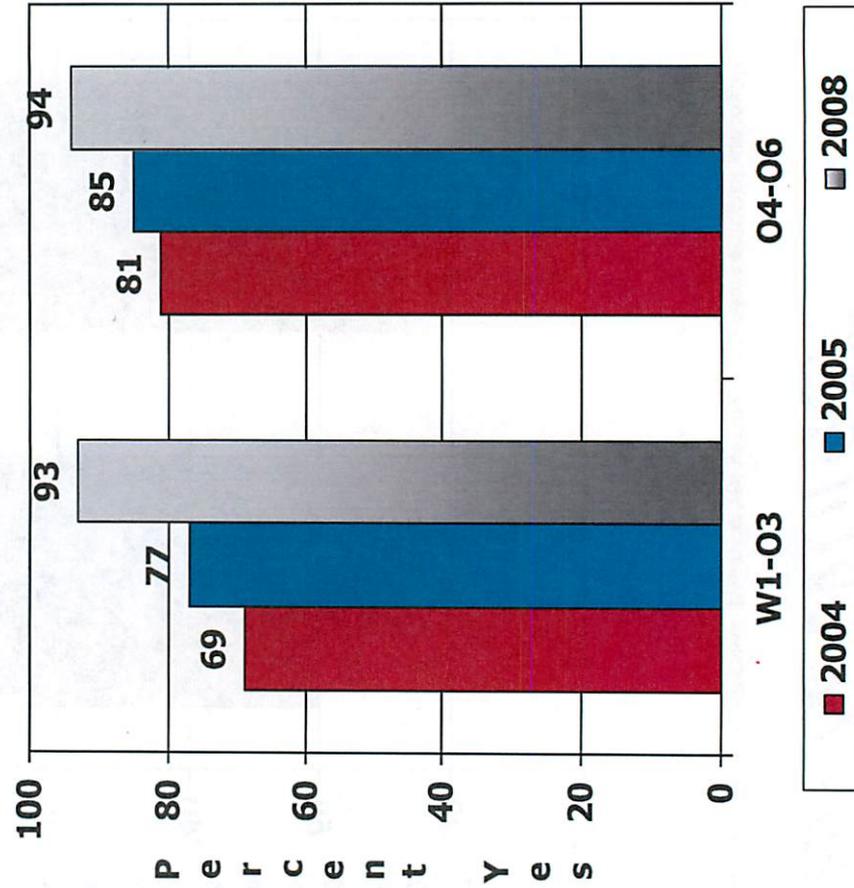
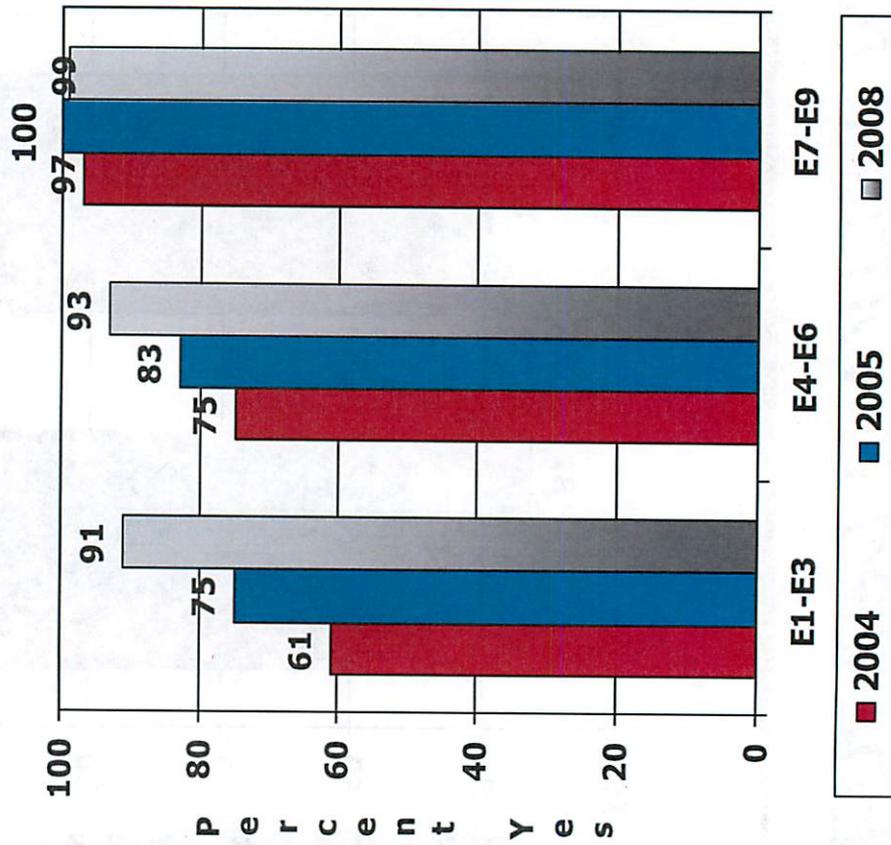
2008 SAVI Poll question 6: "Prior to taking this poll, had you heard of the Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program?"



Awareness of SAVI Program Services Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



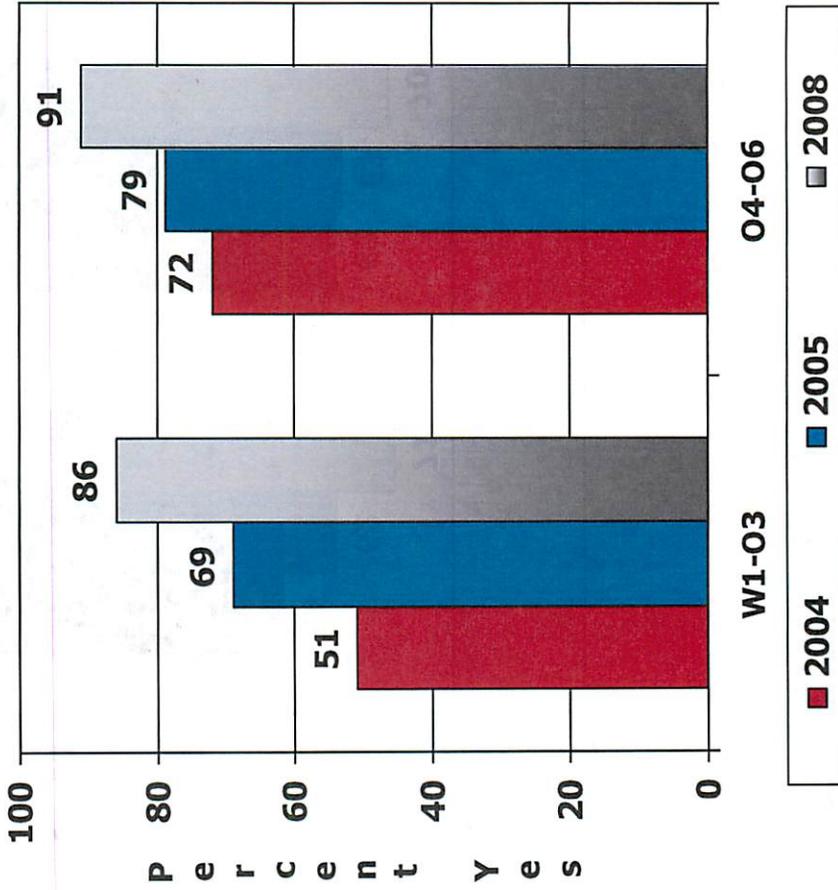
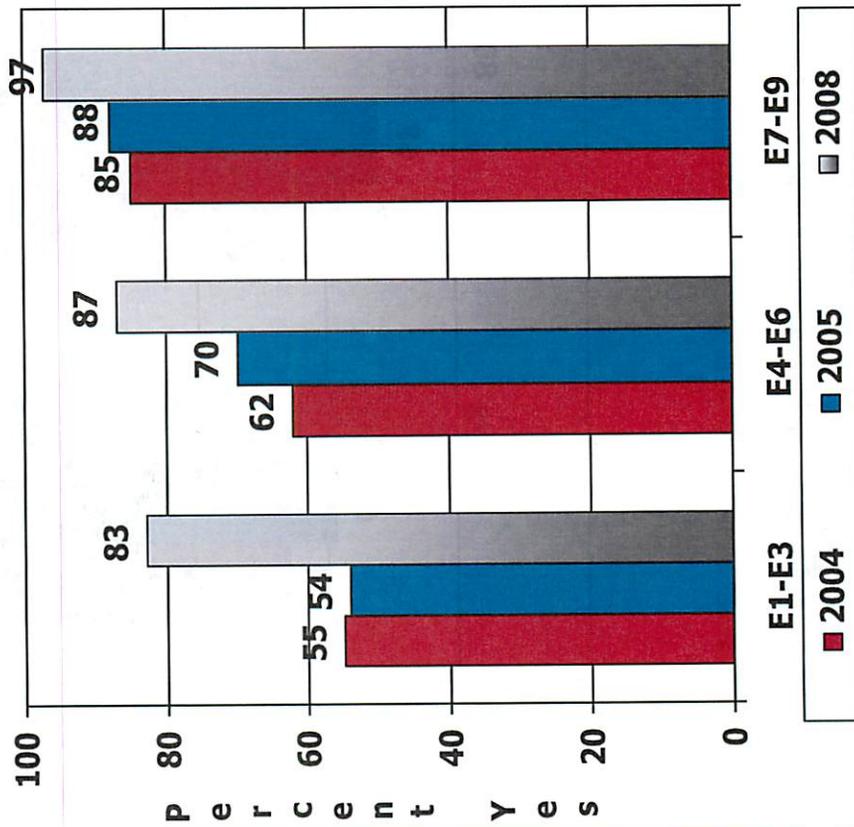
Awareness of SAVI Program Services Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup



2008 SAVI Poll question 7: "Do you know what services the SAVI Program offers?"



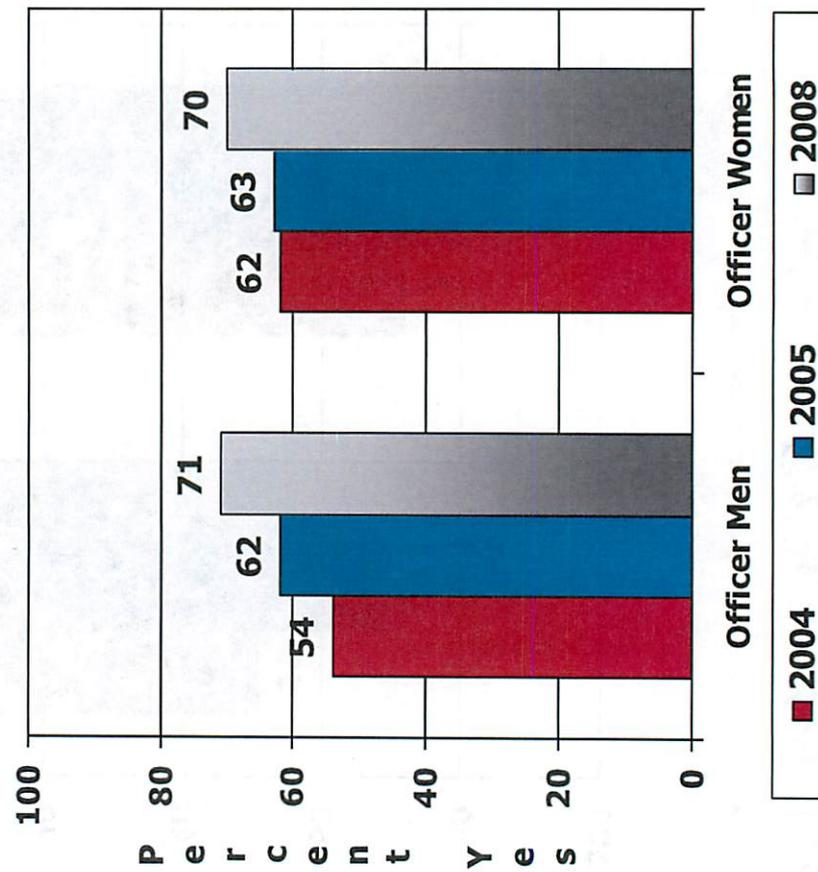
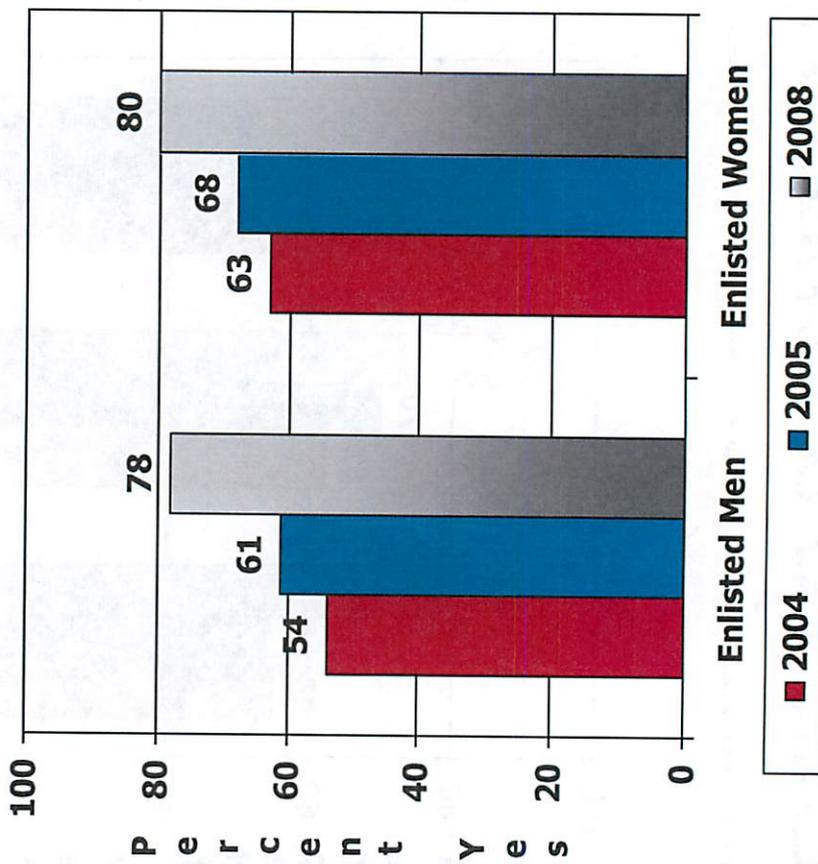
Awareness of SAVI Program Services Enlisted & Officer Men by Paygroup



2008 SAVI Poll question 7: "Do you know what services the SAVI Program offers?"



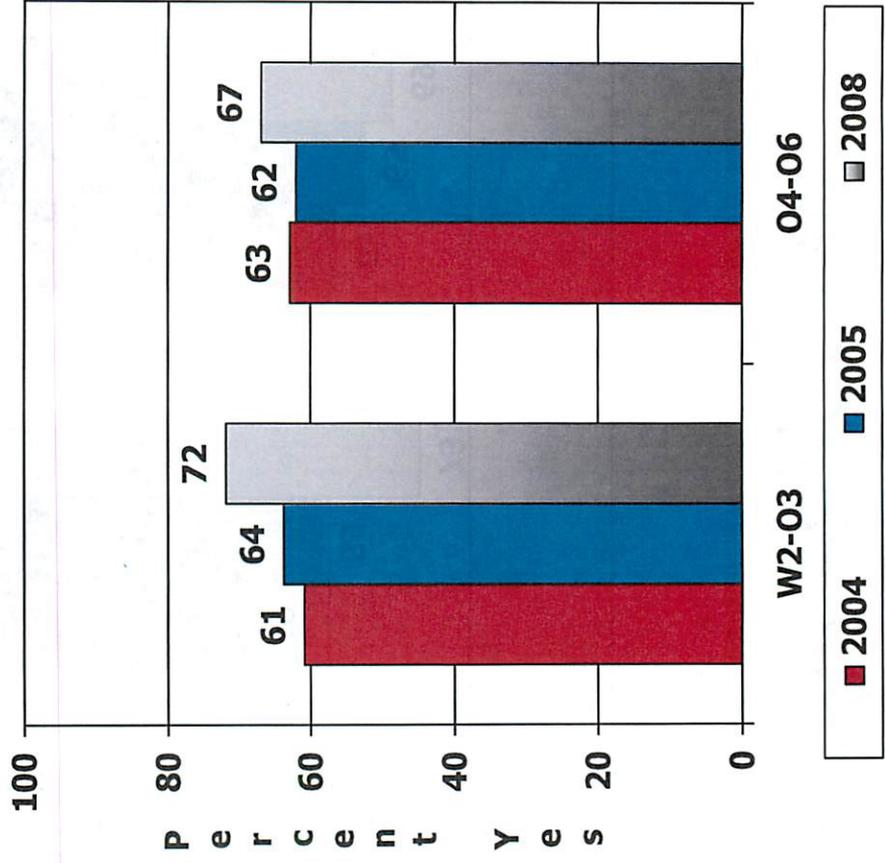
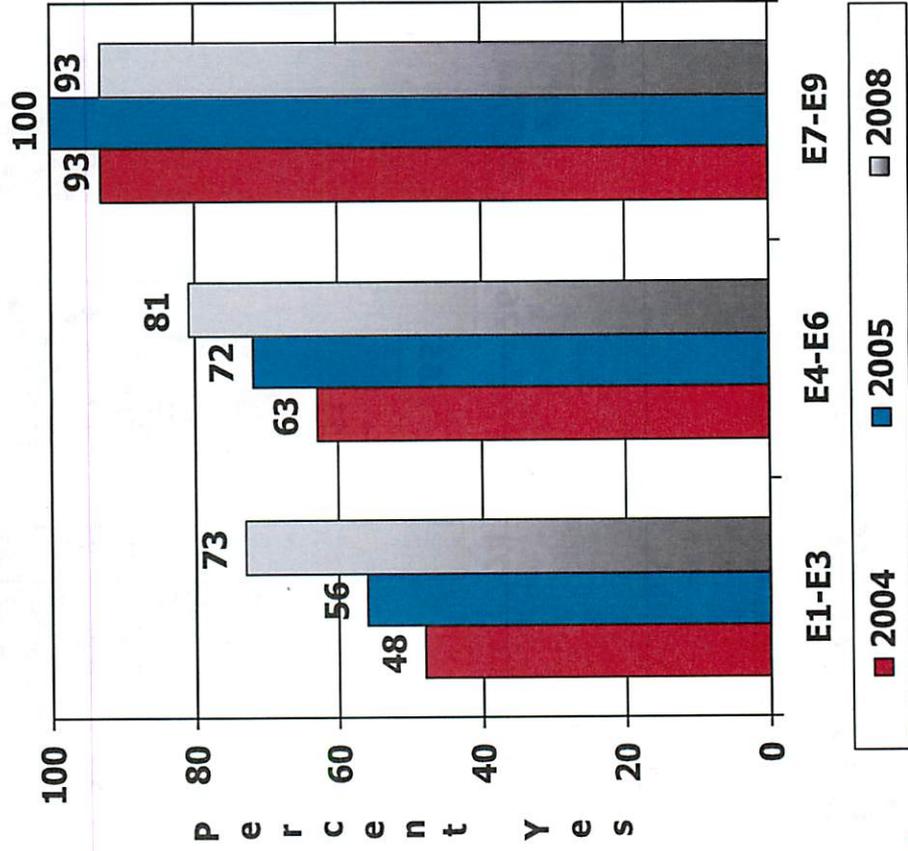
Knowledge of Command SAVI POC Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



2008 SAVI Poll question 8: "Do you know who the SAVI Point of Contact (POC) is at your command?"



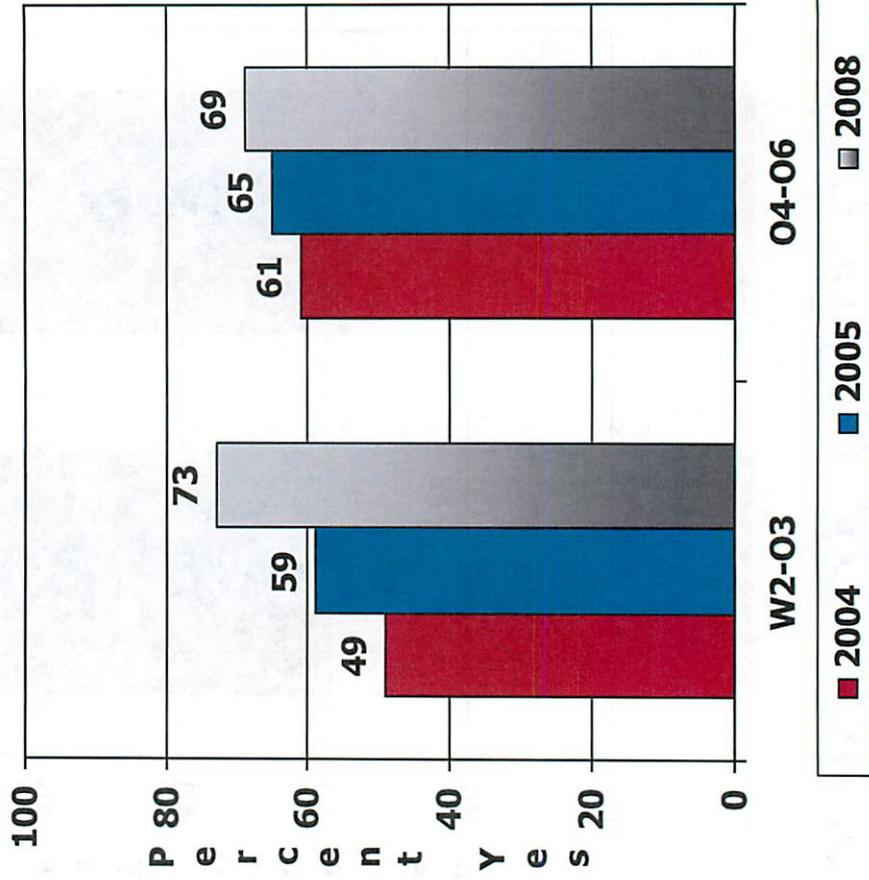
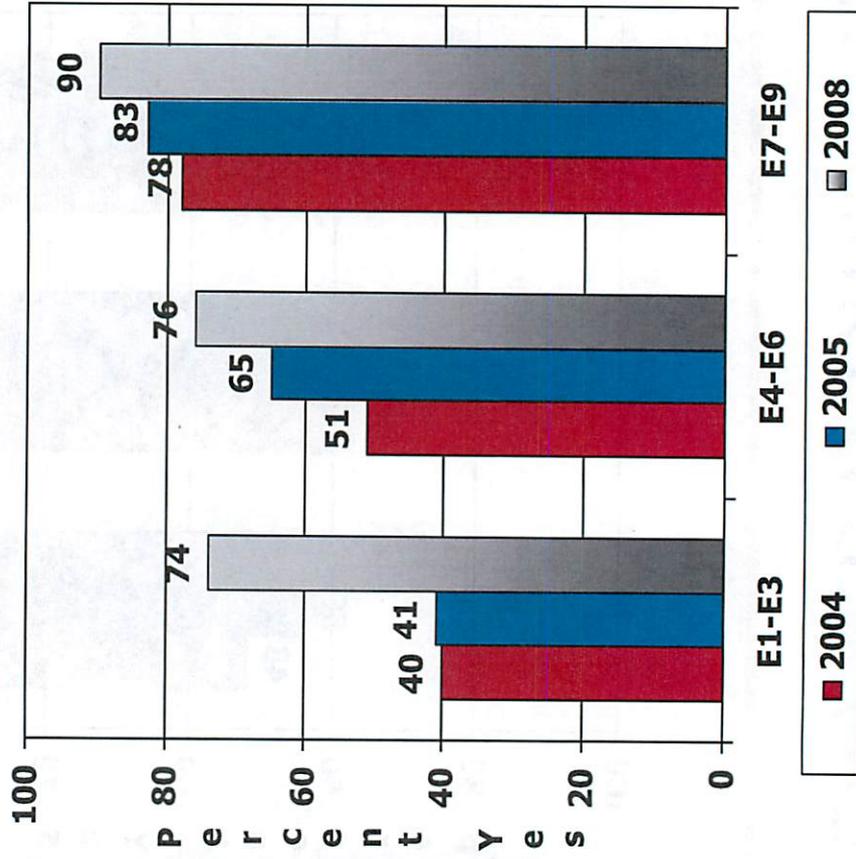
Knowledge of Command SAVI POC Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup



2008 SAVI Poll question 8: "Do you know who the SAVI Point of Contact (POC) is at your command?"



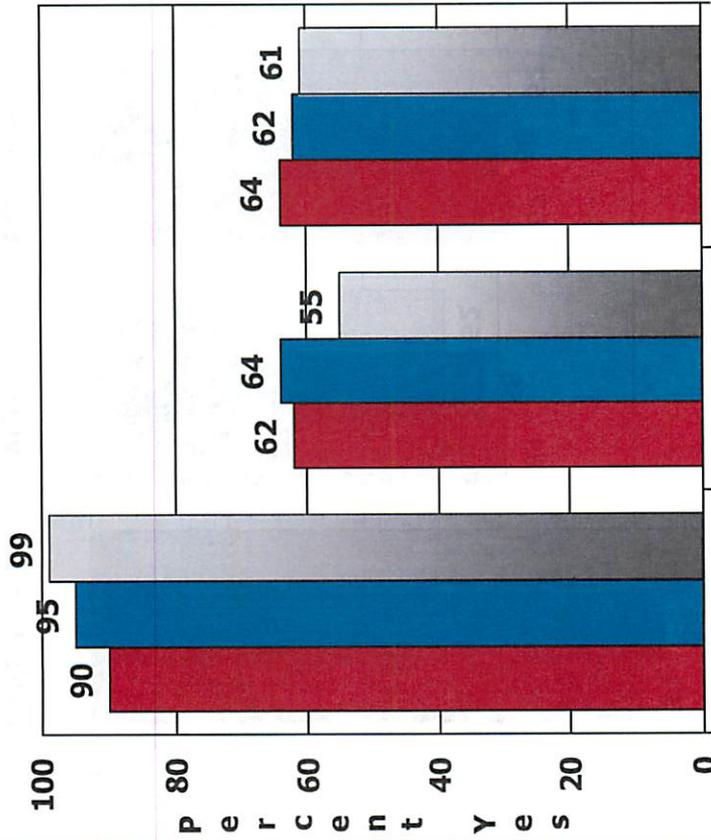
Knowledge of Command SAVI POC Enlisted & Officer Men by Paygroup



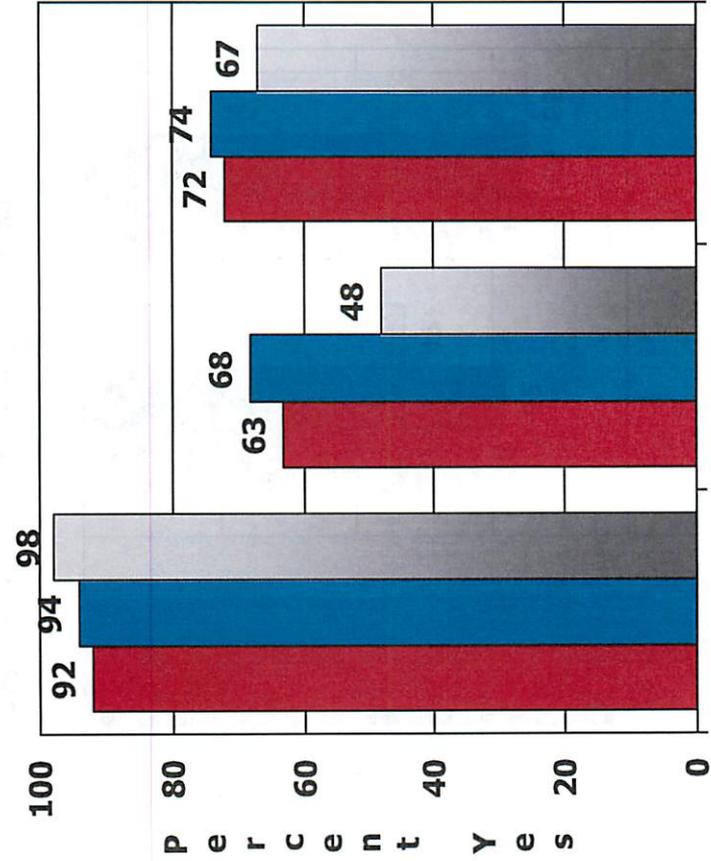
2008 SAVI Poll question 8: "Do you know who the SAVI Point of Contact (POC) is at your command?"



Awareness of Available Sexual Assault Programs Enlisted & Officer Women



Enlisted Women

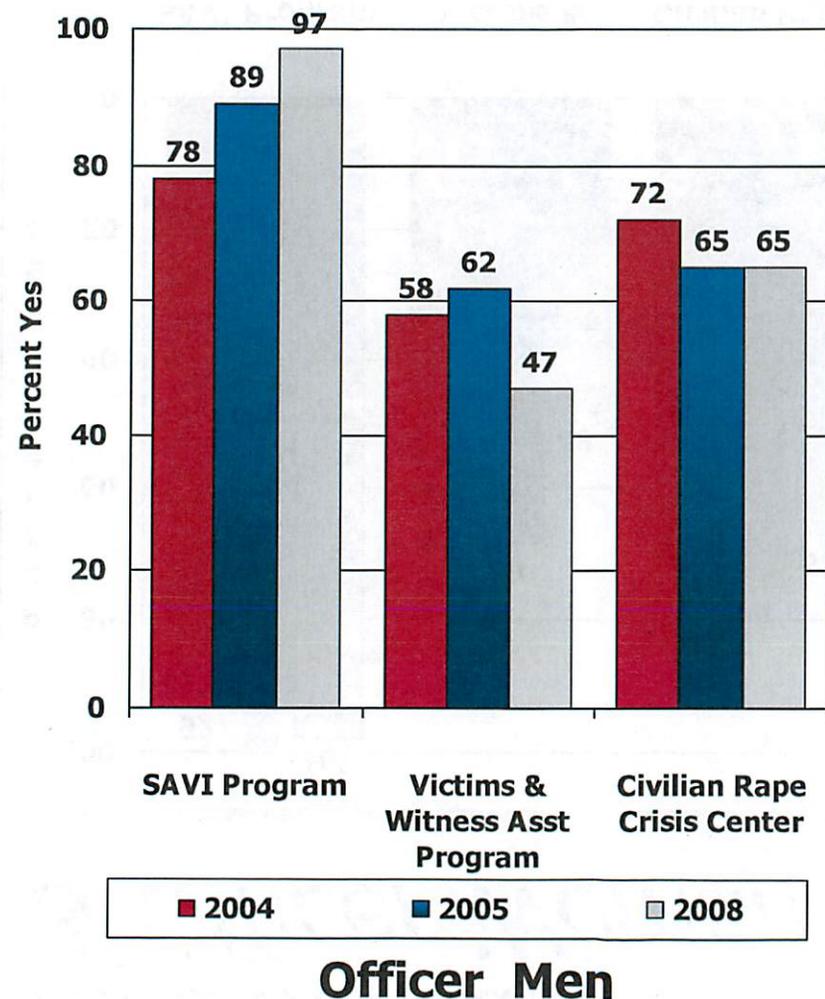
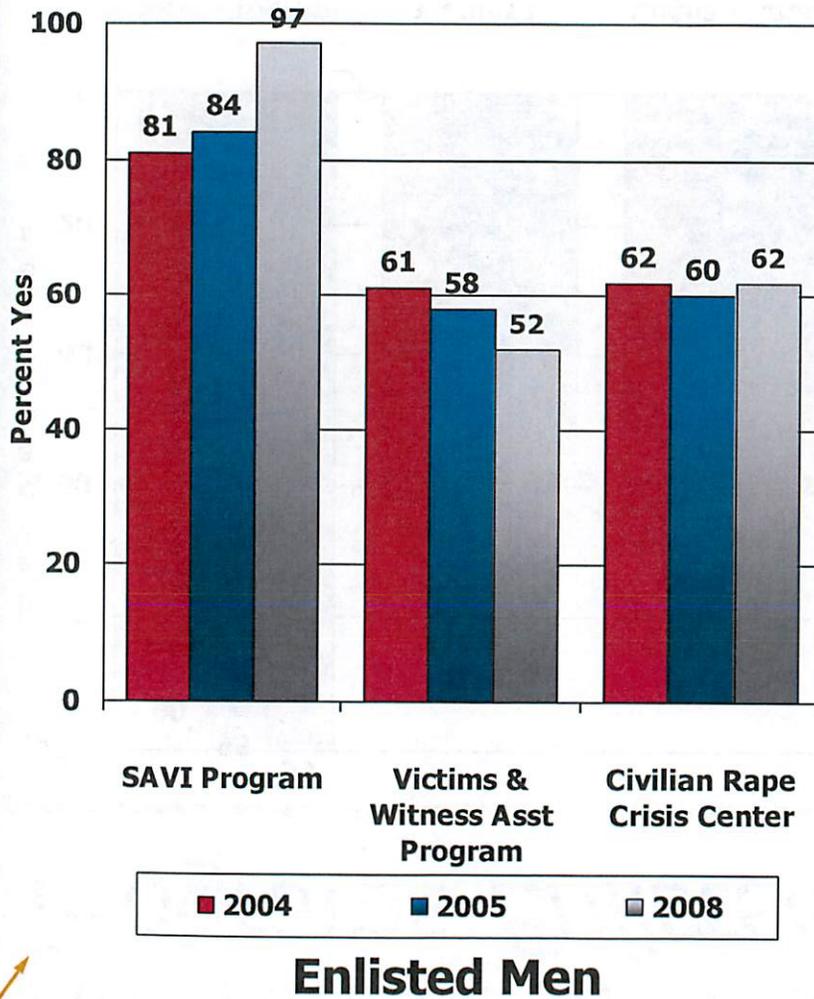


Officer Women

2008 SAVI Poll questions 13a - 13c: "Are you aware of the following programs to assist victims of sexual assault?"



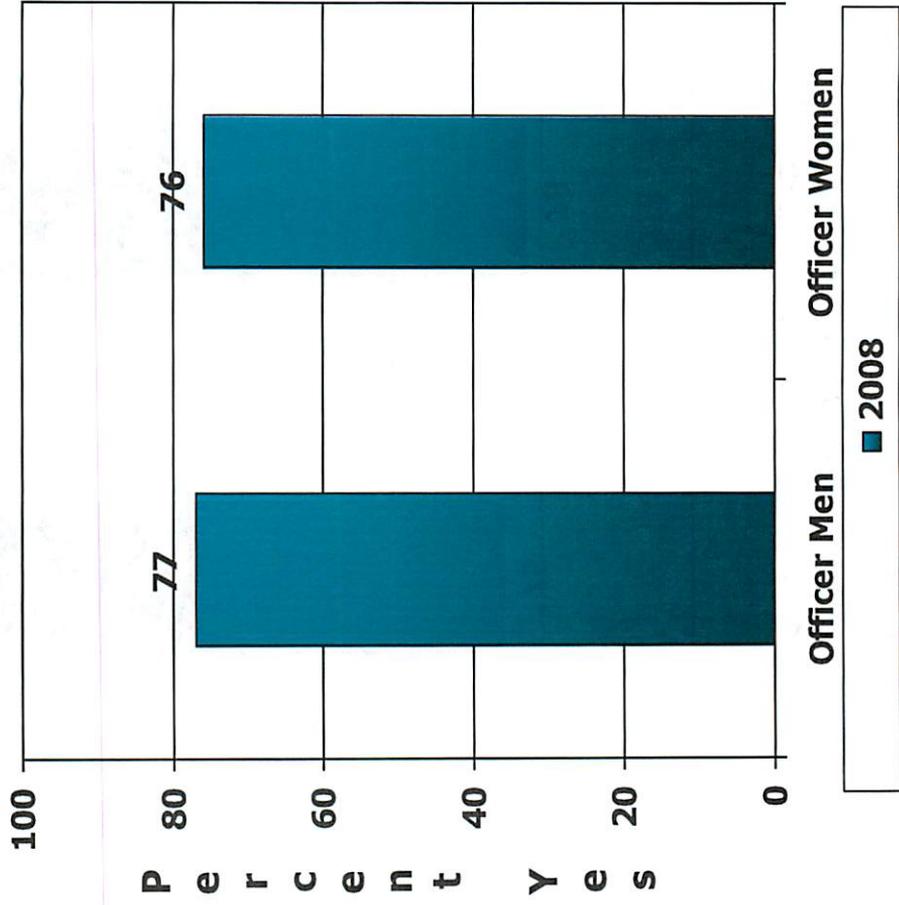
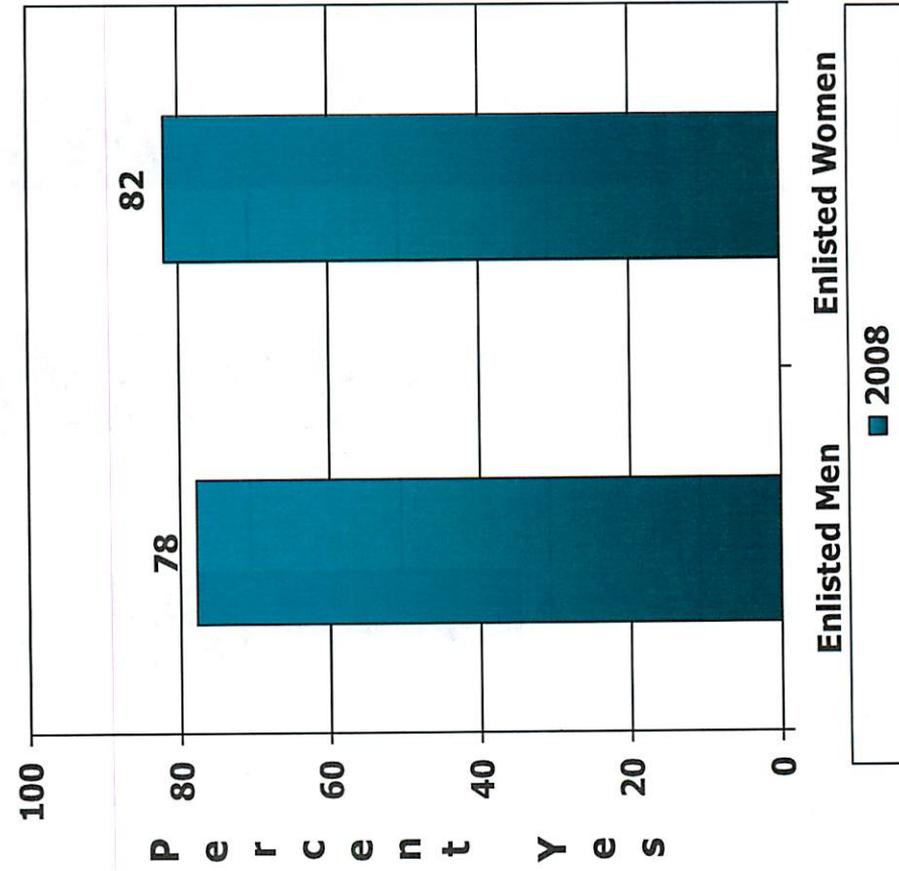
Awareness of Available Sexual Assault Programs *Enlisted & Officer Men*



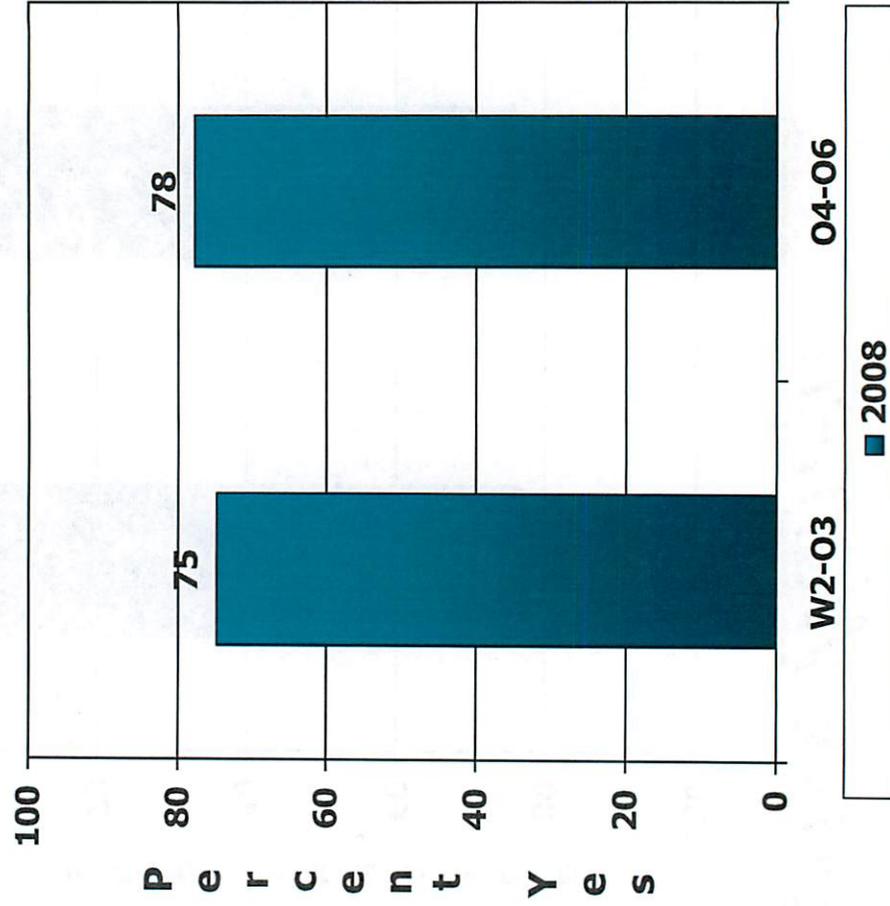
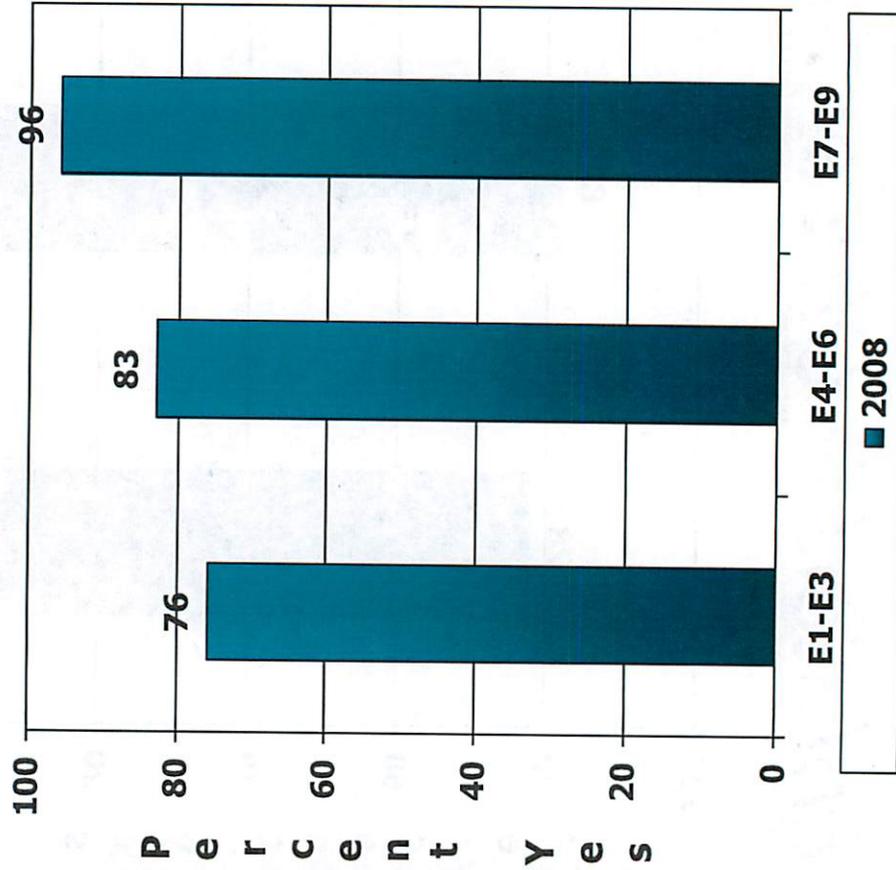
2008 SAVI Poll questions 13a - 13c: "Are you aware of the following programs to assist victims of sexual assault?"



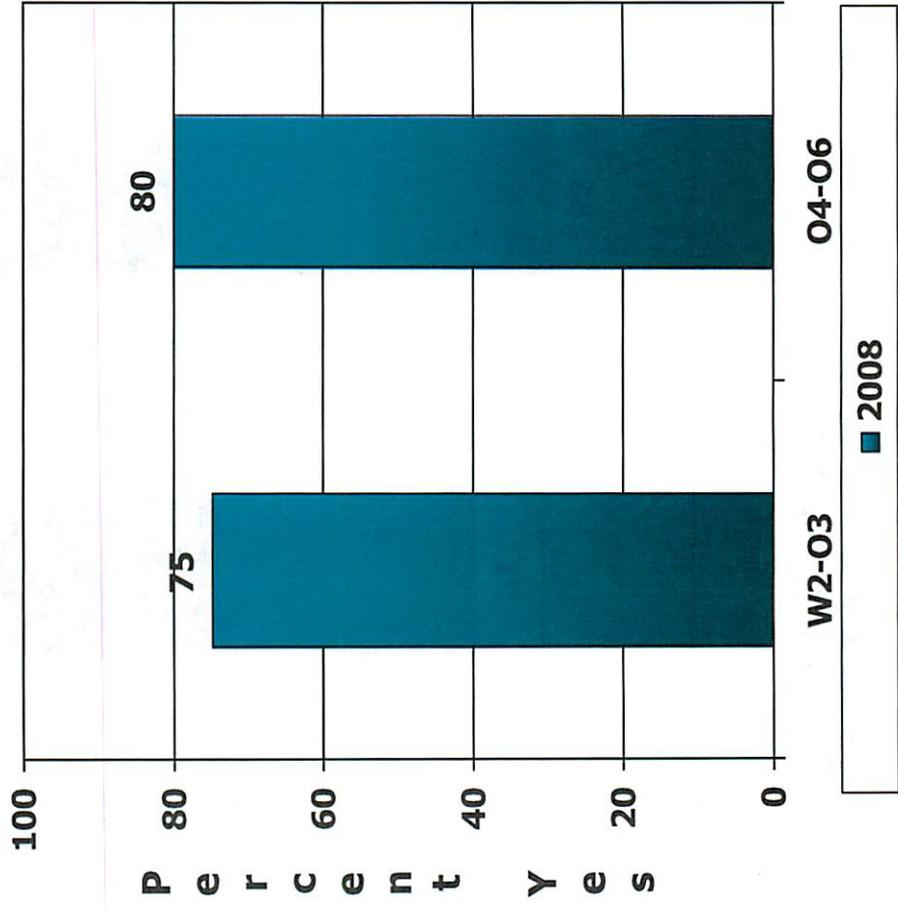
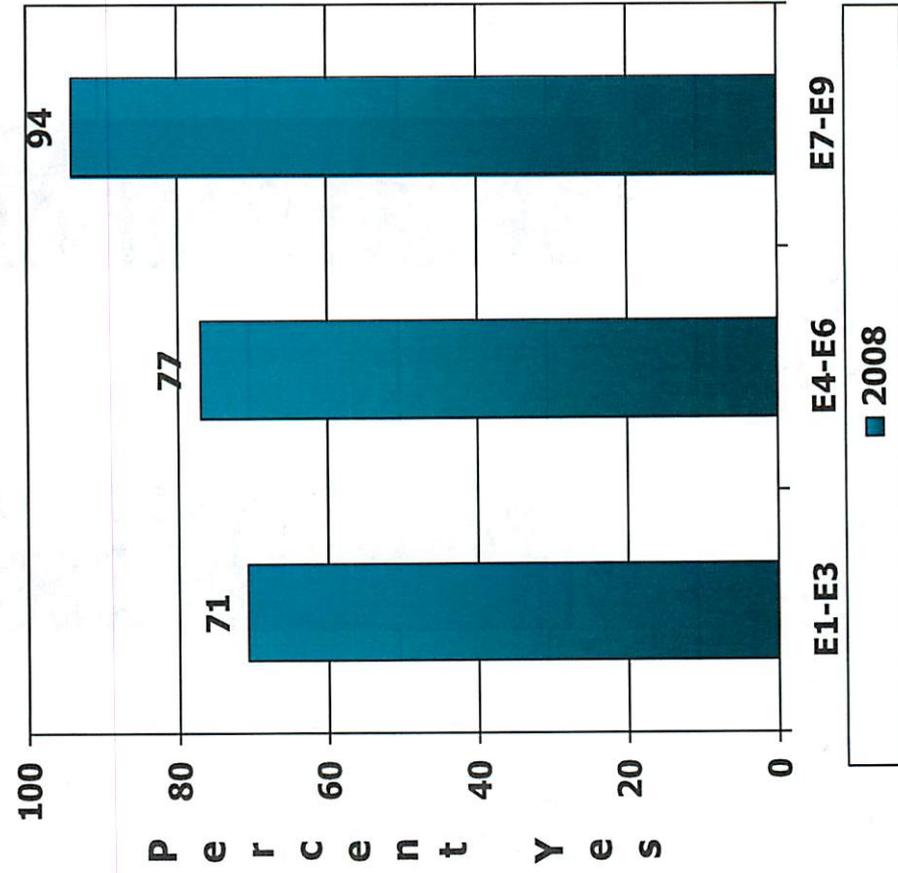
Do You Know How To Contact A SAVI Victim Advocate Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



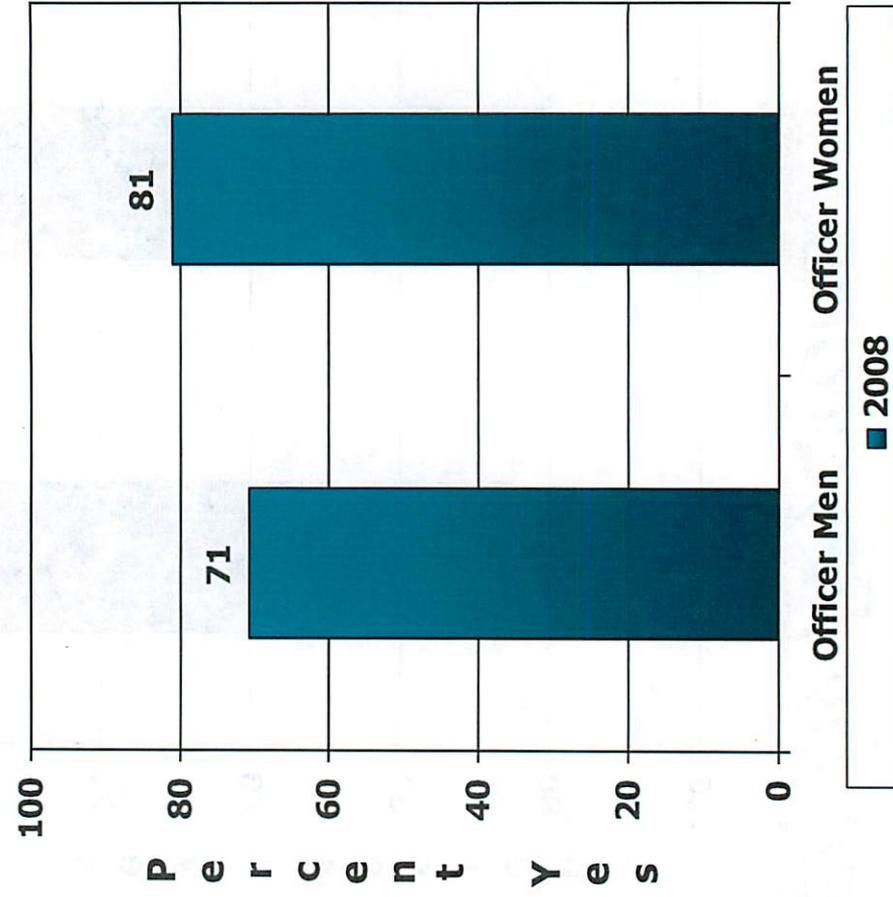
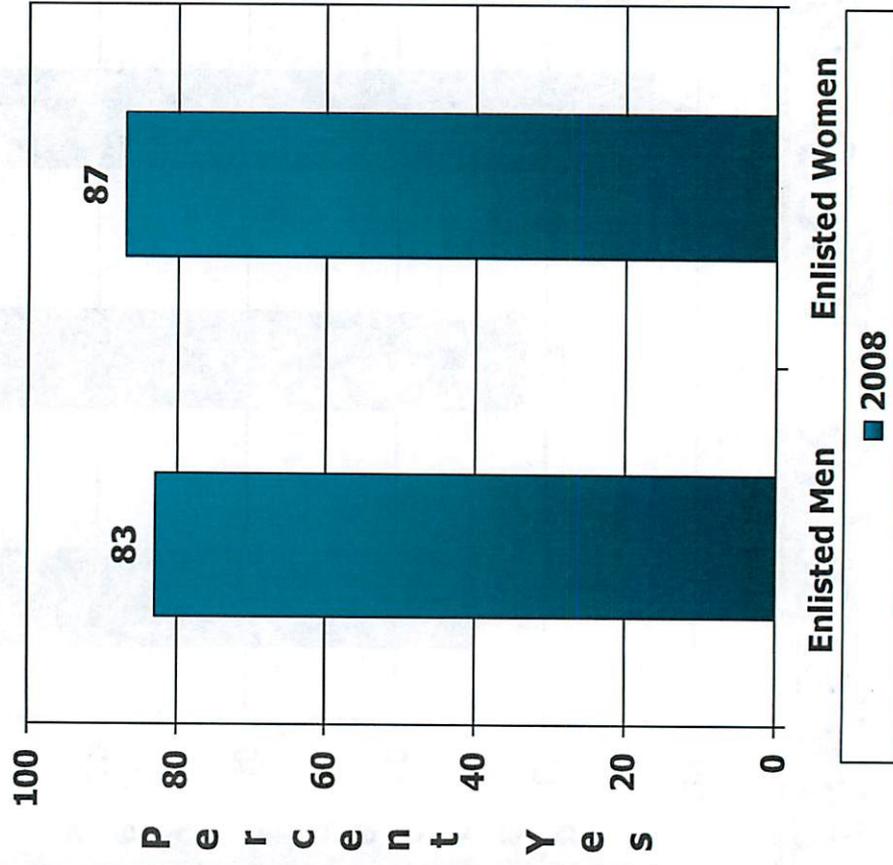
Do You Know How To Contact A SAVI Victim Advocate *Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup*



Do You Know How To Contact A SAVI Victim Advocate *Enlisted & Officer Men by Paygroup*



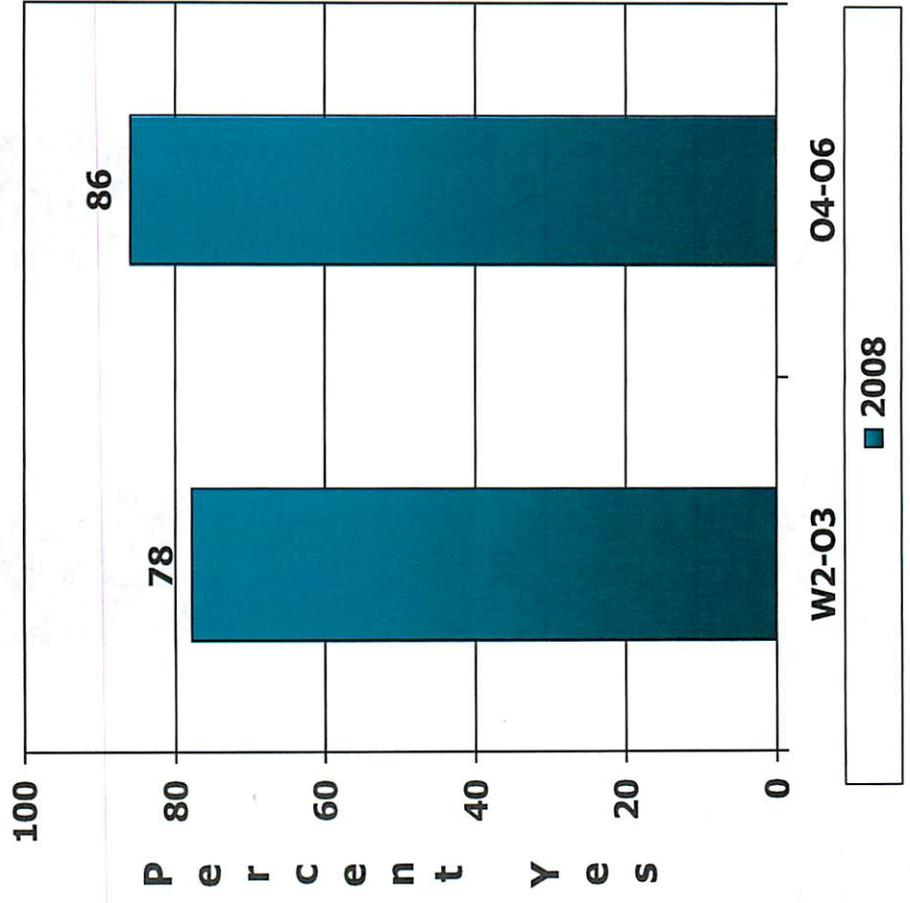
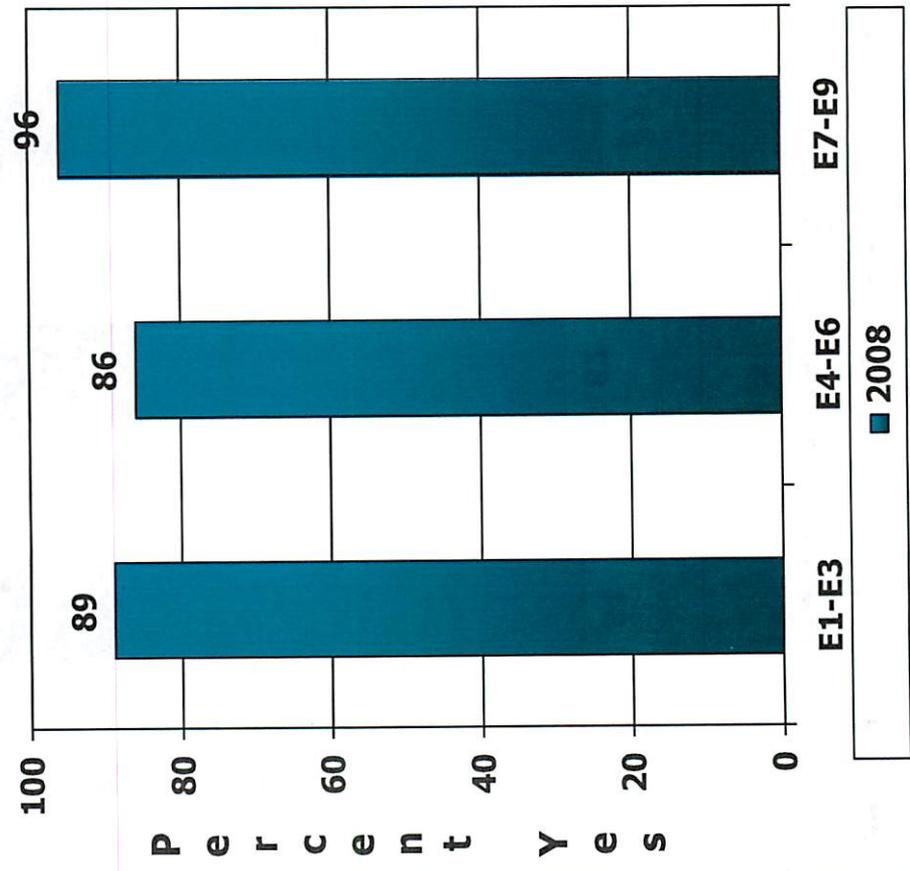
Understanding Of Differences Between Restricted & Unrestricted SA Reporting Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



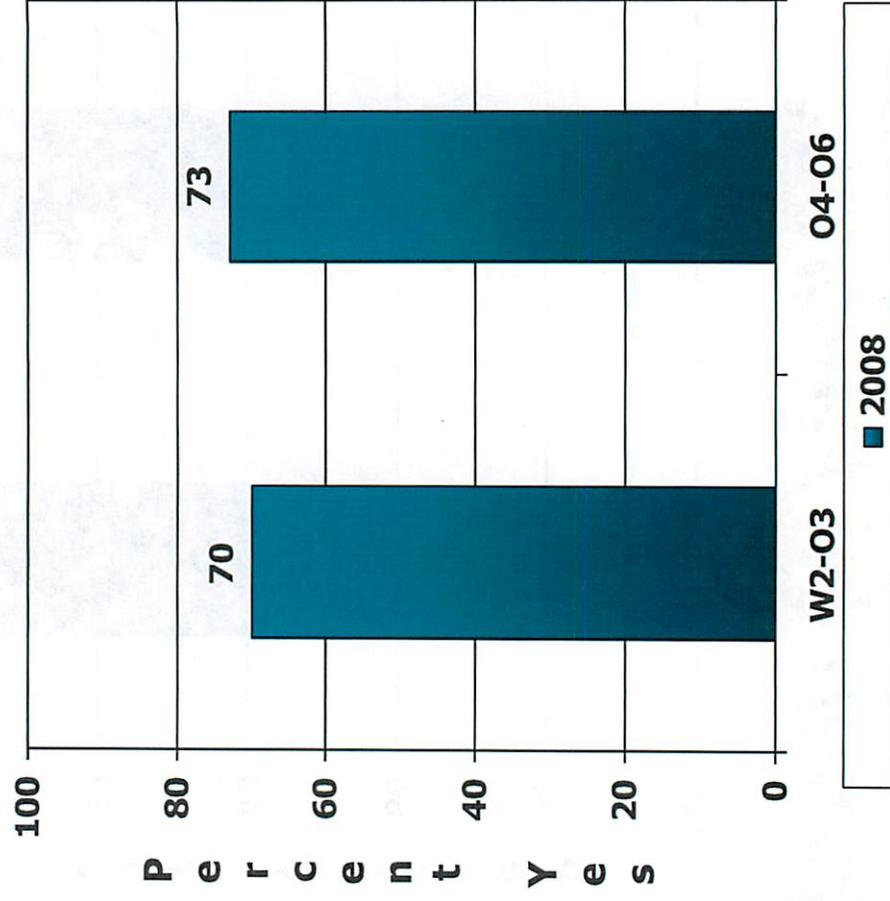
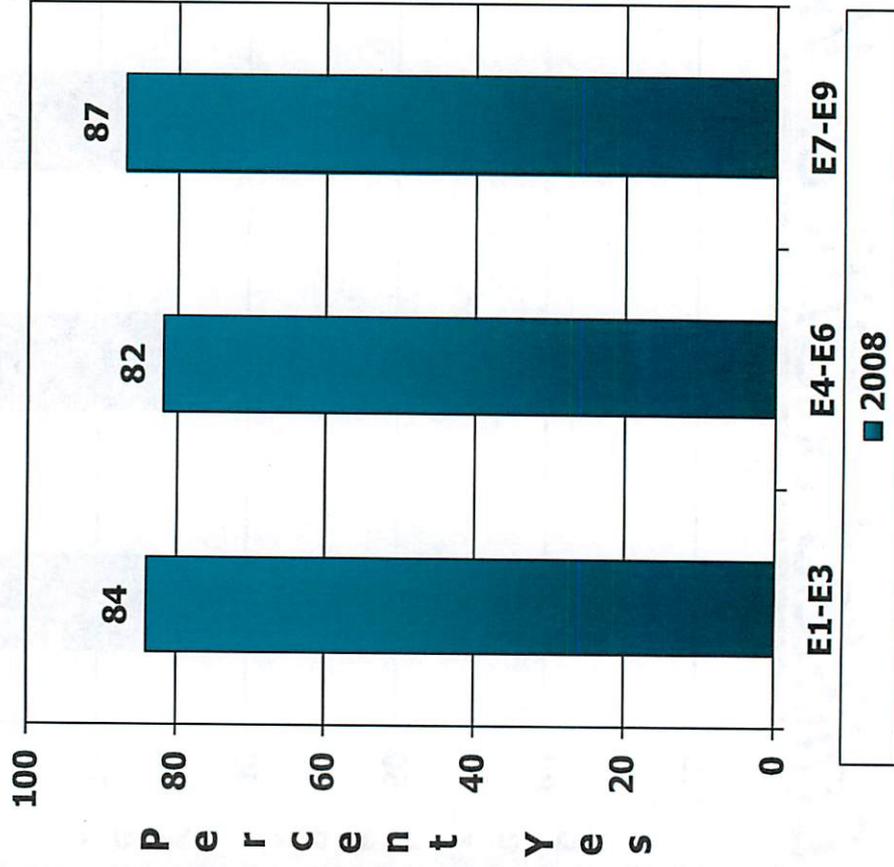
2008 SAVI Poll question 10: "Do you understand the difference between restricted reporting and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault?" – New item.



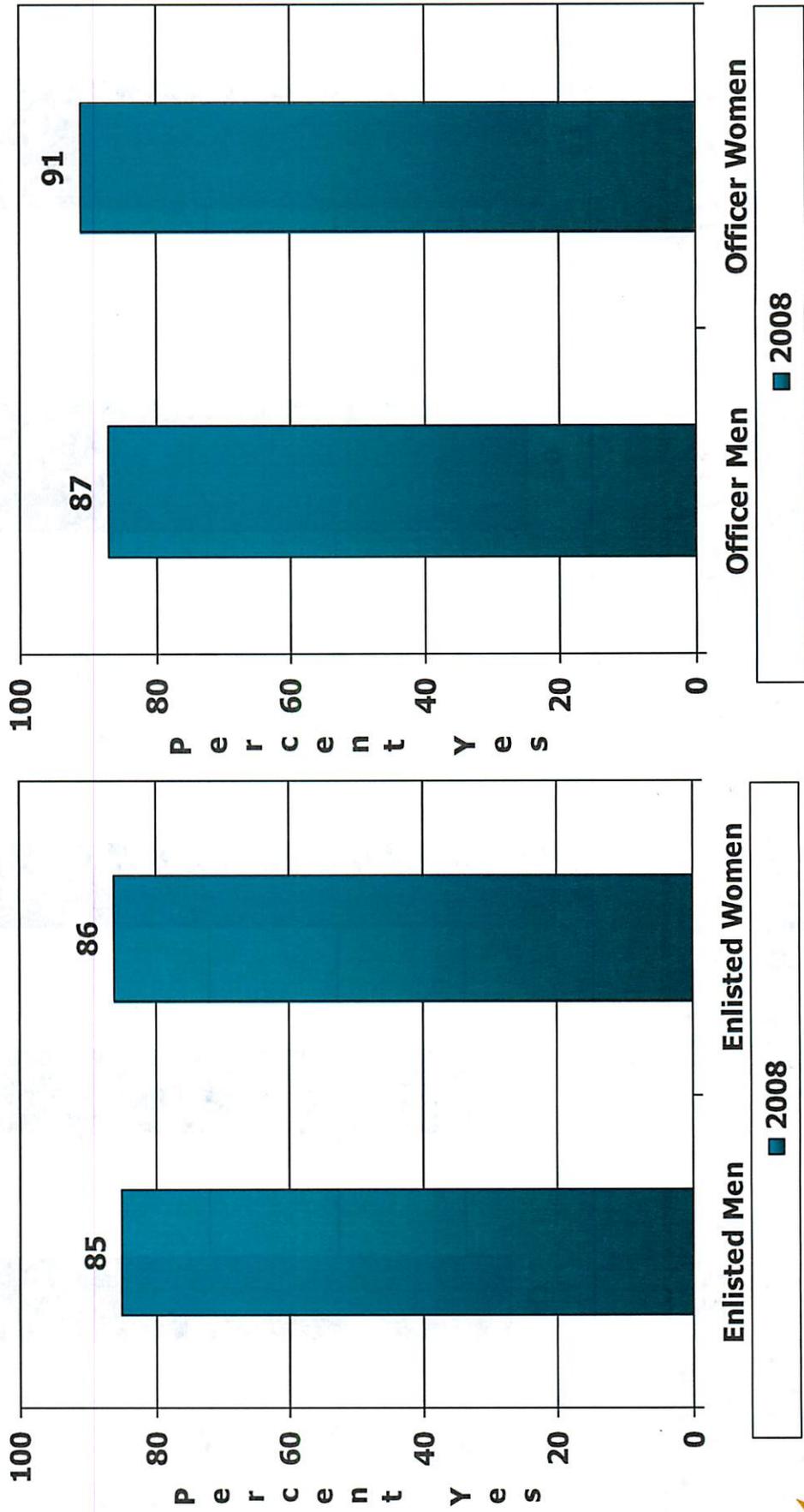
Understanding Of Differences Between Restricted & Unrestricted SA Reporting Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup



Understanding Of Differences Between Restricted & Unrestricted SA Reporting Enlisted & Officer Men by Paygroup



Awareness That SA Victims Can Report SA Without Command Knowledge *Enlisted & Officer Men & Women*

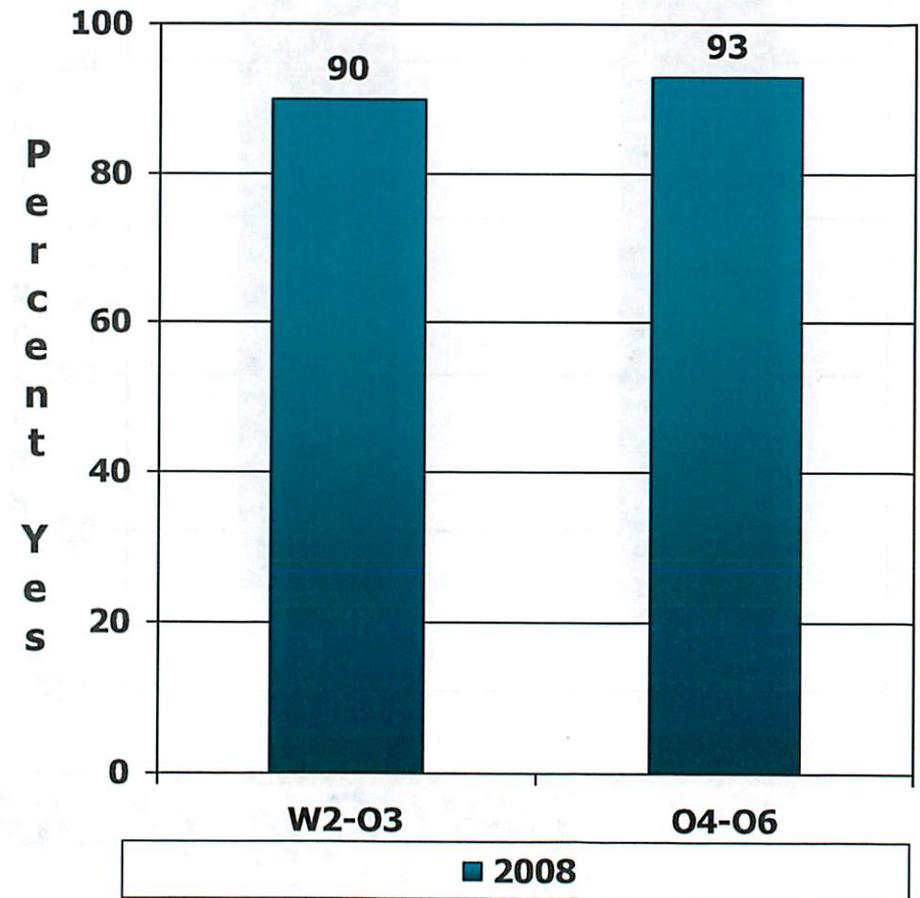
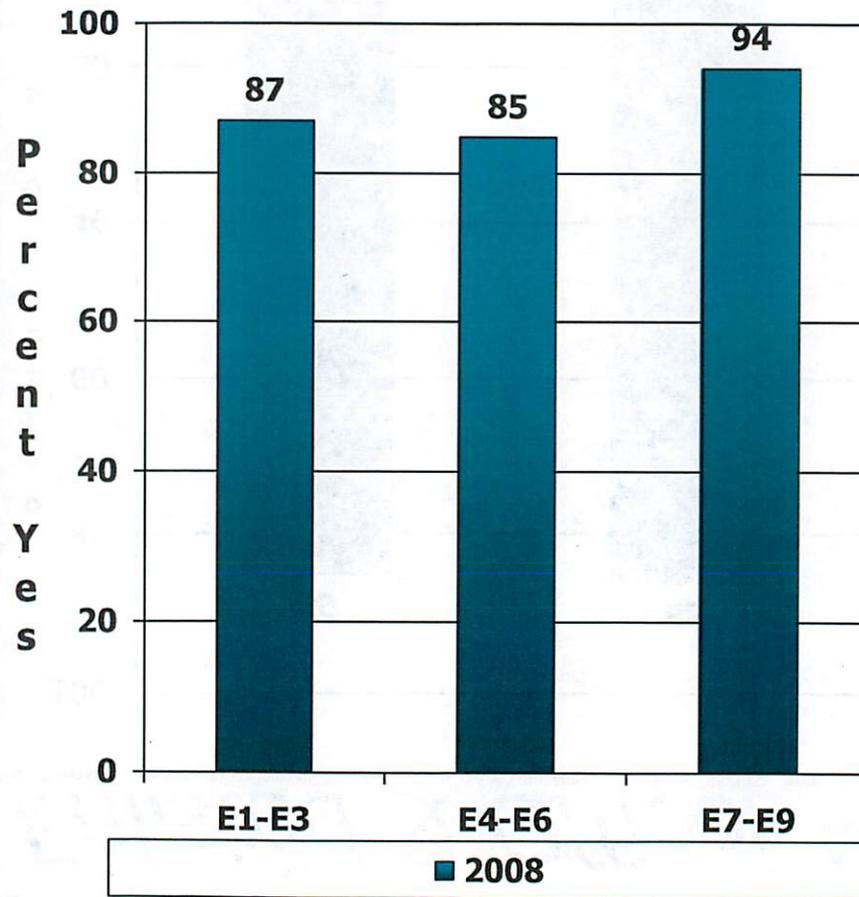


2008 SAVI Poll question 11: "Are you aware that victims of sexual assault can report a sexual assault without command knowing or without triggering an investigation?" – New item.



Awareness That SA Victims Can Report Without Command Knowledge

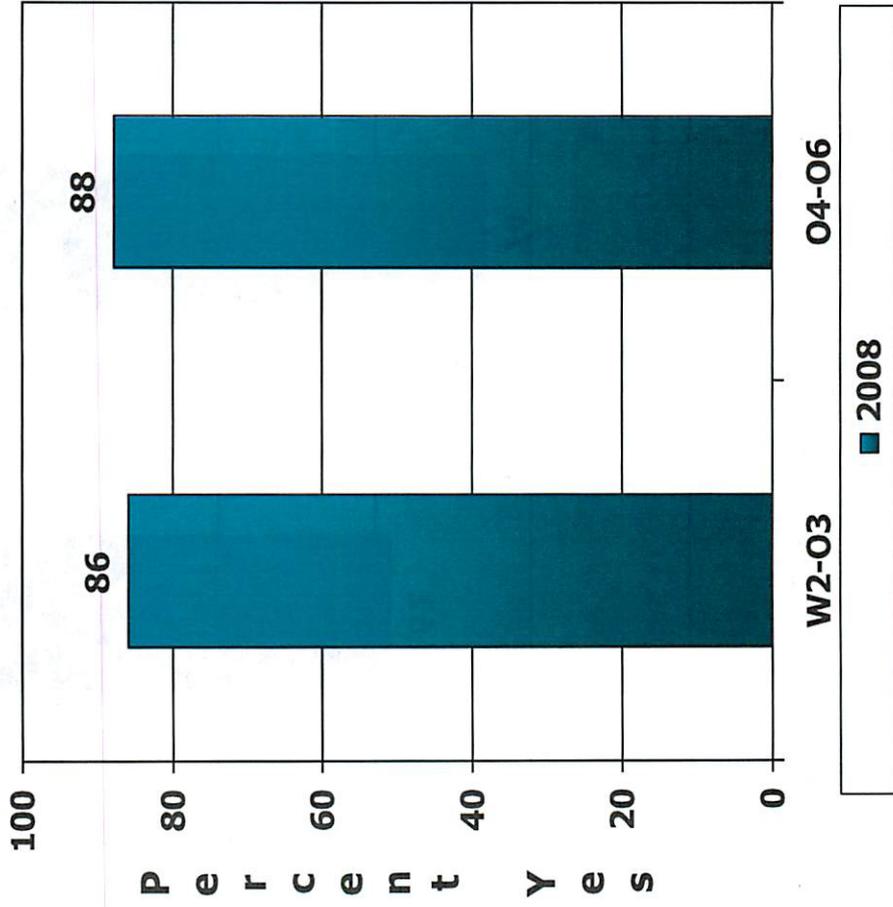
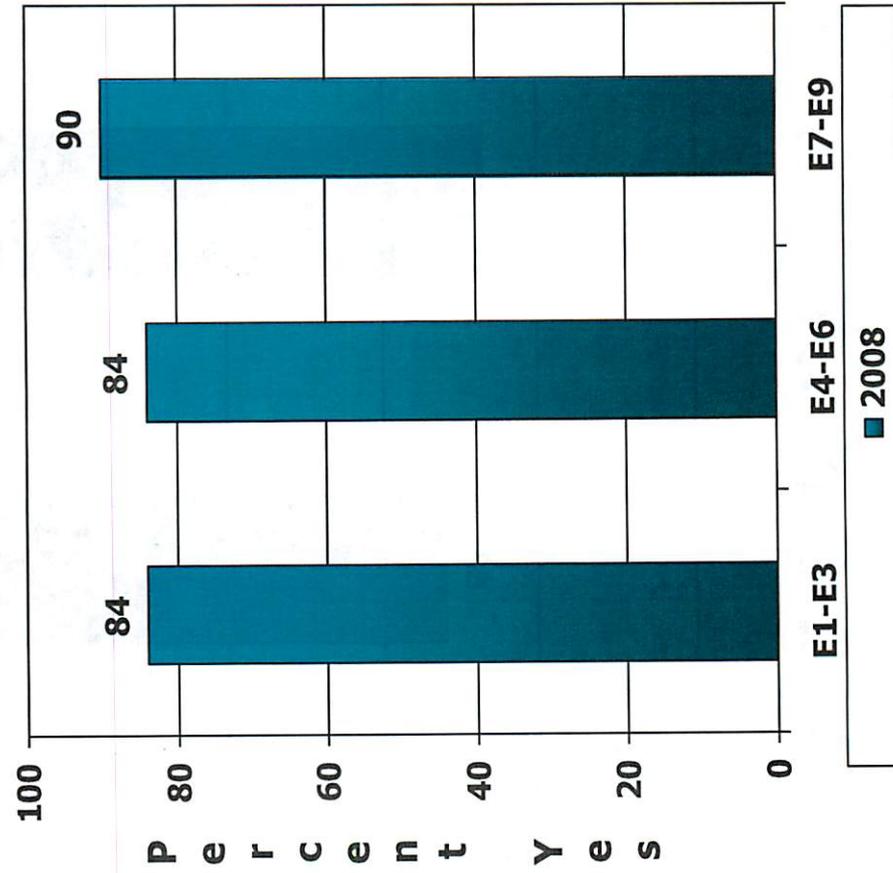
Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup



2008 SAVI Poll question 11: "Are you aware that victims of sexual assault can report sexual assault without command knowing or without triggering an investigation?" – New item.

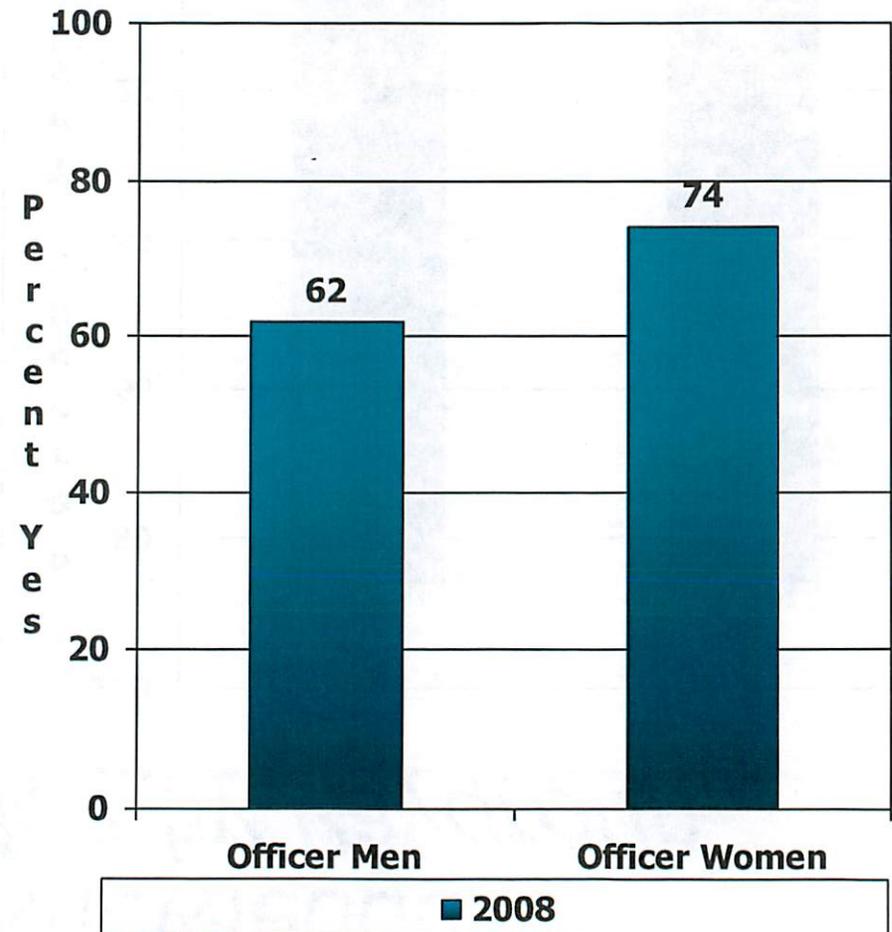
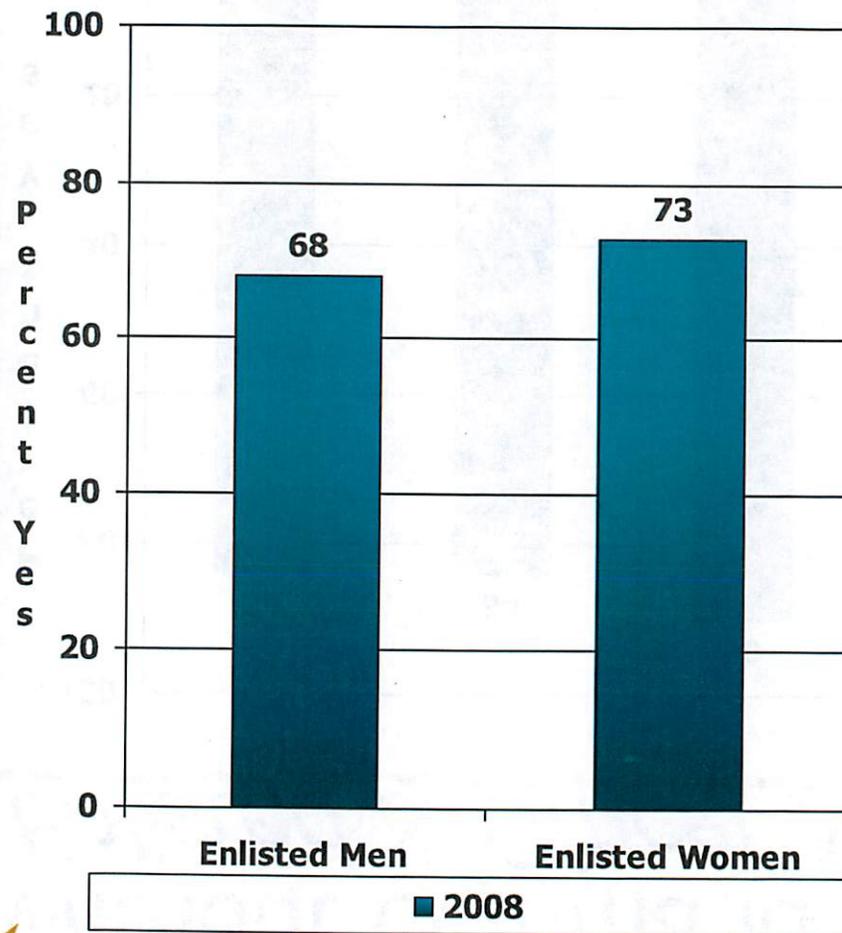


Awareness That SA Victims Can Report Without Command Knowledge Enlisted & Officer Men by Paygroup



Know Whom To Report Sexual Assault To Without Command Knowledge

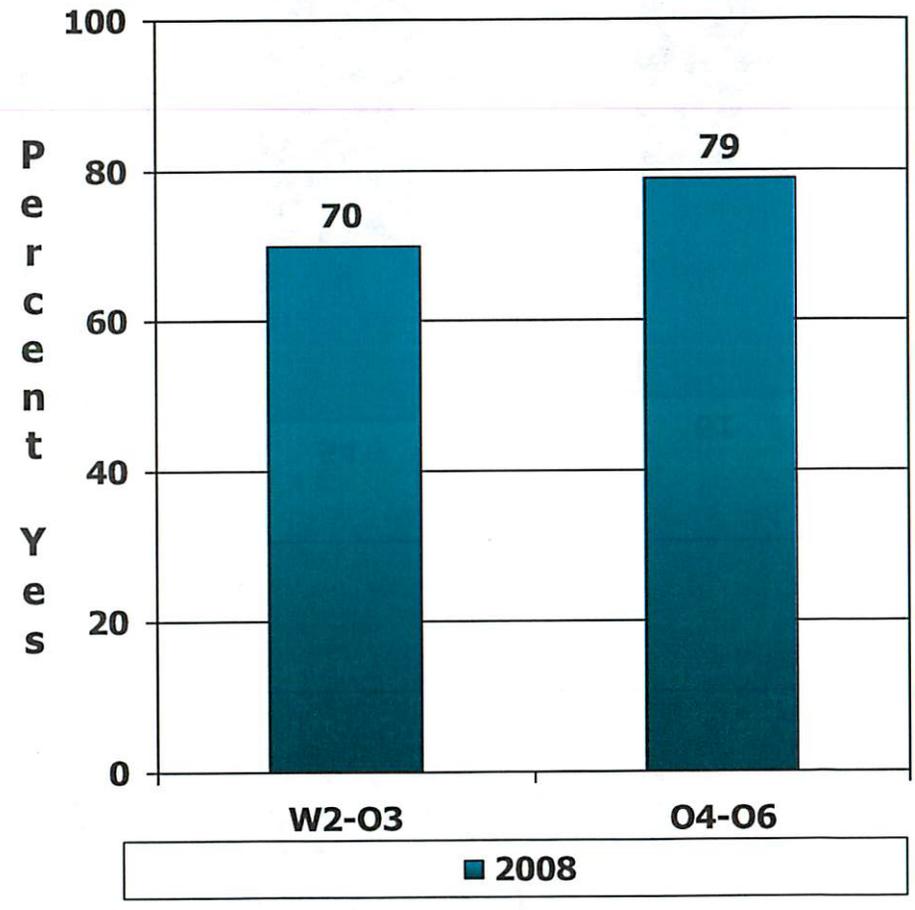
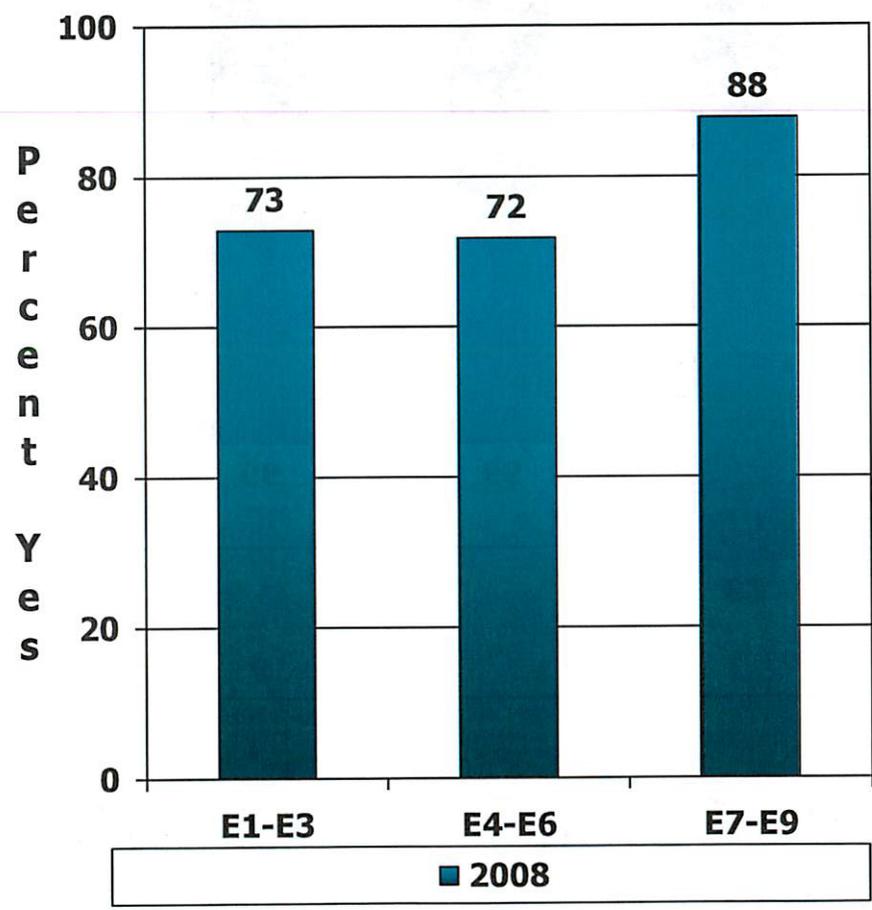
Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



2008 SAVI Poll question 12: "Do you know whom a victim of sexual assault can report to without the command knowing or without triggering an investigation?" – New item.

Know Whom To Report Sexual Assault To Without Command Knowledge

Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup



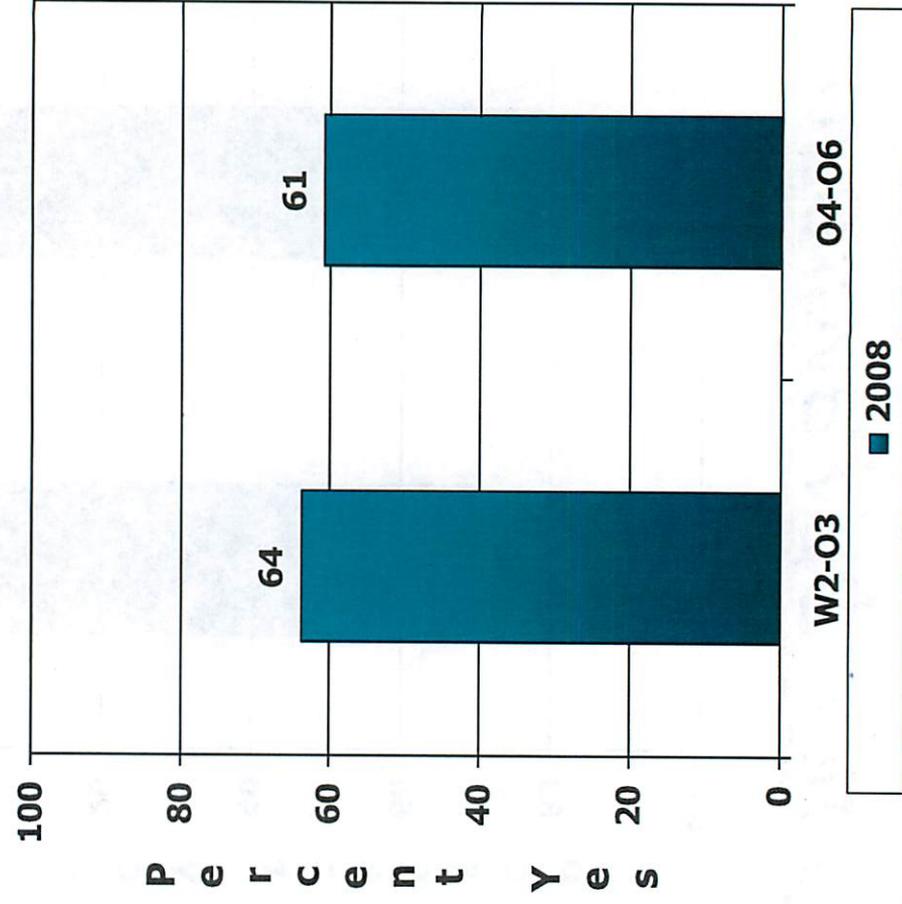
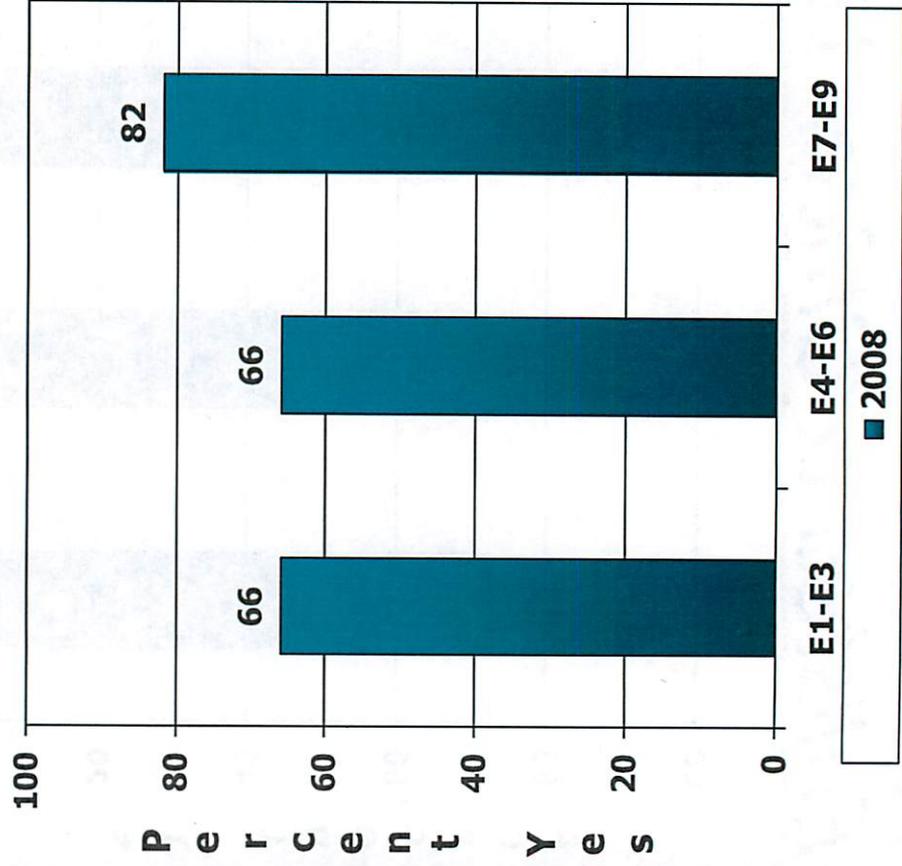
2008 SAVI Poll question 12: "Do you know whom a victim of sexual assault can report to without the command knowing or without triggering an investigation?" – New item.

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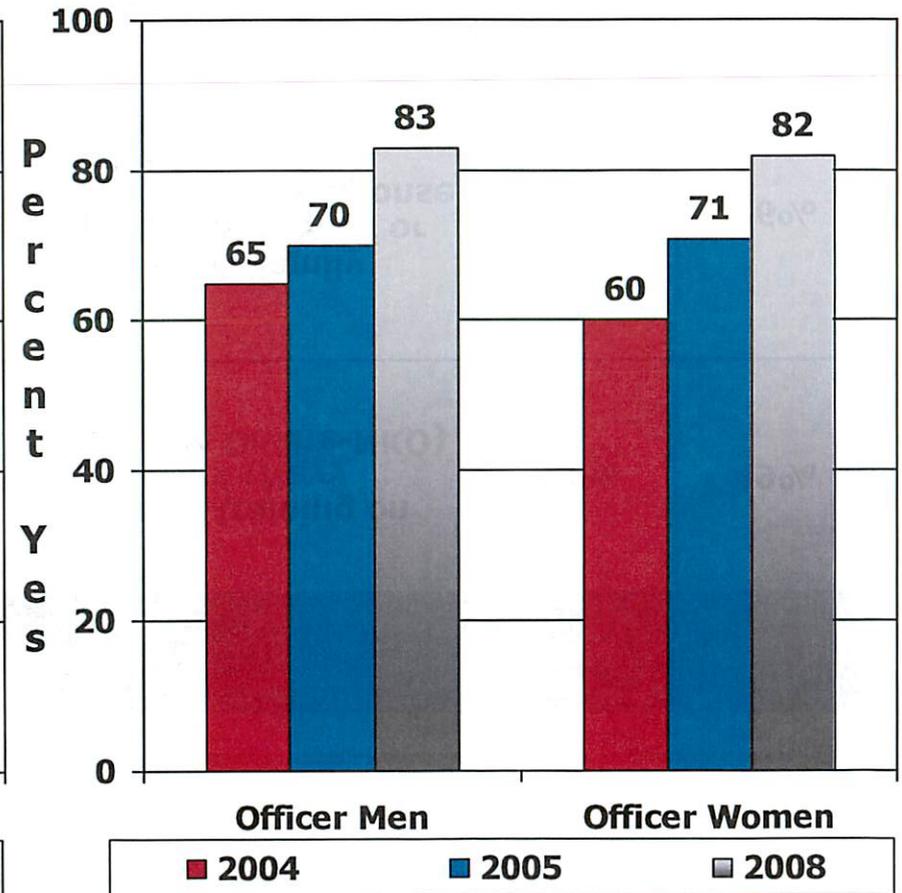
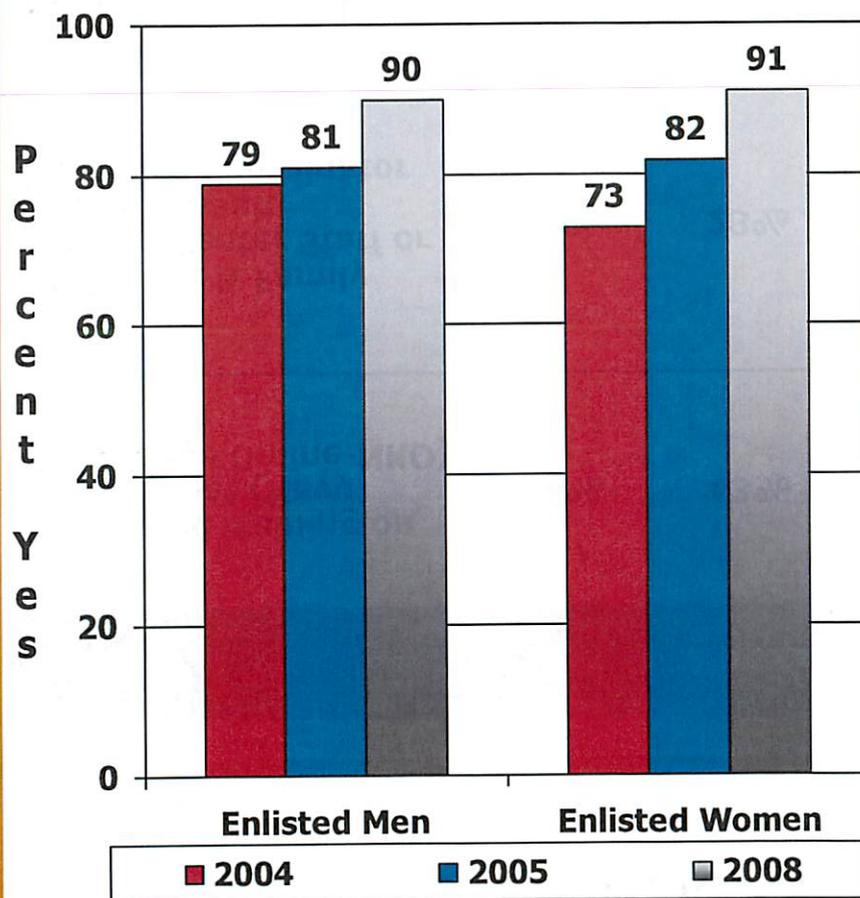
Know Whom To Report Sexual Assault To Without Command Knowledge Enlisted & Officer Men by Paygroup



2008 SAVI Poll question 12: "Do you know whom a victim of sexual assault can report to without the command knowing or without triggering an investigation?" – New item.

Attended Sexual Assault GMT in the Past Year

Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



2008 SAVI Poll question 14: "In the past year (12 months), have you attended a General Military Training (GMT) on the subject of Sexual Assault Awareness & Prevention?"



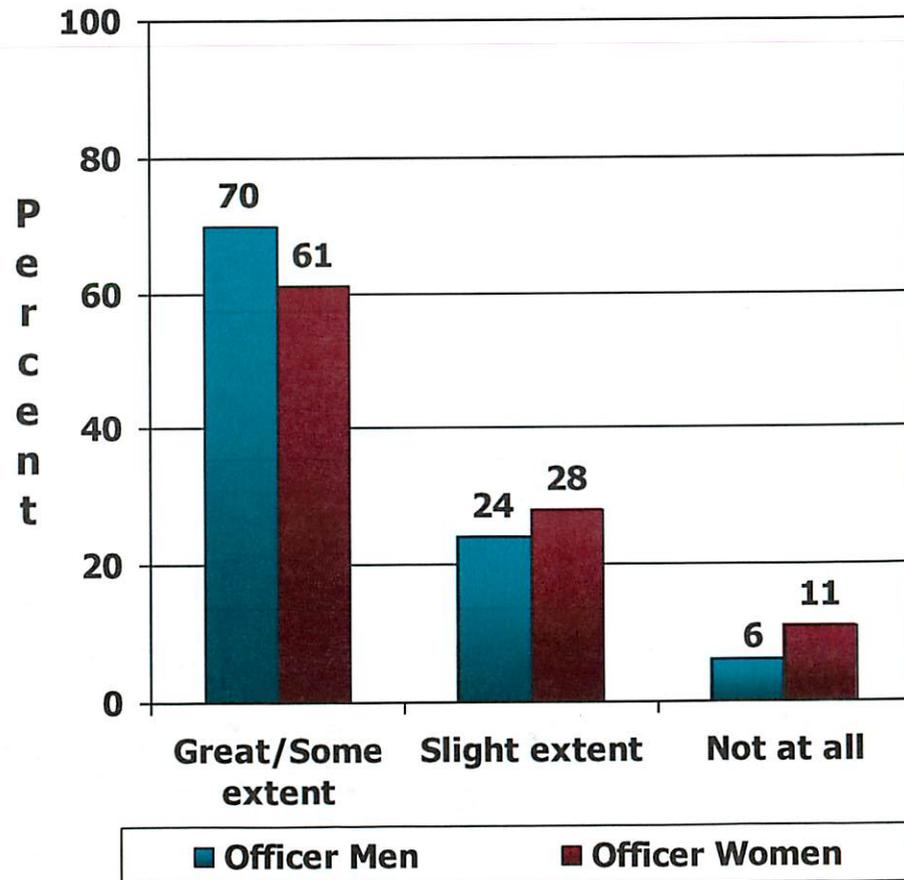
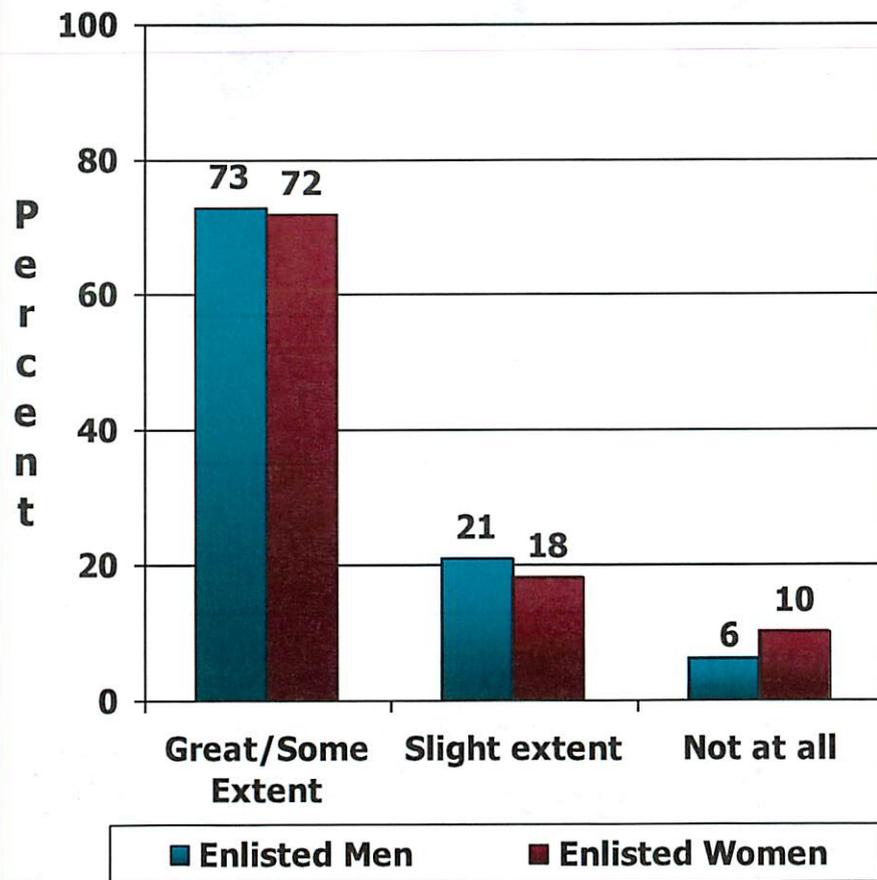
Who Conducted Sexual Assault Training

Enlisted		Men	Women	Officer		Men	Women
Completed training on the Internet (Navy Knowledge Online-NKO)		36%	43%	Completed training on the Internet (Navy Knowledge Online-NKO)		43%	49%
SAVI Fleet & Family Support Center Staff or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator		25%	28%	SAVI Fleet & Family Support Center Staff or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator		22%	26%
Internal Command Trainers (GMT Trainers)		29%	21%	Internal Command Trainers (GMT Trainers)		30%	18%
Other		10%	8%	Other		5%	7%



Impact of Sexual Assault GMT on Sexual Assault Awareness

Enlisted & Officer Men & Women

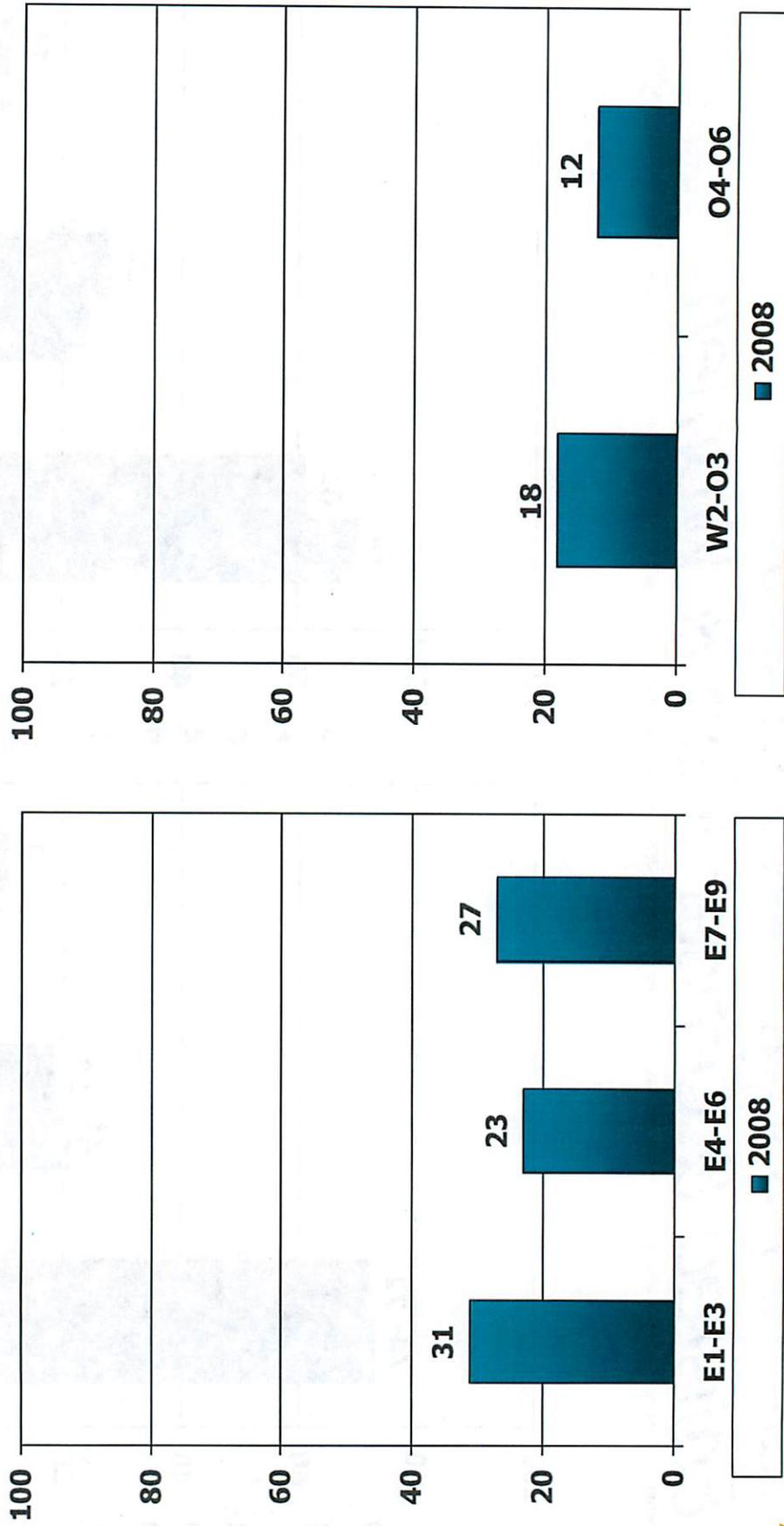


2008 SAVI Poll question 16: "To what extent did the training increase your awareness of sexual assault?" – New item.



Sexual Assault GMT Training Increased Awareness To A Great Extent Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup

Percent "To a Great Extent"

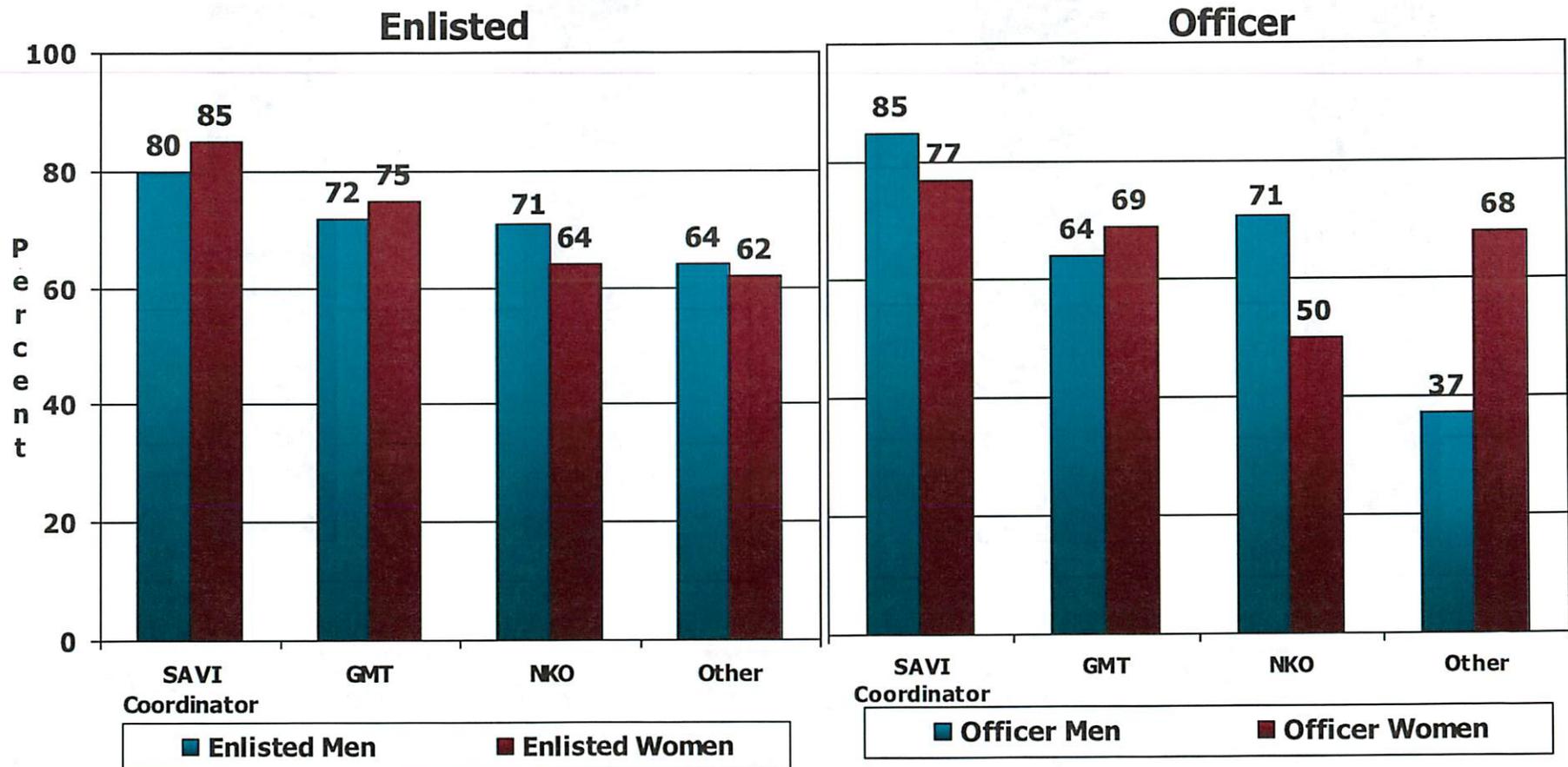


2008 SAVI Poll question 16: "To what extent did the training increase your awareness of sexual assault?" – New item.



Increase In Sexual Assault Awareness by Type of Trainer *Enlisted & Officer Men & Women*

Percent "To a Great/Some Extent"

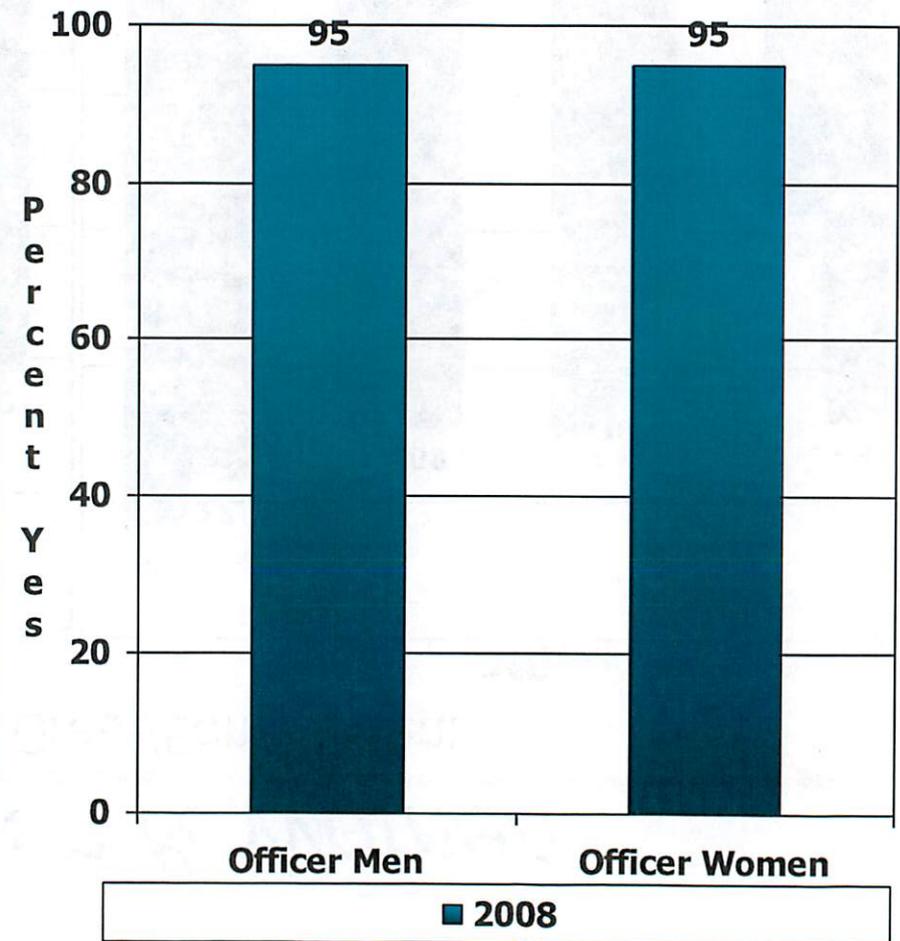
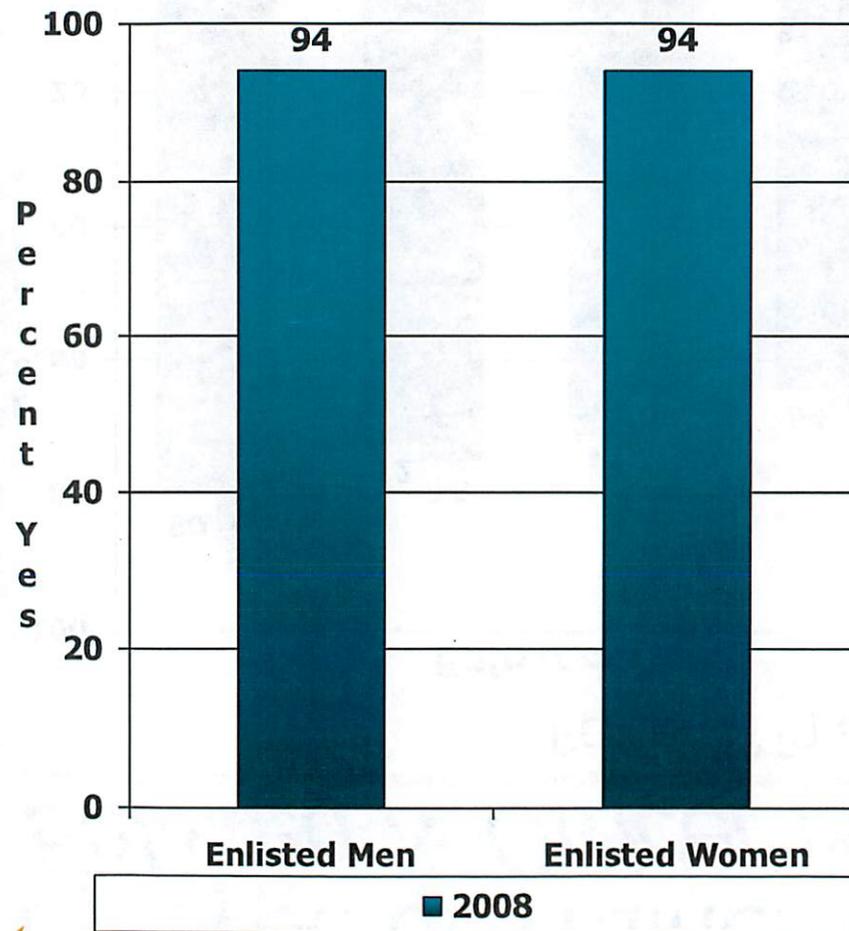


2008 SAVI Poll question 16: "To what extent did the training increase your awareness of sexual assault?" – New item.



Did Training Include Information On SAVI Program & Available Services

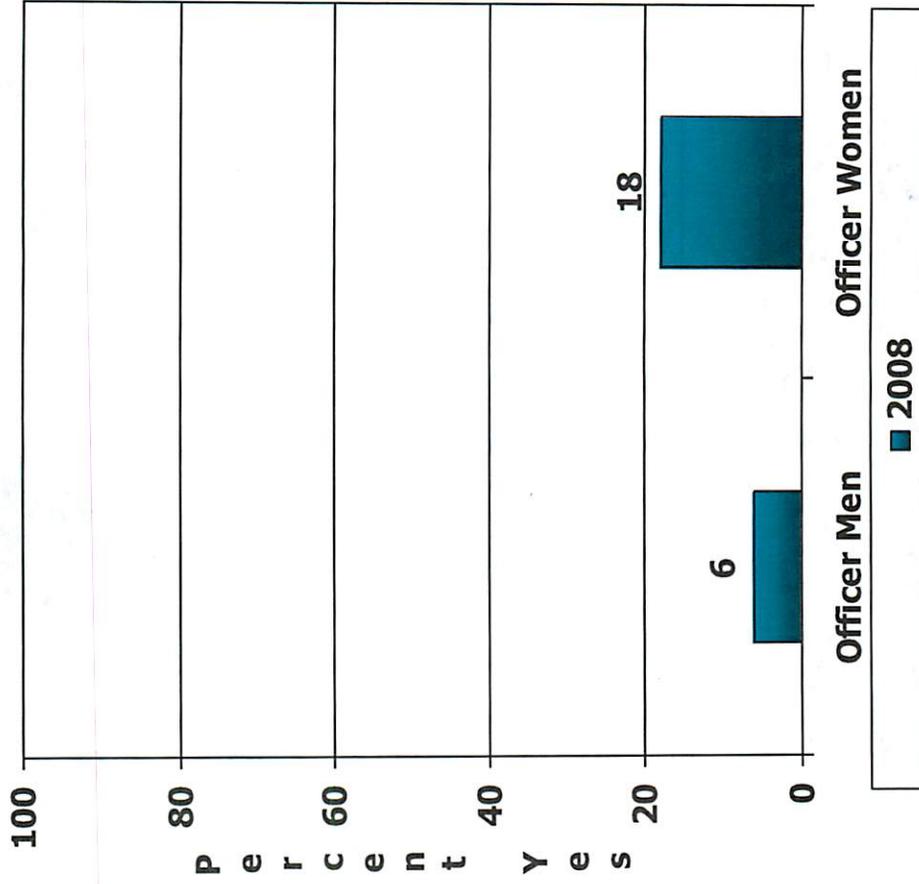
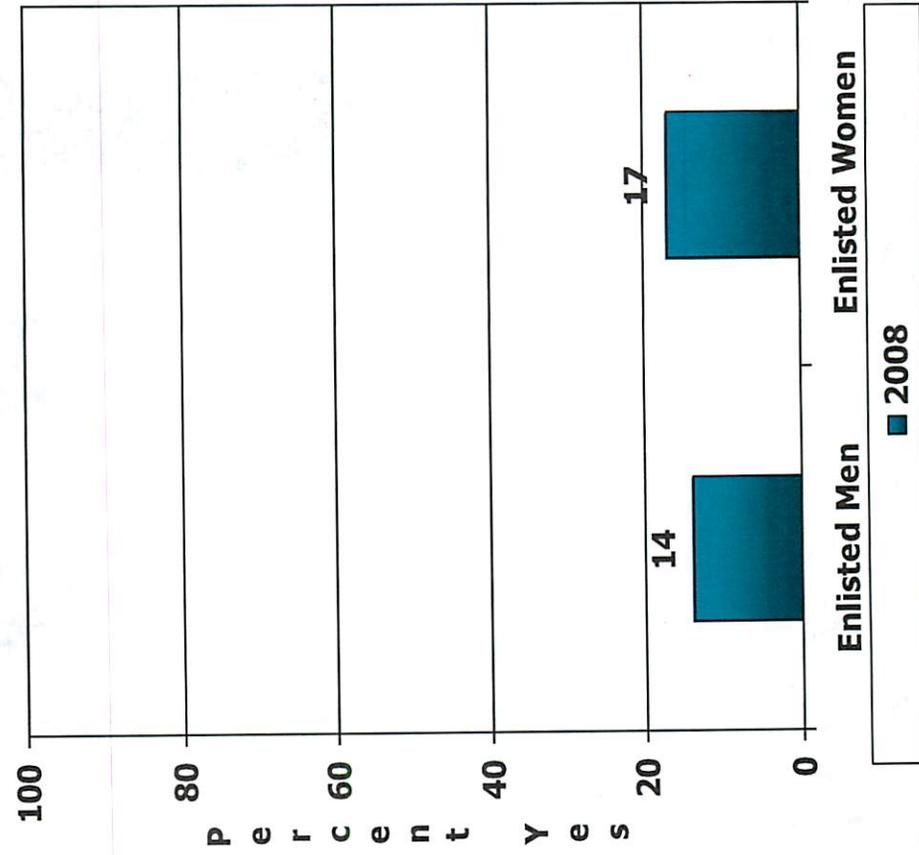
Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



2008 SAVI Poll question 17: "Did the Sexual Assault Awareness & Prevention training you received in the past 12 months include information on the SAVI Program and available services?" – New item.



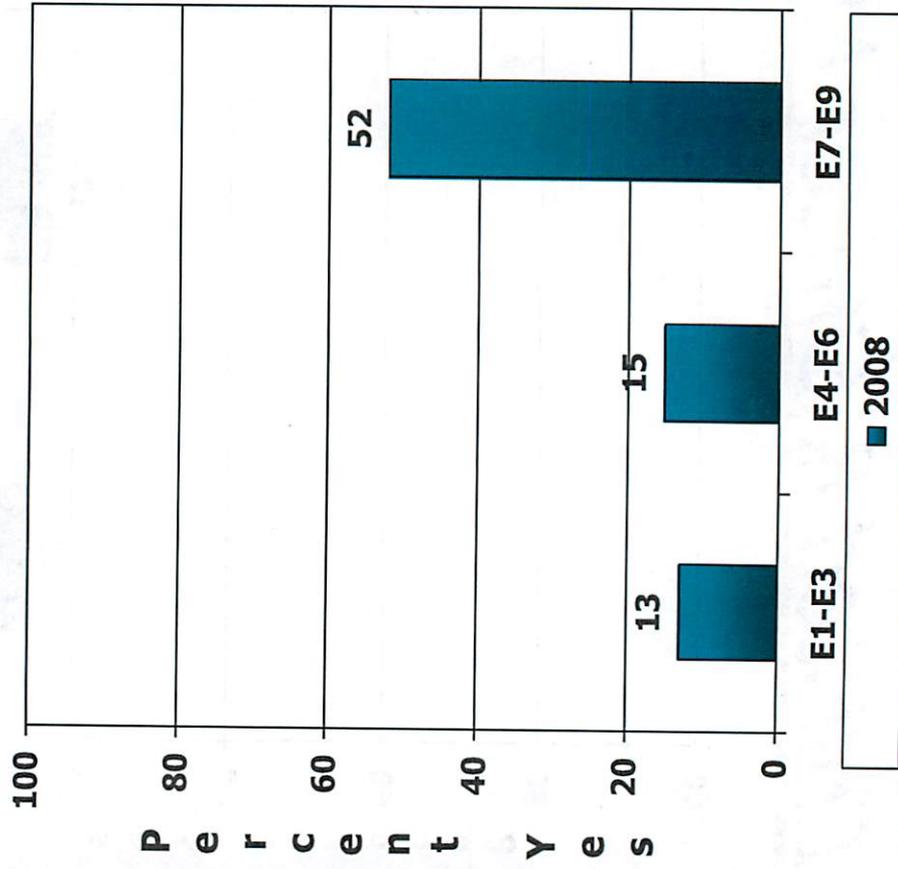
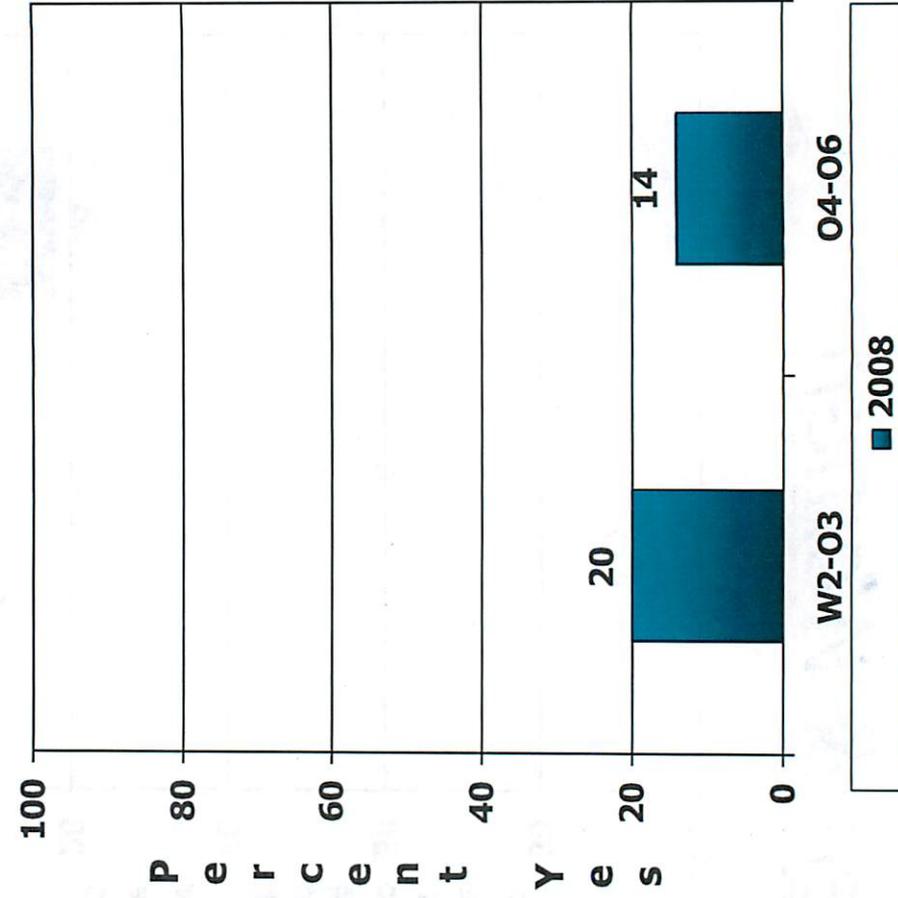
Trained As SAVI POC, Data Collection Coordinator, or SAVI Command Liaison Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



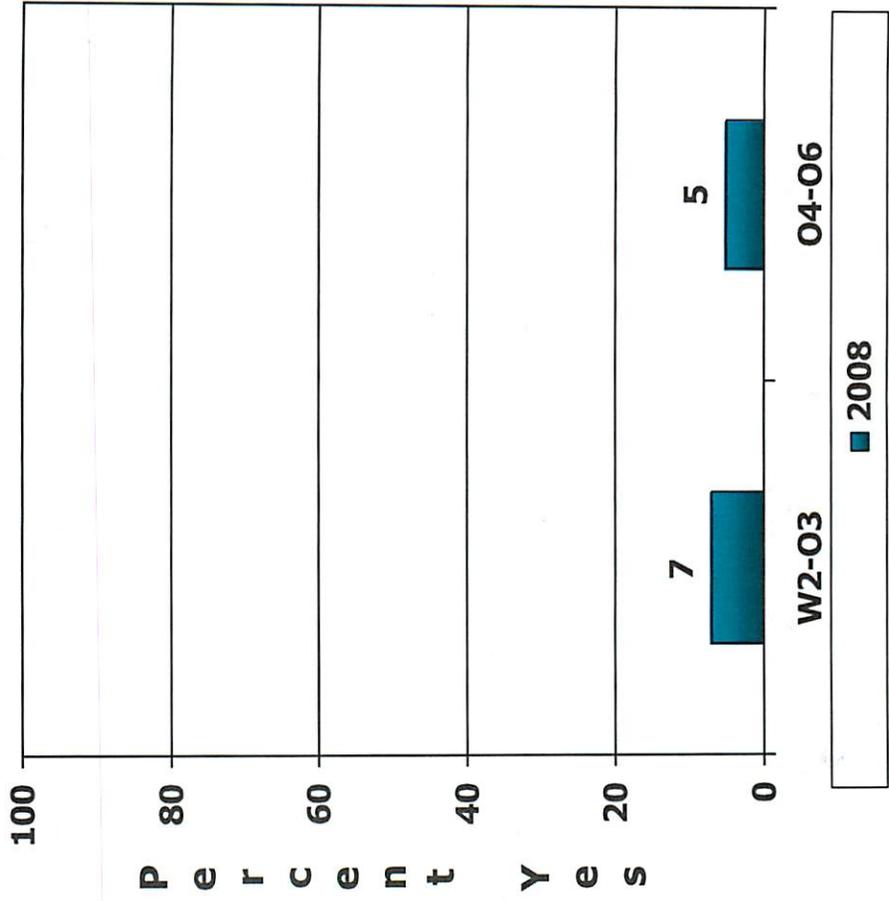
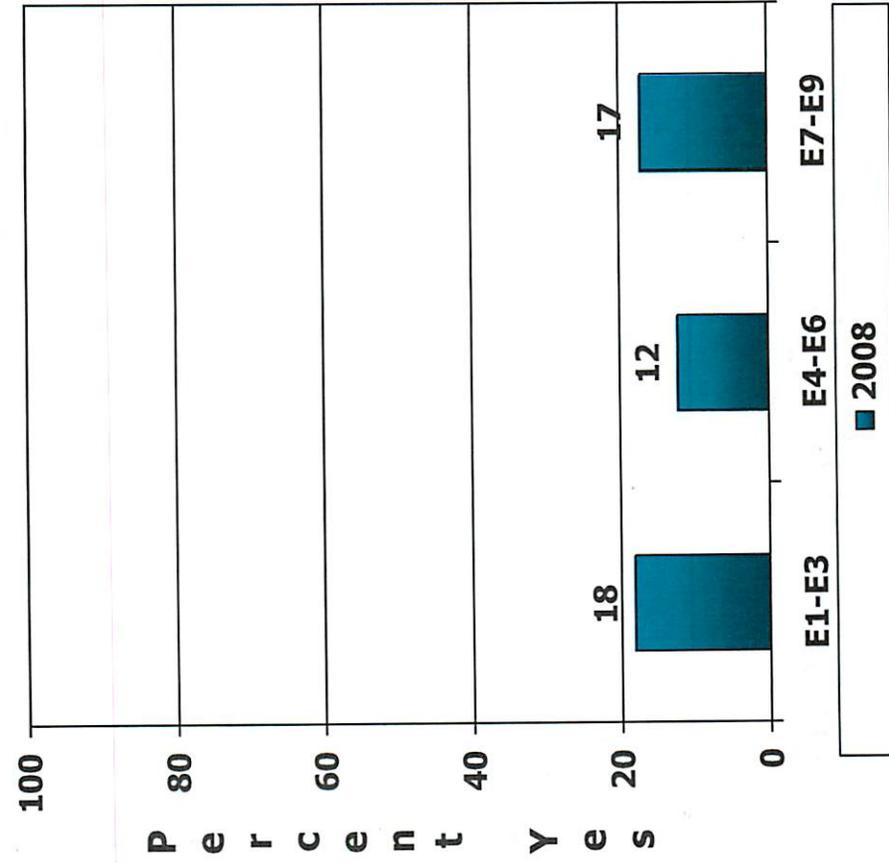
2008 SAVI Poll question 18: "Have you been trained as a SAVI POC, Data Collection Coordinator, or SAVI Command Liaison?" – New item.



Trained As a SAVI POC, Data Collection Coordinator, or SAVI Command Liaison Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup

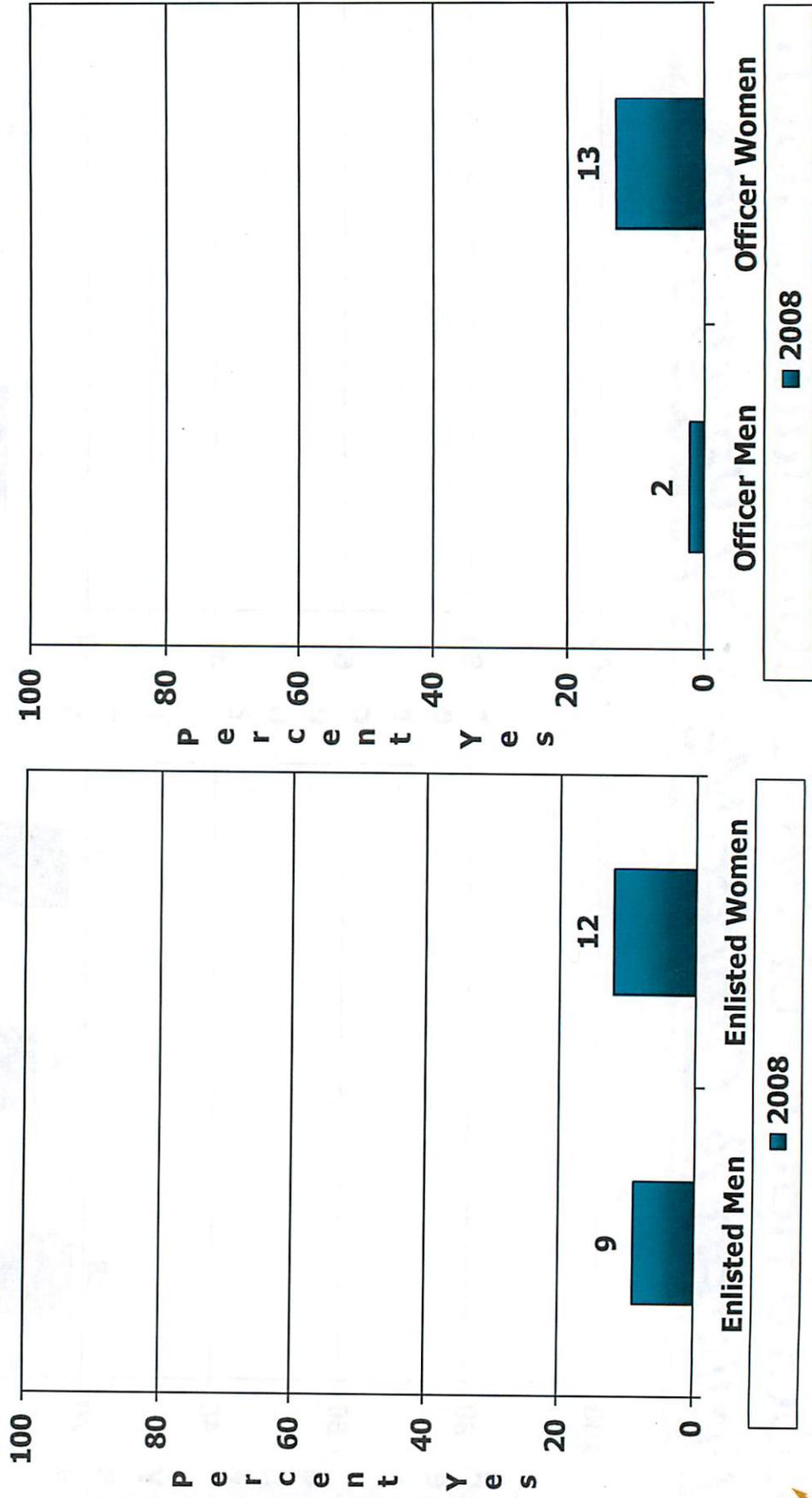


Trained As a SAVI POC, Data Collection Coordinator, or SAVI Command Liaison Enlisted & Officer Men by Paygroup



Trained As Volunteer SAVI Victim Advocate

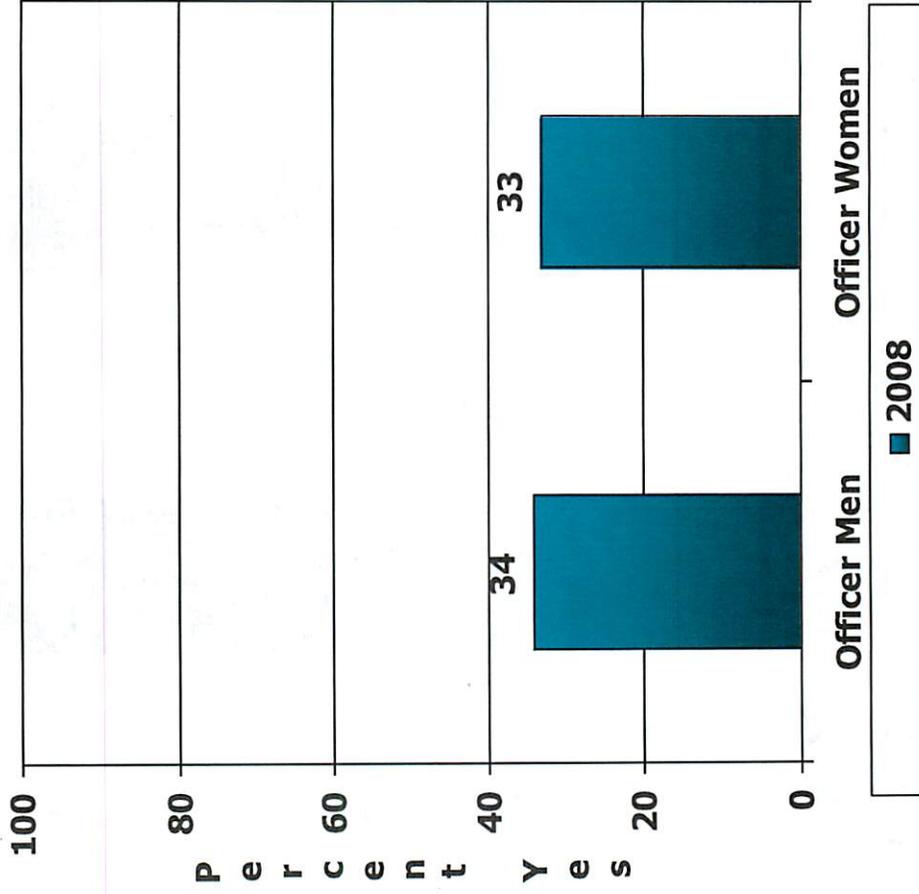
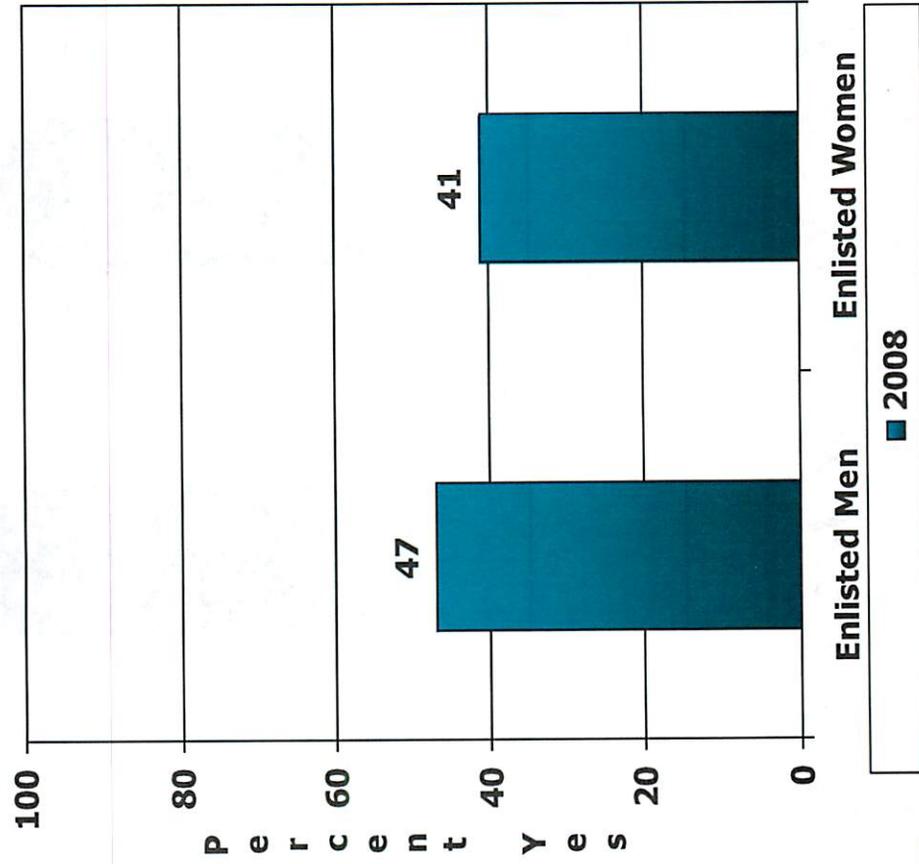
Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



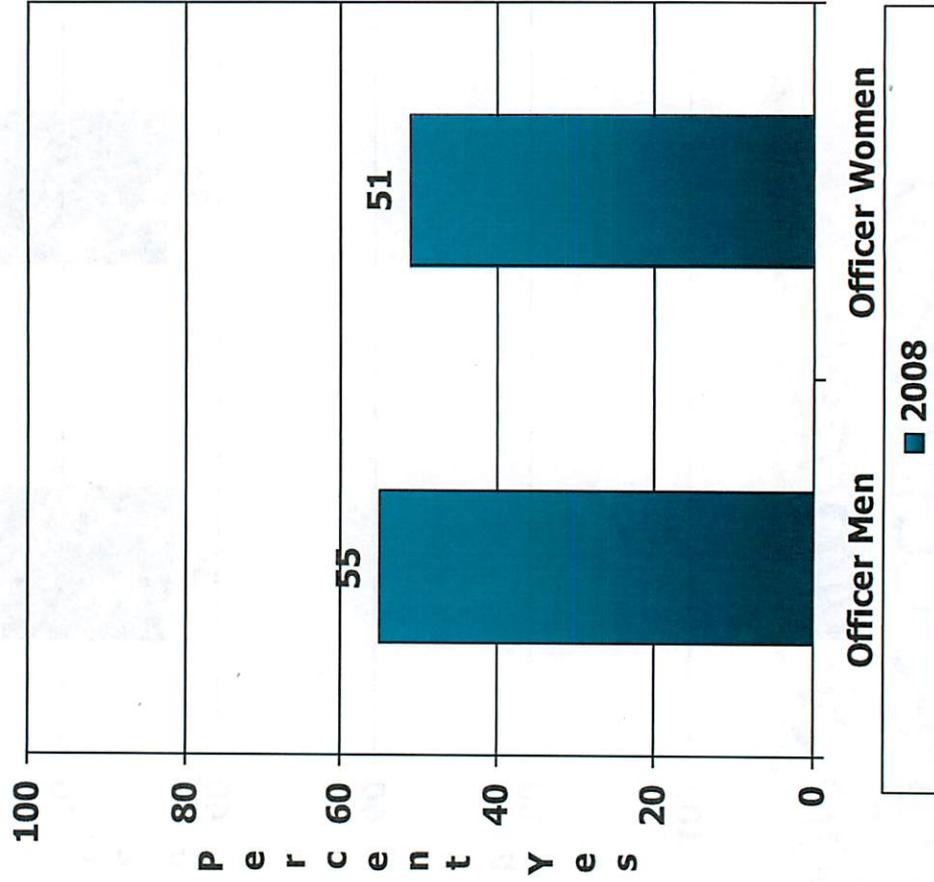
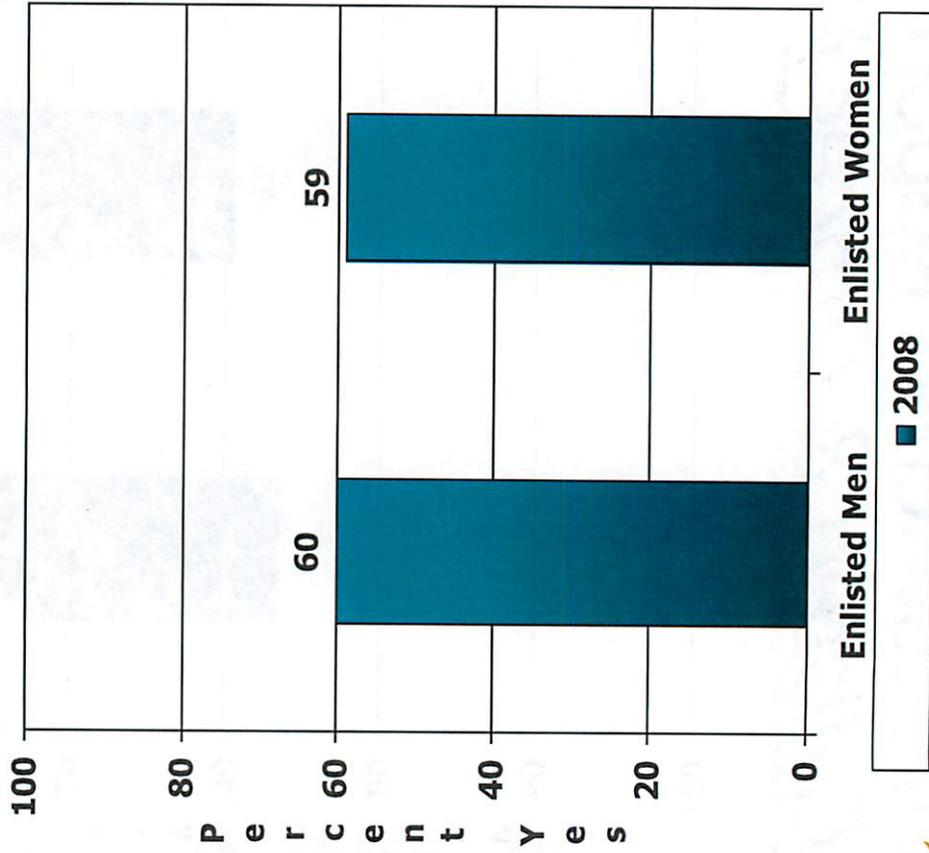
2008 SAVI Poll question 19: "Have you been trained as a volunteer SAVI Victim Advocate?" – New item.



Seen a Flyer Or Any Written Material On Unrestricted Reporting At Command Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



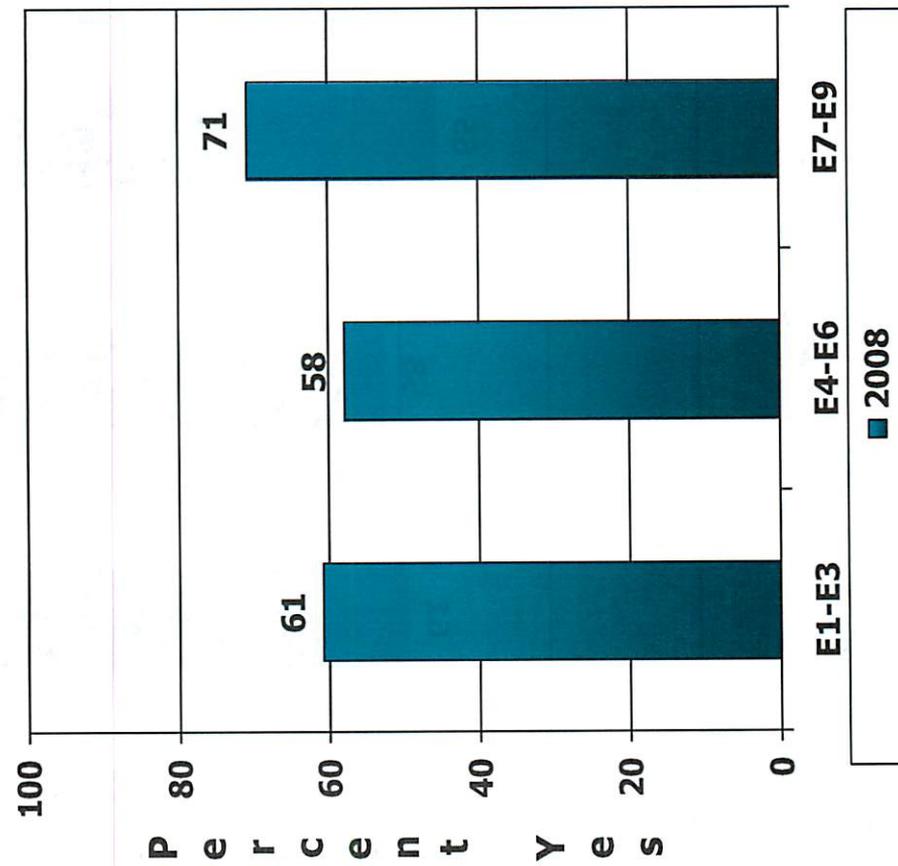
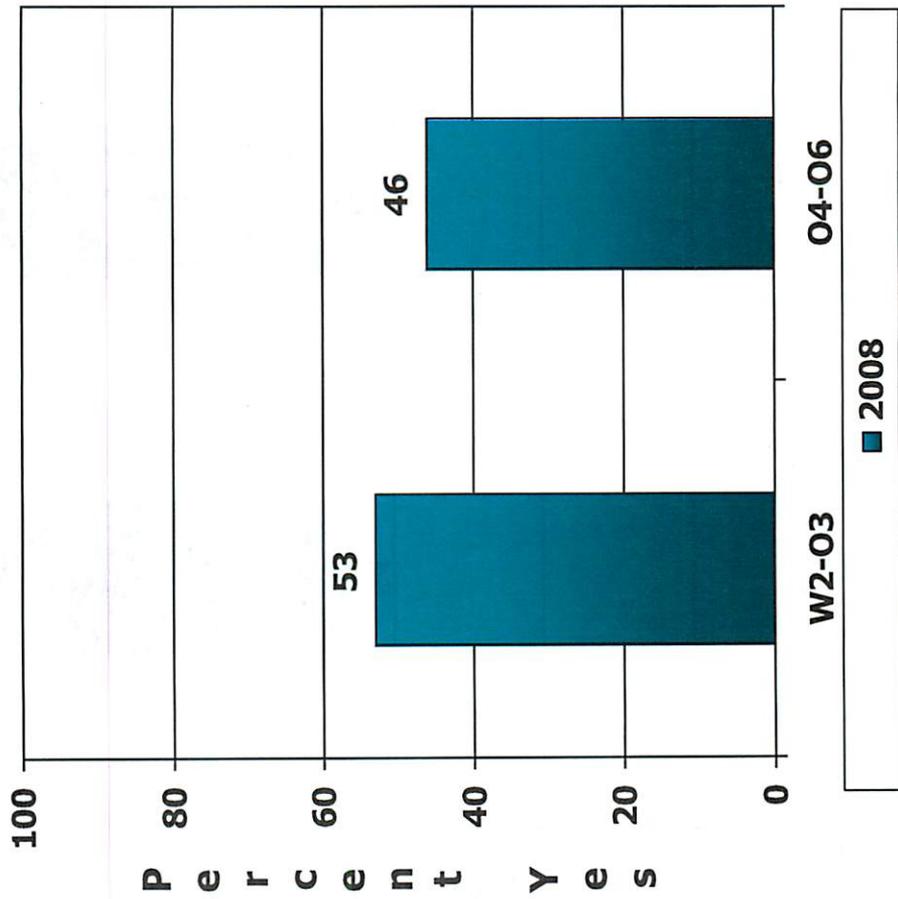
Seen a Flyer Or Any Written Material On Who To Contact To Report Sexual Assault Enlisted & Officer Men & Women



2008 SAVI Poll question 21: "Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material, on the installation or in your command telling you whom to contact if you need to report a sexual assault?" – New item.



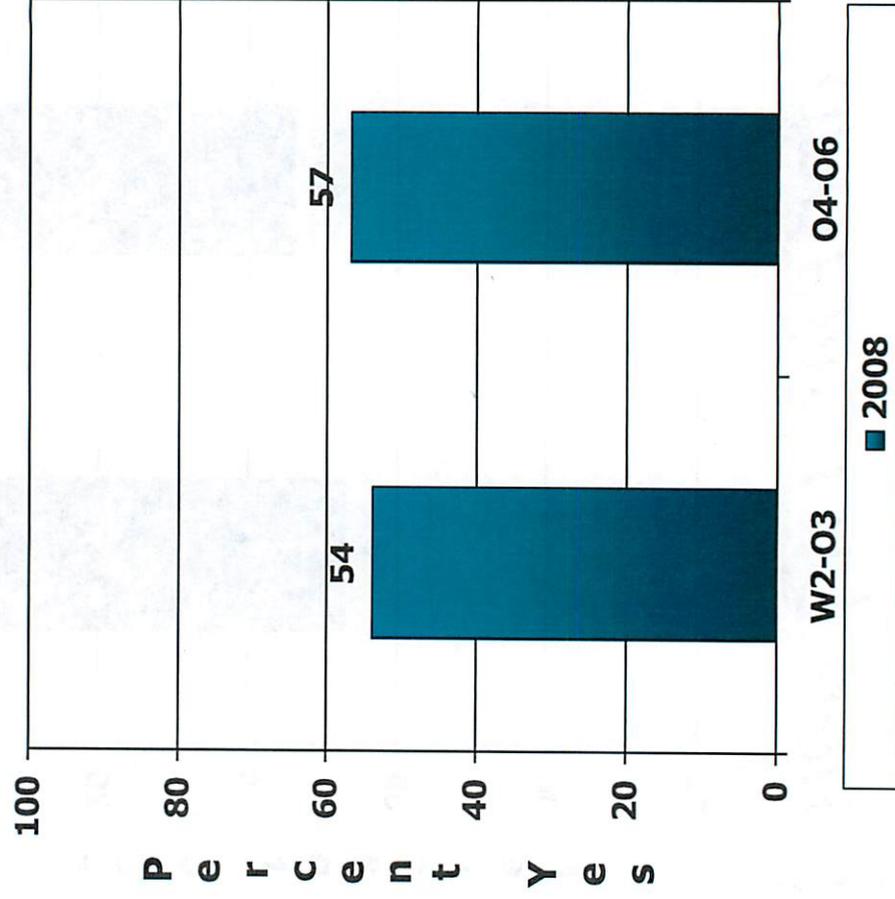
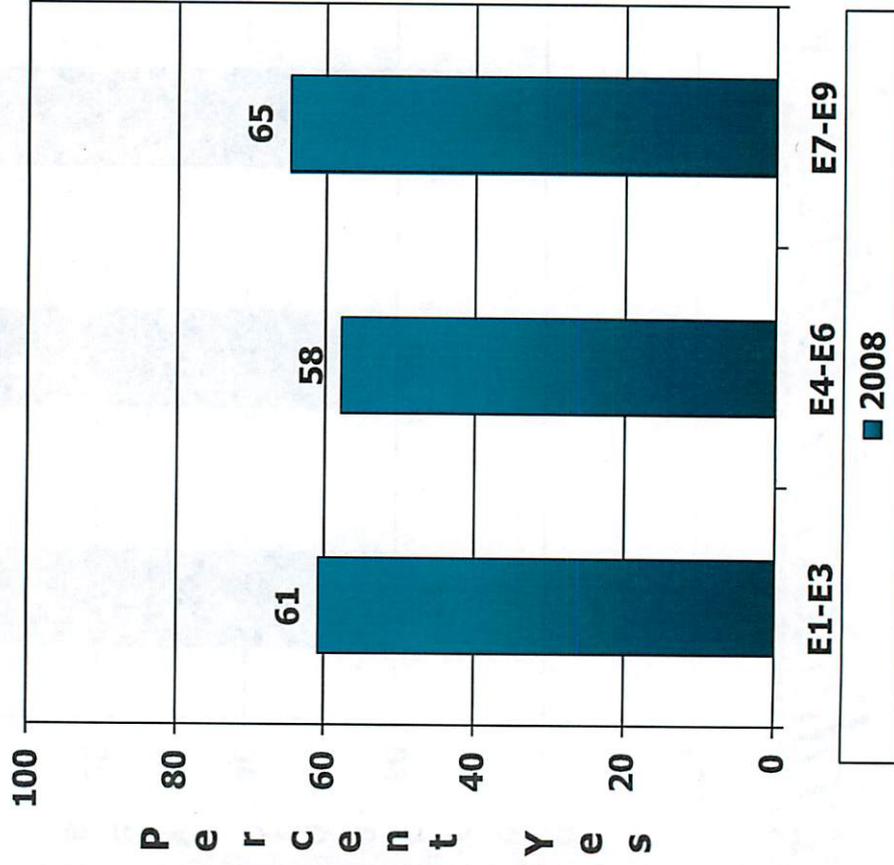
Seen Flyer or Written Material On Who To Contact To Report Sexual Assault Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup



2008 SAVI Poll question 21: "Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material, on the installation or in your command telling you whom to contact if you need to report a sexual assault?" – New item.



Seen Flyer or Written Material On Who To Contact To Report Sexual Assault Enlisted & Officer Men by Paygroup

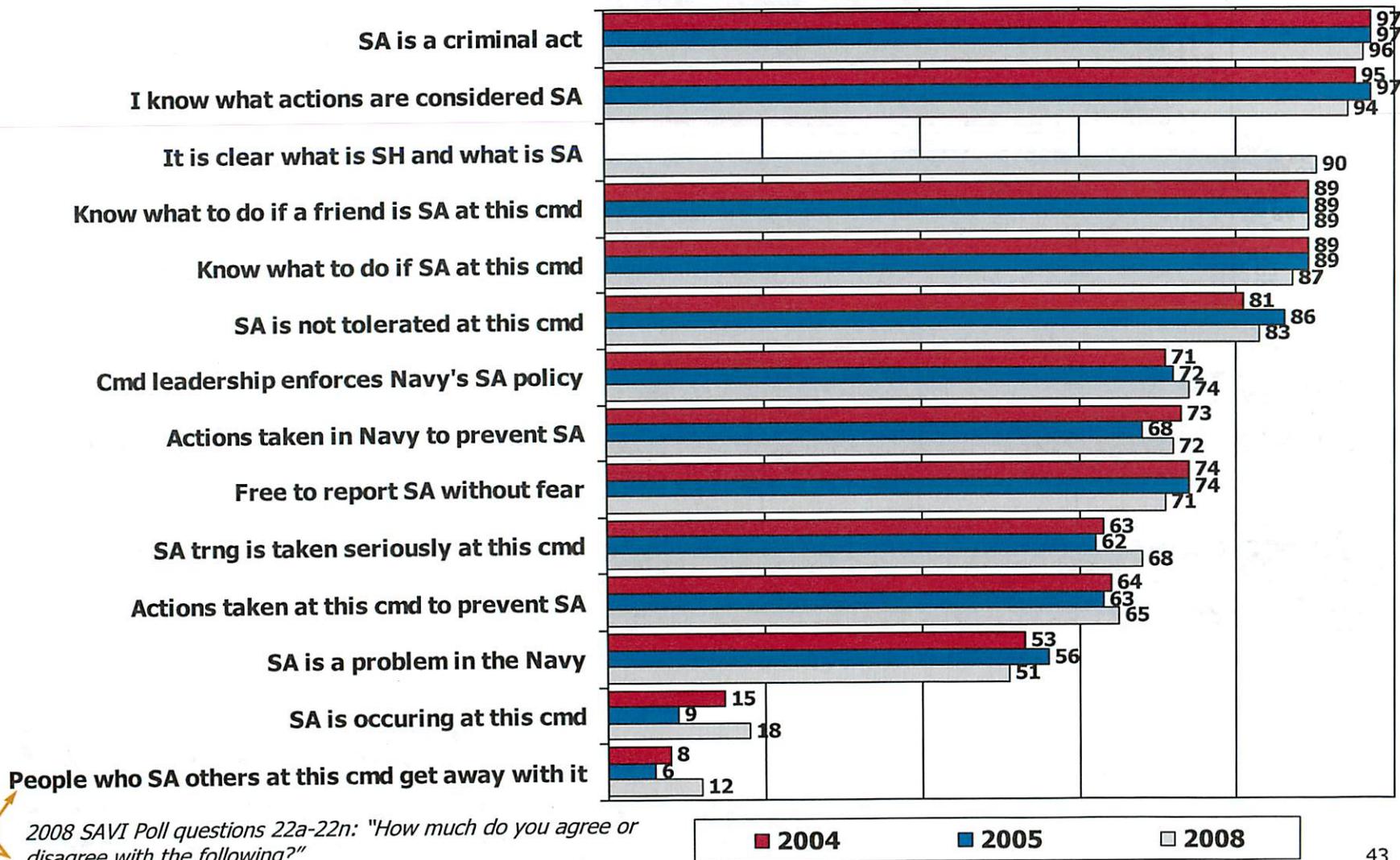


2008 SAVI Poll question 21: "Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material, on the installation or in your command telling you whom to contact if you need to report a sexual assault?" – New item.



Sexual Assault Climate

Enlisted Women



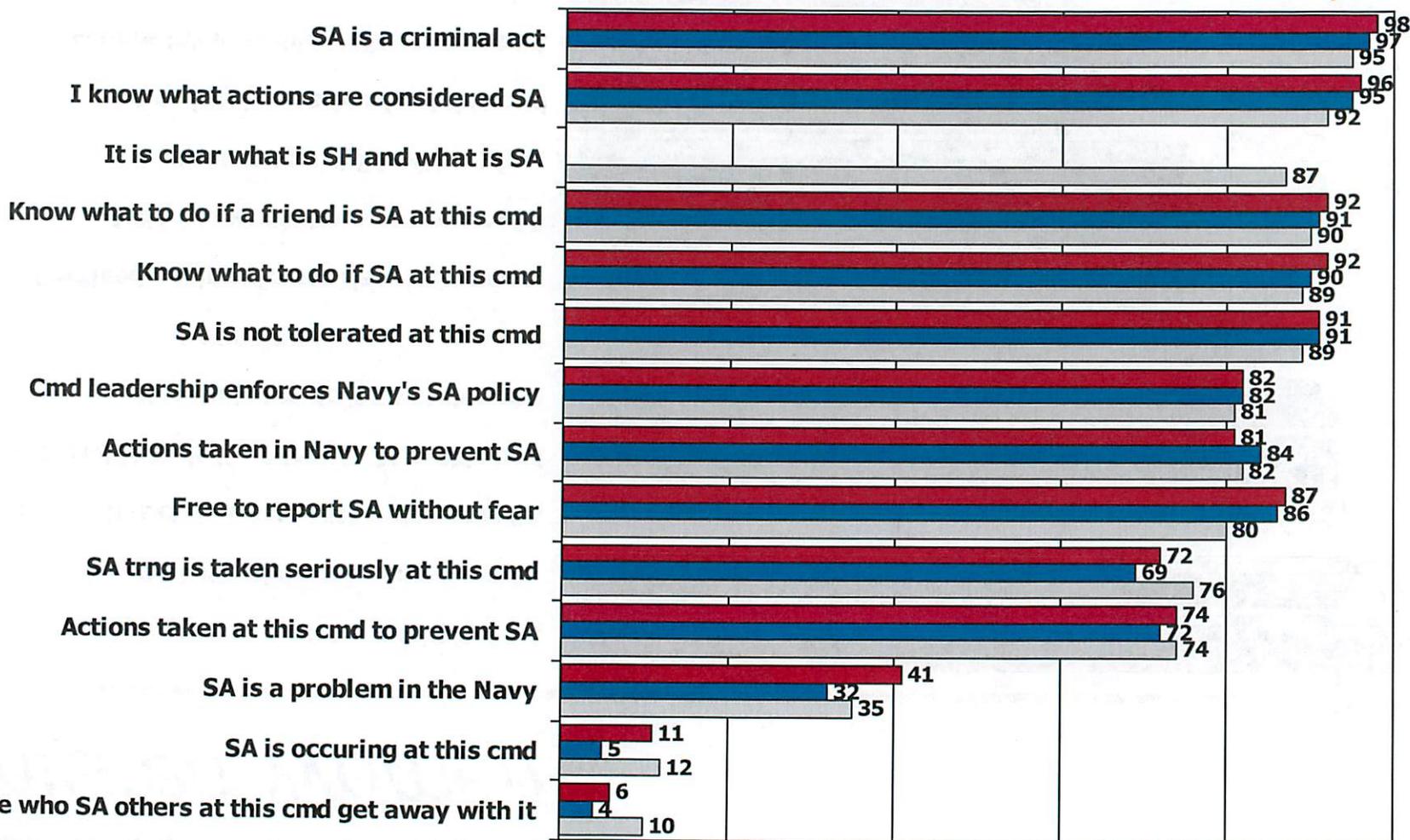
2008 SAVI Poll questions 22a-22n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"

■ 2004 ■ 2005 ■ 2008



Sexual Assault Climate

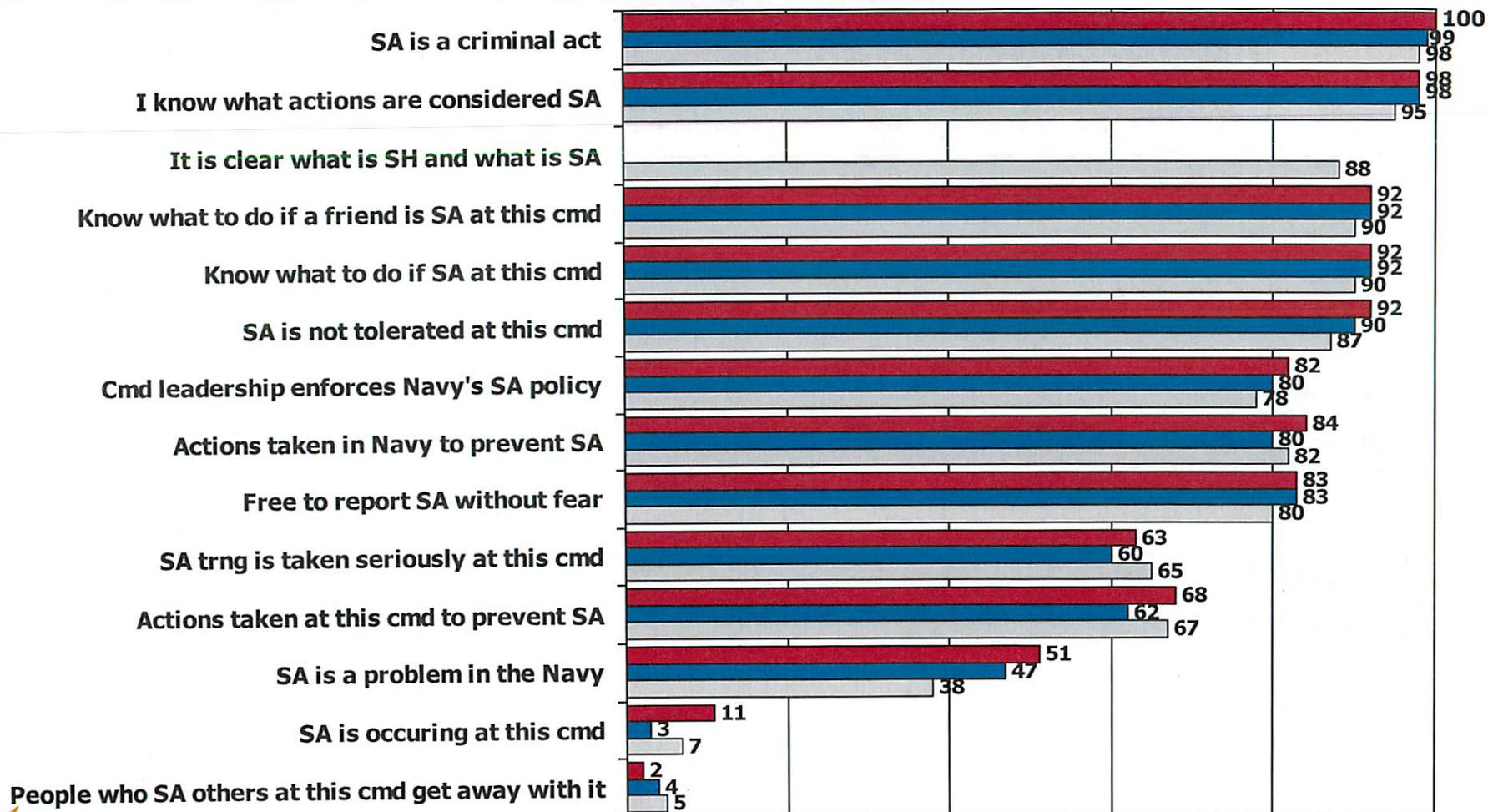
Enlisted Men



2008 SAVI Poll questions 22a-22n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"



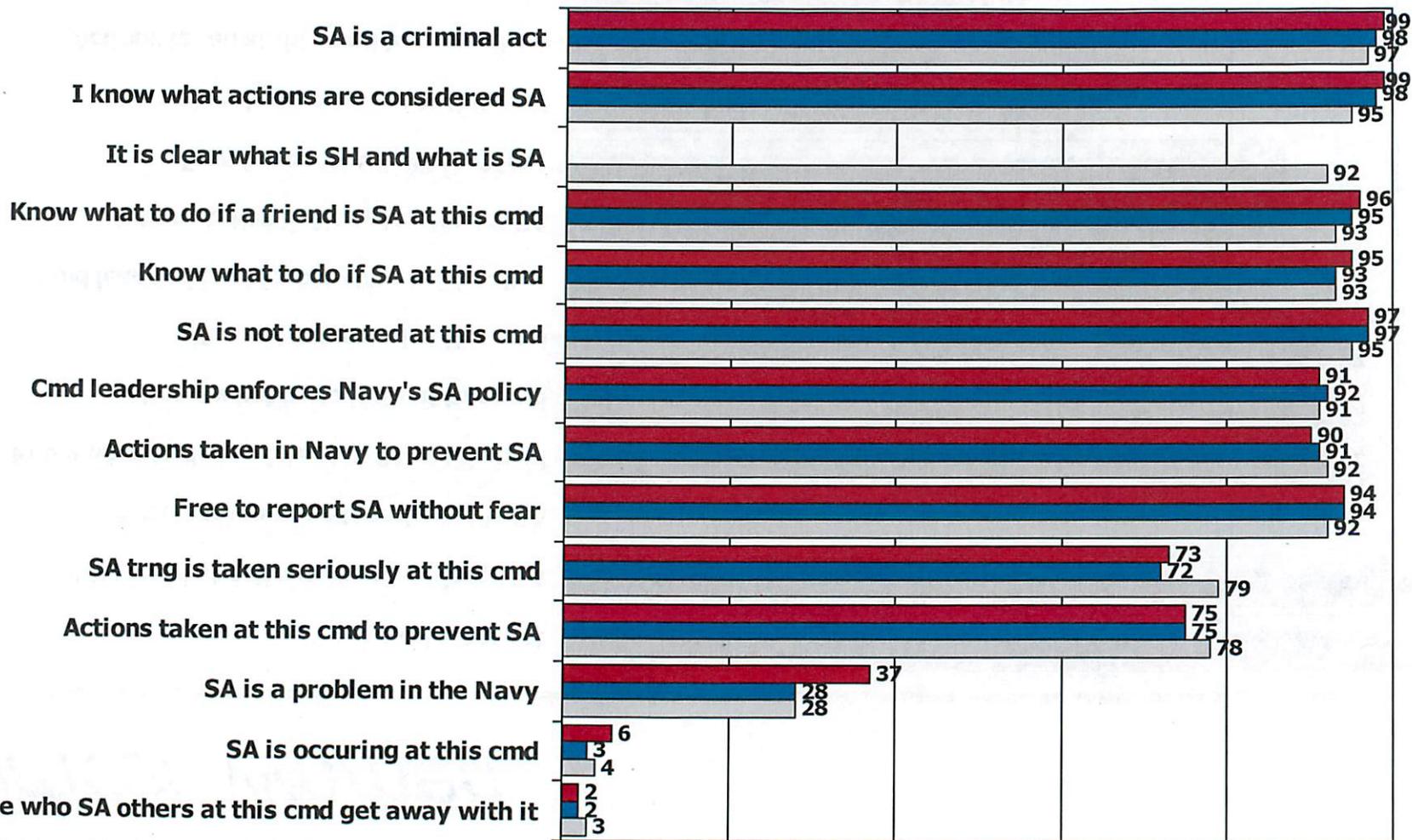
Sexual Assault Climate *Officer Women*



2008 SAVI Poll questions 22a-22n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"



Sexual Assault Climate *Officer Men*



2008 SAVI Poll questions 22a-22n: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following?"

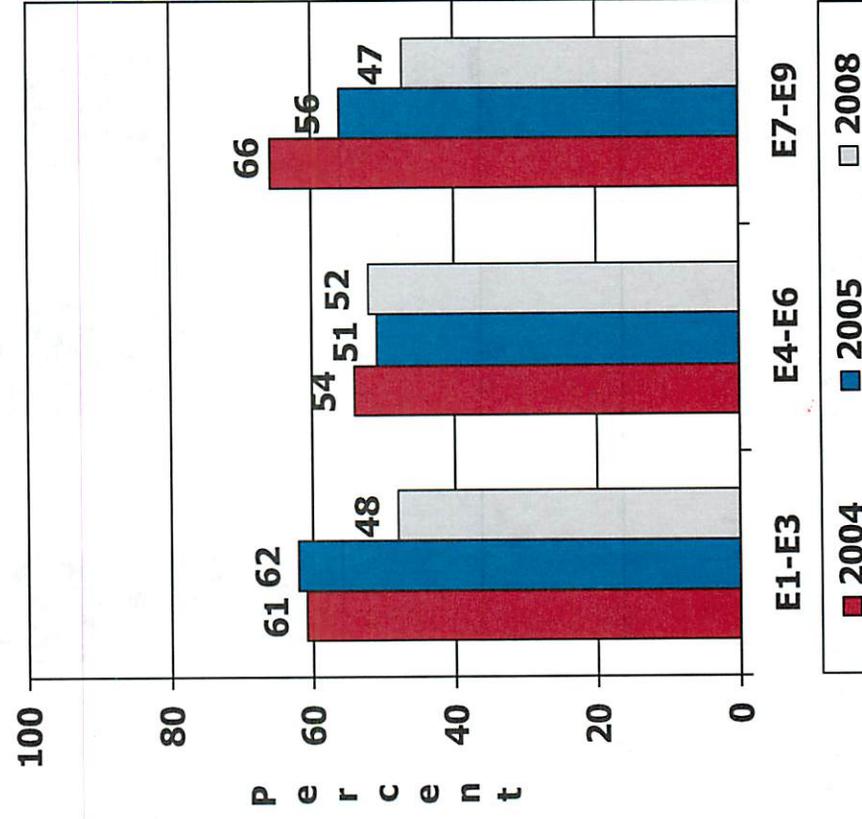
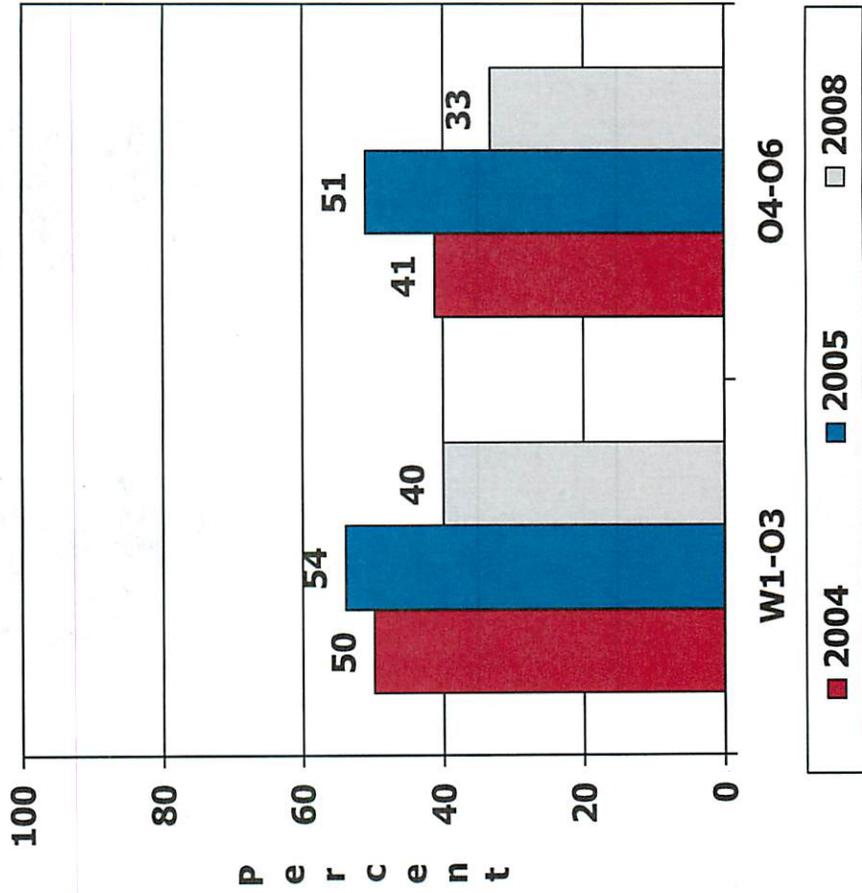


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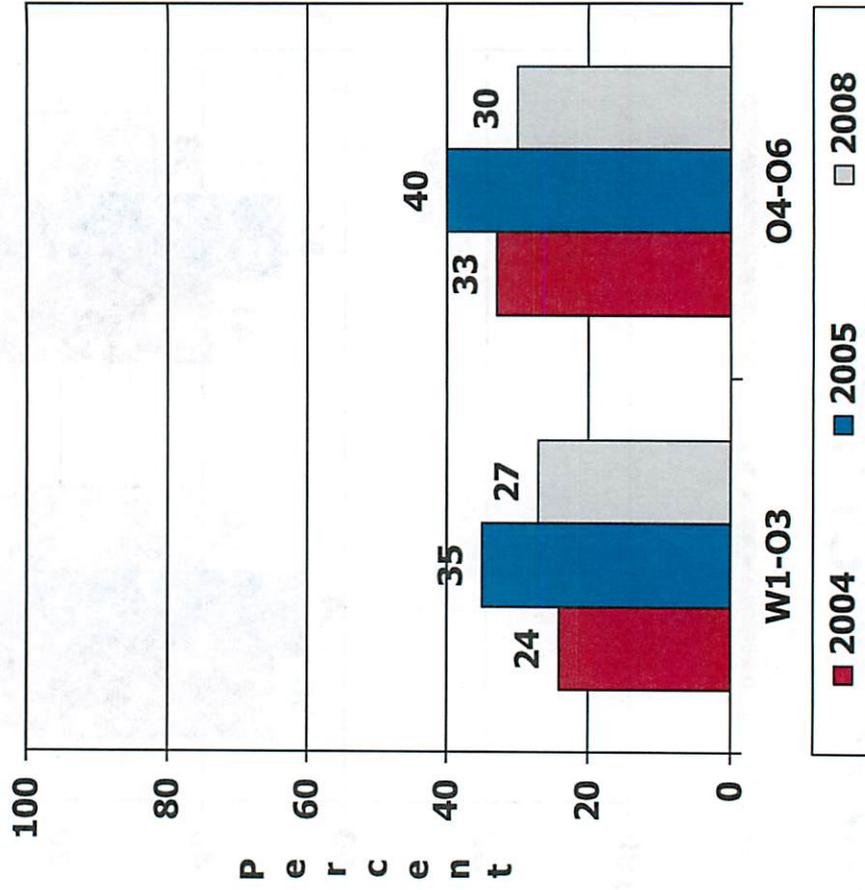
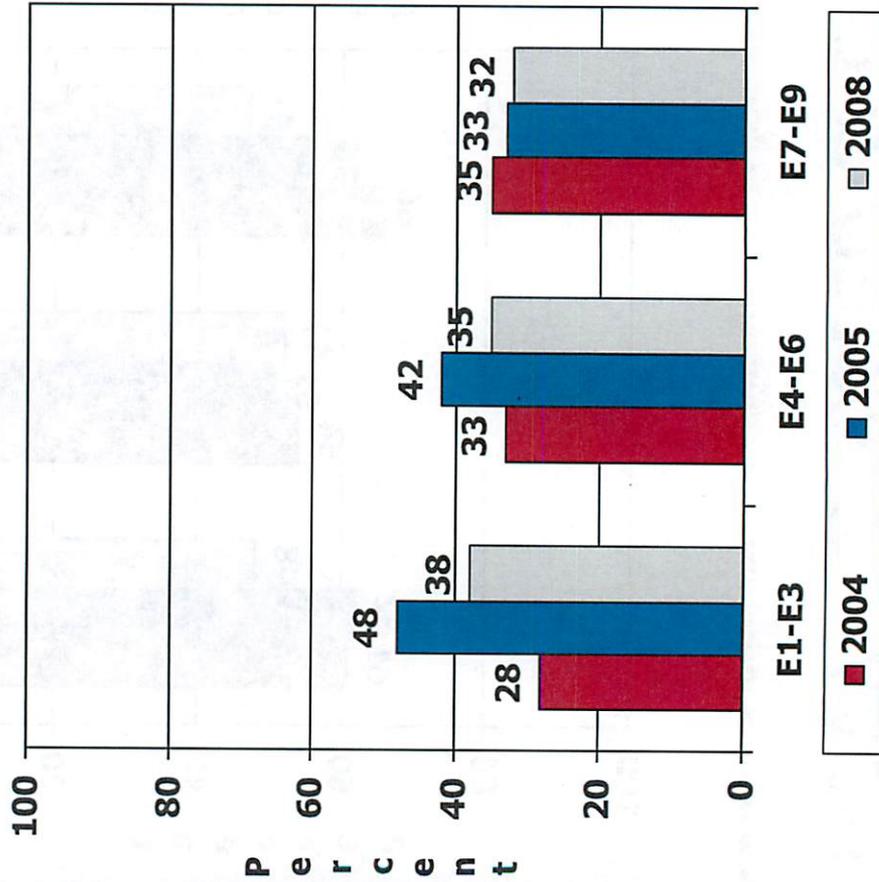
NPRST



Sexual Assault is a Problem in the Navy - Enlisted & Officer Women



Sexual Assault is a Problem in the Navy - Enlisted & Officer Men

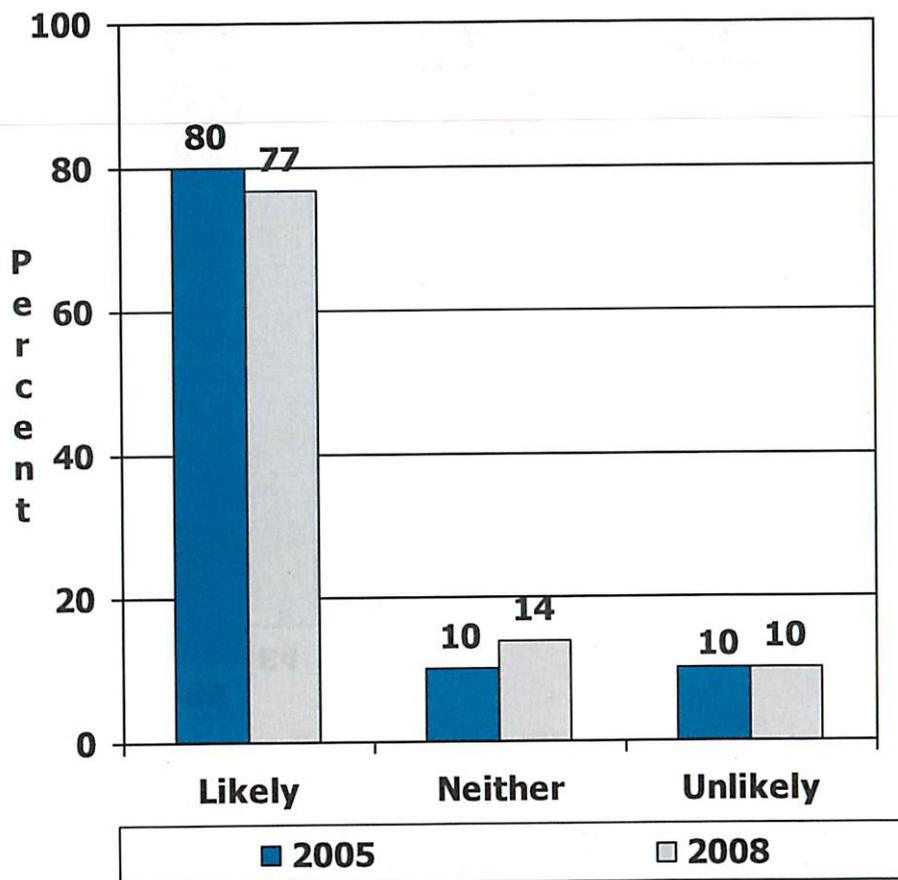


2008 SAVI Poll question 22b: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following? - Sexual assault is a problem in the Navy"

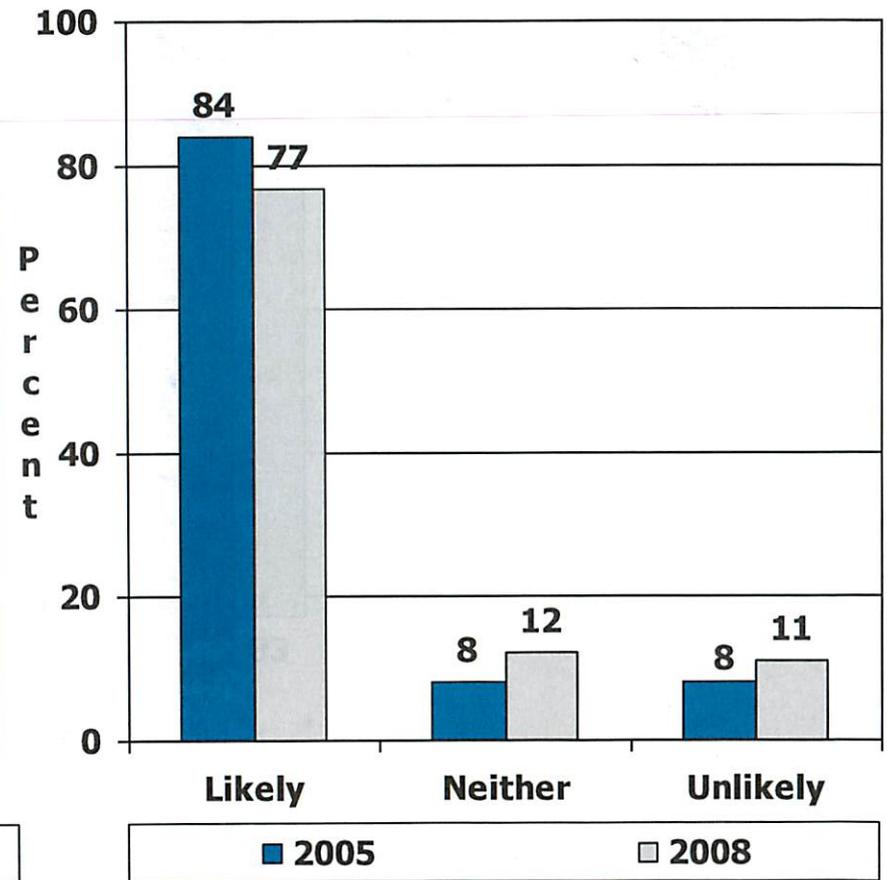


Likelihood of Reporting SA to Navy Authorities

Enlisted Men & Women



Enlisted Men



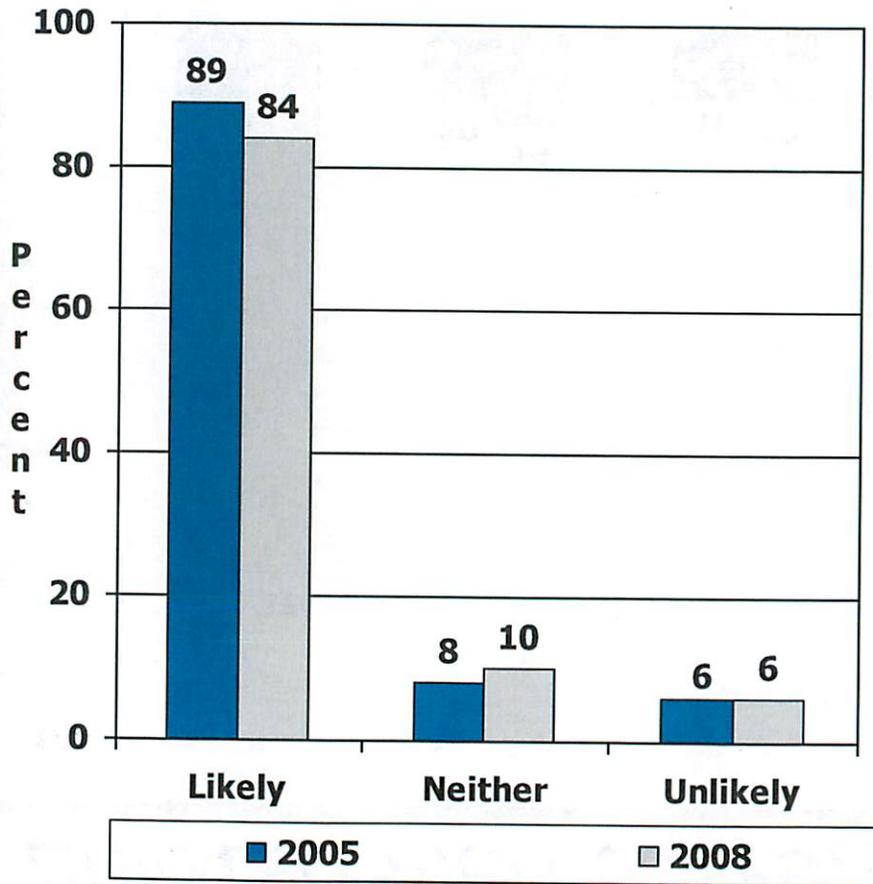
Enlisted Women

2008 SAVI Poll question 23: "If you were sexually assaulted how likely is it that you would report it to Navy authorities?" – Item not on the 2004 Quick Poll.

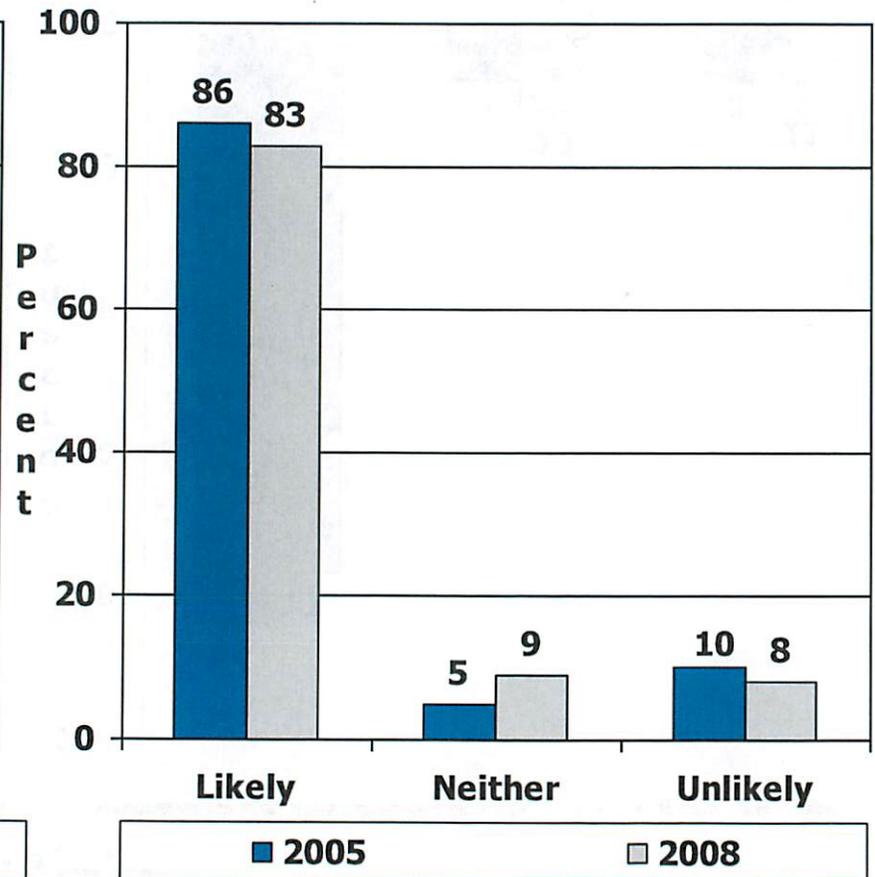


Likelihood of Reporting Sexual Assault to Navy Authorities

Officer Men & Women



Officer Men

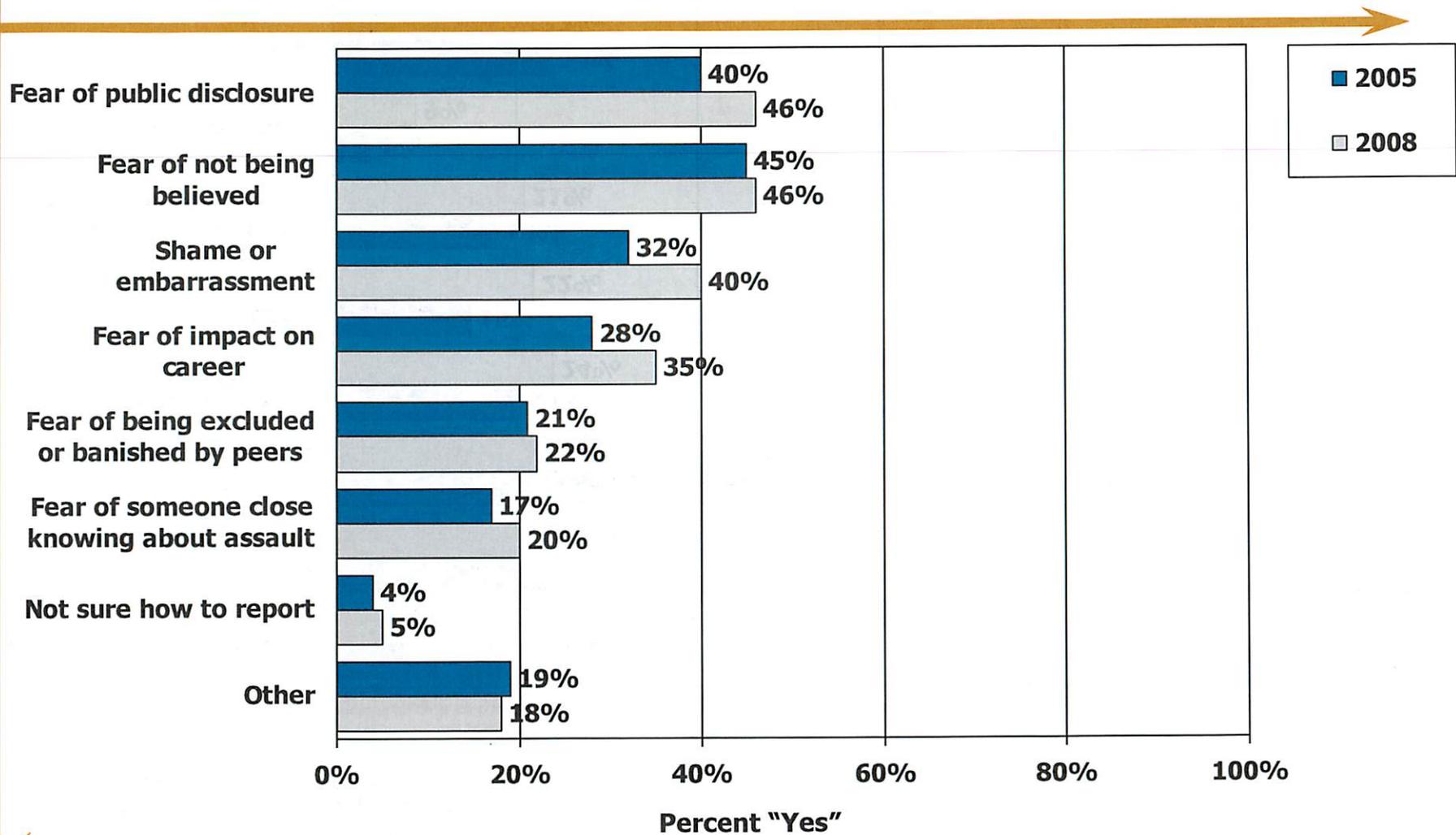


Officer Women

2008 SAVI Poll question 23: "If you were sexually assaulted how likely is it that you would report it to Navy authorities?" – Item not on the 2004 Quick Poll.



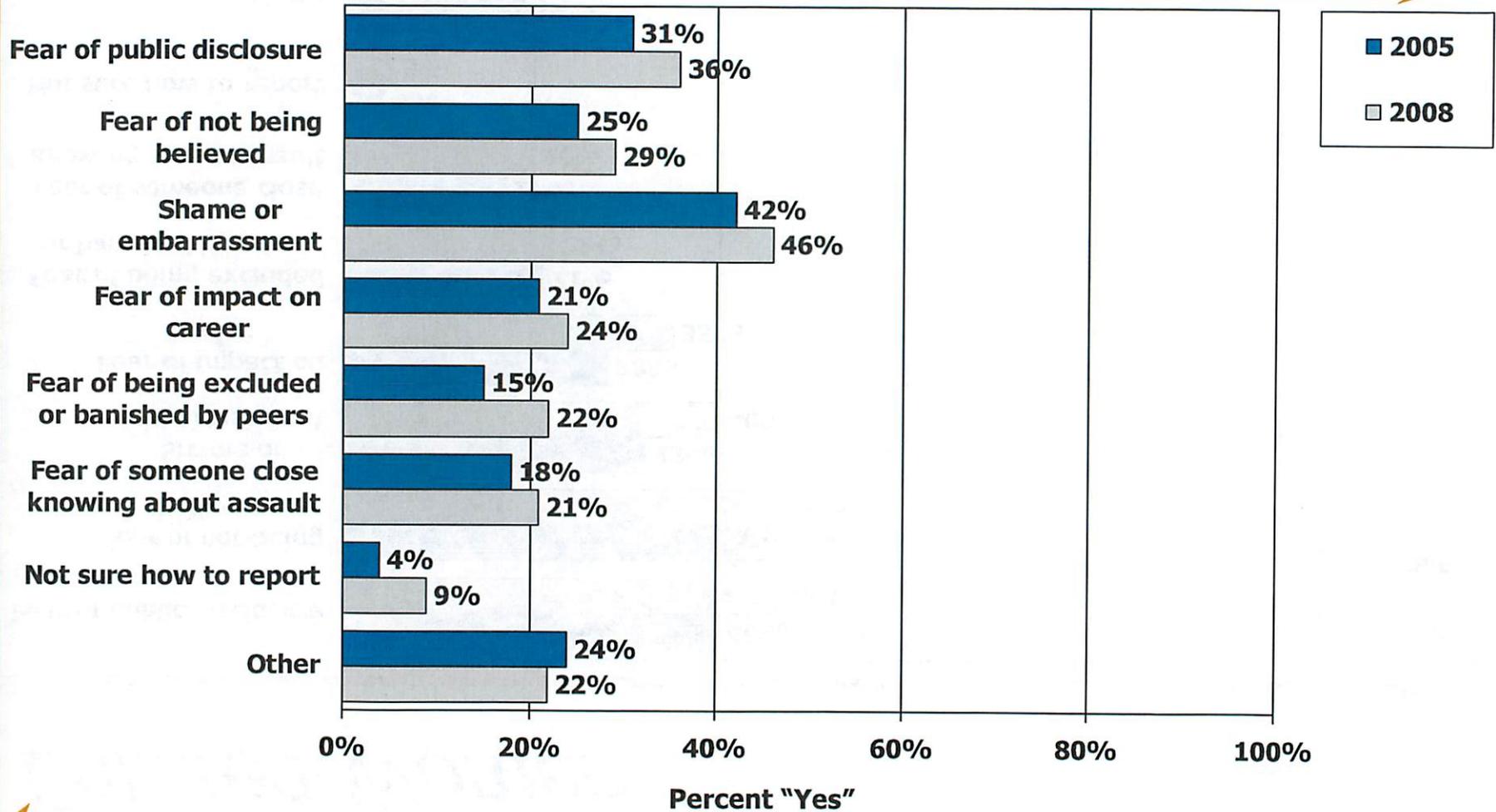
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault *Enlisted Women*



2008 SAVI Poll question 24: "Which of the following would prevent you from reporting sexual assault to Navy authorities?" – Item not on the 2004 Quick Poll.



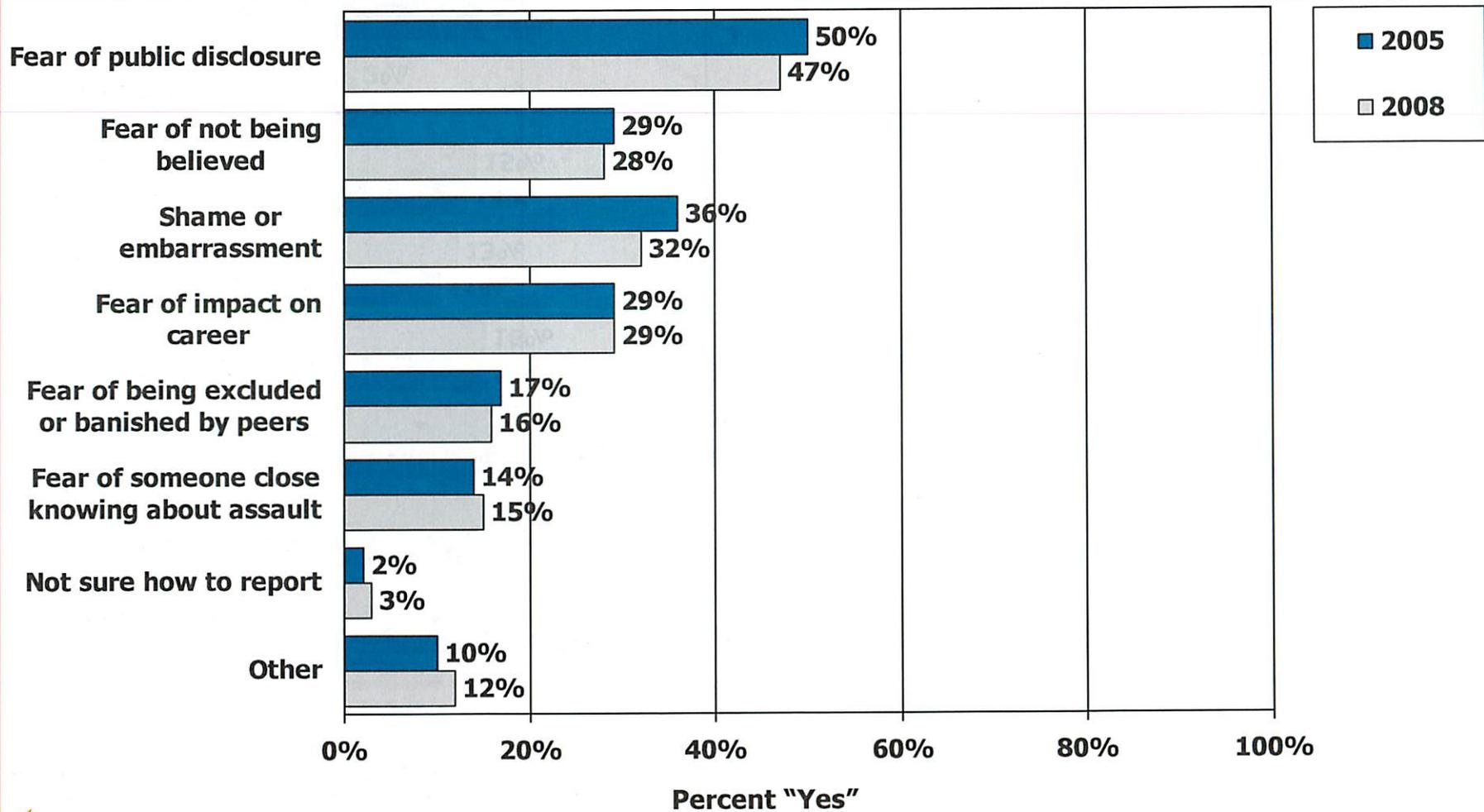
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault *Enlisted Men*



2008 SAVI Poll question 24: "Which of the following would prevent you from reporting sexual assault to Navy authorities?" – Item not on the 2004 Quick Poll.



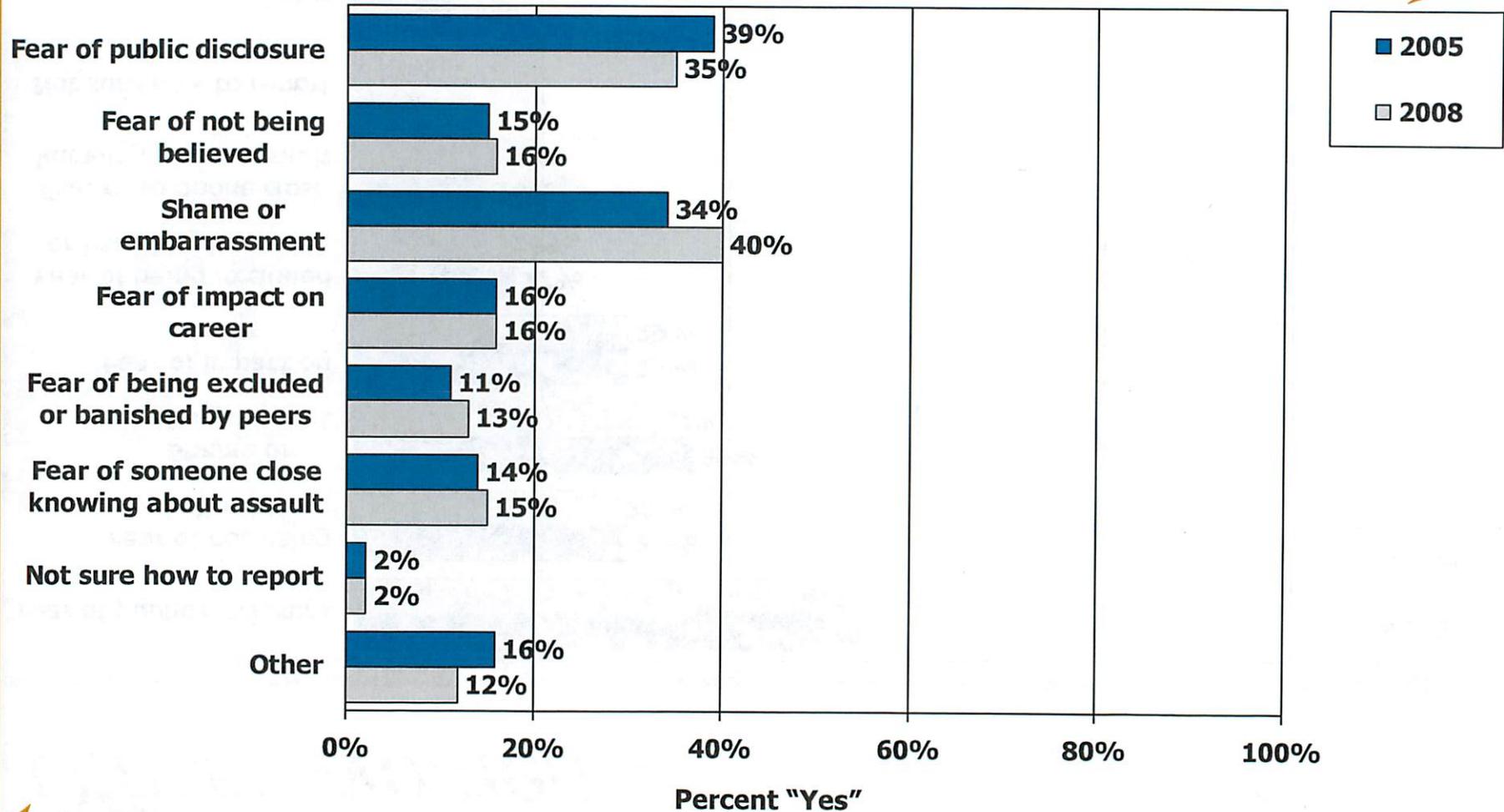
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault *Officer Women*



2008 SAVI Poll question 24: "Which of the following would prevent you from reporting sexual assault to Navy authorities?" – Item not on the 2004 Quick Poll.



Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault *Officer Men*



2008 SAVI Poll question 24: "Which of the following would prevent you from reporting sexual assault to Navy authorities?" – Item not on the 2004 Quick Poll.



Summary (1 of 2)

- Awareness of SAVI program & services continues to increase
 - Positive trends found for all groups from 2004 to 2008
 - True for junior as well as senior personnel
- Gains also found for the percentage reporting both sexual assault (SA) training attendance & SAVI training attendance in the last year
 - 90% or more of enlisted and 80%+ of officers attended SA training in the last year
 - All groups reported that training increased awareness of SA
- Most are aware of restricted/unrestricted reporting and 1/3 or more have seen flyers/posters on it at their commands
 - 2/3rds or more know to whom to report sexual assault without command knowledge
- Over 90% believe SA is a criminal act and know what actions are considered SA



Summary (2 of 2)

- 80% or more report that SA is not tolerated at their command, know what do do if assaulted, and feel free to report SA
- Larger percentage of all groups report that SA is occurring at my command
 - May indicate increased awareness of SA across the Navy
- More than 75% indicate that they would report SA to Navy authorities
 - Fear of not being believed, embarrassment, and fear of public disclosure key reasons for not reporting



Recommendations

- Incorporate poll results into SAVI training to demonstrate positive gains and highlight areas needing improvement
- Determine reasons for decrease in Victims and Witness Assistance Program awareness and, if appropriate, take steps to increase awareness
- Develop Plan of Action to increase awareness of sexual assault reporting and to address barriers to reporting sexual assault
- Brief results to Navy leadership and to DoD Sexual Assault Advisory Council Subcommittee on Research
- Conduct follow-up SAVI Quick Poll in 2010 to monitor trends

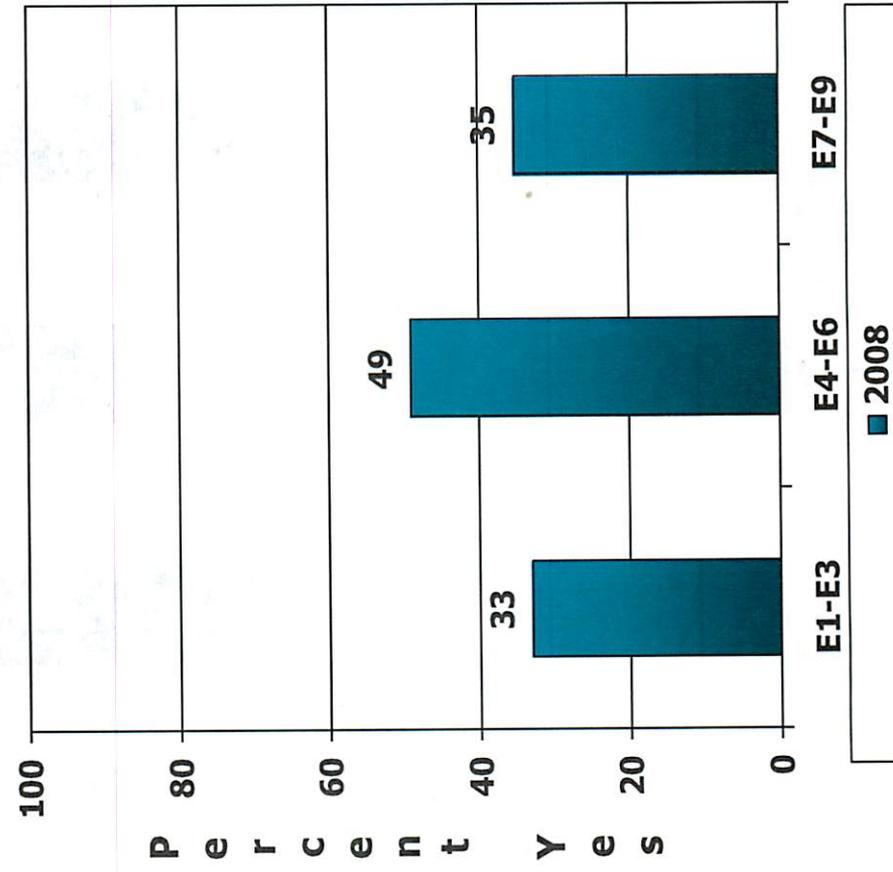
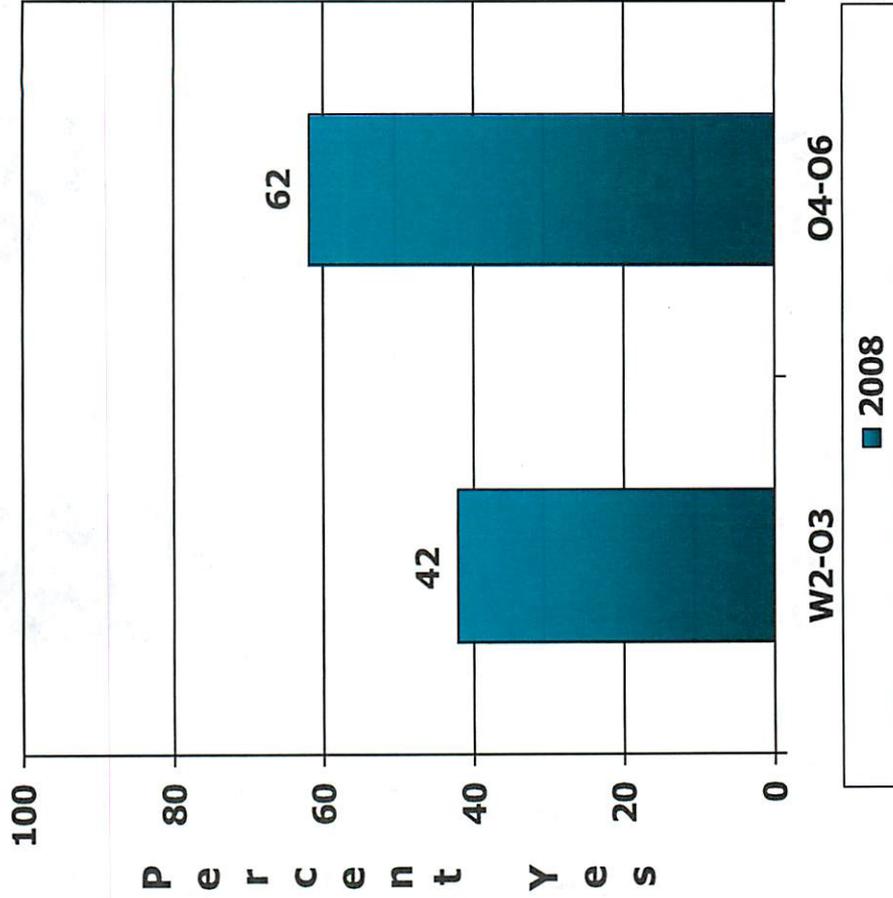


Back-up Slides

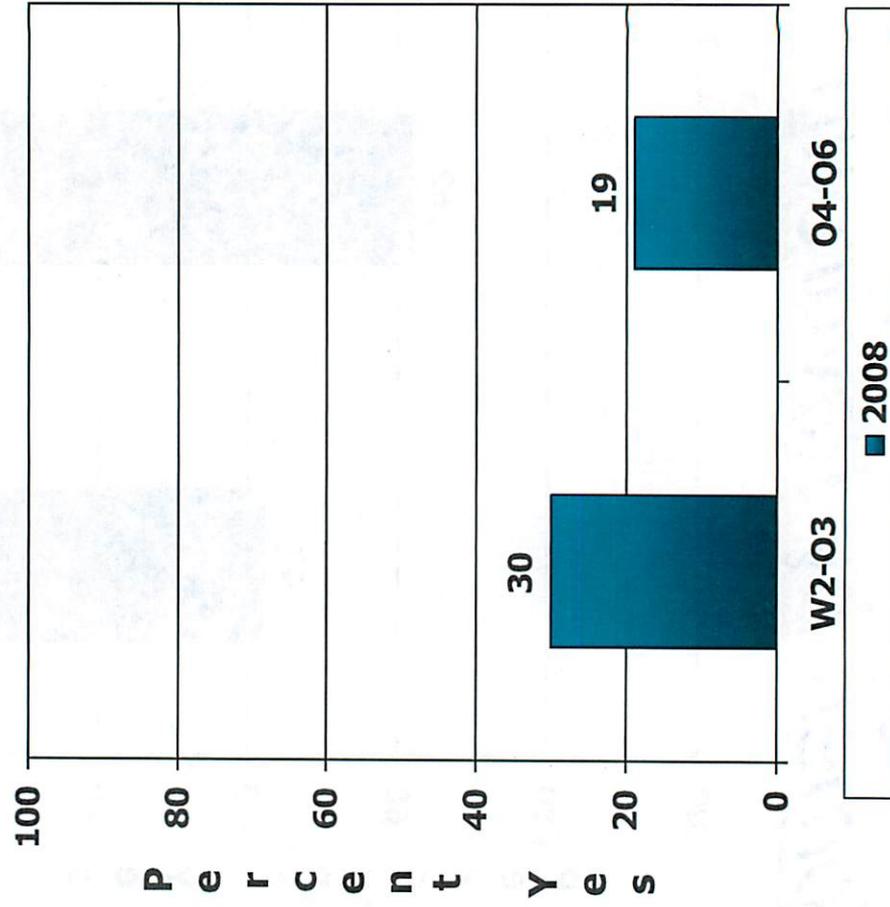
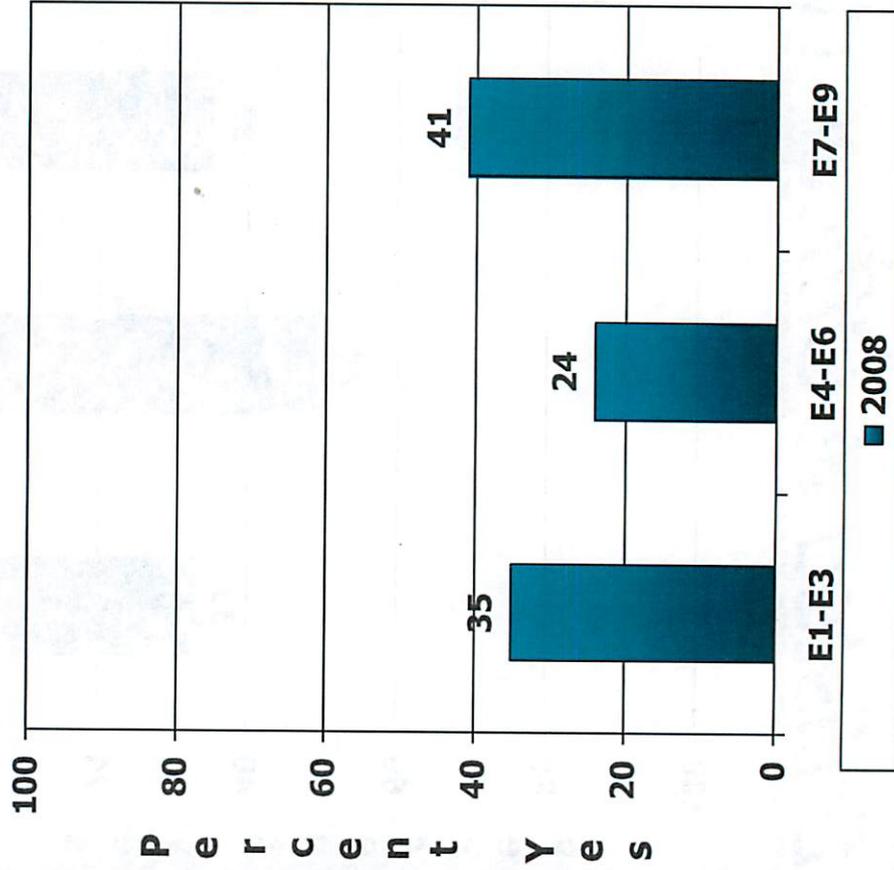


NPRST
research at work

Sexual Assault Training Conducted On Internet (Navy Knowledge Online) Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup



Sexual Assault Training Conducted By SAVI FFSC Staff or SA Coordinator *Enlisted & Officer Women by Paygroup*



2008 SAVI Poll question 15: "Who conducted the Sexual Assault Awareness & Prevention GMT Training that you attended?"



NAVY Q35

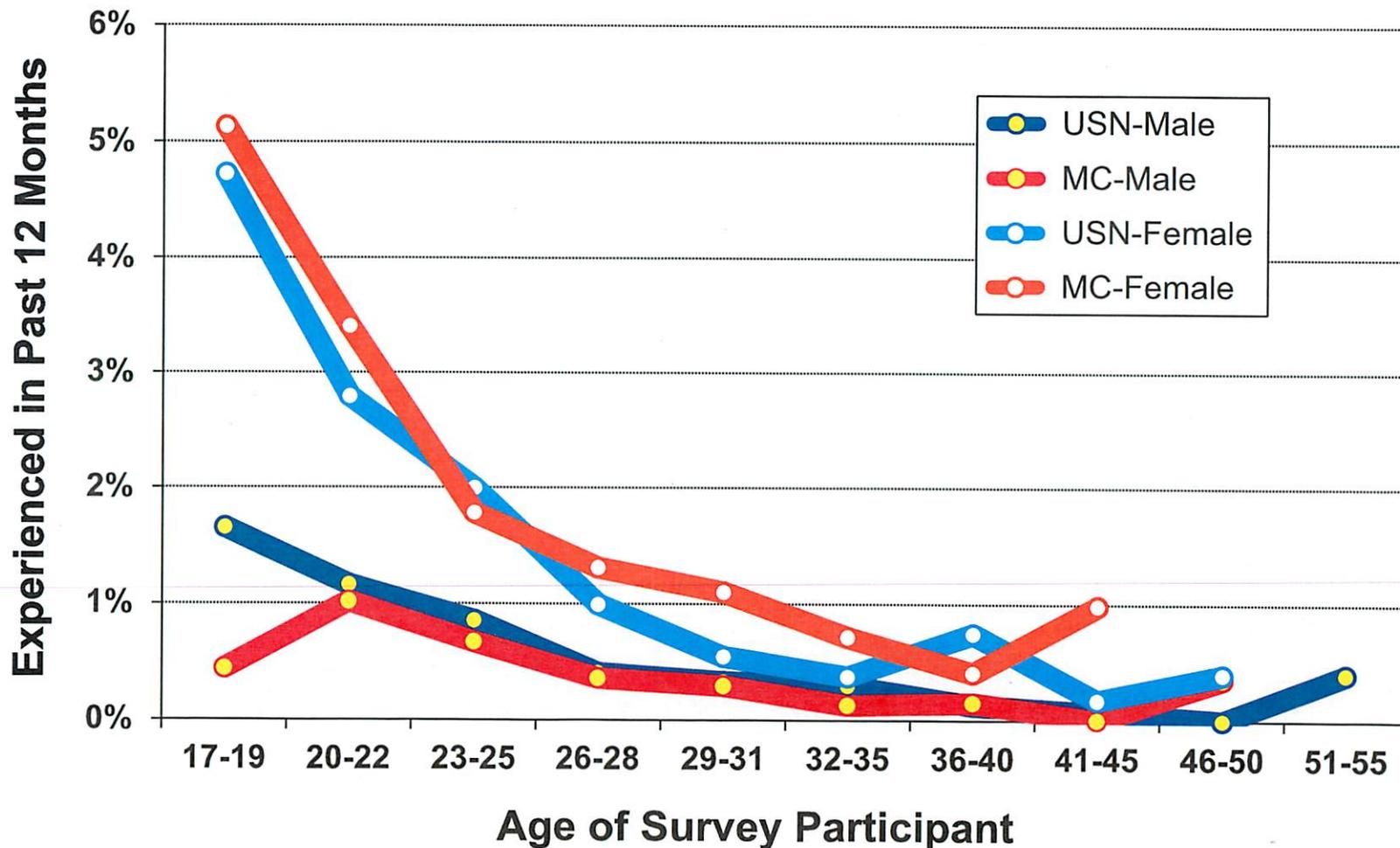


Anonymous Survey Data on Frequency of "Serious Sexual Assault" in Past 12 Months



401671

* Data Source: 2011 DON-Wide Anonymous Web-Based Survey





FY-11 Estimates of Service-Wide Navy & Marine Corps SA Magnitude and Reporting Rates



219109

	E/S 2011		Survey Takers		2011 Survey Projection (Age-Adjusted) of Service-Wide Sexual Assaults				Actual AD Victims FY11 NCIS New Cases		Calculated UR-Only Reporting Rate		Annual Report FY11 Closed NCIS Cases											
	Gender	Proportion	Response Rate	# Any SA Since	# Serious Since	# Any SA 1-Yr	# Serious 1-Yr	% Since	% Since	% 1-Yr	% 1-Yr	# Any SA 1-Yr	# Serious 1-Yr	% 1-Yr	% 1-Yr									
NAVY Female	51,385	16%	12,708	25%	12,479	3,494	4,203	878	24.3%	6.8%	8.2%	1.7%	331	239	0.6%	0.5%	7.9%	27.2%	240	175	0.5%	0.3%		
	Reciprocal of Incidence (= 1 per ___):				12		59				155		215				13		4		214		294	
	Proportion of Any-SA that is Serious:				20.9%				72.2%								72.9%							
NAVY Male	271,754	84%	54,727	20%	13,272	2,820	6,407	1,607	4.9%	1.0%	2.4%	0.6%	46	22	0.02%	0.01%	0.7%	1.4%	33	20	0.01%	0.01%		
	Reciprocal of Incidence (= 1 per ___):				42		169				5,908		12,352				139		73		8,235		13,588	
	Proportion of Any-SA that is Serious:				25.1%				47.8%								60.6%							
NAVY Total	323,139	100%	67,435	21%	25,751	6,314	10,610	2,485	8.0%	2.0%	3.3%	0.8%	377	261	0.12%	0.08%			273	195	0.08%	0.06%		
USMC Female	13,677	7%	4,780	35%	3,218	1,025	1,280	355	23.5%	7.5%	9.4%	2.6%	168	127	1.2%	0.9%	13.1%	35.8%						
	Reciprocal of Incidence (= 1 per ___):				11		39				81		108				8		3					
	Proportion of Any-SA that is Serious:				27.7%				75.6%															
USMC Male	187,480	93%	43,220	23%	6,443	1,844	3,497	1,098	3.4%	1.0%	1.9%	0.6%	28	12	0.01%	0.01%	0.8%	1.1%						
	Reciprocal of Incidence (= 1 per ___):				54		171				6,696		15,623				125		92					
	Proportion of Any-SA that is Serious:				31.4%				42.9%															
USMC Total	201,157	100%	48,000	24%	9,661	2,869	4,777	1,453	4.8%	1.4%	2.4%	0.7%	196	139	0.10%	0.07%								



DON 2011 SA Survey – Navy AD by Gender Sexual Assault Incidence Results



Excludes Reserve & Activated Reserve. Includes 23 Female & 109 Male [Q29] responders who said "None" on [Q28].

AGE	E/S 2011	Q6 Age Survey Total	Survey %	Dropout	Q28 Since	Q28 Since	Q28 Since	Q28 Since	Q28 Since	Dropout	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	
					Resp Total	Rape #	Atmp #	Touch #	None #		Resp Total	Rape #	Rape %	Rape #	Atmp #	Atmp %	Atmp #	Touch #	Touch %	Touch #	None #	Any SA %	Any SA #	
FEMALES	17-19	3,569	381	11%	6%	360	21	38	25	276	-2%	86	17	4.7%	169	33	9.2%	327	22	6.1%	218	14	20.0%	714
	20-22	12,247	2,493	20%	5%	2,366	152	181	190	1,843	0%	525	66	2.8%	342	99	4.2%	512	109	4.6%	564	251	11.6%	1,418
	23-25	10,399	2,520	24%	4%	2,407	178	194	237	1,798	-1%	613	48	2.0%	207	78	3.2%	337	106	4.4%	458	381	9.6%	1,002
	26-28	7,846	2,023	26%	5%	1,918	128	138	179	1,473	0%	447	19	1.0%	78	33	1.7%	135	66	3.4%	270	329	6.2%	483
	29-31	5,374	1,550	29%	5%	1,471	108	123	160	1,080	0%	391	8	0.5%	29	23	1.6%	84	44	3.0%	161	316	5.1%	274
	32-35	4,942	1,412	29%	5%	1,341	99	95	144	1,003	1%	336	5	0.4%	18	12	0.9%	44	27	2.0%	100	292	3.3%	162
	36-40	3,811	1,297	34%	7%	1,212	83	99	142	888	0%	324	9	0.7%	28	7	0.6%	22	17	1.4%	53	291	2.7%	104
	41-45	1,898	616	32%	6%	581	39	38	73	431	-1%	151	1	0.2%	3	4	0.7%	13	6	1.0%	20	140	1.9%	36
	46-50	860	267	31%	5%	254	13	14	37	190	2%	63	1	0.4%	3	0	0.0%	0	1	0.4%	3	61	0.8%	7
	51-55	335	98	29%	8%	90	4	4	10	72	0%	18	0	0.0%	0	1	1.1%	4	0	0.0%	0	17	1.1%	4
	56-60	101	35	35%	3%	34	0	4	3	27	0%	7	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	7	0.0%	0
	61+	3	17	n/a	6%	16	4	0	1	11	0%	5	2								2			
Total:		51,385	12,709	25%	5%	12,050	829	928	1,201	9,092	0%	2,966	176	1.7%	878	290	2.9%	1,479	399	3.6%	1,847	2,101	8.2%	4,203

Calculated "Age Adjusted" % Rates and # Projections Exclude Age 61+

AGE	E/S 2011	Survey Total	Survey %	Dropout	Resp Total	Rape #	Atmp #	Touch #	None #	Dropout	Resp Total	Rape #	Rape %	Rape #	Atmp #	Atmp %	Atmp #	Touch #	Touch %	Touch #	None #	Any SA %	Any SA #	
					MALES	17-19	10,331	754	7%		4%	727	17	11	6	693	0%	34	12	1.7%	171	6	0.8%	85
	20-22	50,422	6,490	13%	4%	6,211	106	95	170	5,840	-7%	398	72	1.2%	585	62	1.0%	503	130	2.1%	1,055	134	4.3%	2,143
	23-25	51,351	8,455	16%	4%	8,085	96	101	249	7,639	-7%	476	69	0.9%	438	57	0.7%	362	152	1.9%	965	198	3.4%	1,766
	26-28	38,900	7,802	20%	4%	7,457	69	93	201	7,094	-4%	379	30	0.4%	156	36	0.5%	188	90	1.2%	469	223	2.1%	814
	29-31	30,418	6,732	22%	5%	6,396	53	62	181	6,100	-4%	308	21	0.3%	100	15	0.2%	71	80	1.3%	380	192	1.8%	552
	32-35	30,879	7,431	24%	5%	7,096	51	78	210	6,757	-2%	346	21	0.3%	91	15	0.2%	65	63	0.9%	274	247	1.4%	431
	36-40	33,773	9,728	29%	4%	9,300	47	69	262	8,922	0%	379	12	0.1%	44	13	0.1%	47	54	0.6%	196	300	0.8%	287
	41-45	16,346	4,679	29%	5%	4,454	12	26	97	4,319	1%	133	3	0.1%	11	2	0.0%	7	7	0.2%	26	121	0.3%	44
	46-50	6,925	1,961	28%	5%	1,864	9	8	33	1,814	0%	50	0	0.0%	0	1	0.1%	4	1	0.1%	4	48	0.1%	7
	51-55	1,911	538	28%	7%	503	4	6	15	478	0%	25	2	0.4%	8	0	0.0%	0	3	0.6%	11	20	1.0%	19
	56-60	416	121	29%	7%	113	3	1	1	108	0%	5	1	0.9%	4	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	4	0.9%	4
	61+	82	36	44%	11%	32	3	0	0	29	0%	3	2								0			
Total:		271,754	54,727	20%	5%	52,238	470	550	1,425	49,793	-4%	2,536	245	0.6%	1,607	208	0.5%	1,333	586	1.3%	3,467	1,497	2.4%	6,407

Calculated "Age Adjusted" % Rates and # Projections Exclude Age 61+



DON 2011 SA Survey – USMC AD by Gender Sexual Assault Incidence Results



101674

Excludes Reserve & Activated Reserve. Includes 9 Female & 63 Male [Q29] responders who said "None" on [Q28].

AGE	E/S 2011	Q6 Age		Dropout	Q28 Since	Q28 Since	Q28 Since	Q28 Since	Q28 Since	Dropout	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr				
		Survey Total	Survey %																					Resp Total	Rape #	Atmp #	Touch #
FEMALE	17-19	2,034	445	22%	4%	429	29	27	26	347	0%	82	22	5.1%	104	24	5.6%	114	23	5.4%	109	13	16.1%	327			
FEMALE	20-22	4,495	1,586	35%	4%	1,529	115	128	106	1,180	-1%	352	52	3.4%	153	74	4.8%	218	57	3.7%	168	169	12.0%	538			
FEMALE	23-25	2,848	995	35%	4%	956	78	109	58	711	-1%	247	17	1.8%	51	34	3.6%	101	37	3.9%	110	159	9.2%	262			
FEMALE	26-28	1,694	644	38%	5%	613	44	46	47	476	-1%	139	8	1.3%	22	10	1.6%	28	8	1.3%	22	113	4.2%	72			
FEMALE	29-31	981	388	40%	6%	365	30	34	31	270	0%	95	4	1.1%	11	3	0.8%	8	8	2.2%	22	80	4.1%	40			
FEMALE	32-35	772	295	38%	4%	282	22	20	28	212	1%	69	2	0.7%	5	0	0.0%	0	4	1.4%	11	63	2.1%	16			
FEMALE	36-40	560	265	47%	6%	248	13	28	33	174	0%	74	1	0.4%	2	1	0.4%	2	4	1.6%	9	68	2.4%	14			
FEMALE	41-45	218	105	48%	3%	102	10	8	14	70	0%	32	1	1.0%	2	0	0.0%	0	1	1.0%	2	30	2.0%	4			
FEMALE	46-50	66	36	55%	8%	33	2	2	2	27	-17%	7	2	6.1%	4	1	3.0%	2	0	0.0%	0	4	9.1%	6			
FEMALE	51-55	6	3	50%	0%	3	0	0	0	3	0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0			
FEMALE	56-60	3	5	167%	20%	4	0	1	0	3	0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0			
FEMALE	61+	0	13	n/a	0%	13	5	0	2	6	0%	7	5	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	2	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0			
Total:					13,677	4,780	35%	4%	4,577	348	403	347	3,479	-1%	1,105	114	2.6%	355	148	3.5%	473	144	3.3%	453	699	9.4%	1,280

Calculated "Age Adjusted" % Rates and # Projections Exclude Age 56+

AGE	E/S 2011	Survey Total	Survey %	Dropout	Resp Total	Rape #	Atmp #	Touch #	None #	Dropout	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Q29 1-Yr	Proj 1-Yr				
																								Resp Total	Rape #	Rape %	Rape #
MALE	17-19	22,214	1,872	8%	3%	1,825	13	9	27	1,776	###	54	8	0.4%	97	7	0.4%	85	23	1.3%	280	16	2.1%	463			
MALE	20-22	56,864	10,731	19%	3%	10,458	147	99	183	10,029	-7%	458	106	1.0%	576	56	0.5%	304	121	1.2%	658	175	2.7%	1,539			
MALE	23-25	37,779	8,759	23%	3%	8,529	99	74	157	8,199	-3%	341	57	0.7%	252	30	0.4%	133	100	1.2%	443	154	2.2%	828			
MALE	26-28	24,463	6,678	27%	3%	6,470	63	59	96	6,252	-4%	227	23	0.4%	87	17	0.3%	64	61	0.9%	231	126	1.6%	382			
MALE	29-31	14,425	4,296	30%	4%	4,119	24	29	70	3,996	-5%	129	12	0.3%	42	8	0.2%	28	25	0.6%	88	84	1.1%	158			
MALE	32-35	12,937	4,118	32%	4%	3,953	17	30	54	3,852	1%	100	5	0.1%	16	4	0.1%	13	14	0.4%	46	77	0.6%	75			
MALE	36-40	11,741	4,249	36%	5%	4,043	15	28	61	3,939	0%	104	6	0.1%	17	2	0.0%	6	5	0.1%	15	91	0.3%	38			
MALE	41-45	5,126	1,805	35%	5%	1,718	4	9	23	1,682	0%	36	0	0.0%	0	1	0.1%	3	0	0.0%	0	35	0.1%	3			
MALE	46-50	1,608	596	37%	5%	568	4	6	9	549	0%	19	2	0.4%	6	0	0.0%	0	1	0.2%	3	16	0.5%	8			
MALE	51-55	277	87	31%	5%	83	0	0	0	83	0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0			
MALE	56-60	40	12	30%	8%	11	1	0	0	10	0%	1	1	9.1%	4	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	9.1%	4			
MALE	61+	6	17	283%	6%	16	4	2	0	10	0%	6	4	0.0%	0	2	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0			
Total:					187,480	43,220	23%	3%	41,793	391	345	680	40,377	-4%	1,475	224	0.6%	1,098	127	0.3%	637	350	0.9%	1,762	774	1.9%	3,497

Calculated "Age Adjusted" % Rates and # Projections Exclude Age 61+



COMPARISON OF NAVY SA INCIDENCE FROM NCIS FY-09 & 2009 DON ANONYMOUS WEB SURVEY



FEMALE Navy AD End Strength 3/31/09		Navy NCIS SA Cases (Military FEMALE Victim) Report to Congress FY-09				Anonymous 2009 DON Web-Based Survey												For SA Involving Vaginal-Anal Sex		
		All Sexual Assault		Vaginal or Anal Sex		Total Survey Takers	Q20 Takers	Q20 Takers % of E/S	All Sexual Assaults		Vaginal or Anal Sex		Q23 Takers	All Sexual Assaults		Vaginal or Anal Sex		Survey % x Navy E/S	Ratio: Survey Est. # to NCIS Cases	
		# of Cases	Cases /1000	# of Cases	Cases /1000				# Any	% Any	#	%		# Any SA	%Any x %Q20	#	%Yes x %Q20			Since Joined
		# of Cases	Cases /1000	# of Cases	Cases /1000	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
E-1	2,833	45	15.9	26	9.2	73	68	2.4	7	10.3	2	2.9	6	5	8.6	1	1.7	83	49	1.9
E-2	3,091	54	17.5	26	8.4	309	301	9.7	41	13.6	14	4.7	41	35	11.6	16	5.3	144	164	6
E-3	9,572	69	7.2	39	4.1	932	907	9.5	156	17.2	48	5.3	150	79	9.1	20	2.3	507	220	6
E-4	8,815	35	4.0	20	2.3	1,473	1,423	16.1	314	22.1	106	7.4	305	99	7.2	27	2.0	657	172	9
E-5	10,511	26	2.5	9	0.9	2,308	2,236	21.3	520	23.3	185	8.3	505	82	3.8	18	0.8	870	87	10
E-6	6,533	8	1.2	1	0.2	1,649	1,617	24.8	437	27.0	151	9.3	425	44	2.8	11	0.7	610	46	46
E-7	1,961	1	0.5	1	0.5	578	560	28.6	157	28.0	48	8.6	154	10	1.8	1	0.2	168	4	4
E-8	427					152	149	34.9	39	26.2	9	6.0	39	2	1.3					
E-9	155					83	81	52.3	19	23.5	3	3.7	18	1	1.3					
WO 2-5	76					19	19	25.0	4	21.1			4							
O-1	1,286	4	3.1	4	3.1	108	107	8.3	8	7.5	4	3.7	8	1	0.9					
O-2	1,065					181	178	16.7	34	19.1	12	6.7	32	7	4.2	2	1.2	72	13	~
O-3	2,681	1	0.4	1	0.4	435	430	16.0	70	16.3	22	5.1	69	9	2.1	4	0.9	137	25	25
O-4	1,451					232	228	15.7	24	10.5	6	2.6	24		0.0					
O-5	909					154	153	16.8	25	16.3	4	2.6	24		0.0					
O-6	403					96	94	23.3	13	13.8	5	5.3	13	2	2.1	1	1.1	21	4	~
O-7+	16					24	24	150.0	4	16.7	2	8.3	4	3	12.5	3	12.5	1	2	~
Mid		3		1																
Unk		2		1																
TOTAL	51,785	248	4.8	129	2.5	8,806	8,575	16.6	1,872	21.8	621	7.2	1,821	379	4.5	104	1.2	3,270	785	6

Survey Dropout
At or Before Q20: 231

Additional Survey Dropout
After Yes to Q20: 51

Each equates to % of
all survey takers
assaulted in past 12 mo.

Estimated
Sailors
Navy-wide

The password is case sensitive and there are no spaces.

Password _____

(End of Page 1)

>>>THIS

SURVEY IS VOLUNTARY<<<

Informed Consent and Privacy Act Statement

You are being invited to take part in an assessment of this command's Sexual Assault Prevention Program. Your decision to take part is voluntary and you may refuse to take part, or choose to stop taking part, at any time. A decision not to take part or to stop being a part of the assessment of this Sexual Assault Prevention Program will not negatively impact you in any way.

Authority to request this information is granted under Title 5, U.S. Code 301, and Department of the Navy Regulations.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data to evaluate this command's personnel policies, procedures, and programs. This information may be used to improve the command's Sexual Assault Prevention Program.

ROUTINE USES: The information provided in this assessment will be analyzed by Department of Navy, Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office (DON SAPRO) and an aggregate report of the overall results will be provided to your Commander to help make data driven decisions on helping to prevent sexual assaults in your command. The data files will be maintained by DON SAPRO in a secure location not assessable by outsiders.

ANONYMITY: All responses will be held in confidence by DON SAPRO. Information you provide will be considered only when statistically summarized with the responses of others, and will not be attributable to any single individual. Your Commander will never see individual responses.

PARTICIPATION: Completion of this questionnaire is entirely voluntary. Failure to respond to any of the questions will NOT result in any penalties except possible lack of representation of your views in the final results and outcomes.

QUESTIONS: If you have any questions about this program assessment, contact the Project Director at 703-697-2180. If you have any questions regarding Human Subjects issues, contact the NPRST Human Research Protection Program (HRPP), DSN 882-2111, COM (901) 874-2111 or email nprstirb.fct@navy.mil

NPRST HRPP STATEMENT: This project has been reviewed by the Navy Personnel Research, Studies & Technology Division's Human Research Protection Program (HRPP) of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. For any questions about your participation rights, call NPRST HRPP at (901) 874-2111, e-mail nprstirb.fct@navy.mil

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE: If you would like to report a sexual assault, please contact the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), or a Victim Advocate (VA). They can be reached via the DoD Safe Helpline (877)995-5247. The Safe Helpline offers free confidential and anonymours sexual assault support and can direct you to your local SARC or Victim Advocate. If you would like to talk about your reactions to any part of this survey, please

contact a Chaplain.

Do you agree to participate in this survey?

Yes

No

Destination: **THE END** (Set in participateinsurvey (No))

(End of Page 2)

Please read and answer each question honestly. How you answer certain questions will determine your movement through the survey. At the bottom of each page select the "Next" button to move to the next page of the survey. The save button allows you to stop and save the survey so you may resume at a later time.

Service:

- Navy
- Marine Corps
- Other

Destination: **THE END** (Set in Service (Other))

(End of Page 3)

My current status is:

- Active Duty
- Activated Reserve
- Reserve Other
- Other

Destination: **THE END** (Set in Status (Other))

(End of Page 4)

Age:

- 17-19
- 20-22
- 23-25
- 26-28
- 29-31
- 32-35
- 36-40
- 41-45
- 46-50
- 51-55
- 56-60
- 61+

Gender:

- Male
- Female

(End of Page 5)

Rank:

- E1
- E2
- E3
- E4
- E5
- E6
- E7
- E8
- E9
- WO1-WO3
- W04-W05
- 01
- 02
- 03
- 04
- 05
- 06
- 07+

Years of service:

- Less than a year
- 1-2

- 3-4
- 5-6
- 7-8
- 9-10
- 11-15
- 16-20
- 21-25
- 26-30
- 31+

I am currently assigned to:

- Ship
- Shore/Installation
- Submarine
- Training Command - Student
- Training Command - Staff
- Training Command - Instructor
- Hospital/Clinic
- Air Wing/Group/Squadron
- Division/Regiment/Battalion
- Marine Logistics Group
- Recruiting Duty
- Other _____

Do you know who your command Victim Advocate (VA)/Uniform Victim Advocate (UVA) is?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

How long ago did you last receive training on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)?

- 3 months ago or less
- 4-6 months ago
- 7-9 months ago
- No, I have not received this training
- Not sure/Don't remember

Was your Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training useful to you?

- Yes
- No
- I have not received this training yet

In your mind, are Sailors/Marines more comfortable reporting a sexual assault than in the past?

- Yes, they are more comfortable (more likely to report)
- No, they are less comfortable (less likely to report)

- No change - about the same
- Not sure - I've not been in long enough to tell

In the last 12 months, as either an active duty Service member or a reservist, do you have personal knowledge of someone intervening or have you ever intervened to prevent:

	Yes	No
Someone from drinking too much?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone from driving drunk?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone from harming themselves or committing suicide?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone from being hazed?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone from being sexually harassed?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone from being sexually assaulted?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In your opinion, does your command quickly identify and address misconduct?

- Yes
- No

(End of Page 6)

In the last 12 months, as either an active duty Service member or a reservist on active duty, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent where someone...

Sexually touched you (i.e., intentional touching of your genitalia, breast, buttocks) or made you sexually touch them.

Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.

Made you have sexual intercourse.

Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.

Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object

Yes

No

Destination: **Page 14** (Set in anysexualcontact (No))

(End of Page 7)

Think about the situation(s) you experienced in the past 12 months, as either an active duty Service member or a reservist on active duty, that involved the behaviors in the previous question. Tell us about the one event that had the greatest effect on you.

What did the person(s) do during the situation? Mark one answer for each behavior.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Sexually touched you</u> (i.e., intentional touching of your genitalia, breast, buttocks) or made you touch them. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <u>Attempted</u> to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <u>Made you</u> have sexual intercourse. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <u>Attempted</u> to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object , but was not successful. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <u>Made you</u> perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

(End of Page 8)

In what location did the incident happen?

- 29 Palms
- Africa
- Albany
- Barstow
- Beaufort/Parris Island
- Camp Lejeune
- Camp Pendleton
- Charleston
- Cherry Point
- Corpus Christi
- Diego Garcia
- Europe
- Great Lakes
- Groton
- Guam
- Guantanamo Bay
- Gulfport
- Hawaii
- Iraq/Afghanistan
- Iwakuni
- Jacksonville/Mayport
- Japan

- Kings Bay
- Korea
- Lemoore
- MCAS Miramar
- Meridian
- MWTC Bridgeport
- National Capitol Region (e.g. Pentagon, Quantico, 8th and I street, Henderson Hall, Walter Reed National Medical Center)
- Newport
- New River
- Norfolk/Tidewater
- Okinawa
- PACNORWEST/Puget Sound
- Pascagoula
- Pensacola
- Persian Gulf
- Port Hueneme
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- Yuma (AZ)
- Don't remember/Not sure
- Other _____

When did the incident happen?

- During Recruit Training
- During "A" school or accession training
- During first fleet assignment
- During second or later fleet assignment
- Don't remember/Not sure
- Other _____

How long had you been at that duty station when the situation occurred?

- 3 months or less
- 4 to 6 months
- 7 to 12 months
- Over 12 months
- Don't remember/Not sure

Where did the incident happen?

- On base (barracks or living spaces)
- On base (work center)
- On base (recreation/liberty center, bowling alley, theater, club, or etc.)
- Off base (i.e., residence)
- Aboard ship
- Hotel/motel
- Other _____

Had either you or the offender been drinking before the incident?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

Was there an opportunity for a bystander to intervene at any point to prevent this incident?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

Was the offender(s)...Mark all that apply.

- Someone in your chain of command?
- Other military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in your chain of command?
- Your military coworker(s)
- Your military subordinate(s)
- Other military person(s)
- DoD/Service civilian employee(s)
- DoD/Service civilian contractor(s)
- Your spouse/significant other?
- Person(s) in local community?
- Unknown person(s)
- Don't remember/Not sure

Did the offender(s)...Mark all that apply

- Threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?
- Threaten to physically harm you if you did not consent?
- Use some degree of physical force (e.g., holding you down)?
- Make no threat, but you were too afraid the offender(s) might hurt you if you did not consent?
- Take advantage of you when you were too drunk to stop what was happening?
- Take advantage of you while you were asleep?

Did the offender(s)...Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sexually harass you <u>before</u> the incident? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Stalk you <u>before</u> the incident? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Sexually harass you <u>after</u> the incident? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Stalk you <u>after</u> the incident? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

How soon after the incident did you seek medical care/forensic exam?

- Within 24 hours
- 1-3 days
- 4-7 days
- Greater than 7 days
- I did not seek medical care/forensic exam.

Who did you tell about the incident? (Select all that apply)

- Chain of command
- SARC, Victim Advocate, Uniformed Victim Advocate
- Fleet Family Service Center
- On base medical
- Off base medical
- NCIS
- Military Police/Base security
- Civilian law enforcement
- Service Hotline
- DoD Safe Helpline Hotline
- Family member
- Friend
- No one
- Other _____

Destination: **Page 12** (Set in tellwho (No one))

(End of Page 9)

Did you meet with a SARC or UVA to make a Restricted or Unrestricted Report?

- Yes
- No
- Don't remember/Not sure

Did you file one of the following?

- Only a Restricted Report
- Only an Unrestricted Report
- A Restricted report that was converted to an Unrestricted report
- I did not file a report

Destination: **Page 12** (Set in reportfiled (I did not file a report))

(End of Page 10)

How long after the incident occurred did you report it?

- Within 24 hours
- 1 to 7 days
- 8 to 14 days
- 15 to 30 days
- 31 to 365 days
- More than a year

Destination: **Page 13** (Set in howlongtoreport)

(End of Page 11)

If you did not make a report, what were your reasons for not reporting the situation to any of the installation/Services/DoD authorities or organizations?
(Mark all that apply)

- You thought it was not important enough to report
- You did not know how to report
- You felt uncomfortable making a report
- You did not think anything would be done
- You heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation
- You thought you would not be believed
- You thought reporting would take too much time and effort
- You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from person(s) who did it or from friends
- You thought your performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
- You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker
- You did not want anyone to know
- You did not think your report would be kept confidential
- You feared you or someone else would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking or fraternization
- You were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender
- You thought you might lose your security clearance/personnel reliability certificate
- Other _____

Destination: **Page 14** (Set in whynotreported)

(End of Page 12)

Have you been satisfied with the assistance and support you have received from the following entities?...Mark "Yes", "No". or Not Applicable "N/A" for each item.

	Yes	No	N/A
Chain of Command	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Victim Advocate (VA or UVA)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Personnel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Military Criminal Investigative Organization (NCIS)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal Assistance Attorney	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prosecutor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Victims Legal Counsel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Did anyone in your chain of command retaliate against you for reporting your incident (i.e., unwarranted punishment, demotion, reassignment, withholding of favorable duty position, slander, etc.)?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know or Not sure

Did you experience any of the following from your peers and/or your co-workers?
(Mark all that apply)

- Retaliation against you for reporting
- Victim of negative gossip or slander
- Victim of harassment
- Excluded from peer group
- Accused by peers or co-workers of making a false report
- Blamed for the incident

Strong peer and co-worker support

Nothing, everything was the same

(End of Page 13)

In your opinion, what are the reasons why a Service member who is a victim of sexual assault might not report the situation to any of the installation/Services/DoD authorities or organizations? (Mark all that apply)

- Do not know how to report
- Feel uncomfortable making a report
- Do not think anything would be done
- Negative experiences other victims who went through the reporting process
- Fear that they would not be believed
- Thought that reporting would take too much time and effort
- Fear their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
- Fear they would be labeled a troublemaker
- Would not want anyone to know
- Do not think their report would be kept confidential
- Fear they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking or fraternization
- Fear of being assaulted again by the offender
- Fear they might lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certificate
- Other _____

In your opinion, what type of report would a Service member who was a victim of sexual assault file?

- Restricted Report
- Unrestricted Report
- They would not file a report

(End of Page 14)

Did you answer the survey questions truthfully?

Yes

No

Destination: **Page 17** (Set in answertruth (Yes))

(End of Page 15)

Please use the back button to view/change your answers.

(End of Page 16)

In the following comment section of this survey, please do not provide your name and or any individuals' name involved in a sexual assault. DON SAPRO is required to report this information back to your command. By divulging your name in the comment section, your rights to make a Restricted report will be compromised. If you are a victim of sexual assault, and you wish to talk with someone, please visit your local Chaplain, Victim Advocate, or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator. You can also call the 24 hour Safe Helpline at (877)-995-5247.

I have read the disclaimer above and understand

(End of Page 17)

Please provide any recommendations you might have to improve the climate with regard to gender bias, sexual harassment and sexual assault, or efforts to reduce such incidents and increase reporting.

Destination: **THE END** (Set in commentbox)

(End of Page 18)

Post training survey

>>>THIS SURVEY IS
VOLUNTARY<<<

Informed Consent and Privacy Act Statement

You are being invited to take part in an assessment of this command's Sexual Assault Prevention Program. Your decision to take part is voluntary and you may refuse to take part, or choose to stop taking part, at any time. A decision not to take part or to stop being a part of the assessment of this Sexual Assault Prevention Program will not negatively impact you in any way. Authority to request this information is granted under Title 5, U.S. Code 301, and Department of the Navy Regulations.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data to evaluate this commands personnel policies, procedures, and programs. This information may be used to improve the command's Sexual Assault Prevention Program.

ROUTINE USES: The information provided in this assessment will be analyzed by Department of Navy, Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office (DON SAPRO) and an aggregate report of the overall results will be provided to your Commander to help make data driven decisions on helping to prevent sexual assaults in your command. The data files will be maintained by DON SAPRO in a secure location not assessable by outsiders.

ANONYMITY: All responses will be held in confidence by DON SAPRO. Information you provide will be considered only when statistically summarized with the responses of others, and will not be attributable to any single individual. Your Commander will never see individual responses.

PARTICIPATION: Completion of this questionnaire is entirely voluntary. Failure to respond to any of the questions will NOT result in any penalties except possible lack of representation of your views in the final results and outcomes.

QUESTIONS: If you have any questions about this program assessment, contact the Project Director at 703-697-2180. If you have any questions regarding Human Subjects issues, contact the NPRST Protection of Human Subjects Committee, DSN 882-4994, COM (901) 874-4994 or email nprstirb@navy.mil

NPRST PHS STATEMENT: This project has been reviewed by the Navy Personnel Research, Studies & Technology Division's Protection of Human Subjects (PHS) Committee of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. For any questions about your participation rights, call NPRST PHS at (901) 874-4994, e-mail nprstirb@navy.mil

If you identify yourself in the comment section of this survey using your name and tell us that you are a victim of a a crime, you lose your anonymity. DON SAPRO is required to report this information back to your command. Please do not reveal this information on this survey. By doing so, your rights to make a Restricted report will be compromised. If you are a victim of

sexual assault, and you wish to talk with someone, please visit your local Chaplain, Victim Advocate, or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator. You can also call the 24 hour Safe Helpline at (877)995-5247.

Participate. Do you agree to participate in this study?

Yes

No

Destination: **Final Page** (Set in Participate (No))

(End of Page 1)

Instructions: Read and answer each statement carefully. Make sure your answers are clearly marked.

If you identify yourself in the comment section of this survey using your name and tell us that you are a victim of a crime, you lose your anonymity. DON SAPRO is required to report this information back to your command. Please do not reveal this information on this survey. By doing so, your rights to make a Restricted report will be compromised. If you are a victim of sexual assault, and you wish to talk with someone, please visit your local Chaplain, Victim Advocate, or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator. You can also call the 24 hour Safe Helpline at (877)995-5247.

Gender. Gender:

- Male
- Female

Age. Age:

- 17-19
- 20-22
- 23-25
- 26-28
- 29-31
- 32-35
- 36-40
- 41 and over

EnMidOfficer. I am:

- Enlisted

○Officer

Destination: **Page 5** (Set in EnMidOfficer (Enlisted))

Destination: **Page 4** (Set in EnMidOfficer (Officer))

(End of Page 2)

(End of Page 3)

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401710

Officer. Officer:

○01

○02

○03

○04

Destination: Page 11 (Set in Officer)

(End of Page 4)

Enlisted rank. Enlisted:

OE1

OE2

OE3

OE4

OE5

OE6

OE7-E9

schoolhouse. I am currently assigned to:

Pensacola

Great Lakes

Destination: **Page 6** (Set in schoolhouse (Pensacola))

Destination: **Page 7** (Set in schoolhouse (Great Lakes))

(End of Page 5)

Pcolaschool. Which school in Pensacola are you attending?

OCTM

OCTN

OCTR

OCTT

OIT

OAN

OABE

OABF

OABH

OAC

OAD

OAE

OAM

OAME

OAO

OAS

OAT-I

OAT-O

OAIRC/AWF

OAIRC/AWO

OAIRC/AWS

OAIRC/AWV

AIRC/AWR

OPR

Other _____

Destination: **Page 8** (Set in Pcolaschool)

(End of Page 6)

Glakeschool. Which school in Great Lakes are you attending?

OFC

OFC Aegis

OET

OGM

OBM

ODC

OEM

OEN

OGSE

OGSM

OHT

OIC

OMM

OMR

OOS

OQM

OFN

OSN

Other _____

Destination: **Page 8** (Set in Glakeschool)

(End of Page 7)

401715

contacttrngstaff. Have you had any personal contact with any recruit training staff members since you graduated recruit training?

- Yes, professional contact
- Yes, personal contact
- No, I have not received any contact

Destination: **Page 10** (Set in contacttrngstaff (Yes, professional contact))

Destination: **Page 9** (Set in contacttrngstaff (Yes, personal contact))

Destination: **Page 11** (Set in contacttrngstaff (No, I have not received any contact))

(End of Page 8)

personalcontactbox. Please tell us more about the personal contact. For example, we exchanged cell phone numbers or emails, went out together socially, bumped into each other at the mall...

(End of Page 9)

initiated contact. Who initiated the contact?

- I did
- The training staff member did
- Neither, the contact was accidental

(End of Page 10)

Timeinschool. Length of time assigned to your current school:

1 - 3 months

4 - 6 months

7 - 9 months

10 - 12 months

More than one year

(End of Page 11)

For the following two questions, unit leadership refers to your instructors, Leading Petty Officers, Chiefs, Division Officers and on up your Chain of Command to your Commanding Officer.

leaderpromoteclimate. My unit leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Leaderresponds. My unit leadership would respond appropriately in the event event a sexual assault was reported.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

whyvicnoreport. Which of the following do you think are the main reasons why a victim of sexual assault within your unit might not report the incident (*Mark all that apply*):

- Lack of privacy/confidentiality
- Stigma, shame, fear
- Fear of being reduced in the eyes of the commander or colleagues

Fear of disciplinary action due to victim's misconduct such as underage drinking or fraternization

Fear of re-living the experience over again (re-victimization)

Fear of operational impacts on the training, next set of orders, security clearances, and overseas deployments

Not knowing how to report

Not thinking anything would be done

Not wanting to get fellow shipmate(s) in trouble

Concern Victim Advocate (VA) will not keep restricted report confidential

None of the above, sexual assaults would be reported

encouragereporting. If you knew someone who was a victim of sexual assault and did not report it would you encourage that person to report.

Yes

No - please explain _____

settings4assaults. Which of the following do you feel are common settings for sexual assaults of your shipmates? *(Mark all that apply):*

Off base hotel parties or gatherings

Off base bars

Barrack rooms

Workplace during day or duty hours or while on watch

Parties in the barracks

I have not heard about any sexual assaults here

Other _____

(End of Page 12)

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sexualcontact. Since you were assigned to your current school have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone.

(Choose all that apply)

- Sexually touched you (e.g. intentional touching of genitalia, breast or buttocks) or made you touch them?
- Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?
- Made you have sexual intercourse?
- Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?
- Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object?
- I have not had any of these experiences.

Destination: **Page 19** (Set in sexualcontact (I have not had any of these experiences.))

(End of Page 13)

What did the person(s) do to make you comply against your will? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

physicalforcehitheld. Used physical force (e.g., hit me or held me down)?

Yes

No

threatentohurtme. Threaten to hurt me if I did not consent?

Yes

No

nothreat. No threat was made to me, but I was afraid the offender(s) might hurt me if I did not consent.

Yes

No

toodrunk. Took advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.

Yes

No

madethreats. Made threats through verbal or non-verbal means threatening to ruin my reputation or to suspend my rights and privileges (such as retaliation at work, damage to your career, withhold leave).

Yes

No

otherthreats. Other:

(End of Page 14)

Offenderbehavior. Did the offender(s)...Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
Sexually harass you <u>before</u> the situation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stalk you <u>before</u> the situation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexually harass you <u>after</u> the situation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stalk you <u>after</u> the situation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Whenoccur. When did this unwanted sexual contact occur?

- Before my current training course started (e.g., waiting to class up)
- During the first month of my current training
- After the first month of my current training

whooffender. Who were/was the offender(s)? (Mark all that apply.)

- Someone in my chain of command such as my instructor, chief, or higher authority
- Other military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in my chain of command

- A military co-worker(s)
- A military subordinate(s)
- Other military person(s)
- Acquaintance/friend who is not in the military
- DoD/Service civilian employee(s)
- DoD/Service civilian contractor(s)
- Intimate partner such as boyfriend/girlfriend or spouse
- Unknown/I did not see who assaulted me
- Stranger or someone I did not know
- Other _____

where occur. Where did the unwanted sexual contact occur?

- Off base hotel party or gathering
- Off base bar
- Barracks room
- Workplace during day or duty hours or while on watch
- Party in barracks
- Other _____

first report who. Who, if anyone, did you first report this incident to?

- Chain of Command such as your instructor, chief or higher authority
- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Advocate/Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Coordinator, (SARC)
- Medical personnel

Friend or family member(s)

No one - I did not tell anyone

Law enforcement (i.e. Naval Criminal Investigative Service/Military Police/Base Security)

Chaplain

Other _____

(End of Page 15)

filereport. Did you file a....

Restricted Report

Unrestricted Report

Restricted Report and changed to an Unrestricted Report

I did not file a report.

Destination: **Page 18** (Set in filereport (I did not file a report.))

(End of Page 16)

badexperience. After you filed a report did you ...Mark "Yes," "No." or "Don't know" for each item.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Experience any professional retaliation (e.g., loss of privileges, denied training or other preferred opportunity)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Experience any social retaliation (e.g., ignored by shipmates, being blamed for the situation)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Experience any administrative actions (e.g., placed on medical hold, placed on a legal hold, transferred to a different assignment)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

satisfiedservice. How satisfied have you been with your treatment by the:

	Does not apply	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	The not inv my situ
Sexual Assault Victim Advocate assigned to you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) handling your report?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Commander handling your report?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Criminal investigator handling your report?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trial Defense Office personnel?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal Office personnel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(prosecutio
n)?

Destination: **Page 19** (Set in satisfiedservice)

(End of Page 17)

whydidnotreport. If you decided not to report your sexual assault incident, what was the reason? (Select all that apply)

- Incident was not serious, wanted to just move on
- I did not know how to report
- I felt uncomfortable making a report
- I did not think anything would be done
- I heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation
- I thought I would not be believed
- I thought reporting would take too much time and effort
- I was afraid of retaliation/reprisals from person(s) who did it or from their friends
- I thought my performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
- I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker
- I did not want anyone to know
- I did not think my report would be kept confidential
- I feared I or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking or fraternization
- Other _____

(End of Page 18)

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If you identify yourself in your comments in the following section of this survey using your name and tell us that you are a victim of a crime , you lose your anonymity. DON SAPRO is required to report this information back to your command. Please do not reveal this information on this survey. By doing so, your rights to make a Restricted report will be compromised. If you are a victim of sexual assault, and you wish to talk with someone, please visit your local Chaplain, Victim Advocate, or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator. You can also call the 24 hour Safe Helpline at (877)995-5247.

finalcommentbox. Comments: Please provide any comments, recommendations or concerns that might help improve the Sexual Assault Prevention Program.

(End of Page 19)

2010 Sexual Assault Prevention & Response (SAPR) Quick Poll

In October 2009, Chief of Naval Personnel (N1) directed the Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program name be changed to the "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program." This poll is designed to assess your knowledge and awareness of the SAPR Program. The results of this study will provide Navy leaders with valuable information to help them better understand Sailor perceptions of the program.

Your participation in this survey is very important to the success of this study, as your views represent the Fleet. Please be assured your responses will remain anonymous and confidential and will not affect your career in any way. The poll takes about 10-15 minutes to complete.

If you have any questions regarding this survey, please contact the Navy Survey Hotline at: (901) 874-2202 (DSN 882-2202) or email: MILL_navyquickpolling@navy.mil.

2010 SAPR Quick Poll

Instructions: Please answer the questions below. To submit your answers, scroll down to the bottom of the page and click the "Next" button; the survey will not be forwarded to our database unless you press the "Next" button. As mentioned earlier, your participation is voluntary; if you do not wish to answer a question below, simply skip to the next question.

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. What is your current paygrade?

E1	W2	O1/O1E
E2	W3	O2/O2E
E3	W4	O3/O3E
E4	W5	O4
E5		O5
E6		O6 or above
E7		
E8		
E9		

2. Are you:

Male
Female

3. Where are you currently located?

Shore command in the Continental US, excluding Alaska or Hawaii
Afloat command in the Continental US, excluding Alaska or Hawaii
Shore command outside the Continental US, including Alaska or Hawaii
Afloat command outside the Continental US, including Alaska or Hawaii

4. Are you currently on a deployment of 30 days or more?

Yes
No

5. Where are you currently deployed?

N/A, not currently deployed
In one of the 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico, a US territory or possession
Europe (including the Mediterranean)
Far East (Japan, etc.)
Middle East (including the African continent, Bahrain, etc.)
South or Central America
Other or not sure

Please answer the following questions concerning the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program.

For the purposes of answering these questions, "sexual assault" is defined as: intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat, or abuse of authority, or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes: rape, nonconsensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling), or attempts to commit these acts. Sexual assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal relationship, or age of the victim. "Consent" shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. Consent is not given when a person uses force, threat of force, coercion, or when the victim is asleep, incapacitated, or unconscious.

6. Prior to taking this poll, had you heard of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program?

Yes
No

7. Prior to taking this poll, had you heard of the Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program?

Yes
No

8. Do you know what services the SAPR Program offers?

Yes
No

9. Do you know who the SAPR Point of Contact (POC) is at your command?

Yes
No

10. Do you know how to contact a SAPR Victim Advocate?

Yes
No

11. Do you understand the differences between "Restricted Reporting" and "Unrestricted Reporting" of sexual assault?

Yes
No

12. Are you aware that victims of sexual assault can report a sexual assault without the command being notified, or without triggering an investigation?

Yes
No

13. Do you know whom a victim of sexual assault can report to without the command being notified, or without triggering an investigation?

Yes
No

14. True or False: Medical care and/or forensic evidence collection is available to sexual assault victims in the Navy:

True
False

15. Are you aware of the following programs to assist victims of sexual assault?

Yes No

SAPR Program

Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP)

Civilian Rape Crisis Center

16. In the past year (12 months), have you attended General Military Training (GMT) on the subject of sexual assault awareness and prevention?

Yes

No

17. Who conducted the sexual assault awareness and prevention GMT that you attended?

Not applicable; I have not attended this training in the past year

Internal Command Trainers (GMT Trainers)

Fleet and Family Support Center Staff or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)

I completed training on the Internet (Navy Knowledge Online (NKO))

Other

18. To what extent did the training increase your awareness of sexual assault?

To a great extent

To some extent

To a slight extent

Not at all

N/A

19. Did the sexual assault awareness and prevention training you received in the past 12 months include information on the SAPR Program and available services?

Yes

No

20. Have you been trained as a SAPR POC, Data Collection Coordinator, or SAPR Command Liaison?

Yes

No

21. Have you been trained as a volunteer SAPR Victim Advocate?

Yes

No

22. Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material, on the installation or in your command, telling you about Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting?

Yes

No

23. Have you seen a flyer or poster, or any written material, on the installation or in your command, telling you whom to contact if you need to report a sexual assault?

Yes

No

**24. How much do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following:
(Note: The following questions will be rated on a six point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree" with a "Don't Know" or "Not Applicable" option.)**

- a. It is clear what behaviors are considered sexual harassment and what behaviors are considered sexual assault
- b. Sexual assault is a problem in the Navy
- c. Actions are being taken in the Navy to prevent sexual assault
- d. Actions are being taken at this command to prevent sexual assault
- e. The leadership at this command enforces the Navy's policy on sexual assault
- f. I feel free to report sexual assault without fear of bad things happening to me
- g. Sexual assault training is taken seriously at this command
- h. I know what actions are considered sexual assault
- i. Sexual assault is not tolerated at this command
- j. I would know what to do if I were sexually assaulted at this command
- k. I would know what to do if a friend were sexually assaulted at this command
- l. Sexual assault is a criminal act punishable under the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)
- m. Sexual assault is occurring at this command
- n. People at this command who sexually assault others usually get away with it

25. If you were sexually assaulted, how likely is it that you would report it to Navy authorities?

- Very likely
- Likely
- Neither likely nor unlikely
- Unlikely
- Very unlikely

26. Which of the following would prevent you from reporting sexual assault to Navy authorities? (Mark ALL that apply.)

- Fear of being excluded or banished by peers
- Fear of public disclosure
- Fear of someone close knowing about the assault
- Shame or embarrassment
- Fear of not being believed
- Fear of the impact on my Naval career
- Fear of poor outcome
- Not sure how to report sexual assault
- Other

27. If a victim of sexual assault wanted to report or discuss the incident without the command being notified, or without triggering an investigation, which of the following should they contact? (Mark ALL that apply.)

- SAPR POC
- SAPR Victim Advocate
- Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)
- FFSC staff
- Physician/Nurse
- VA
- Command leadership (CO/XO/CMC)
- All of the above
- None of the above
- I don't know

OPEN-ENDED COMMENTS

28. What could the Navy do to better educate Sailors about sexual assault? (NOTE: 1,000 character limit.)

29. What steps could the Navy take to reduce sexual assault? (NOTE: 1,000 character limit.)

2010 SAPR Quick Poll

THANK YOU!

The SAPR Program staff wishes to thank you for your time, cooperation, and honest responses to this survey. Your responses will serve to enhance and improve the Navy SAPR Program and victim advocacy for servicemembers and their families. Check this site later for results.

The subject of sexual assault may elicit a strong emotional response, especially if you have been a victim. Please do not hesitate to request support assistance if this survey has in any way caused you emotional distress:

- Victim assistance/counseling can be found at the nearest Navy installation Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC), base medical treatment facility/mental health facility, Chaplain's office, and/or local civilian community resources (i.e., rape crisis center and hotlines).

- You can call the CNIC SAPR Program Headquarters Office directly at (202) 433-3108/DSN 288-3108 for further information or referrals to the appropriate resources. You can also call Military One Source at 1-800-342-9647 for assistance or information.

- Valuable information on the SAPR Program, resources, and definitions for restricted/unrestricted reporting options can be found at:

http://www.cnic.navy.mil/CNIC_HQ_Site/WhatWeDo/FleetandFamilyReadiness/FamilyReadiness/FleetAndFamilySupportServices/index.htm.

Or the DoD SAPR Office at www.sapr.mil.

You may now close this window. Click [here](#) to go to the NPRST main page.