

38. (DoD) Please provide updates on DoD SAPRO inputs to the development and refinement of Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Component Members (WGRA), Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members (WGRR), Quick Compass of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (QSARC) and Service Academy Gender Relations Surveys in FY13 (See FY12 SAPRO Report, p. 42).

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| DoD | <p>Since 2005, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) has worked closely with SAPRO in the design of all gender-related surveys. It is imperative that each gender-related survey collects data that can be used by SAPRO to determine the overall effectiveness of the SAPR program. With that in mind, although many questions have remained consistent on the surveys over time (to allow for trend analysis), items have been removed or added to the questionnaires based on changing SAPRO requirements. To ensure the surveys meet SAPRO's data needs, DMDC works with Service-level, ODMEO and SAPRO representatives during questionnaire development and coordinates with SAPRO and ODMEO on the final survey instrument. For example, the measure for Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) was originally constructed in 2005 in collaboration with SAPRO, the Services, subject-matter-experts, and DoD IG. The goal of the measure was to construct a behaviorally-based question which would provide data on prevalence of behaviors prohibited by the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and behaviors which would allow a respondent to receive SAPRO services. Similar collaborations have occurred with the construction of other measures on the Gender Relations surveys.</p> <p>The 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys of Active Duty Members and Reserve Component Members provided SAPRO with an annual rate of USC (trend data were also provided), the nature and outcomes of the unwanted sexual contact experiences (e.g., what specific behaviors were experienced, who was the offender, use of drugs/alcohol, whether the situation was reported, and whether the victim experienced retaliation as a result of reporting), and measures of effectiveness of the SAPR program (e.g., satisfaction with training on topics related to sexual assault, awareness of SAPR-related services, and satisfaction with sexual assault services) within the active duty and Reserve component populations. Similarly, the 2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey provided parallel information for cadets and midshipmen. The 2012 Quick Compass of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators provided SAPRO with detailed information on the scope of the SARCs' responsibilities, amount of training, and level of preparedness for performing their duties. Results from these surveys were used by SAPRO in fulfilling its Congressional reporting requirements.</p> |
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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.