



Information and Technology for Better Decision Making

2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Survey Note and Briefing



2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) continues to emphasize sexual assault and sexual harassment response and prevention in the military. This survey note discusses findings from the *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (2012 WGRA)*, a source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender-relations environment in the active duty force. The *2012 WGRA* is the fifth active duty survey on gender-relations issues (the survey has been administered in 1995, 2002, 2006, 2010) as mandated by U.S. Code Title 10. This survey assesses the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment in the active duty force.

This survey note and accompanying briefing (Appendix) provide information on the prevalence rates of sexual assault, and sexual harassment and sexist behavior; personnel policies, practices, and training related to sexual assault; and an assessment of progress.

The *2012 WGRA* was fielded September to November 2012. Completed surveys were received from 22,792 eligible respondents. The overall weighted response rate was 24%.

This survey note provides top-line results for members by gender.¹ When *2012 WGRA* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2002, 2006, and 2010 surveys, an analysis of trends is also presented. If the questions do not have comparable trend comparisons, then only results from 2012 are presented. When a result is annotated as higher or lower than another result, the reader should understand that to be a statistically significant difference at the .05 level of significance.

Overview

The ability to calculate annual prevalence rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. This report includes rates of unwanted sexual contact, unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., sexual harassment and sexist behavior), and gender discriminatory behaviors and sex discrimination experienced during the past 12 months.

Unwanted Sexual Contact. The *2012 WGRA* survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault) originally developed for the *2006 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*. Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used as an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ. For the purposes of the *2012 WGRA* survey, the term “unwanted sexual contact” means intentional sexual contact that was against a person’s will or which occurred when the person did not or could not consent, and includes completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually-related areas of the body. Members were asked questions related to personal experiences of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to taking the survey. Members who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were then asked to provide details of the experience that had the greatest effect (i.e., where the

¹ Additional details are provided in the tabulation volume (DMDC 2012a).

situation occurred and who the offenders were). Trend comparisons on unwanted sexual contact are presented from surveys administered in 2006, 2010 and 2012. Also included for the first time in 2012 *WGRA* is a measure of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering and since joining the military.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. The 2012 *WGRA* includes measures of unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., sexual harassment and sexist behavior) derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995). To determine the extent of unwanted gender-related behaviors, members were provided a list of 12 sexual harassment behaviors and four sexist behaviors and were asked to indicate how often they had experienced the behaviors in the past 12 months. The 12 sexual harassment behaviors comprise three components of sexual harassment—crude/offensive behavior (e.g., repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that are offensive); unwanted sexual attention (e.g., unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship despite efforts to discourage it); and sexual coercion (e.g., treated badly for refusing to have sex). To be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, members must have experienced at least one behavior defined as sexual harassment and indicated they considered some or all of the behaviors to be sexual harassment. Sexist behavior is defined as verbal and/or nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the respondent (Fitzgerald et al., 1988). Members who indicated they experienced unwanted gender related behaviors were then asked to provide details of the experience that had the greatest effect (i.e., where the situation occurred and who the offenders were). Trend comparisons on unwanted gender-related behaviors are presented from surveys administered in 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2012.

Survey Results

Unwanted Sexual Contact. Overall, 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012. For women, this rate is statistically significantly higher in 2012 than in 2010 (6.1% vs. 4.4%); there is no statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2006 (6.1% vs. 6.8%). There is no statistically significant difference for men

Unwanted Sexual Contact		
2006	2010	2012
Women: 6.8%	Women: 4.4%	Women: 6.1%
Men: 1.8%	Men: 0.9%	Men: 1.2%

in the overall rate between 2012 and 2010 or 2006 (1.2% vs. 0.9% and 1.8%). Of the 6.1% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 32% indicated the most serious behavior they experienced was unwanted sexual touching only, 26% indicated they experienced attempted sex, and 31% indicated they experienced completed sex. There were no statistically significant differences in the most serious behaviors for women between 2006, 2010, and 2012. Of the 1.2% of men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 51% indicated the most serious behavior they experienced was unwanted sexual touching only, 5% indicated they experienced attempted sex, and 10% indicated they experienced completed sex. There were no statistically significant differences in the most serious behaviors for men between 2006, 2010, and 2012.

Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) Details of the Experience That Had the Greatest Effect. Of the 6.1% of women who indicated experiencing USC, the circumstances of the experience that had the greatest effect were as follows:

2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

- Most experiences happened at a military installation (67%) and during work day/duty hours (41%; both unchanged from 2006 and 2010).
- 94% indicated the offender(s) were male only; 1% indicated the offender(s) were female only; and 5% indicated the offenders were both males and females (all unchanged from 2006 and 2010).
- The top three types of offenders indicated were: military coworker(s) (57%), another military person (40%), and another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command (38%; all unchanged from 2006 and 2010).
- 3% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out, 47% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident, and 2% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident.
- 50% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force (22 percentage points higher than 2006 and unchanged since 2010), 17% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent (unchanged from 2006 and 2010), and 12% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent (unchanged from 2006 and 2010).
- 30% indicated that the offender sexually harassed them before or after the situation; 8% indicated the offender stalked them; and 20% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them.
- 17% indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization only (unchanged from 2010) and 16% reported to both a civilian and a military authority or organization (9 percentage points higher than 2010).
 - Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority, 27% made only a restricted report; 51% only an unrestricted report; and 21% a converted report (all unchanged from 2010).
 - The main reasons these women chose to report the incident were: it was the right thing to do (72%), to stop the offender from hurting others (67%), and to seek closure on the incident (67%).
- Of the 67% of women who did not report to a military authority, the main reasons they chose not to report the incident were: they did not want anyone to know (70%; unchanged from 2006 and 2010), they felt uncomfortable making a report (66%; unchanged from 2006 and 2010), and they did not think their report would be kept confidential (51%; unchanged from 2010).

Of the 1.2% of men who indicated experiencing USC, the circumstances of their experience that had the greatest effect were as follows:²

² Some results are not reportable for men because of a small number of respondents.

- Most experiences happened at a military installation (73%) and during work day/duty hours (49%; both unchanged from 2006 and 2010).
- The top three types of offenders indicated were: military coworker(s) (52%), another military person (28%), and someone in their military chain of command (27%; all unchanged from 2006 and 2010).
- 9% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out, 19% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident, and 8% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident.
- 22% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force, 21% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent, and 18% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent (all unchanged from 2006 and 2010).
- 19% indicated the offender sexually harassed them before or after the situation; 2% indicated the offender stalked them; and 21% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them.
- 10% indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization only and 9% reported to both a civilian and a military authority or organization (both unchanged from 2010).

Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior To Joining and Since Joining Military. Thirty percent of women and 6% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to entry into the military. Including experiences of unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months, 23% of women and 4% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining military.³

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Twenty-three percent of women (10 percentage points lower than 2006) and 4% of men (2 percentage points lower than 2006 and unchanged from 2002 and 2010) indicated experiencing sexual harassment in past 12 months. Forty-one percent of women (4 percentage points lower than 2002, 11 percentage points lower than 2006, and unchanged from 2010) and 20% of men (9 percentage points lower than 2006 and unchanged from 2002 and 2010) indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior. Twenty-three percent of women (4 percentage points lower than 2002, 8 percentage points lower than 2006, and unchanged from 2010) and 5% of men (2 percentage points lower than 2006 and unchanged from 2002 and 2010) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention. Eight percent of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion (both unchanged from 2002, 2006, and 2010). Forty-seven percent of women (3 percentage points lower than 2002, 7 percentage points lower than 2006, and 4 percentage points higher than 2010) and 15% of men (7 percentage points lower than 2006 and unchanged from 2002 and 2010) indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

³ This variable was constructed by combining the unwanted sexual contact (USC) rate for the past 12 months with Q9 that asked members, who did not experience USC in the past 12 months, if they have experienced USC since joining the military. This variable is designed to give an overall percentage of active duty men and women who had experienced USC in their military career.

Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training. Active duty members were asked their perceptions of policies, practices, and training related to sexual assault:

- 70% of women (11 percentage points higher than 2006 and 5 percentage points higher than 2010) and 83% of men (8 percentage points higher than 2006 and 10 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent.
- 88% of women and 94% of men indicated their leadership does well to make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military; 80% of women and 88% of men indicated their leadership does well to promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust; 77% of women and 86% of men indicated their leadership does well to lead by example; and 73% of women and 85% of men indicated their leadership does well to create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting.
- 67% of women and 74% of men were aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs, 66% of women and 73% of men indicated they are aware of the Safe Helpline, and 56% of women and 67% of men were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil).
- 96% of women (7 percentage points higher than 2006 and 3 percentage points higher than 2010) and 97% of men (8 percentage points higher than 2006 and 4 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months.
 - Of those women who had training in the past 12 months, the top three aspects of sexual assault training were: it provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault (94% – two percentage points higher than 2010 and unchanged from 2006), it explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs (94% – 3 percentage points higher than 2006 and 2010), and it teaches that the consumption of alcohol might increase the likelihood of sexual assault (94% – 2 percentage points higher than 2010).
 - Of those men who had training in the past 12 months, the top two aspects of sexual assault training were: it explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs (94% – 3 percentage points higher than 2006 and 2010), it provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault (94% – 2 percentage points higher than 2006 and 2010), and it teaches that the consumption of alcohol might increase the likelihood of sexual assault (94% – 2 percentage points higher than 2010).

Assessment of Progress. Ten percent of women and 19% of men indicated sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem today than four years ago. Sixteen percent of women and 25% of men indicated sexual assault in the military is less of a problem today than four years ago.

Survey Methodology

Statistical Design. The population of interest for the 2012 WGRA consisted of members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, excluding National Guard and Reserve members, who (1) had at least six months of service at the time the questionnaire was first fielded and (2) were below flag rank.

The total sample consisted of 108,478 individuals drawn from the sample frame constructed from the Defense Manpower Data Center's *Active Duty Master Edit File*. Members of the sample became ineligible if they indicated in the survey or by other contact (e.g., telephone calls to the data collection contractor) that they were not on active duty as of the first day of the survey, September 17, 2012 (0.28% of sample). Completed surveys (defined as 50% or more of the survey questions asked of all participants are answered, including a valid response on the unwanted sexual contact question) were received from 22,792 eligible respondents. The overall weighted response rate for eligibles, corrected for nonproportional sampling, was 24% (male 23%, female 29%).⁴

Presentation of Results. Each finding in *2012 WGRA* is presented in graphical or tabular form along with its margin of error. The margin of error represents the degree of certainty that the percentage or mean would fall within the interval in repeated samples of the population. For example, if 55% of individuals selected an answer and the margin of error was ± 3 , in repeated surveyed samples from the population the percentage of individuals selecting the same answer would be between 52% (55 minus 3) and 58% (55 plus 3) in 95% of the samples. Because the results of comparisons are based on a weighted, representative sample, the reader can infer that the results generalize to the active duty force, within the margin of error. The annotation "NR" used throughout the Appendix indicates that a specific result is not reportable due to low reliability.

Statistical Comparisons. When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2012 compared to 2010), statistical tests for differences between means are used. All comparisons are made at the .05 level of significance.

References

- DMDC. (2012a). *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Tabulation Volume* (Report No. 2012-065). Alexandria, VA: DMDC.
- DMDC. (2012b). *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Administration, datasets, and codebook* (Report No. 2012-068). Alexandria, VA: DMDC.
- DMDC. (2012c). *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Statistical methodology report* (Report No. 2012-067). Alexandria, VA: DMDC.
- Fitzgerald, L. F., Gelfand, M. J., & Drasgow, F. (1995). Measuring sexual harassment: Theoretical and psychometric advances. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology, 17*, 425-445.
- Fitzgerald, L. F., Shullman, S. L., Bally, N., Richards, M., Swecker, J., Gold, Y., Ormerod, M., & Weitzman, L. (1988). The incidence and dimensions of sexual harassment in academia and the workplace. *Journal of Vocational Behavior, 32*, 152-175.

Prepared by: Lindsay Rock
Survey Design, Analysis, & Operations Branch
Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program, DMDC

⁴ Additional details on coding are provided in DMDC 2012b and additional details on sampling and weighting are provided in DMDC 2012c.

2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

For further information, see <http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys>.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Defense Technical Information Center

ATTN: DTIC-BRR

8725 John J. Kingman Rd., Suite #0944

Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6218

Or from:

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/order.html>

Ask for Report by ADA 575623

2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Briefing on Sexual Assault and
Sexual Harassment



March 2013



Contents

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
• Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	9
• Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors	159
• Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination	177
• Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training	191
• Assessment of Progress	294



INTRODUCTION

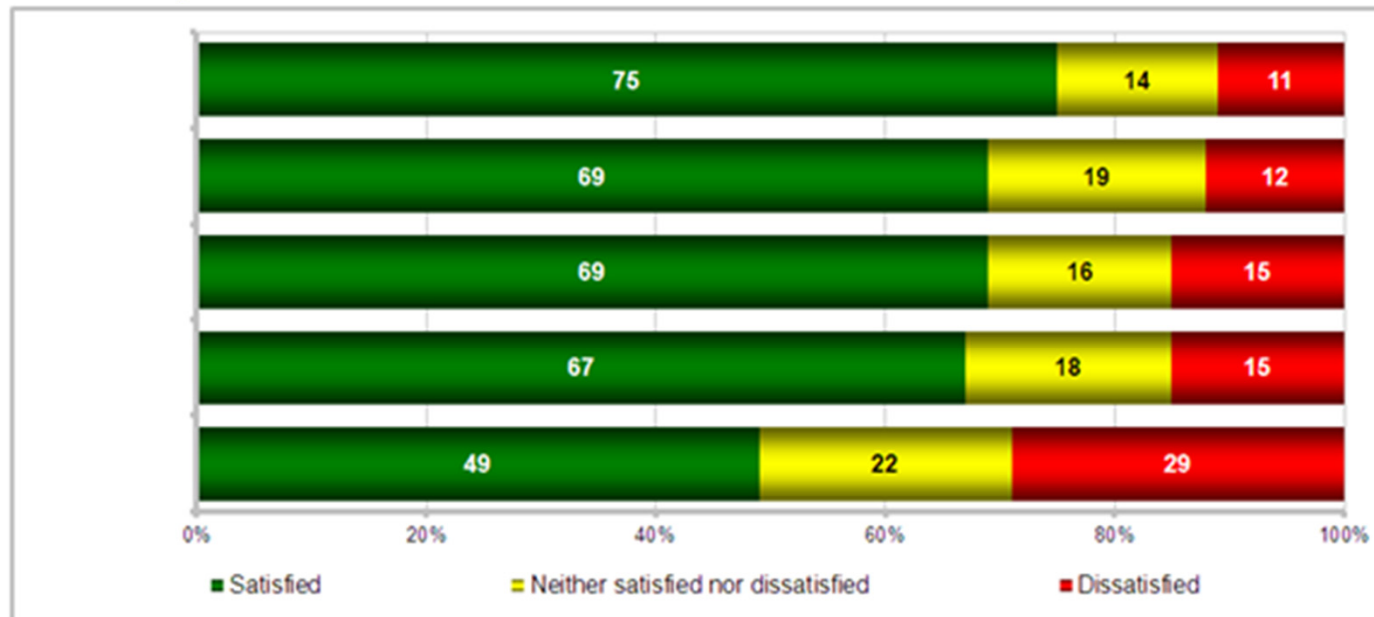
- **Web-based, active duty survey fielded September 17 – November 7, 2012**
- **108K active duty members surveyed, weighted response rate of 24%**
- **Briefing includes results from survey items related to sexual assault; sexual harassment; gender discriminatory behaviors and sex discrimination; personnel policies, practices, and training related to sexual assault; and assessment of progress**
- **For each survey item, briefing includes the following:**
 - Graphic displays of overall results by gender
 - When data are reportable, tables showing results by reporting categories (e.g., Service by gender and paygrade by gender)
 - When applicable, trend analysis
 - Summary of findings



INTRODUCTION

Briefing Includes

- Graphic displays of overall results



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$



Percentages are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals. The range of margin of error is presented for the question or group of questions/subitems.



INTRODUCTION

Briefing Includes

- **Tables showing results by reporting categories (e.g., Service by gender and paygrade by gender)**
 - Statistical tests used to compare each subgroup to its respective “all other” group (i.e., to all others not in the subgroup)
 - For example, Army Women’s “all other” comparison group is Navy Women, Marine Corps Women, and Air Force Women
 - Results of statistical tests are shown by color coding significant differences among reporting categories of 2% or more
 - Results are not presented if the question does not apply to the reporting category or if the estimate is unstable
 - “NR” indicates the estimate is Not Reportable because it was based on fewer than 15 respondents or the relative standard error was high
 - “NA” indicates the response option was Not Applicable because the question did not apply to respondents in the reporting category based on answers to previous questions

<div>DoD Women</div> <div>KEY:</div> <div>Higher Response of Yes</div> <div>Lower Response of Yes</div>										
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women	
	Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline	66	64	77	78	59	70	67	58	51



INTRODUCTION

Briefing Includes

- **Trends are shown as estimated percentages or means**

- Statistical tests used to compare current results with all previous survey administrations (2010, 2006 and 2002)
 - Purple cells indicate 2012 WGRA result is HIGHER
 - Yellow cells indicate 2012 WGRA result is LOWER

	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	50	54	43	47
* Total Men	17	22	14	15

Indicates most recent survey result is significantly higher than past survey result

Indicates most recent survey result is significantly lower than past survey result

- **Summary of findings**

- Overall results followed by a listing of reporting categories and trend year comparisons that are statistically significant



INTRODUCTION

Reporting Categories

Service by Gender	Gender by Paygrade
Army Women	E1 – E4 Women
Navy Women	E5 – E9 Women
Marine Corps Women	O1 – O3 Women
Air Force Women	O4 – O6 Women
Army Men	E1 – E4 Men
Navy Men	E5 – E9 Men
Marine Corps Men	O1 – O3 Men
Air Force Men	O4 – O6 Men



Contents

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
✓ Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	9
– Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate.....	10
– Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation.....	14
– Location Where the One Situation Occurred.....	21
– Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation.....	29
– Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation	32
– Offender(s) in the One Situation	37
– Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation	49
– Alcohol Used in the One Situation.....	52
– Drugs Used in the One Situation	56
– Threats/Force Used in the One Situation	58
– Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation	64
– Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation	67
– Reported the One Situation to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization	73
– Type of Report Made to a Military Authority in the One Situation	80
– Level of Satisfaction With the Sexual Assault Services in the One Situation	84
– Experienced Retaliation/Administrative Action/Punishments as a Result of Reporting the One Situation.....	87
– Level of Satisfaction With the Sexual Assault Services in the One Situation	88
– Offered Sexual Assault Services When Reporting the One Situation	95
– Reasons for Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority	101
– When the One Situation Was Reported to a Military Authority	104
– Reasons for Delay in Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority.....	105
– Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation	126
– Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior To Entry Into the Military	134
– Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months)	137
– Summary of Findings.....	140
• Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors.....	159
• Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination.....	177
• Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training.....	191
• Assessment of Progress.....	294



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of unwanted sexual contact:**

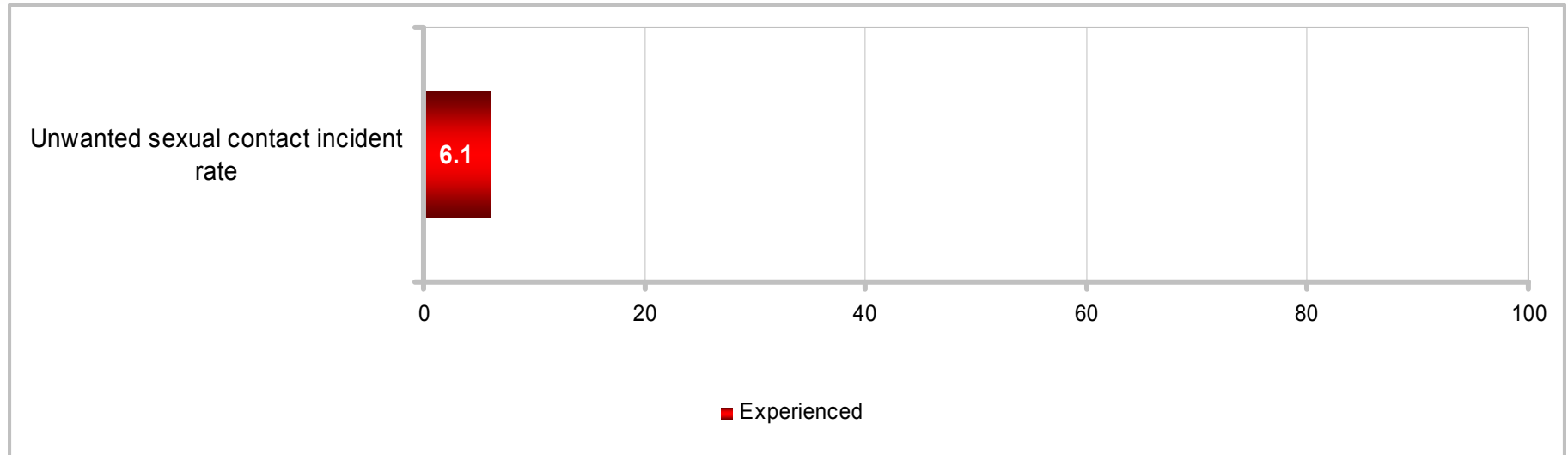
- The 2012 WGRA survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault). Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities and it is an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ.
- Unwanted sexual contact is measured in the 2012 WGRA survey by asking members to refer to experiences in the past 12 months in which they experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against their will or which occurred when they did not or could not consent in which someone...
 - Sexually touched them (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made them sexually touch someone,
 - Attempted to make them have sexual intercourse, but was not successful,
 - Made them have sexual intercourse,
 - Attempted to make them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful, or
 - Made them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
- A member is counted in the unwanted sexual contact incident rate if he or she replied “yes” to any of the behaviors listed.

- **Unwanted sexual contact one situation:**

- On the survey, members who had indicated they experienced USC were asked to consider the “one situation” occurring the past 12 months that had the greatest effect on them. With that one situation in mind, members then reported on the circumstances surrounding that experience (e.g., who were the offenders, where did the behaviors occur, were drugs/alcohol involved, was the experience reported, were there any repercussions because of reporting the incident).



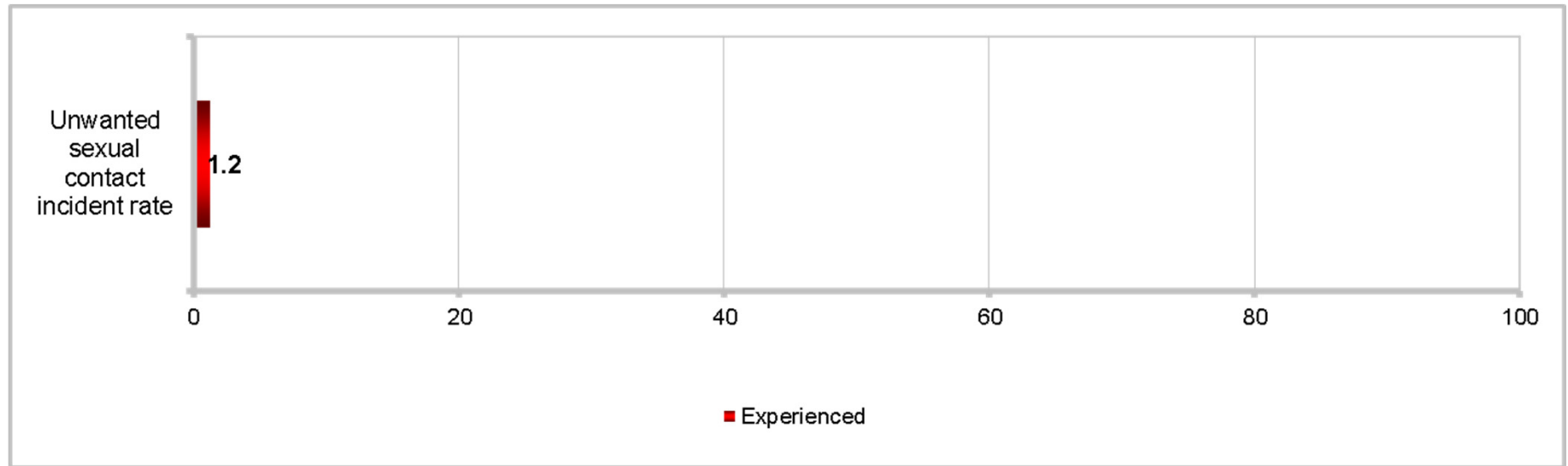
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Women



- **6.1% of women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact the past 12 months**



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 1.2% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact the past 12 months



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Members

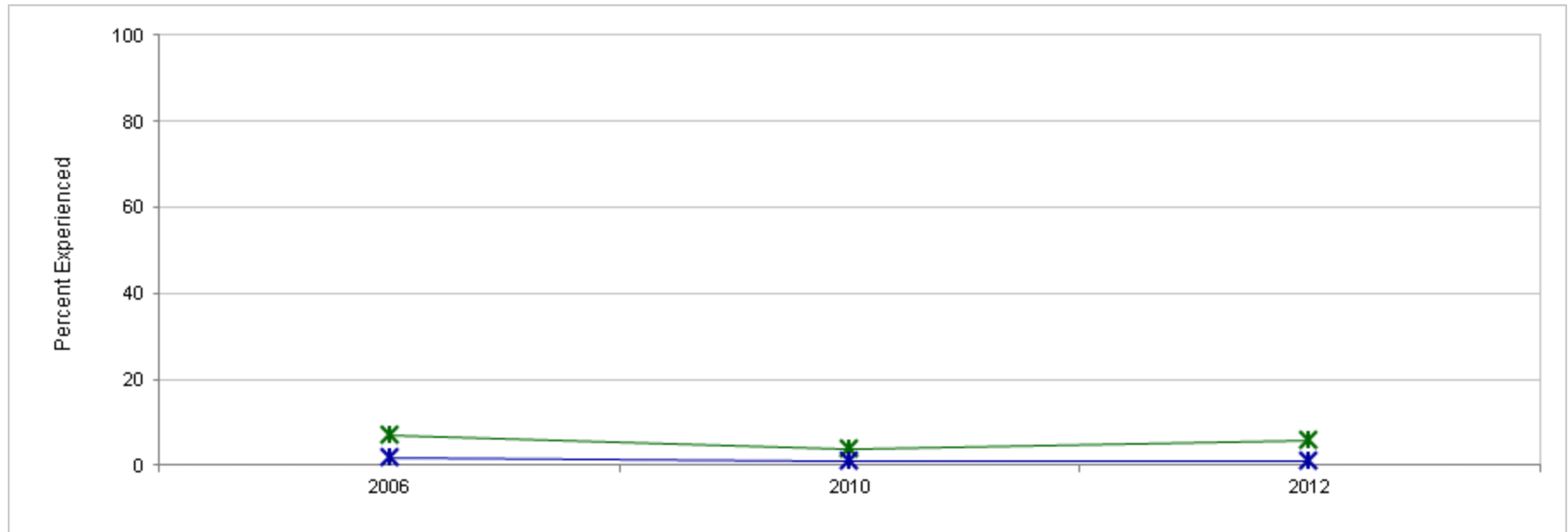
<div>DoD Women</div> <div>KEY:</div> <div>Higher Response of Experienced</div> <div>Lower Response of Experienced</div>									
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Unwanted sexual contact incident rate	6.1	7.1	7.2	10.1	3.1	9.1	3.9	3.9	0.9

<div>DoD Men</div> <div>KEY:</div> <div>Higher Response of Experienced</div> <div>Lower Response of Experienced</div>										
	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men		E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Unwanted sexual contact incident rate	1.2	0.8	2.7	1.1	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.7	

- Higher response of experienced led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women



Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



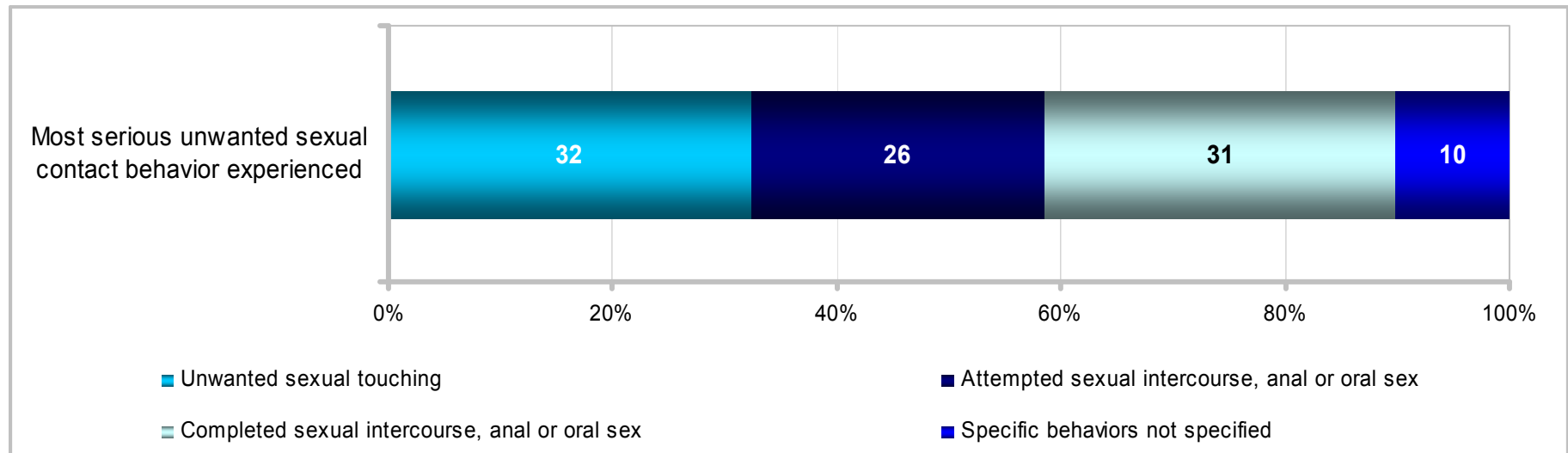
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	6.8	4.4	6.1
* Total Men	1.8	0.9	1.2

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



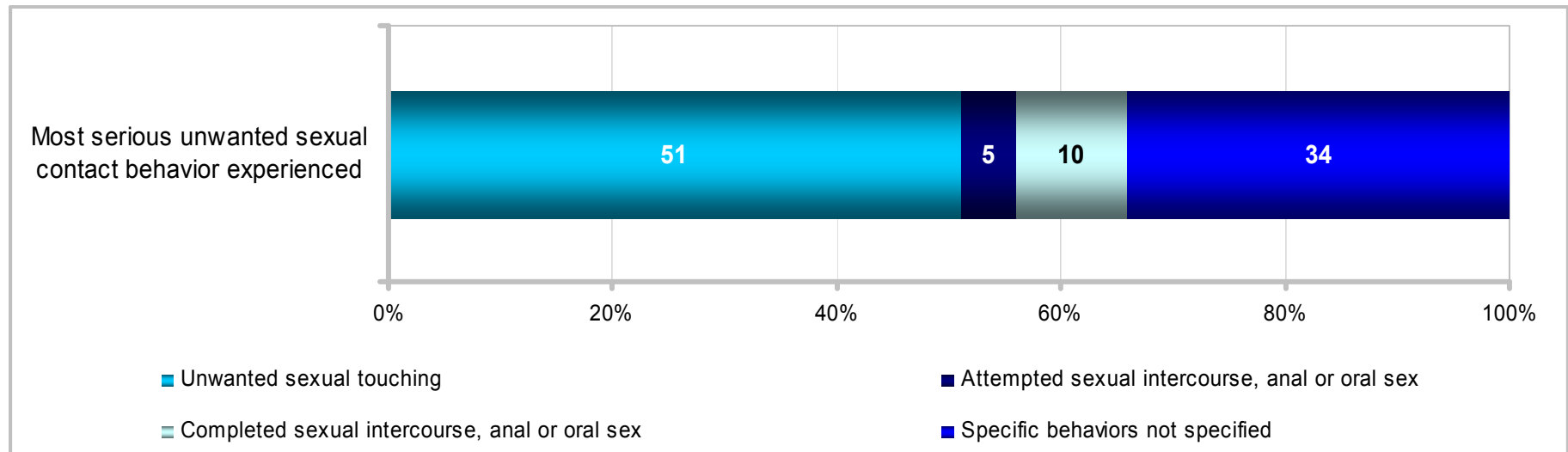
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**

- 32% indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching
- 26% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
- 31% indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
- 10% did not indicate what behaviors they experienced



Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**

- 51% indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching
- 5% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
- 10% indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
- 34% did not indicate what behaviors they experienced

- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**



Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

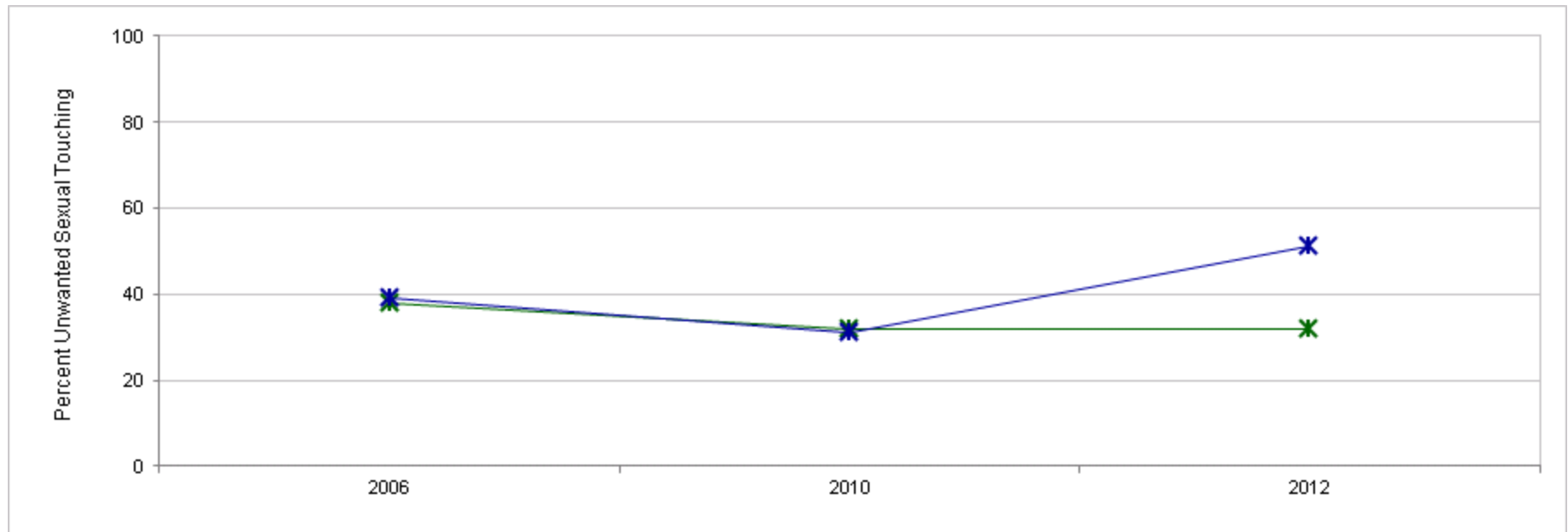
DoD Women											
KEY:											
Higher Response											
Lower Response											
		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women		E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Most serious unwanted sexual contact behavior experienced	Unwanted sexual touching	32	39	29	26	NR		31	37	32	NR
	Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex	26	26	24	32	28		27	24	31	NR
	Completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex	31	27	34	34	37		35	21	34	NR
	Specific behaviors not specified	10	8	13	8	8		8	18	3	NR

- Lower responses of *completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex* led by E5 – E9 women
- Higher responses of *specific behaviors not specified* led by E5 – E9 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women



Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Unwanted Touching

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



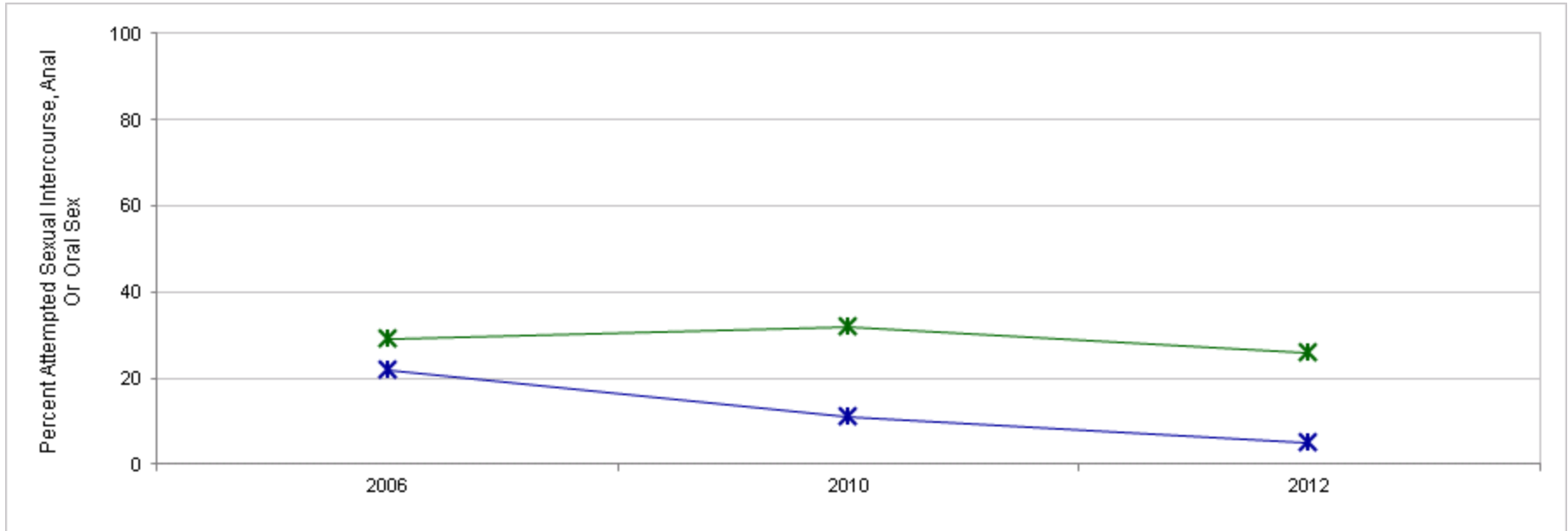
Most recent HIGHER than	2006	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	38	32	32
* Total Men	39	31	51

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Attempted Sexual Intercourse, Anal or Oral Sex

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



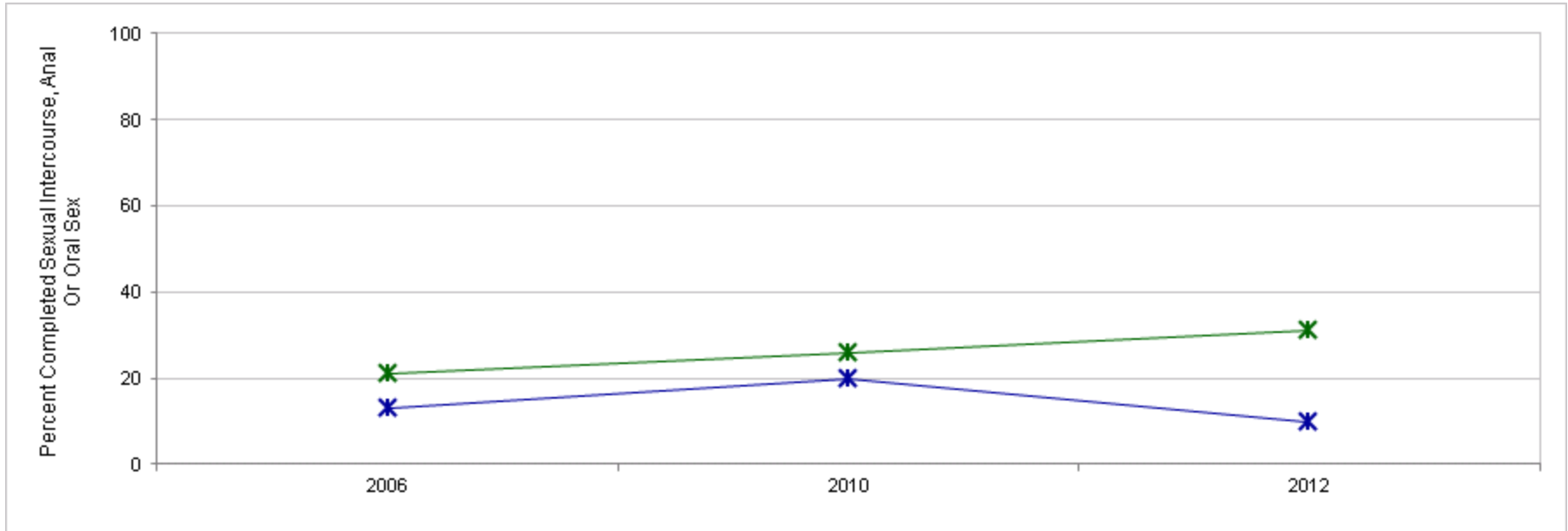
	Most recent HIGHER than	2006	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women		29	32	26
* Total Men		22	11	5

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Completed Sexual Intercourse, Anal or Oral Sex

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



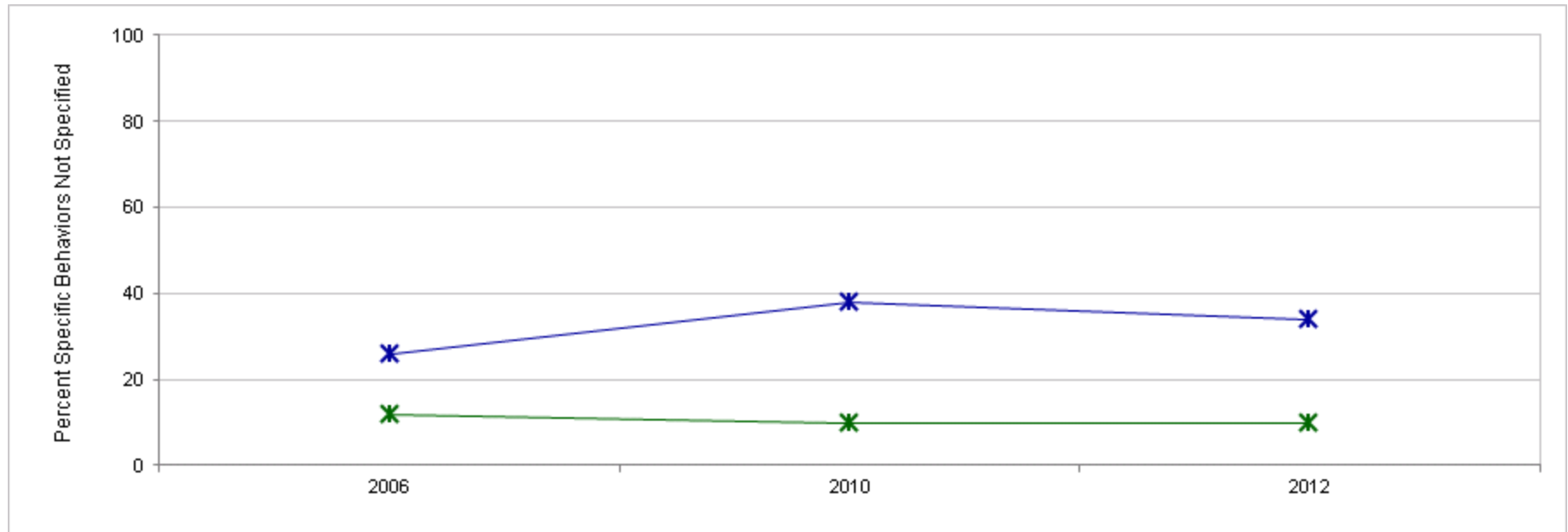
	Most recent HIGHER than	Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women			21	26	31
* Total Men			13	20	10

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Did Not Specify

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	12	10	10
* Total Men	26	38	34

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



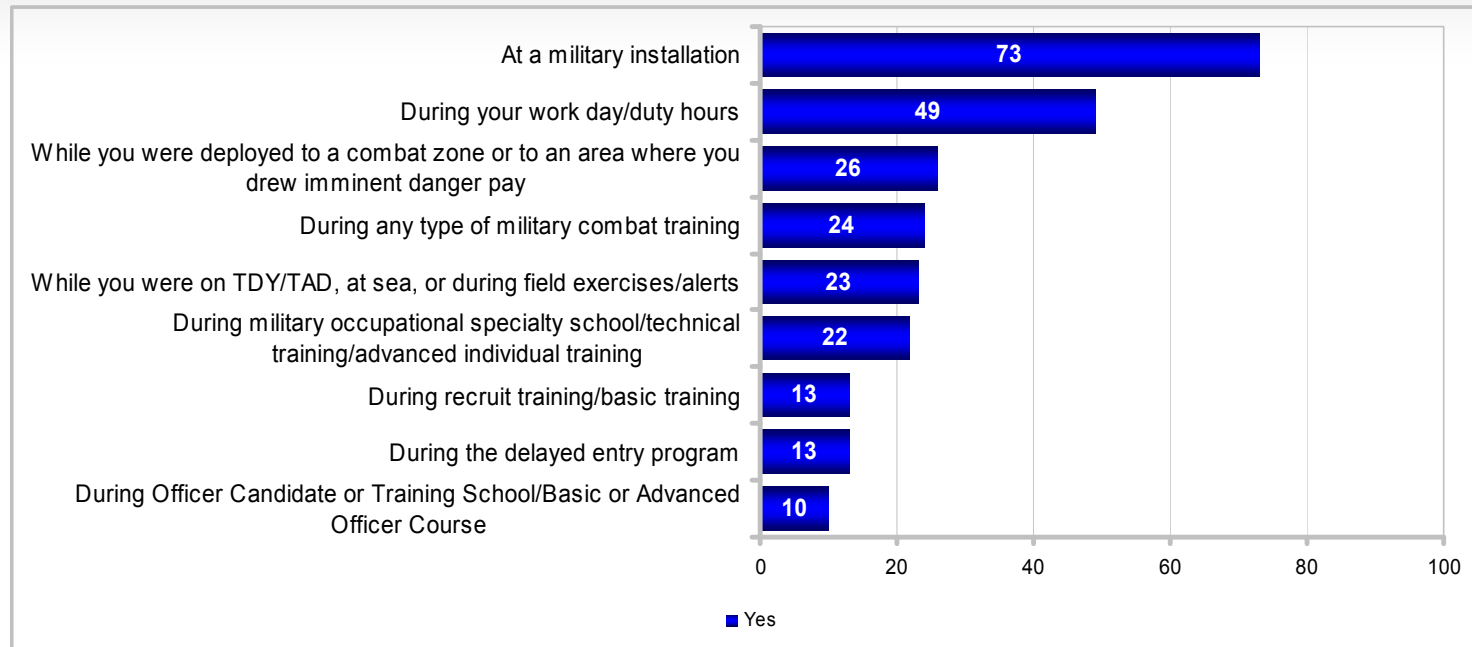
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**

- 67% indicated the situation occurred at a military installation
- 41% indicated the situation occurred during their work day/duty hours
- 20% indicated the situation occurred while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea or during field exercises/alerts
- 19% indicated the situation occurred during military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training
- 19% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay
- 9% indicated the situation occurred during any type of military combat training
- 6% indicated the situation occurred during recruit training/basic training
- 5% indicated the situation occurred during the delayed entry program
- 3% indicated the situation occurred during Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course



Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**

- 73% indicated the situation occurred at a military installation
- 49% indicated the situation occurred during their work day/duty hours
- 26% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay
- 24% indicated the situation occurred during any type of military combat training
- 23% indicated the situation occurred while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea or during field exercises/alerts
- 22% indicated the situation occurred during military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training
- 13% indicated the situation occurred during recruit training/basic training
- 13% indicated the situation occurred during the delayed entry program
- 10% indicated the situation occurred during Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course



Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes									
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
At a military installation	67	77	54	71	64	73	63	31	NR
During your work day/duty hours	41	52	33	29	34	39	51	21	NR
While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts	20	20	20	17	24	17	30	25	NR
During military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training	19	20	21	20	10	23	10	11	NR
While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay	19	23	15	13	NR	17	28	14	NR
During any type of military combat training	9	15	6	7	2	10	10	NR	NR
During recruit training/basic training	6	10	2	2	3	6	7	NR	NR
During the delayed entry program	5	7	2	6	4	5	6	NR	NR
During Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course	3	5	1	3	3	2	7	7	NR

- Higher response of *at a military installation* led by Army women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women and Navy women
- Higher response of *during your work day/duty hours* led by Army women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women and Marine Corps women
- Higher response of *while you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts* led by E5 – E9 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *during military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of *during any type of military combat training* led by Army women; lower response led by Air Force women
- Higher response of *during recruit training/basic training* led by Army women; lower response led by Marine Corps women

WGRA 2012 Q35

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 17\%$



Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

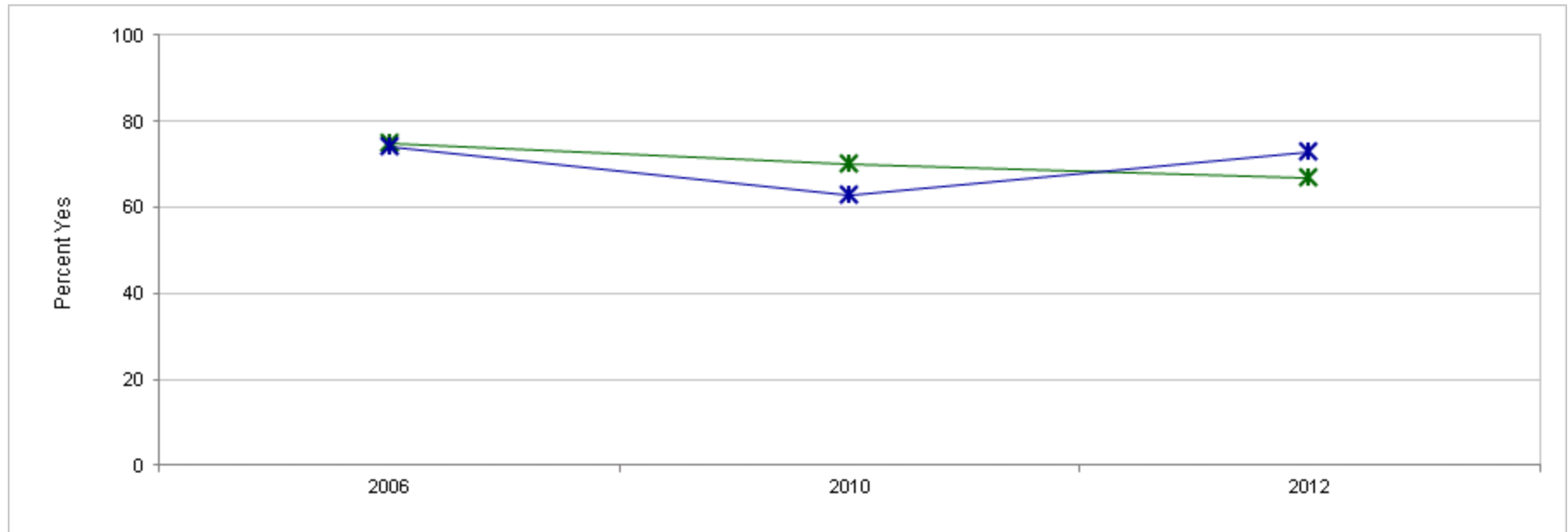
DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
At a military installation	73	NR	NR	66	NR	83	NR	NR	NR
During your work day/duty hours	49	NR	NR	45	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts	23	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training	22	NR	NR	22	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay	26	NR	NR	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During any type of military combat training	24	NR	NR	23	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During recruit training/basic training	13	NR	NR	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During the delayed entry program	13	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course	10	NR	NR	18	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

- Higher response of *at a military installation* led by E1 – E4 men



Location Where the One Situation Occurred: At a Military Installation

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



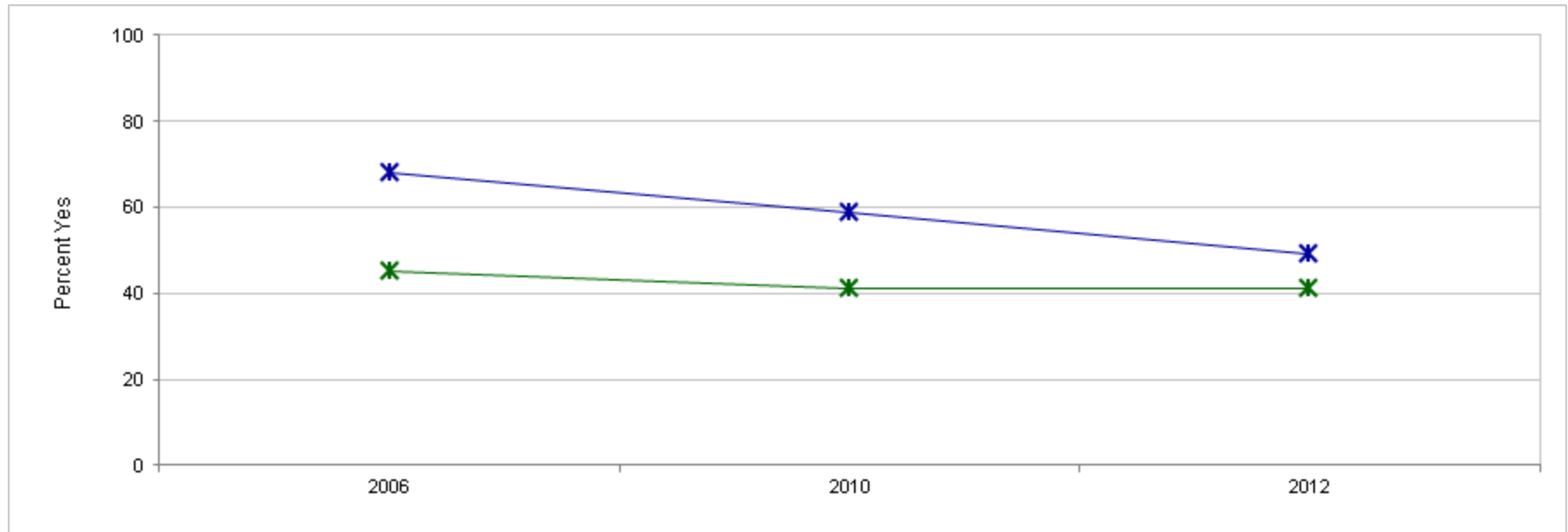
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	75	70	67
* Total Men	74	63	73

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Location Where the One Situation Occurred: During Work Day/Duty Hours

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



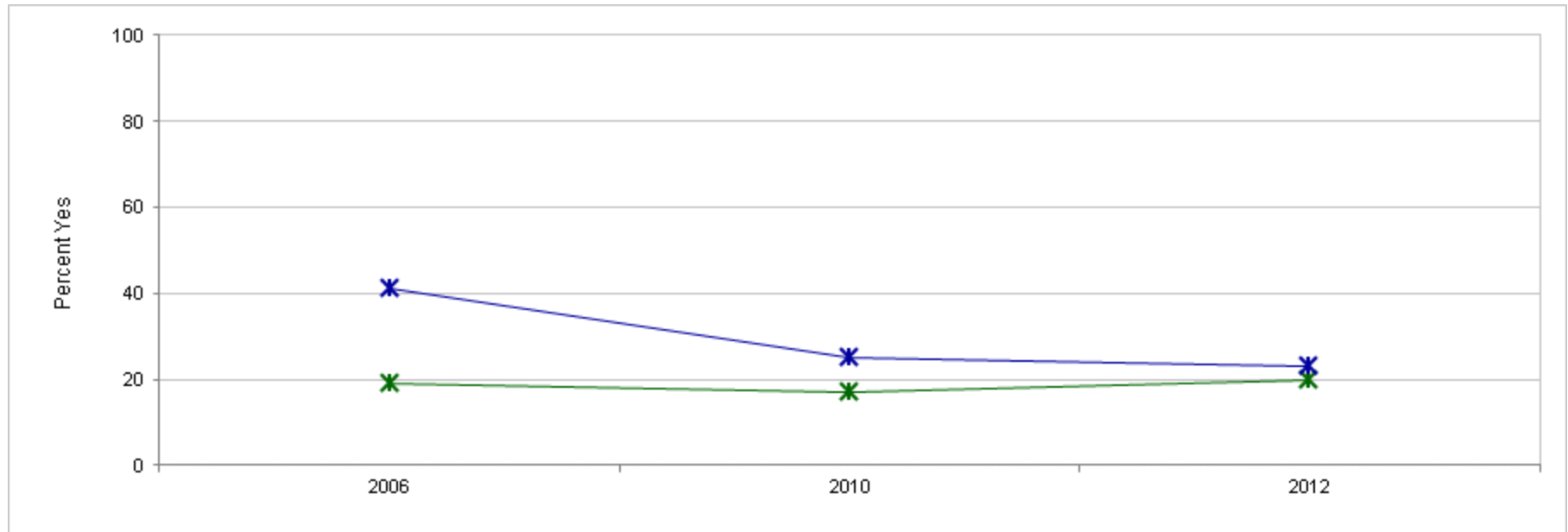
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	45	41	41
* Total Men	68	59	49

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Location Where the One Situation Occurred: While on TDY/TAD, at Sea, or During Field Exercises/Alerts

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



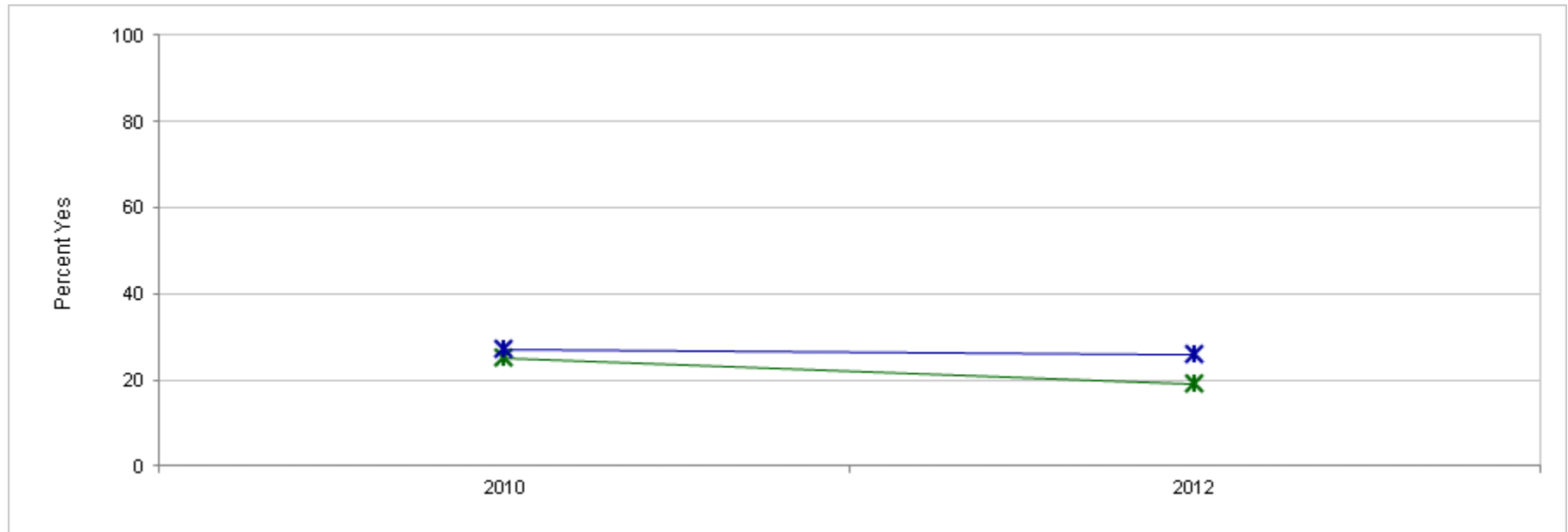
	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than			
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	19	17	20
* Total Men	41	25	23

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Location Where the One Situation Occurred: While Deployed to a Combat Zone or to an Area Where They Drew Imminent Danger Pay

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



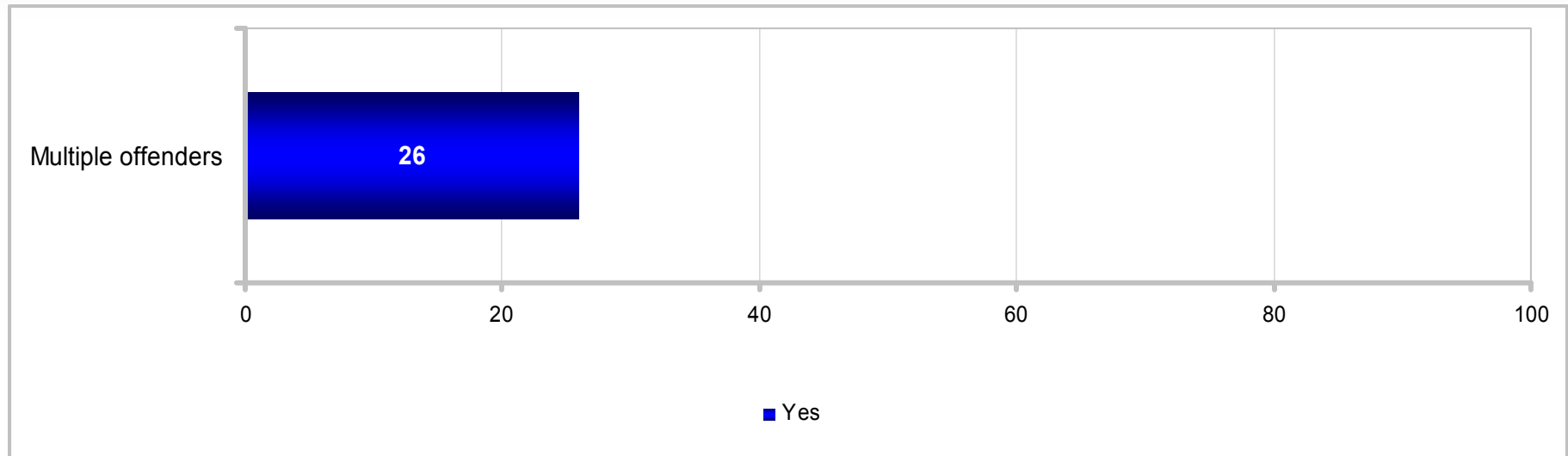
	Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women		25	19
* Total Men		27	26

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
 - 26% indicated the situation involved multiple offenders
- **Results for men are not reportable**



Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

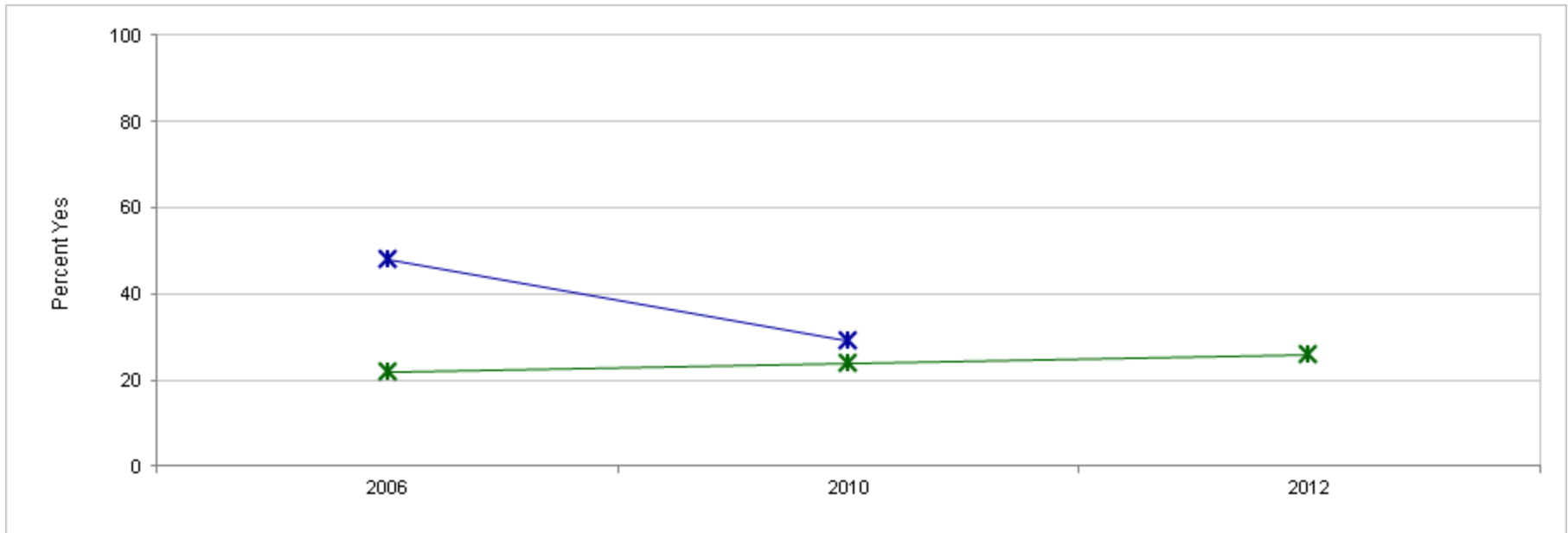
<u>DoD Women</u> KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
	26	26	26	30	21	25	29	20	2
Multiple offenders	26	26	26	30	21	25	29	20	2

- Lower response of yes led by O4 – O6 women



Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



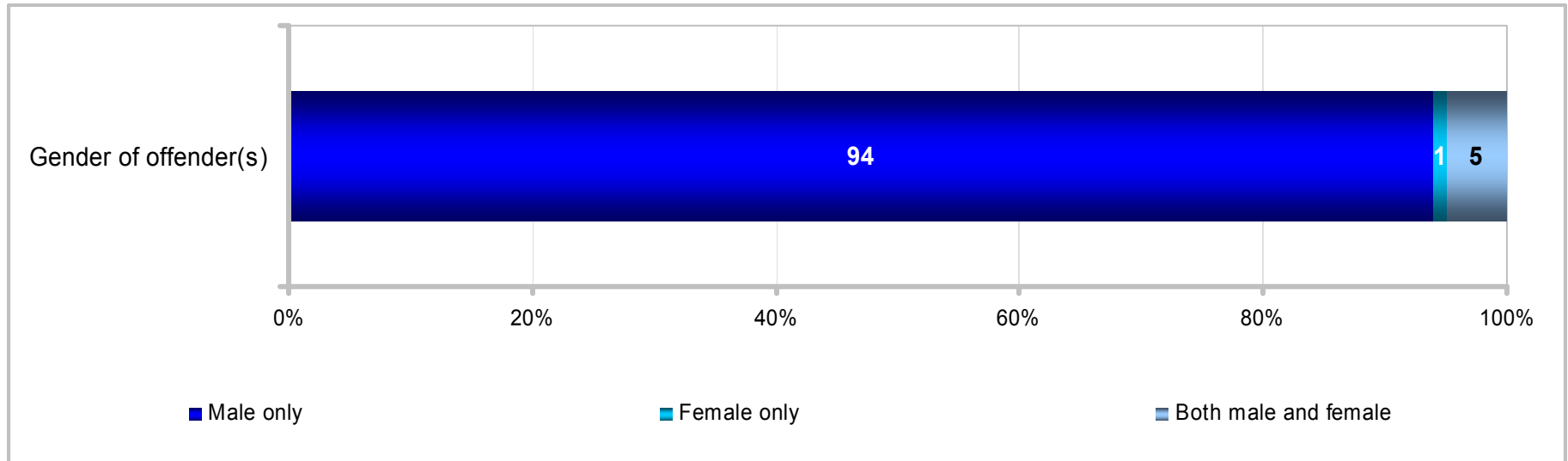
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		22	24	26
* Total Men		48	29	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
 - 94% indicated the offender(s) were male only; 1% indicated the offender(s) were female only; and 5% indicated the offenders were both males and females
- **Results for men are not reportable**



Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

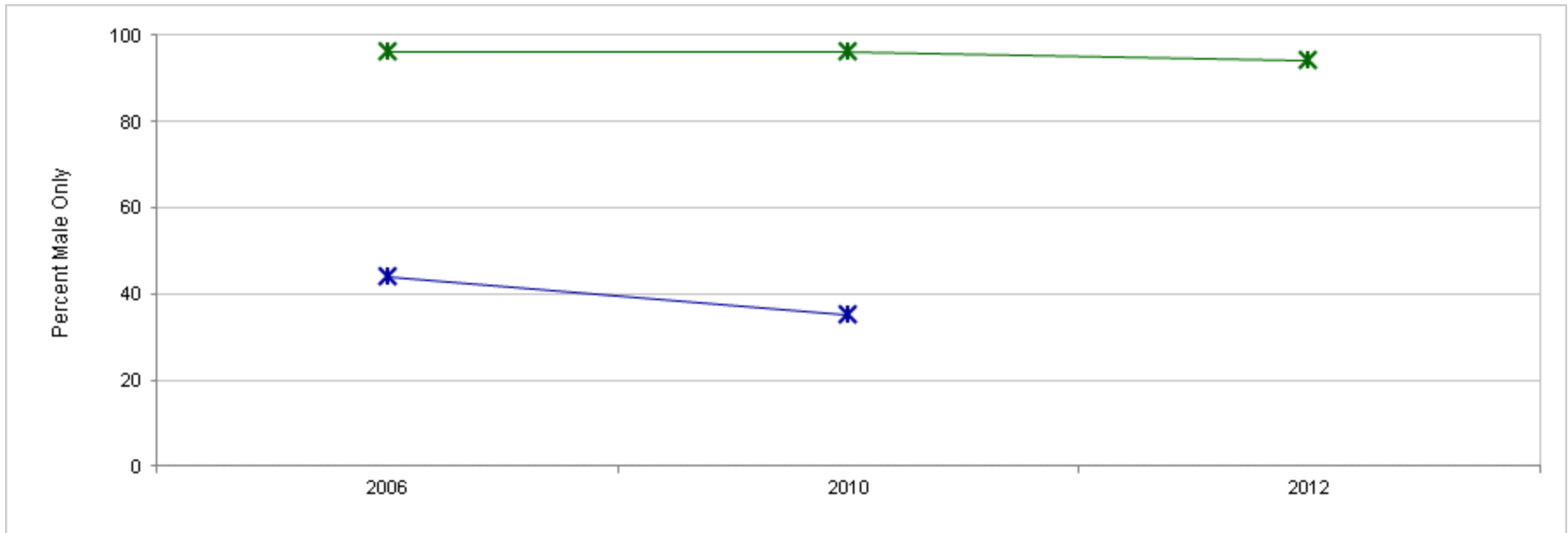
<u>DoD Women</u>										
KEY:										
Higher Response										
Lower Response										
		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Gender of offender(s)	Male only	94	95	93	94	95	94	93	98	NR
	Female only	1	1	NR	0	1	0	1	NR	NR
	Both male and female	5	4	7	6	4	5	5	2	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women by Service or by paygrade



Gender of Offender(s): Male Only

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



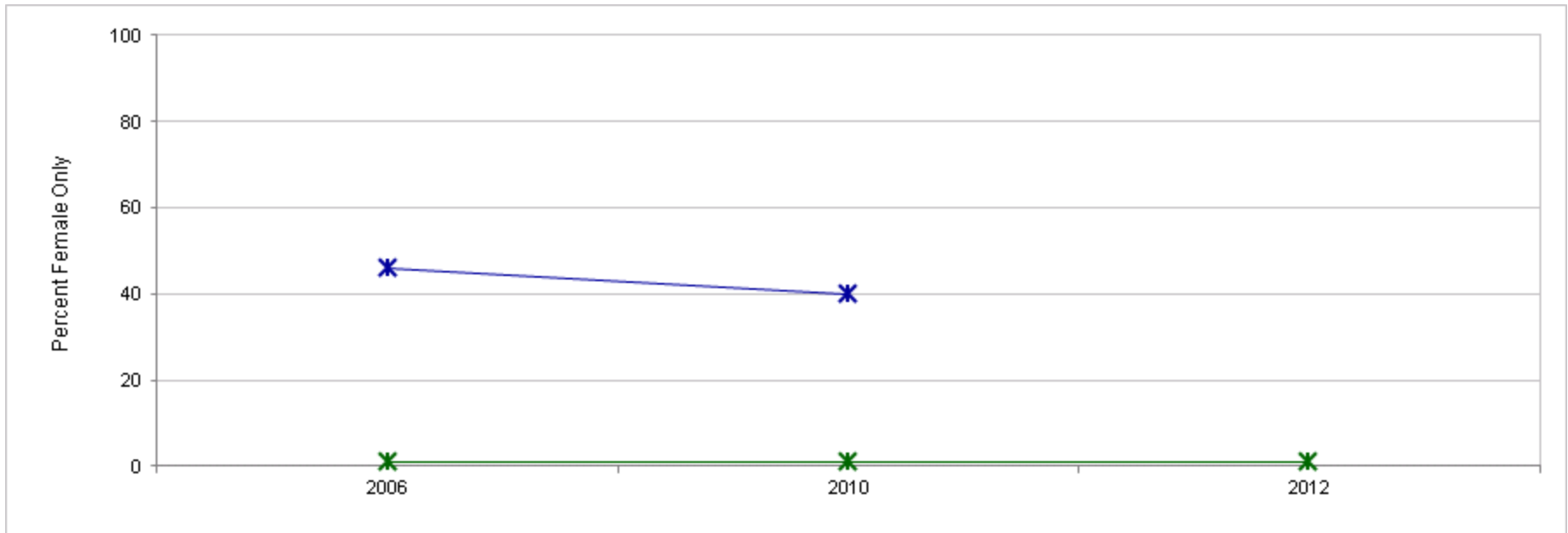
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		96	96	94
* Total Men		44	35	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Gender of Offender(s): Female Only

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



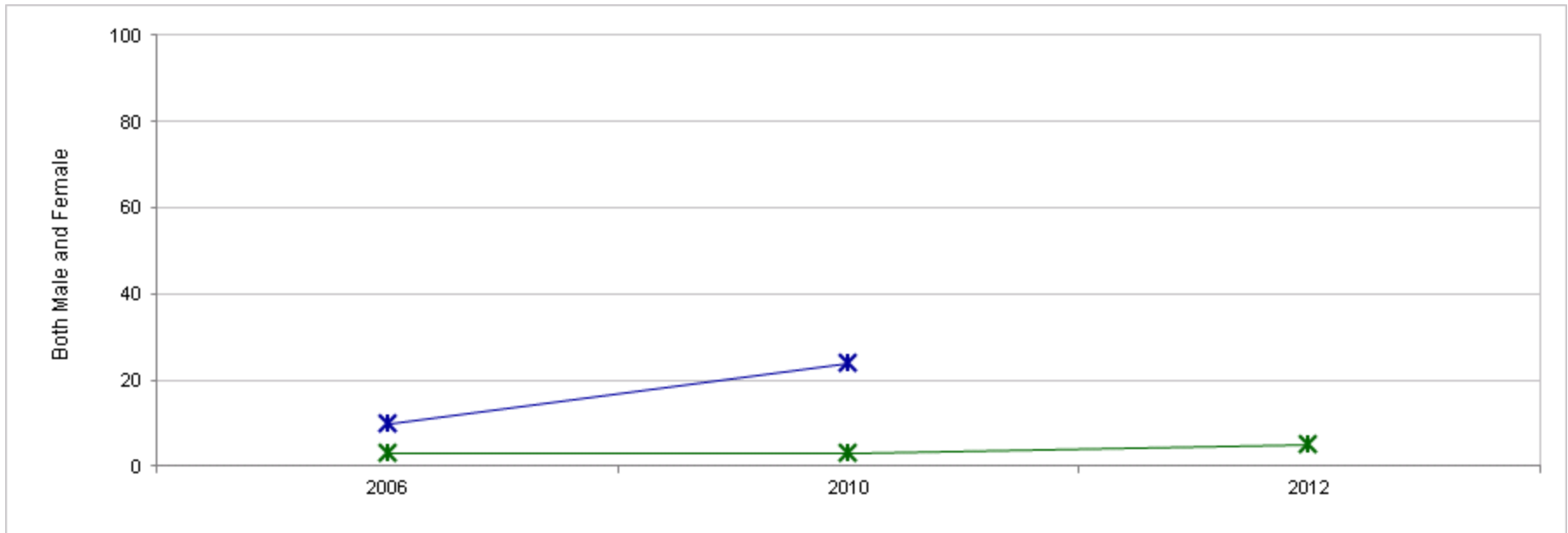
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		1	1	1
* Total Men		46	40	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Gender of Offender(s): Both Male and Female

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



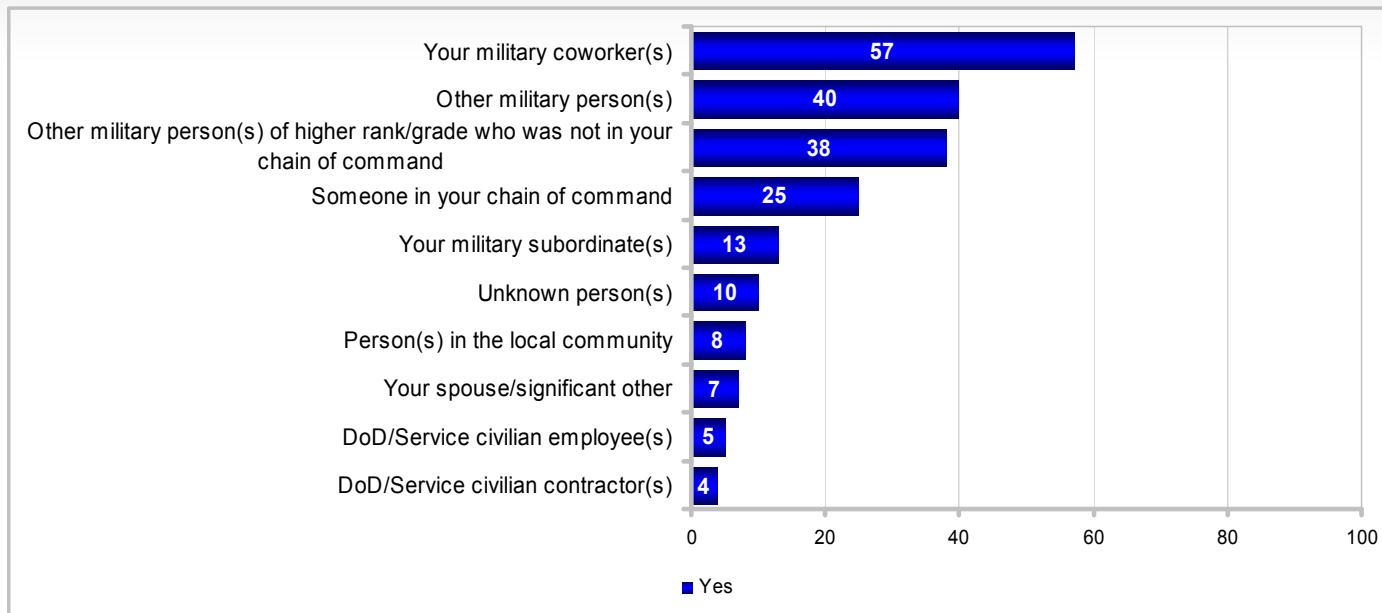
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		3	3	5
* Total Men		10	24	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

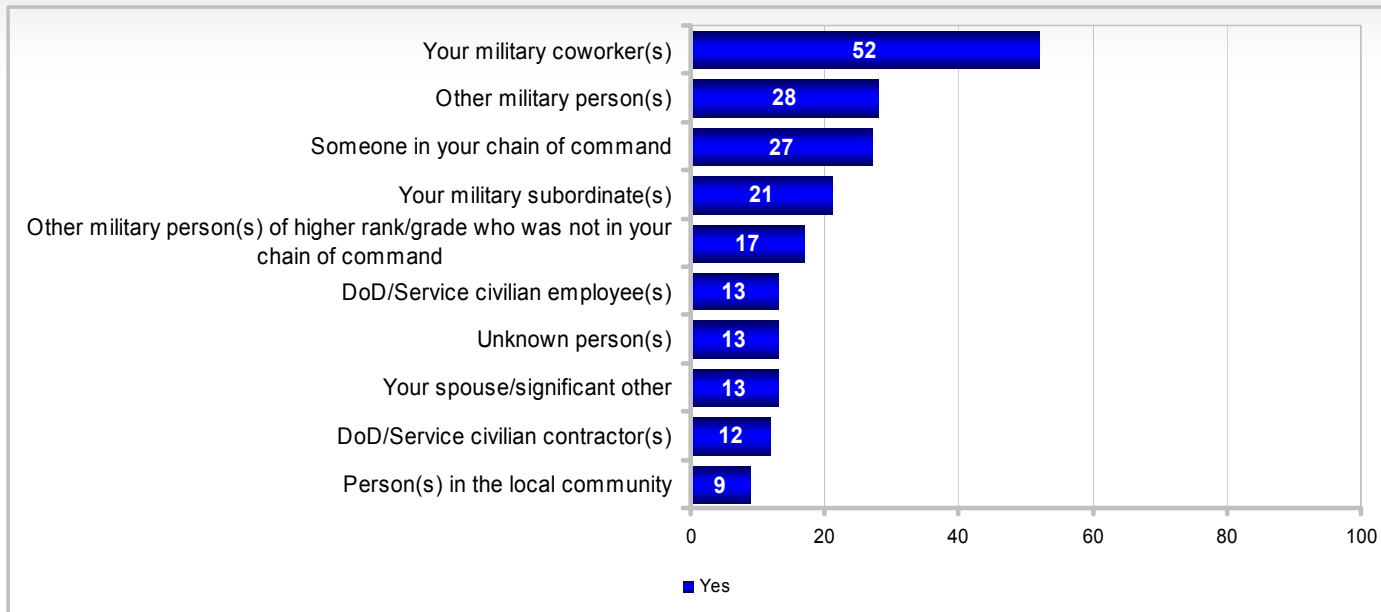


- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
 - 57% indicated the offender was their military coworker(s)
 - 40% indicated the offender was another military person(s)
 - 38% indicated the offender was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
 - 25% indicated the offender was someone in their military chain of command
 - 13% indicated the offender was their military subordinate(s)
 - 10% indicated the offender was an unknown person
 - 8% indicated the offender was a person(s) in the local community
 - 7% indicated the offender was their spouse/significant other
 - 5% indicated the offender was a DoD/Service civilian employee(s)
 - 4% indicated the offender was a DoD/Service civilian contractor(s)



Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 52% indicated the offender was their military coworker(s)
 - 28% indicated the offender was another military person(s)
 - 27% indicated the offender was someone in their military chain of command
 - 21% indicated the offender was their military subordinate(s)
 - 17% indicated the offender was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
 - 13% indicated the offender was a DoD/Service civilian employee(s)
 - 13% indicated the offender was unknown
 - 13% indicated the offender was their spouse/significant other
 - 12% indicated the offender was a DoD/Service civilian contractor(s)
 - 9% indicated the offender was a person(s) in the local community
- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**



Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

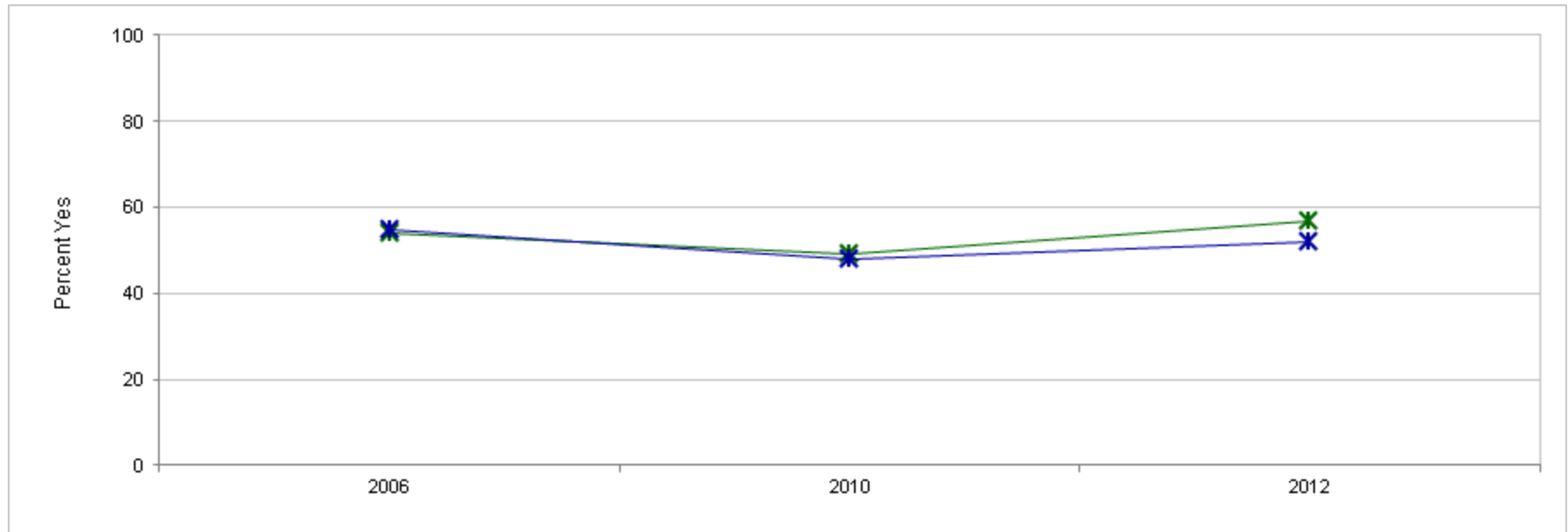
DoD Women	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:									
Higher Response of Yes									
Lower Response of Yes									
Your military coworker(s)	57	58	64	52	47	61	48	49	NR
Other military person(s)	40	40	39	40	40	43	34	30	NR
Other military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in your chain of command	38	41	35	36	38	40	38	23	5
Someone in your chain of command	25	24	24	33	NR	28	22	11	NR
Your military subordinate(s)	13	15	10	16	11	13	14	12	NR
Unknown person(s)	10	10	7	11	15	9	16	6	NR
Person(s) in the local community	8	9	7	7	10	7	14	6	2
Your spouse/significant other	7	9	6	7	4	7	9	6	NR
DoD/Service civilian employee(s)	5	7	3	4	4	3	11	1	NR
DoD/Service civilian contractor(s)	4	5	4	3	4	3	7	5	NR

- Higher response of *your military coworker(s)* led by E1 – E4 women
- Lower response of *other military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in your chain of command* led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women
- Lower response of *someone in your chain of command* led by O1 – O3 women
- Lower response of *DoD/Service civilian employee(s)* led by O1 – O3 women



Offender Was Military Coworker(s)

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



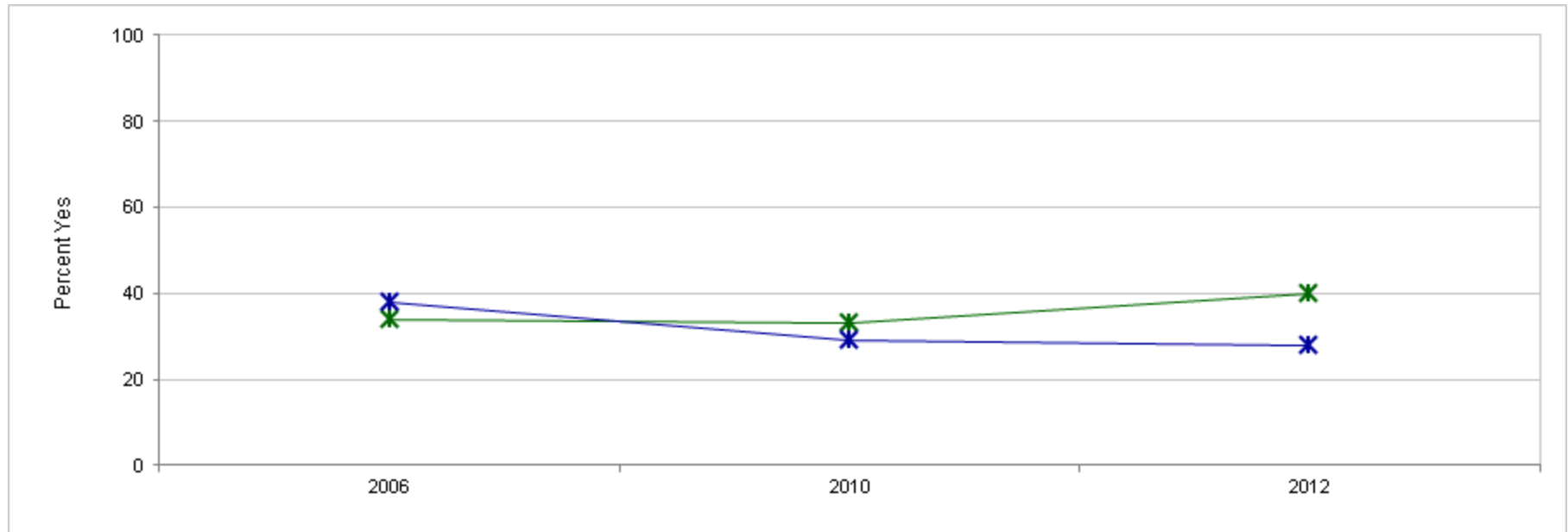
	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than			
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	54	49	57
* Total Men	55	48	52

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Was Other Military Person(s)

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



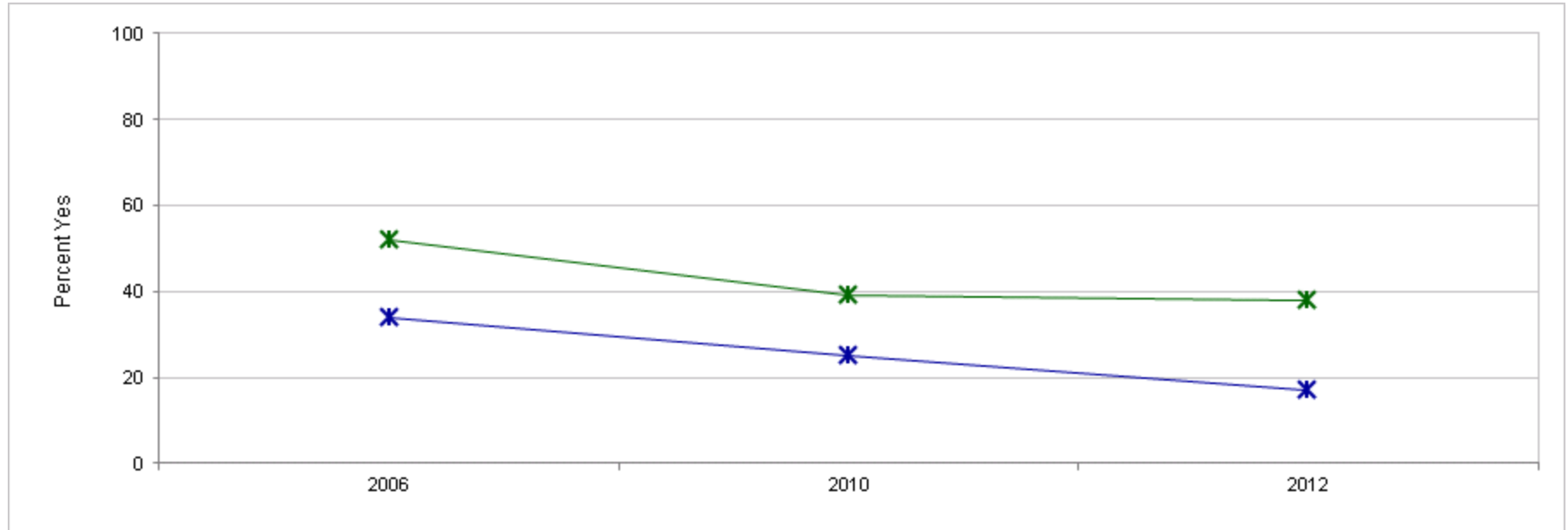
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	34	33	40
* Total Men	38	29	28

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Was Other Military Person(s) of Higher Rank/Grade Who Was Not in Chain of Command

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



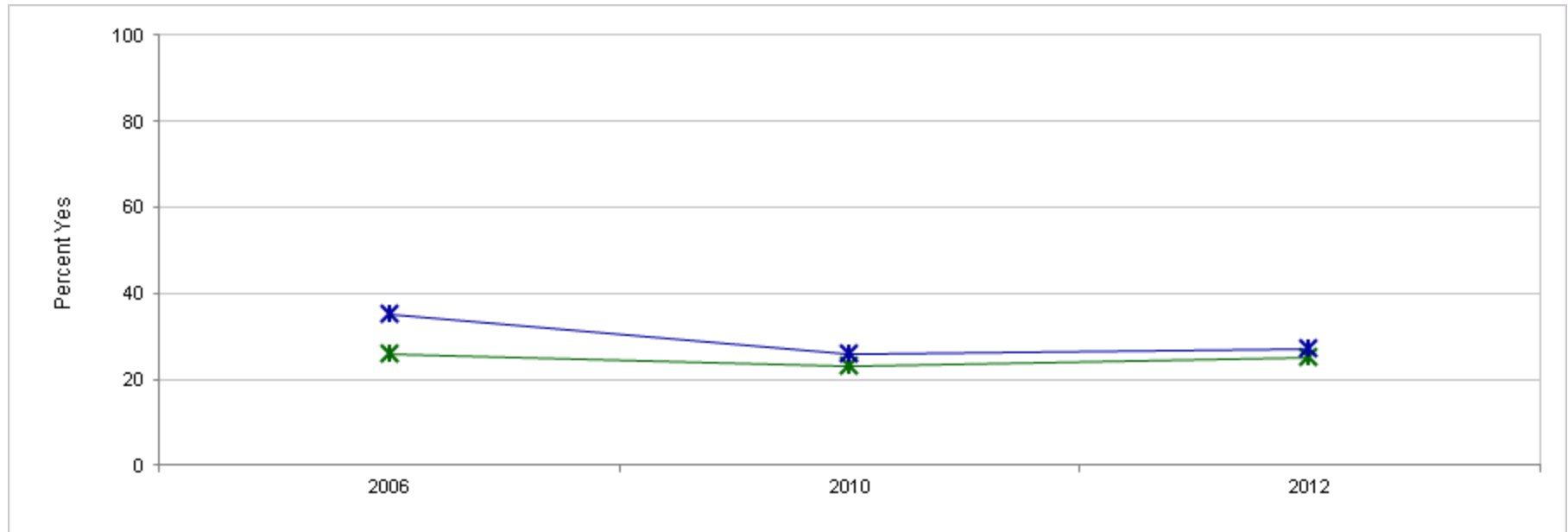
	Most recent HIGHER than	2006	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women		52	39	38
* Total Men		34	25	17

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Was Someone in Chain of Command

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

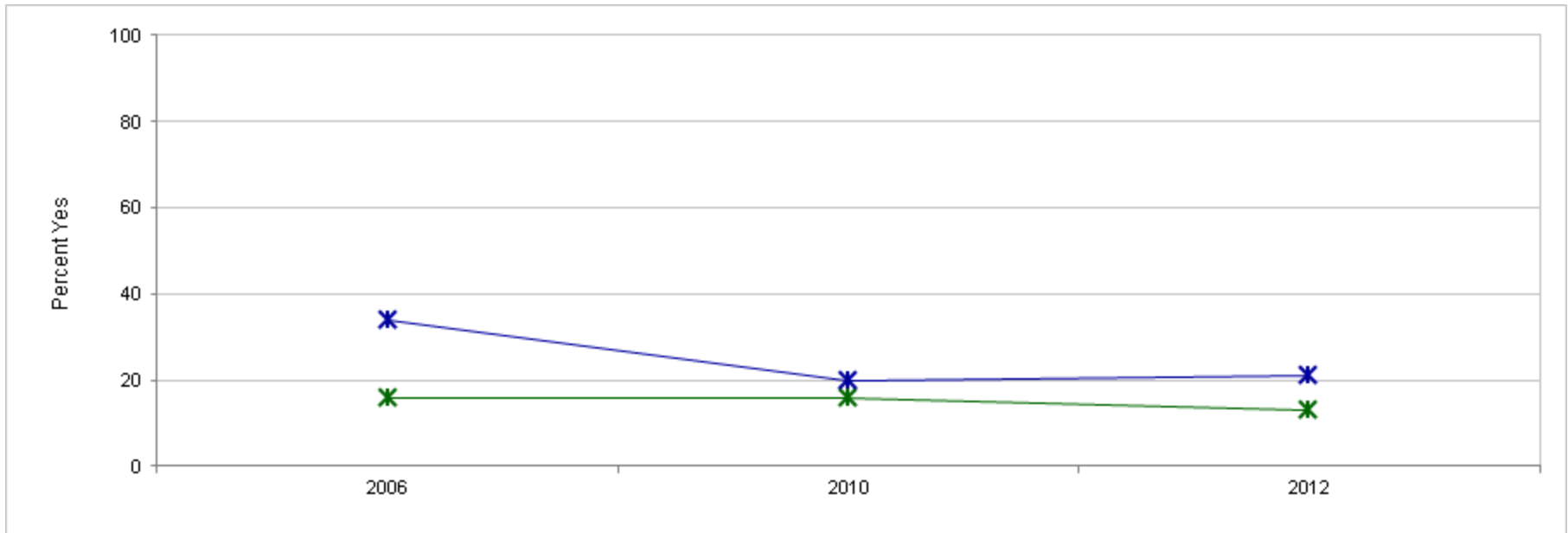


	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than			
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	26	23	25
* Total Men	35	26	27

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Was Military Subordinate(s) Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



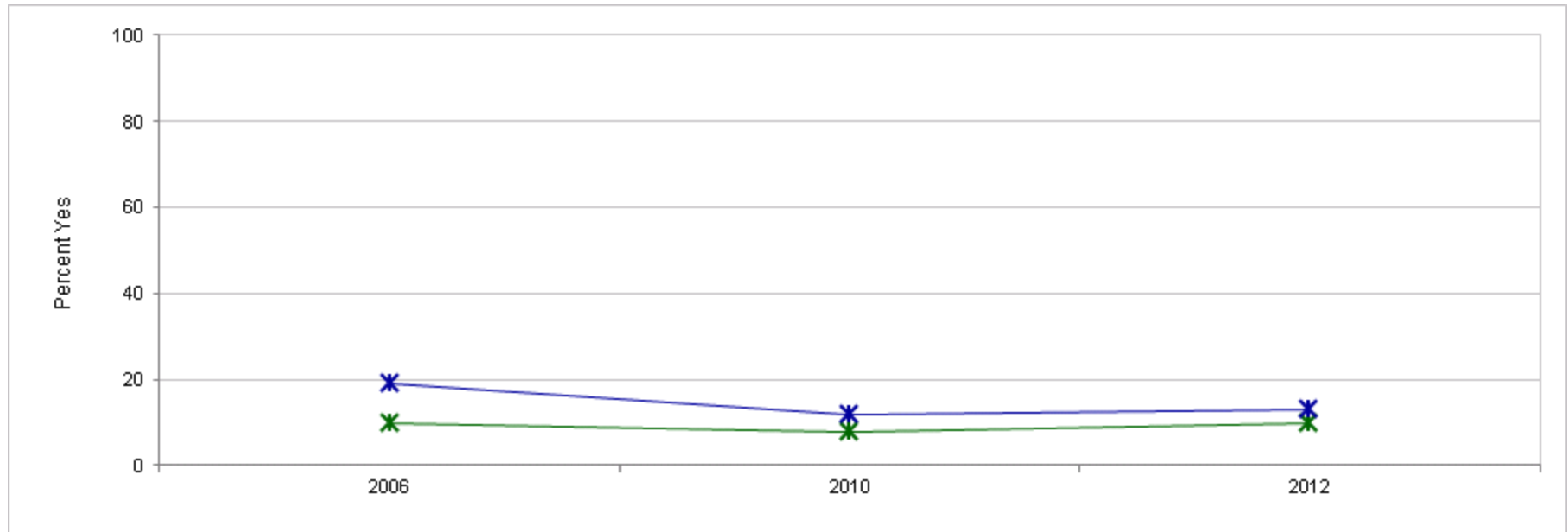
	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	16	16	13
* Total Men	34	20	21

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Was Unknown Person(s)

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



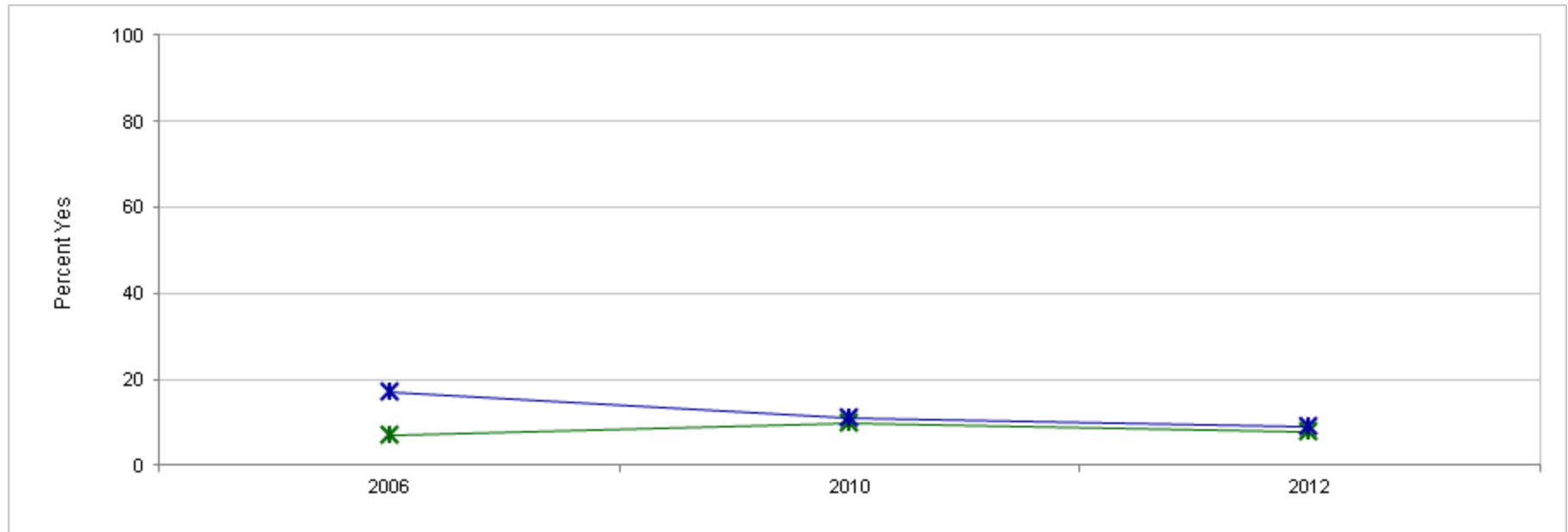
	Most recent HIGHER than	Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women			10	8	10
* Total Men			19	12	13

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Was Person(s) in the Local Community

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

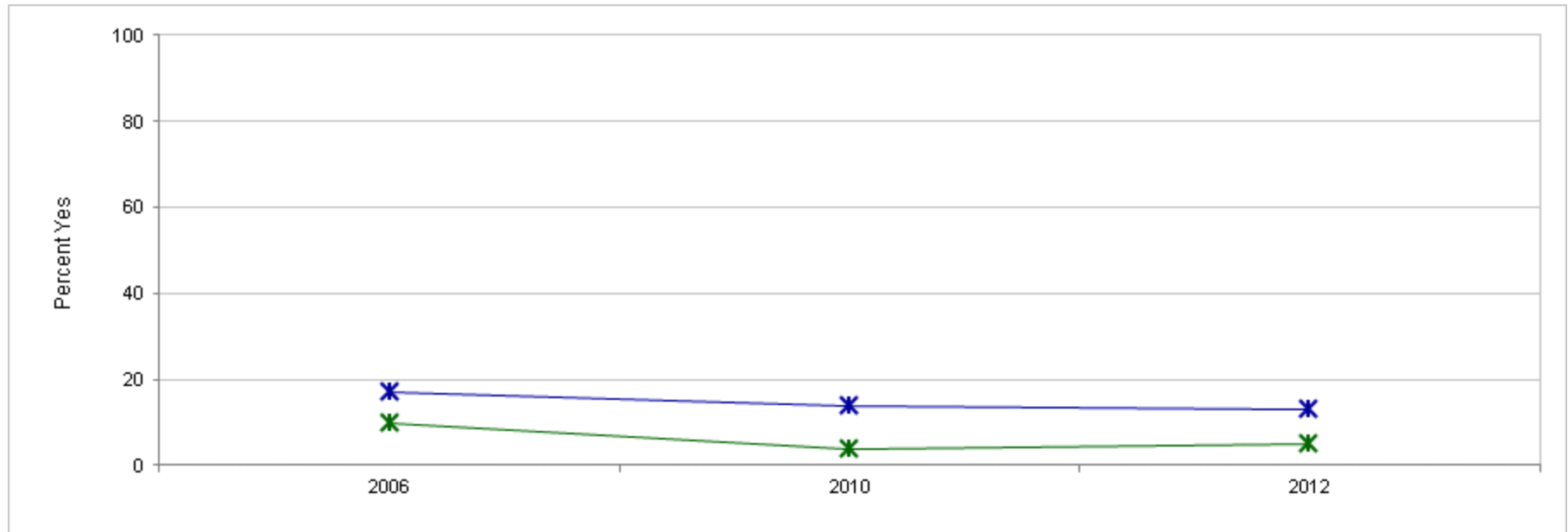


	Most recent HIGHER than	Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women			7	10	8
* Total Men			17	11	9

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Was DoD/Service Civilian Employee(s) Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

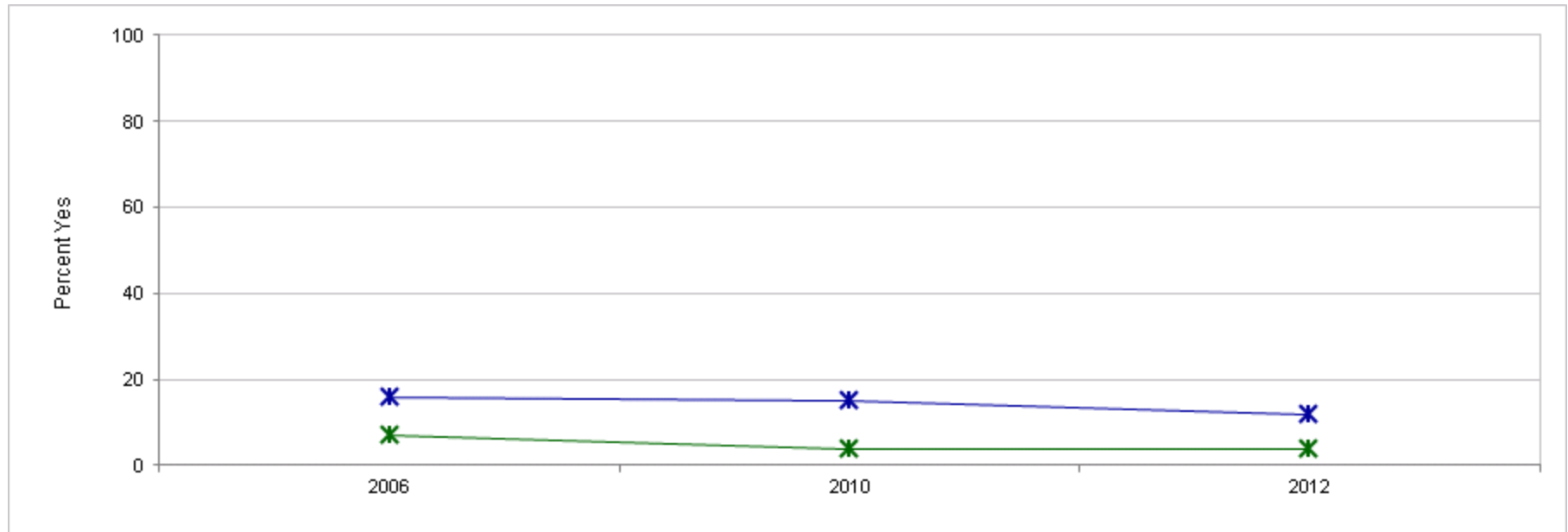


	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	10	4	5
* Total Men	17	14	13

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Was DoD/Service Civilian Contractor(s) Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



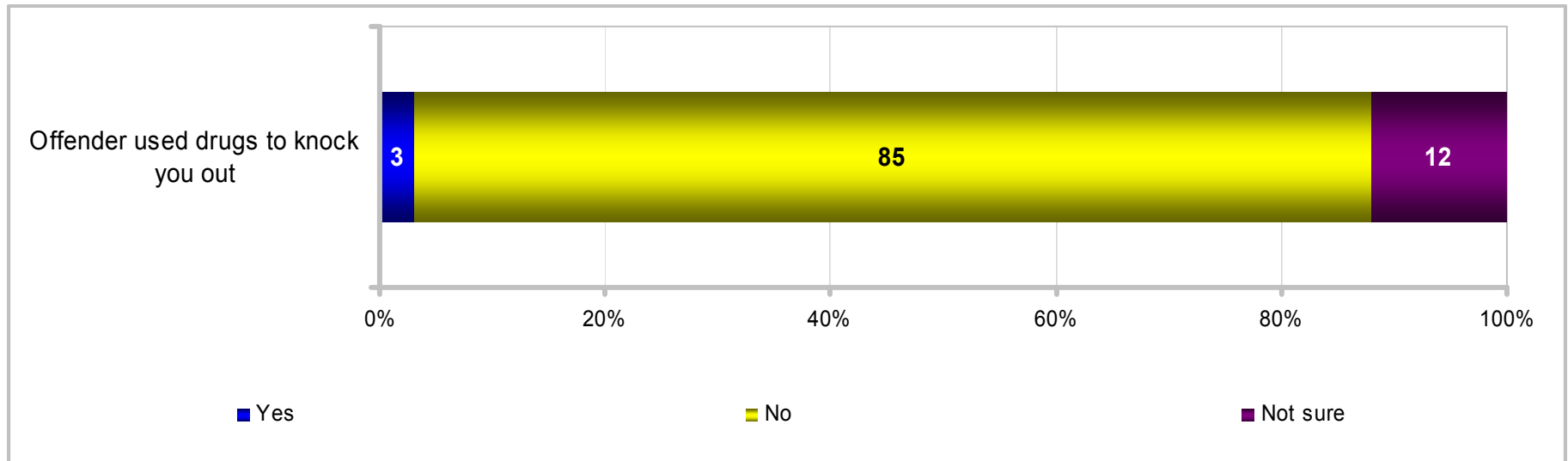
	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than			
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	7	4	4
* Total Men	16	15	12

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



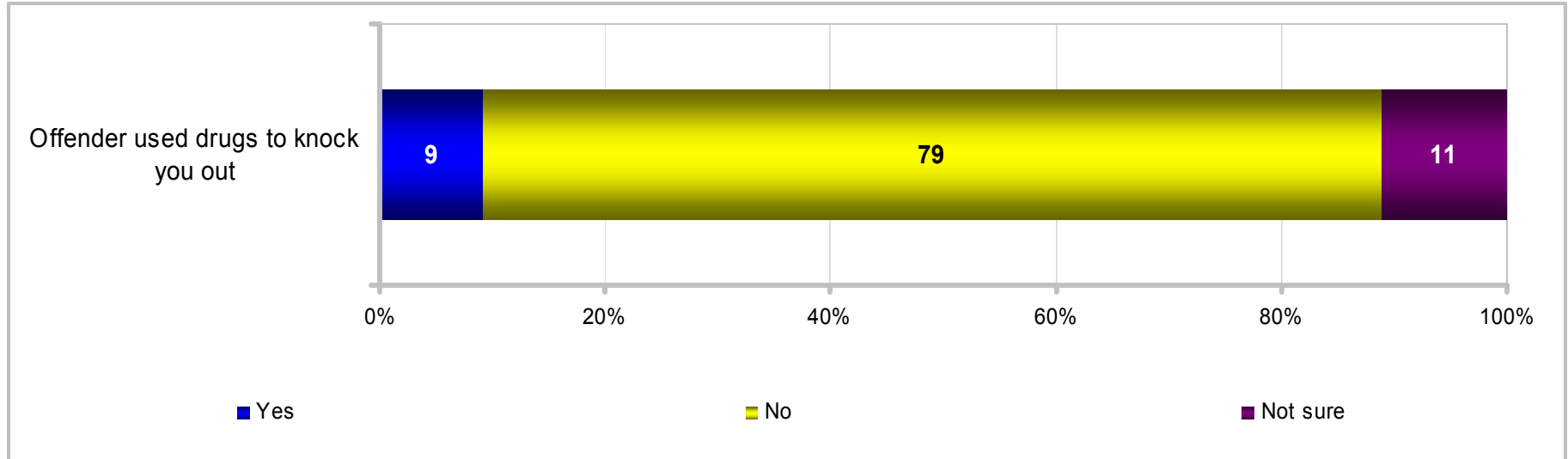
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**

- 3% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 85% indicated the offender did not; and 12% indicated they were not sure



Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**

- 9% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 79% indicated the offender did not; and 11% indicated they were not sure

- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**



Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

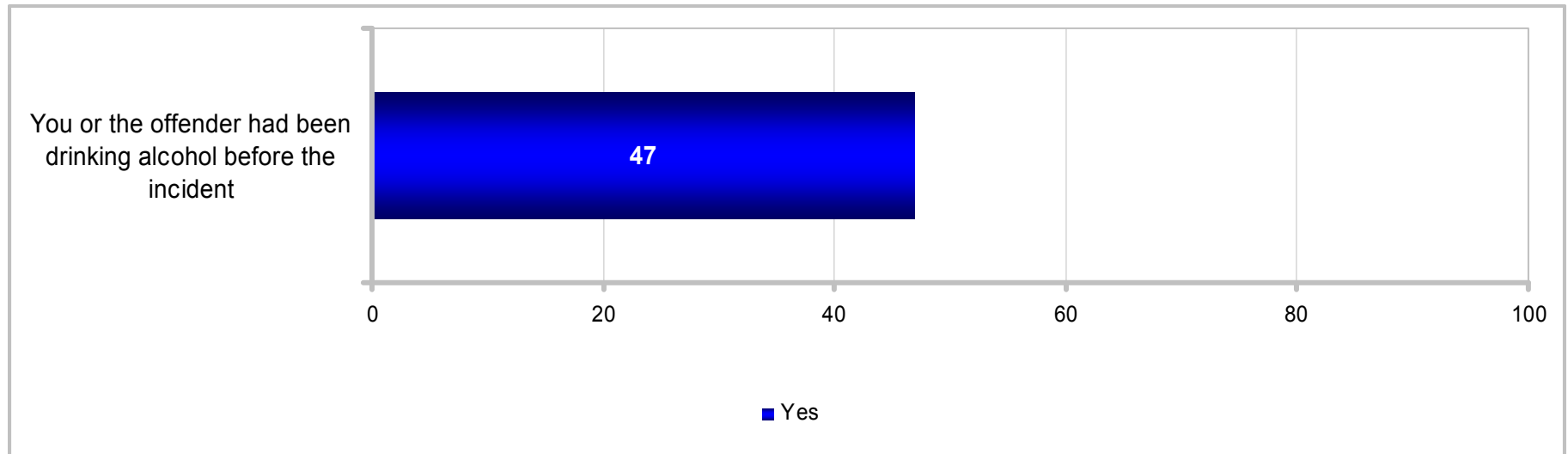
<u>DoD Women</u>										
KEY:										
Higher Response										
Lower Response										
		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Offender used drugs to knock you out	Yes	3	2	3	5	5	3	1	5	NR
	No	85	90	83	82	81	86	84	87	NR
	Not sure	12	8	14	13	14	11	15	8	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women by Service or by paygrade



Alcohol Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

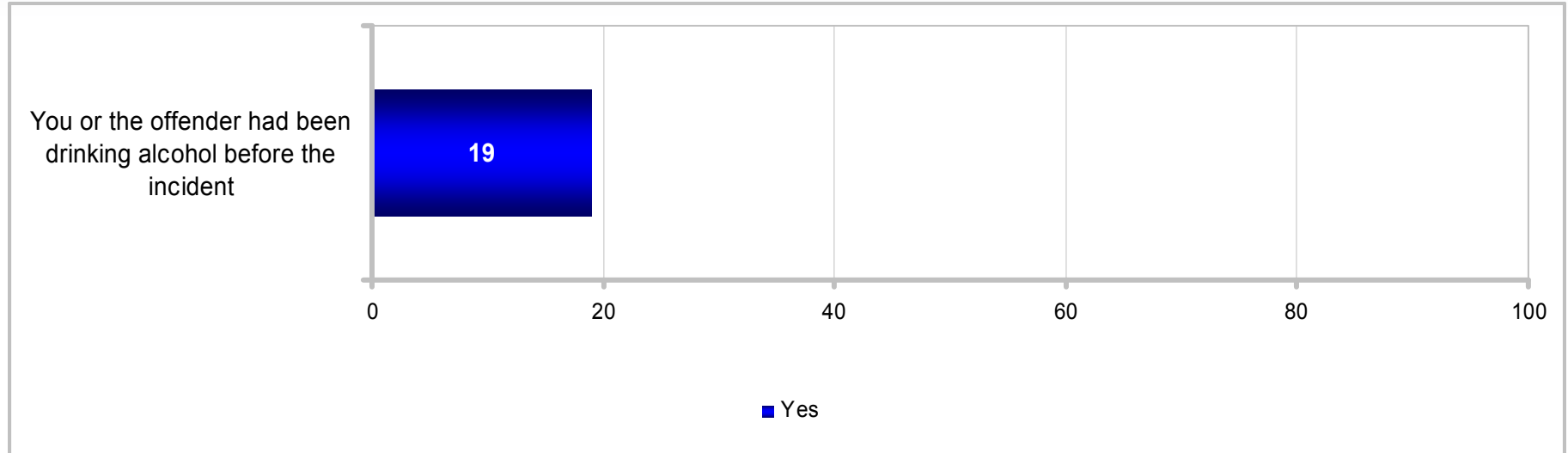


- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
 - 47% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident



Alcohol Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 19% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident
- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**



Alcohol Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

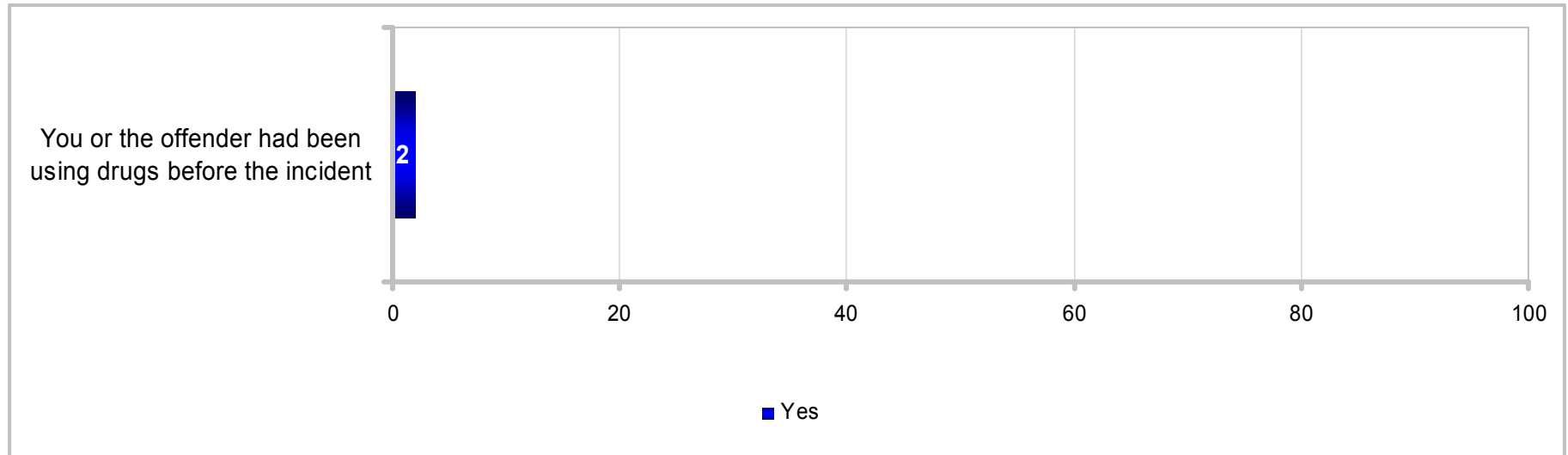
<u>DoD Women</u> KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
	You or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident	47	35	55	59	52	50	32	59

- Higher response of yes led by Marine Corps women; lower response led by E5 – E9 women and Army women



Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

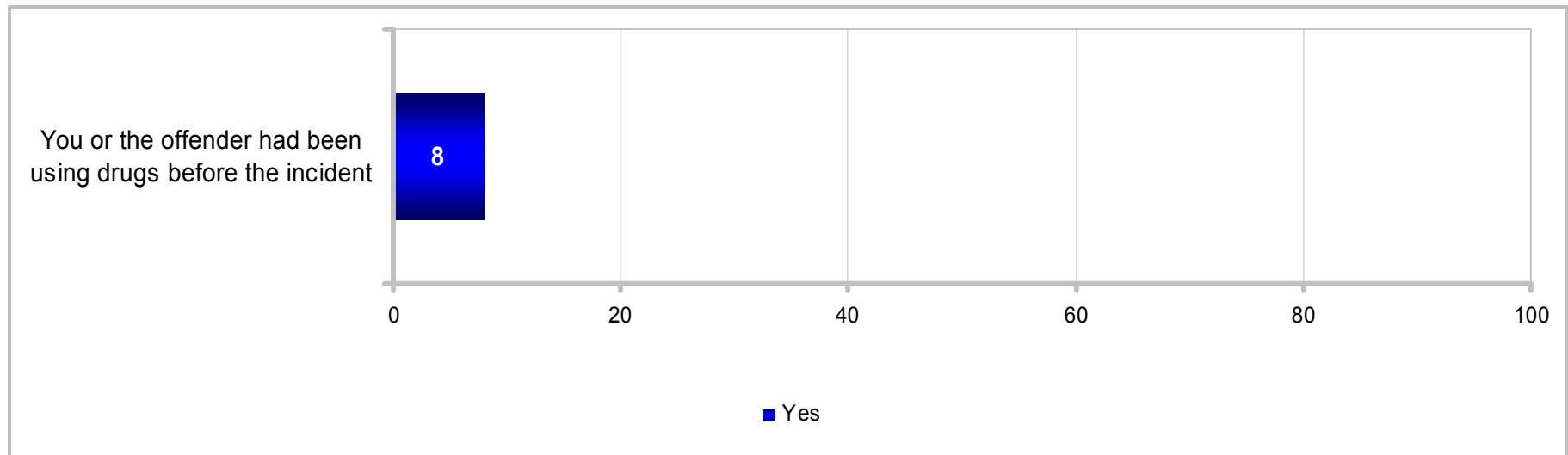


- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
 - 2% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident



Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 8% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident
- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**



Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

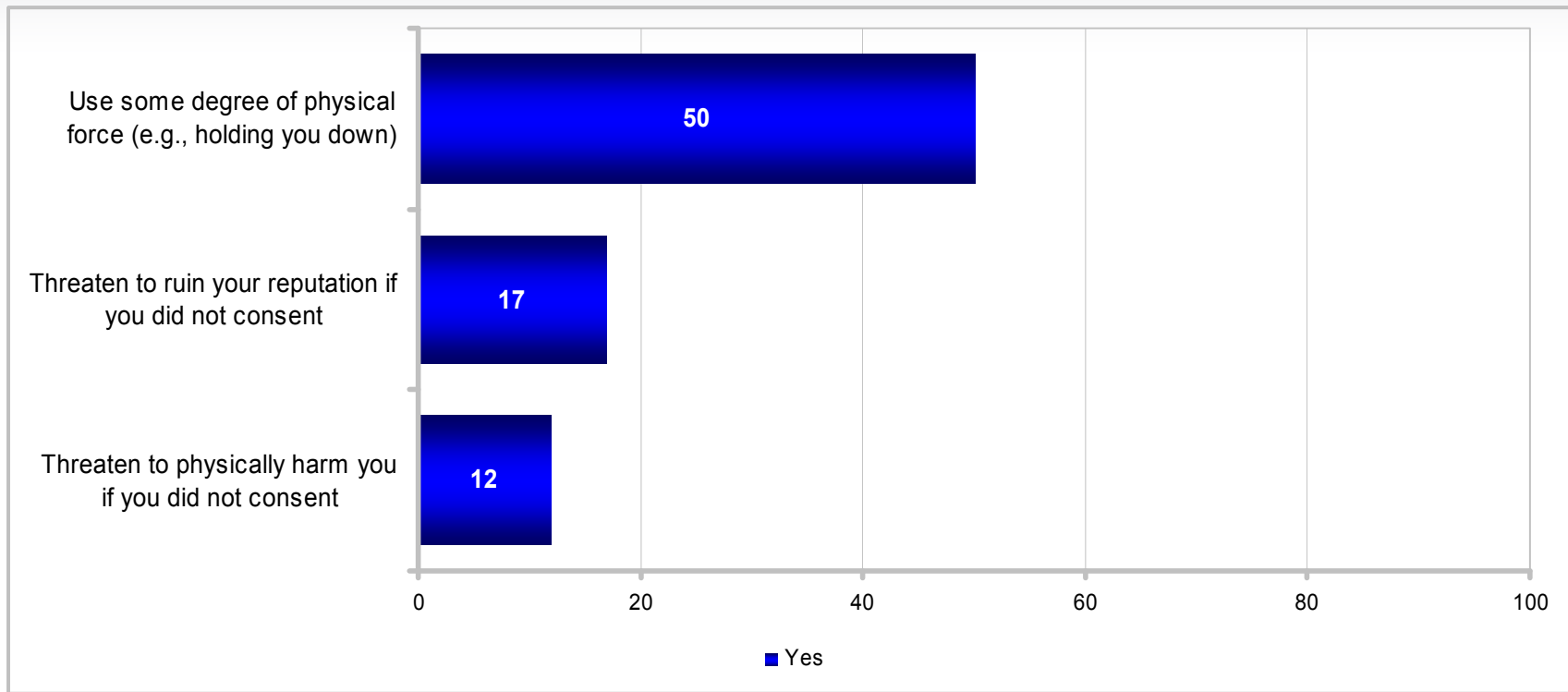
<u>DoD Women</u> KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
	You or the offender had been using drugs before the incident	2	3	1	2	2	4	NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women by Service or by paygrade



Threats/Force Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



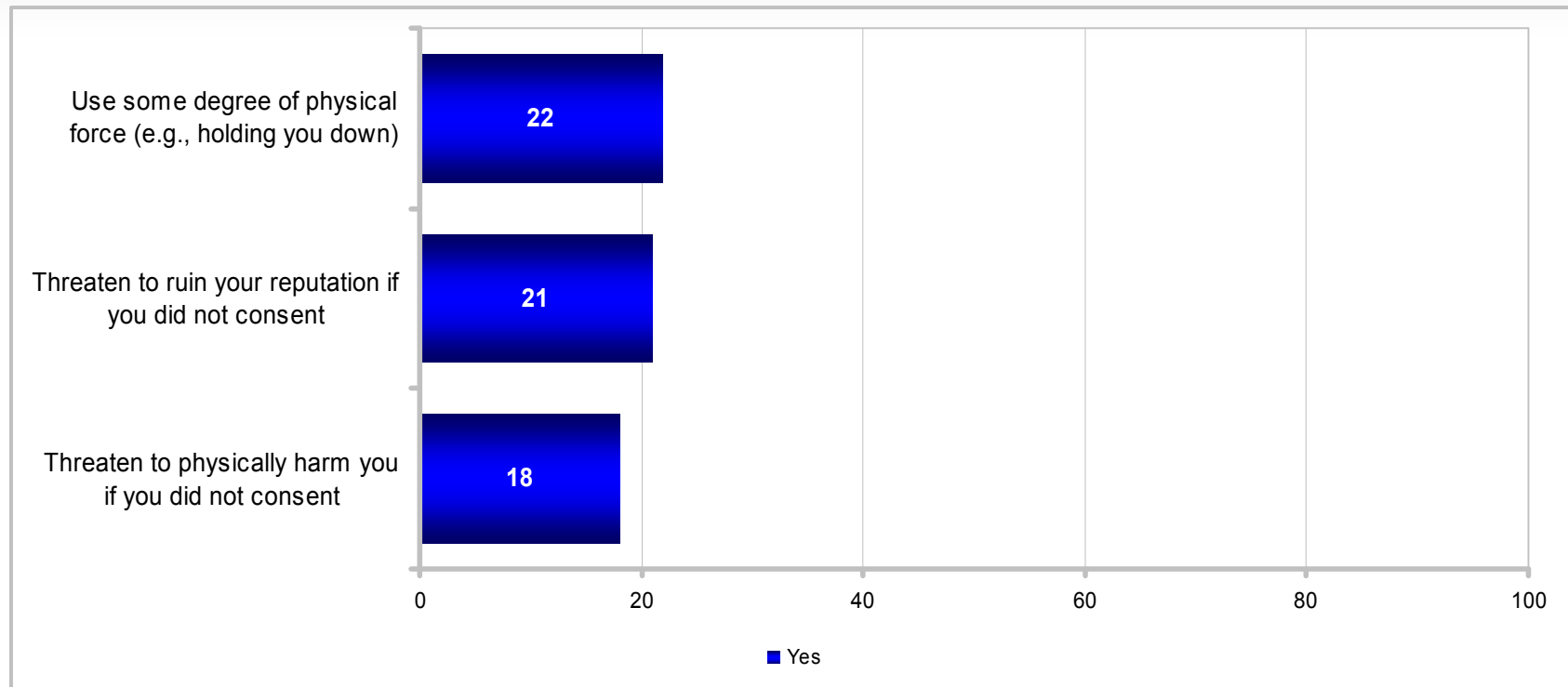
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**

- 50% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force
- 17% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
- 12% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent



Threats/Force Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 22% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force
 - 21% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
 - 18% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent
- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**



Threats/Force Used in the One Situation

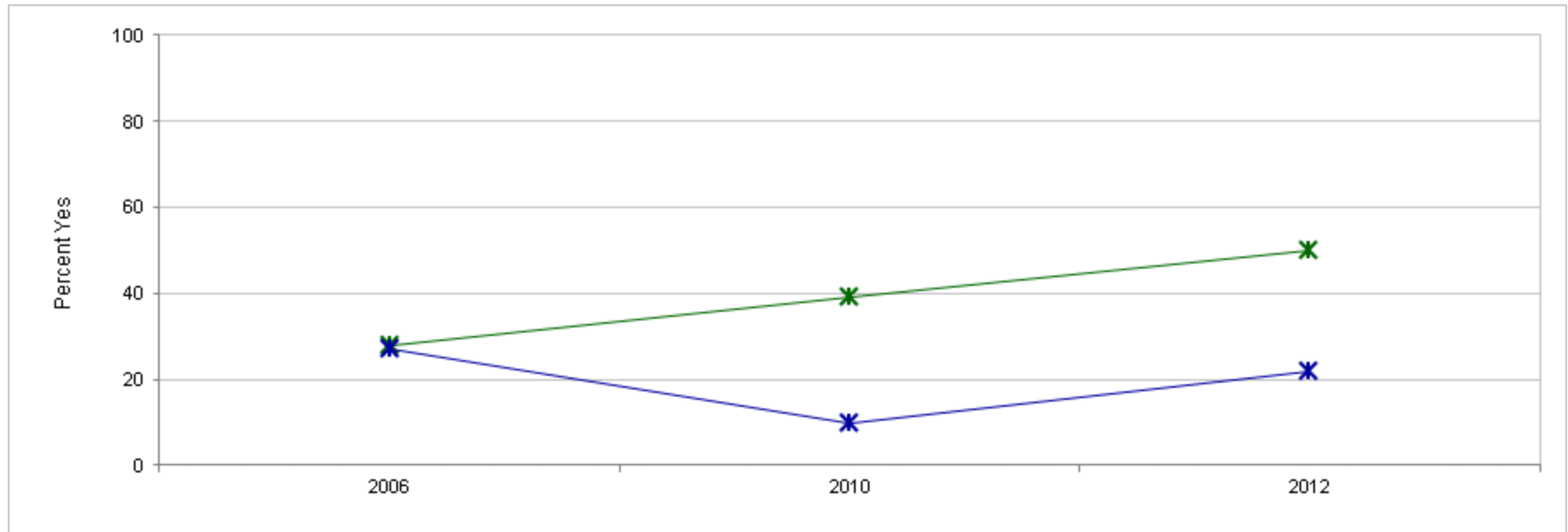
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Use some degree of physical force (e.g., holding you down)	50	45	49	53	63	54	42	43	NR
Threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent	17	20	16	13	14	18	18	6	2
Threaten to physically harm you if you did not consent	12	12	14	11	10	14	11	NR	NR

- Lower response of *threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent* led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women



Offender Used Some Degree of Physical Force (e.g., Holding Them Down) Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



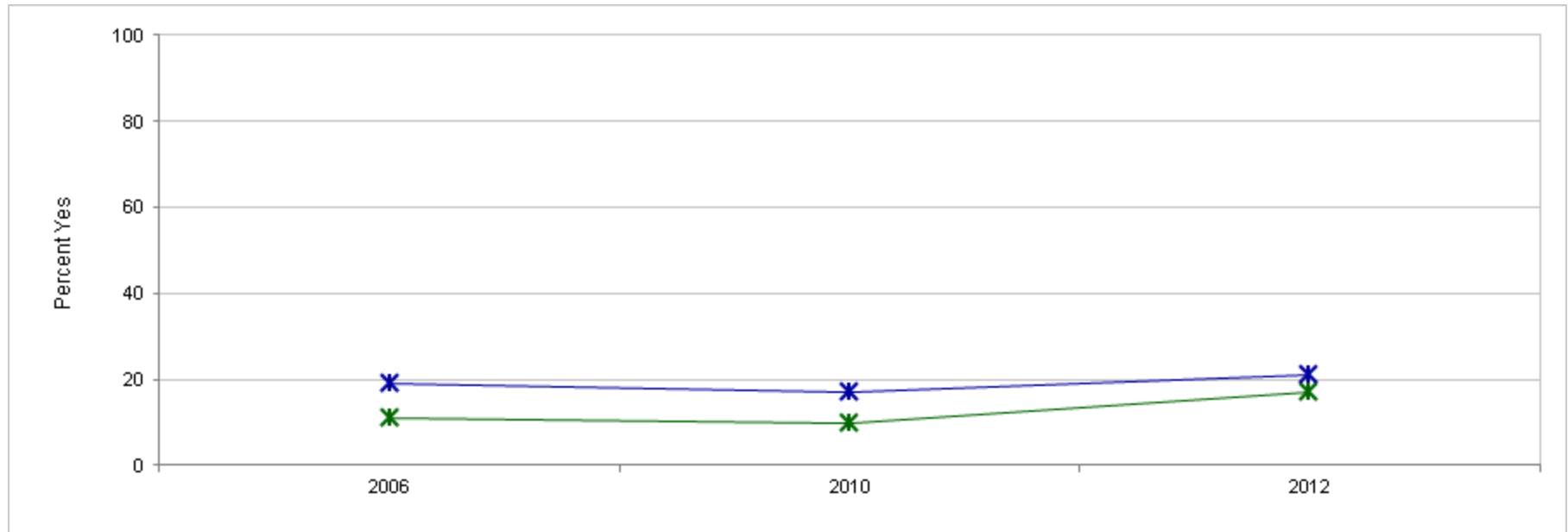
	Most recent HIGHER than	2006	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women		28	39	50
* Total Men		27	10	22

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2006; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Threatened To Ruin Their Reputation if They Did Not Consent

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



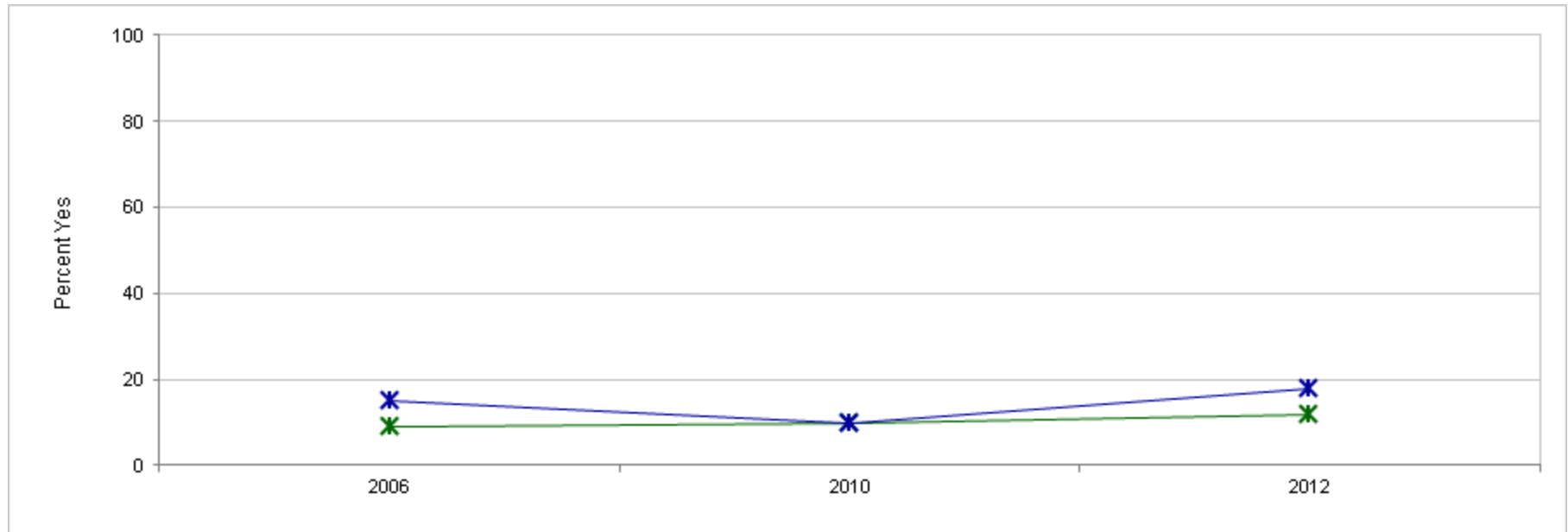
	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than			
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	11	10	17
* Total Men	19	17	21

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Offender Threatened to Physically Harm Them if They Did Not Consent

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



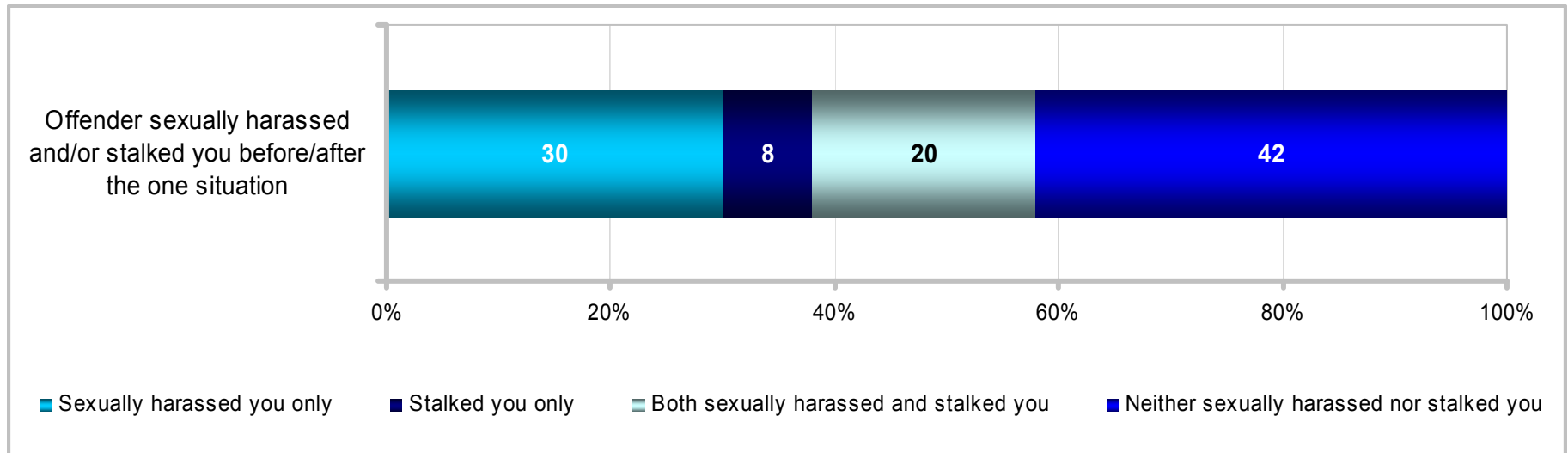
	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than			
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	9	10	12
* Total Men	15	10	18

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



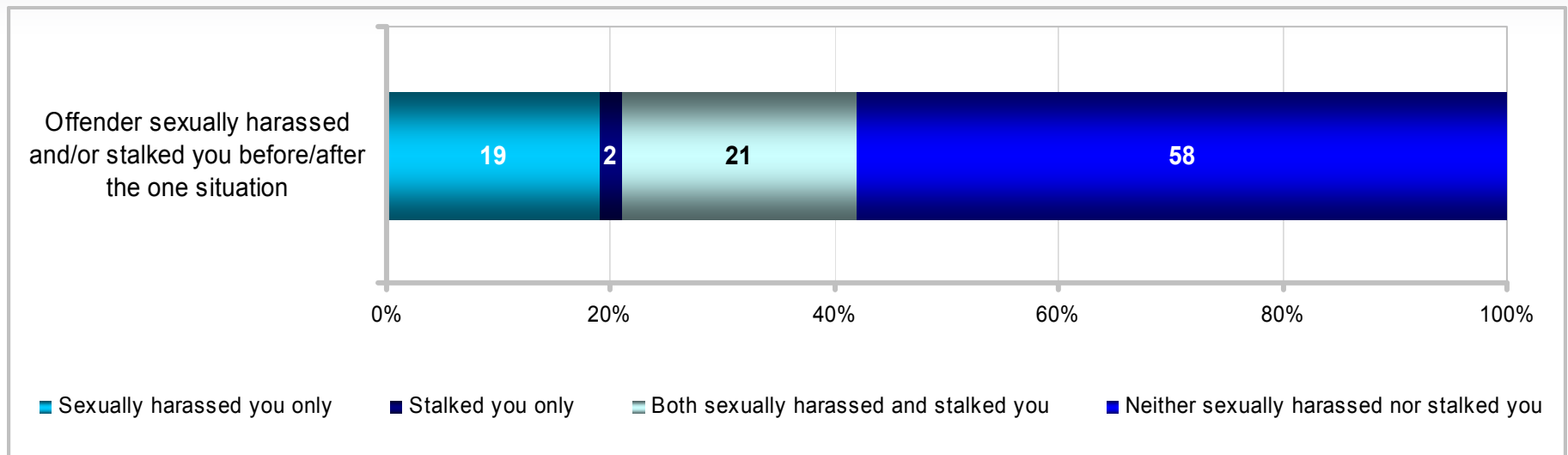
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**

- 30% indicated the offender sexually harassed them before/after the situation; 8% indicated the offender stalked them; 20% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 42% indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them



Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**

- 19% indicated the offender sexually harassed them before/after the situation; 2% indicated the offender stalked them; 21% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 58% indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them

- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**



Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

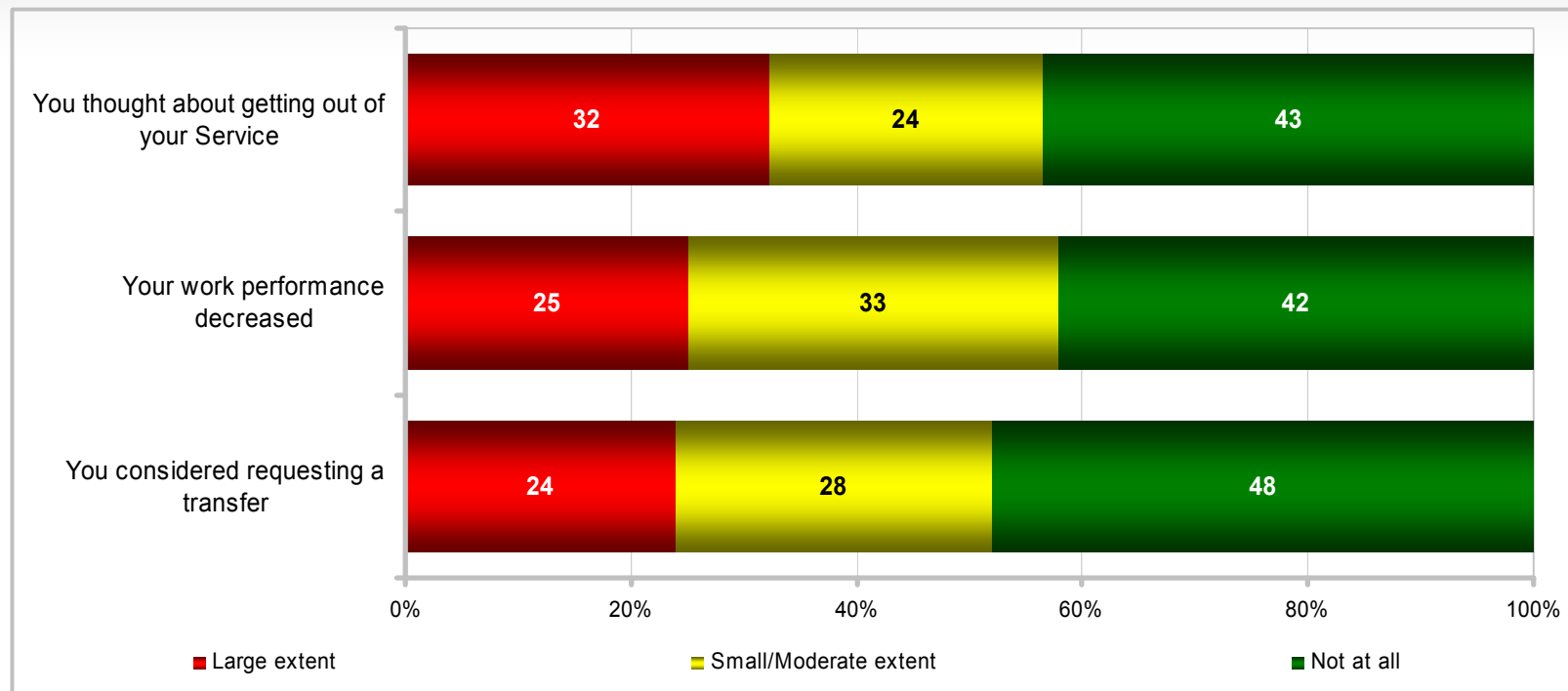
DoD Women		KEY:								
		Higher Response								
		Lower Response								
		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Offender sexually harassed and/or stalked you before/after the one situation	Sexually harassed you only	30	32	28	31	NR	30	29	31	5
	Stalked you only	8	6	11	5	7	7	9	8	NR
	Both sexually harassed and stalked you	20	22	16	23	21	20	23	14	NR
	Neither sexually harassed nor stalked you	42	40	45	42	43	43	38	47	NR

- Lower response of *sexually harassed you only* led by O4 – O6 women



Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



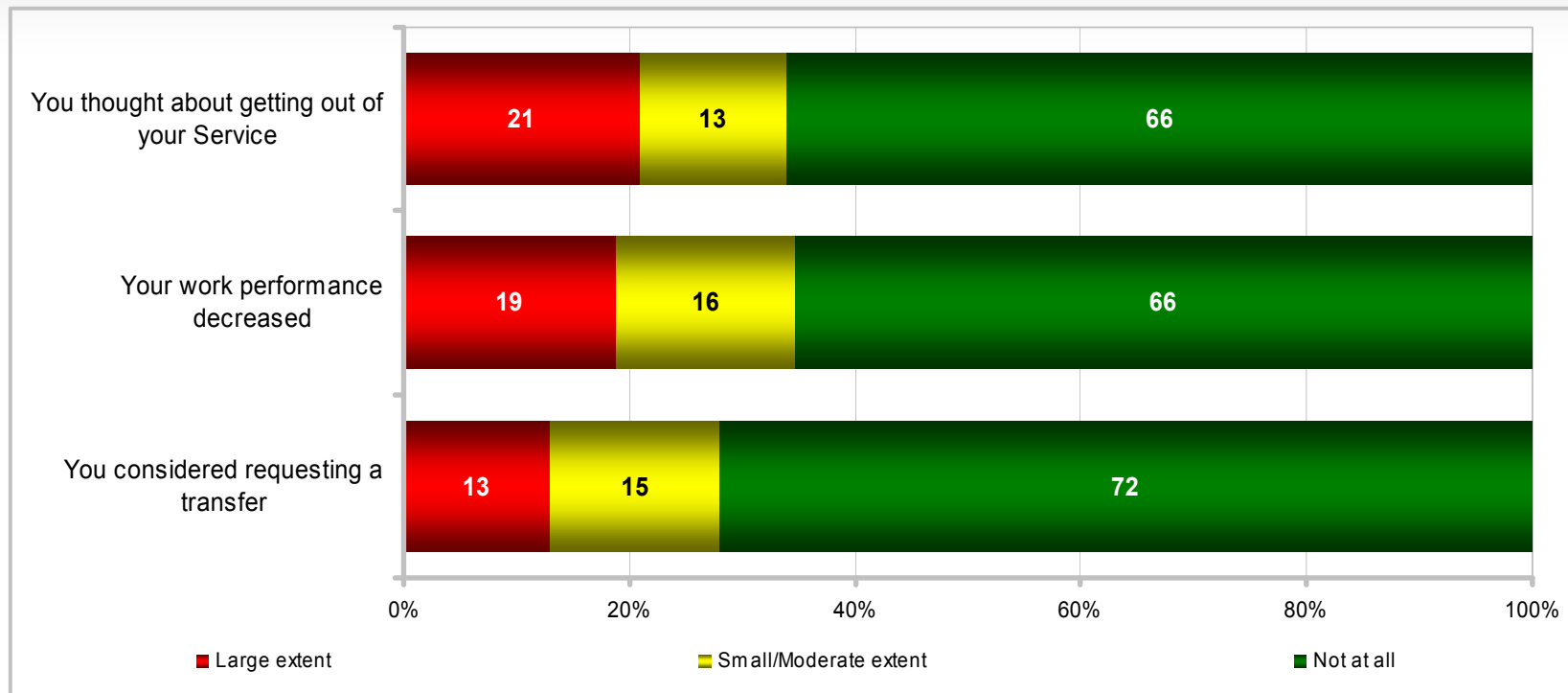
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**

- 32% indicated that as a result of the situation *they thought about getting out of their Service* to a large extent; 43% indicated they did not
- 25% indicated that as a result of the situation *their work performance decreased* to a large extent; 42% indicated it did not
- 24% indicated that as a result of the situation *they considered requesting a transfer* to a large extent; 48% indicated they did not



Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 21% indicated that as a result of the situation *they thought about getting out of their Service* to a large extent; 66% indicated they did not
 - 19% indicated that as a result of the situation *their work performance decreased* to a large extent; 66% indicated it did not
 - 13% indicated that as a result of the situation *they considered requesting a transfer* to a large extent; 72% indicated they did not

- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q44

Margins of error range from $\pm 12\%$ to $\pm 17\%$



Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

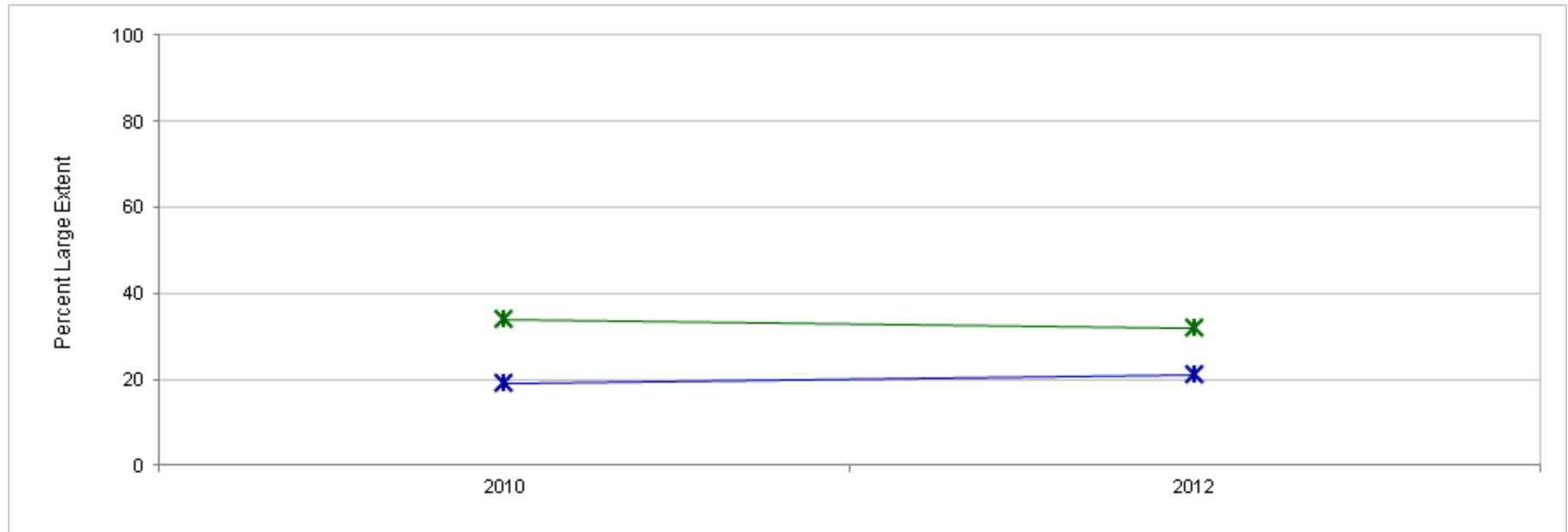
DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response of Large Extent										
Higher Response of Not At All										
You thought about getting out of your Service	Large extent	32	35	29	31	30	34	33	24	2
	Not at all	43	41	46	41	46	40	44	64	NR
Your work performance decreased	Large extent	25	29	21	20	30	28	22	15	NR
	Not at all	42	44	42	42	36	40	44	47	NR
You considered requesting a transfer	Large extent	24	29	21	20	19	24	27	15	NR
	Not at all	48	42	51	50	55	46	45	70	NR

- Higher response of *you thought about getting out of your Service* not at all led by O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of *you considered requesting a transfer* not at all led by O1 – O3 women



Negative Actions: Thought About Getting Out of Service

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



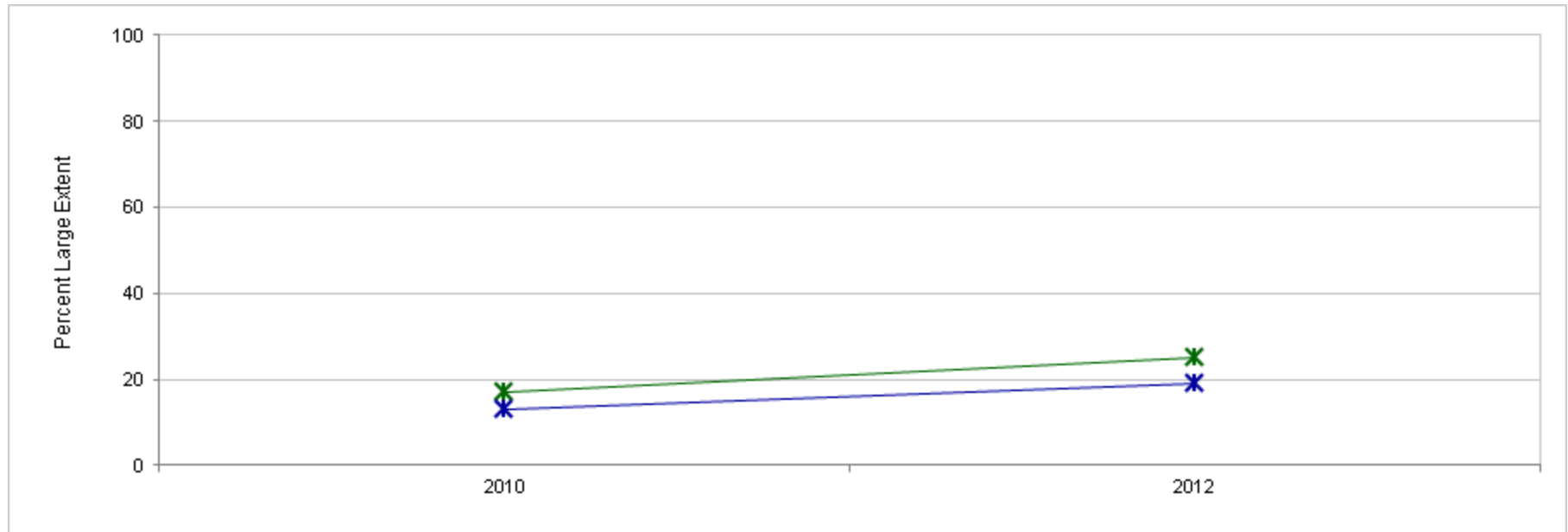
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	34	32
* Total Men	19	21

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Negative Actions: Work Performance Decreased

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



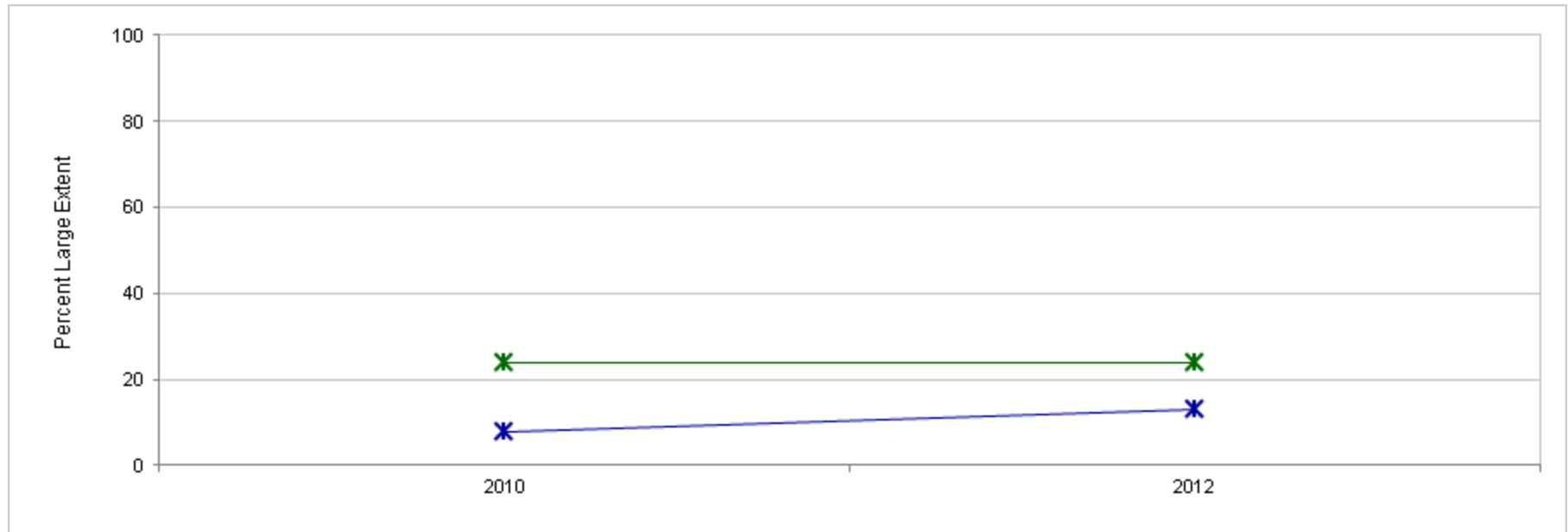
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		17	25
* Total Men		13	19

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Negative Actions: Considered Requesting a Transfer

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



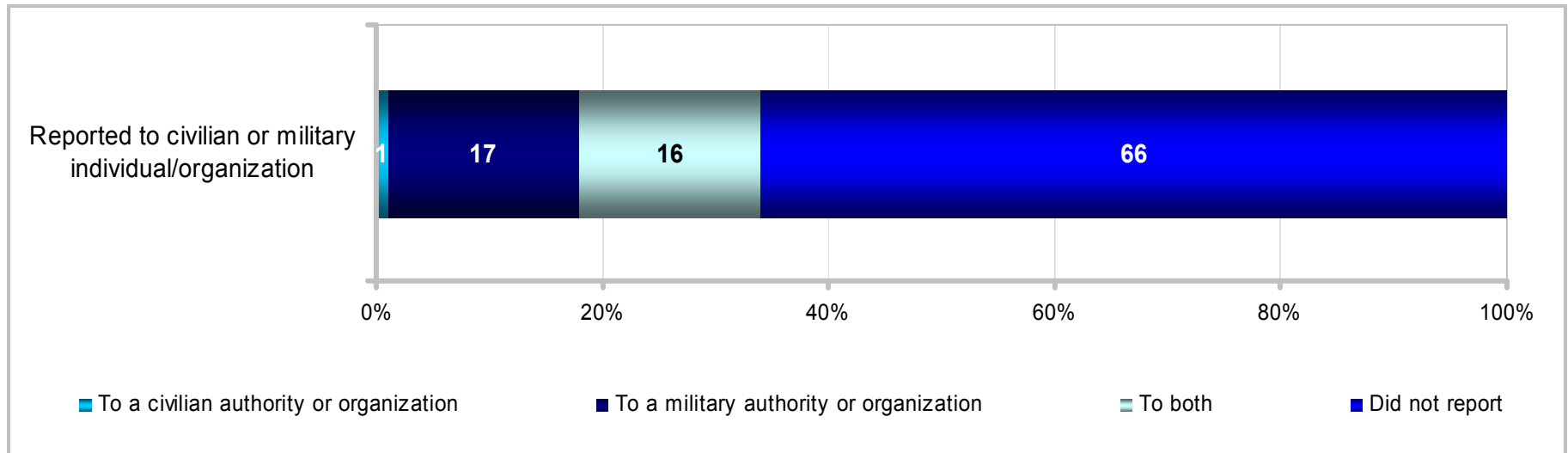
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		24	24
* Total Men		8	13

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Reported the One Situation to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



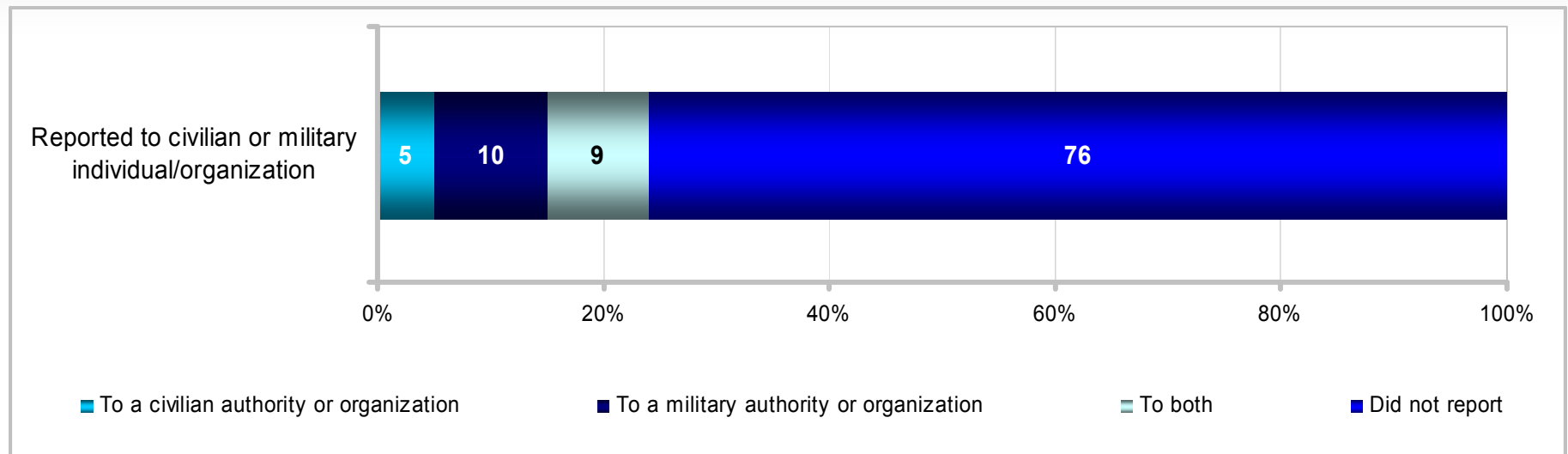
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**

- 1% reported the situation to a civilian authority/organization; 17% reported to a military authority/organization; 16% reported to both; and 66% did not report



Reported the One Situation to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**

- 5% reported the situation to a civilian authority/organization; 10% reported to a military authority/organization; 9% reported to both; and 76% did not report

- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**



Reported the One Situation to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

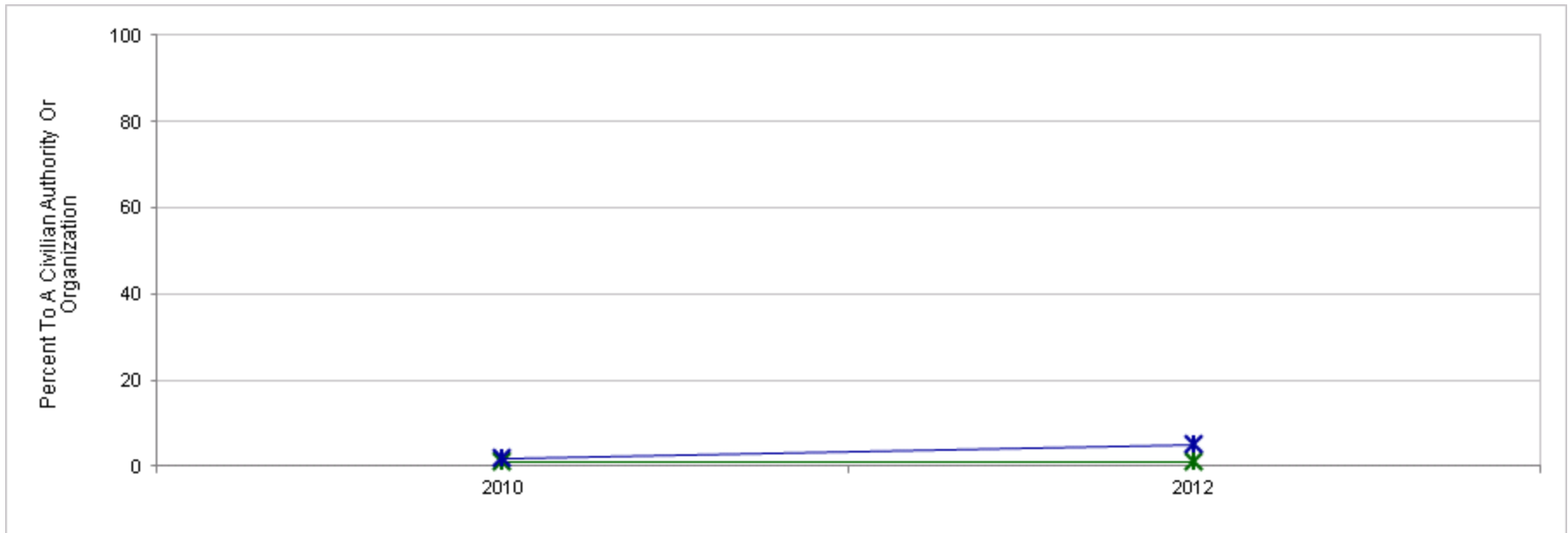
DoD Women										
KEY:		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Higher Response										
Lower Response										
Reported to civilian or military individual/ organization	To a civilian authority or organization	1	2	1	2	NR	0	3	1	NR
	To a military authority or organization	17	16	21	20	12	17	16	21	NR
	To both	16	16	16	14	15	19	9	3	NR
	Did not report	66	66	62	64	73	63	71	75	NR

- Higher response of *to both* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women



Reported to Civilian Authority/Organization

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



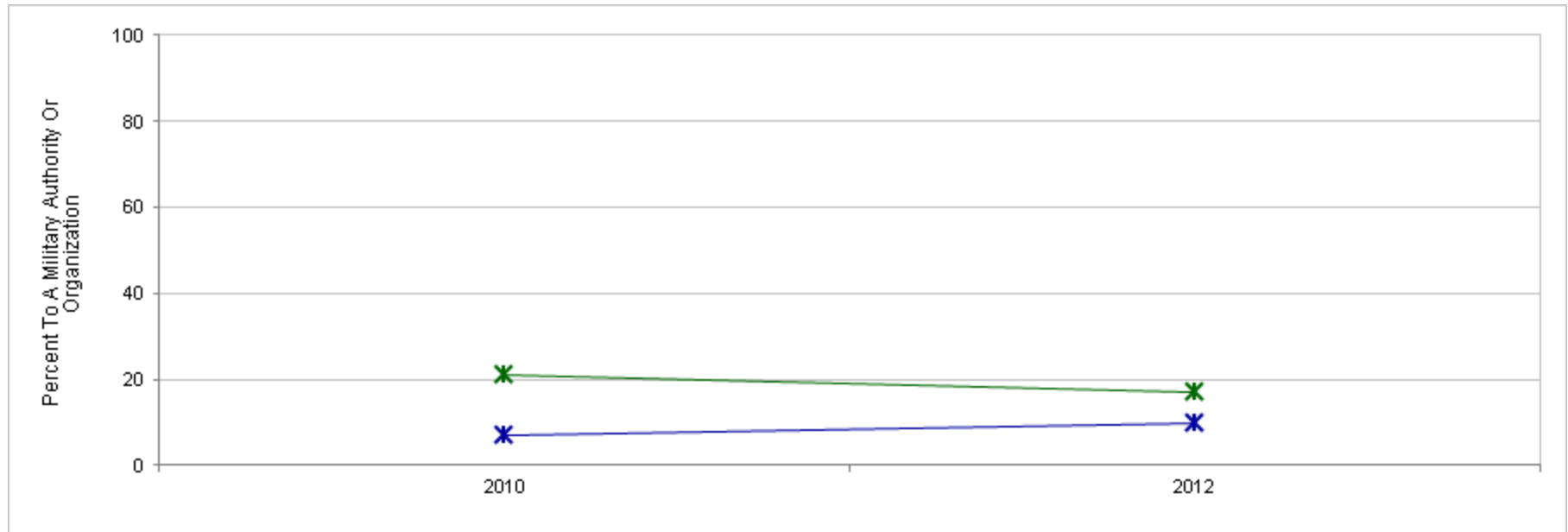
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		1	1
* Total Men		2	5

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Reported to Military Authority/Organization

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

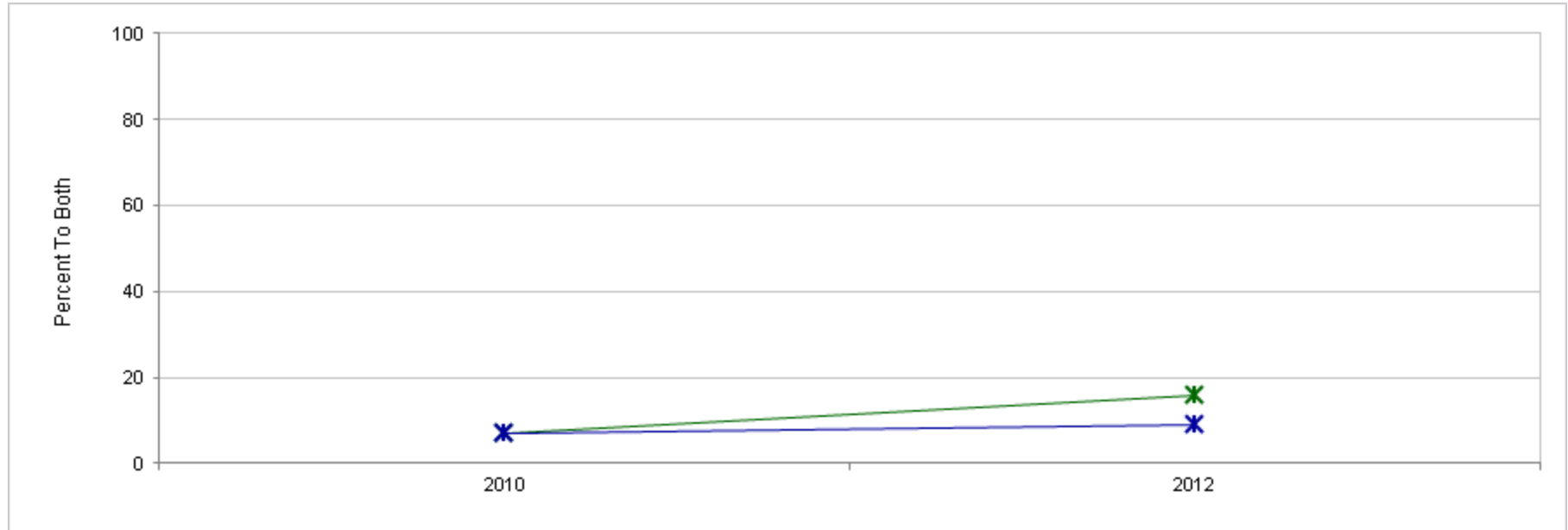


	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		21	17
* Total Men		7	10

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Reported to Both Civilian or Military Authority/Organization Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



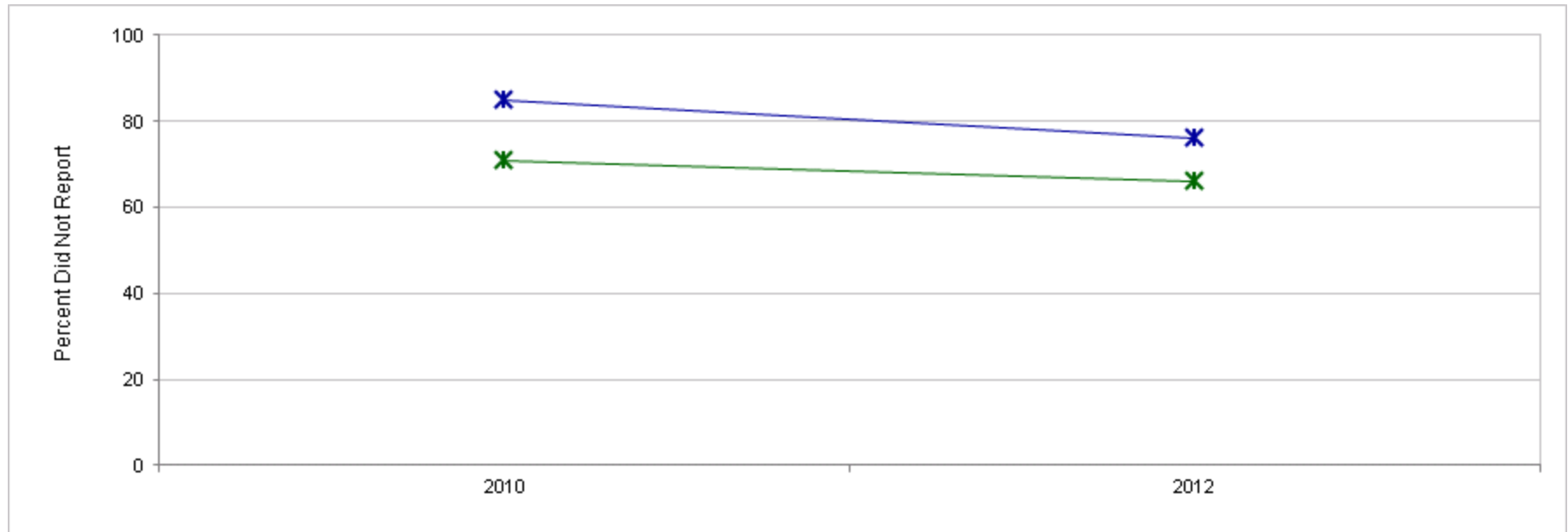
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	7	16
* Total Men	7	9

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010



Did Not Report to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



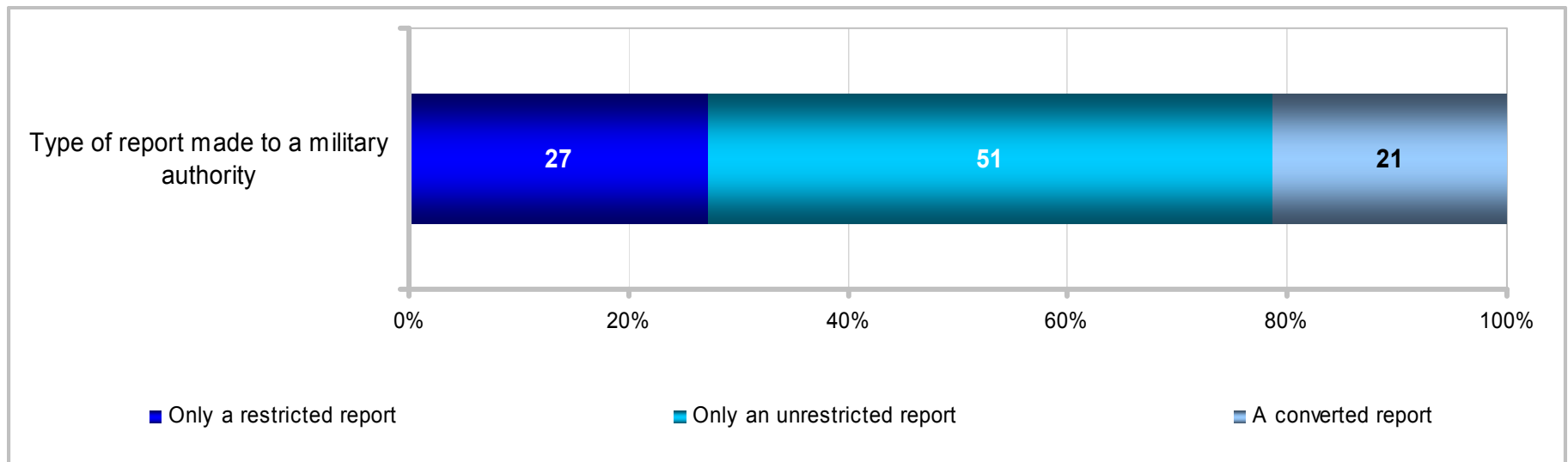
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	71	66
* Total Men	85	76

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Type of Report Made to a Military Authority in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority

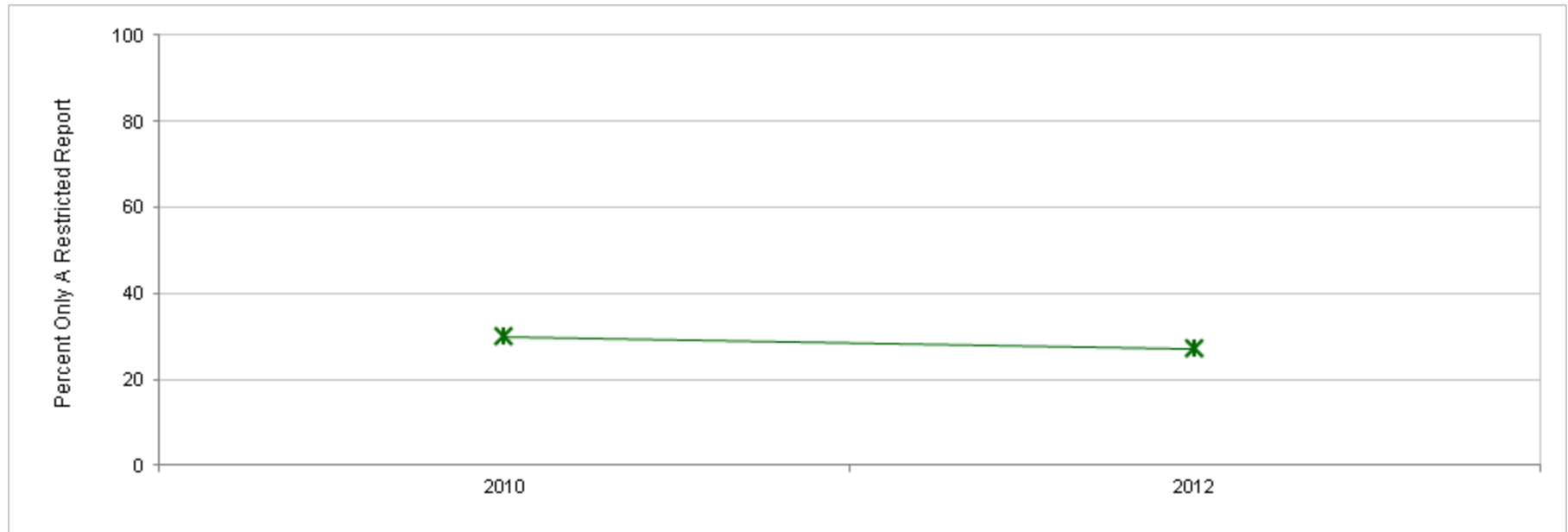


- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
 - 27% made only a restricted report; 51% only an unrestricted report; and 21% a converted report
- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**
- **Results for men are not reportable**



Type of Report Made to a Military Authority: Restricted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



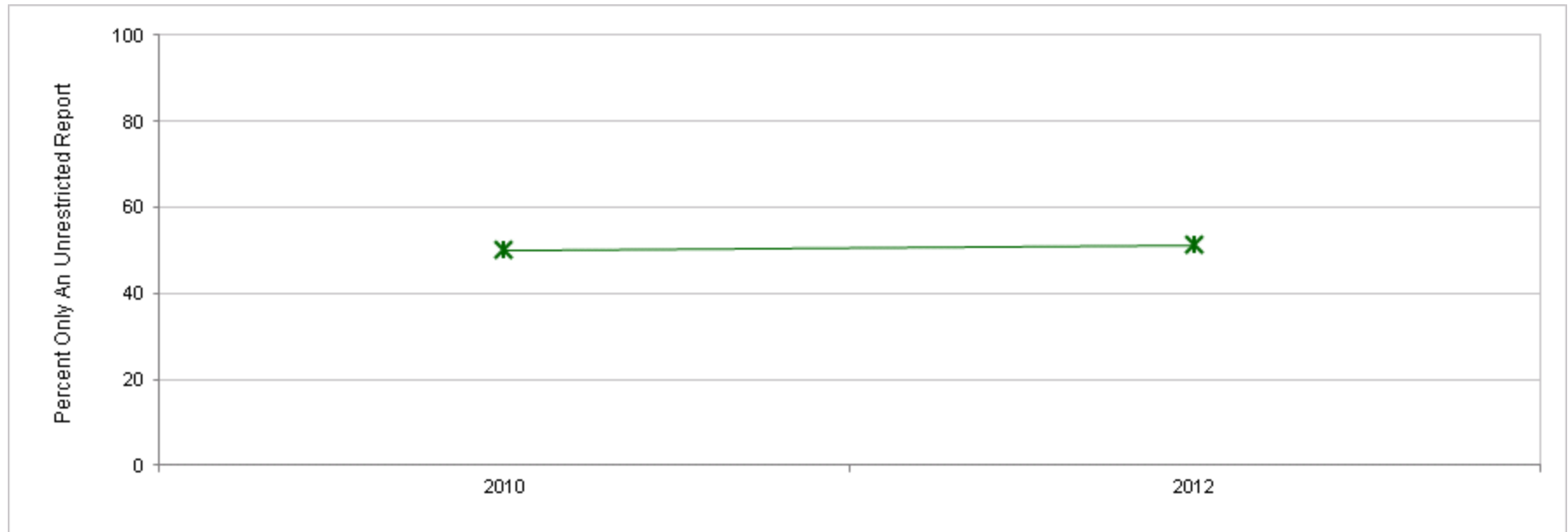
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	30	27
* Total Men	NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Type of Report Made to a Military Authority: Unrestricted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



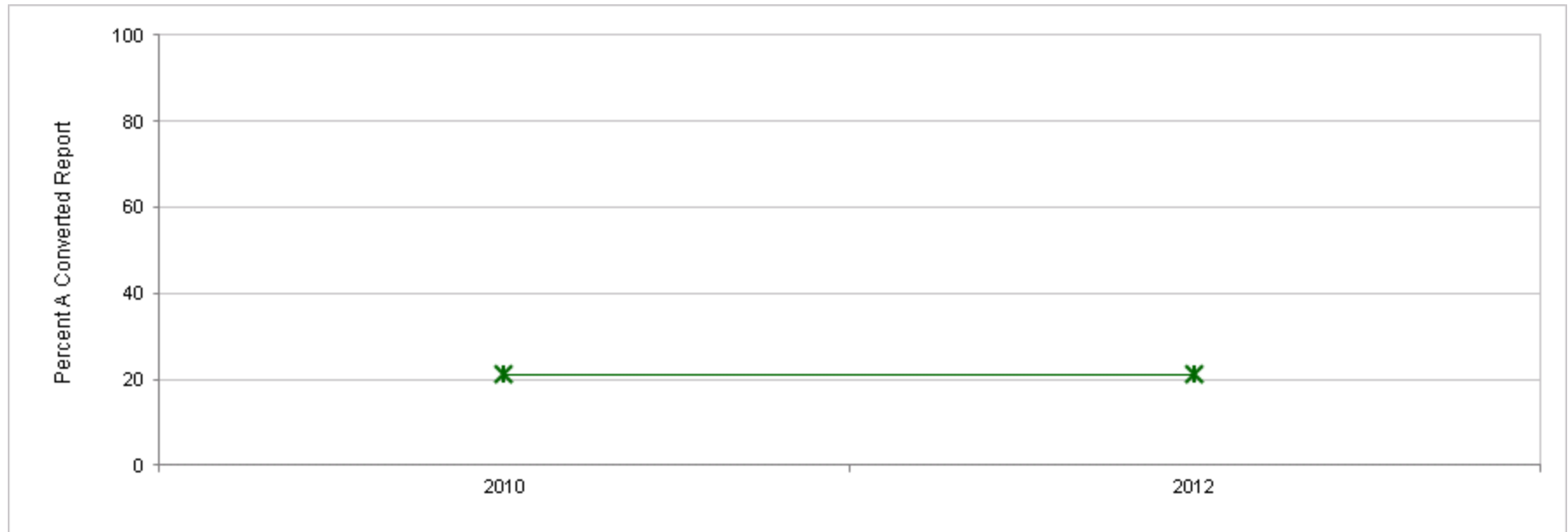
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		50	51
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Type of Report Made to a Military Authority: Converted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



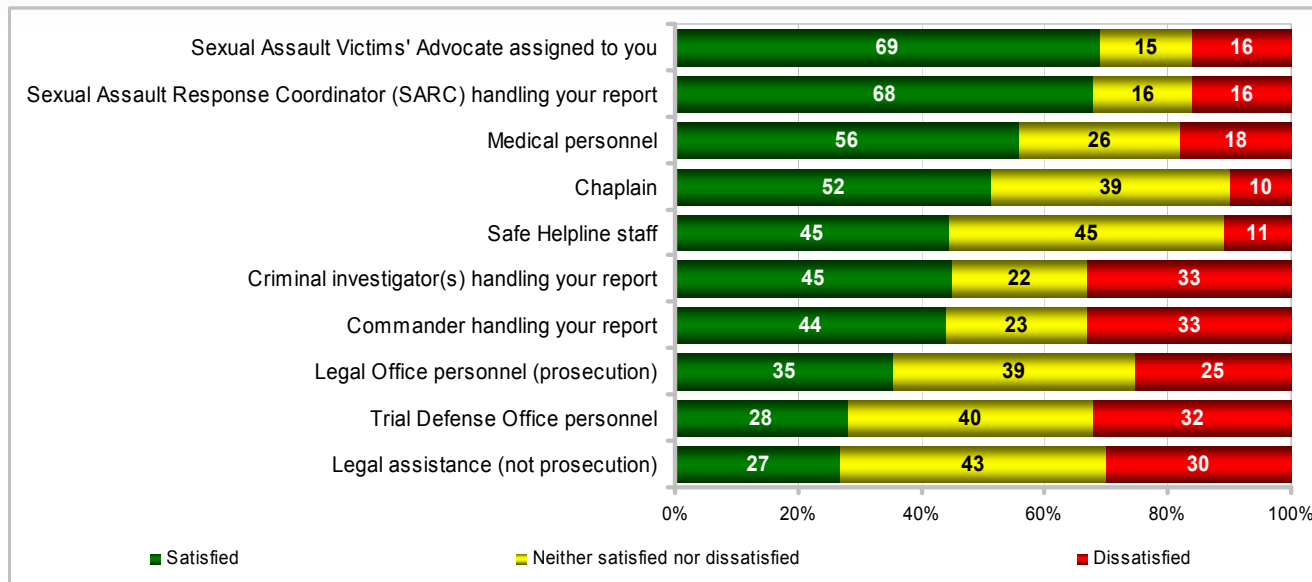
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		21	21
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Level of Satisfaction With the Sexual Assault Services in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, Made an Unrestricted or a Converted Report to a Military Authority, and Used This Resource



- **Of the 72% of women who made an unrestricted or a converted report to a military authority:**

- 69% were satisfied with the sexual assault Victims' Advocate assigned to them; 16% dissatisfied
- 68% were satisfied with the SARC handling their report; 16% dissatisfied
- 56% were satisfied with the medical personnel; 18% dissatisfied
- 52% were satisfied with the chaplain; 10% dissatisfied
- 45% were satisfied with the Safe Helpline staff; 11% dissatisfied
- 45% were satisfied with the criminal investigator(s) handling their report; 33% dissatisfied
- 44% were satisfied with the commander handling their report; 33% dissatisfied
- 35% were satisfied with the Legal Office personnel (prosecution); 25% dissatisfied
- 28% were satisfied with the Trial Defense Office personnel; 32% dissatisfied
- 27% were satisfied with the legal assistance (not prosecution); 30% dissatisfied

- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**

- **Results for men are not reportable**

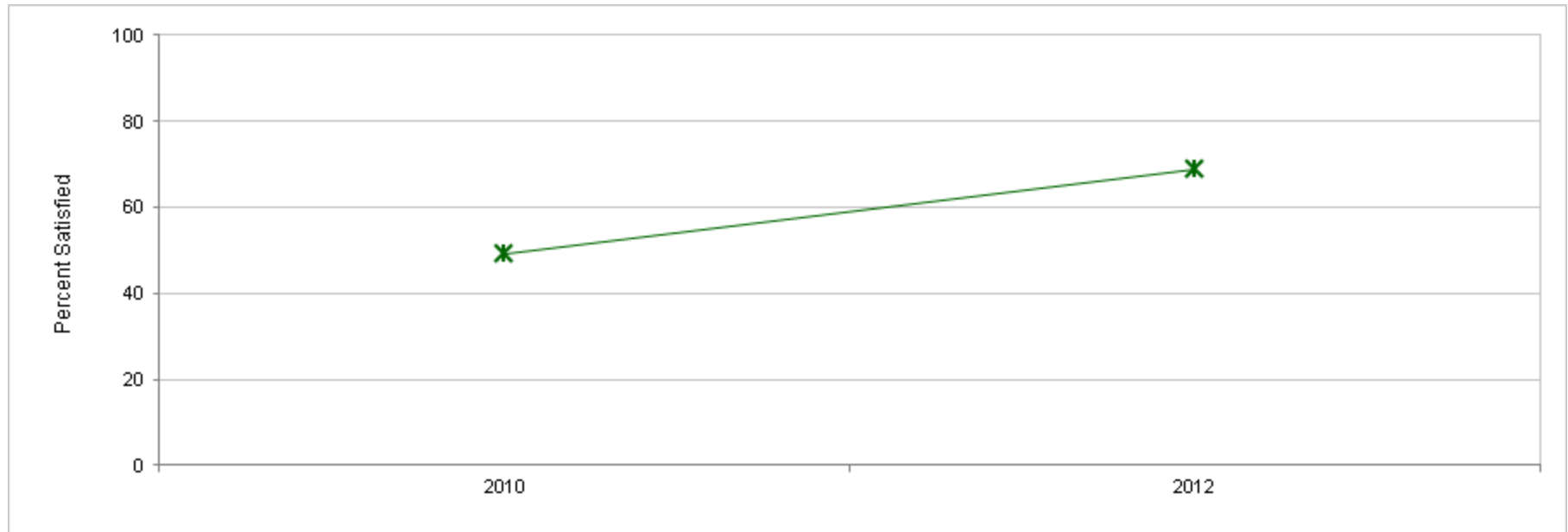
WGRA 2012 Q48

Margins of error range from $\pm 10\%$ to $\pm 16\%$



Satisfied With Assigned Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, Made an Unrestricted or a Converted Report to a Military Authority, and Used This Resource, by Gender



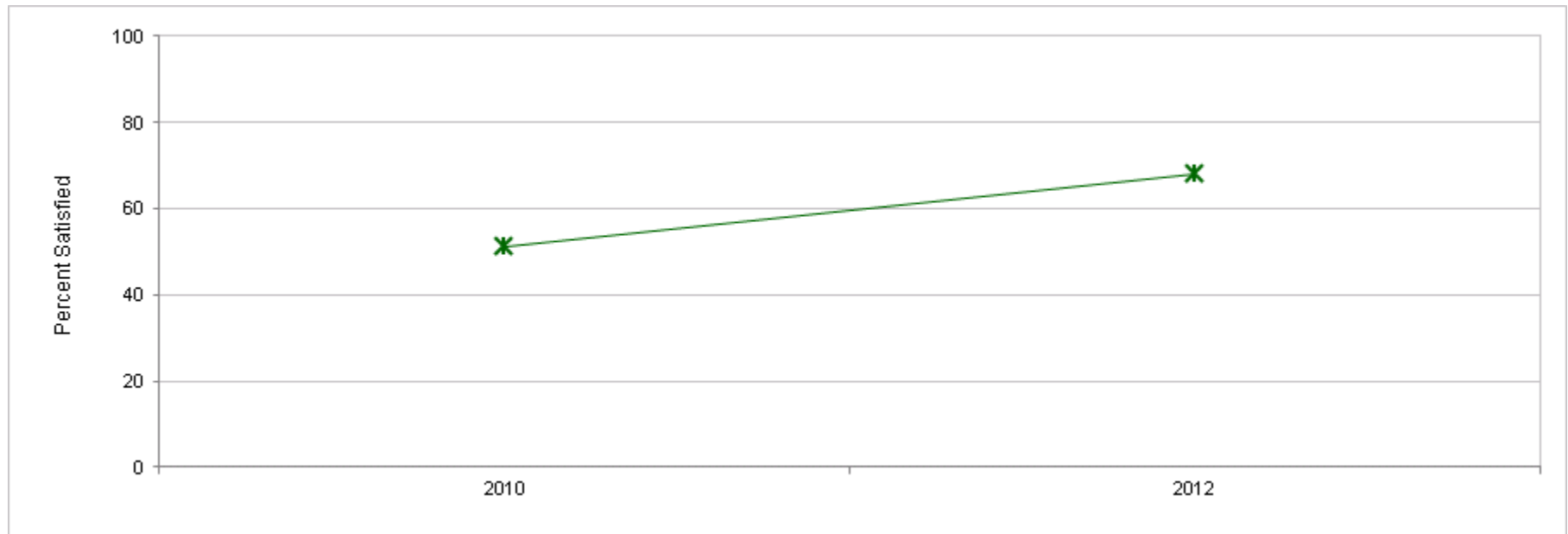
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		49	69
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Satisfied With Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Handling Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, Made an Unrestricted or a Converted Report to a Military Authority, and Used This Resource, by Gender



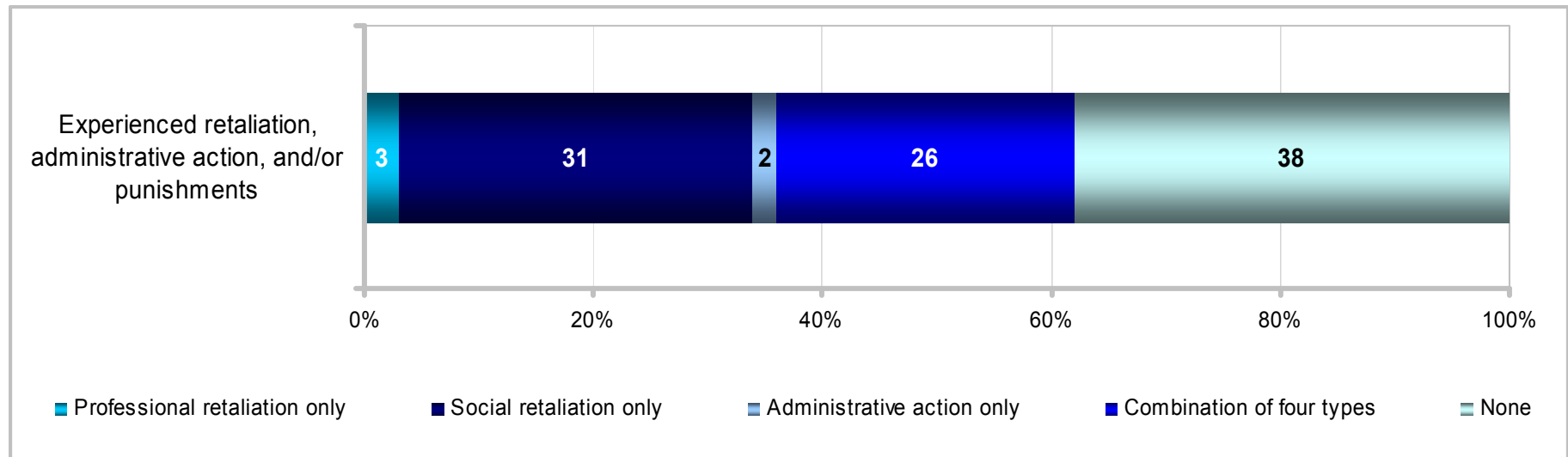
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		51	68
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Experienced Retaliation/Administrative Action/Punishments as a Result of Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**

- 3% experienced professional retaliation only; 31% experienced social retaliation only; 2% experienced administrative action only; 26% experienced a combination of professional retaliation, social retaliation, administrative action, and/or punishments*; and 38% did not experience any retaliation

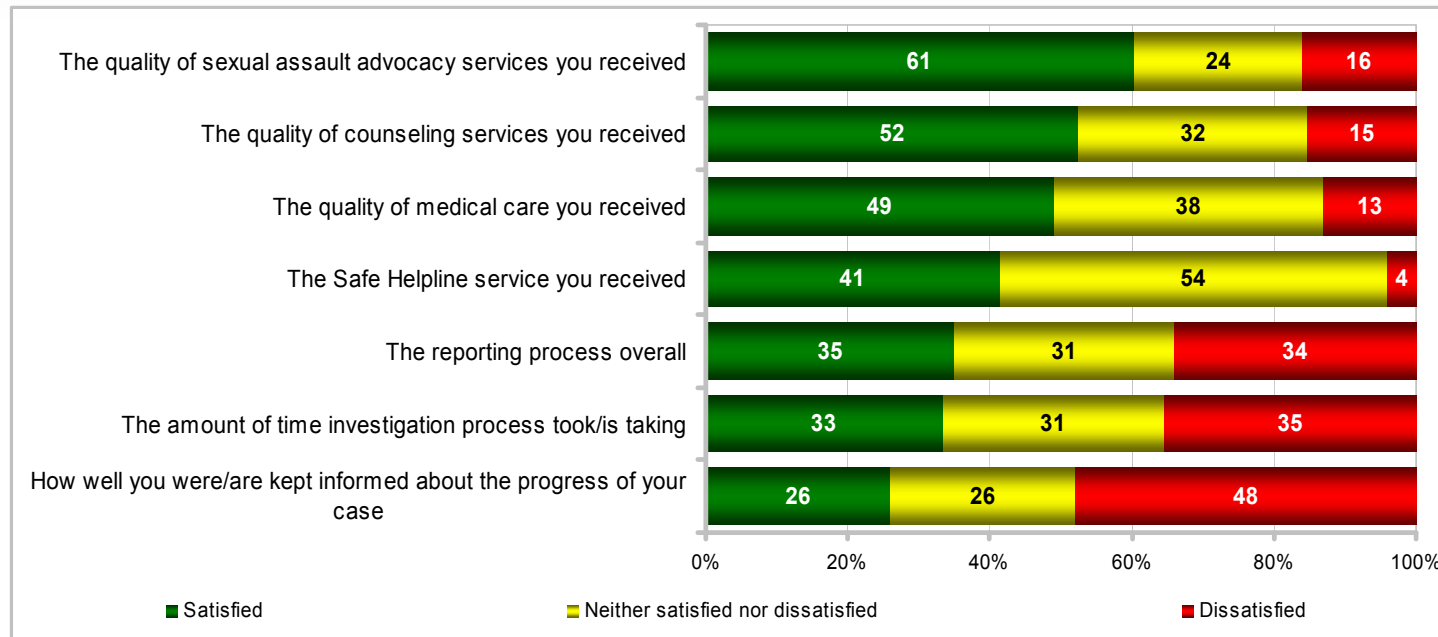
*The category "punishment only" was not endorsed by any respondent and is therefore only included in the roll-up of combination of four types

- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**
- **Results for men are not reportable**



Level of Satisfaction With the Sexual Assault Services in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority

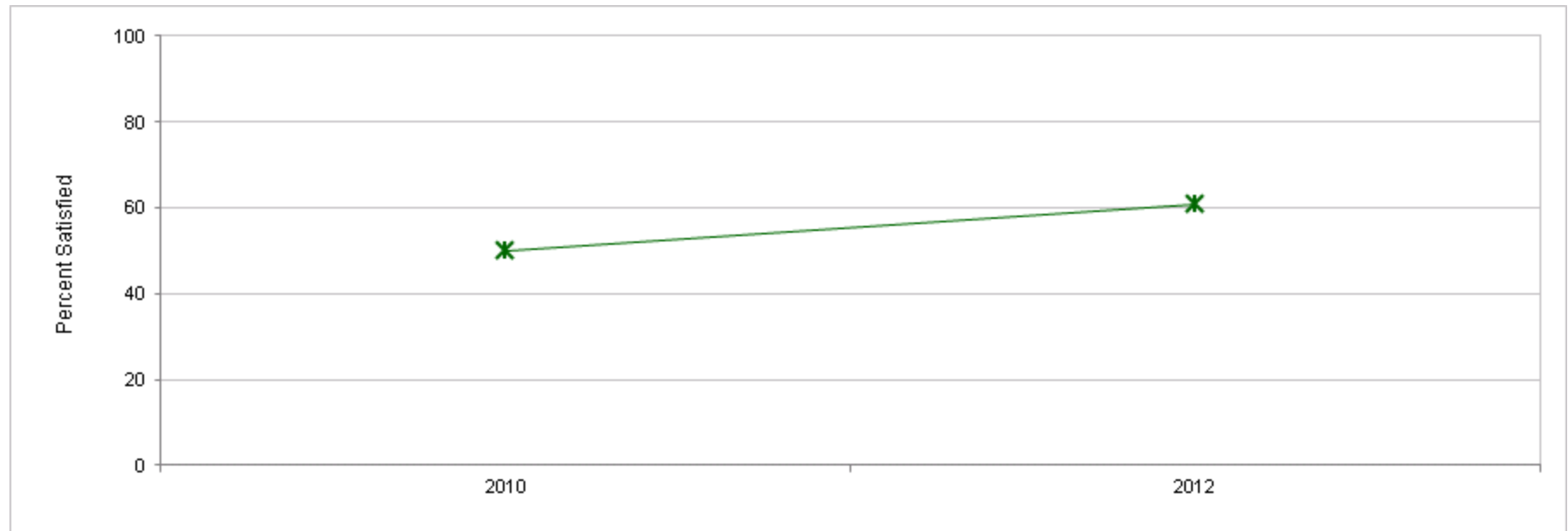


- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
 - 61% were satisfied with the quality of sexual assault advocacy services they received; 16% dissatisfied
 - 52% were satisfied with the quality of counseling services they received; 15% dissatisfied
 - 49% were satisfied with the quality of medical care they received; 13% dissatisfied
 - 41% were satisfied with the Safe Helpline service they received; 4% dissatisfied
 - 35% were satisfied with the reporting process overall; 34% dissatisfied
 - 33% were satisfied with the amount of time investigation process took/is taking; 35% dissatisfied
 - 26% were satisfied with how well they were/are kept informed about the progress of their case; 48% dissatisfied
- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**
- **Results for men are not reportable**



Satisfied With the Quality of Sexual Assault Advocacy Services Received

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



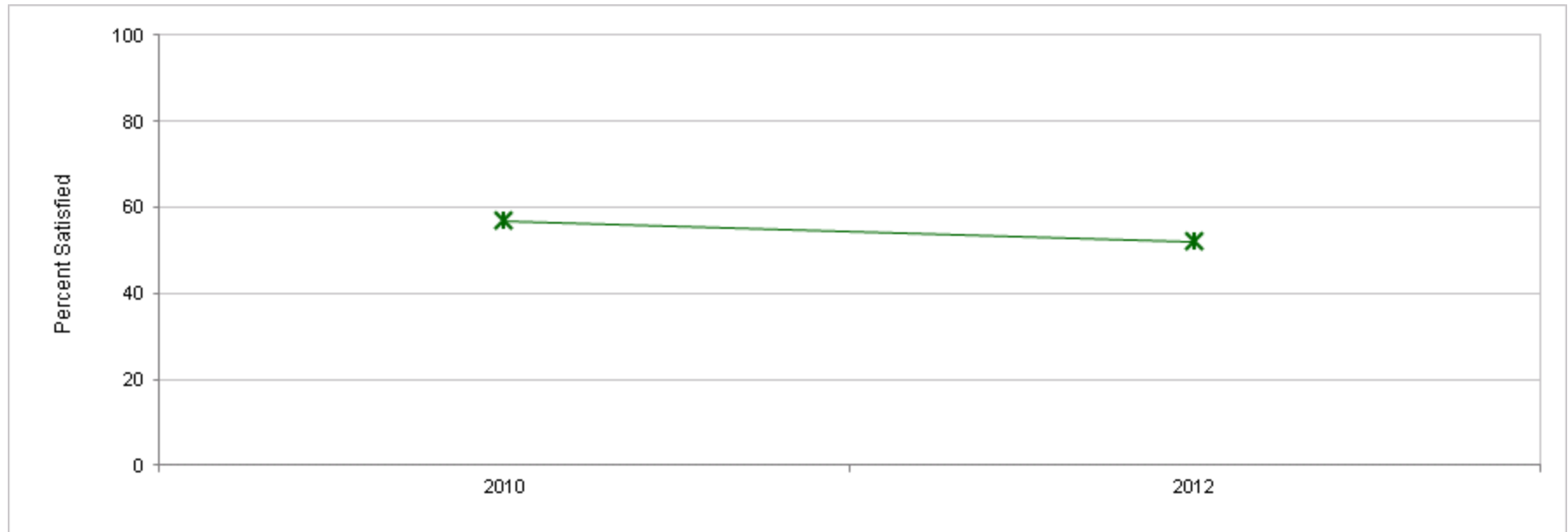
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		50	61
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Satisfied With the Quality of Counseling Services Received

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



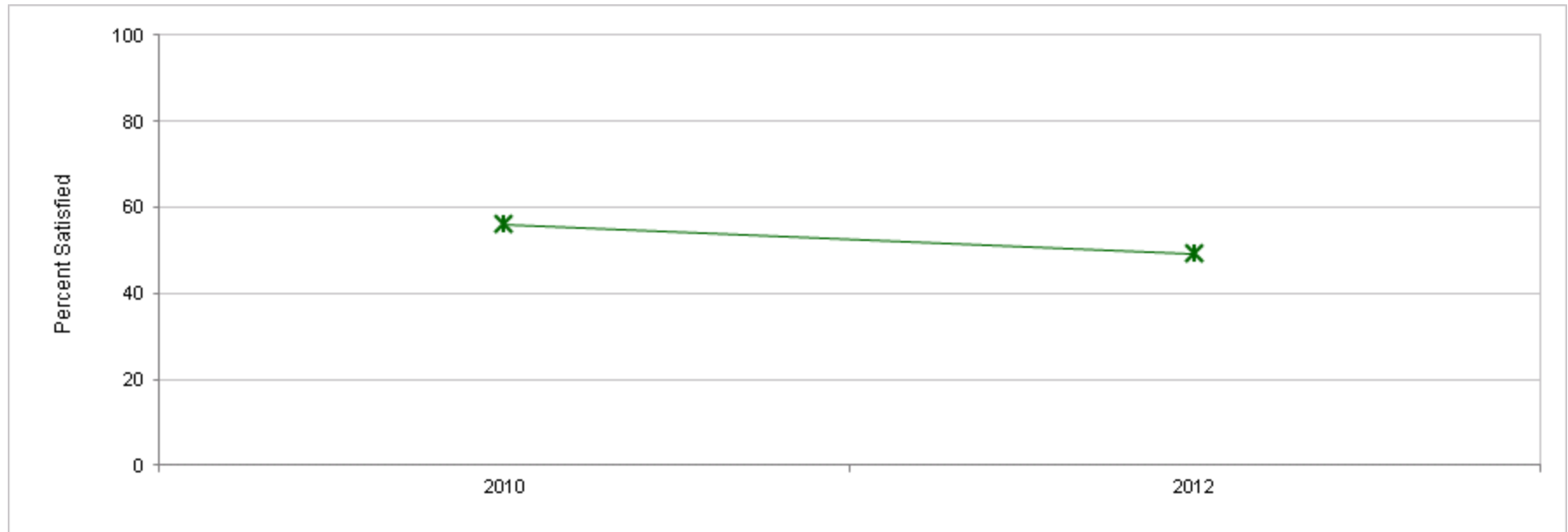
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		57	52
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Satisfied With the Quality of Medical Care Received

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



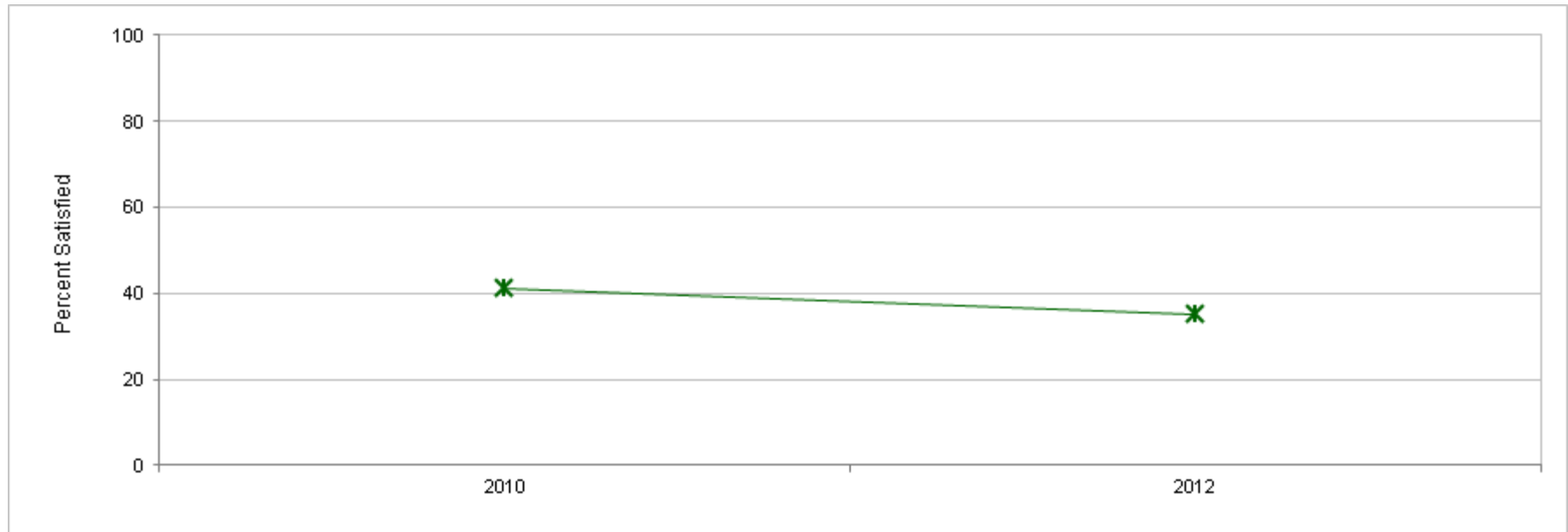
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		56	49
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Satisfied With the Reporting Process Overall

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



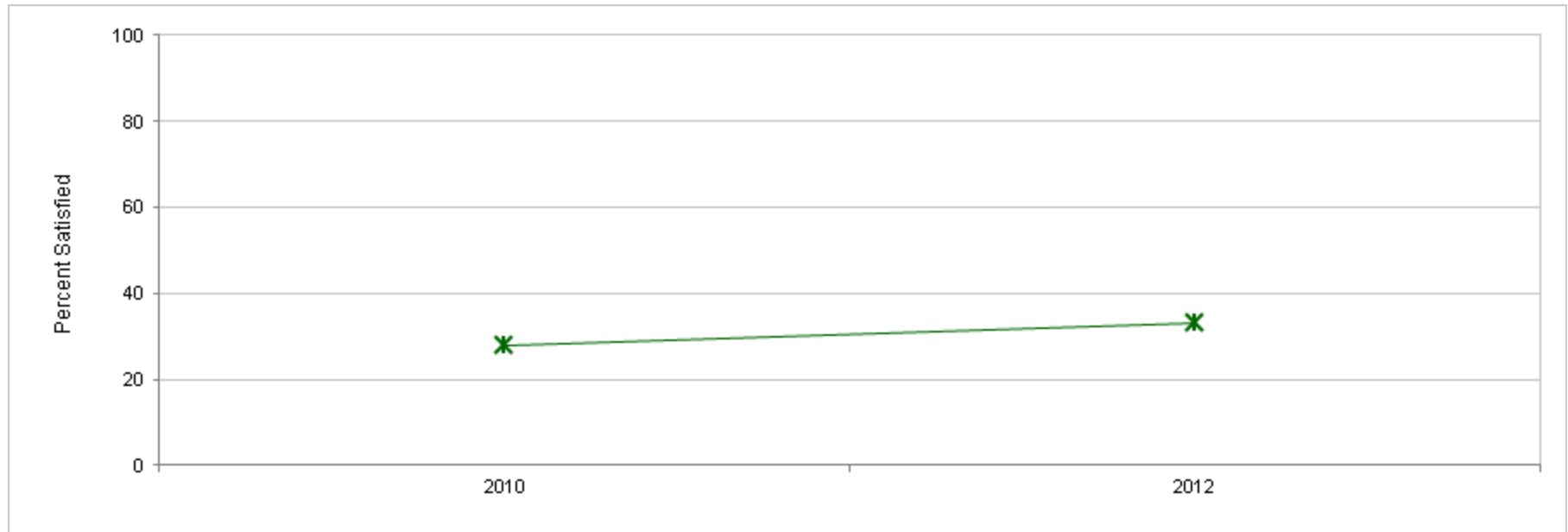
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		41	35
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Satisfied With the Amount of Time Investigation Process Took/Is Taking

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



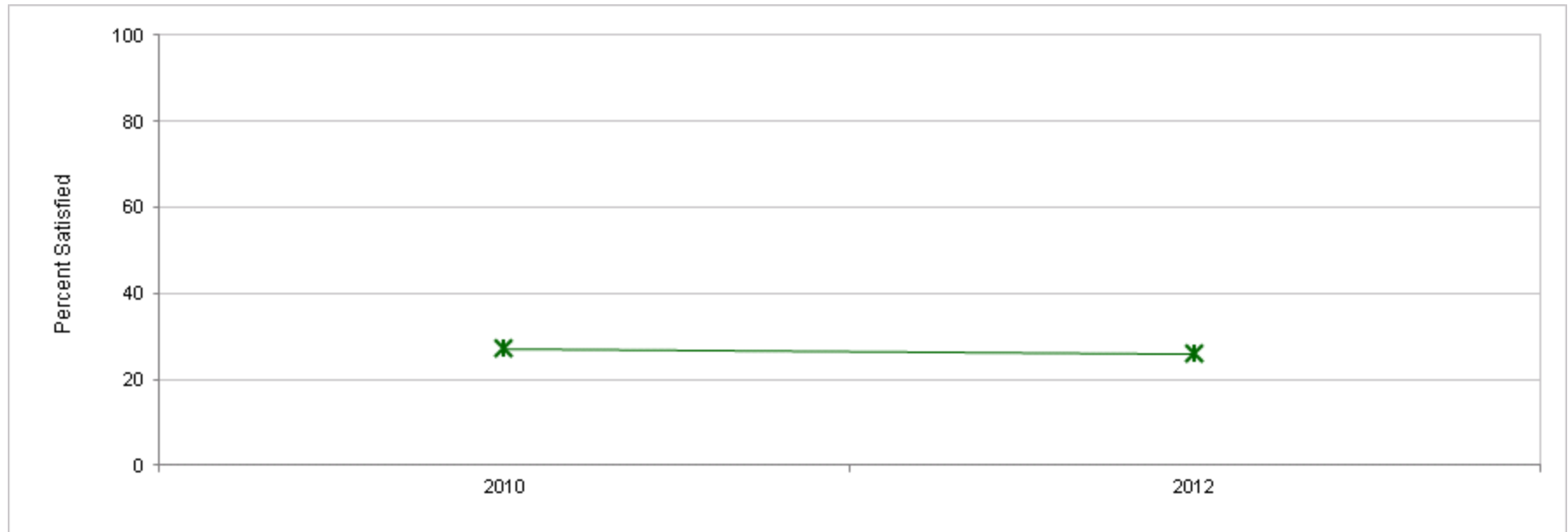
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		28	33
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Satisfied With How Well Kept Informed About the Progress of Case

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



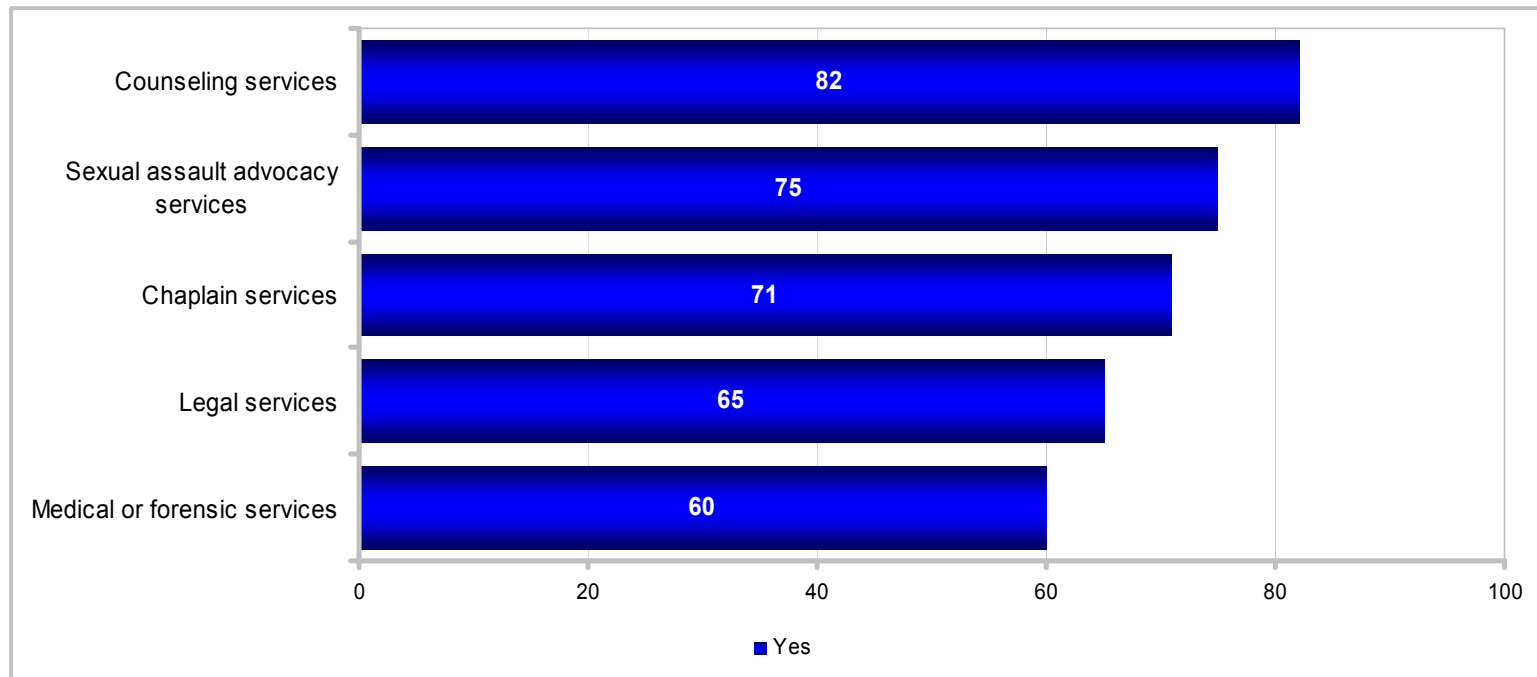
	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than		
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	27	26
* Total Men	NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Offered Sexual Assault Services When Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**

- 82% were offered counseling services
- 75% were offered sexual assault advocacy services
- 71% were offered chaplain services
- 65% were offered legal services
- 60% were offered medical or forensic services

- **Results for men are not reportable**



Offered Sexual Assault Services When Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority

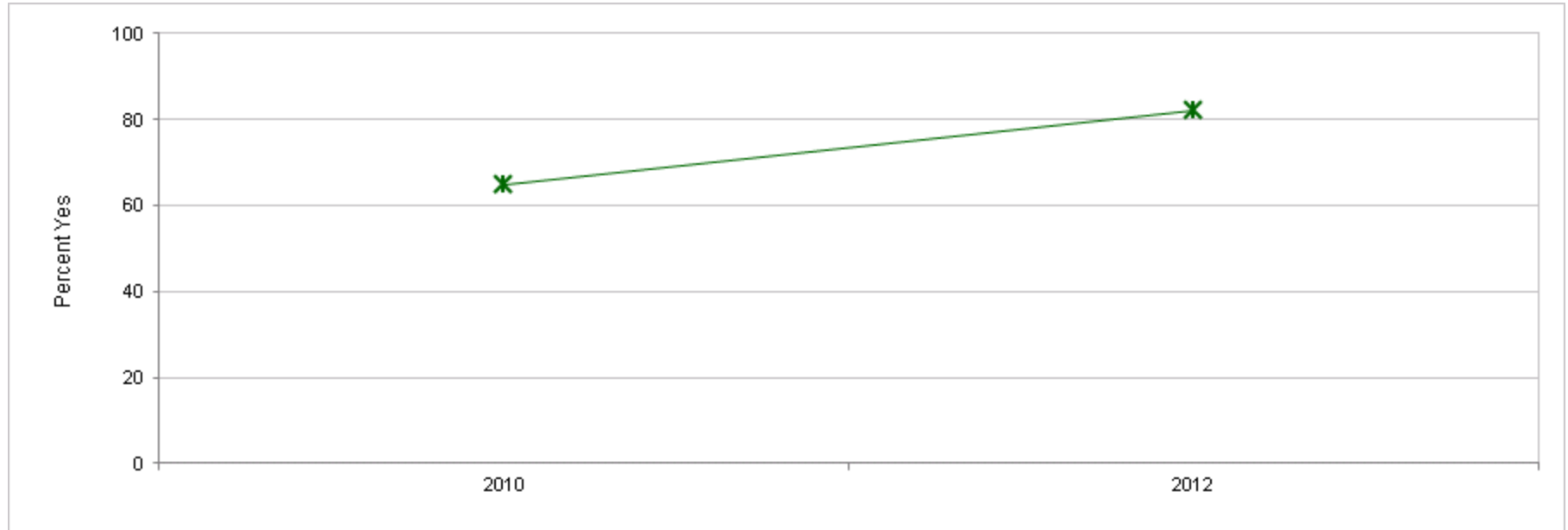
DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Counseling services	82	76	84	87	NR	88	NR	NR	NR
Sexual assault advocacy services	75	62	83	85	NR	84	NR	NR	NR
Chaplain services	71	59	77	85	NR	77	NR	NR	NR
Legal services	65	NR	70	72	NR	72	NR	NR	NR
Medical or forensic services	60	44	68	75	NR	66	NR	NR	NR

- Higher response of *counseling services* led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *sexual assault advocacy services* led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *chaplain services* led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *legal services* led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *medical or forensic services* led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by Army women



Offered Counseling Services

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



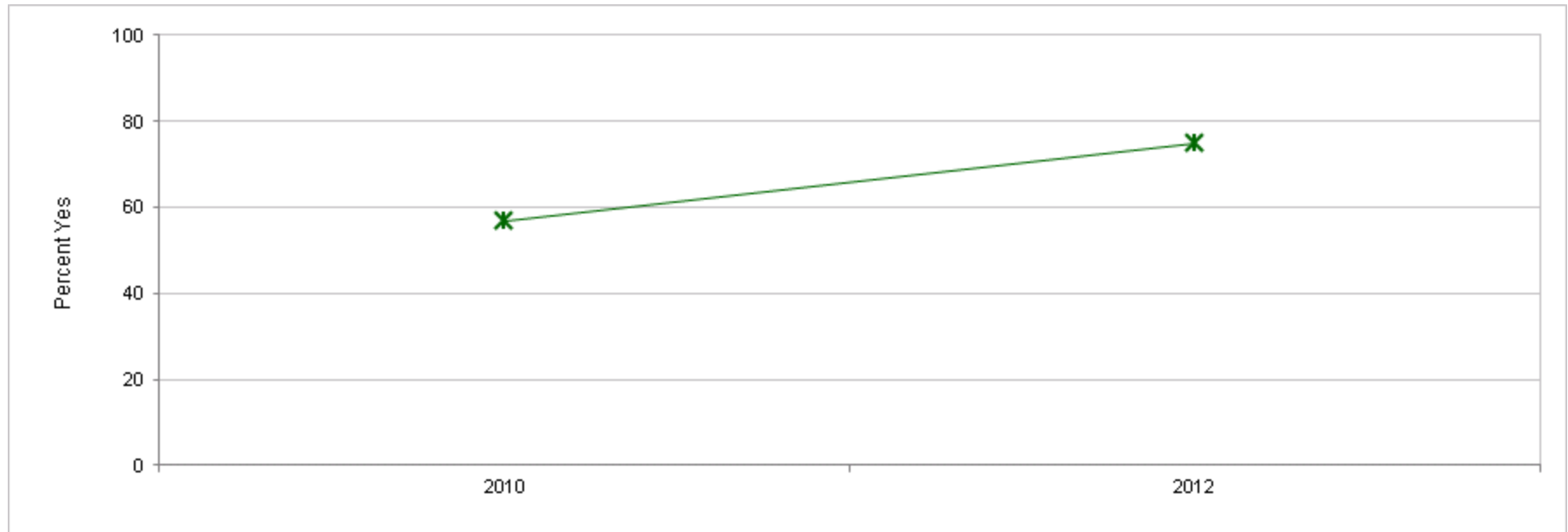
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		65	82
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Offered Sexual Assault Advocacy Services

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



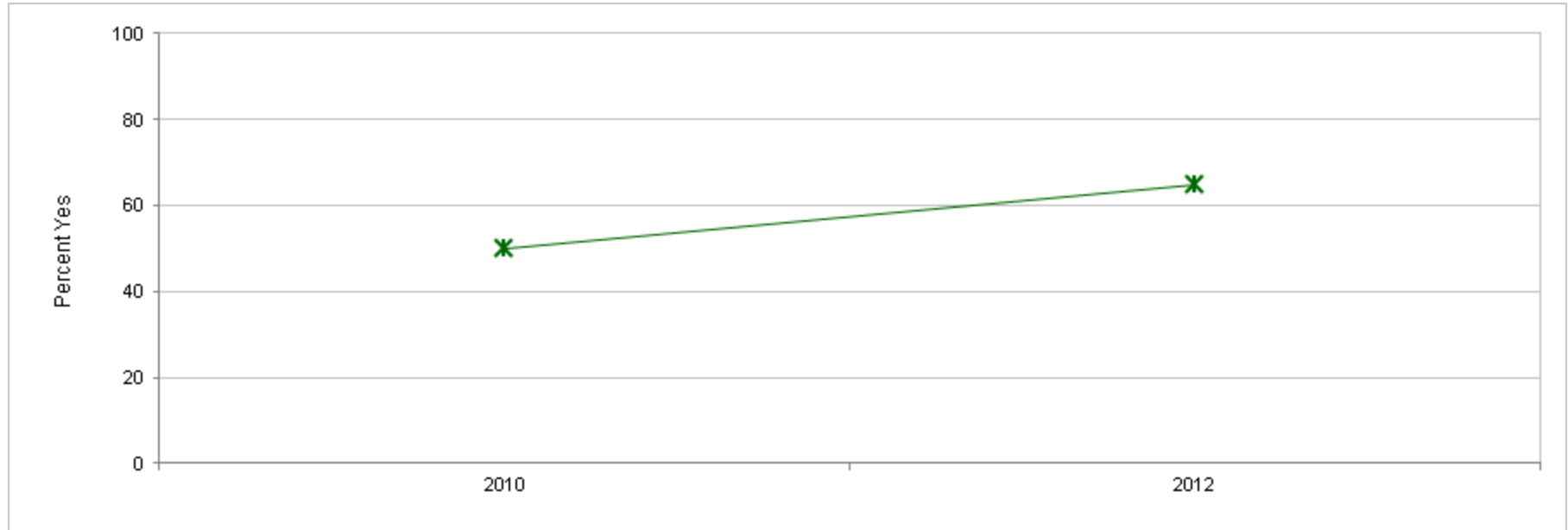
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		57	75
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Offered Legal Services

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



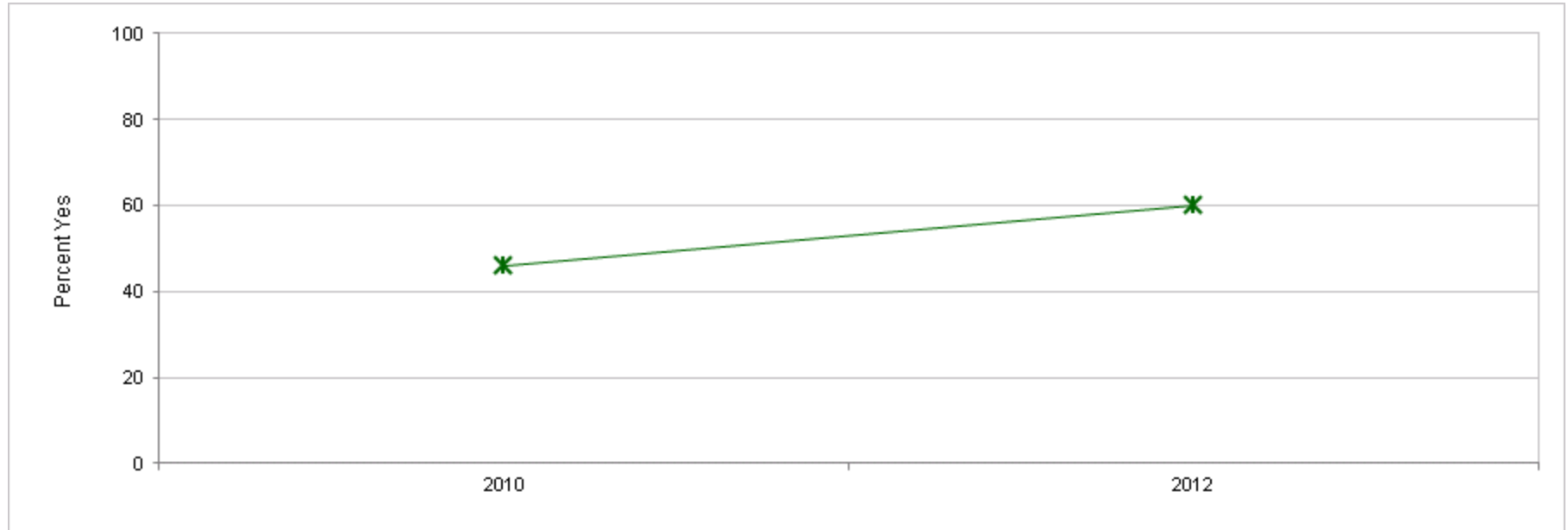
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	50	65
* Total Men	NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Offered Medical or Forensic Services

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



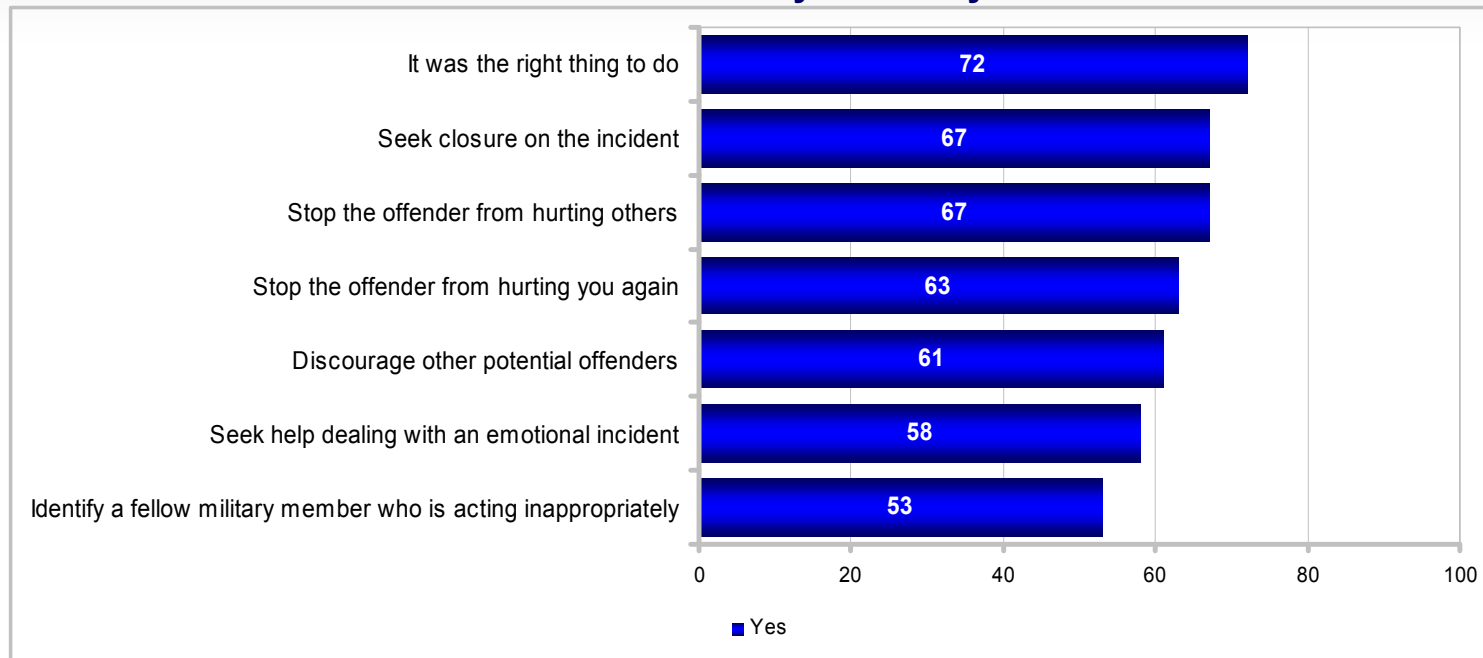
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		46	60
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Reasons for Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority, the reasons for reporting were:**

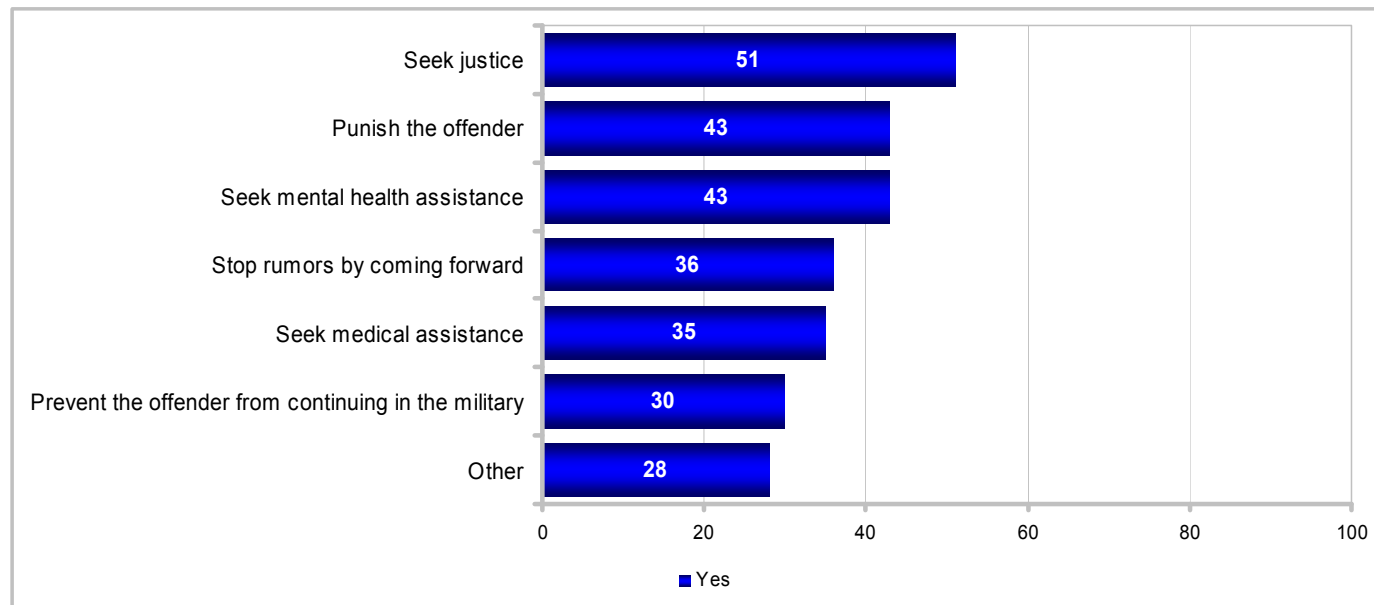
- 72% because it was the right thing to do
- 67% to seek closure on the incident
- 67% to stop the offender from hurting others
- 63% to stop the offender from hurting them again
- 61% to discourage other potential offenders
- 58% to seek help dealing with an emotional incident
- 53% to identify a fellow military member who was acting inappropriately

- **Results for men are not reportable**



Reasons for Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



- Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority, the reasons for reporting were (continued):

- 51% to seek justice
- 43% to punish the offender
- 43% to seek mental health assistance
- 36% to stop rumors by coming forward
- 35% to seek medical assistance
- 30% to prevent the offender from continuing in the military
- 28% for another reason



Reasons for Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority

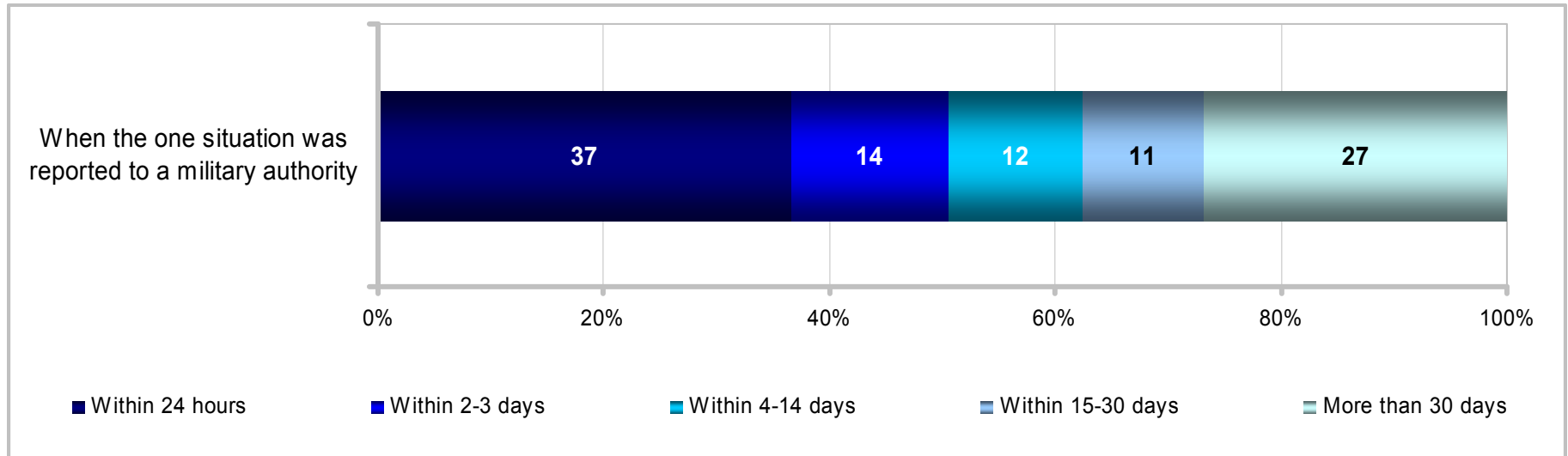
<u>DoD Women</u> KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
It was the right thing to do	72	67	74	82	NR	74	NR	NR	NR
Seek closure on the incident	67	63	65	76	NR	67	NR	NR	NR
Stop the offender from hurting others	67	69	NR	82	NR	70	NR	NR	NR
Stop the offender from hurting you again	63	58	68	79	NR	65	NR	NR	NR
Discourage other potential offenders	61	63	NR	71	NR	60	NR	NR	NR
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	58	NR	NR	69	NR	59	NR	NR	NR
Identify a fellow military member who is acting inappropriately	53	55	NR	70	NR	55	NR	NR	NR
Seek justice	51	NR	NR	60	NR	52	NR	NR	NR
Punish the offender	43	NR	32	56	NR	43	NR	NR	NR
Seek mental health assistance	43	44	39	52	NR	46	NR	NR	NR
Stop rumors by coming forward	36	32	38	46	NR	37	NR	NR	NR
Seek medical assistance	35	25	NR	45	NR	39	NR	NR	NR
Prevent the offender from continuing in the military	30	36	21	45	NR	33	NR	NR	NR
Other	28	31	23	20	NR	30	NR	NR	NR

- Higher response of *stop the offender from hurting others* led by Marine Corps women
- Higher response of *stop the offender from hurting you again* led by Marine Corps women
- Higher response of *identify a fellow military member who is acting inappropriately* led by Marine Corps women
- Higher response of *prevent the offender from continuing in the military* led by Marine Corps women



When the One Situation Was Reported to a Military Authority

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority

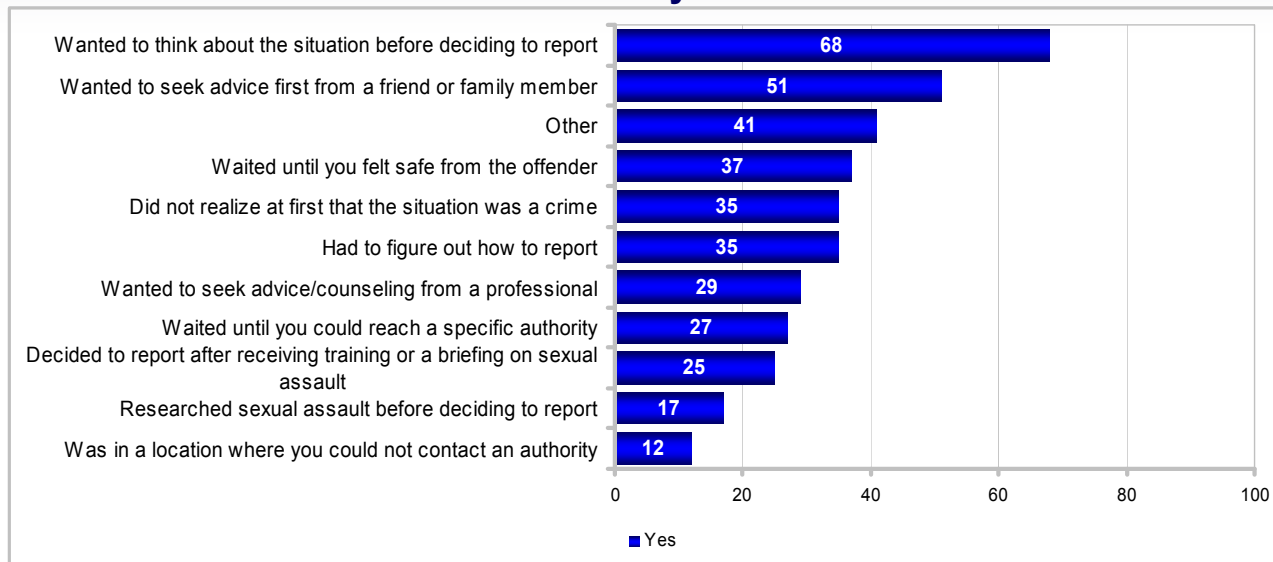


- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
 - 37% reported within 24 hours; 14% reported within 2-3 days; 12% reported within 4-14 days; 11% reported within 15-30 days; and 27% reported after more than 30 days
- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**
- **Results for men are not reportable**



Reasons for Delay in Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority After 24 Hours



- **Of the 63% of women who reported to a military authority after 24 hours, the reason for reporting after 24 hours were:**

- 68% wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report
- 51% wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member
- 41% another reason
- 37% waited until they felt safe from the offender
- 35% did not realize at first that the situation was a crime
- 35% had to figure out how to report
- 29% wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional
- 27% waited until they could reach a specific authority
- 25% decided to report after receiving training or a briefing on sexual assault
- 17% researched sexual assault before deciding to report
- 12% were in a location where they could not contact an authority

- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**

- **Results for men are not reportable**

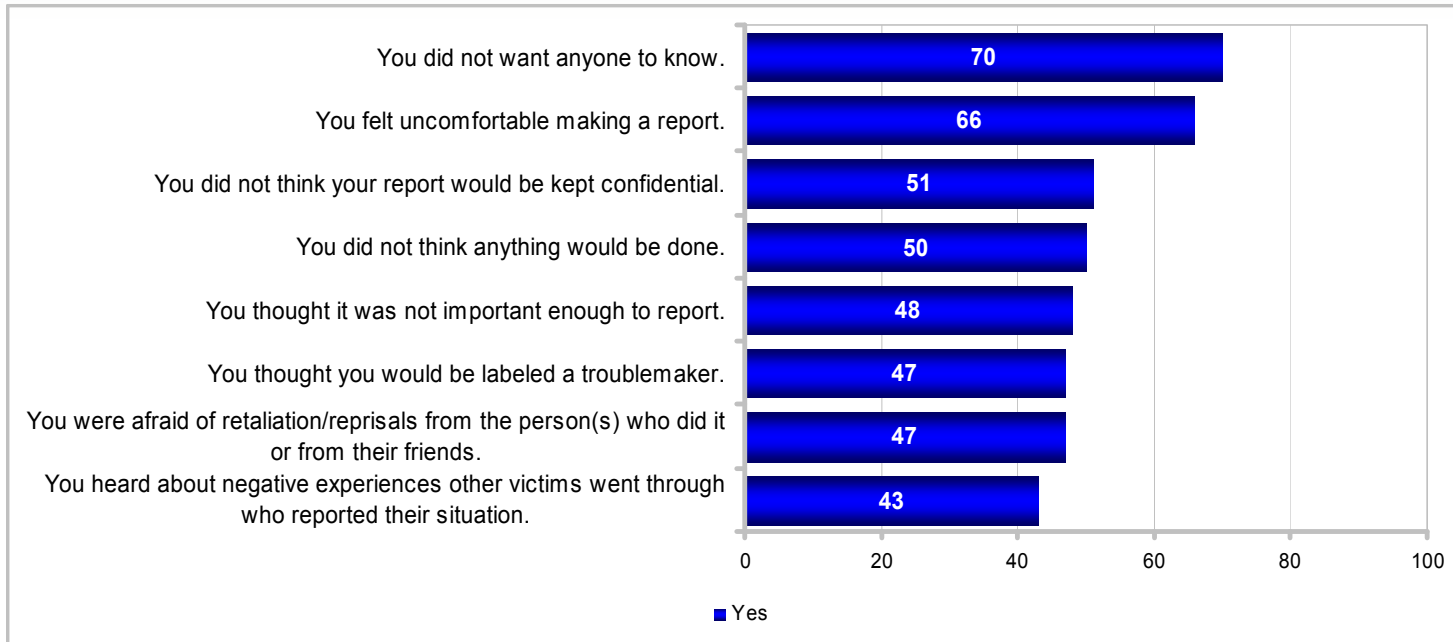
WGRA 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from $\pm 9\%$ to $\pm 12\%$



Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority



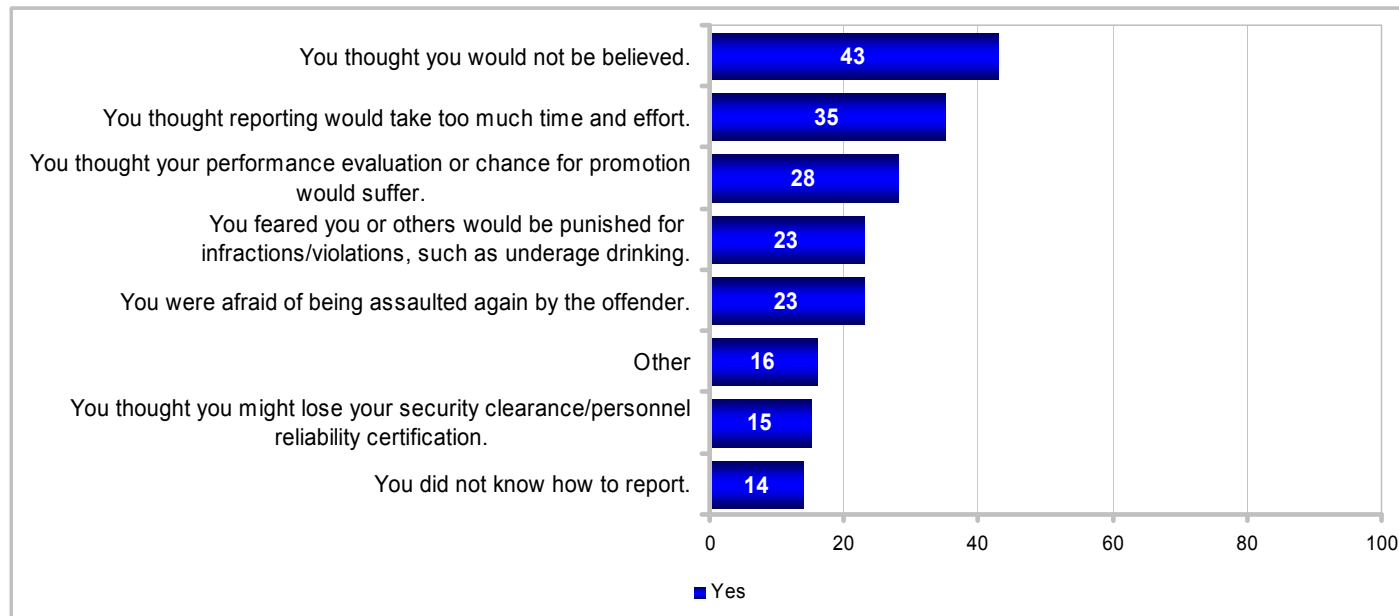
- **Of the 67% of women who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**

- 70% did not want anyone to know
- 66% felt uncomfortable making a report
- 51% did not think their report would be kept confidential
- 50% did not think anything would be done
- 48% thought it was not important enough to report
- 47% thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
- 47% were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends
- 43% heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation



Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority



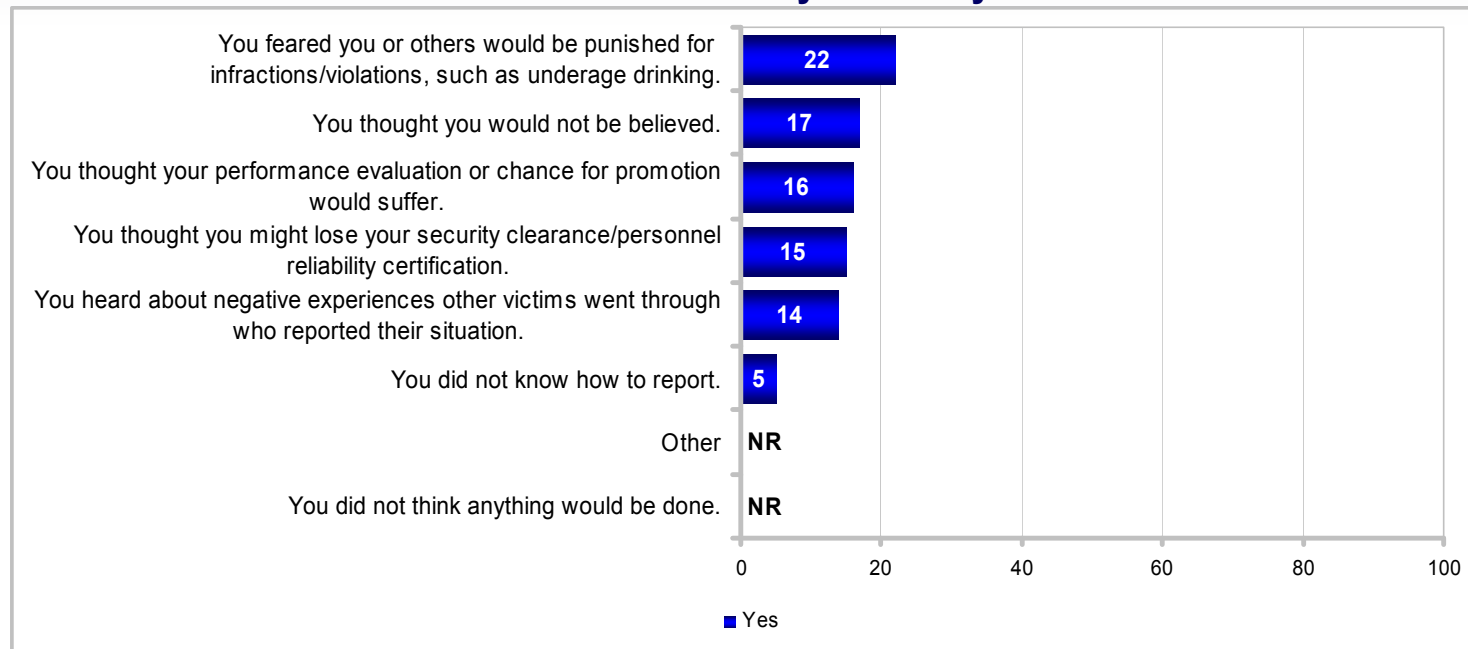
- **Of the 67% of women who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were (continued):**

- 43% thought they would not be believed
- 35% thought reporting would take too much time and effort
- 28% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
- 23% feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking
- 23% were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender
- 16% another reason
- 15% thought they might lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
- 14% did not know how to report



Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority



- **Of the 81% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**

- 22% feared they or others would be punished for infractions, such as underage drinking
- 17% thought they would not be believed
- 16% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
- 15% thought they might lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
- 14% heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation
- 5% did not know how to report
- Other is not reportable
- Did not think anything would be done is not reportable

- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**

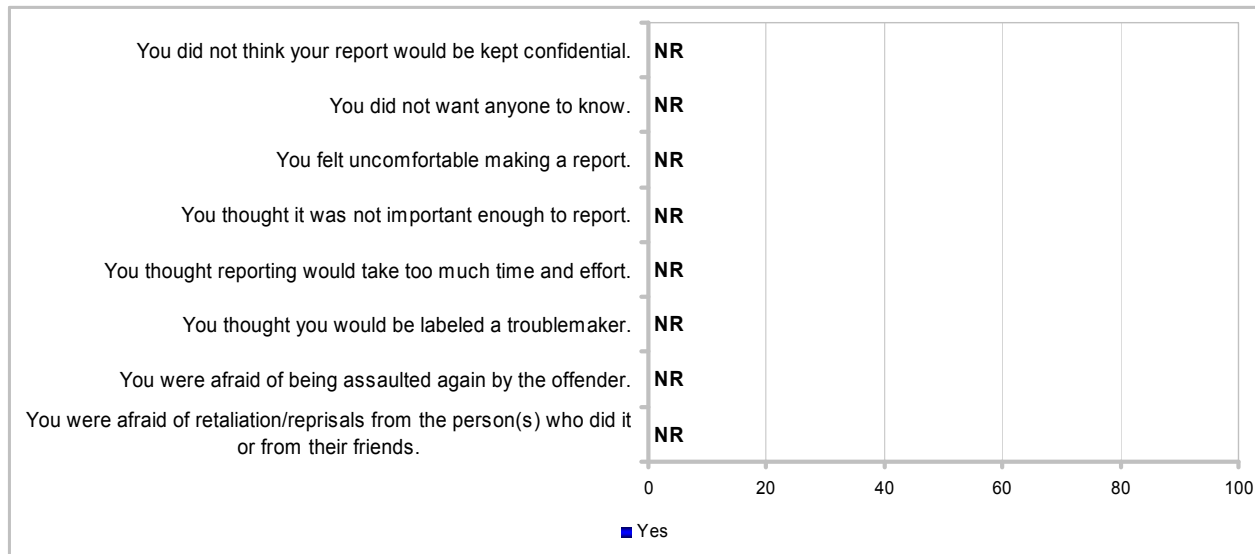
WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from $\pm 7\%$ to $\pm 18\%$



Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority



- **Of the 81% of men who did not report to a military authority, the following reasons for not reporting were not reportable:**

- Did not think their report would be kept confidential
- Did not want anyone to know
- Felt uncomfortable making a report
- Thought it was not important enough to report
- Thought reporting would take too much time and effort
- Thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
- Were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender
- Were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends

- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**

Q72

Margins of error range from $\pm 7\%$ to $\pm 18\%$



Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes									
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You did not want anyone to know.	70	66	68	73	79	70	67	73	NR
You felt uncomfortable making a report.	66	62	68	66	73	67	66	55	94
You did not think your report would be kept confidential.	51	48	57	50	NR	50	54	45	NR
You did not think anything would be done.	50	53	44	44	NR	52	51	33	NR
You thought it was not important enough to report.	48	42	50	47	59	52	35	54	NR
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker.	47	51	44	53	40	47	49	32	NR
You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends.	47	44	43	57	NR	45	54	36	NR
You heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.	43	44	34	44	NR	44	40	33	NR

- Higher response of *you felt uncomfortable making a report* led by O4 – O6 women



Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority

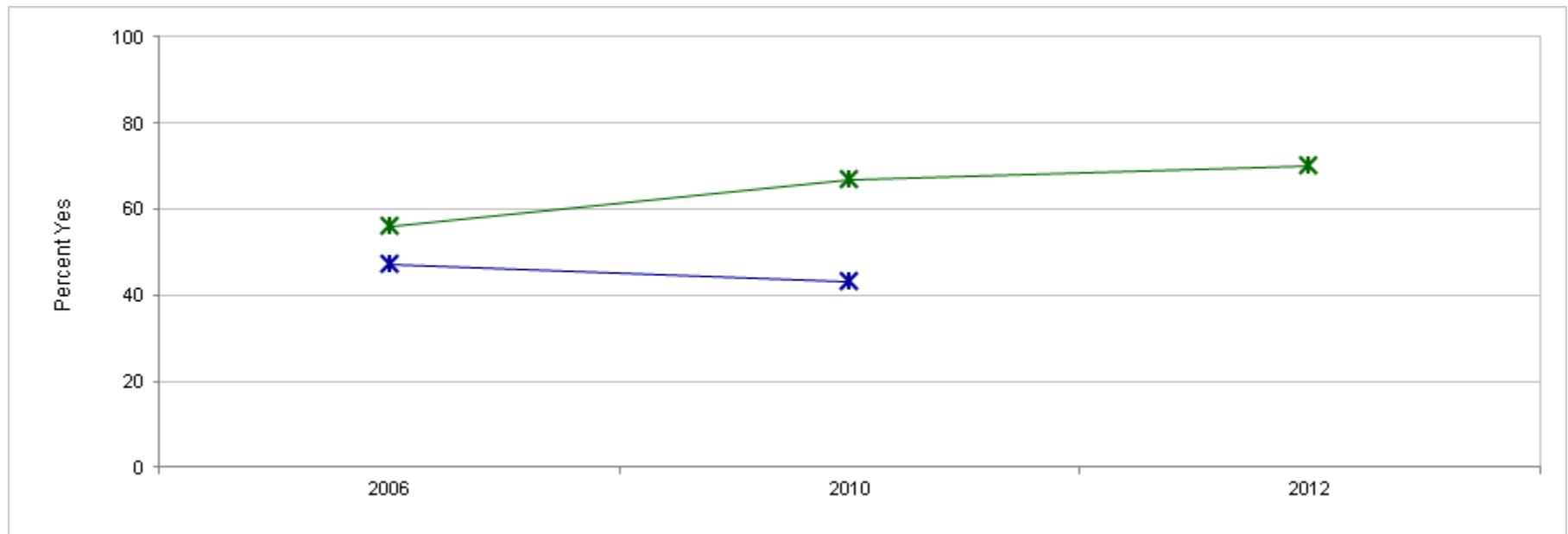
DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes									
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You thought you would not be believed.	43	42	39	43	NR	48	35	34	NR
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort.	35	29	32	39	NR	38	30	24	NR
You thought your performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer.	28	32	21	31	24	25	33	25	NR
You feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking.	23	19	31	28	16	26	16	20	NR
You were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender.	23	26	27	14	14	25	23	8	NR
Other	16	13	21	23	12	15	23	13	NR
You thought you might lose your security clearance/personnel reliability certification.	15	17	12	14	18	14	17	18	NR
You did not know how to report.	14	15	17	13	8	17	9	4	NR

- Lower response of *you were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender* led by O1 – O3 women and Marine Corps women
- Lower response of *you did not know how to report* led by O1 – O3 women



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Want Anyone To Know

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



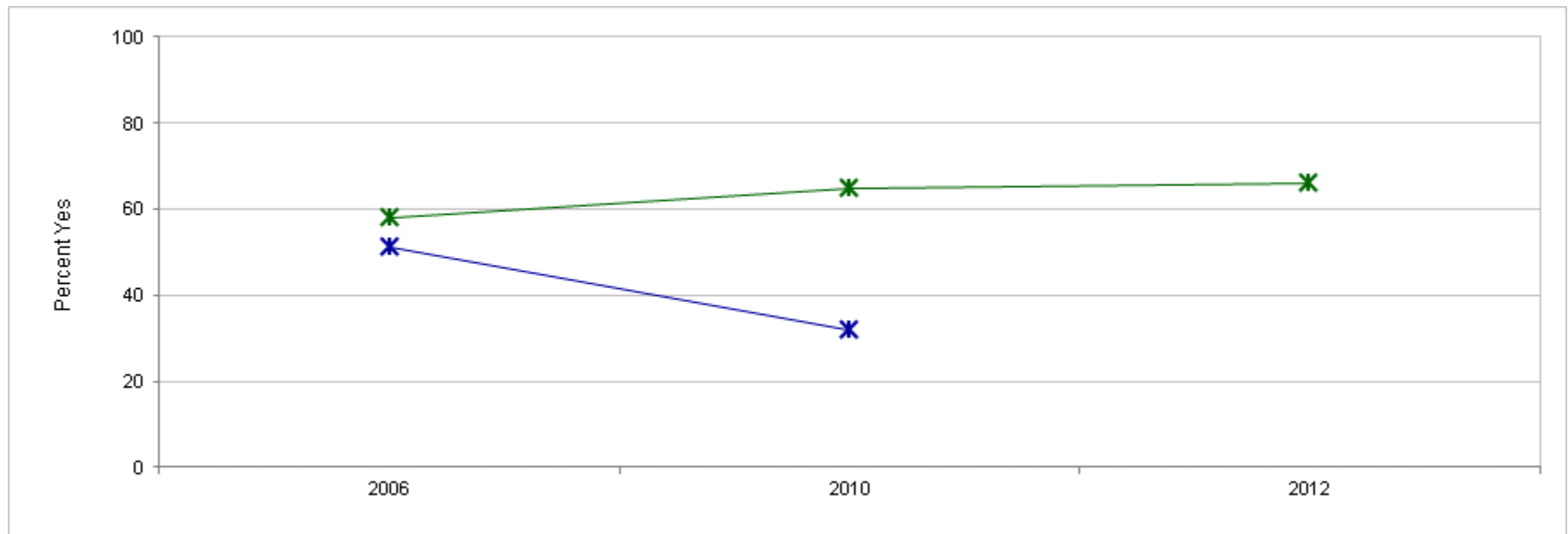
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	56	67	70
* Total Men	47	43	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Felt Uncomfortable Making a Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



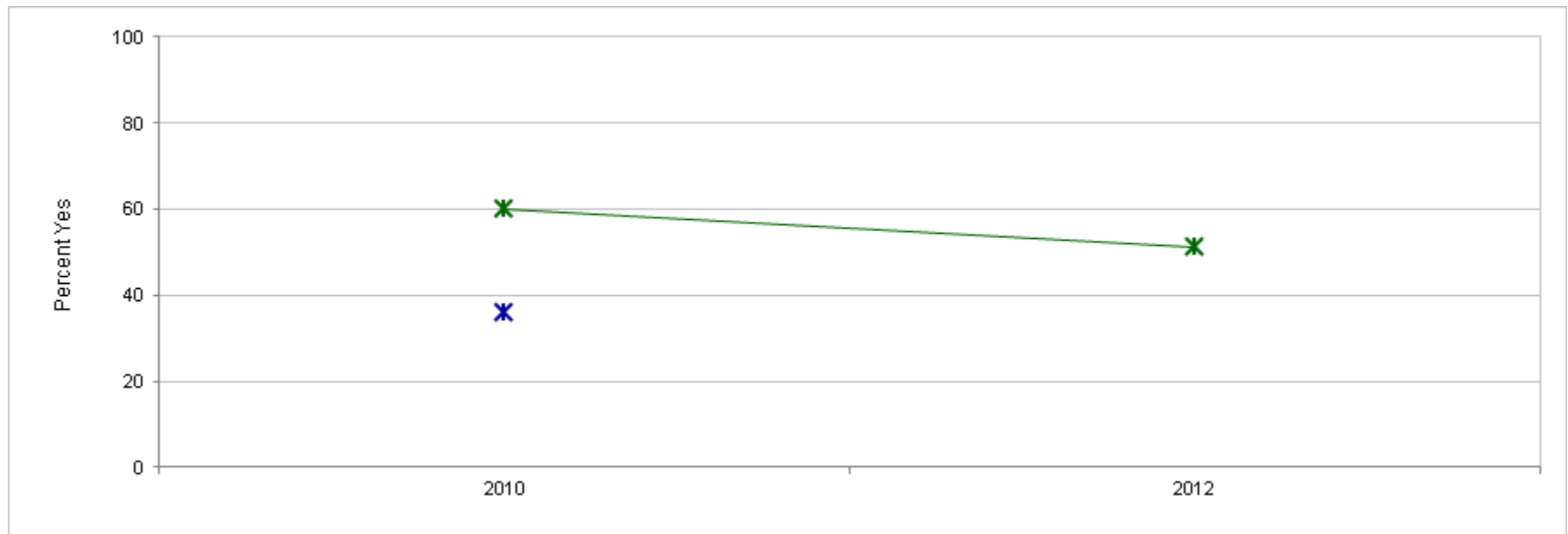
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		58	65	66
* Total Men		51	32	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Think Report Would Be Kept Confidential

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



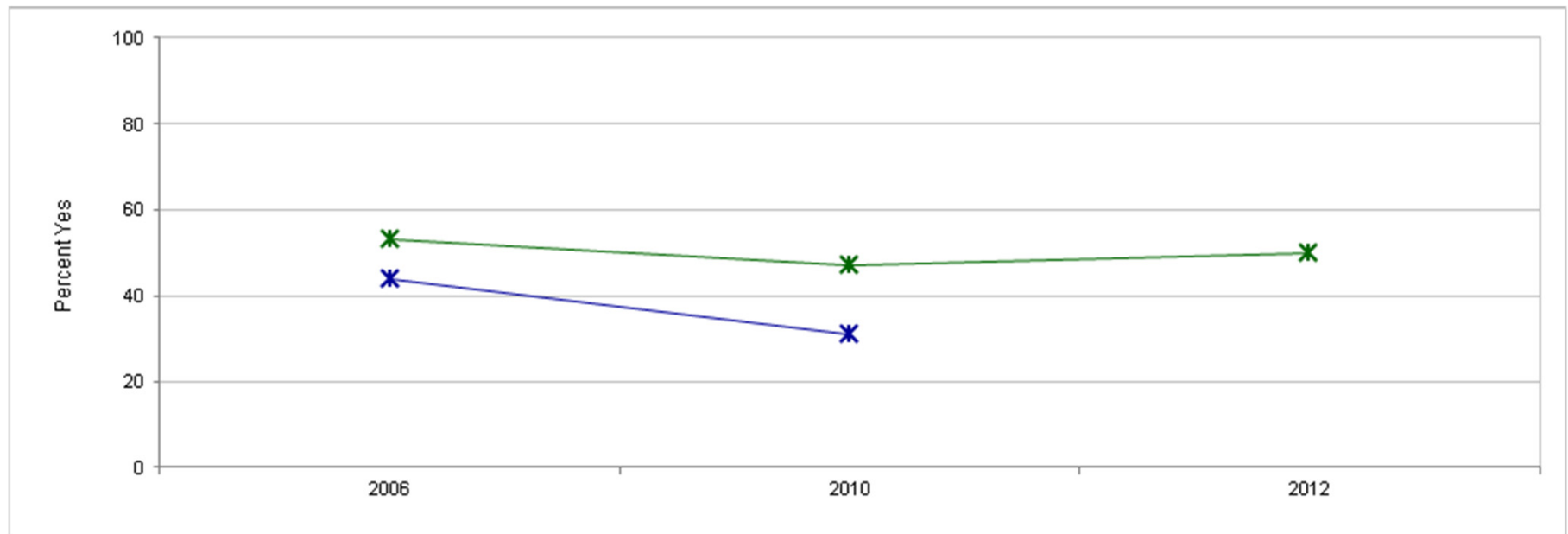
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		60	51
* Total Men		36	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Think Anything Would Be Done

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



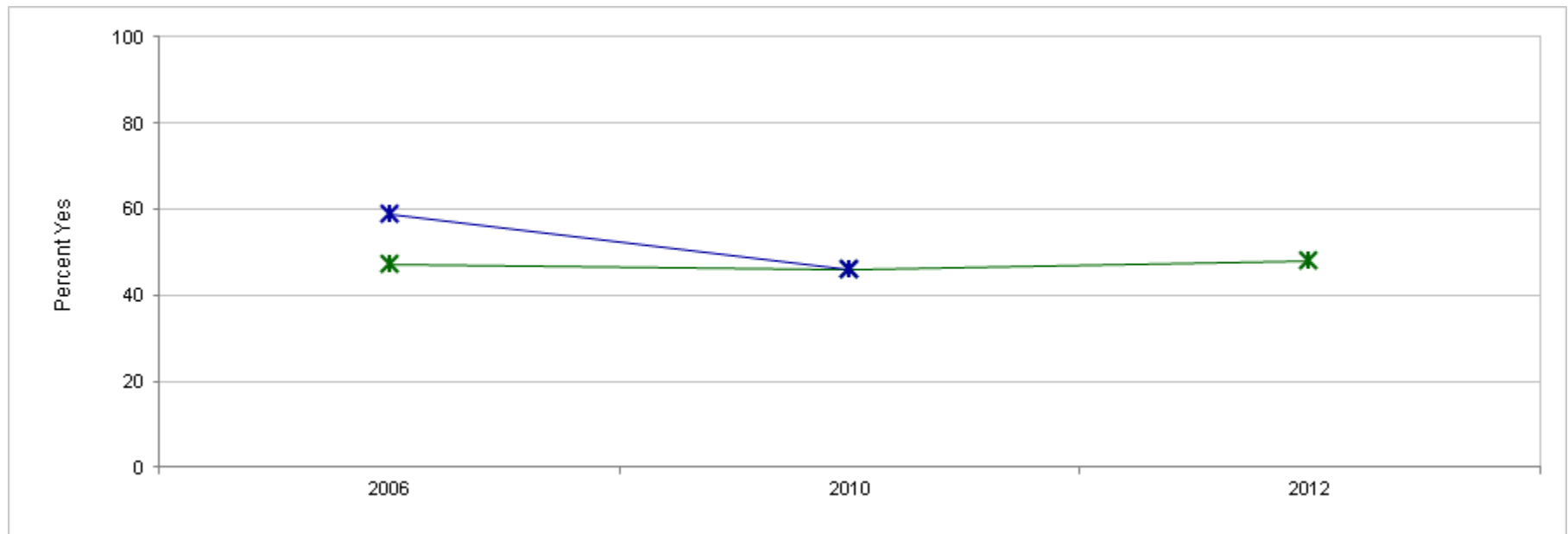
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		53	47	50
* Total Men		44	31	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought It Was Not Important Enough To Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



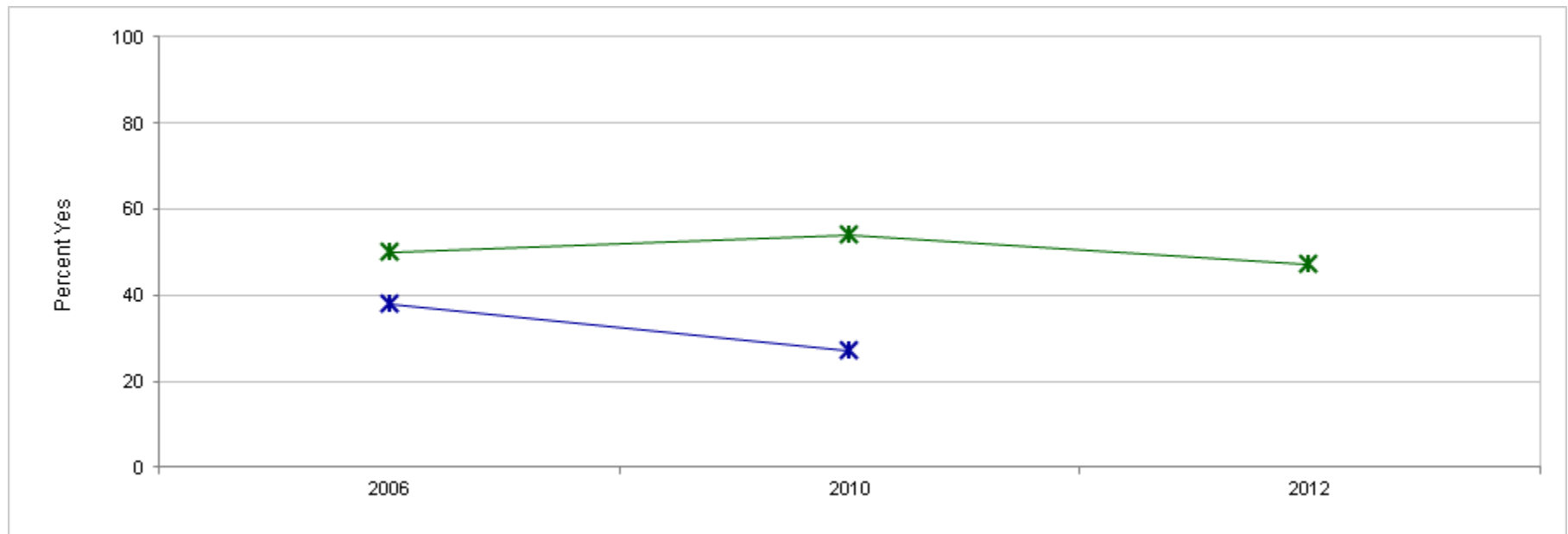
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		47	46	48
* Total Men		59	46	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought They Would Be Labeled a Troublemaker

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



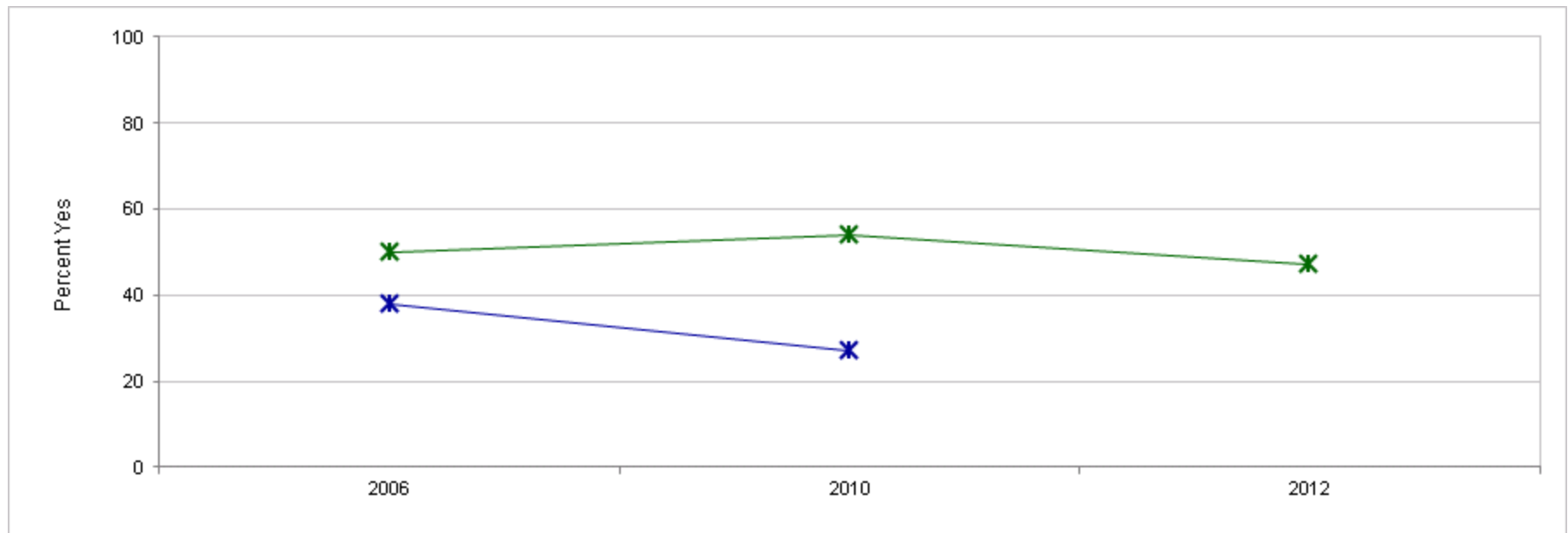
	Most recent HIGHER than	Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women			56	52	47
* Total Men			41	24	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Were Afraid of Retaliation/Reprisals From the Person(s) Who Did It or From Their Friends

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



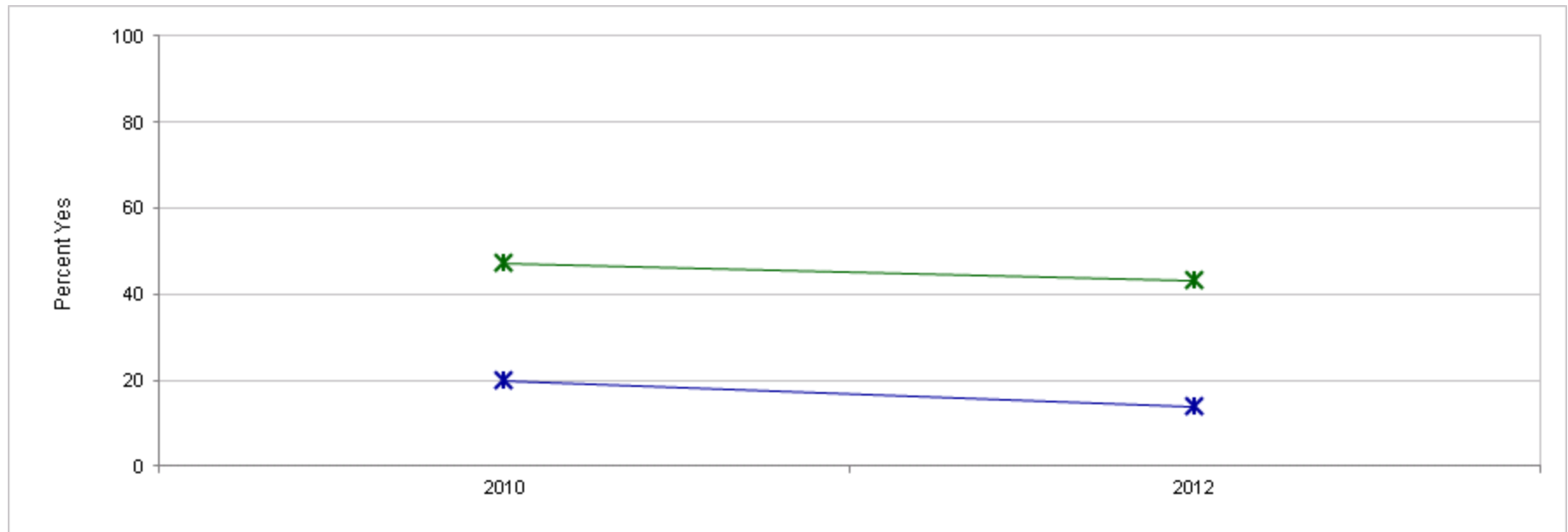
	Most recent HIGHER than	Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women			50	54	47
* Total Men			38	27	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Heard About Negative Experiences Other Victims Went Through Who Reported Their Situation

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



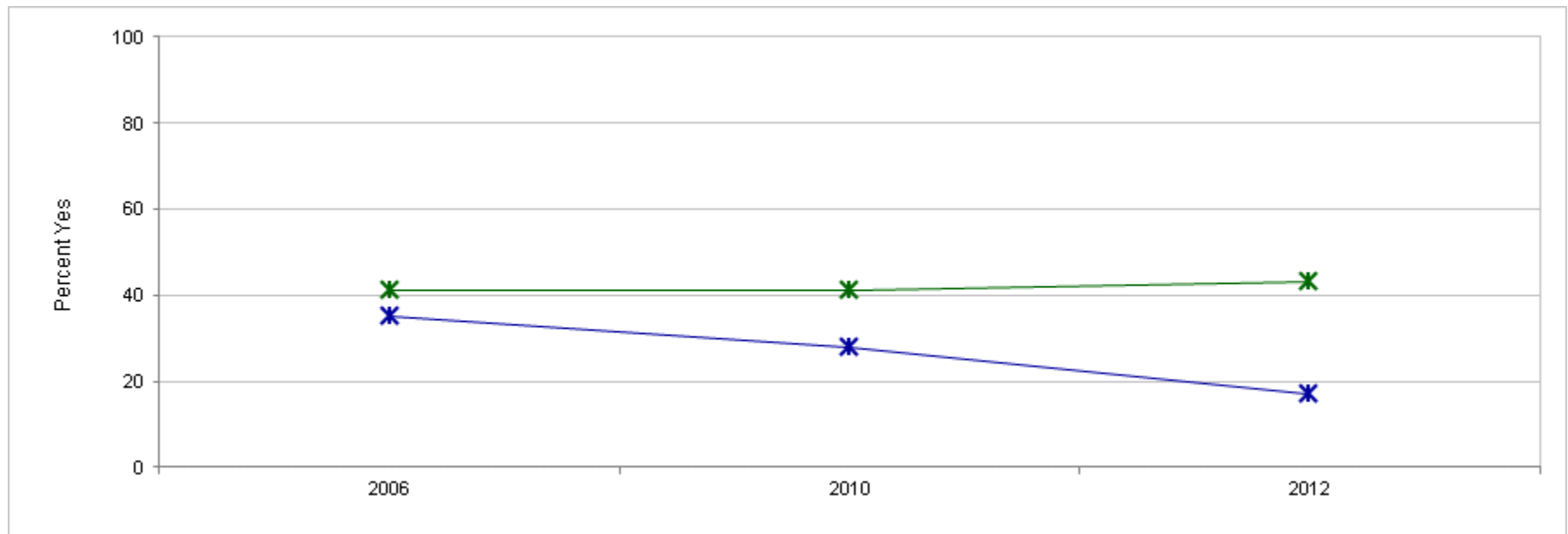
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		47	43
* Total Men		20	14

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought They Would Not Be Believed

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



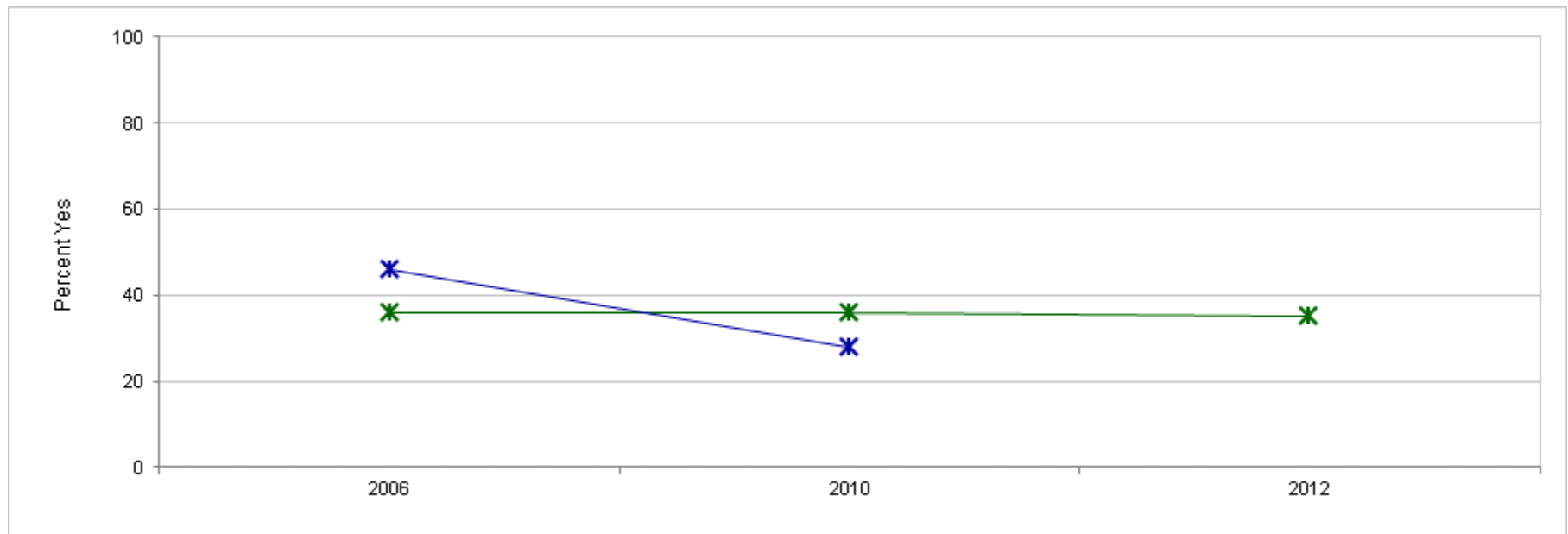
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	41	41	43
* Total Men	35	28	17

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought Reporting Would Take Too Much Time and Effort

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



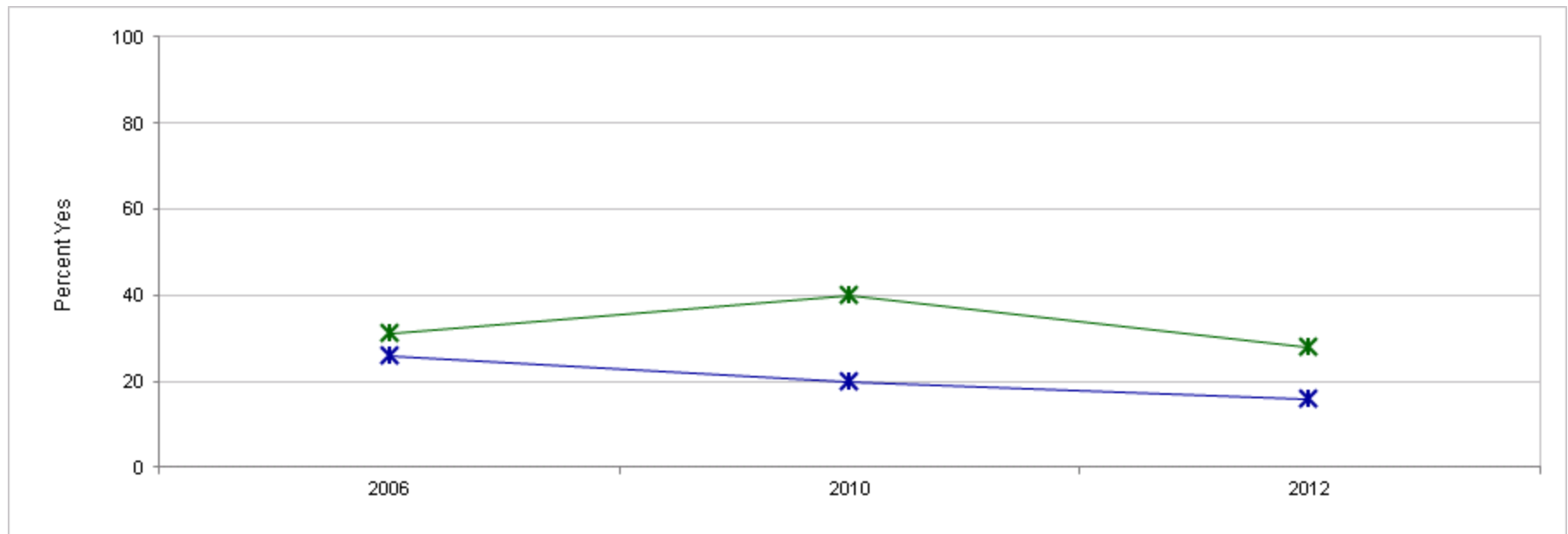
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		36	36	35
* Total Men		46	28	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought Their Performance Evaluation or Chance for Promotion Would Suffer

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



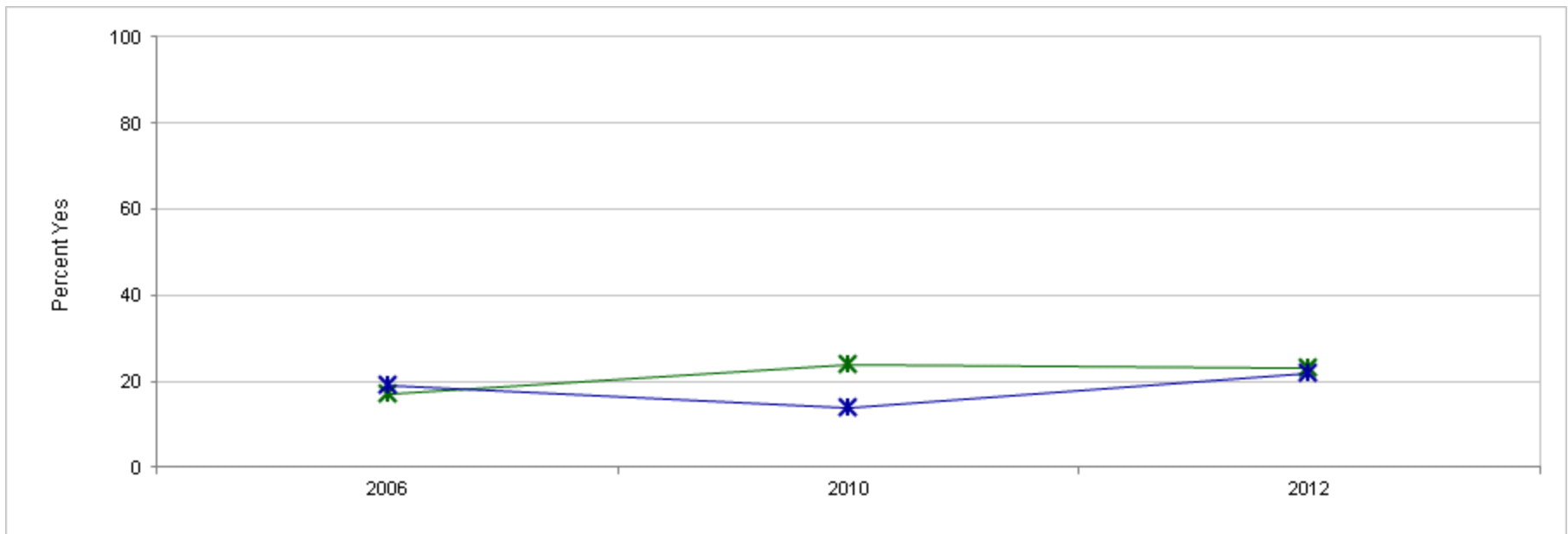
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	31	40	28
* Total Men	26	20	16

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Feared They or Others Would Be Punished for Infractions/Violations, Such as Underage Drinking

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a
Military Authority, by Gender



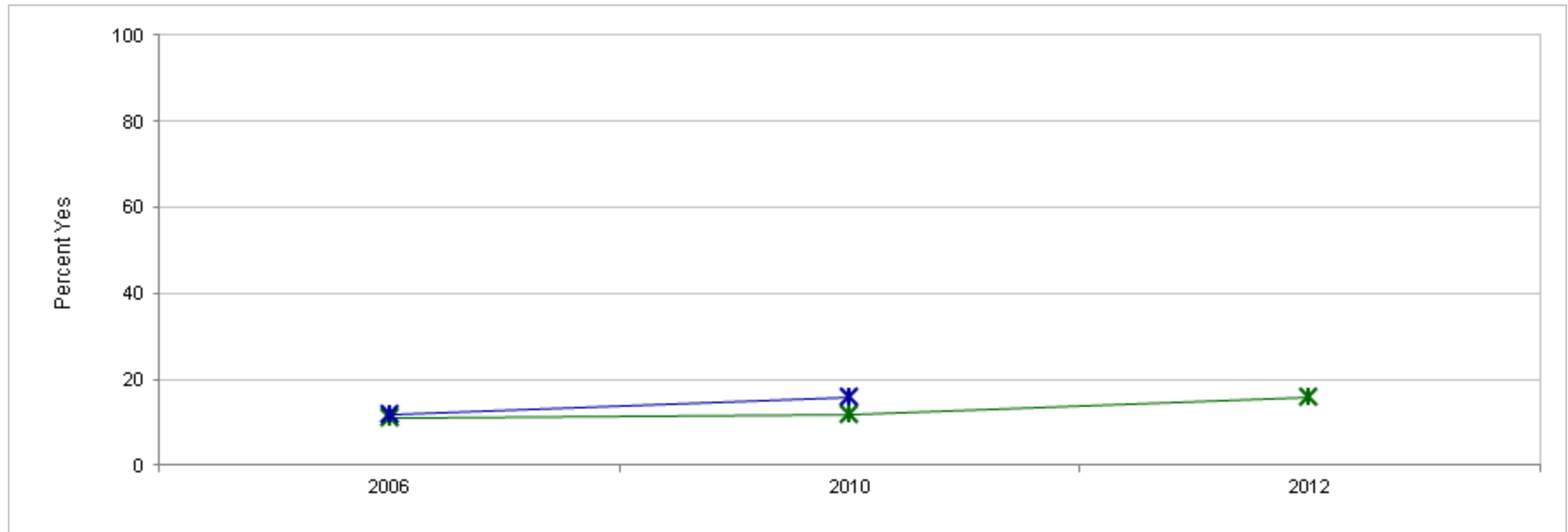
Most recent HIGHER than	2006	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	17	24	23
* Total Men	19	14	22

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Other Reason

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



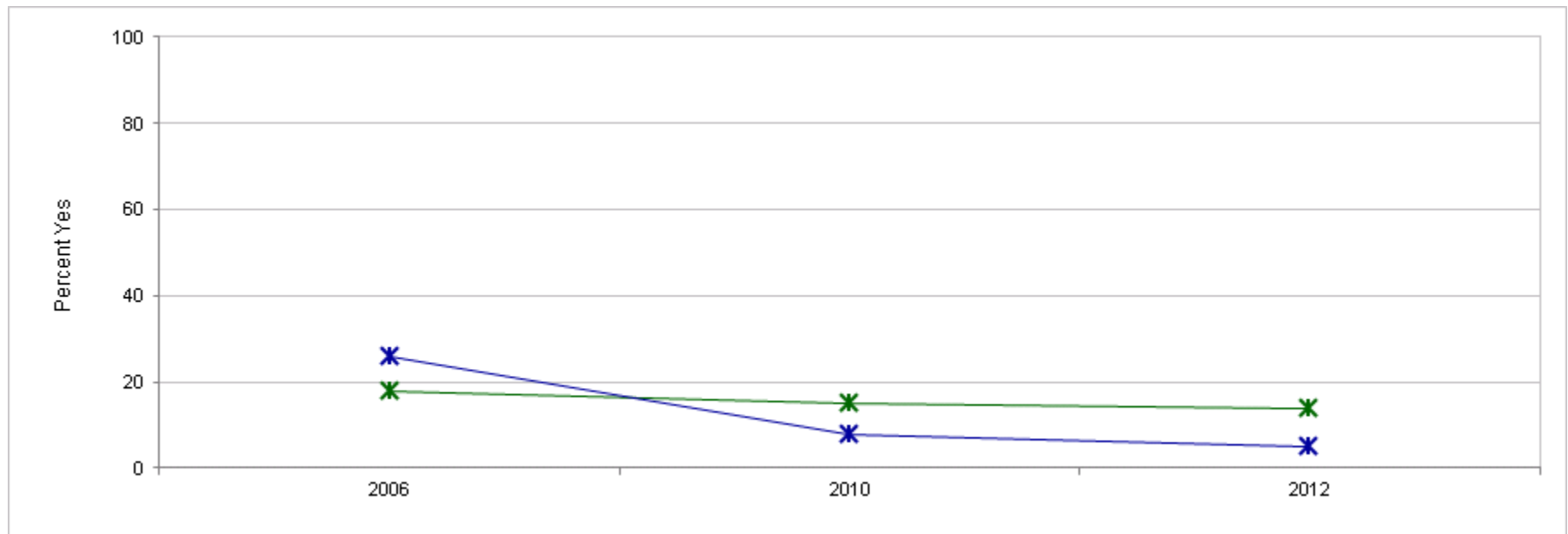
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		11	12	16
* Total Men		12	16	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Know How To Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



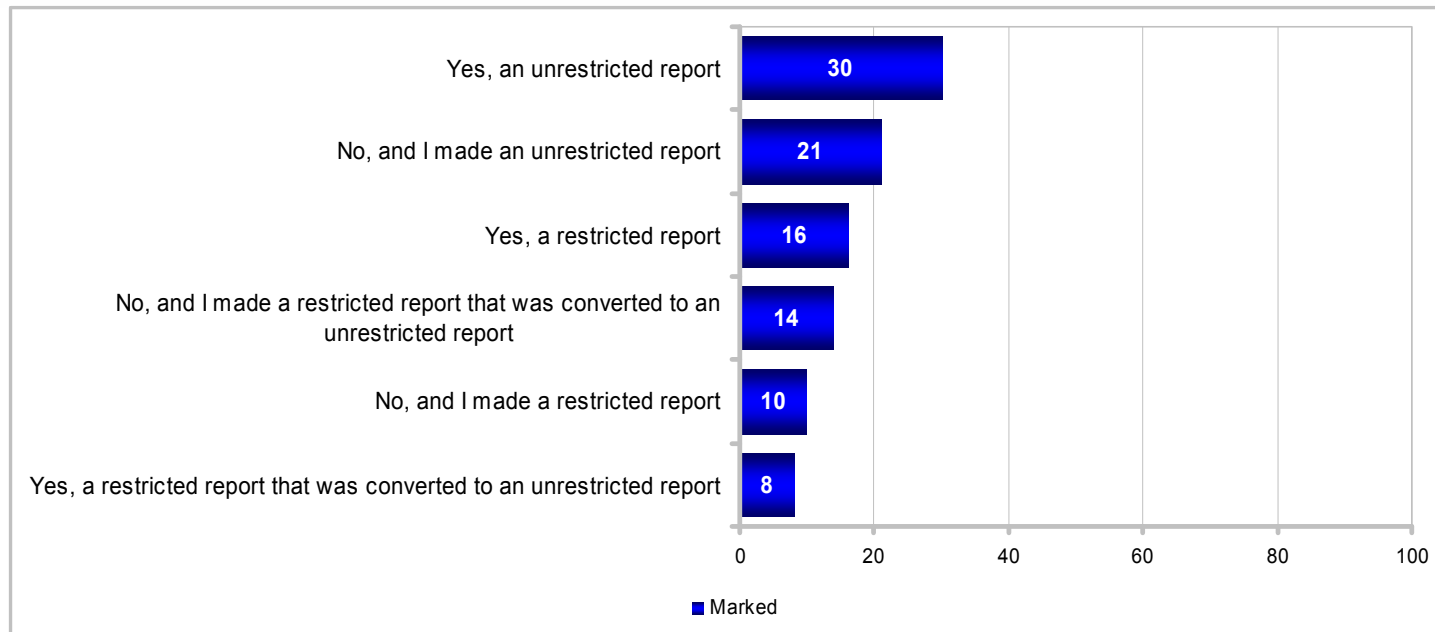
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	18	15	14
* Total Men	26	8	5

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted, Converted, or Unrestricted Report



- **Of the 33% of women who made a restricted, converted, or an unrestricted report to a military authority:**
 - 30% would make the same decision of an unrestricted report; 21% would not make the same decision of an unrestricted report
 - 16% would make the same decision of a restricted report; 10% would not make the same decision of an restricted report
 - 8% would make the same decision of a converted report; 14% would not make the same decision of a converted report
- **Results for men are not reportable**



Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted, Converted, or Unrestricted Report

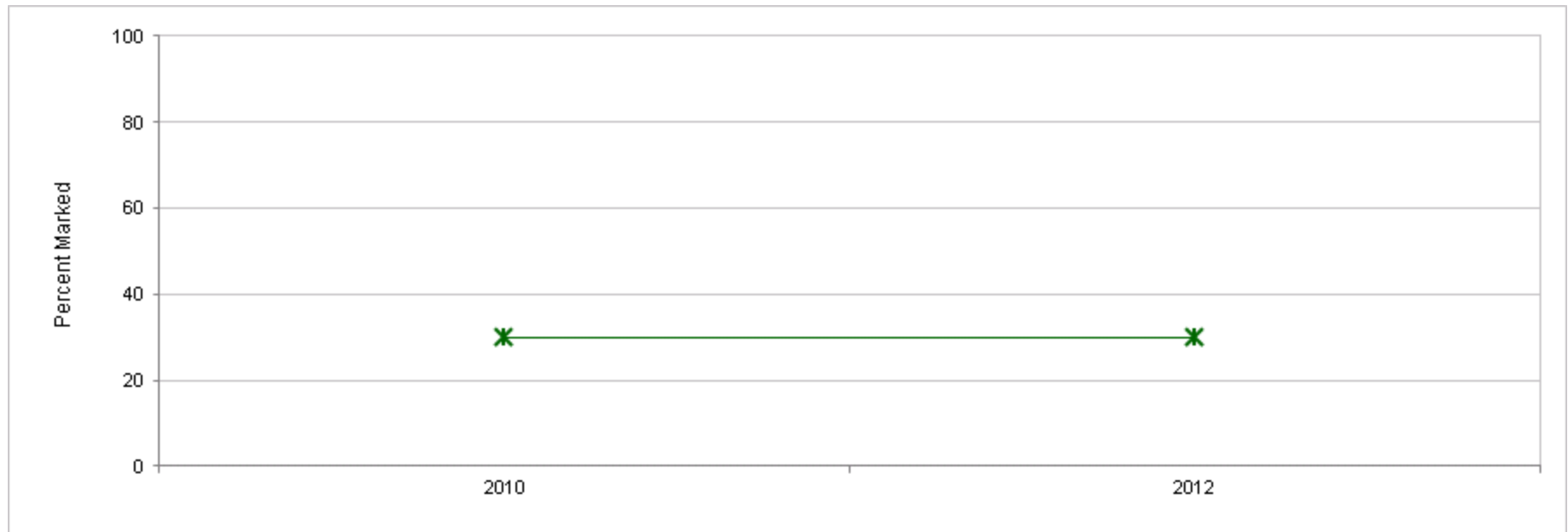
DoD Women KEY: More Likely To Mark Less Likely To Mark									
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Yes, an unrestricted report	30	31	23	36	NR	30	NR	NR	NR
No, and I made an unrestricted report	21	32	17	21	NR	20	NR	NR	NR
Yes, a restricted report	16	15	NR	14	NR	14	NR	NR	NR
No, and I made a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report	14	9	9	14	NR	14	NR	NR	NR
No, and I made a restricted report	10	NR	14	7	NR	12	1	NR	NR
Yes, a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report	8	NR	NR	8	NR	10	1	1	NR

- Less likely to mark *no, and I made a restricted report* led by E5 – E9 women
- Less likely to mark *yes, a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report* led by E5 – E9 women



Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: Yes, an Unrestricted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted, Converted, or Unrestricted Report, by Gender



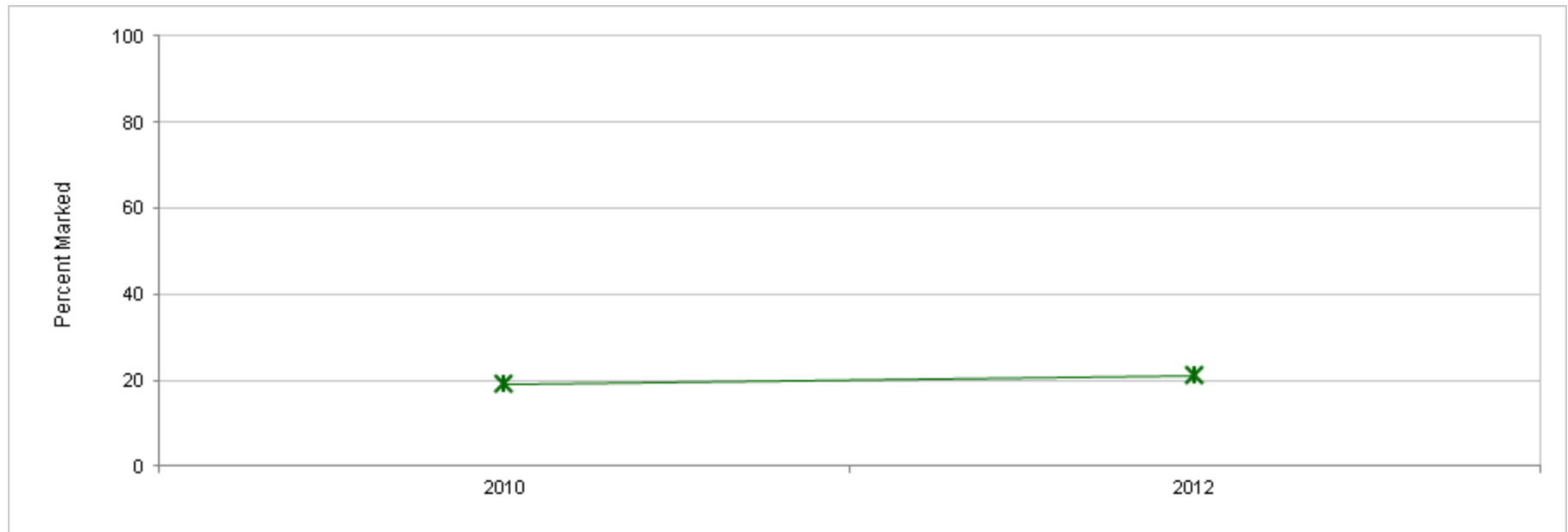
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	30	30
* Total Men	NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: No, and Made an Unrestricted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted, Converted, or Unrestricted Report, by Gender



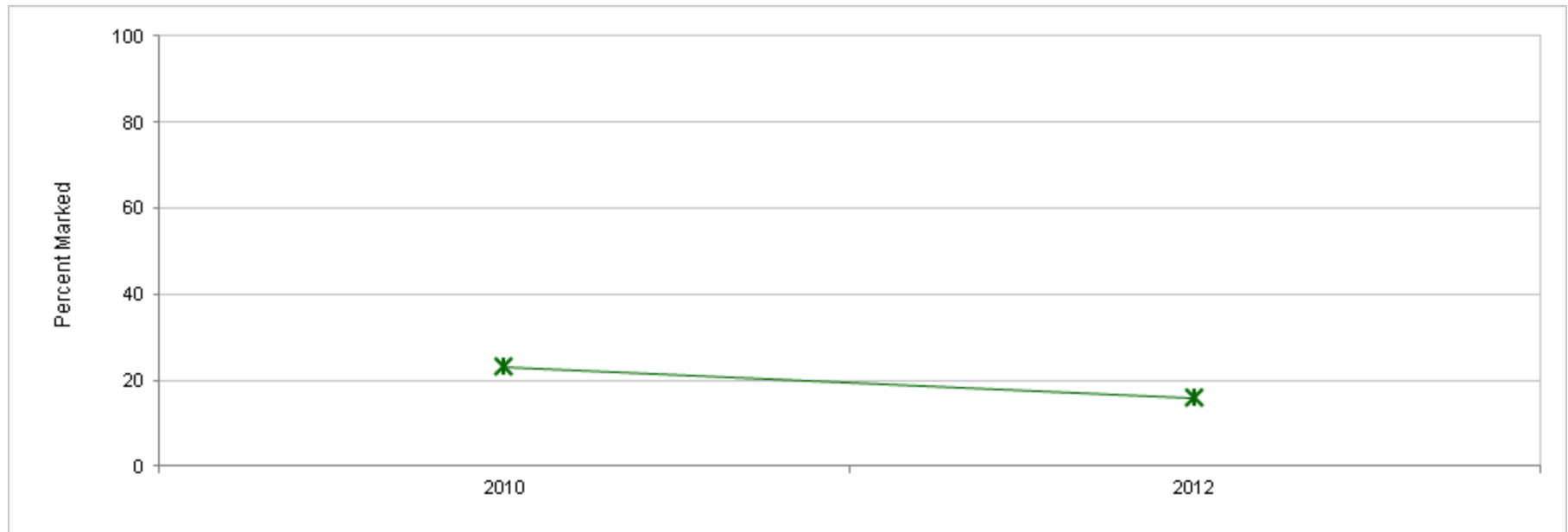
	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	19	21
* Total Men	NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: Yes, a Restricted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted, Converted, or Unrestricted Report, by Gender



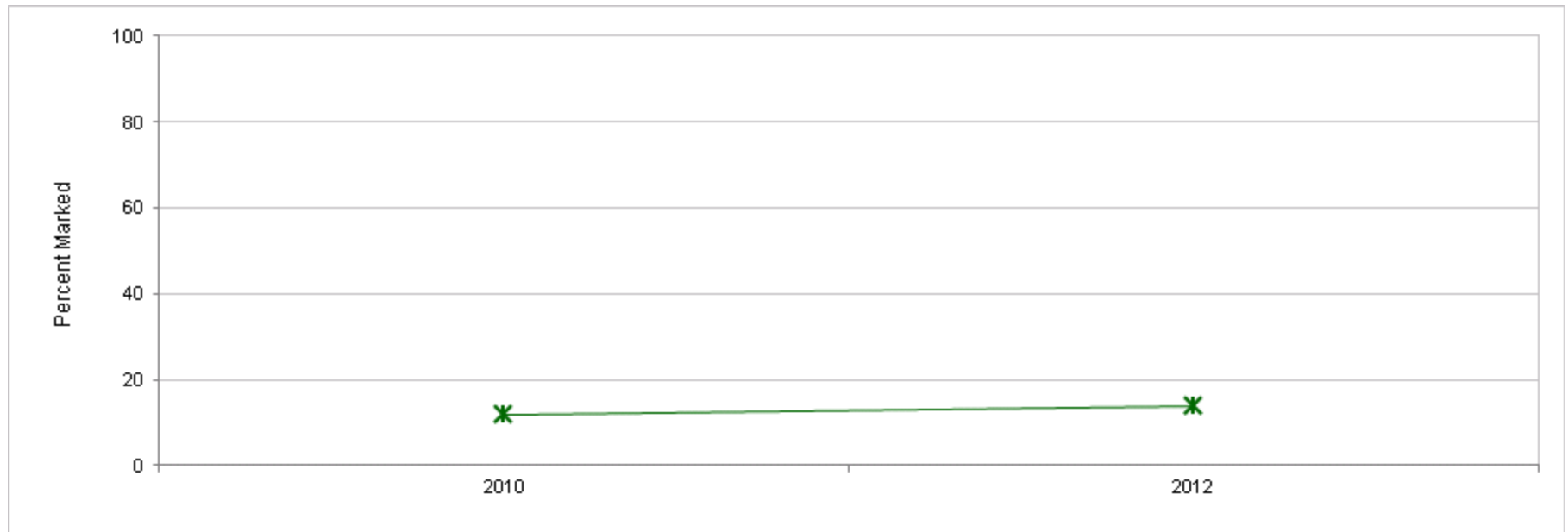
	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	23	16
* Total Men	NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: No, and Made a Converted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted, Converted, or Unrestricted Report, by Gender



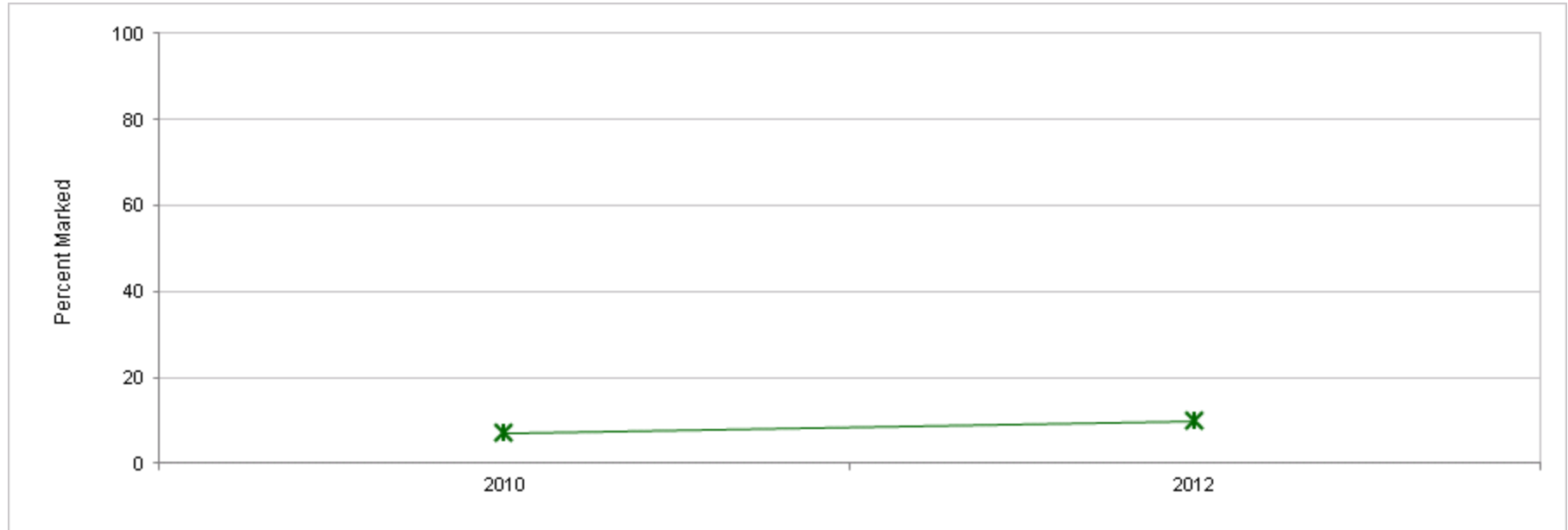
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2011
* Total Women		12	14
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: No, and Made a Restricted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted,



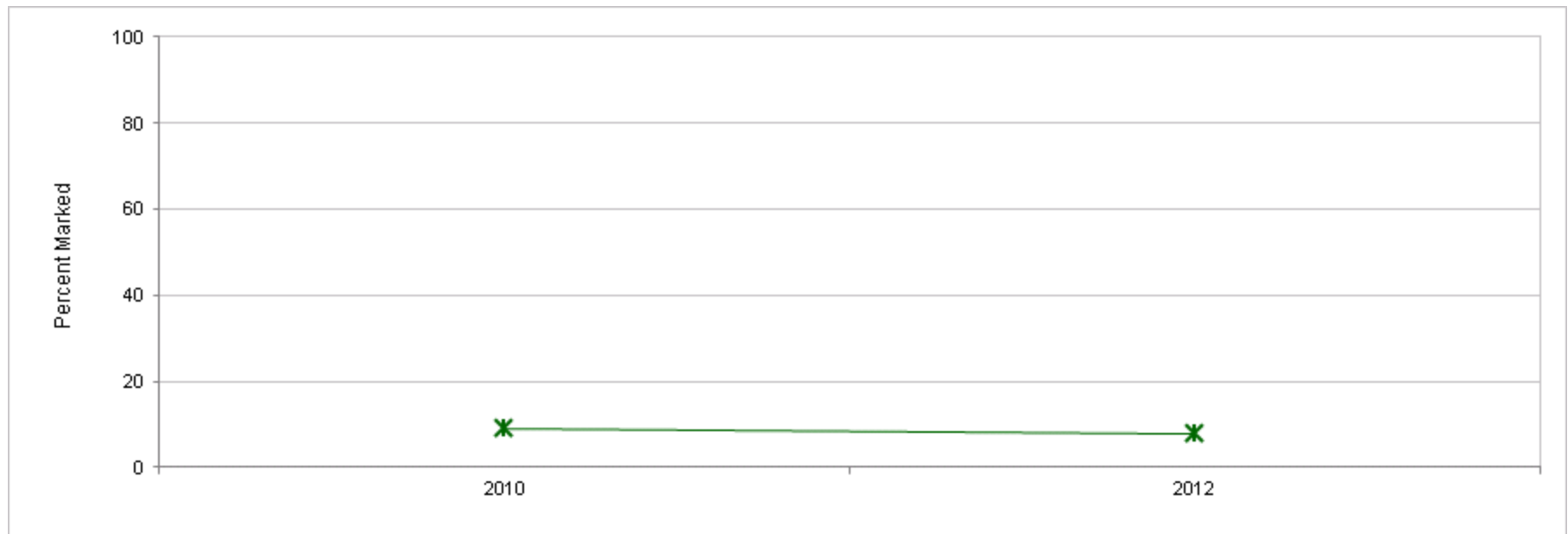
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		7	10
* Total Men		NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: Yes, a Restricted Report That Was Converted to an Unrestricted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted, Converted, or Unrestricted Report, by Gender



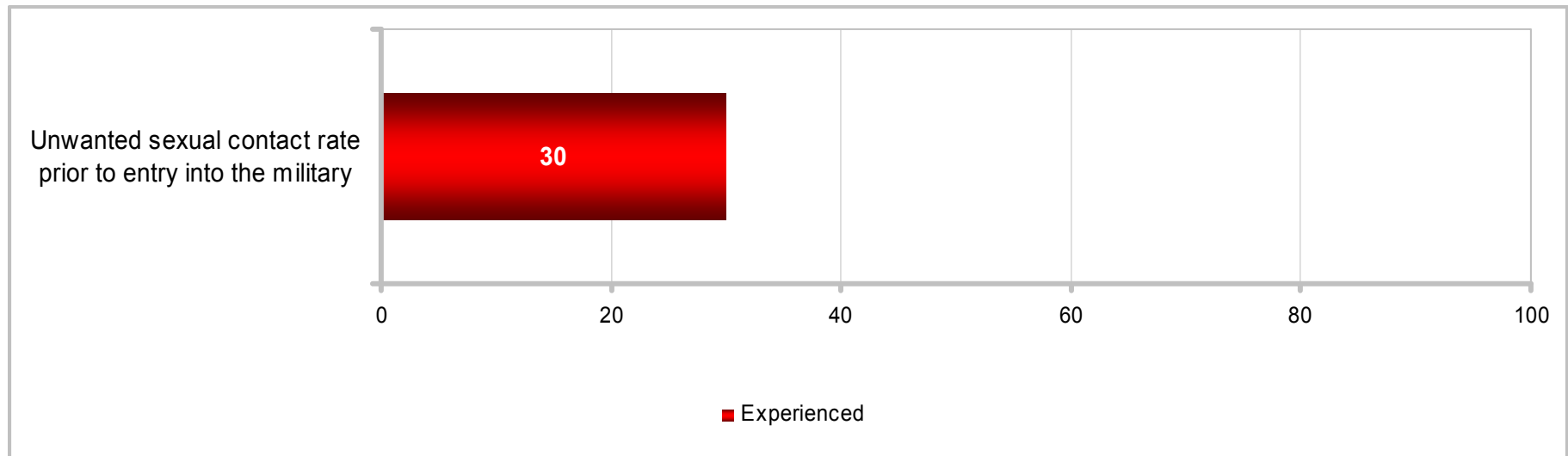
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	9	8
* Total Men	NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior To Entry Into the Military

Percent of All Active Duty Women

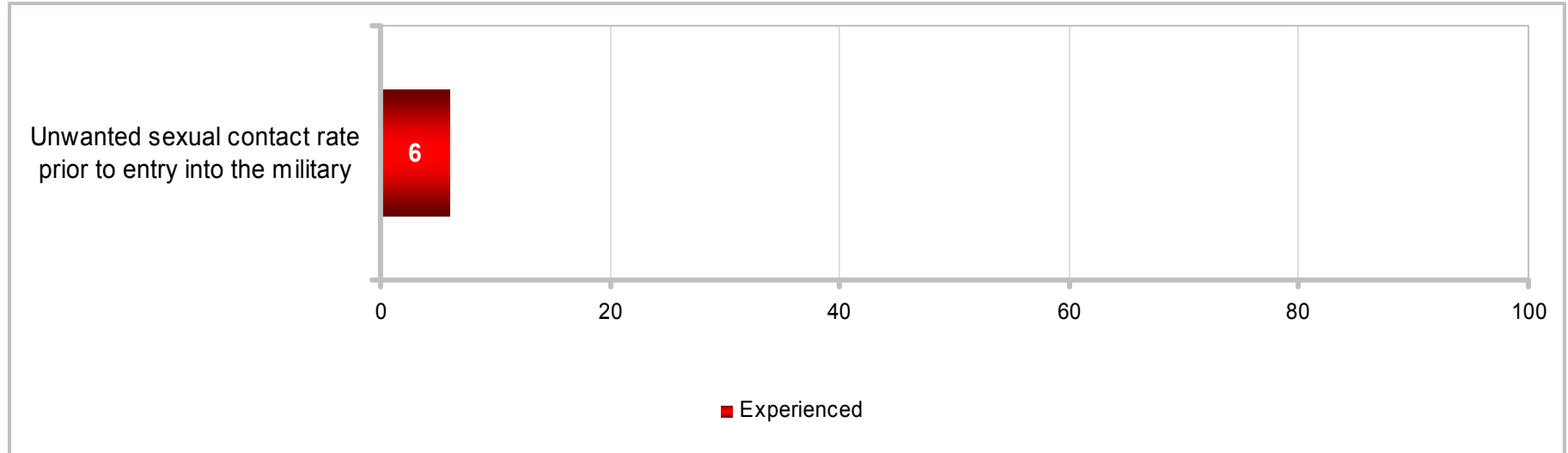


- 30% of women indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to their entry into the military



Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior To Entry Into the Military

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 6% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to their entry into the military



Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior To Entry Into the Military

Percent of All Active Duty Members

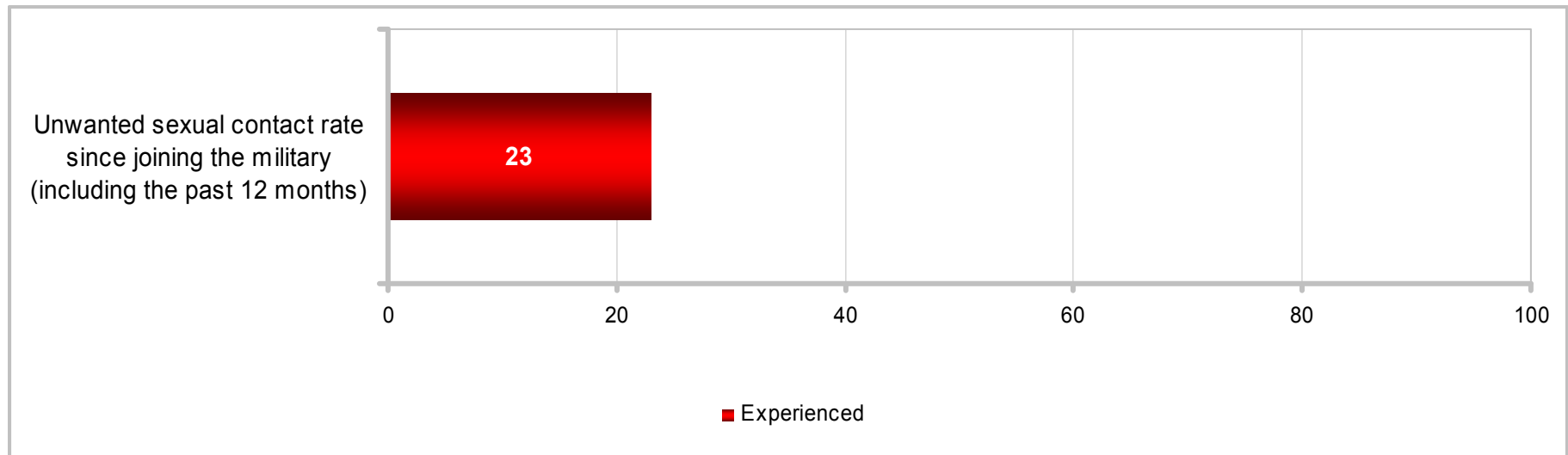
<u>DoD Women</u> KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
	Unwanted sexual contact rate prior to entry into the military	30	31	30	35	27	30	31	26

<u>DoD Men</u> KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
	Unwanted sexual contact rate prior to entry into the military	6	6	7	6	4	6	6	4

- Higher response of experienced led by Marine Corps women; lower response led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force women



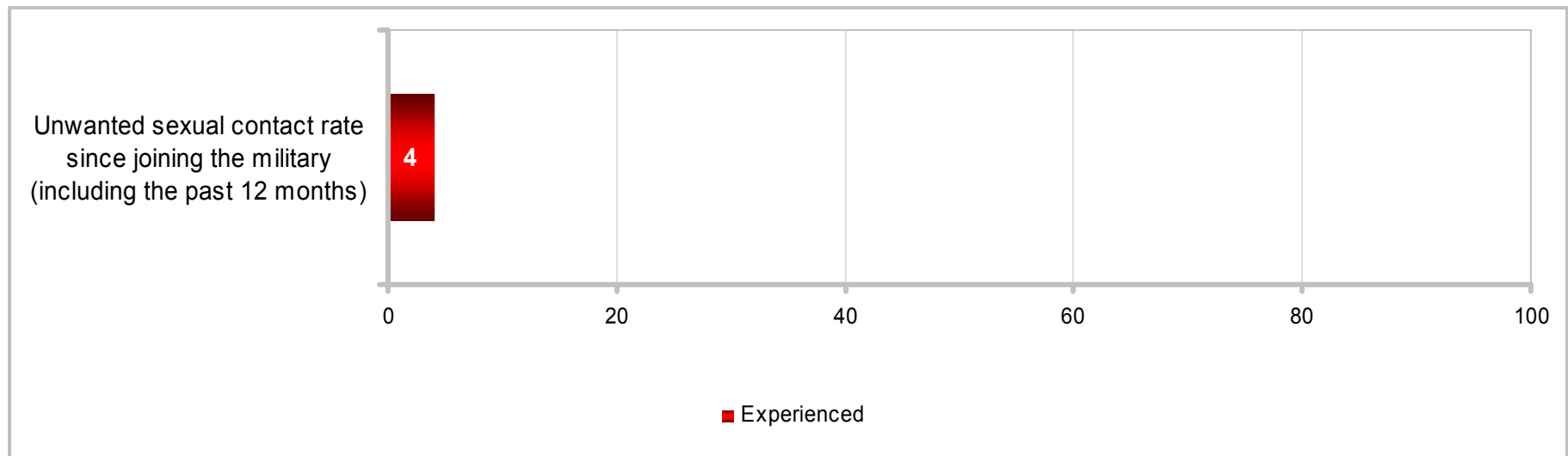
Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months) Percent of All Active Duty Women



- **23% of women indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including the past 12 months)**



Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months) Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 4% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including the past 12 months)



Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months) Percent of All Active Duty Members

<u>DoD Women</u>										
KEY:										
Higher Response of Experienced										
Lower Response of Experienced										
		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Unwanted sexual contact rate since joining the military (including the past 12 months)		23	26	23	29	17	20	28	17	21

<u>DoD Men</u>										
KEY:										
Higher Response of Experienced										
Lower Response of Experienced										
		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Unwanted sexual contact rate since joining the military (including the past 12 months)		4	3	6	4	2	4	4	2	4

- Higher response of experienced led by Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 women, Army women, and Navy men; lower response led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **6.1% of women and 1.2% of men indicated experiencing USC in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 32% of women and 51% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 26% of women and 5% of men indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 31% of women and 10% of men indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
 - Lower response led by E5 – E9 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 10% of women and 34% of men indicated experiencing specific behaviors not specified
 - Higher response led by E5 – E9 women
 - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 67% of women and 73% of men indicated the situation occurred at a military installation
 - Higher response led by E1 – E4 men, Army women, and E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women and Navy women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 41% of women and 49% of men indicated the situation occurred during their work day/duty hours
 - Higher response led by Army women
 - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women and Marine Corps women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 20% of women and 23% of men indicated the situation occurred while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts
 - Higher response led by E5 – E9 women
 - Lower response led by E1 – E4 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 19% of women and 22% of men indicated the situation occurred during military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training
 - Higher response led by E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response led by E5 – E9 women
 - 19% of women and 26% of men indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
 - 9% of women and 24% of men indicated the situation occurred during any type of military combat training
 - Higher response led by Army women
 - Lower response led by Air Force women
 - 6% of women and 13% of men indicated the situation occurred during recruit training/basic training
 - Higher response led by Army women
 - Lower response led by Marine Corps women
 - 5% of women and 13% of men indicated the situation occurred during the delayed entry program
 - 3% of women and 10% of men indicated the situation occurred during Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
 - 26% indicated multiple offenders were involved
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006

- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
 - 94% indicated the offender(s) were male only; 1% indicated the offender(s) were female only; and 5% indicated the offenders were both male and female
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 57% of women and 52% of men indicated the offender(s) was their military coworker(s)
 - Higher response led by E1 – E4 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 40% of women and 28% of men indicated the offender(s) was other military person(s)
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 38% of women and 17% of men indicated the offender(s) was other military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 25% of women and 27% of men indicated the offender(s) was someone in their chain of command
 - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 13% of women and 21% of men indicated the offender(s) was their military subordinate(s)
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 10% of women and 13% of men indicated the offender(s) was an unknown person(s)
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 8% of women and 9% of men indicated the offender(s) was a person(s) in the local community
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 7% of women and 13% of men indicated the offender(s) was their spouse/significant other
 - 5% of women and 13% of men indicated the offender(s) was a DoD/Service civilian employee(s)
 - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 4% of women and 12% of men indicated the offender(s) was a DoD/Service civilian contractor(s)
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 3% of women and 9% of men indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 85% of women and 79% of men indicated the offender did not; and 12% of women and 11% of men were not sure
 - 47% of women and 19% of men indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women
 - Lower response led by E5 – E9 women and Army women
 - 2% of women and 8% of men indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident
- **Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 50% of women and 22% of men indicated the offender used some degree of physical force (e.g., holding them down)
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2006
 - 17% of women and 21% of men indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 12% of women and 18% of men indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 30% of women and 19% of men sexually indicated the offender harassed them before/after the situation; 8% of women and 2% of men indicated the offender stalked them; 20% of women and 21% of men indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 42% of women and 58% of men indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them
 - Lower response of sexually harassed them only led by O4 – O6 women
- **Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 32% of women and 21% of men indicated that as a result of the situation, they thought about getting out of their Service to a large extent; 43% of women and 66% of men indicated not at all
 - Higher response of not at all led by O1 – O3 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
 - 25% of women and 19% of men indicated that as a result of the situation, their work performance decreased to a large extent; 42% of women and 66% of men indicated not at all
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
 - 24% of women and 13% of men indicated that as a result of the situation, they considered requesting a transfer to a large extent; 48% of women and 72% of men indicated not at all
 - Higher response of not at all led by O1 – O3 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
 - 1% of women and 5% of men reported to a civilian authority or organization; 17% of women and 10% of men to a military authority or organization; 16% of women and 9% of men to both; and 66% of women and 76% of men did not report
 - Higher response of to both led by E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response of to both led by O1 – O3 women
 - For women, the 2012 percentage who reported to both is significantly higher than 2010
- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
 - 27% made only a restricted report; 51% made only an unrestricted report; and 21% made a converted report
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 72% of women who made an unrestricted or a converted report to a military authority:**
 - 69% were satisfied with the Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate assigned to them; 16% dissatisfied
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 68% were satisfied with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) handling their report; 16% dissatisfied
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 56% were satisfied with the medical personnel; 18% dissatisfied
 - 52% were satisfied with the chaplain; 10% dissatisfied
 - 45% were satisfied with the Safe Helpline staff; 11% dissatisfied
 - 45% were satisfied with the criminal investigator(s) handling their report; 33% dissatisfied
 - 44% were satisfied with the commander handling their report; 33% dissatisfied
 - 35% were satisfied with the Legal Office personnel (prosecution); 25% dissatisfied
 - 28% were satisfied with the Trial Defense Office personnel; 32% dissatisfied
 - 27% were satisfied with the legal assistance (not prosecution); 30% dissatisfied



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
 - 3% experienced professional retaliation only; 31% experienced social retaliation only; 2% experienced administrative action only; 26% experienced a combination of four types (professional retaliation, social retaliation, administrative action, and/or punishments); and 38% experienced none



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
 - 61% were satisfied with the quality of sexual assault advocacy services they received; 16% dissatisfied
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 52% were satisfied with the quality of counseling services they received; 15% dissatisfied
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 49% were satisfied with the quality of medical care they received; 13% dissatisfied
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 41% were satisfied with the Safe Helpline service they received; 4% dissatisfied
 - 35% were satisfied with the reporting process overall; 34% dissatisfied
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 33% were satisfied with the amount of time investigation process took/is taking; 35% dissatisfied
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 26% were satisfied with how well they were/are kept informed about the progress of their case; 48% dissatisfied
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
 - 82% were offered counseling services
 - Higher response led by E1 – E4 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 75% were offered sexual assault advocacy services
 - Higher response led by E1 – E4 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 71% were offered chaplain services
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women
 - 65% were offered legal services
 - Higher response led by E1 – E4 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 60% were offered medical or forensic services
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response led by Army women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority, the reasons for reporting were:**
 - Because it was the right thing to do (72%)
 - To seek closure on the incident (67%)
 - To stop the offender from hurting others (67%)
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women
 - To stop the offender from hurting them again (63%)
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women
 - To discourage other potential offenders (61%)
 - To seek help dealing with an emotional incident (58%)
 - To identify a fellow military member who is acting inappropriately (53%)
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women
 - To seek justice (51%)
 - To punish the offender (43%)
 - To seek mental health assistance (43%)
 - To stop rumors by coming forward (36%)
 - To seek medical assistance (35%)
 - To prevent the offender from continuing in the military (30%)
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women
 - For another reason (28%)



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
 - 37% reported the one situation within 24 hours; 14% reported within 2-3 days; 12% reported within 4-14 days; 11% reported within 15-30 days; and 27% reported after more than 30 days
- **Of the 63% of women who reported to a military authority after 24 hours, the reasons for reporting after 24 hours were:**
 - 68% wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report
 - 51% wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member
 - 41% another reason
 - 37% waited until they felt safe from the offender
 - 35% did not realize at first that the situation was a crime
 - 35% had to figure out how to report
 - 29% wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional
 - 27% waited until they could reach a specific authority
 - 25% decided to report after receiving training or a briefing on sexual assault
 - 17% researched sexual assault before deciding to report
 - 12% were in a location where they could not contact an authority



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 67% of women and 81% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**
 - 70% of women indicated they did not want anyone to know
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 66% of women indicated they felt uncomfortable making a report
 - Higher response led by O4 – O6 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 51% of women indicated they did not think their report would be kept confidential
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 50% of women indicated they did not think anything would be done
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 48% of women indicated they thought it was not important enough to report
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 47% of women indicated they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 47% of women indicated they were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 43% of women and 14% of men indicated they heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 67% of women and 81% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were (continued):**
 - 43% of women and 17% of men indicated they thought they would not be believed
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 35% of women indicated they thought reporting would take too much time and effort
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 28% of women and 16% of men indicated they thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 23% of women and 22% of men indicated they feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 23% of women indicated they were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender
 - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women and Marine Corps women
 - 16% of women indicated another reason
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
 - 15% of women and men indicated they thought they might lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
 - 14% of women and 5% of men indicated they did not know how to report
 - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 33% of women who made a restricted, converted, or an unrestricted report to a military authority:**
 - 30% would make the same decision of an unrestricted report
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 21% would not make the same decision of an unrestricted report
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 16% would make the same decision of a restricted report
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 14% would not make the same decision of a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 10% would not make the same decision of a restricted report
 - Less likely to mark led by E5 – E9 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
 - 8% would make the same decision of a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report
 - Less likely to mark led by E5 – E9 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **30% of women and 6% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to their entry into the military**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women
 - Lower response led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force women
- **23% of women and 4% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including the past 12 months)**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 women, Army women, and Navy men
 - Lower response led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women



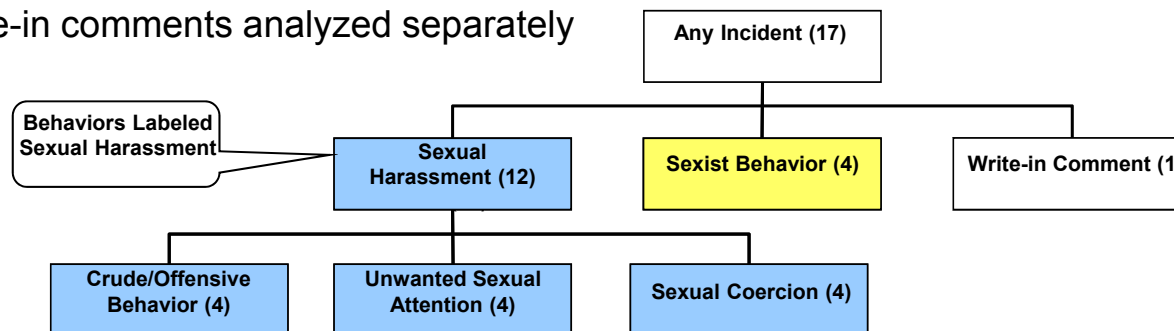
Contents

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
• Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	9
✓ Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors	159
– Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment	160
– Sexual Harassment Incident Rate	166
– Sexist Behavior Incident Rate	170
– Summary of Findings.....	174
• Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination	177
• Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training	194
• Assessment of Progress	294



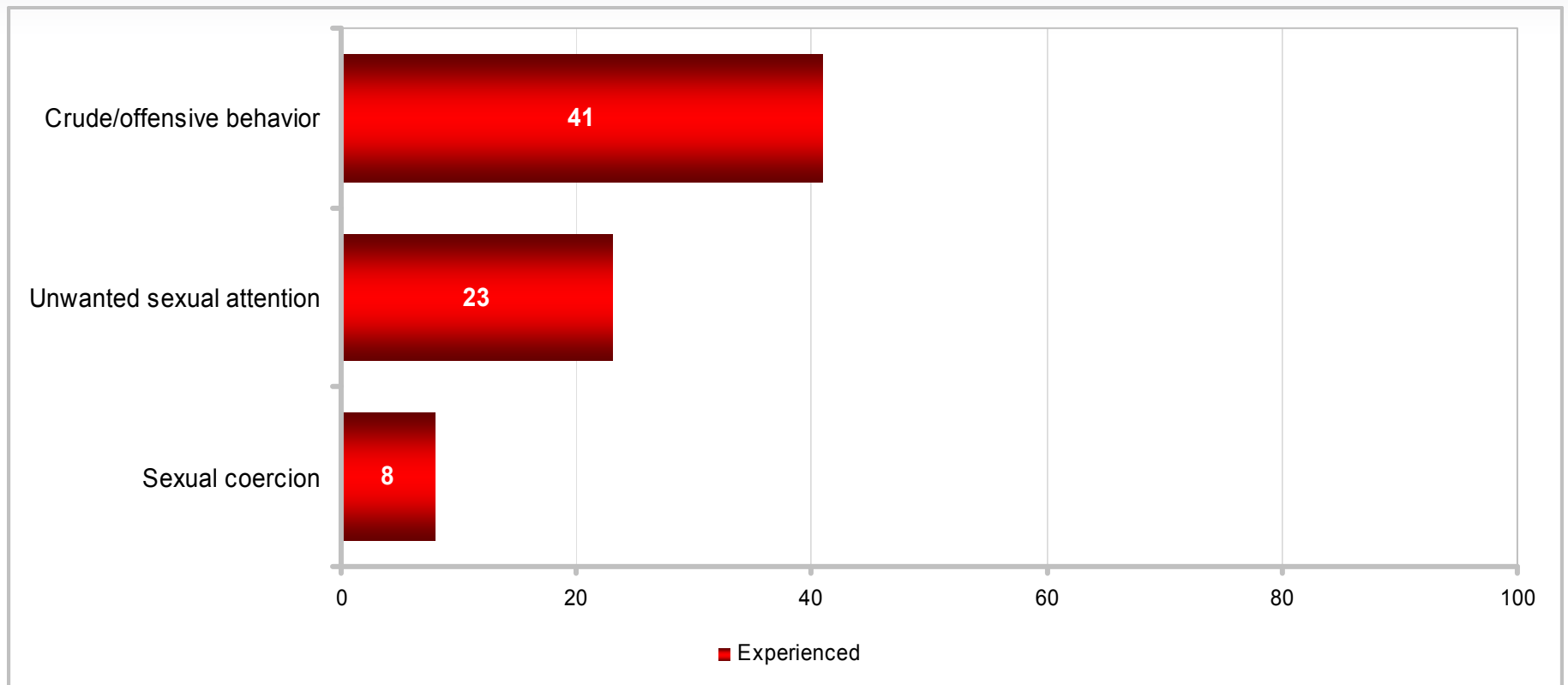
Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors: Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of sexual harassment and sexist behavior:**
 - DoD defines sexual harassment as “a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:
 - Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career, or
 - Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person, or
 - Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment” (Department of Defense, 1995).
 - The core measure of unwanted gender-related behaviors on the *2012 WGRA* consists of 17 items
 - Sexual harassment measure has 12 items in a three-factor structure and a single “labeling” item
 - Crude/Offensive Behavior – four items regarding offensive or embarrassing verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature
 - Unwanted Sexual Attention – four items regarding unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship
 - Sexual Coercion – four items regarding classic *quid pro quo* instances of special treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation
 - One “labeling” item that asks if the member considers any of the selected behaviors to be sexual harassment
 - Sexist behavior measure has four items that include verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, and/or condescending attitudes based on gender of the member
 - Write-in comments analyzed separately





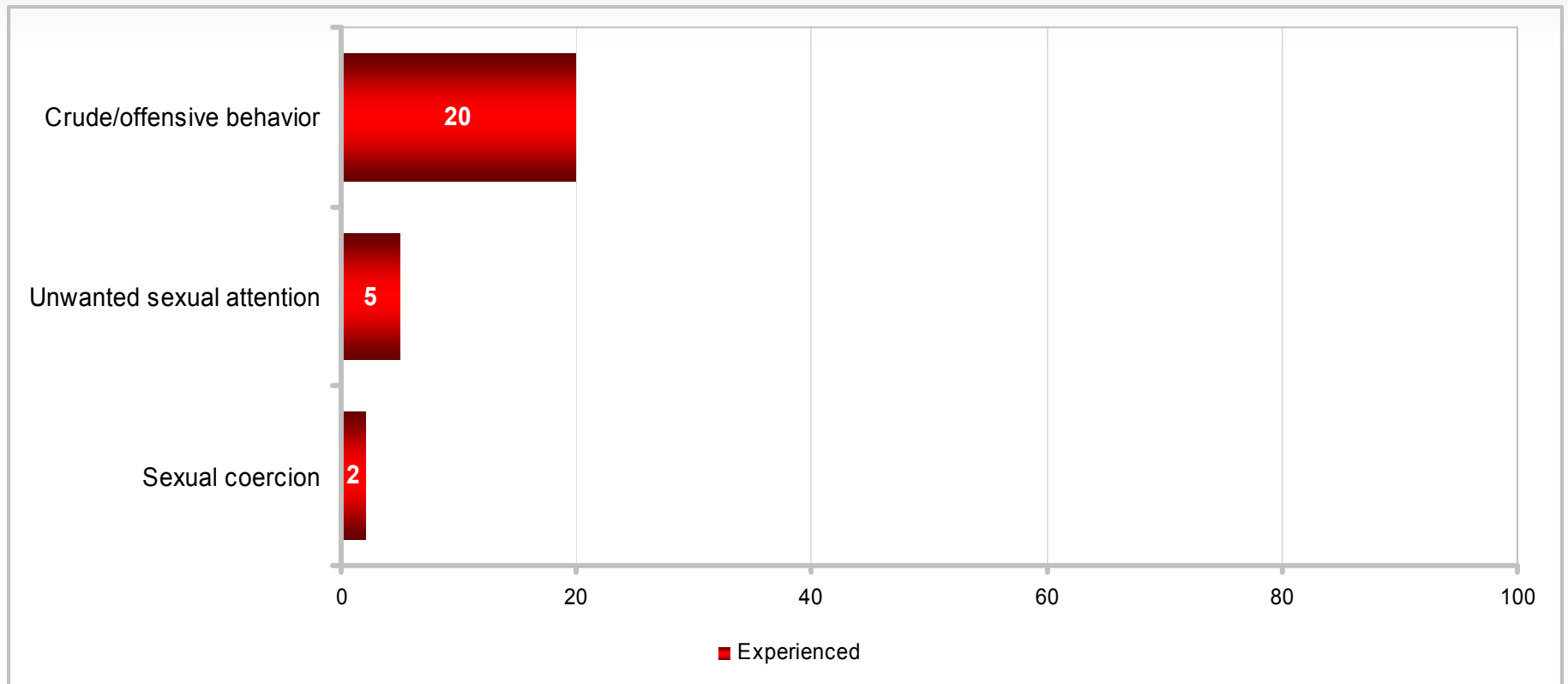
Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment Percent of All Active Duty Women



- 41% of women indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in the past 12 months
- 23% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in the past 12 months
- 8% of women indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in the past 12 months



Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **20% of men indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in the past 12 months**
- **5% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in the past 12 months**
- **2% of men indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in the past 12 months**



Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Active Duty Members

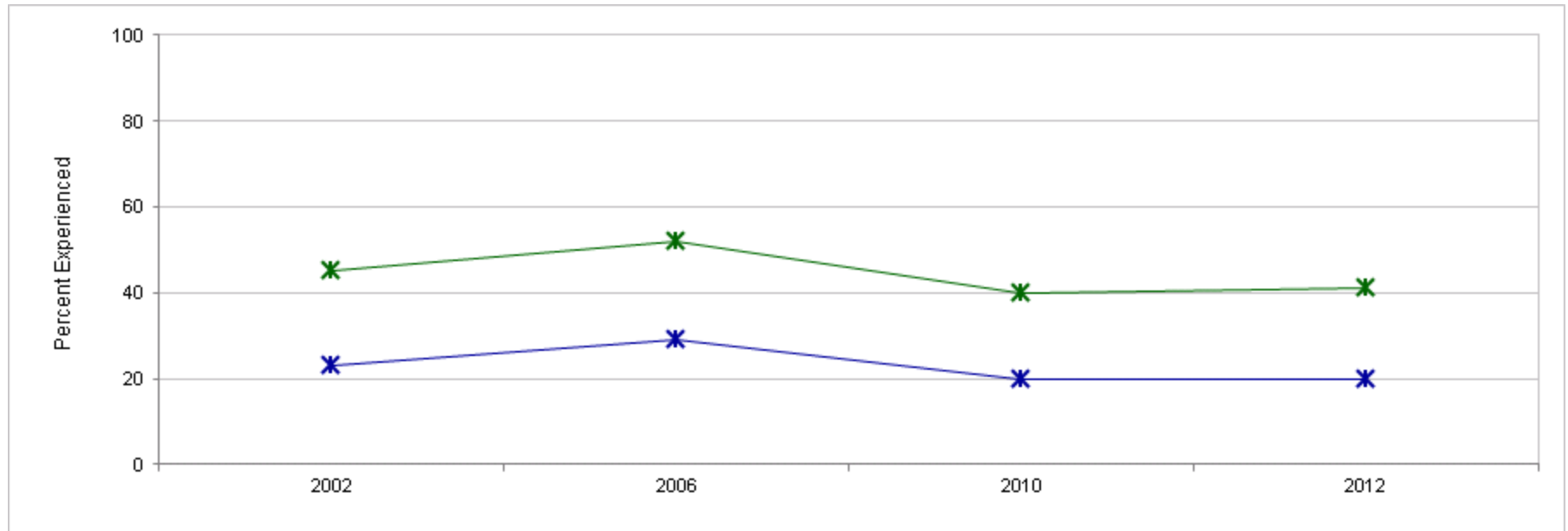
DoD Women		KEY:							
		Higher Response of Experienced							
		Lower Response of Experienced							
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Crude/offensive behavior	41	46	48	50	28	44	38	42	31
Unwanted sexual attention	23	28	26	32	14	29	20	20	9
Sexual coercion	8	10	8	12	4	11	7	4	1

DoD Men		KEY:							
		Higher Response of Experienced							
		Lower Response of Experienced							
	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Crude/offensive behavior	20	23	23	19	13	23	18	19	19
Unwanted sexual attention	5	5	6	5	2	6	4	2	2
Sexual coercion	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	0

- Higher response of *crude/offensive behavior* led by Marine Corps women, Navy women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of *unwanted sexual attention* led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, Navy women, and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, E5 – E9 women, and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of *sexual coercion* led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women



Crude/Offensive Behavior Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

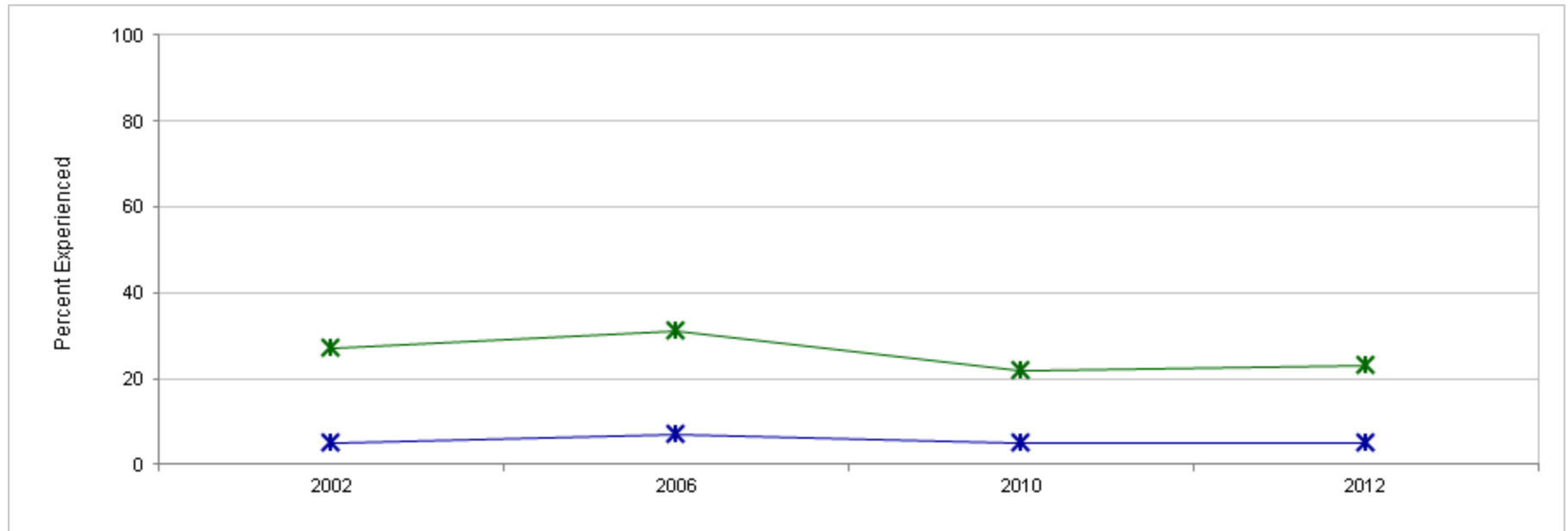


	Most recent HIGHER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than				
* Total Women		45	52	40	41
* Total Men		23	29	20	20

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006



Unwanted Sexual Attention Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



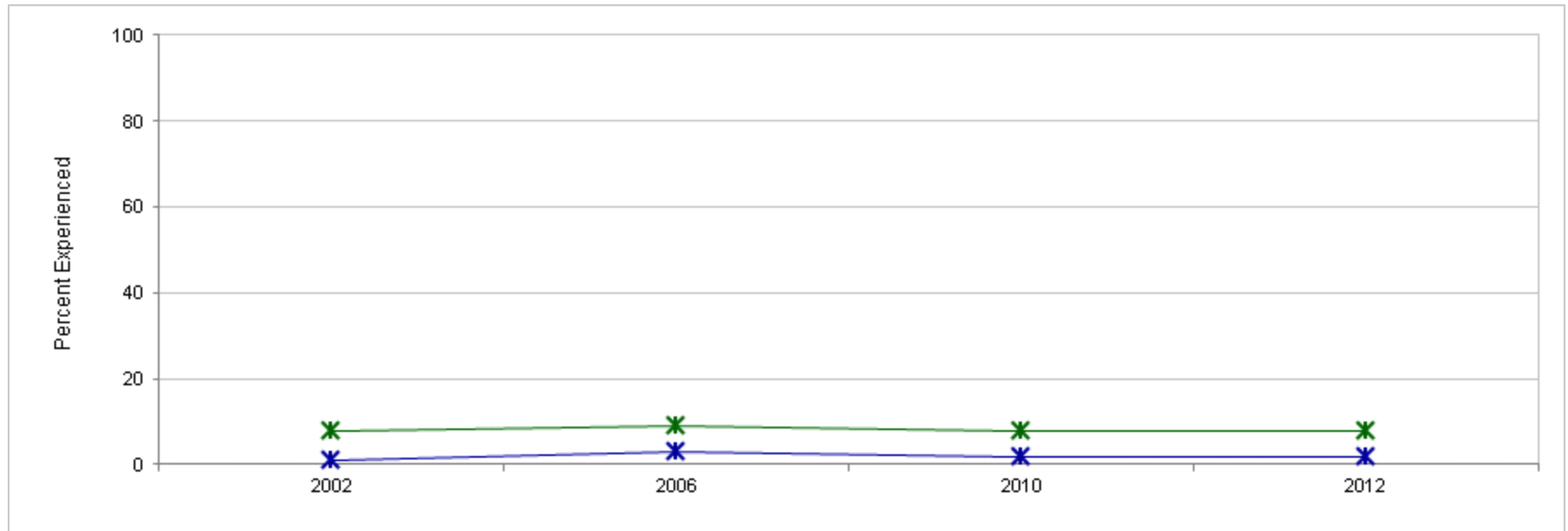
	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	27	31	22	23
* Total Men	5	7	5	5

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006



Sexual Coercion

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

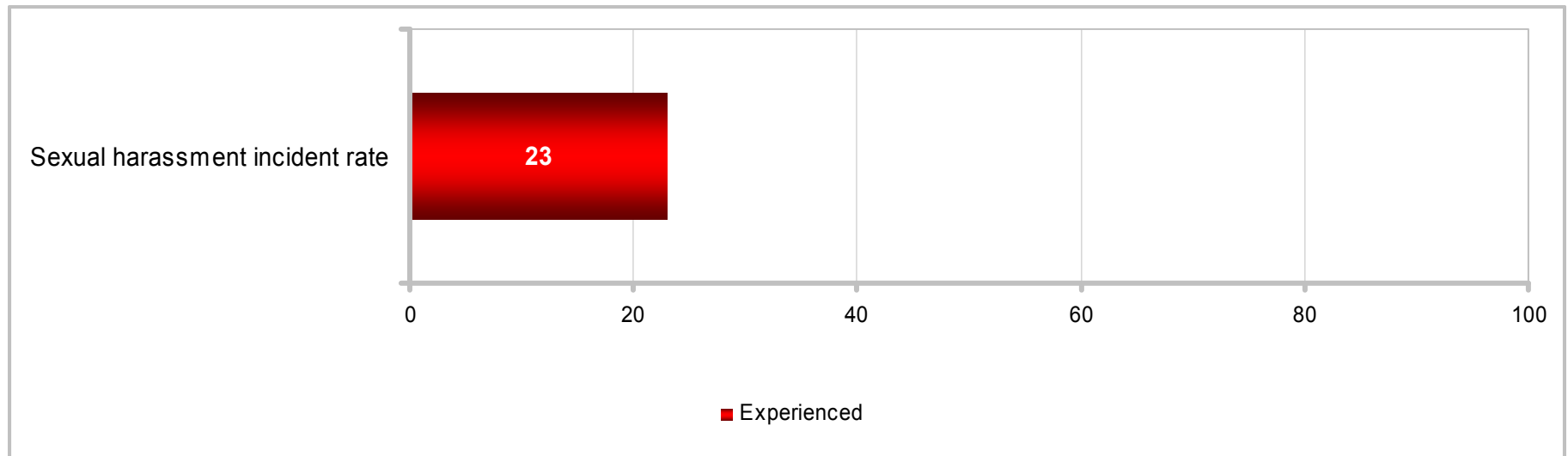


	Most recent HIGHER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than				
* Total Women		8	9	8	8
* Total Men		1	3	2	2

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002



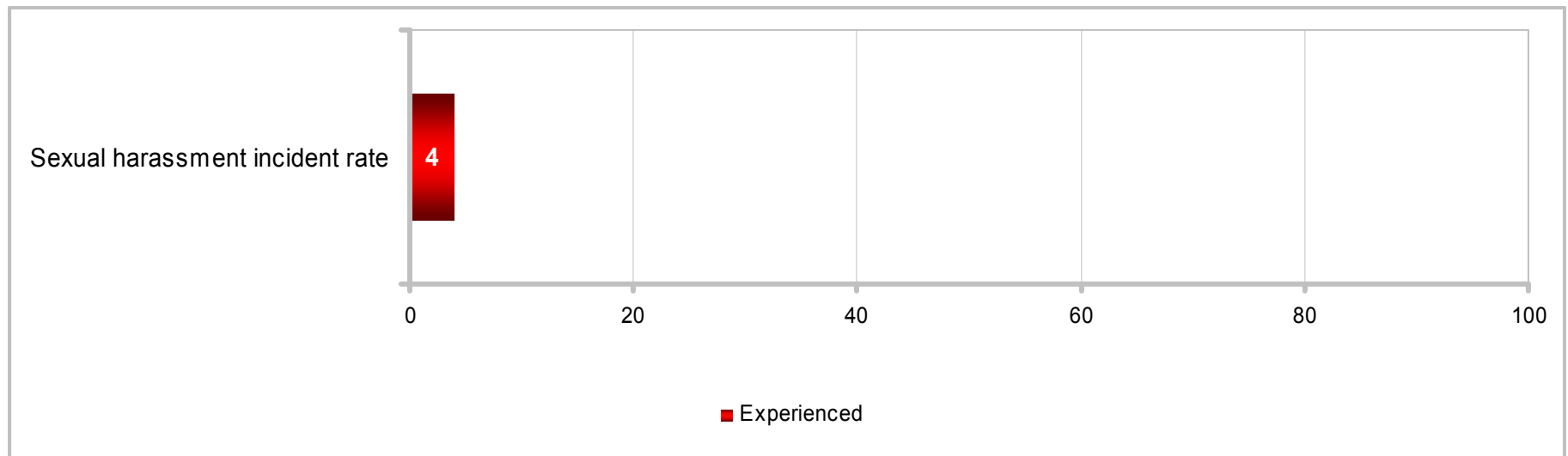
Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Women



- **23% of women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past 12 months**



Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **4% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past 12 months**



Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response of Experienced										
Lower Response of Experienced										
Sexual harassment incident rate		23	28	26	30	14	26	21	21	14

DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response of Experienced										
Lower Response of Experienced										
Sexual harassment incident rate		4	6	5	2	2	6	3	3	1

- Higher response of experienced led by Marine Corps women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, Navy women, E1 – E4 men, and Army men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, Marine Corps men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women



Sexual Harassment Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

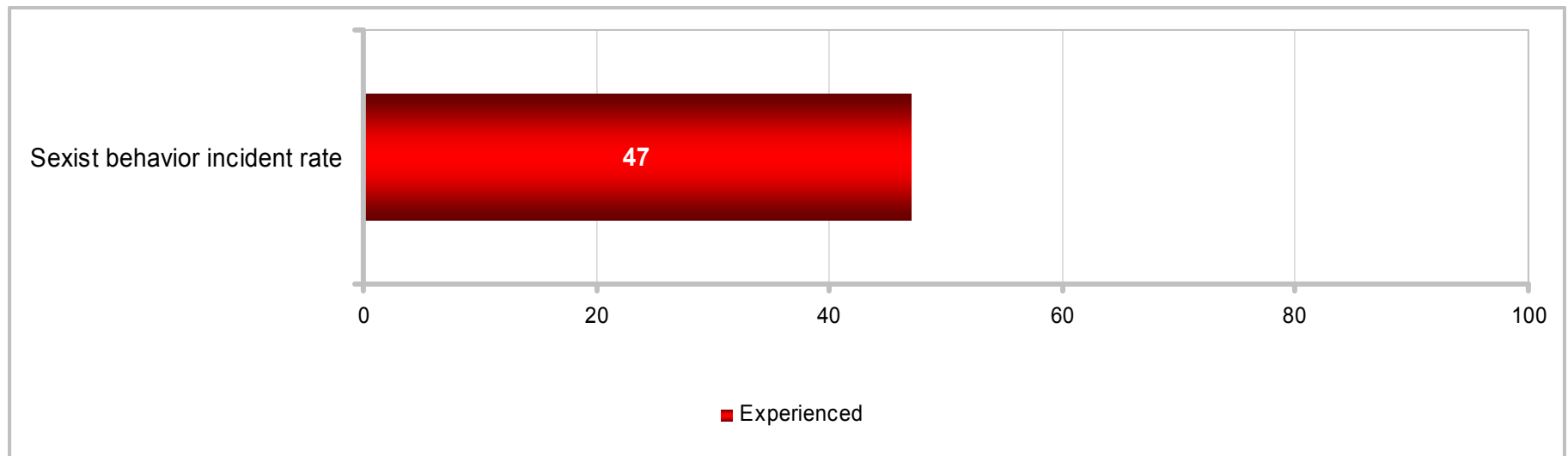


	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	24	33	21	23
* Total Men	3	6	3	4

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2006



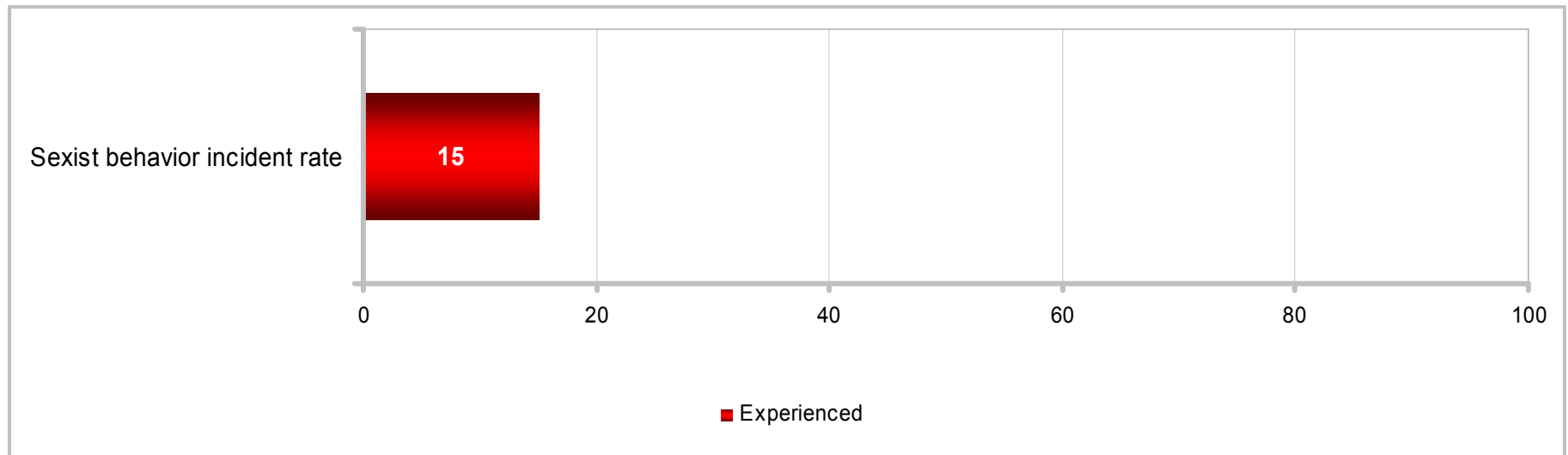
Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Women



- 47% of women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months



Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **15% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months**



Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members

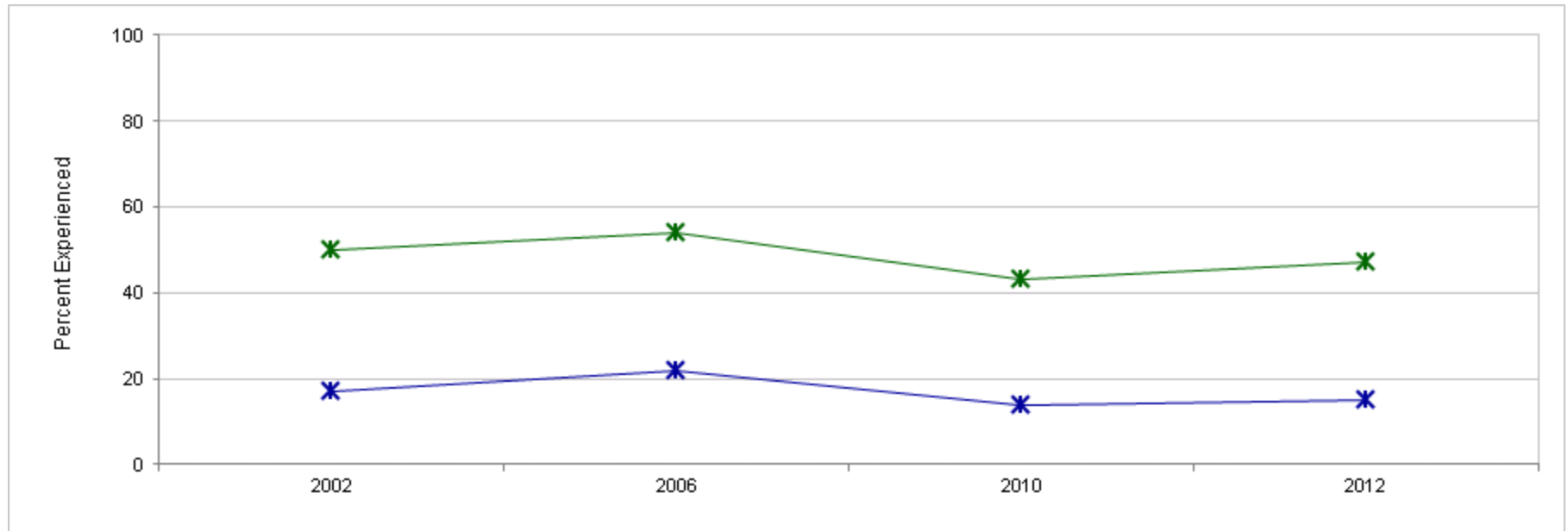
<u>DoD Women</u>	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:									
Higher Response of Experienced									
Lower Response of Experienced									
Sexist behavior incident rate	47	52	51	60	34	48	44	49	42

<u>DoD Men</u>	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:									
Higher Response of Experienced									
Lower Response of Experienced									
Sexist behavior incident rate	15	18	16	14	9	16	14	14	12

- Higher response of experienced led by Marine Corps women, Army women, Navy women, E1 – E4 women, and Army men; lower response led by Air Force men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women



Sexist Behavior Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



	2002	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than				
Most recent LOWER than				
* Total Women	50	54	43	47
* Total Men	17	22	14	15

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010, but lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006



UNWANTED GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

- **41% of women and 20% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women, Navy women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
 - Lower response led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006
- **23% of women and 5% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, Navy women, and E1 – E4 men
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, E5 – E9 women, and O1 – O3 women
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006
- **8% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, and E1 – E4 men
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002



UNWANTED GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

- **23% of women and 4% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, Navy women, E1 – E4 men, and Army men
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, Marine Corps men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2006
- **47% of women and 15% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps women, Army women, Navy women, E1 – E4 women, and Army men
 - Lower response led by Air Force men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010, but lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006



Contents

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
• Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	9
• Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors	159
✓ Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination	177
– Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates	178
– Sex Discrimination Incident Rate.....	184
– Summary Slides	188
• Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training	191
• Assessment of Progress	294

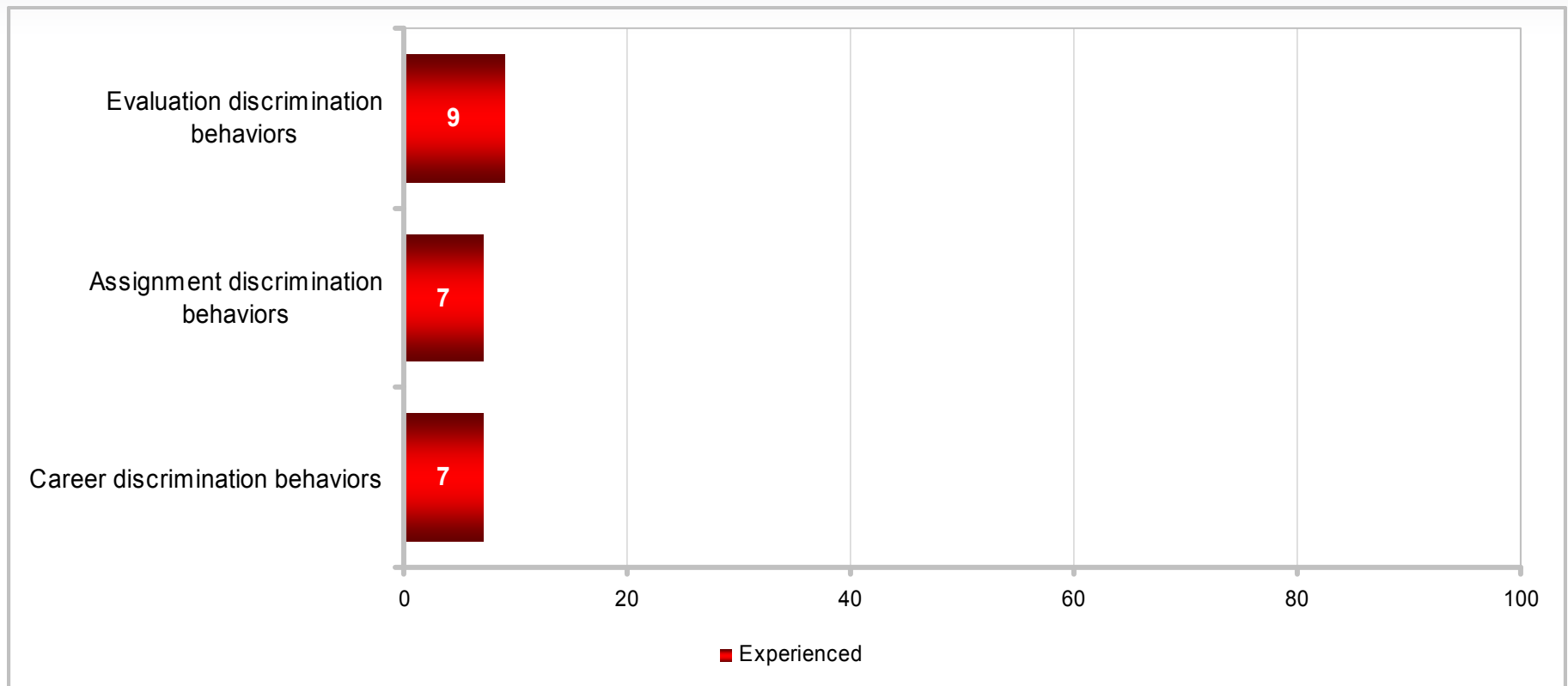


Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination

- **Definition and measure of gender discriminatory behaviors and sex discrimination:**
 - Gender discriminatory behaviors:
 - Evaluation discrimination behaviors – four survey items (Q27a-d) to assess the member's belief that gender was a factor in others' judgments about their military performance (e.g., evaluations or awards)
 - Career discrimination behaviors – four survey items (Q274h-k) are used to assess the member's belief that gender was a factor in their access to military resources and mentoring that aid in military career development (e.g., professional networks)
 - Assignment discrimination behaviors – four survey items (Q27e,f,g,l) are used to assess the member's belief that gender was a factor in their perceptions that they did not get the military assignments they wanted or ones that used their skills or facilitated military career advancement
 - For each behavior, members were asked to indicate whether they had experienced the behavior in the 12 months preceding the survey and whether they believed their gender was a factor
 - Sex discrimination is defined as treating individuals differently in their employment specifically because of their sex (e.g., unfair or unequal access to professional development resources and opportunities due to a member's gender). It is illegal to create artificial barriers to career advancement because of an individual's sex.
 - Members who had experienced evaluation, career, and/or assignment discrimination behaviors in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked whether they considered at least some of the behaviors to be sex discrimination. If the member considered the behavior to be sex discrimination, then they are included in the sex discrimination incident rate.



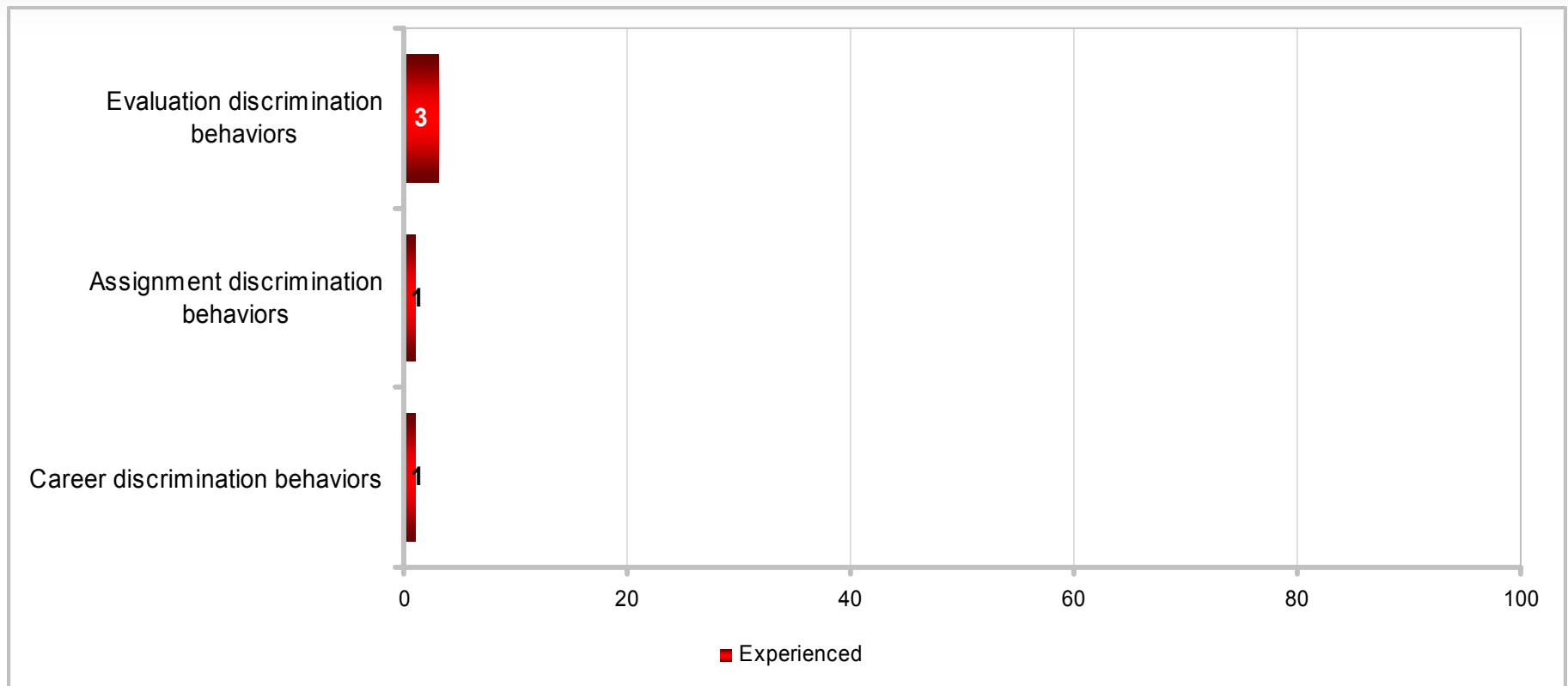
Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates Percent of All Active Duty Women



- **9% of women indicated experiencing *evaluation discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **7% of women indicated experiencing *assignment discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **7% of women indicated experiencing *career discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**



Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 3% of men indicated experiencing *evaluation discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months
- 1% of men indicated experiencing *assignment discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months
- 1% of men indicated experiencing *career discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months



Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates

Percent of All Active Duty Members

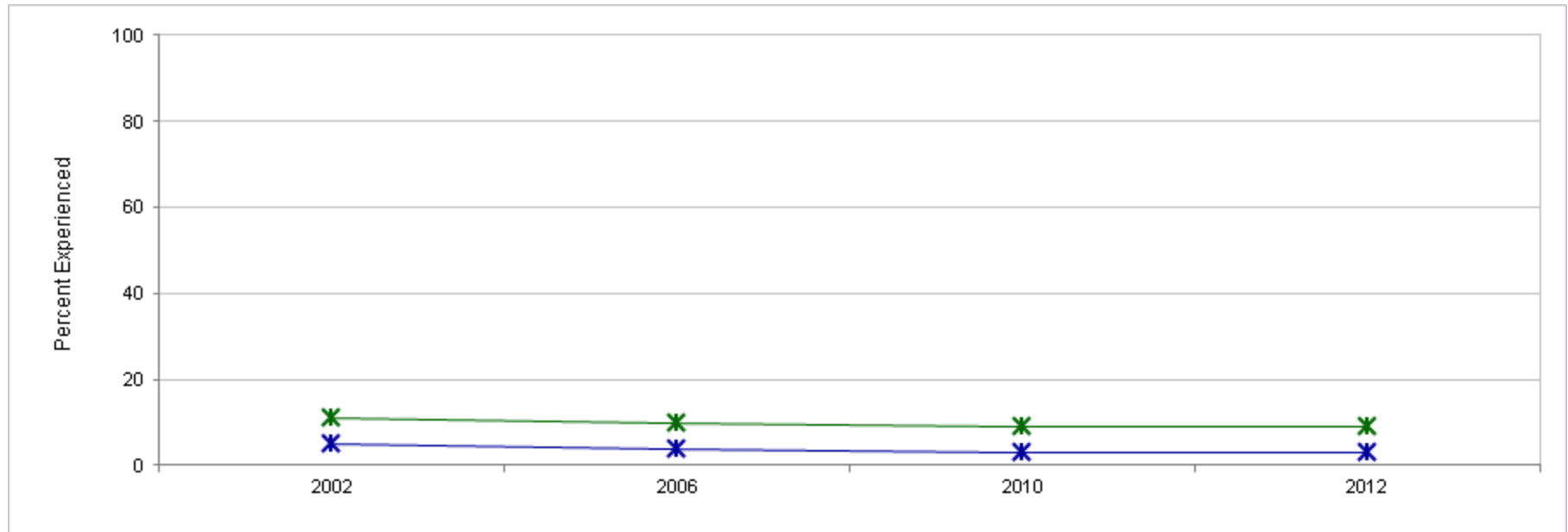
<u>DoD Women</u>									
KEY:									
Higher Response of Experienced									
Lower Response of Experienced									
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Evaluation discrimination behaviors	9	12	9	12	6	9	10	8	10
Assignment discrimination behaviors	7	10	7	8	4	7	8	6	7
Career discrimination behaviors	7	10	6	8	4	7	7	8	10

<u>DoD Men</u>									
KEY:									
Higher Response of Experienced									
Lower Response of Experienced									
	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Evaluation discrimination behaviors	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	3
Assignment discrimination behaviors	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Career discrimination behaviors	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	2

- Higher response of *evaluation discrimination* led by Army women and Marine Corps women; lower response led by Air Force women
- Higher response of *assignment discrimination* led by Army women; lower response led by Air Force women
- Higher response of *career discrimination* led by Army women and O4 – O6 women; lower response led by Navy women and Air Force women



Evaluation Discrimination Behaviors Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

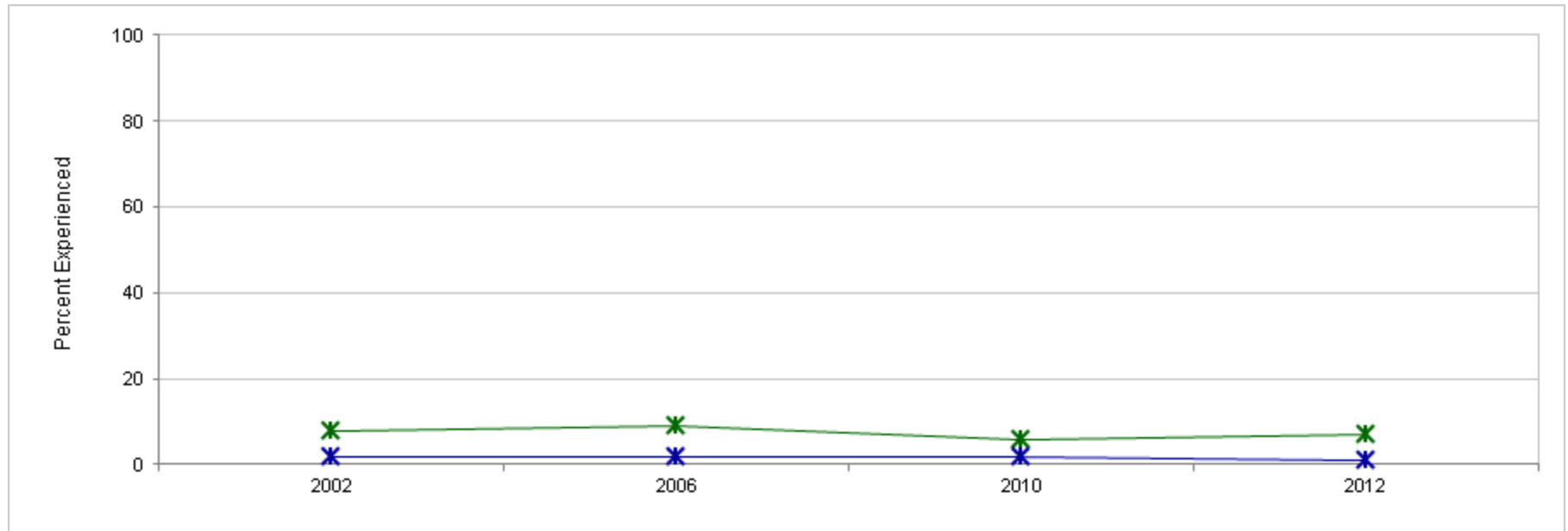


	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		11	10	9	9
* Total Men		5	4	3	3

- For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2002; there are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002



Assignment Discrimination Behaviors Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

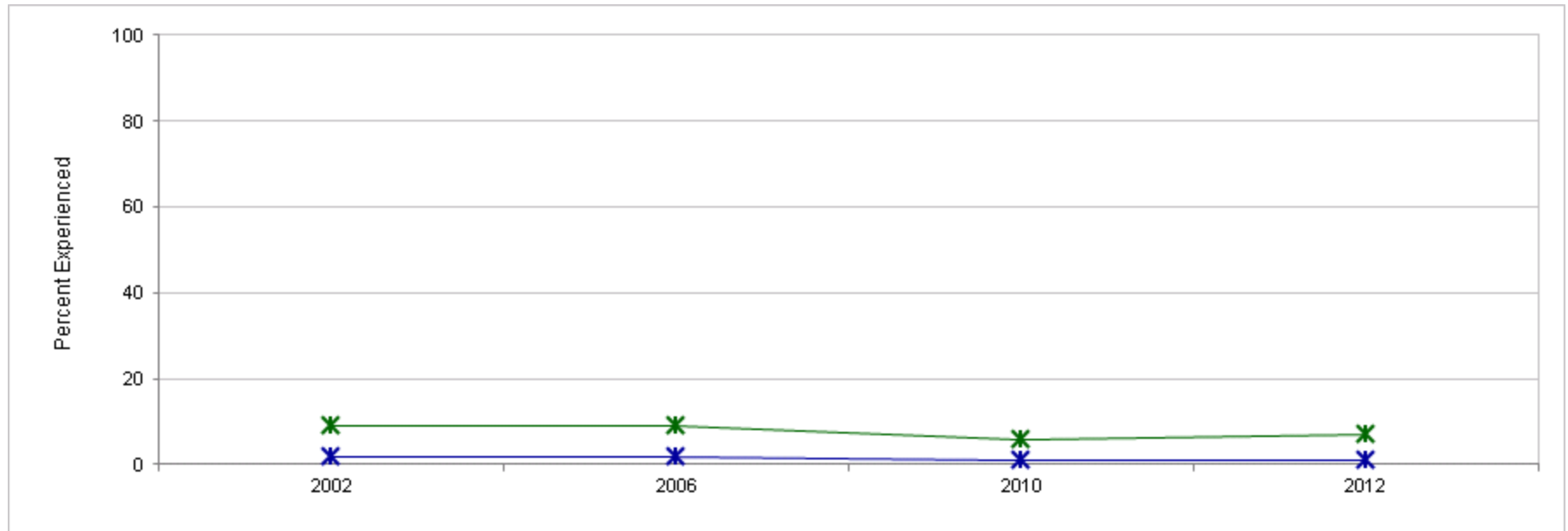


	Most recent HIGHER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than				
* Total Women		8	9	6	7
* Total Men		2	2	2	1

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002



Career Discrimination Behaviors Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

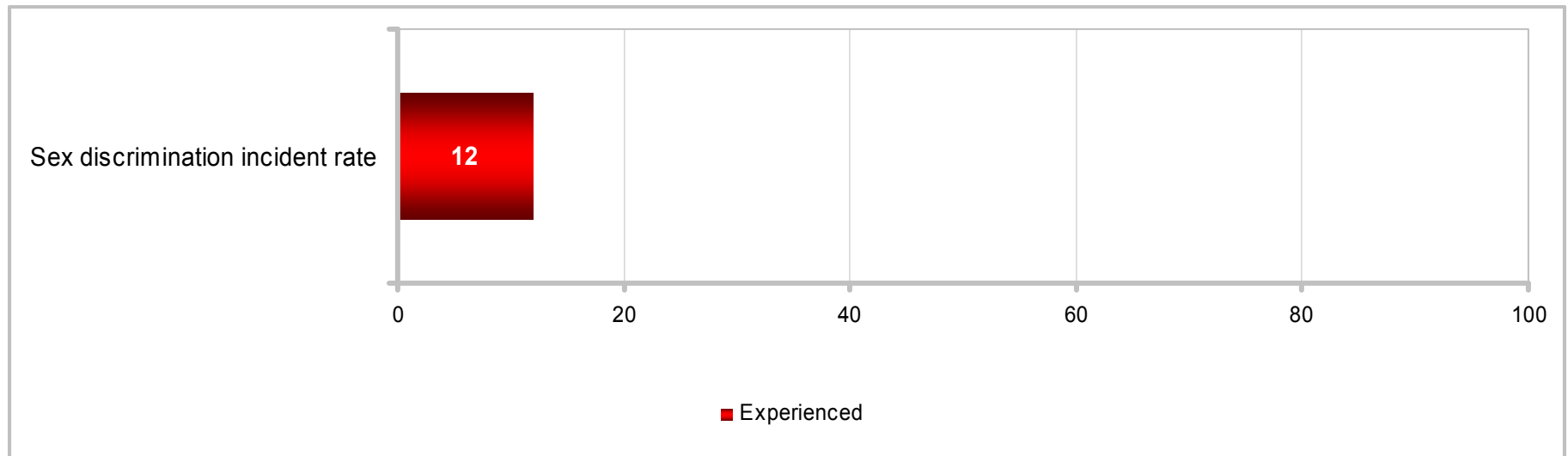


	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		9	9	6	7
* Total Men		2	2	1	1

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2002; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002



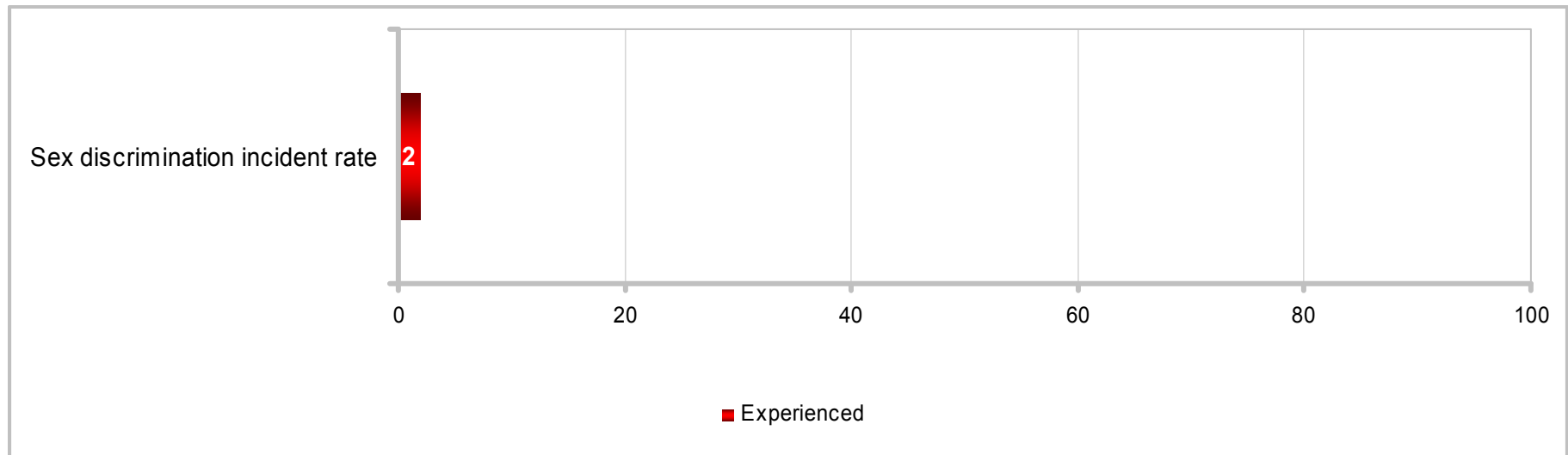
Sex Discrimination Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Women



- **12% of women indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months**



Sex Discrimination Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **2% of men indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months**



Sex Discrimination Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Members

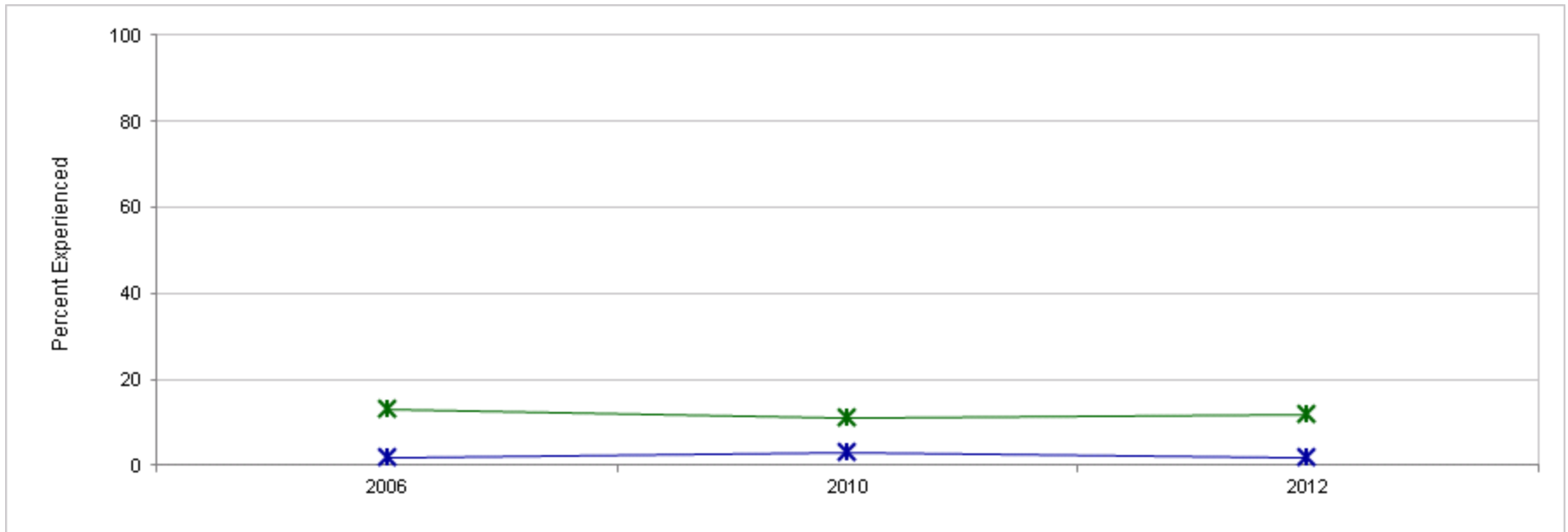
<u>DoD Women</u>									
KEY:									
Higher Response of Experienced									
Lower Response of Experienced									
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sex discrimination incident rate	12	17	12	15	7	12	12	12	12

<u>DoD Men</u>									
KEY:									
Higher Response of Experienced									
Lower Response of Experienced									
	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sex discrimination incident rate	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3

- Higher response led by Army women and Marine Corps women; lower response led by Air Force women



Sex Discrimination Incident Rate Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	13	11	12
* Total Men	2	3	2

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



GENDER DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIORS AND SEX DISCRIMINATION

Summary of Findings

- **9% of women and 3% of men indicating experiencing evaluation discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Army women and Marine Corps women
 - Lower response led by Air Force women
 - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2002
- **7% of women and 1% of men indicated experiencing assignment discrimination behaviors**
 - Higher response led by Army women
 - Lower response led by Air Force women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002
- **7% of women and 1% of men indicated experiencing career discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Army women and O4 – O6 women
 - Lower response led by Air Force women and Navy women
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2002



GENDER DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIORS AND SEX DISCRIMINATION

Summary of Findings

- **12% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Army women and Marine Corps women
 - Lower response led by Air Force women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



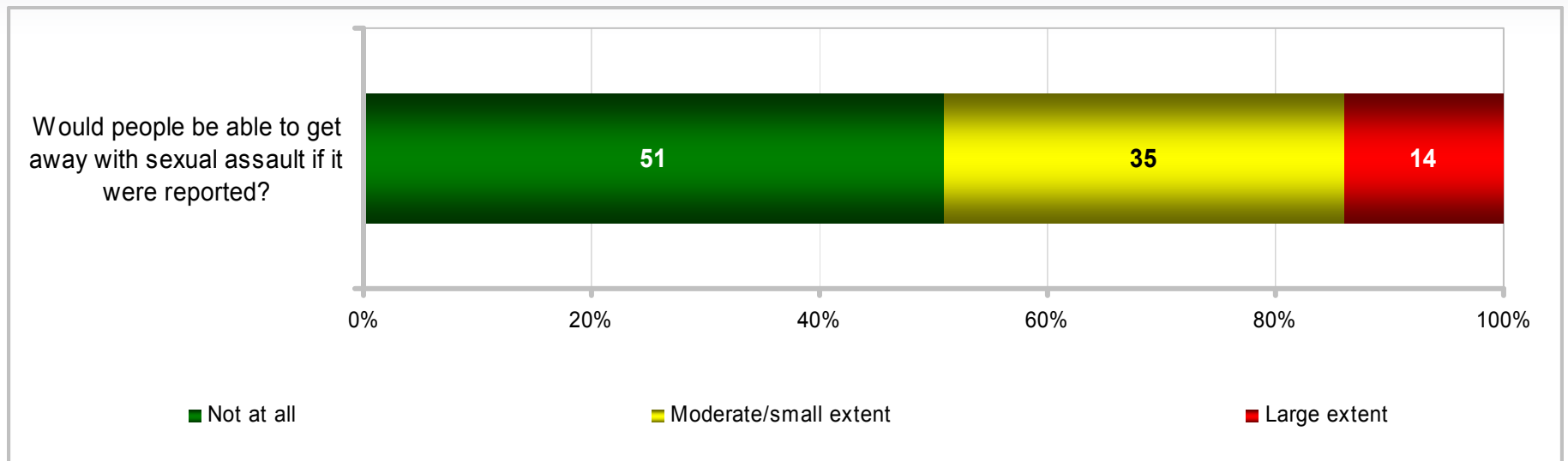
Contents

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
• Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	9
• Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors	159
• Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination	177
✓ Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training	191
– People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported	191
– Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals	195
– Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault	199
– "To what extent are you willing to..."	203
– Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault.....	207
– Available Resources on Installation/Ship	215
– Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Option	221
– Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months	226
– Aspects of Sexual Assault Training	230
– Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training	246
– Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources	252
– Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline	258
– How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline.....	261
– Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System	265
– Summary of Findings.....	277
• Assessment of Progress	294



People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported

Percent of All Active Duty Women

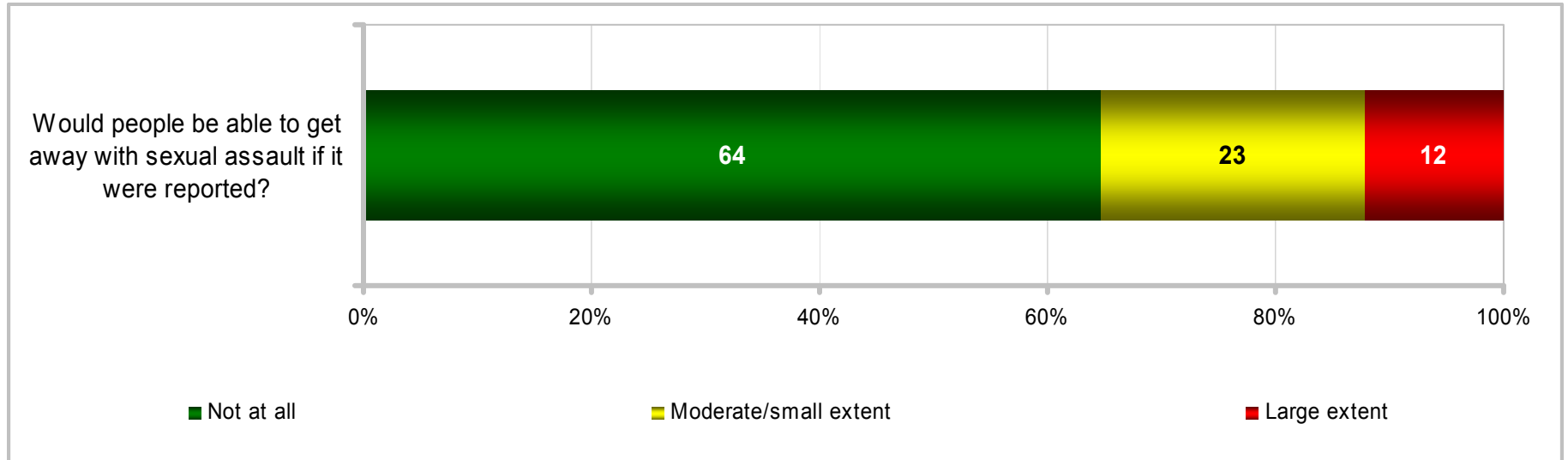


- **51% of women indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported; 14% indicated they would to a large extent**



People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **64% of men indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported; 12% indicated they would to a large extent**



People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response of Not At All										
Higher Response of Large Extent										
Would people be able to get away with sexual assault if it were reported?	Not at all	51	45	52	47	57	48	55	49	55
	Large extent	14	17	13	14	12	16	13	11	9

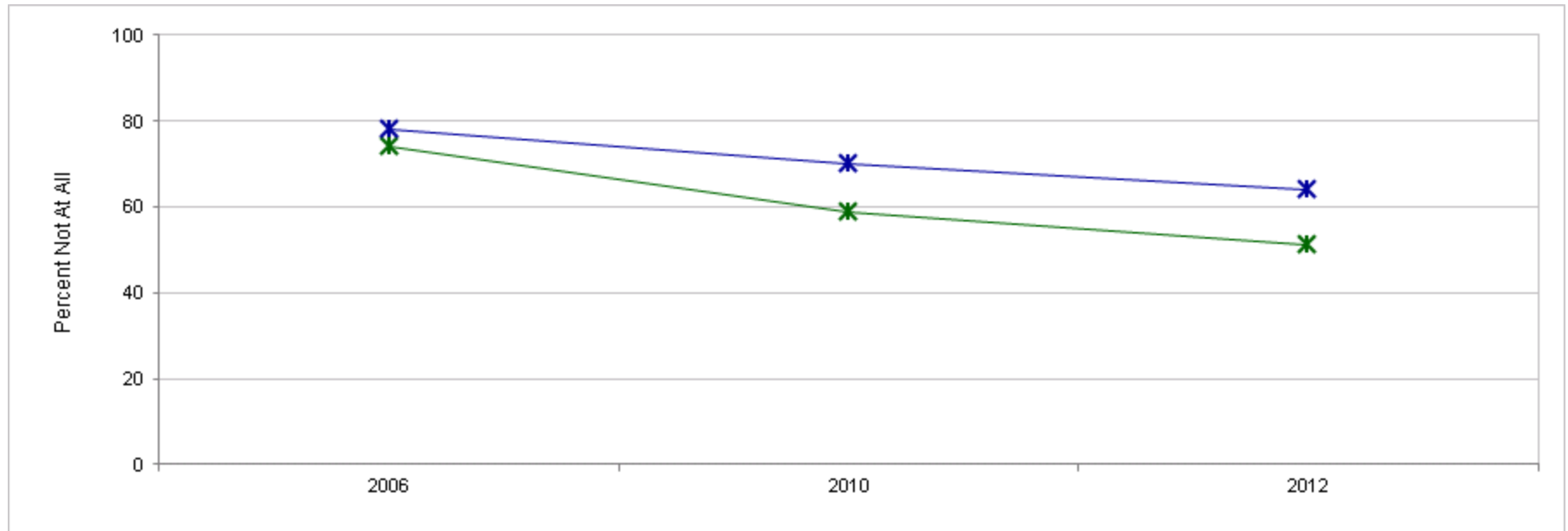
DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response of Not At All										
Higher Response of Large Extent										
Would people be able to get away with sexual assault if it were reported?	Not at all	64	60	66	65	70	61	67	63	68
	Large extent	12	13	12	13	12	13	13	11	8

- Higher response of not at all led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of large extent led by Army women and E1 – E4 women



People Would Not Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



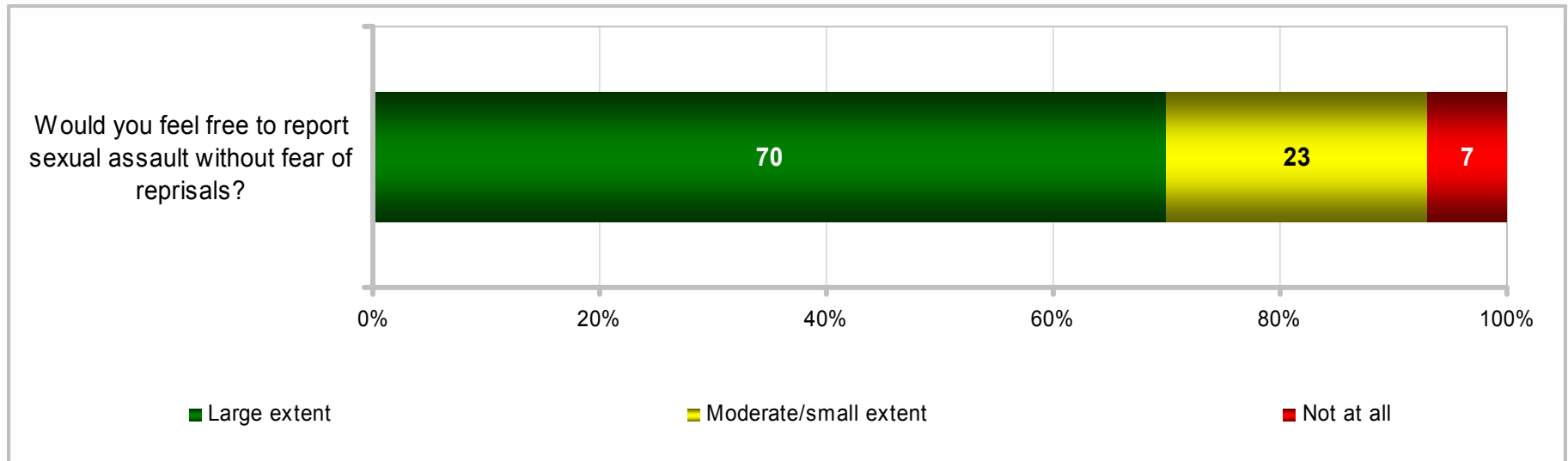
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		74	59	51
* Total Men		78	70	64

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2010 and 2006



Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals

Percent of All Active Duty Women

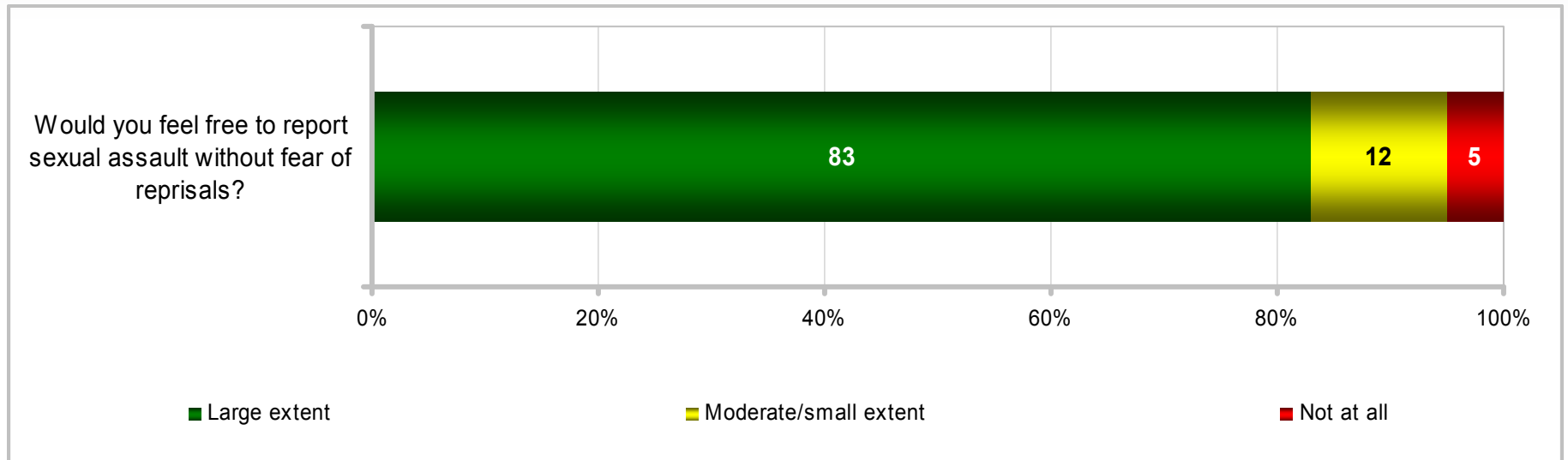


- 70% of women indicated they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 7% indicated not at all



Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 83% of men indicated they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 5% indicated not at all



Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals

Percent of All Active Duty Members

<u>DoD Women</u>		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response of Large Extent										
Higher Response of Not At All										
Would you feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals?	Large extent	70	66	70	64	76	64	73	77	83
	Not at all	7	8	8	8	5	9	7	4	3

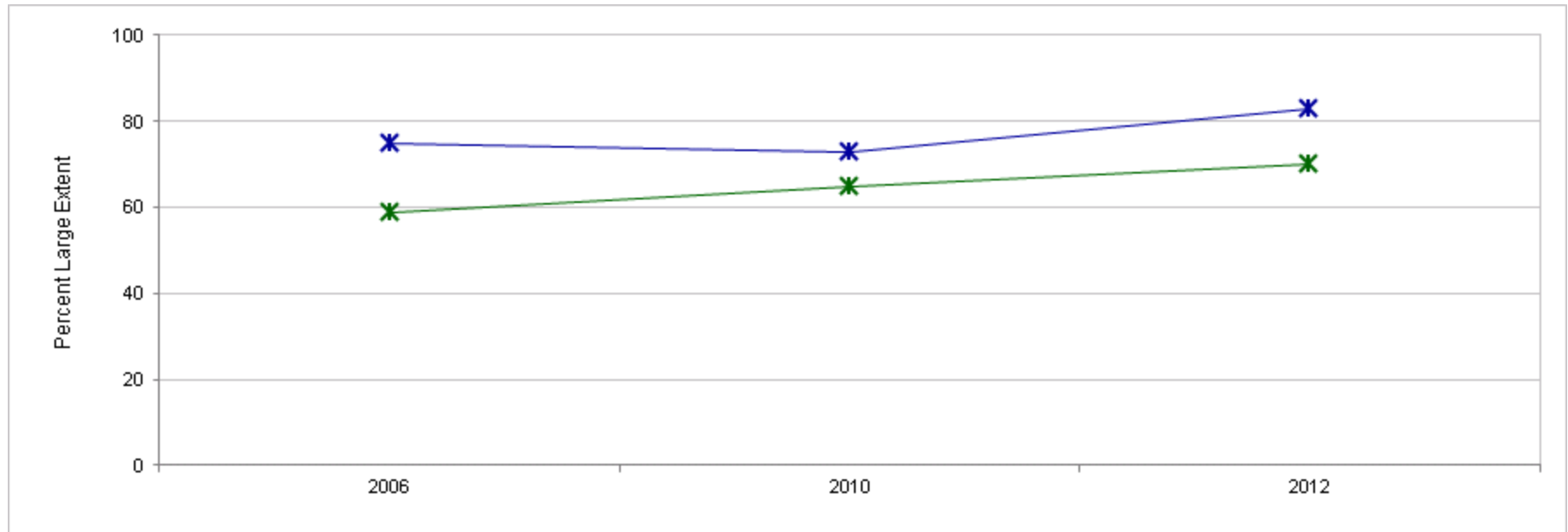
<u>DoD Men</u>		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response of Large Extent										
Higher Response of Not At All										
Would you feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals?	Large extent	83	81	83	83	88	78	85	93	93
	Not at all	5	5	4	5	4	6	4	1	1

- Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of not at all led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men



Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

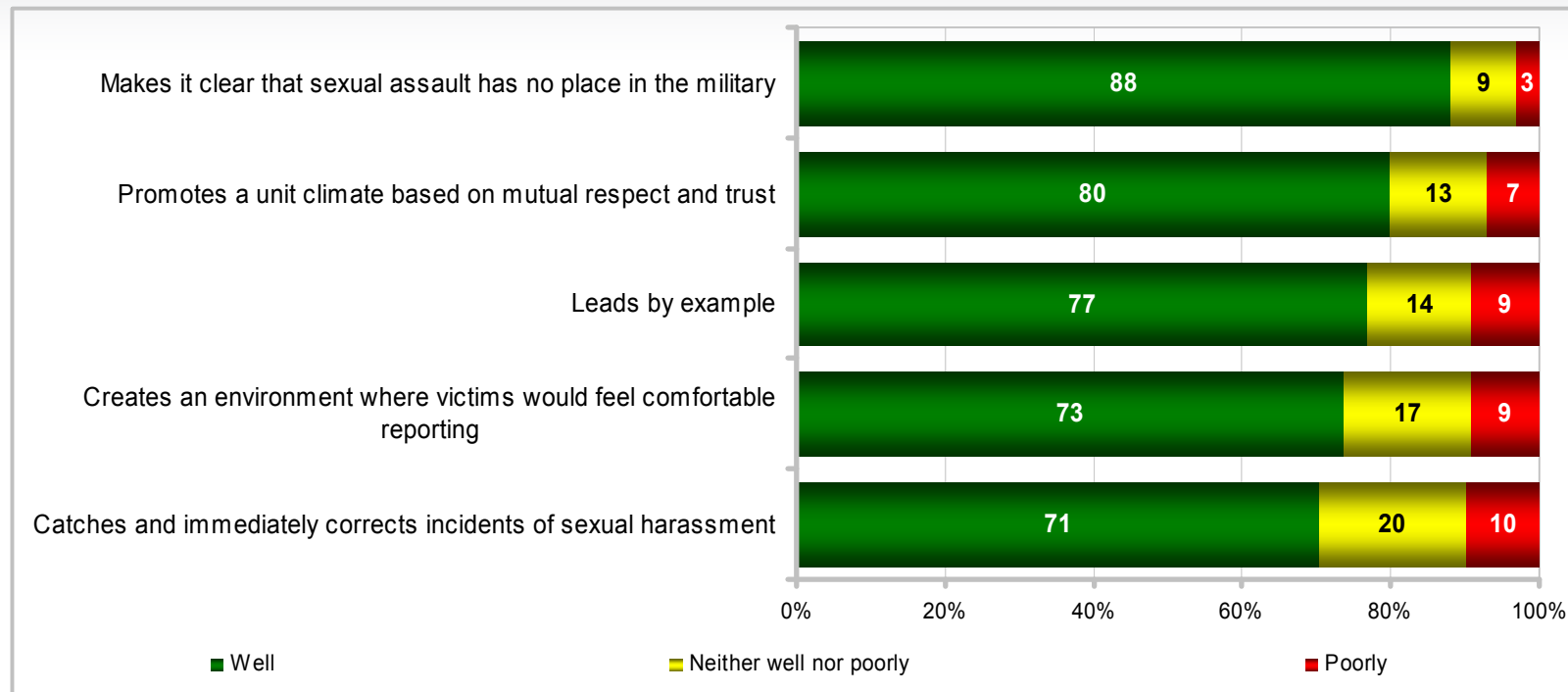


	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		59	65	70
* Total Men		75	73	83

- For women and men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault Percent of All Active Duty Women



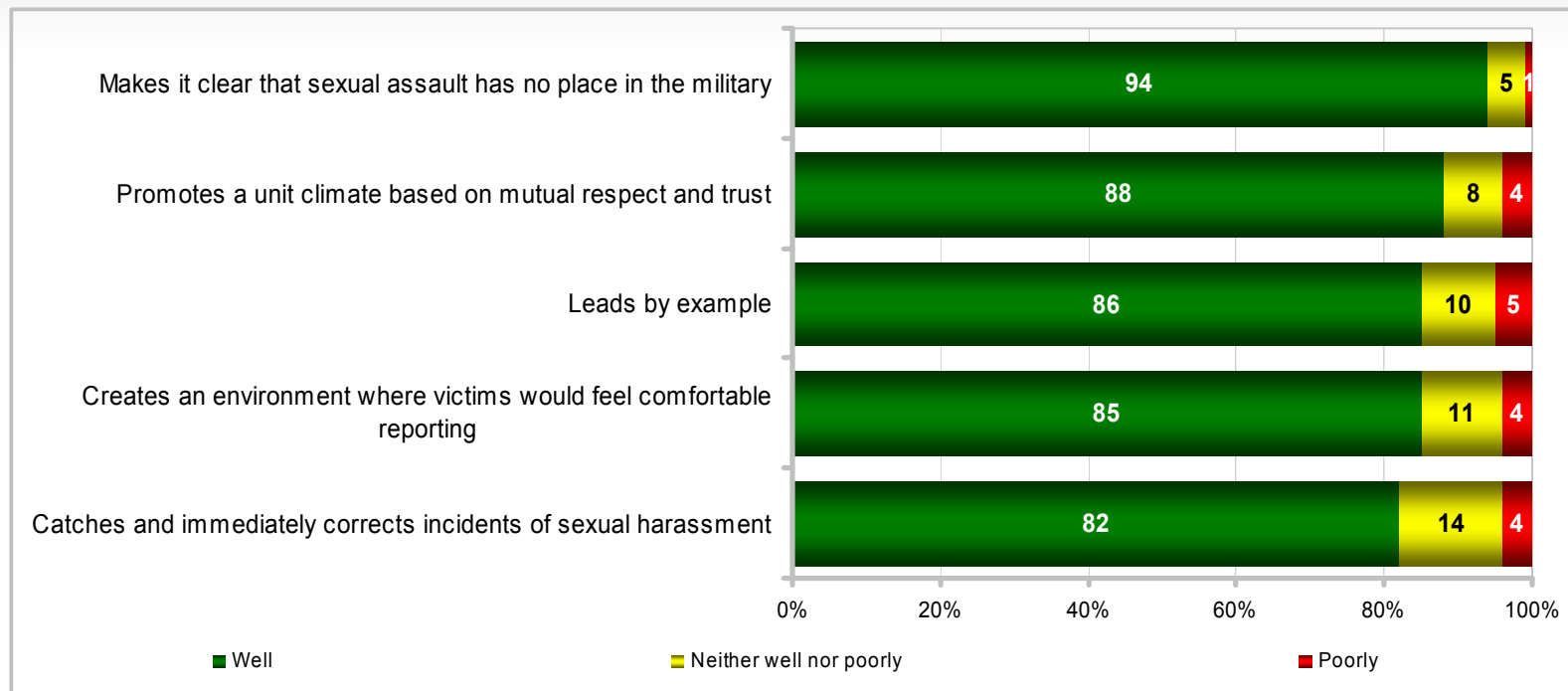
- 88% indicated their leadership does well to make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military; 3% indicated their leadership does poorly
- 80% indicated their leadership does well to promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust; 7% indicated their leadership does poorly
- 77% indicated their leadership does well to lead by example; 9% indicated their leadership does poorly
- 73% indicated their leadership does well to create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting; 9% indicated their leadership does poorly
- 71% indicated their leadership does well to catch and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment; 10% indicated their leadership does poorly

WGRA 2012 Q74

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$



Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 94% indicated their leadership does well to make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military; 1% indicated their leadership does poorly
- 88% indicated their leadership does well to promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust; 4% indicated their leadership does poorly
- 86% indicated their leadership does well to lead by example; 5% indicated their leadership does poorly
- 85% indicated their leadership does well to create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting; 4% indicated their leadership does poorly
- 82% indicated their leadership does well to catch and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment; 4% indicated their leadership does poorly



Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women			Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:											
Higher Response of Well											
Higher Response of Poorly											
Makes it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military	Well		88	86	89	89	90	87	88	91	90
	Poorly		3	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	2
Promotes a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust	Well		80	75	80	81	86	78	80	85	86
	Poorly		7	10	7	6	4	7	7	5	6
Leads by example	Well		77	71	75	74	85	72	78	85	90
	Poorly		9	13	9	9	4	11	8	5	5
Creates an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting	Well		73	68	73	73	80	70	74	79	81
	Poorly		9	13	10	9	5	11	9	7	6
Catches and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment	Well		71	65	71	69	77	68	72	75	76
	Poorly		10	13	10	10	6	12	8	6	5

- Higher response of leadership does well to *make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military* led by O1 – O3 women and Air Force women
- Higher response of leadership does poorly to *make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military* led by Army women
- Higher response of leadership does well to *promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust* led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of leadership does poorly to *promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust* led by Army women
- Higher response of leadership does well to *lead by example* led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of leadership does poorly to *lead by example* led by Army women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of leadership does well to *create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting* led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of leadership does poorly to *create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting* led by Army women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of leadership does well to *catch and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment* led by Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of leadership does poorly to *catch and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment* led by Army women and E1 – E4 women



Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault

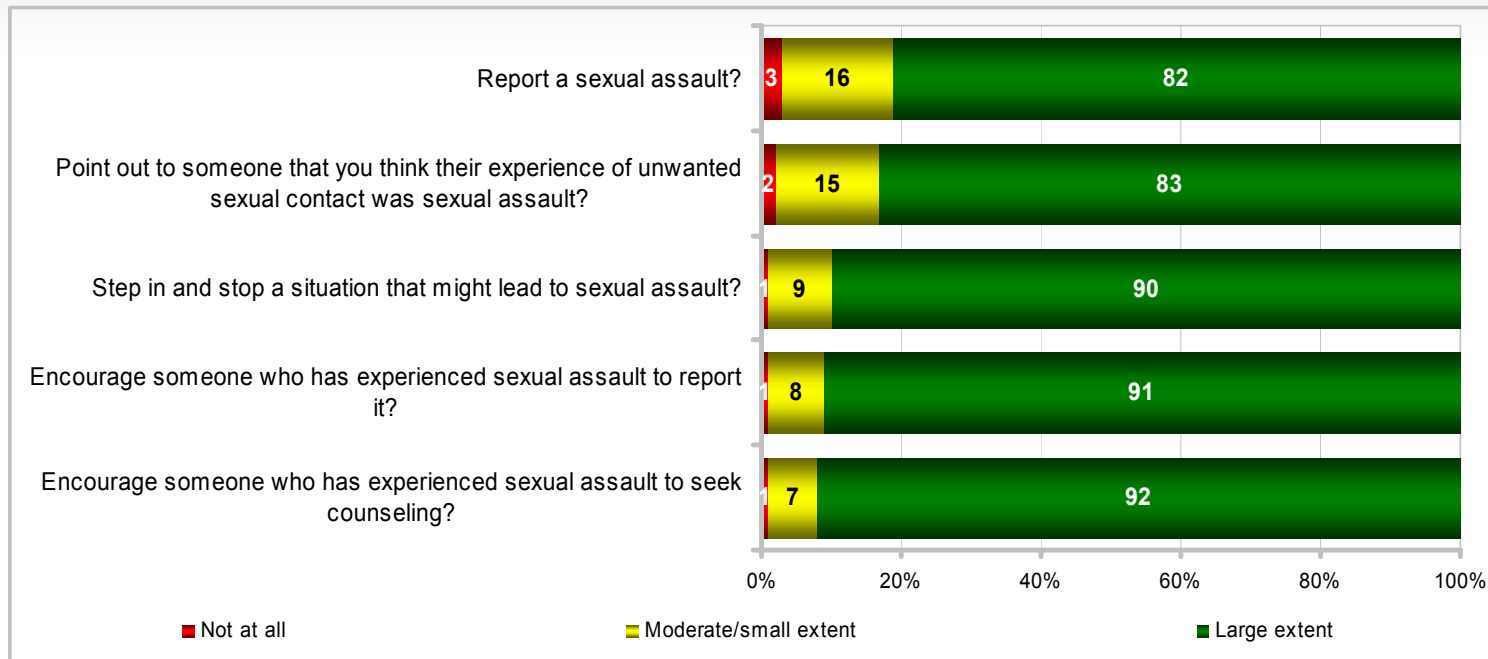
Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men			Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:											
Higher Response of Well											
Higher Response of Poorly											
Makes it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military	Well		94	92	94	94	96	92	94	97	95
	Poorly		1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Promotes a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust	Well		88	85	89	89	94	86	88	95	94
	Poorly		4	5	4	3	1	5	3	2	2
Leads by example	Well		86	82	85	85	93	81	86	94	94
	Poorly		5	7	5	4	1	6	4	1	2
Creates an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting	Well		85	81	86	86	91	81	86	93	91
	Poorly		4	6	4	3	1	6	3	1	2
Catches and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment	Well		82	76	83	83	89	78	83	89	88
	Poorly		4	7	4	3	1	6	4	2	2

- Higher response of leadership does well to *make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military* led by O1 – O3 men and Air Force men
- Higher response of leadership does well to *promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust* led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, and Air Force men
- Higher response of leadership does poorly to *promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust* led by Army men and E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of leadership does well to *lead by example* led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, and Air Force men
- Higher response of leadership does poorly to *lead by example* led by Army men and E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of leadership does well to *create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting* led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, and O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of leadership does poorly to *create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting* led by Army men and E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of leadership does well to *catch and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment* led by Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, and O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of leadership does poorly to *catch and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment* led by Army men and E1 – E4 men



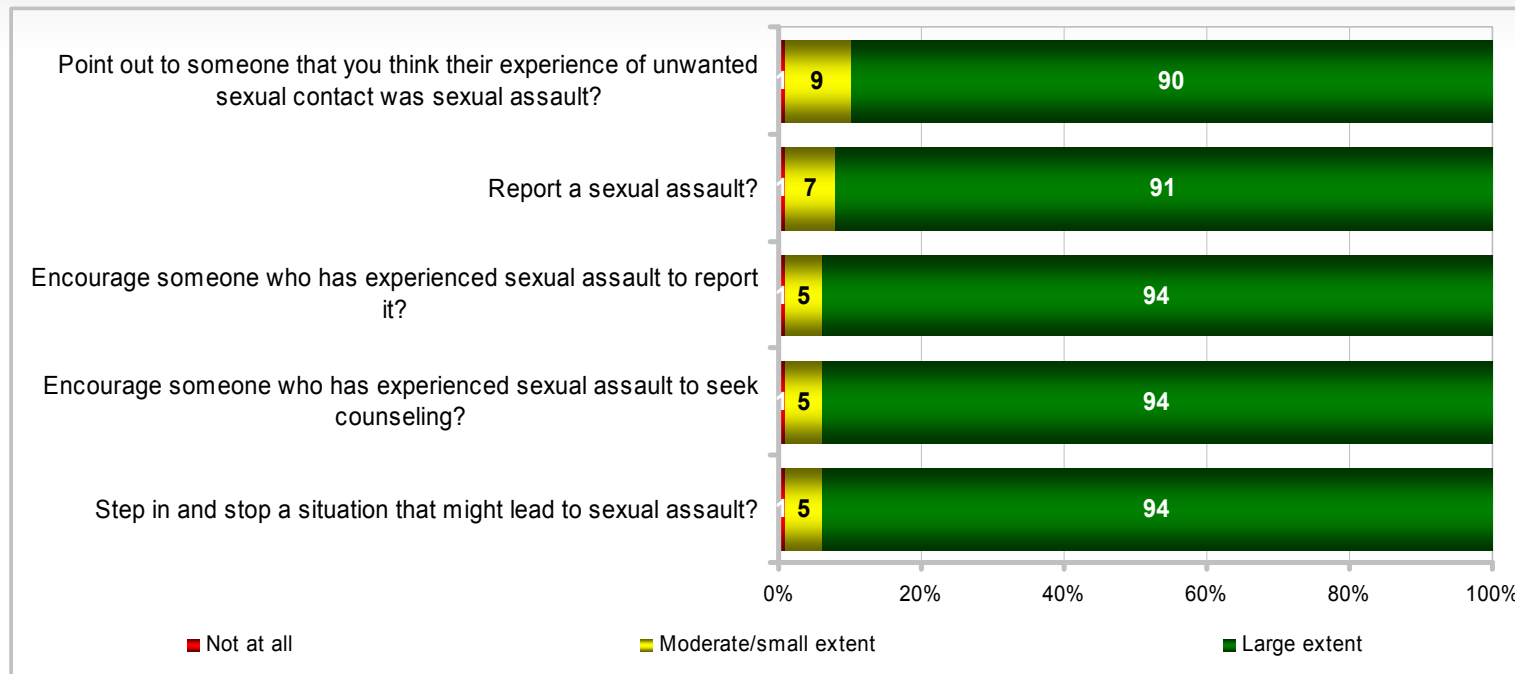
"To what extent are you willing to..." Percent of All Active Duty Women



- 3% of women indicated they are not willing to *report a sexual assault*; 82% indicated they are to a large extent
- 2% of women indicated they are not willing to *point out to someone that they think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault*; 83% indicated they are to a large extent
- 1% of women indicated they are not willing to *step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault*; 90% indicated they are to a large extent
- 1% of women indicated they are not willing to *encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it*; 91% indicated they are to a large extent
- 1% of women indicated they are not willing to *encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling*; 92% indicated they are to a large extent



"To what extent are you willing to..." Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 1% of men indicated they are not willing to *point out to someone that they think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault*; 90% indicated they are to a large extent
- 1% of men indicated they are not willing to *report a sexual assault*; 91% indicated they are to a large extent
- 1% of men indicated they are not willing to *encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it*; 94% indicated they are to a large extent
- 1% of men indicated they are not willing to *encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling*; 94% indicated they are to a large extent
- 1% of men indicated they are not willing to *step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault*; 94% indicated they are to a large extent



"To what extent are you willing to..." Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response of Not At All										
Higher Response of Large Extent										
Report a sexual assault?	Not at all	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	2	2
	Large extent	82	79	82	76	86	77	86	84	89
Point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault?	Not at all	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1
	Large extent	83	81	81	80	86	77	88	85	91
Step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault?	Not at all	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Large extent	90	89	89	90	93	86	93	92	96
Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it?	Not at all	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
	Large extent	91	91	90	88	93	88	93	93	96
Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling?	Not at all	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Large extent	92	92	92	90	94	89	95	95	98

- Higher response of *report a sexual assault* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of *point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault* not at all led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- Higher response of *step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- Higher response of *encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- Higher response of *encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women



"To what extent are you willing to..."

Percent of All Active Duty Men

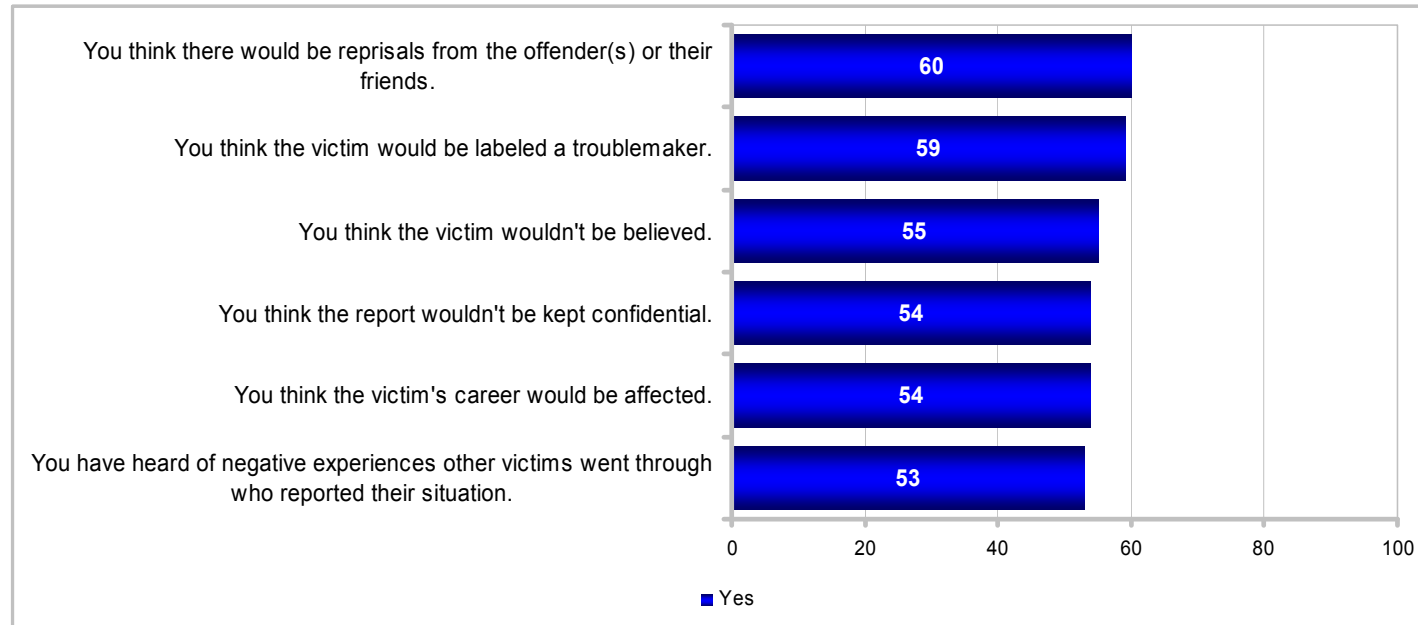
DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response of Not At All										
Higher Response of Large Extent										
Report a sexual assault?	Not at all	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	0
	Large extent	91	91	91	90	94	88	94	95	95
Point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault?	Not at all	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1
	Large extent	90	90	89	88	92	86	93	91	95
Step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault?	Not at all	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
	Large extent	94	93	93	92	96	91	96	96	97
Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it?	Not at all	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
	Large extent	94	94	94	92	96	91	96	96	98
Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling?	Not at all	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
	Large extent	94	94	93	92	96	91	96	96	98

- Higher response of *report a sexual assault* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, and E5 – E9 men
- Higher response of *point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, and Air Force men
- Higher response of *step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, and E5 – E9 men
- Higher response of *encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, E5 – E9 men, and Air Force men
- Higher response of *encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, and E5 – E9 men



Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

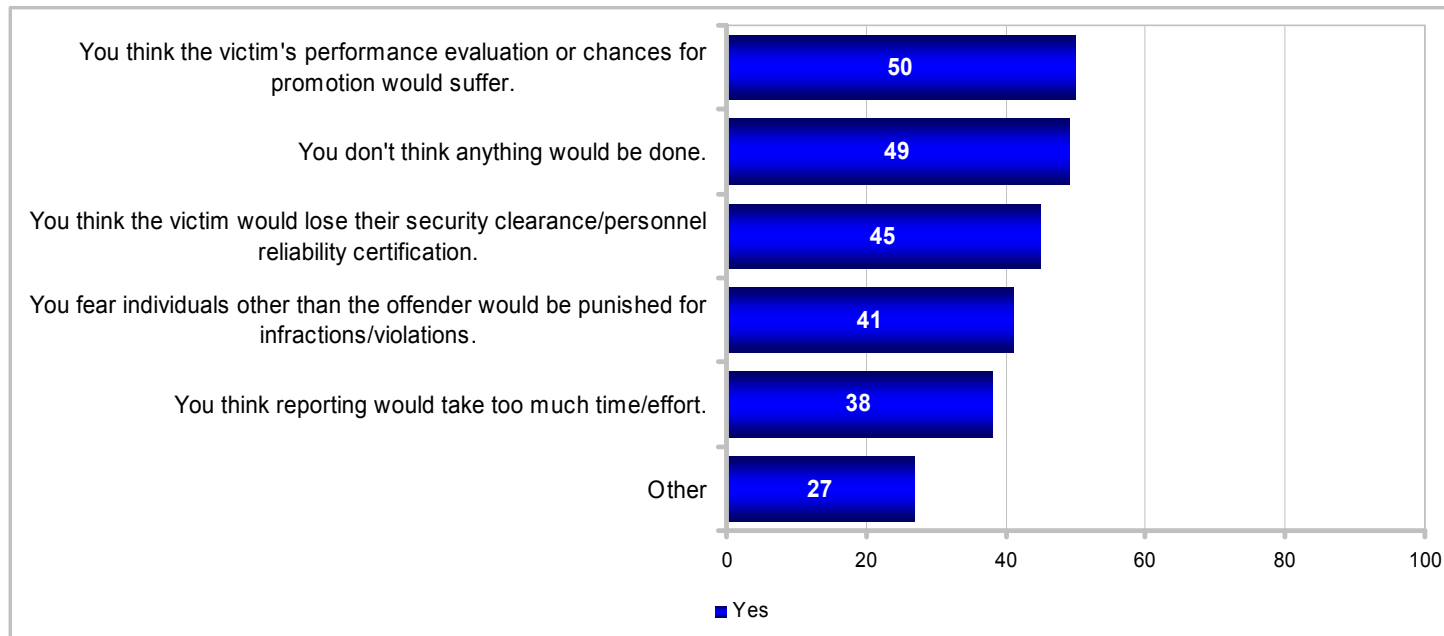


- **Of the 1% of women who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why:**
 - 60% thought there would be reprisals from the offenders or their friends
 - 59% thought the victim would be labeled a troublemaker
 - 55% thought the victim wouldn't be believed
 - 54% thought the report wouldn't be kept confidential
 - 54% thought the victim's career would be affected
 - 53% heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation



Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

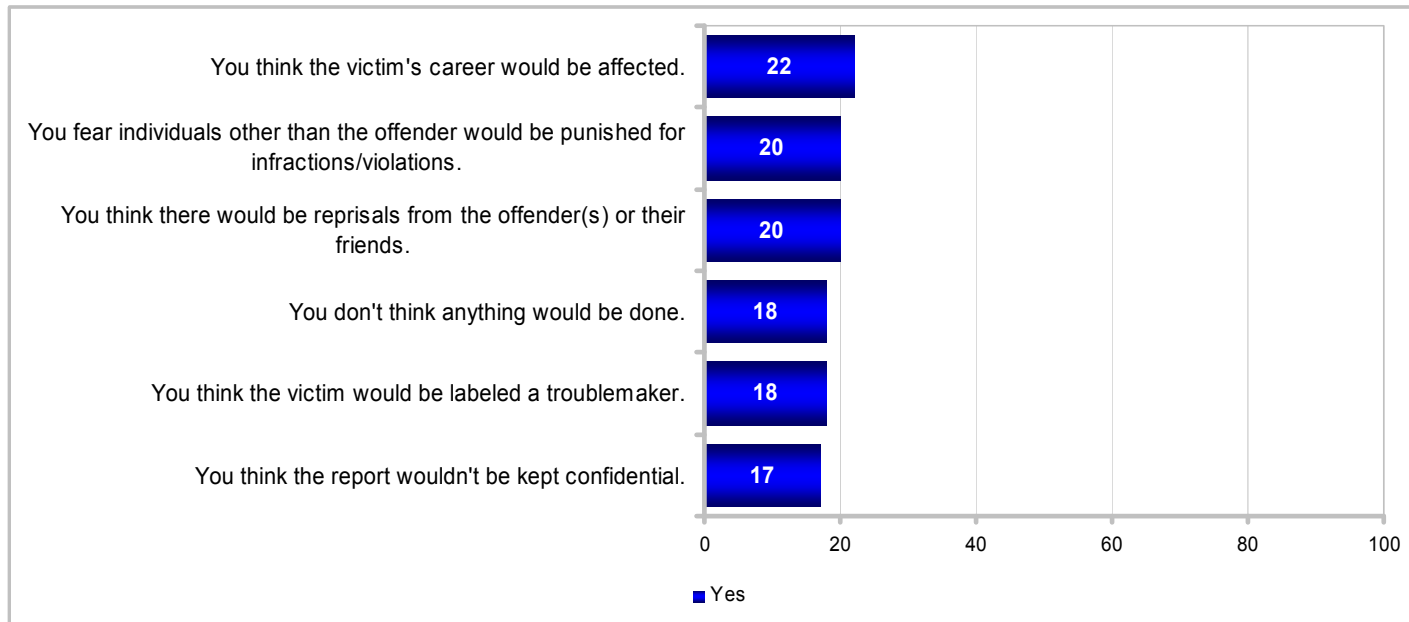


- Of the 1% of women who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why (continued):
 - 50% thought the victim's performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer
 - 49% didn't think anything would be done
 - 45% thought the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
 - 41% feared individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations
 - 38% thought reporting would take too much time/effort
 - 27% indicated another reason



Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

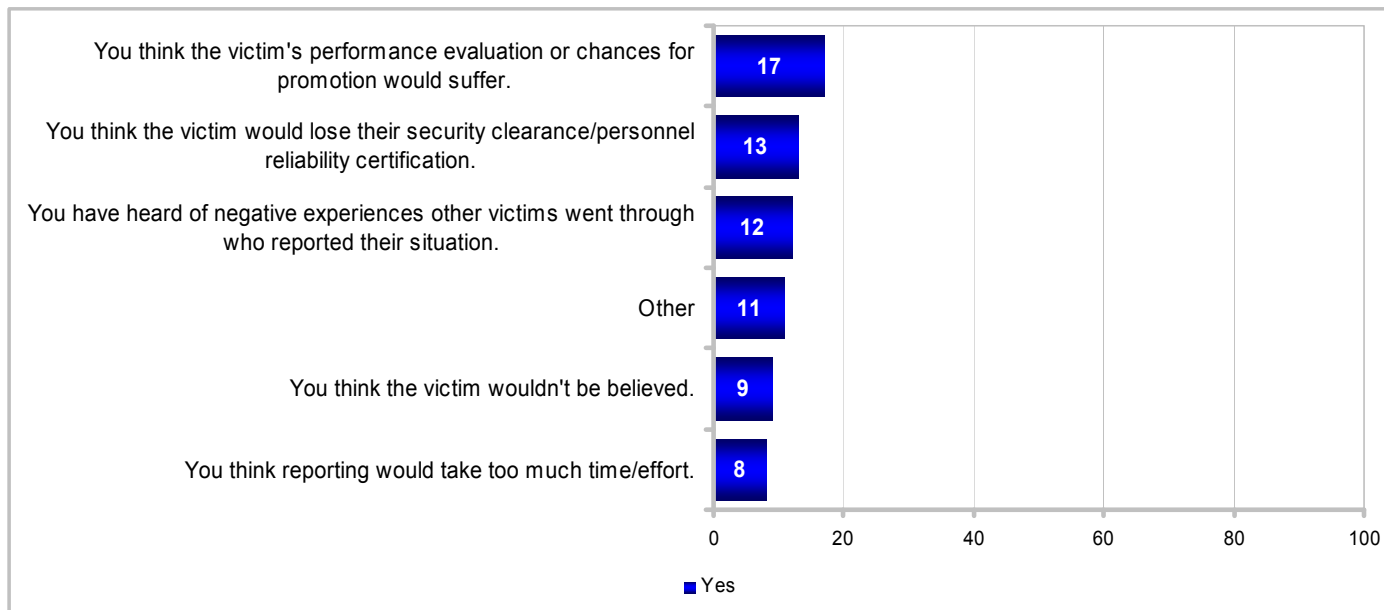


- **Of the 1% of men who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why:**
 - 22% thought the victim's career would be affected
 - 20% feared individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations
 - 20% thought there would be reprisals from the offenders or their friends
 - 18% did not think anything would be done
 - 18% thought the victim would be labeled a troublemaker
 - 17% thought the report wouldn't be kept confidential



Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault



- Of the 1% of men who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why (continued):
 - 17% thought the victim's performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer
 - 13% thought the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
 - 12% heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation
 - 11% indicated another reason
 - 9% thought the victim would be believed
 - 8% thought reporting would take too much time/effort



Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

DoD Women									
KEY:									
Higher Response of Yes									
Lower Response of Yes									
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You think there would be reprisals from the offender(s) or their friends.	60	NR	NR	43	NR	65	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim would be labeled a troublemaker.	59	NR	NR	43	NR	60	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim wouldn't be believed.	55	NR	NR	43	NR	60	NR	NR	NR
You think the report wouldn't be kept confidential.	54	NR	NR	51	NR	61	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim's career would be affected.	54	NR	NR	39	NR	58	NR	NR	NR
You have heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.	53	NR	NR	44	NR	54	NR	NR	NR

- There are no statistically significant differences for women by Service or by paygrade



Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes									
	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You think the victim's performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer.	50	NR	NR	35	NR	53	NR	NR	NR
You don't think anything would be done.	49	NR	NR	41	NR	48	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification.	45	NR	NR	34	NR	55	NR	NR	NR
You fear individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations.	41	NR	NR	37	NR	47	NR	NR	NR
You think reporting would take too much time/effort.	38	NR	NR	29	NR	43	NR	NR	NR
Other	27	NR	NR	20	NR	27	NR	NR	NR

- Higher response of *thought the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification* led by E1 – E4 women



Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes									
	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
You think there would be reprisals from the offender(s) or their friends.	20	NR	NR	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim would be labeled a troublemaker.	18	NR	NR	30	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim wouldn't be believed.	9	NR	NR	23	NR	4	NR	NR	NR
You think the report wouldn't be kept confidential.	17	NR	NR	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim's career would be affected.	22	NR	NR	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You have heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.	12	NR	NR	22	NR	3	NR	NR	NR

- Higher response of *thought the victim wouldn't be believed* led by Marine Corps men
- Lower response of *heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation* led by E1 – E4 men



Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

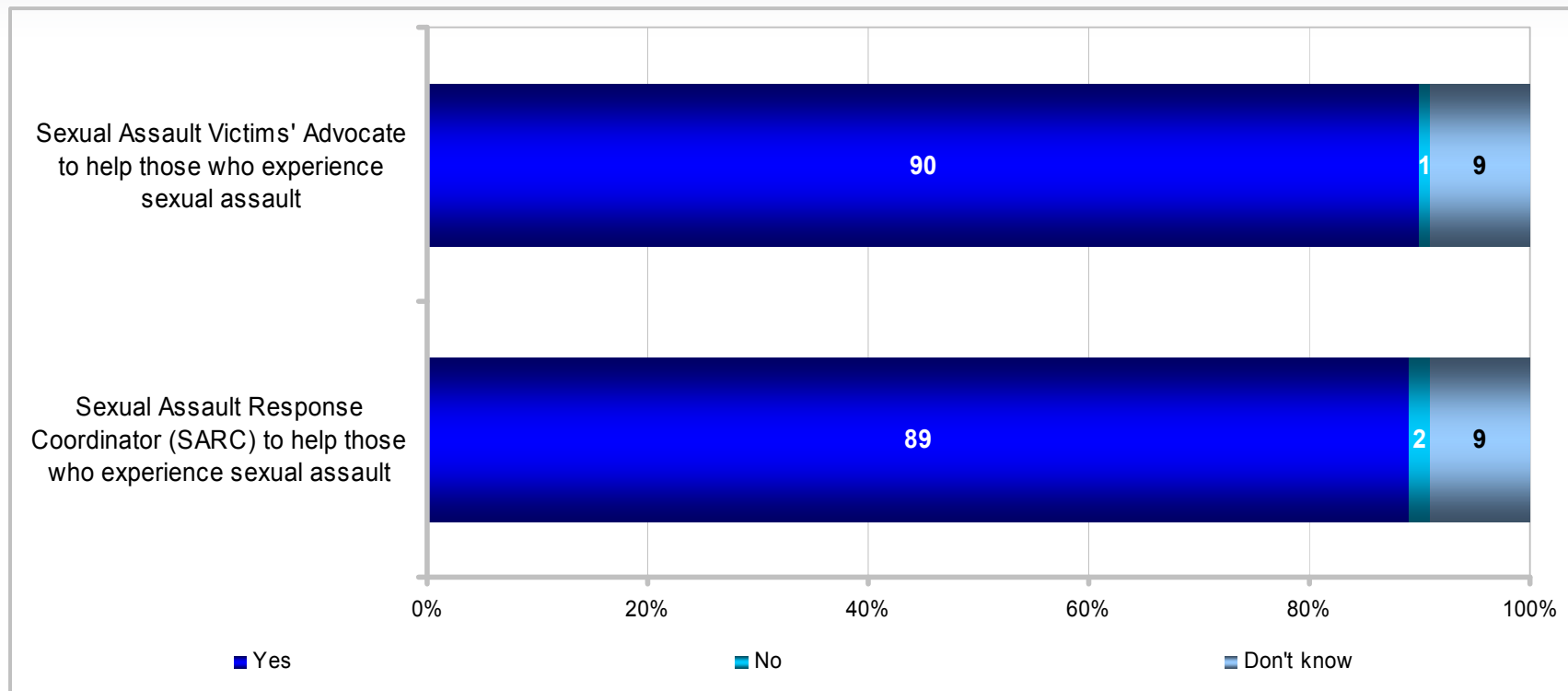
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

DoD Men									
KEY:									
Higher Response of Yes									
Lower Response of Yes									
	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
You think the victim's performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer.	17	NR	NR	24	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You don't think anything would be done.	18	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification.	13	NR	NR	22	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You fear individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations.	20	NR	NR	23	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think reporting would take too much time/effort.	8	NR	NR	26	NR	5	NR	NR	NR
Other	11	NR	NR	22	NR	7	NR	NR	NR

- Higher response of *thought reporting would take too much time/effort* led by Marine Corps men



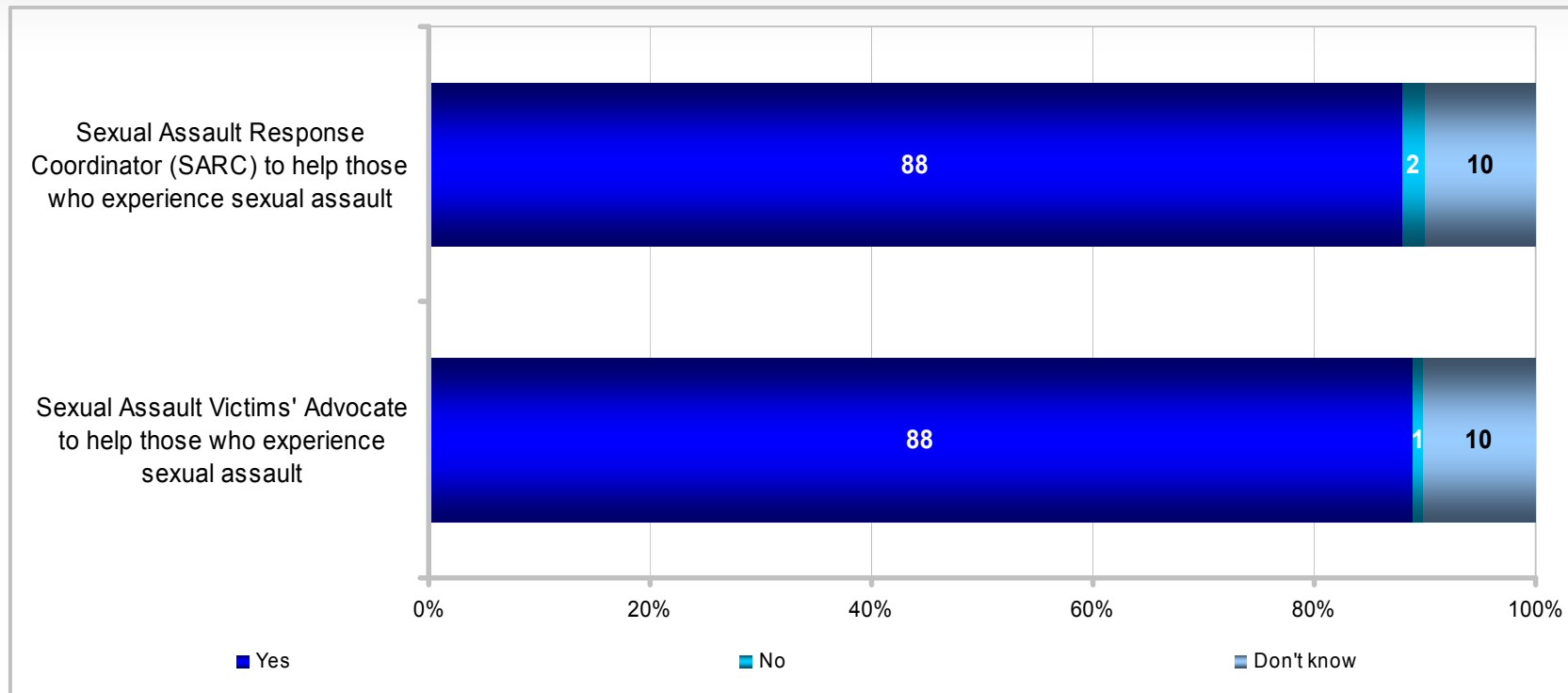
Available Resources on Installation/Ship Percent of All Active Duty Women



- **90% of women indicated there was a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship*; 1% indicated there was not; and 9% indicated they didn't know**
- **89% of women indicated there was a *Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship*; 2% indicated there was not; and 9% indicated they didn't know**



Available Resources on Installation/Ship Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 88% of men indicated there was a *Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship*; 2% indicated there was not; and 10% indicated they didn't know
- 88% of men indicated there was a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship*; 1% indicated there was not; and 10% indicated they didn't know



Available Resources on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response										
Lower Response										
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate to help those who experience sexual assault	Yes	90	86	93	93	92	88	92	91	88
	No	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Don't know	9	13	6	6	8	11	7	8	11
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) to help those who experience sexual assault	Yes	89	85	90	84	95	87	92	90	88
	No	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1
	Don't know	9	13	8	13	4	12	6	7	10

- Higher response of yes there is a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate* led by Marine Corps women, Navy women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women; lower response led by Army women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of don't know if there is a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate* led by Army women and E1 – E4 women; lower response of don't know led by Navy women, Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- Higher response of yes there is a *Sexual Assault Response Coordinator* led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by Marine Corps women, Army women, and E1 – E4 women,
- Higher response of don't know if there is a *Sexual Assault Response Coordinator* led by Marine Corps women, Army women, and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women



Available Resources on Installation/Ship

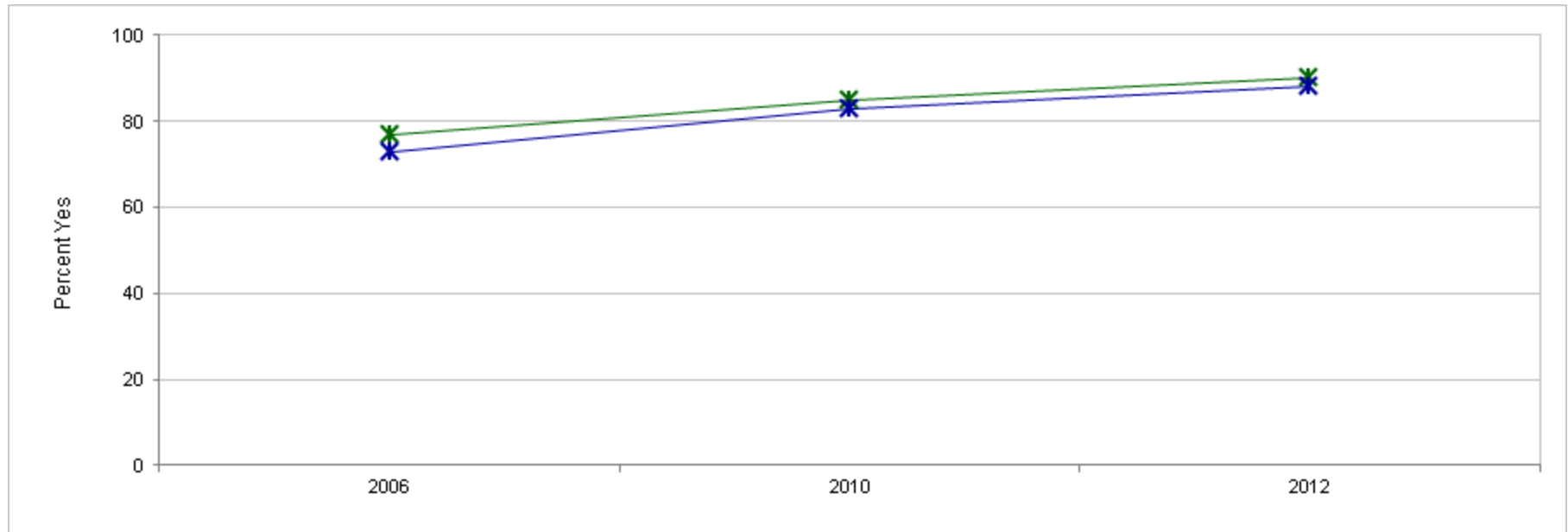
Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men			Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:											
Higher Response											
Lower Response											
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate to help those who experience sexual assault	Yes		88	85	90	91	90	85	92	88	91
	No		1	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	1
	Don't know		10	13	8	8	9	14	7	12	8
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) to help those who experience sexual assault	Yes		88	84	90	85	94	85	91	88	90
	No		2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
	Don't know		10	14	8	12	5	14	7	11	8

- Higher response of yes there is a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate* led by E5 – E9 men and Marine Corps men; lower response led by Army men and E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know if there is a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate* led by E1 – E4 men and Army men; lower response led by E5 – E9 men and Marine Corps men
- Higher response of yes there is a *Sexual Assault Response Coordinator* led by Air Force men and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by Army men, Marine Corps men, and E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know if there is a *Sexual Assault Response Coordinator* led by Army men, E1 – E4 men, and Marine Corps men; lower response led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, and Navy men



Available Resources on Installation/Ship: Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

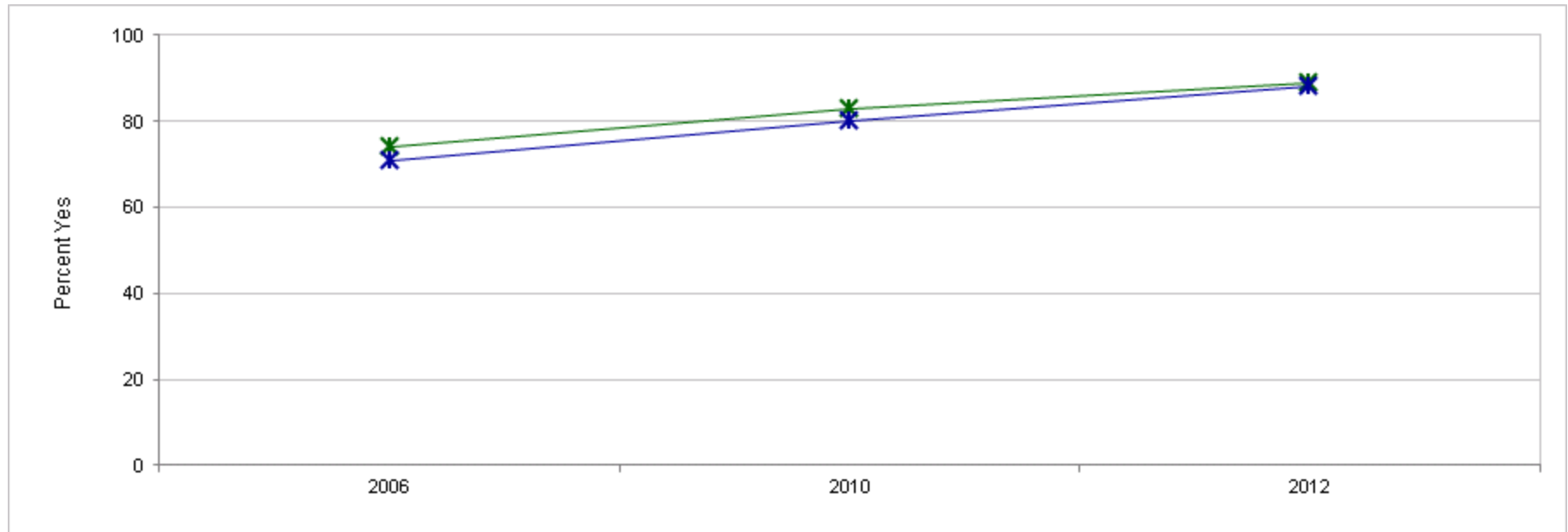


	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		77	85	90
* Total Men		73	83	88

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



Available Resources on Installation/Ship: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



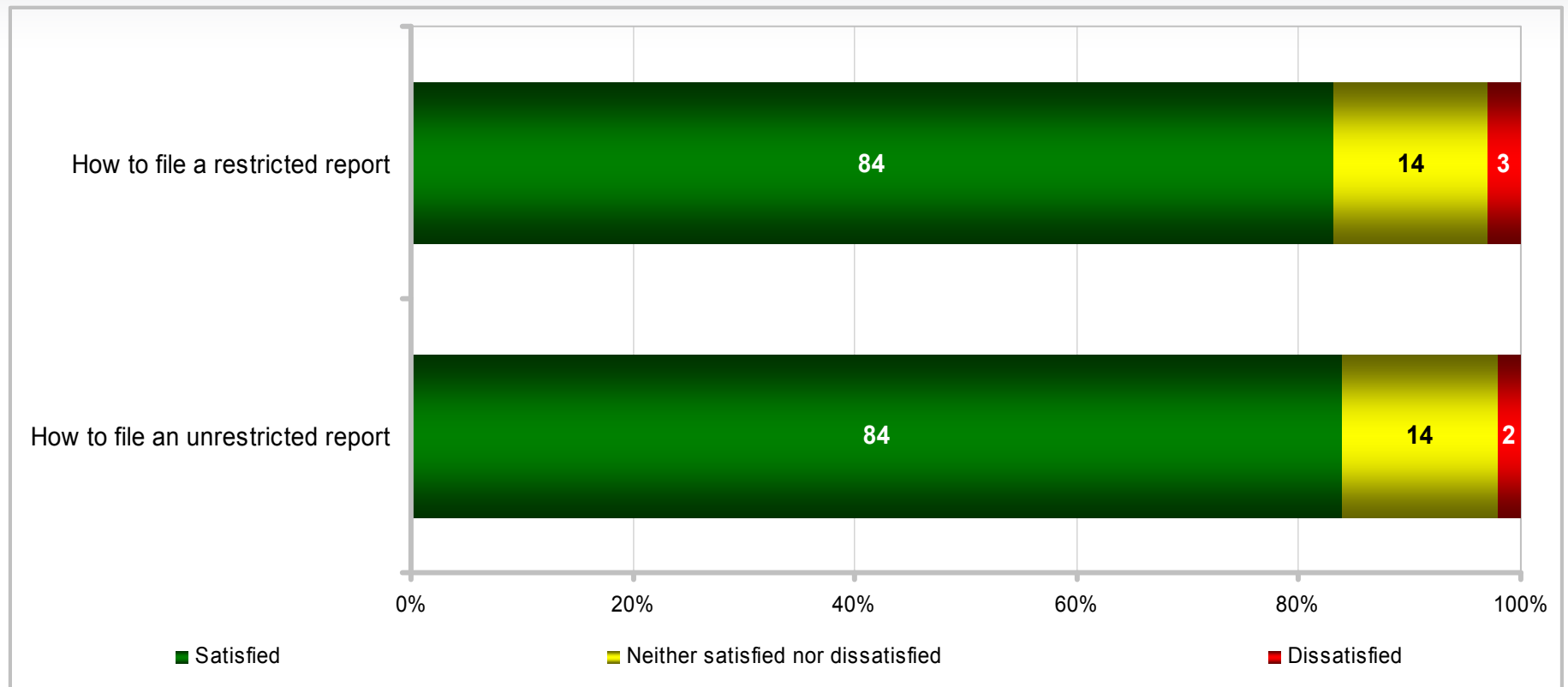
	Most recent HIGHER than	2006	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women		74	83	89
* Total Men		71	80	88

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options

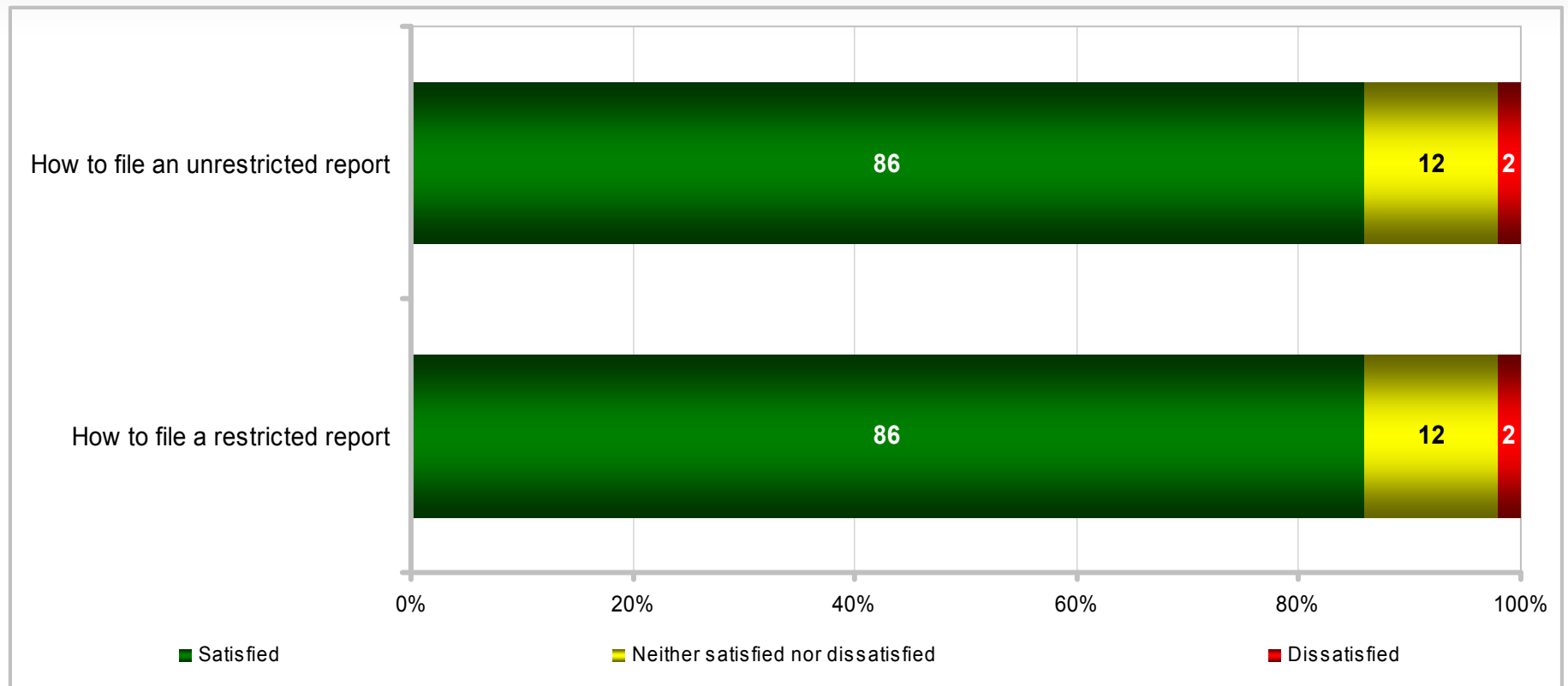
Percent of All Active Duty Women



- 84% of women indicated they were satisfied with information on *how to file a restricted report*; 3% indicated dissatisfied
- 84% of women indicated they were satisfied with information on *how to file an unrestricted report*; 2% indicated dissatisfied



Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **86% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on *how to file an unrestricted report*; 2% indicated dissatisfied**
- **86% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on *how to file a restricted report*; 2% indicated dissatisfied**



Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options

Percent of All Active Duty Members

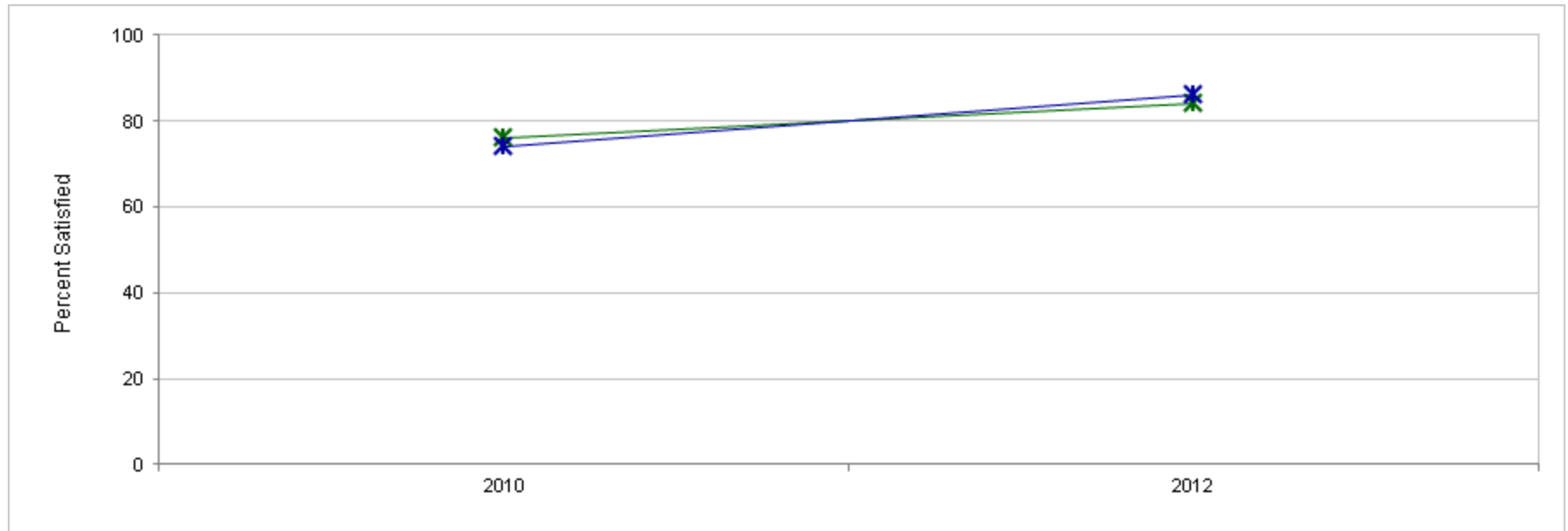
DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response of Satisfied										
Higher Response of Dissatisfied										
How to file a restricted report	Satisfied	84	81	86	86	84	81	86	85	86
	Dissatisfied	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	3
How to file an unrestricted report	Satisfied	84	82	86	85	84	81	86	85	86
	Dissatisfied	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3

DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response of Satisfied										
Higher Response of Dissatisfied										
How to file a restricted report	Satisfied	86	85	87	86	86	83	88	86	88
	Dissatisfied	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
How to file an unrestricted report	Satisfied	86	85	87	86	86	83	88	87	88
	Dissatisfied	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2

- Higher response of satisfied with *information on how to file a restricted report* led by E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Navy women
- Higher response of satisfied with *information on how to file an unrestricted report* led by E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Navy women



Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options: How To File a Restricted Report Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



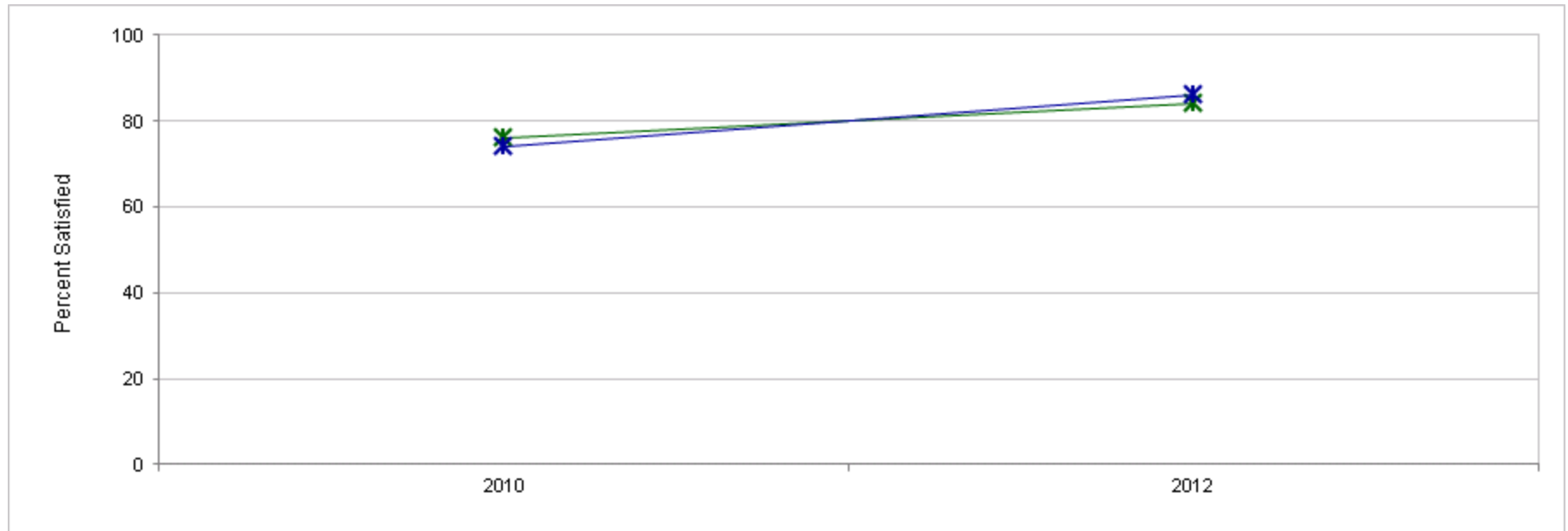
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		76	84
* Total Men		74	86

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options: How To File an Unrestricted Report

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



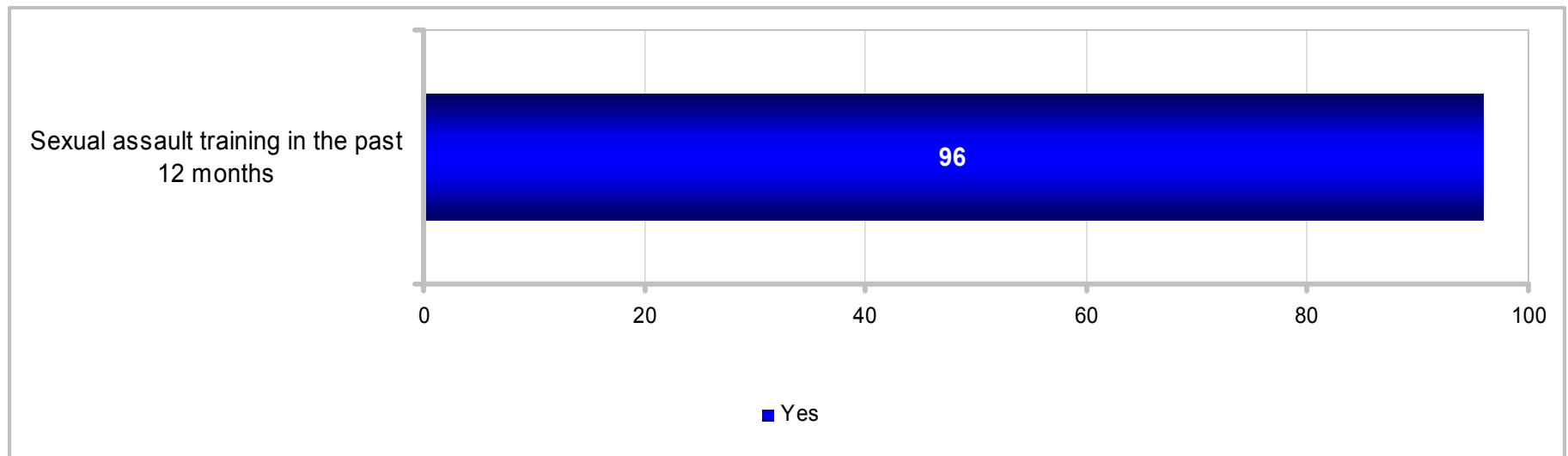
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		76	84
* Total Men		74	86

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Women

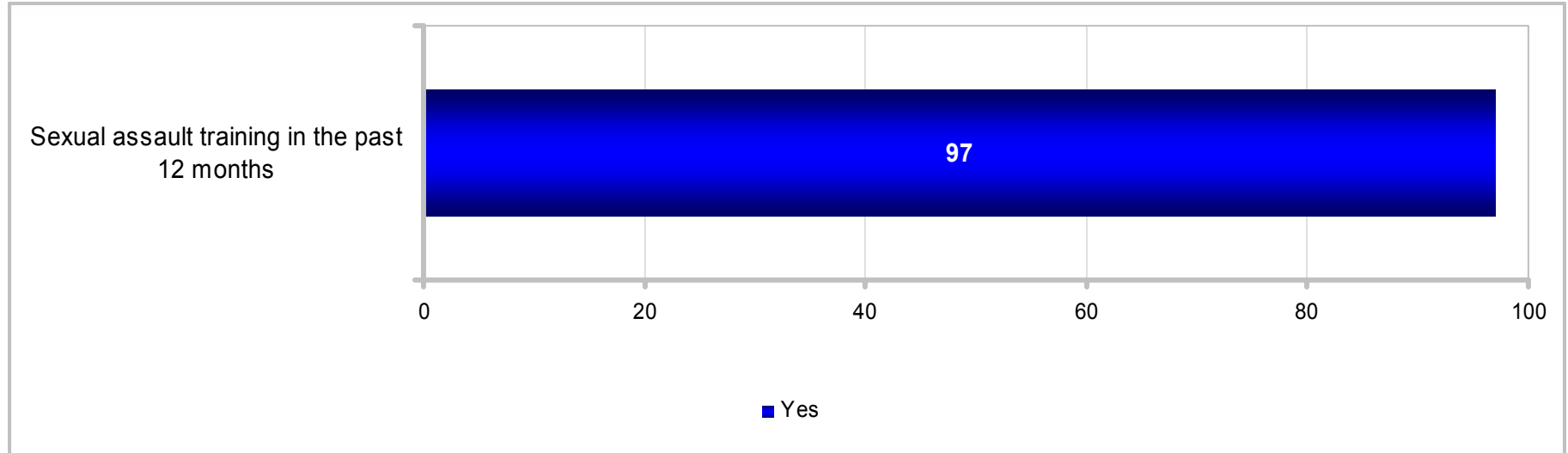


- **96% of women had sexual assault training in the past 12 months**



Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 97% of men indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months



Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Members

<u>DoD Women</u> KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
	Sexual assault training in the past 12 months	96	97	98	97	94	97	96	97

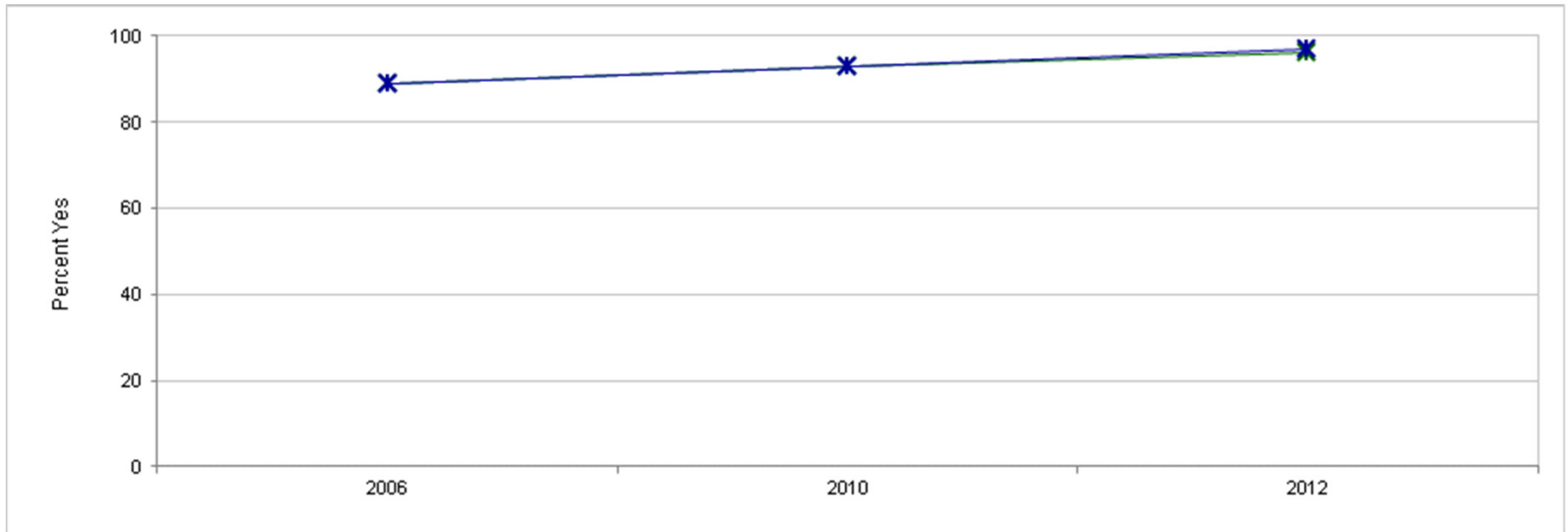
<u>DoD Men</u> KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
	Sexual assault training in the past 12 months	97	98	98	97	96	97	97	98

- Higher response of yes led by Navy women; lower response led by Air Force women



Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



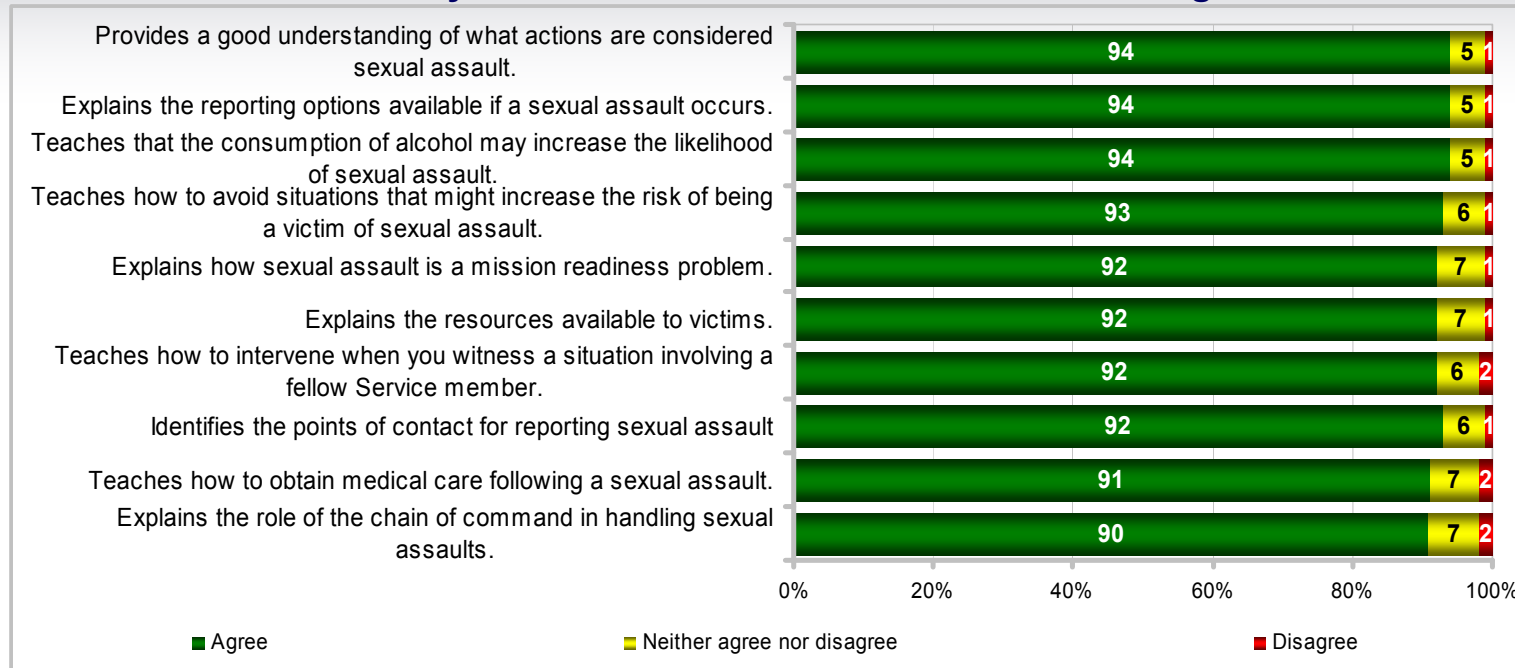
	Most recent HIGHER than	2006	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women		89	93	96
* Total Men		89	93	97

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months



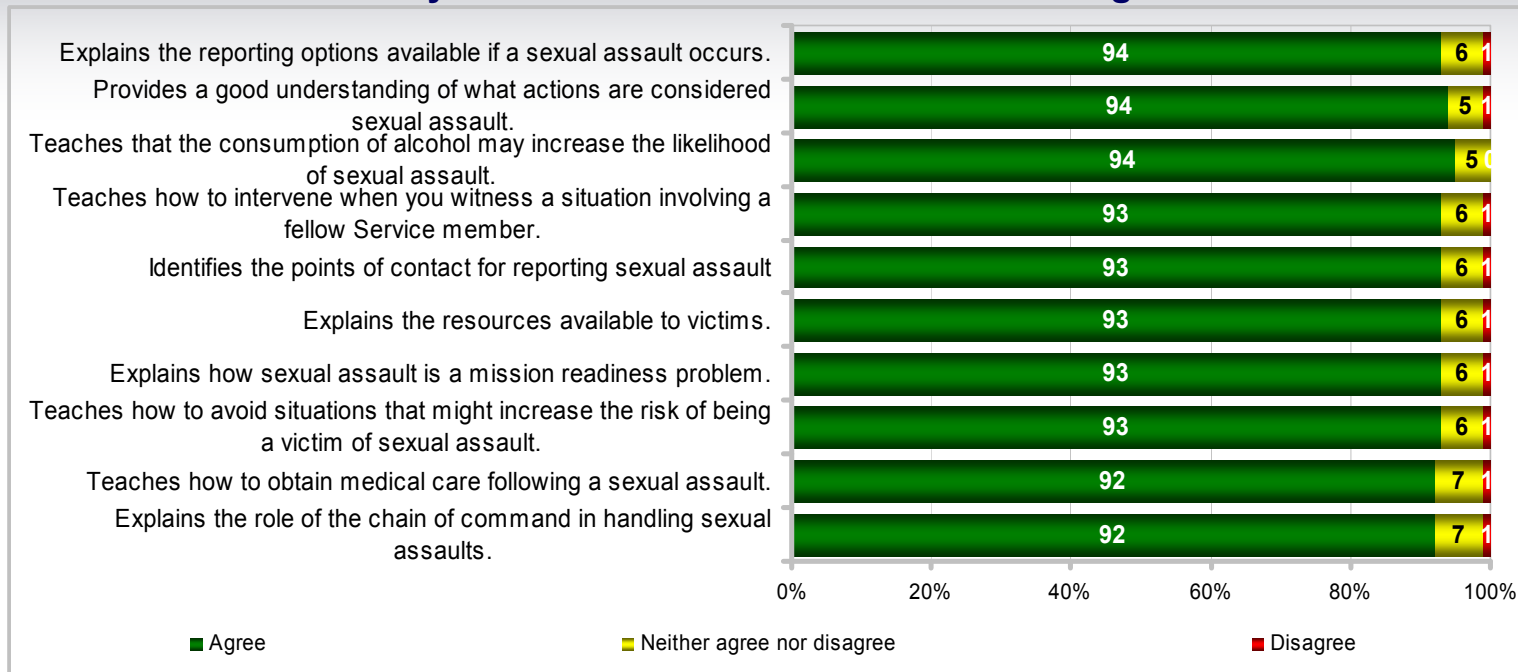
- **Of the 96% of women who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**

- 94% agreed that it *provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault*; 1% disagree
- 94% agreed that it *explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs*; 1% disagree
- 94% agreed that it *teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault*; 1% disagree
- 93% agreed that it *teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault*; 1% disagree
- 92% agreed that it *explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem*; 1% disagree
- 92% agreed that it *explains the resources available to victims*; 1% disagree
- 92% agreed that it *teaches how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member*; 2% disagree
- 92% agreed that it *identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault*; 1% disagree
- 91% agreed that it *teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault*; 2% disagree
- 90% agreed that it *explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults*; 2% disagree



Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months



- **Of the 97% of men who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**

- 94% agreed that it *explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs*; 1% disagree
- 94% agreed that it *provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault*; 1% disagree
- 94% agreed that it *teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault*; 0% disagree
- 93% agreed that it *teaches how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member*; 1% disagree
- 93% agreed that it *identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault*; 1% disagree
- 93% agreed that it *explains the resources available to victims*; 1% disagree
- 93% agreed that it *explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem*; 1% disagree
- 93% agreed that it *teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault*; 1% disagree
- 92% agreed that it *teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault*; 1% disagree
- 92% agreed that it *explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults*; 1% disagree



Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response of Agree										
Higher Response of Disagree										
Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault.	Agree	94	93	93	93	95	92	95	95	96
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs.	Agree	94	93	94	93	95	92	95	95	96
	Disagree	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2
Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault.	Agree	94	94	94	93	95	93	95	96	97
	Disagree	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault.	Agree	93	92	92	91	95	91	94	94	93
	Disagree	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem.	Agree	92	91	92	90	94	90	94	93	95
	Disagree	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2

- Higher response of agree it *provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- Higher response of agree it *explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs* led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of agree it *teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of agree it *teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault* led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of agree it *explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem* led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women



Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response of Agree										
Higher Response of Disagree										
Explains the resources available to victims.	Agree	92	90	92	92	94	90	94	92	93
	Disagree	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member.	Agree	92	91	91	90	95	90	94	92	95
	Disagree	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2
Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault	Agree	92	90	92	92	95	90	94	93	94
	Disagree	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault.	Agree	91	90	90	89	93	89	93	90	92
	Disagree	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	3
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults.	Agree	90	89	90	90	92	88	92	91	93
	Disagree	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2

- Higher response of agree it *explains the resources available to victims* led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of agree it *teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member* led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of agree it *identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault* led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of agree it *teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault* led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women
- Higher response of agree it *explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults* led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women



Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response of Agree										
Higher Response of Disagree										
Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault.	Agree	94	94	94	92	96	93	95	95	96
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs.	Agree	94	94	93	92	96	92	95	96	97
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault.	Agree	94	94	94	93	96	93	95	97	96
	Disagree	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault.	Agree	93	93	93	92	96	92	94	95	95
	Disagree	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem.	Agree	93	92	93	91	96	91	94	95	96
	Disagree	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

- Higher response of agree it *provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men and Air Force men
- Higher response of agree it *explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs* led by O4 – O6 men and Air Force men
- Higher response of agree it *teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault* led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, and Air Force men
- Higher response of agree it *teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault* led by Air Force men
- Higher response of agree it *explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem* led by O4 – O6 men and Air Force men



Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

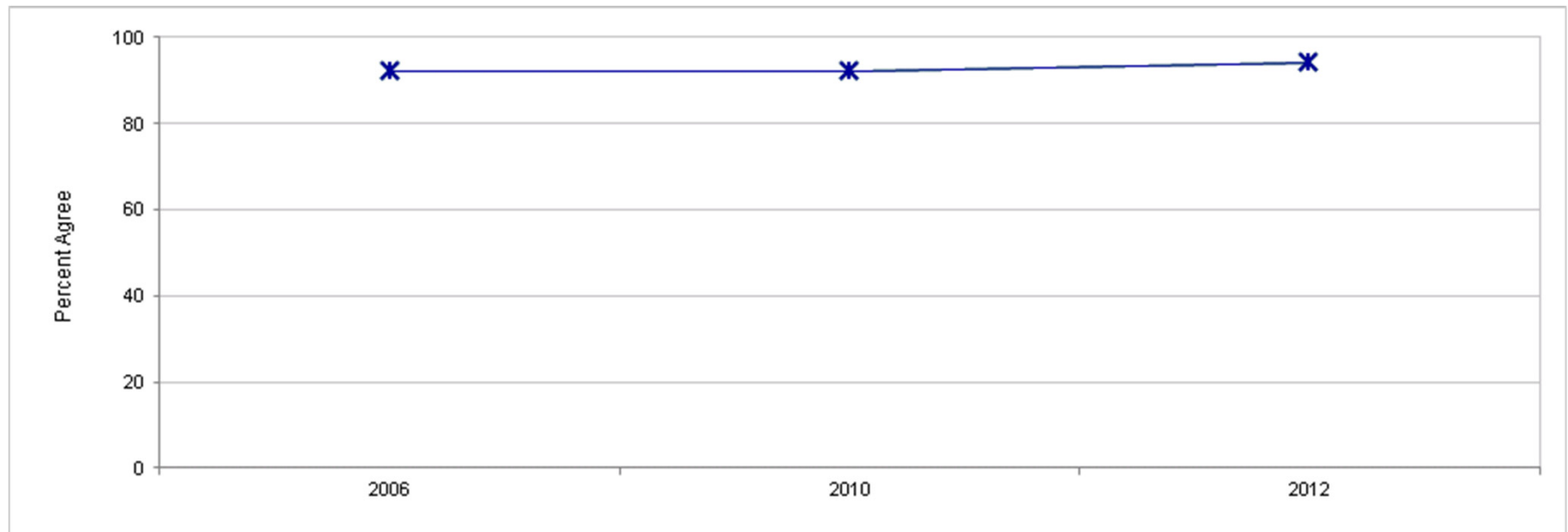
DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response of Agree										
Higher Response of Disagree										
Explains the resources available to victims.	Agree	93	92	92	92	96	91	94	95	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member.	Agree	93	92	92	91	95	91	93	94	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault	Agree	93	92	92	92	96	91	93	95	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault.	Agree	92	92	91	90	94	91	93	93	93
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults.	Agree	92	92	92	91	94	90	93	94	94
	Disagree	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0

- Higher response of agree it *explains the resources available to victims* led by Air Force men, O4 – O6 men, and O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of agree it *teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member* led by O4 – O6 men and Air Force men
- Higher response of agree it *identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault* led by Air Force men and O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of agree it *teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault* led by Air Force men
- Higher response of agree it *explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults* led by Air Force men



Sexual Assault Training Provides a Good Understanding of What Actions Are Considered Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



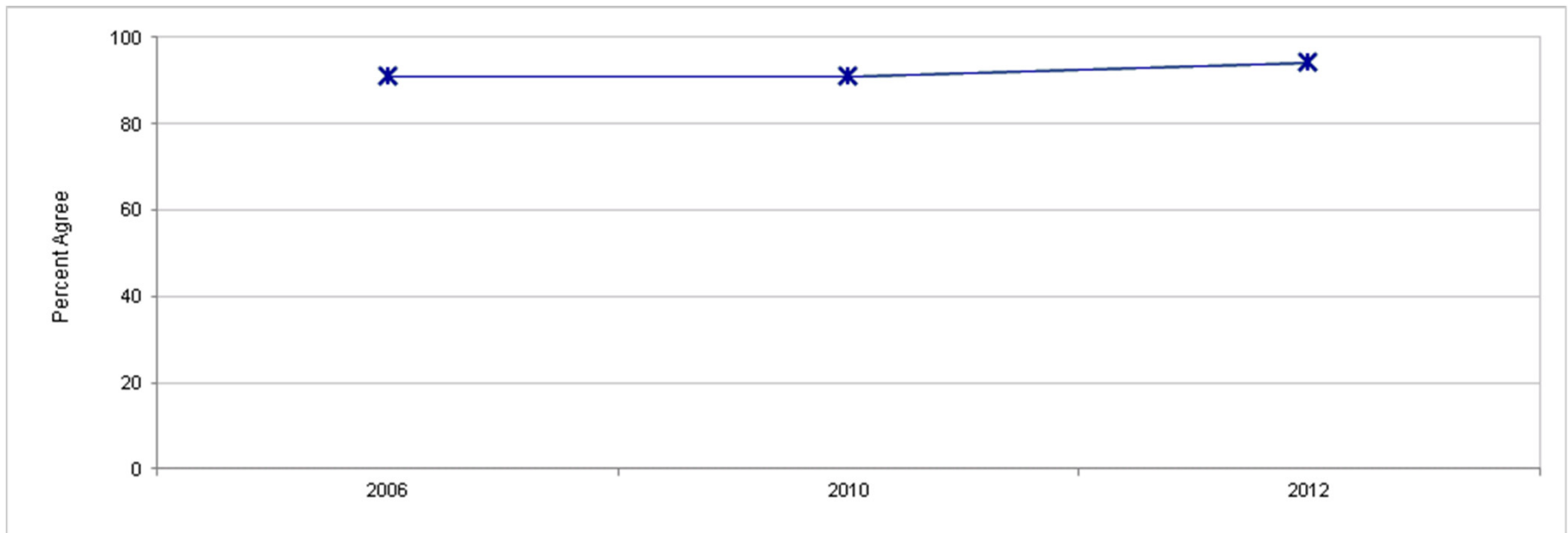
	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than			
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	92	92	94
* Total Men	92	92	94

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



Sexual Assault Training Explains the Reporting Options Available if a Sexual Assault Occurs

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



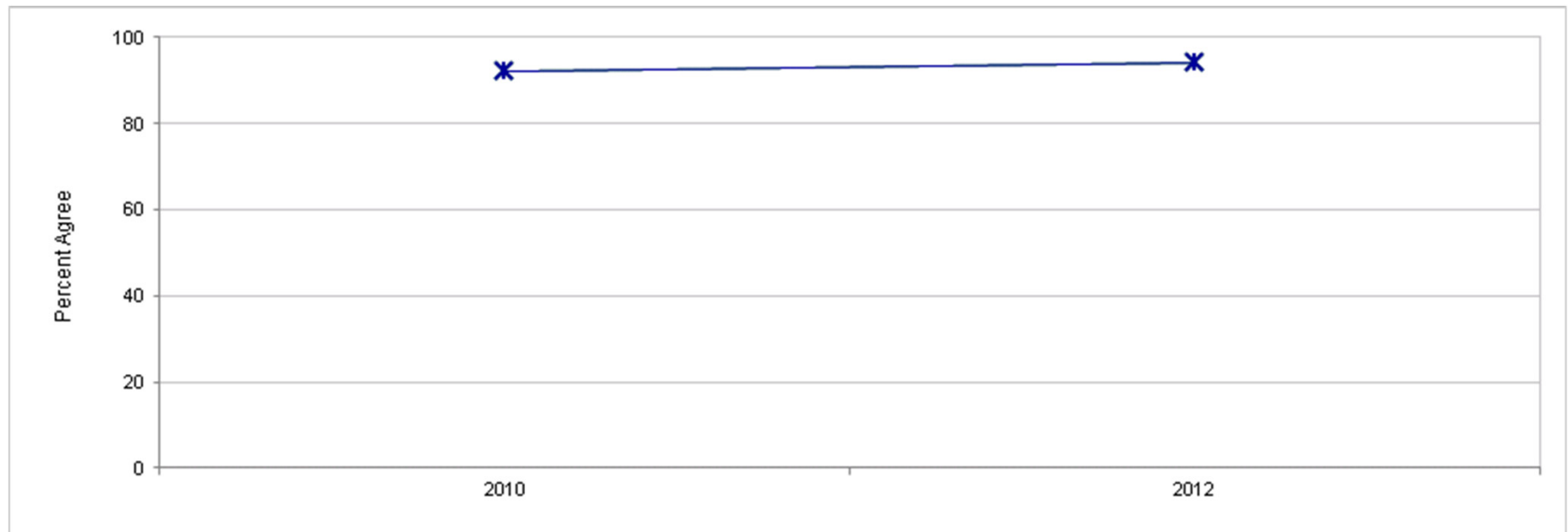
	Most recent HIGHER than	2006	2010	2012
	Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women		91	91	94
* Total Men		91	91	94

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



Sexual Assault Training Teaches That the Consumption of Alcohol May Increase the Likelihood of Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



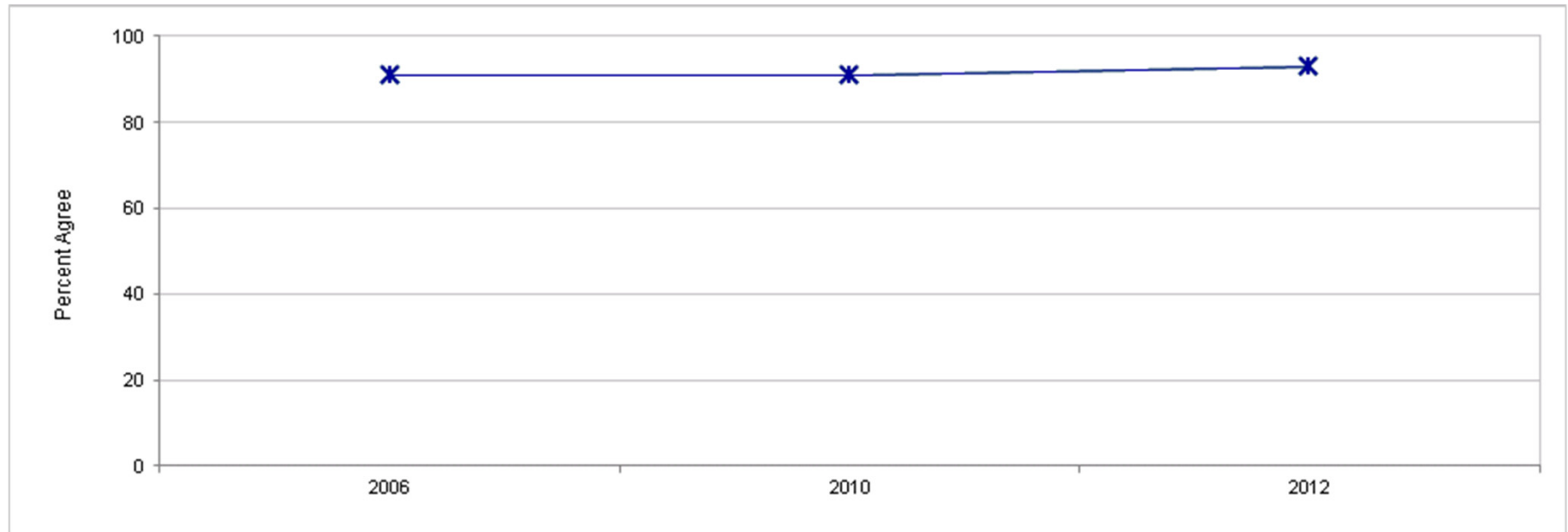
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		92	94
* Total Men		92	94

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Sexual Assault Training Teaches How To Avoid Situations That Might Increase the Risk of Being a Victim of Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



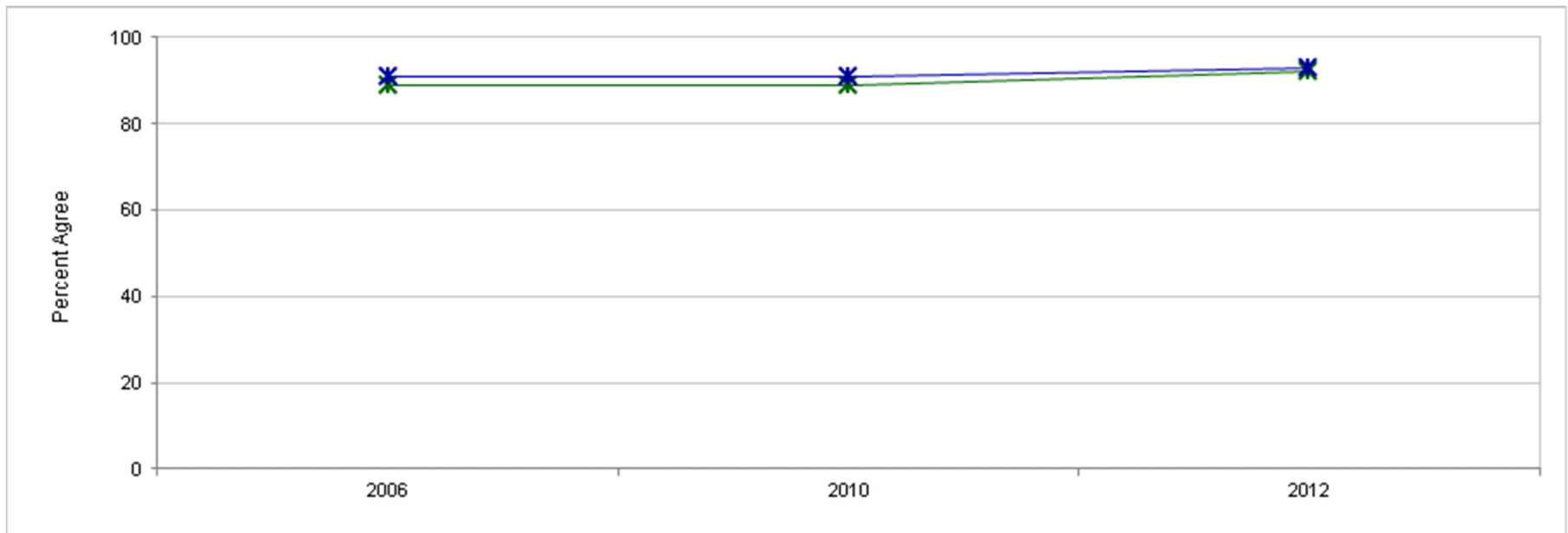
	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than			
Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	91	91	93
* Total Men	91	91	93

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; for men, the percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



Sexual Assault Training Explains How Sexual Assault is a Mission Readiness Problem

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



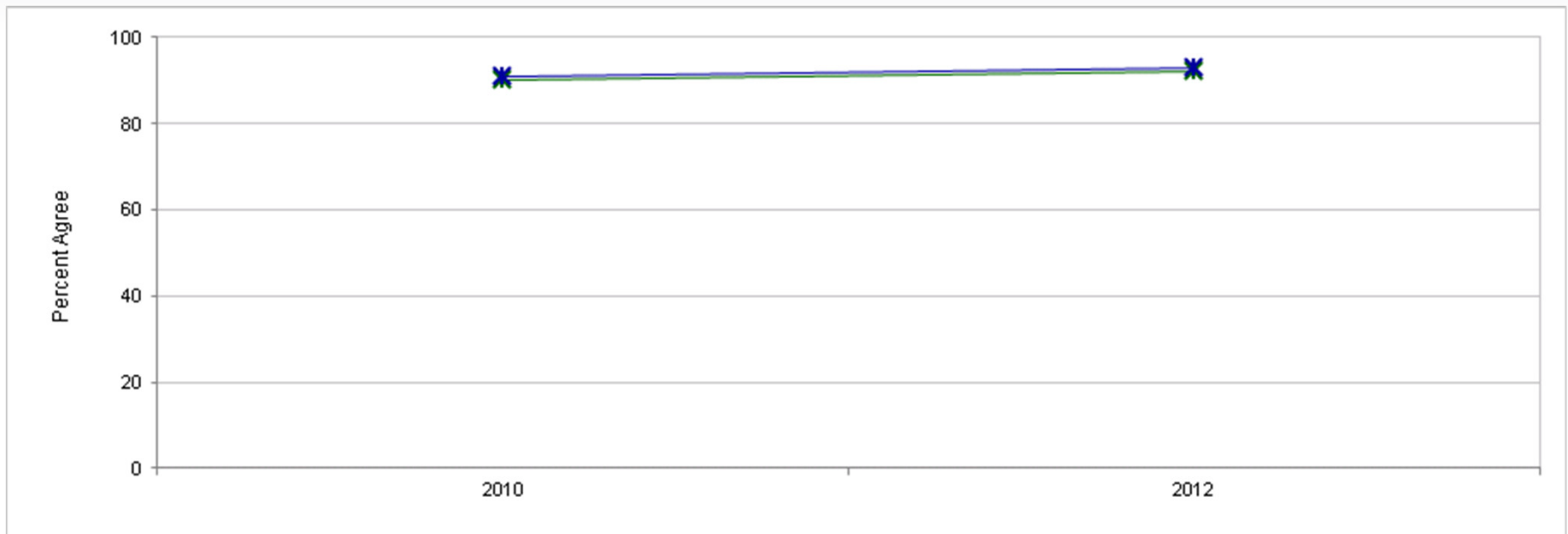
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	89	89	92
* Total Men	91	91	93

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



Sexual Assault Training Explains the Resources Available to Victims

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



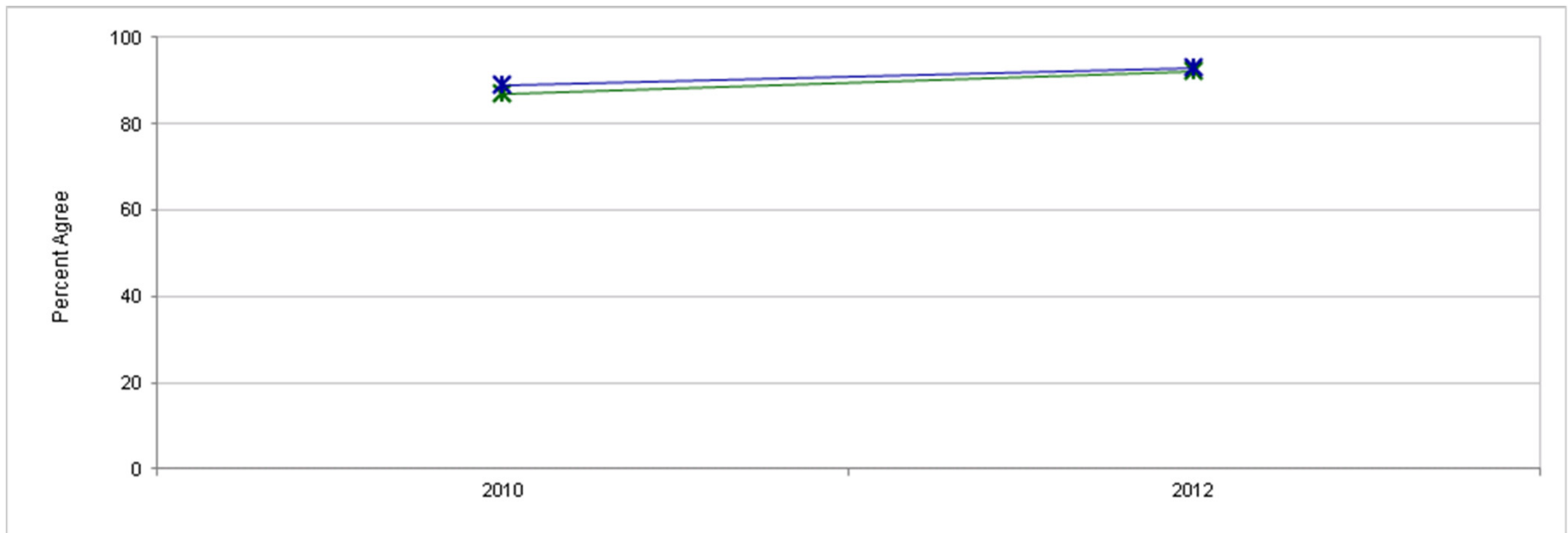
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		90	92
* Total Men		91	93

- For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010



Sexual Assault Training Teaches How To Intervene When Member Witness a Situation Involving a Fellow Service Member

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



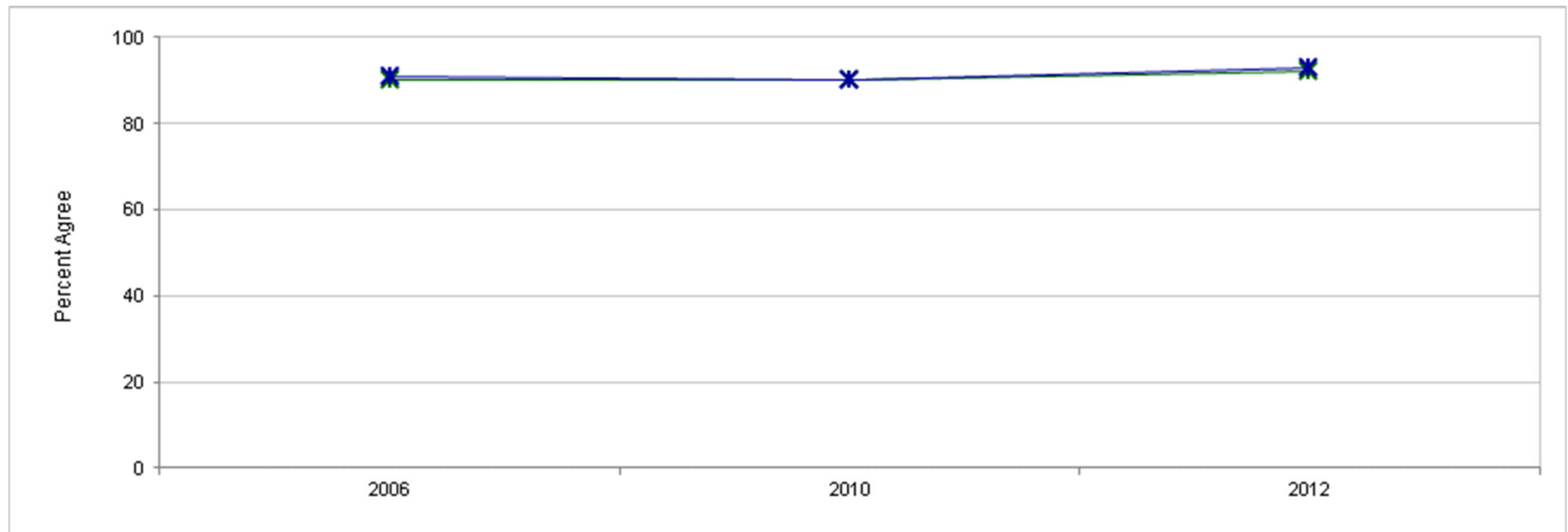
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		87	92
* Total Men		89	93

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Sexual Assault Training Identifies the Points of Contact for Reporting Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



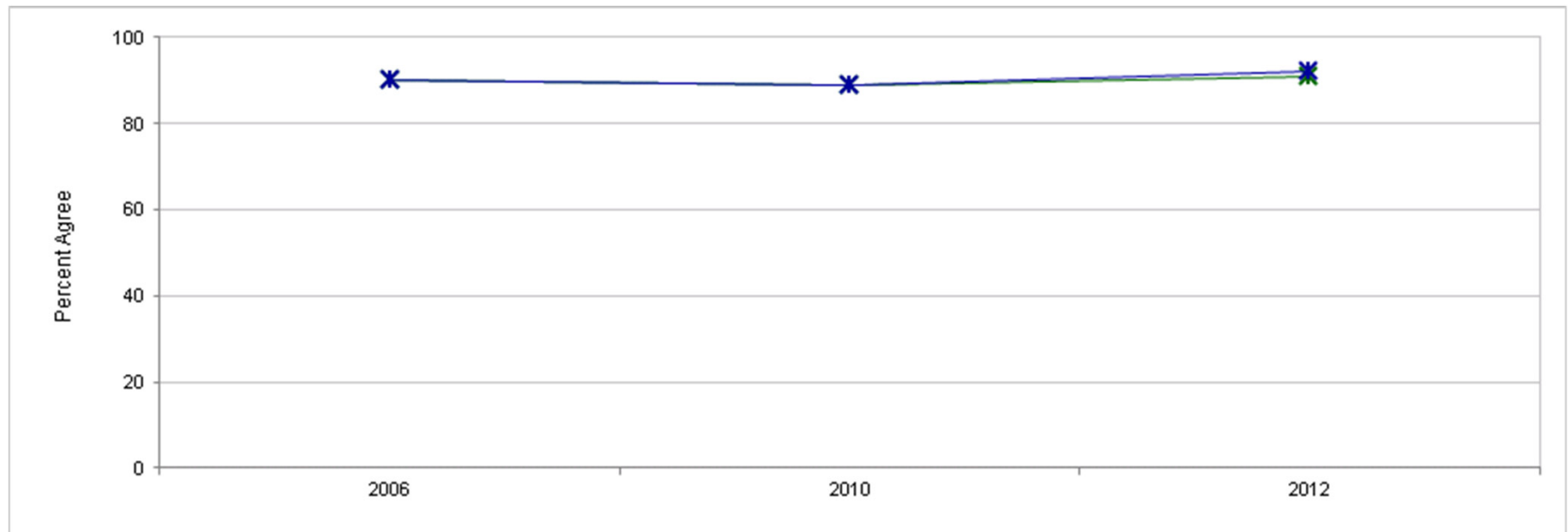
	2006	2010	2012
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than			
* Total Women	90	90	92
* Total Men	91	90	93

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010



Sexual Assault Training Teaches How To Obtain Medical Care Following a Sexual Assault

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



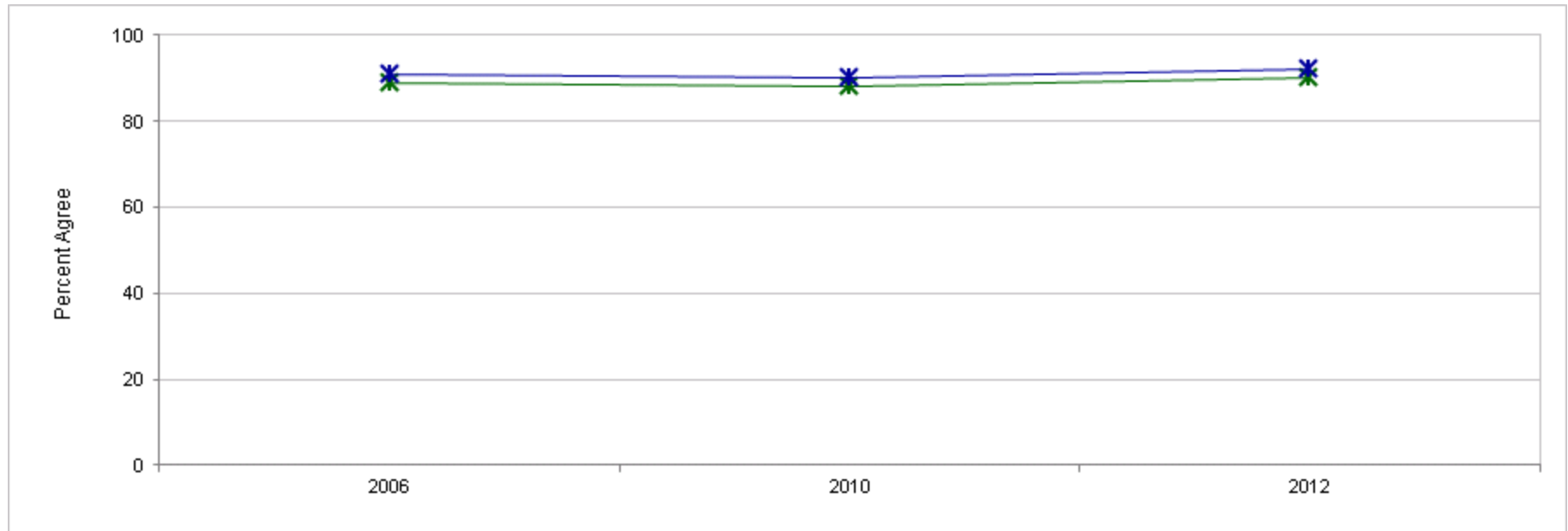
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	90	89	91
* Total Men	90	89	92

- For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006



Sexual Assault Training Explains the Role of the Chain of Command in Handling Sexual Assaults

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



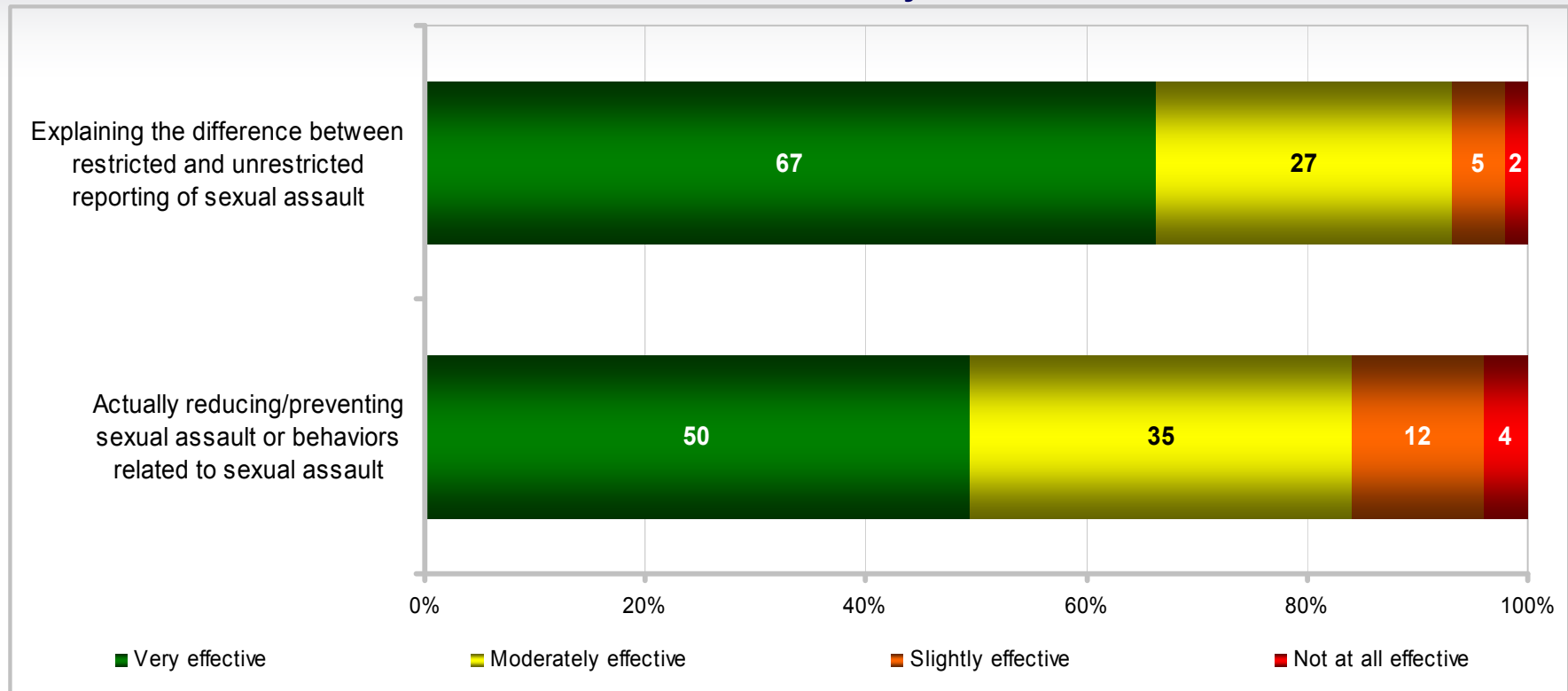
	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	89	88	90
* Total Men	91	90	92

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

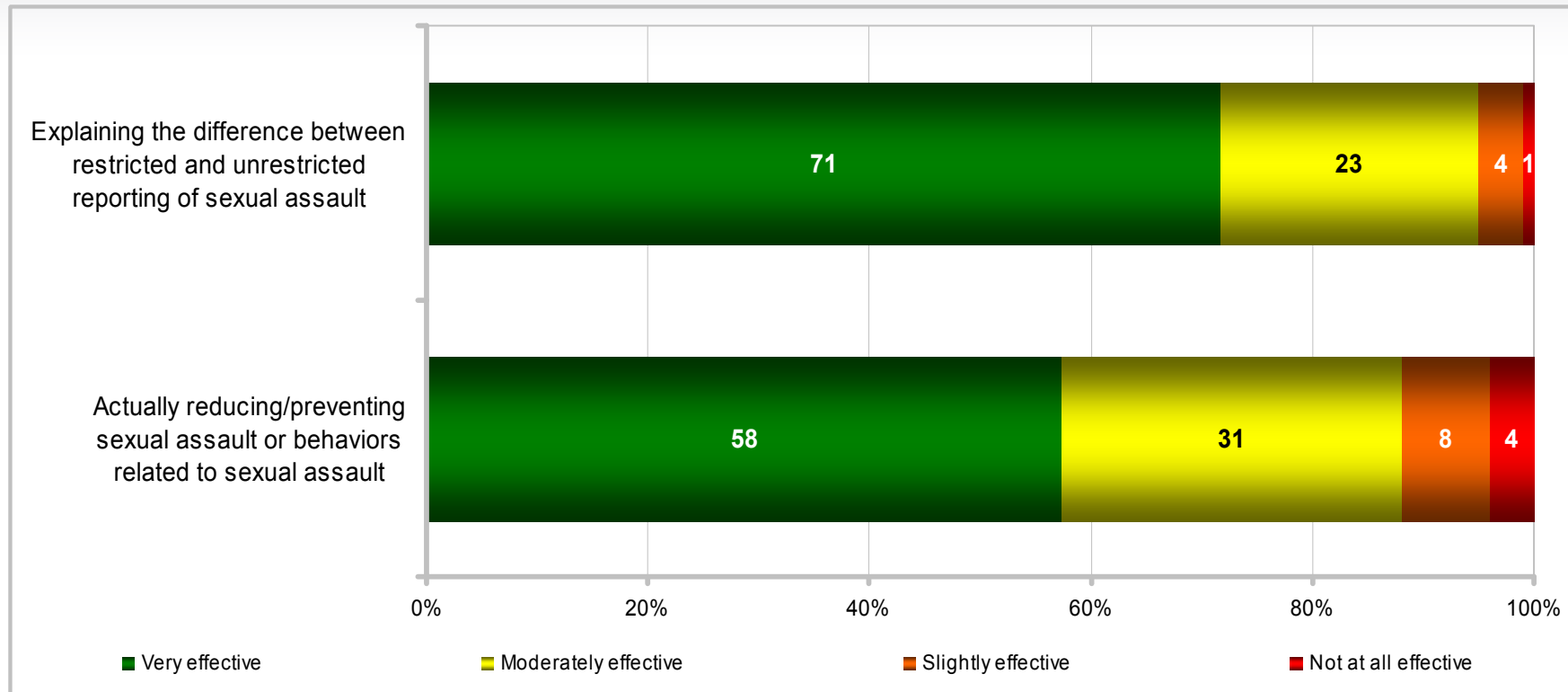
Percent of All Active Duty Women



- 67% of women indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault*; 27% indicated moderately effective; 5% indicated slightly effective; and 2% indicated not at all effective
- 50% of women indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault*; 35% indicated moderately effective; 12% indicated slightly effective; and 4% indicated not at all effective



Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 71% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault*; 23% indicated moderately effective; 4% indicated slightly effective; and 1% indicated not at all effective
- 58% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault*; 31% indicated moderately effective; 8% indicated slightly effective; and 4% indicated not at all effective



Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women			Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:											
Higher Response											
Lower Response											
Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	Very effective	67	63	68	68	70	66	70	60	62	
	Moderately effective	27	29	26	25	24	27	24	31	28	
	Slightly effective	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	7	7	
	Not at all effective	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	
Actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault	Very effective	50	48	49	46	54	51	54	39	38	
	Moderately effective	35	34	36	36	33	34	33	39	39	
	Slightly effective	12	13	11	13	10	11	10	17	20	
	Not at all effective	4	5	4	5	2	4	3	5	4	

- Higher responses of very effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women; lower responses led by O1 – O3 women and Army women
- Higher responses of moderately effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by O1 – O3 women and Army women; lower responses led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women
- Higher responses of slightly effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by O1 – O3 women
- Higher responses of very effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women; lower responses led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, Marine Corps women, and Army women
- Higher responses of moderately effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by O1 – O3 women; lower responses led by E5 – E9 women
- Higher responses of slightly effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, and Army women; lower responses led by Air Force women and E5– E9 women
- Lower responses of not at all effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by Air Force women



Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of All Active Duty Men

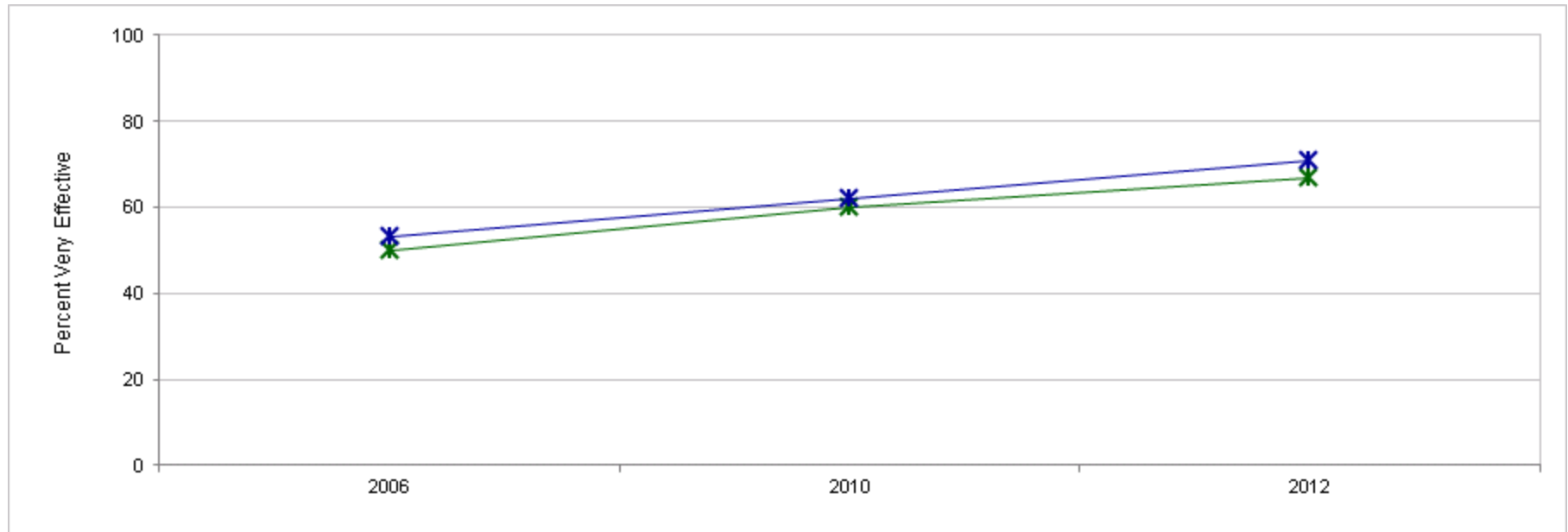
DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response										
Lower Response										
Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	Very effective	71	69	72	73	73	71	74	65	61
	Moderately effective	23	24	23	21	23	22	22	28	31
	Slightly effective	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	5	6
	Not at all effective	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
Actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault	Very effective	58	56	58	60	59	61	60	46	41
	Moderately effective	31	31	31	29	31	29	30	36	39
	Slightly effective	8	9	8	8	7	7	7	12	15
	Not at all effective	4	5	3	3	2	3	3	6	5

- Higher responses of very effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by E5 – E9 men and Marine Corps men; lower responses led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men
- Higher responses of moderately effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men; lower responses led by Marine Corps men
- Higher responses of very effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by E1 – E4 men and E5 – E9 men; lower responses led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men
- Higher responses of moderately effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men
- Higher responses of slightly effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men



Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training Explaining the Difference Between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting of Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



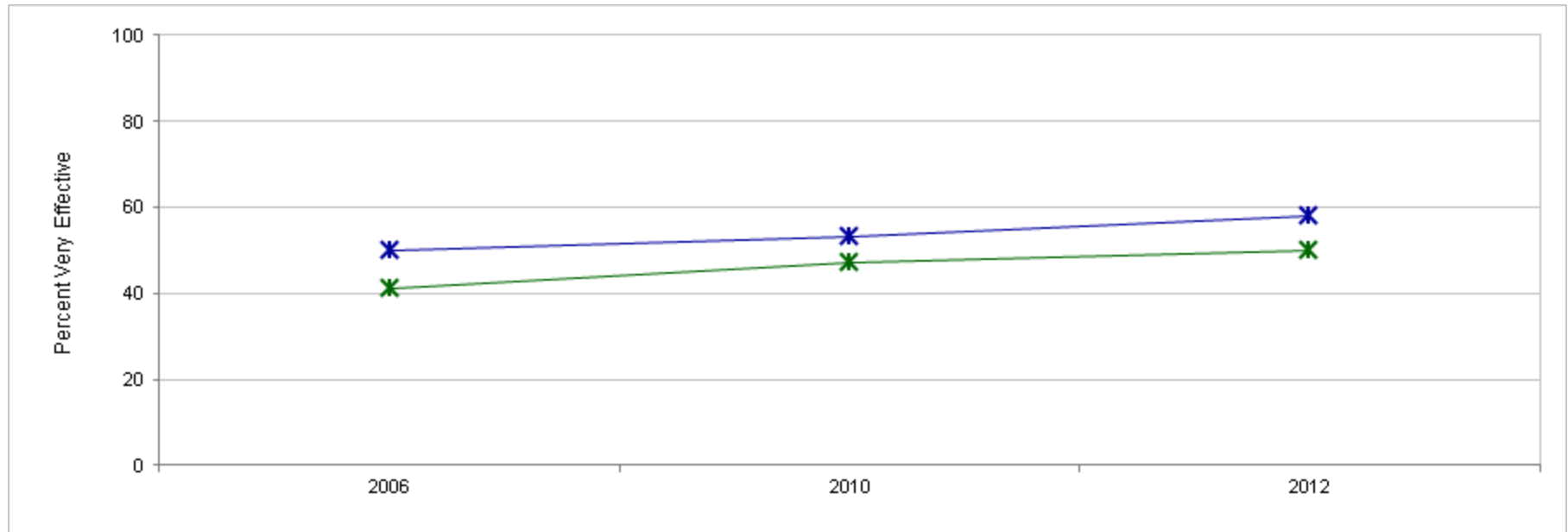
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		50	60	67
* Total Men		53	62	71

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault or Behaviors Related to Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

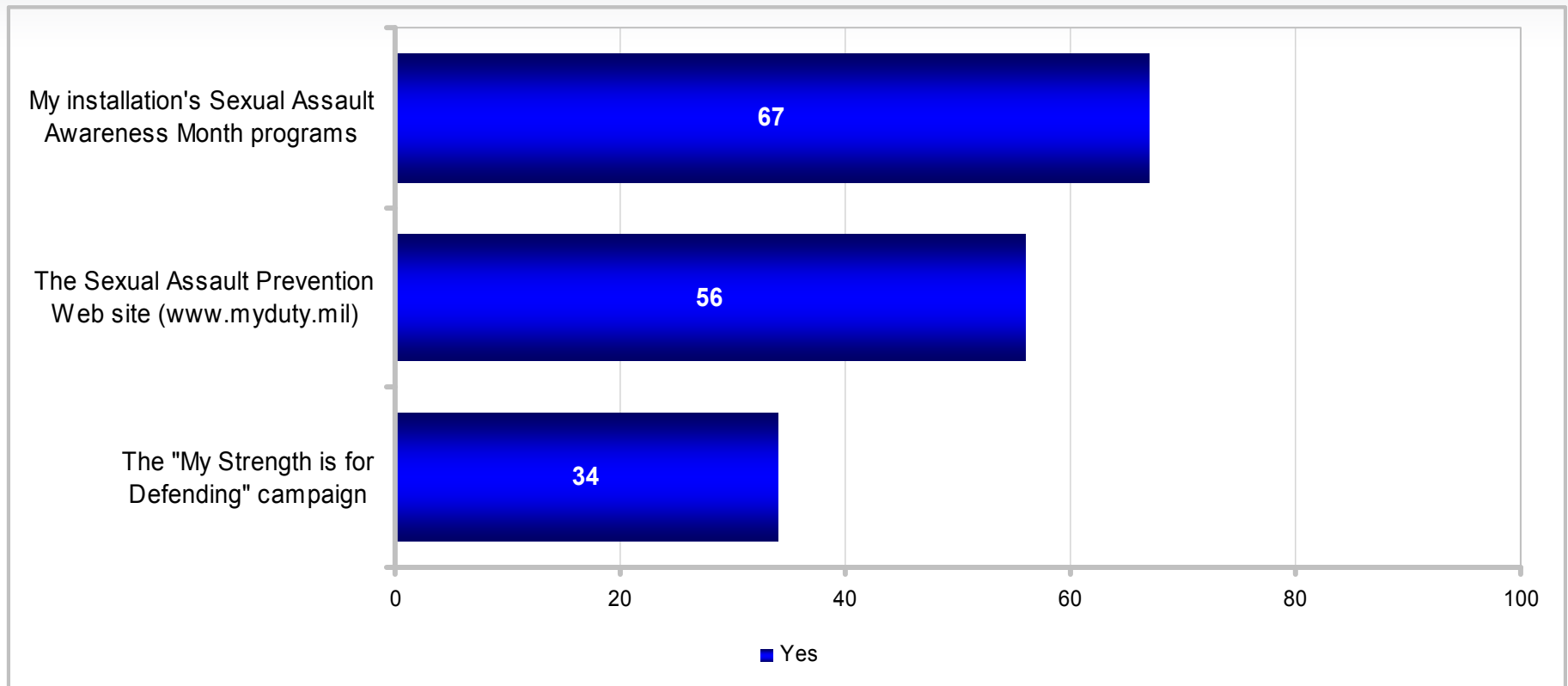


	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	41	47	50
* Total Men	50	53	58

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



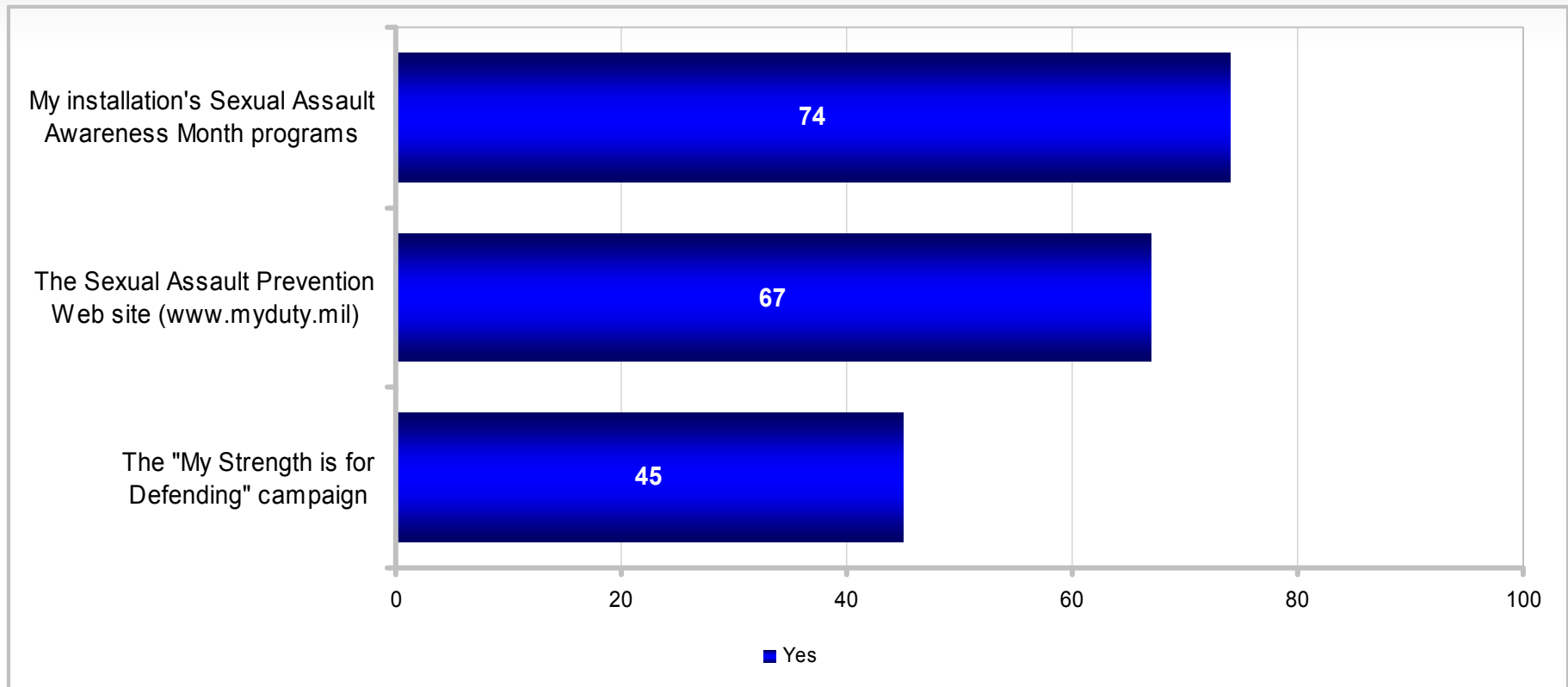
Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources Percent of All Active Duty Women



- 67% of women indicated they were aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs
- 56% of women indicated they were aware of their Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)
- 34% of women indicated they were aware of the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign



Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 74% of men indicated they were aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs
- 67% of men indicated they were aware of their Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)
- 45% of men indicated they were aware of the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign



Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources

Percent of All Active Duty Members

<u>DoD Women</u> KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
My installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs	67	64	75	60	65	66	70	63	62
The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)	56	58	62	57	49	59	57	46	40
The "My Strength is for Defending" campaign	34	39	37	38	26	37	35	27	23

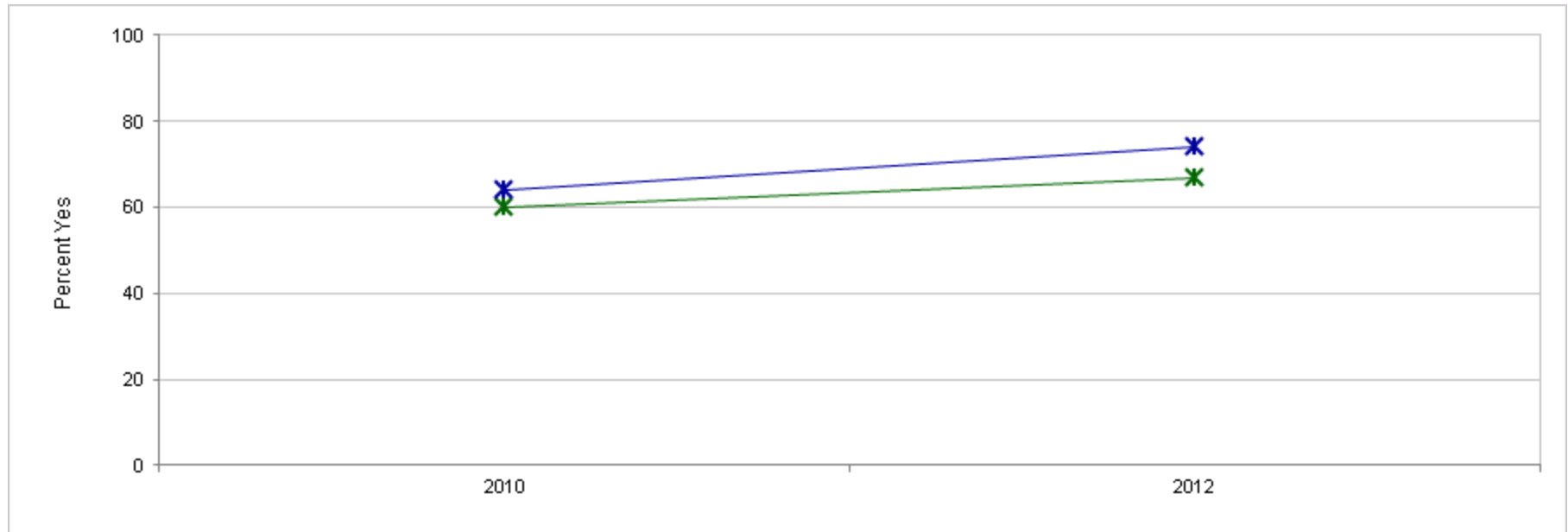
<u>DoD Men</u> KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
My installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs	74	75	78	72	69	74	76	69	65
The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)	67	70	68	69	59	70	68	56	52
The "My Strength is for Defending" campaign	45	50	43	50	35	49	46	33	25

- Higher response of *installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs* led by Navy men, E5 – E9 men, Navy women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by Marine Corps women, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Army women, Air Force women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men
- Higher response of *the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site* led by E1 – E4 men, Army men, Marine Corps men, Navy women, and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men
- Higher response of *the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign* led by Marine Corps men, Army men, E1 – E4 men, Army women, Marine Corps women, Navy women, and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men



Awareness of Member's Installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month Programs

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



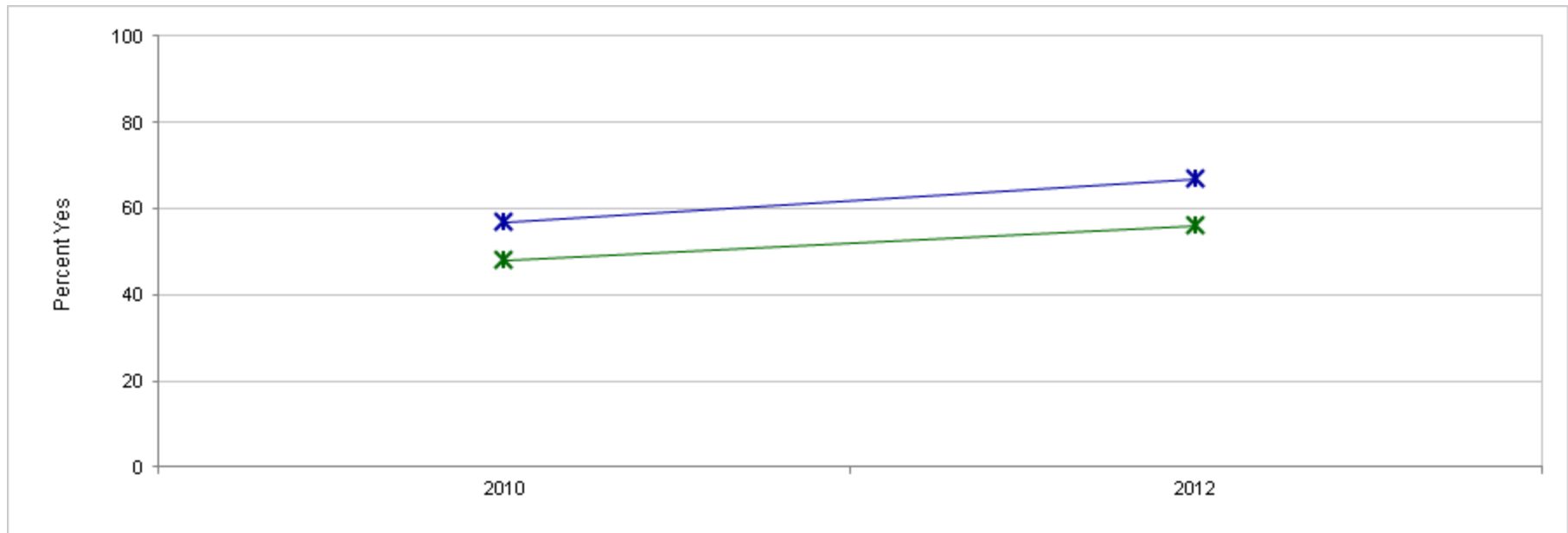
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		60	67
* Total Men		64	74

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Awareness of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web Site (www.myduty.mil)

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



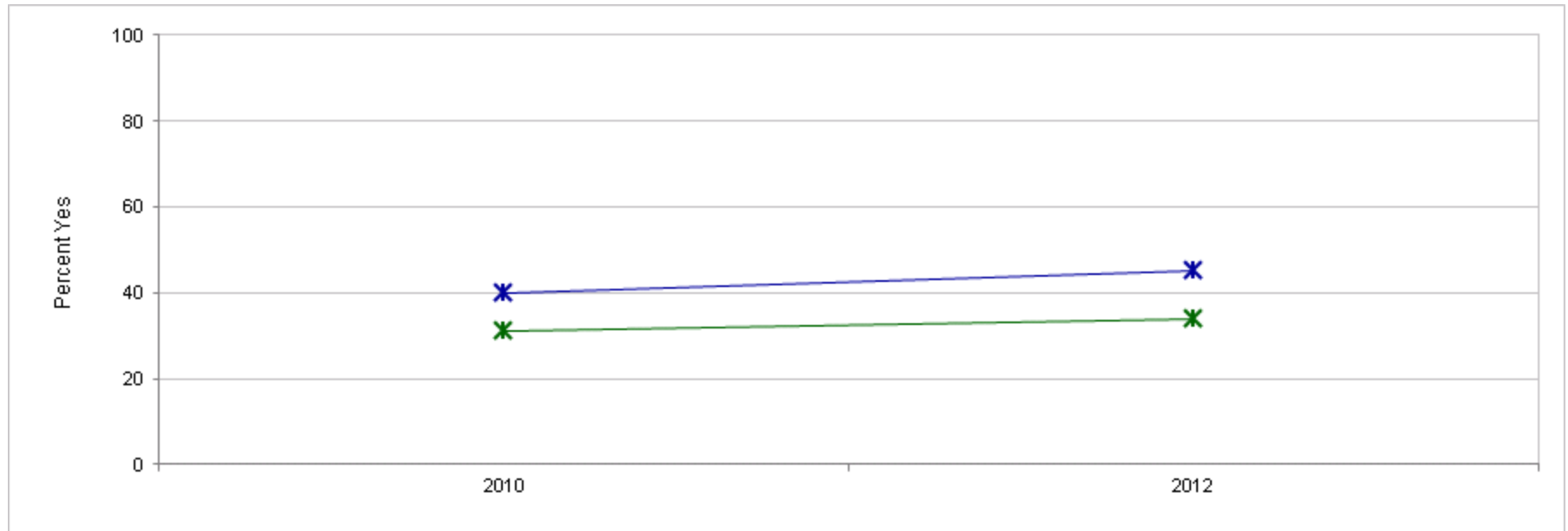
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	48	56
* Total Men	57	67

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Awareness of the "My Strength Is For Defending" Campaign

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



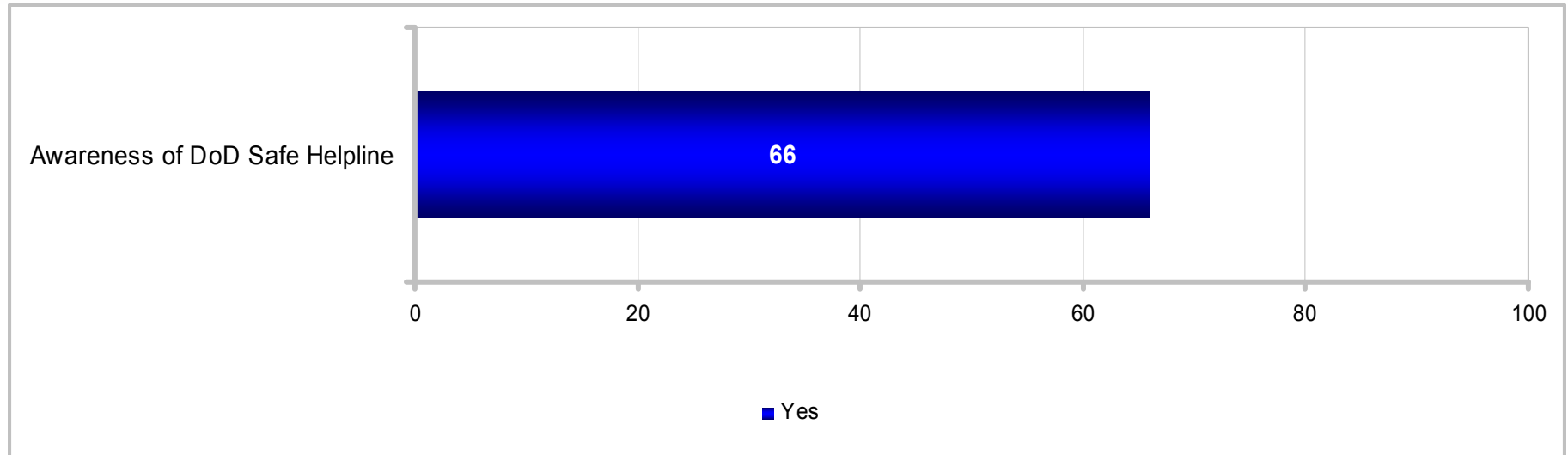
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women		31	34
* Total Men		40	45

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of All Active Duty Women

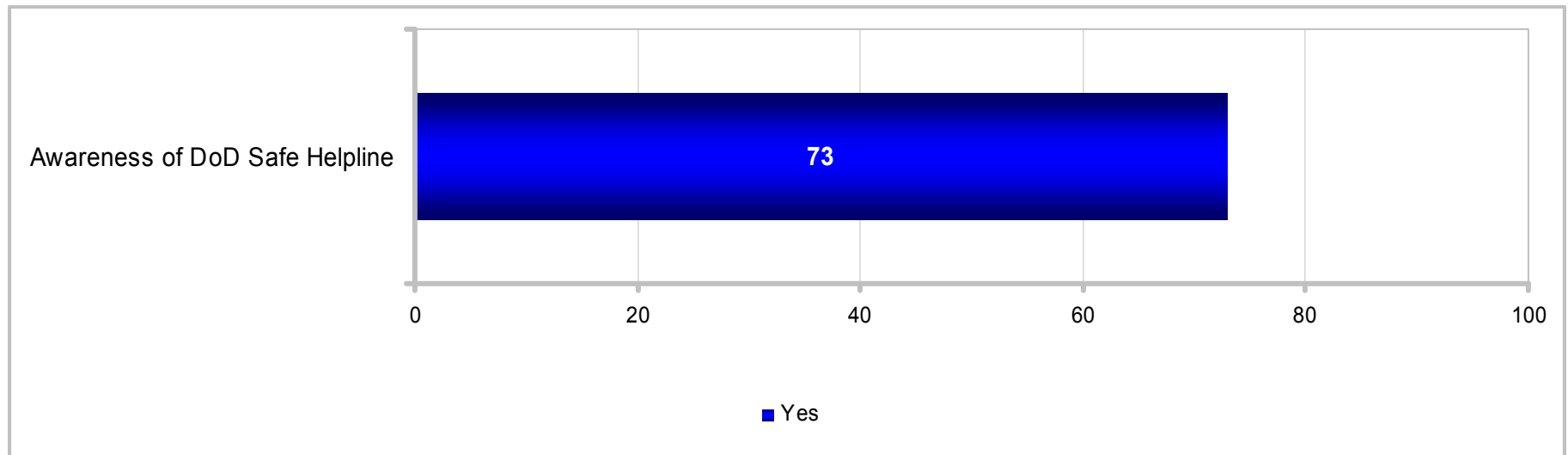


- **66% of women were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline**



Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **73% of men were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline**



Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline	66	64	77	78	59	70	67	58	51

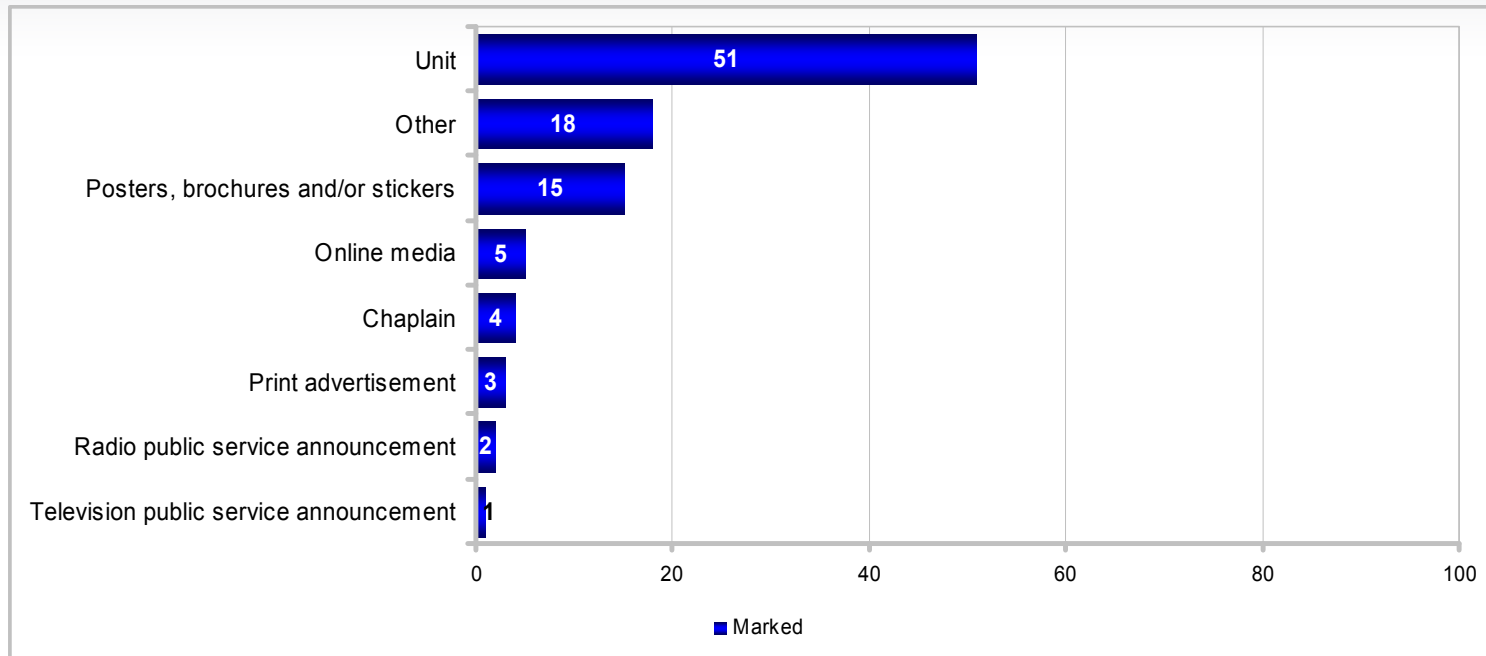
<div>DoD Men</div> <div>KEY:</div> <div>Higher Response of Yes</div> <div>Lower Response of Yes</div>	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men	
	Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline	73	72	79	81	65	76	75	64	58

- Higher response led by Marine Corps men, Navy men, Marine Corps women, Navy women, E1 – E4 men, and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, Army women, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men



How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Were Aware of DoD Safe Helpline



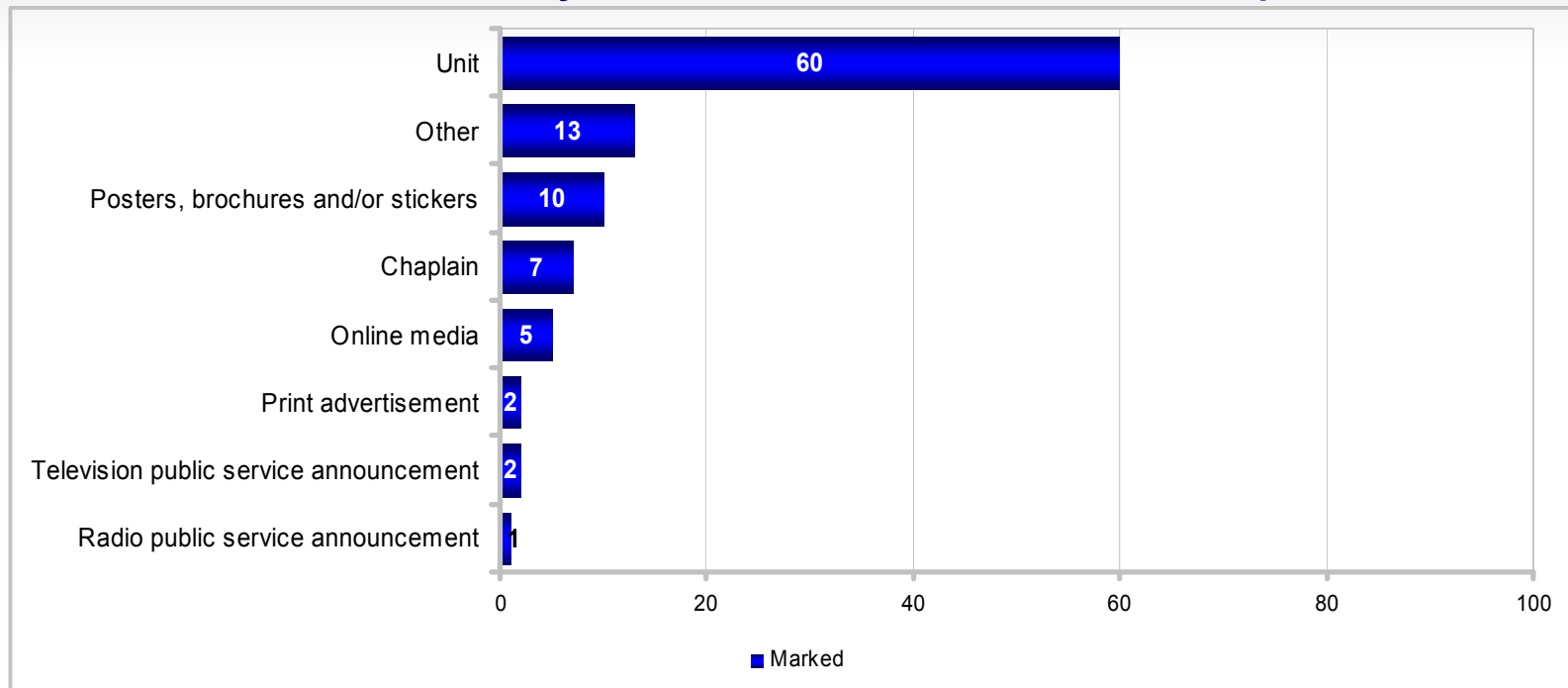
- **Of the 66% of women who were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline, this is how they heard about it:**

- 51% from their unit
- 18% from some other source
- 15% from posters, brochures and/or stickers
- 5% from online media
- 4% from a chaplain
- 3% from print advertisement
- 2% from radio public service announcement
- 1% from television public service announcement



How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Were Aware of DoD Safe Helpline



- **Of the 73% of men who were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline, this is how they heard about it:**

- 60% from their unit
- 13% from some other source
- 10% from posters, brochures and/or stickers
- 7% from a chaplain
- 5% from online media
- 2% from print advertisement
- 2% from television public service announcement
- 1% from radio public service announcement



How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Were Aware of DoD Safe Helpline

<u>DoD Women</u>		KEY:							
		More Likely To Mark							
		Less Likely To Mark							
		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women
Unit	51	60	47	66	39	53	49	51	42
Other	18	13	18	10	26	18	19	15	17
Posters, brochures and/or stickers	15	12	19	12	16	14	16	16	21
Online media	5	5	4	2	8	4	7	6	10
Chaplain	4	5	5	4	3	6	3	2	2
Print advertisement	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	5	4
Radio public service announcement	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	4	2
Television public service announcement	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2

- More likely to mark *unit* led by Marine Corps women, Army women, Army women, and E1 – E4 women; less likely to mark led by Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and Navy women
- More likely to mark *other* led by Air Force women; less likely to mark led by Marine Corps women and Army women
- More likely to mark *posters, brochures and/or stickers* led by O4 – O6 women and Navy women; less likely to mark led by Army women and Marine Corps women
- More likely to mark *online media* led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women; less likely to mark led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, and Navy women
- More likely to mark *chaplain* led by E1 – E4 women; less likely to mark led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women



How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Were Aware of DoD Safe Helpline

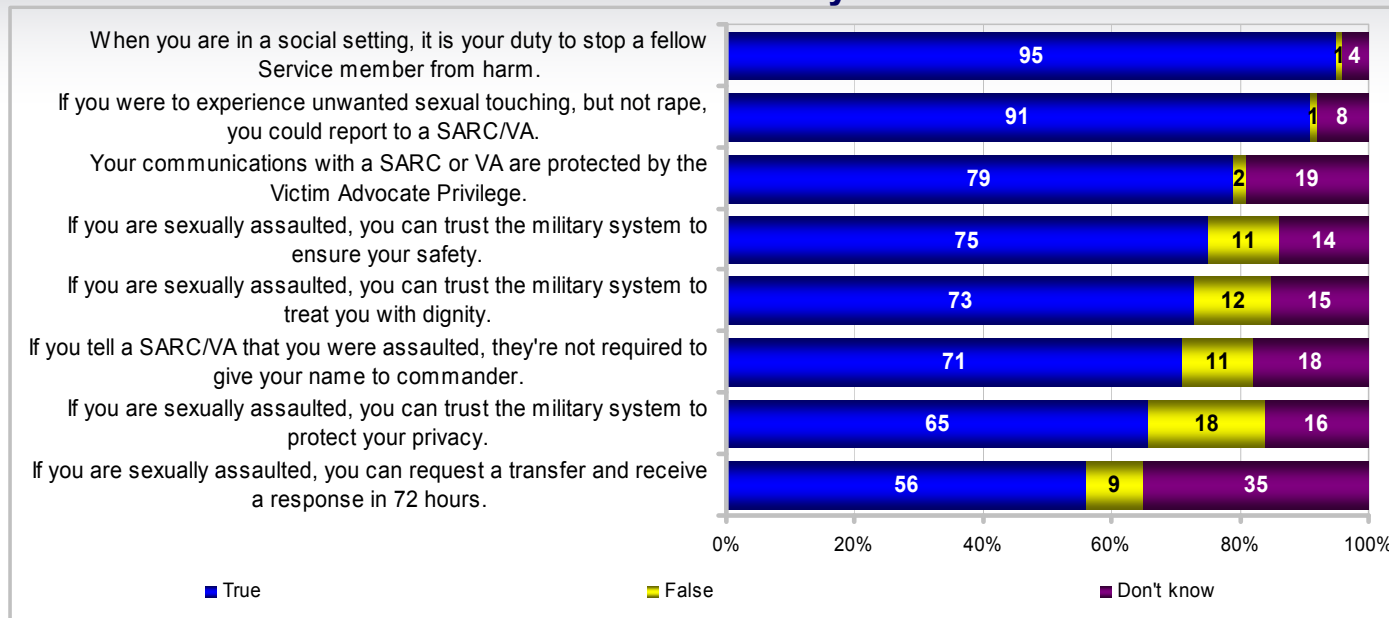
<u>DoD Men</u>									
KEY:									
More Likely To Mark									
Less Likely To Mark									
	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Unit	60	64	59	68	49	61	61	58	56
Other	13	10	14	9	21	13	14	11	13
Posters, brochures and/or stickers	10	8	11	9	12	8	10	12	17
Online media	5	5	4	3	8	4	6	4	6
Chaplain	7	9	6	6	5	10	5	7	2
Print advertisement	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
Radio public service announcement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Television public service announcement	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	3

- More likely to mark *unit* led by Marine Corps men and Army men; less likely to mark led by Air Force men
- More likely to mark *other* led by Air Force men; less likely to mark led by Marine Corps men and Army men
- More likely to mark *posters, brochures and/or stickers* led by O4 – O6 men; less likely to mark led by E1 – E4 men
- More likely to mark *online media* led by Air Force men; less likely to mark led by Marine Corps men
- More likely to mark *chaplain* led by E1 – E4 men and Army men; less likely to mark led by O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, and Air Force men



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Women

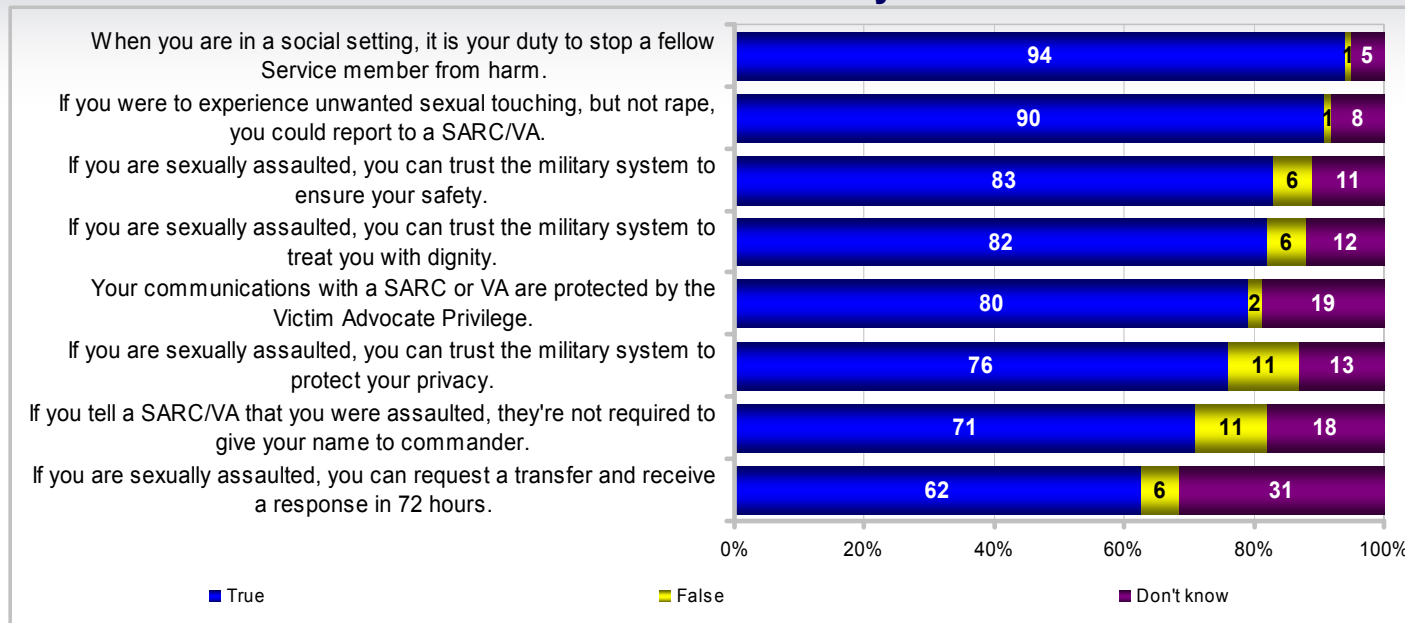


- 95% of women indicated that *when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm*; 1% indicated false; and 4% indicated don't know
- 91% of women indicated that *if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report it to a SARC/VA*; 1% indicated false; and 8% indicated don't know
- 79% of women indicated *their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege*; 2% indicated false; and 19% indicated don't know
- 75% of women indicated *if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to ensure their safety*; 11% indicated false; and 14% indicated don't know
- 73% of women indicated *if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to treat them with dignity*; 12% indicated false; and 15% indicated don't know
- 71% of women indicated *if they tell a SARC/VA that they were sexually assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander*; 11% indicated false; and 18% indicated don't know
- 65% of women indicated *if they were sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy*; 18% indicated false; and 16% indicated don't know
- 56% of women indicated *if they were sexually assaulted, they could request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours*; 9% indicated false; and 35% indicated don't know



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- 94% of men indicated that *when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm*; 1% indicated false; and 5% indicated don't know
- 90% of men indicated that *if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report it to a SARC/VA*; 1% indicated false; and 8% indicated don't know
- 83% of men indicated *if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to ensure their safety*; 6% indicated false; and 11% indicated don't know
- 82% of men indicated *if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to treat them with dignity*; 6% indicated false; and 12% indicated don't know
- 80% of men indicated *their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege*; 2% indicated false; and 19% indicated don't know
- 76% of men indicated *if they were sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy*; 11% indicated false; and 13% indicated don't know
- 71% of men indicated *if they tell a SARC/VA that they were sexually assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander*; 11% indicated false; and 18% indicated don't know
- 62% of men indicated *if they were sexually assaulted, they could request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours*; 6% indicated false; and 31% indicated don't know



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response										
Lower Response										
When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm.	True	95	95	94	94	96	93	97	97	99
	False	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Don't know	4	4	5	6	3	6	2	2	0
If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report to a SARC/VA.	True	91	89	90	89	93	87	93	93	94
	False	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1
	Don't know	8	9	8	8	6	11	5	6	4
Your communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege.	True	79	78	80	79	80	75	83	84	82
	False	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3
	Don't know	19	20	19	19	18	24	15	14	15
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety.	True	75	69	75	76	80	73	76	77	74
	False	11	15	11	11	7	10	11	13	14
	Don't know	14	16	14	13	12	17	13	10	13

- Higher responses of true *when you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm* led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women; lower responses led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher responses of don't know *when you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm* led by E1 – E4 women; lower responses led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of true *if you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report it to a SARC/VA* led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women and Army women
- Higher response of don't know *if you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report it to a SARC/VA* led by E1 – E4 women and Army women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force women
- Higher response of true *communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege* led by O1 – O3 women and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of don't know *communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of true *if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety* led by Air Force women; lower response led by Army women
- Higher response of false *if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety* led by Army women; lower response led by Air Force women
- Higher response of don't know *if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety* led by E1 – E4 women and Army women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response										
Lower Response										
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity.	True	73	68	72	70	79	71	75	74	73
	False	12	16	12	15	8	12	12	14	15
	Don't know	15	16	15	16	13	18	13	11	12
If you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander.	True	71	66	72	74	74	64	74	80	79
	False	11	13	11	11	9	11	13	9	10
	Don't know	18	20	16	15	17	25	13	11	11
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy.	True	65	61	66	66	70	65	67	66	61
	False	18	22	18	19	15	16	19	22	23
	Don't know	16	17	16	15	16	19	14	12	17
If you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours.	True	56	54	64	62	52	54	59	59	53
	False	9	11	7	8	9	8	10	8	12
	Don't know	35	36	30	30	40	38	31	33	35

- Higher response of true if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by Army women, Marine Corps women, and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of false if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity led by Army women and Marine Corps women; lower response led by Air Force women
- Higher response of don't know if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of true if you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps women, and Air Force women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women and Army women
- Higher response of false if you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander led by Army women; lower response led by Air Force women and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of don't know if you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander led by E1 – E4 women and Army women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, and Marine Corps women
- Higher response of true if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy led by Air Force women; lower response led by Army women and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of false if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy led by O4 – O6 women, Army women and O1 – O3 women; lower response led by Air Force women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of don't know if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of true if you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours led by Navy women, Marine Corps women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by Air Force women, Army women, and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of false if you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours led by O4 – O6 women and Army women; lower response led by Navy women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of don't know if you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours led by Air Force women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by Navy women, Marine Corps women, and E5 – E9 women



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response										
Lower Response										
When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm.	True	94	94	94	92	96	92	95	96	98
	False	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
	Don't know	5	4	5	7	4	7	4	3	1
If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report to a SARC/VA.	True	90	90	90	89	93	88	92	93	96
	False	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
	Don't know	8	8	9	10	6	11	7	6	4
Your communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege.	True	80	80	79	80	79	76	82	83	84
	False	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
	Don't know	19	18	19	19	19	23	16	15	14
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety.	True	83	80	84	82	86	80	84	87	86
	False	6	9	5	5	4	7	6	4	7
	Don't know	11	12	11	12	10	13	10	9	7

- Higher responses of true *when you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm* led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men; lower responses led by Marine Corps men and E1 – E4 men
- Higher responses of don't know *when you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm* led by Marine Corps men and E1 – E4 men; lower responses led by O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of true *if you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report it to a SARC/VA* led by O4 – O6 men and Air Force men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know *if you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report it to a SARC/VA* led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, and E5 – E9 men
- Higher response of true *communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege* led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know *communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege* led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men and E5 – E9 men
- Higher response of true *if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety* led by O1 – O3 men and Air Force men; lower response led by Army men and E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of false *if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety* led by Army men; lower response led by Air Force men and O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of don't know *if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety* led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Men

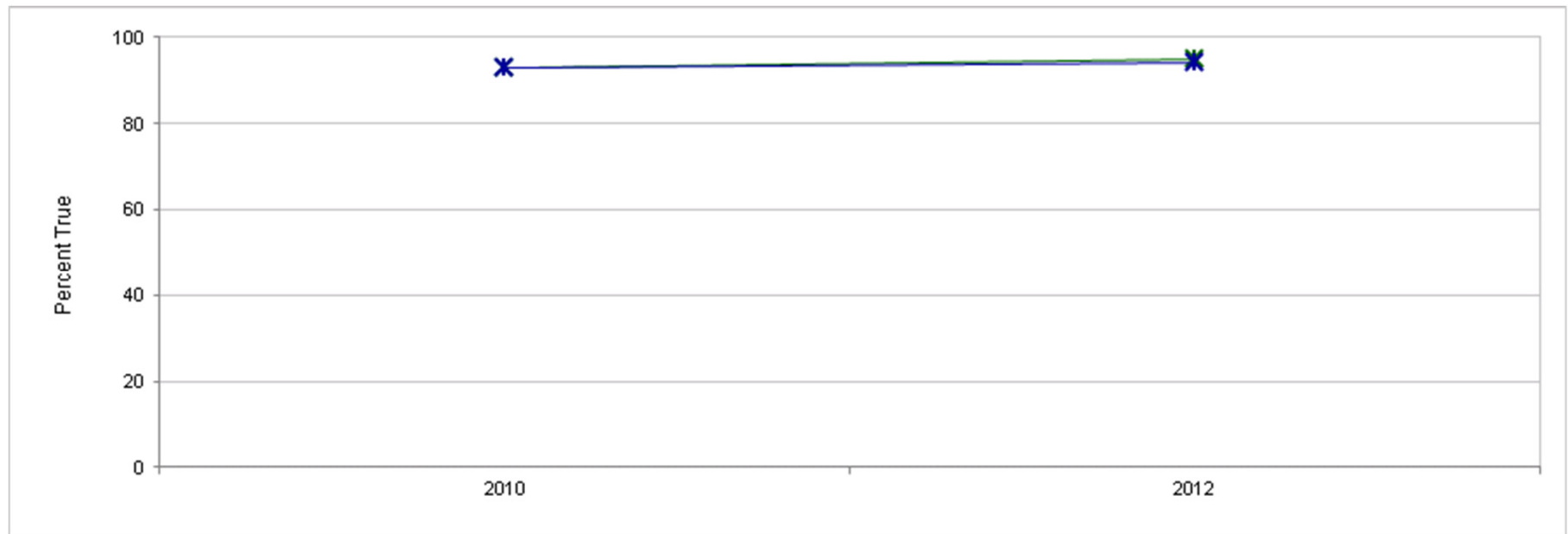
DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response										
Lower Response										
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity.	True	82	80	82	82	86	79	83	85	85
	False	6	8	6	5	4	7	6	4	6
	Don't know	12	12	13	13	10	14	10	11	8
If you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander.	True	71	69	68	72	75	65	73	79	80
	False	11	12	13	12	7	11	12	8	10
	Don't know	18	19	19	16	17	23	15	13	11
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy.	True	76	74	76	77	78	74	78	77	78
	False	11	13	11	9	9	11	11	10	11
	Don't know	13	13	14	14	13	15	12	13	11
If you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours.	True	62	62	65	65	58	61	64	64	60
	False	6	8	5	6	5	6	7	5	8
	Don't know	31	30	30	30	37	33	29	32	32

- Higher response of true if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity led by Air Force men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men and Army men
- Higher response of false if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity led by Army men; lower response led by Air Force men and O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of don't know if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men and E5 – E9 men
- Higher response of true if you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men
- Lower response of false if you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander led by O1 – O3 men and Air Force men
- Higher response of don't know if you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men
- Higher response of false if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy led by Army men; lower response led by Marine Corps men and Air Force men
- Higher response of don't know if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of true if you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours led by Marine Corps men; lower response led by Air Force men
- Higher response of false if you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours led by Army men
- Higher response of don't know if you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours led by Air Force men; lower response led by E5 – E9 men



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: When in a Social Setting, it is Your Duty To Stop a Fellow Service Member From Harm

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



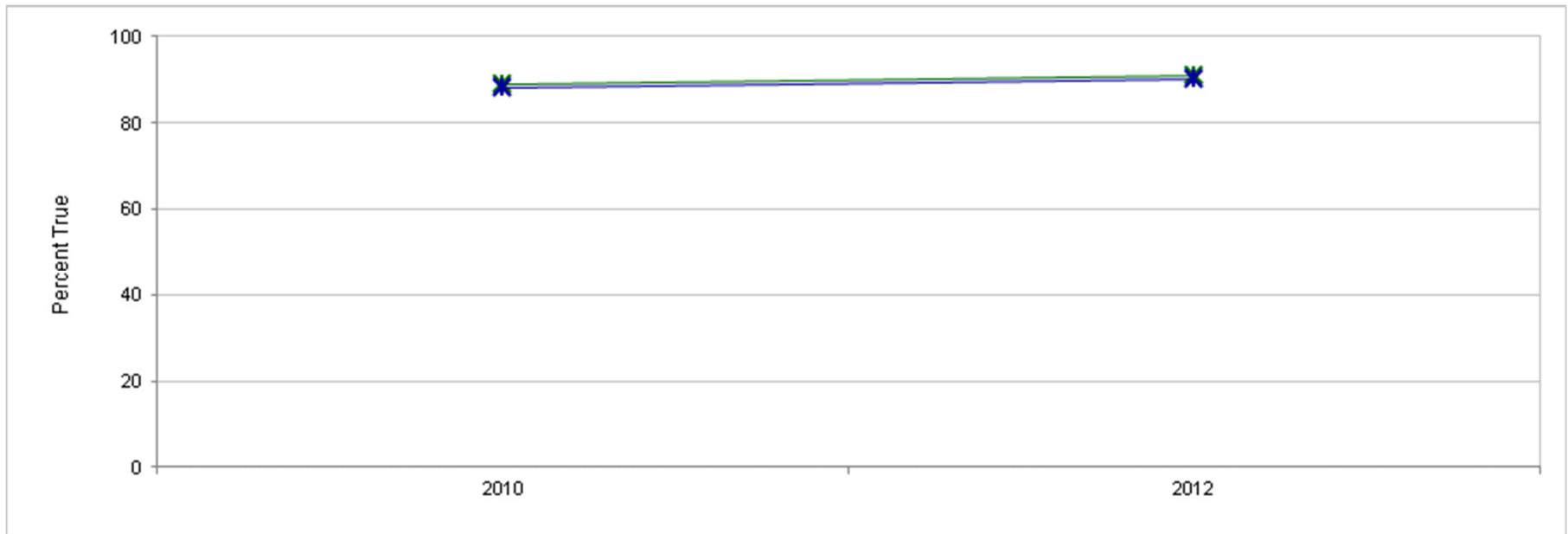
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	93	95
* Total Men	93	94

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You Were To Experience Unwanted Sexual Touching, but Not Rape, You Could Report to a SARC/VA

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



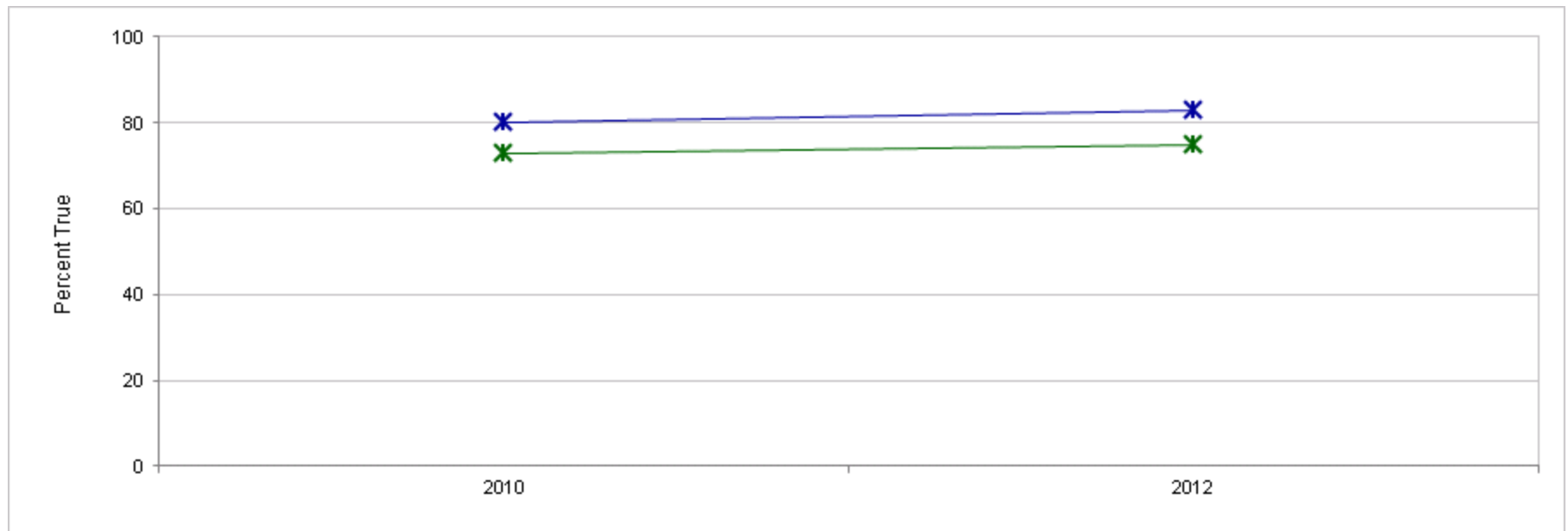
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	89	91
* Total Men	88	90

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You are Sexually Assaulted, You Can Trust the Military System To Ensure Your Safety

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



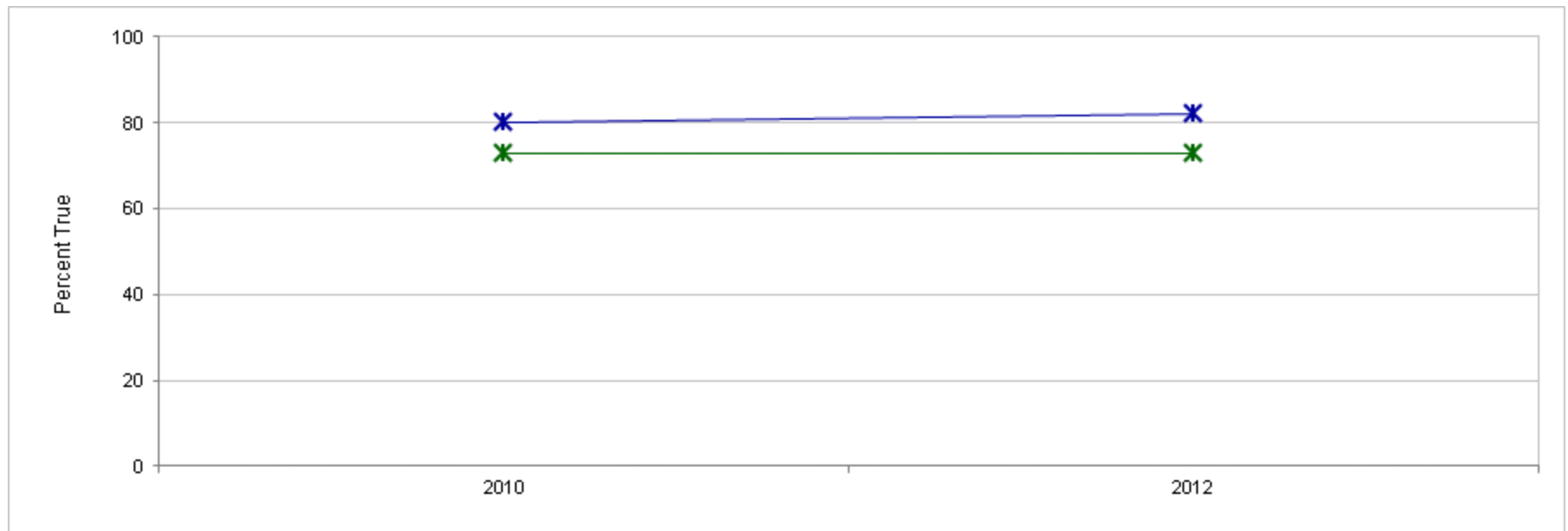
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	73	75
* Total Men	80	83

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You are Sexually Assaulted, You Can Trust the Military System To Treat You With Dignity

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



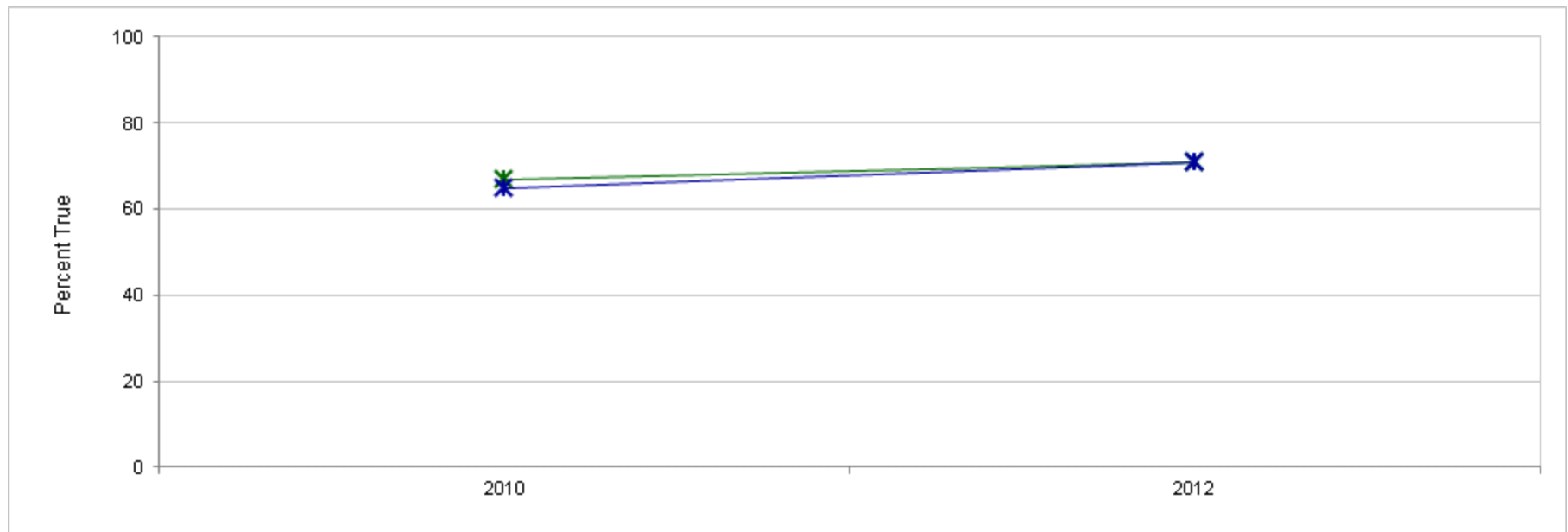
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	73	73
* Total Men	80	82

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You Tell a SARC/VA That You Were Assaulted, They're Not Required To Give Your Name to Commander

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



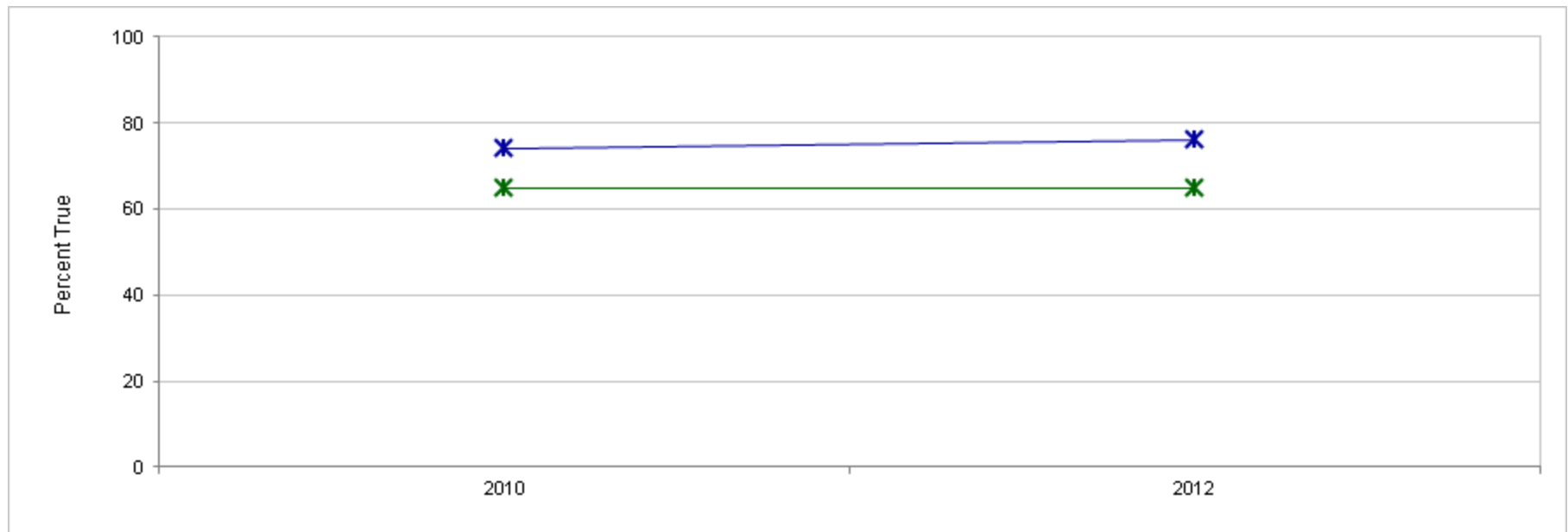
Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	67	71
* Total Men	65	71

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You are Sexually Assaulted, You Can Trust the Military System To Protect Your Privacy

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than	2010	2012
Most recent LOWER than		
* Total Women	65	65
* Total Men	74	76

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **51% of women and 64% of men indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it were reported; 14% of women and 12% of men indicated they would to a large extent**
 - Higher response of not at all led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2010 and 2006
 - Higher response of large extent led by Army women and E1 – E4 women
- **70% of women and 83% of men indicated they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 7% of women and 5% of men indicated not at all**
 - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
 - Higher response of not at all led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **88% of women and 94% of men indicated their leadership does well to make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military; 3% of women and 1% of men indicated poorly**
 - Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force women
 - Higher response of poorly led by Army women
- **80% of women and 88% of men indicated their leadership does well to promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust; 7% of women and 4% of men indicated poorly**
 - Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
 - Higher response of poorly led by Army women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
- **77% of women and 86% of men indicated their leadership does well to lead by example; 9% of women and 5% of men indicated poorly**
 - Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
 - Higher response of poorly led by Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
- **73% of women and 85% of men indicated their leadership does well to create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting; 9% of women and 4% of men indicated poorly**
 - Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
 - Higher response of poorly led by Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
- **71% of women and 82% of men indicated their leadership does well to catch and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment; 10% of women and 4% of men indicated poorly**
 - Higher response of well led by Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and O1 – O3 women
 - Higher response of poorly led by Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **3% of women and 1% of men indicated they are not willing to report a sexual assault; 82% of women and 91% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
 - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
- **2% of women and 1% of men indicated they are not willing to point out to someone that they think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault; 83% of women and 90% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
 - Higher response of not at all led by E1 – E4 women
 - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- **1% of women and men indicated they are not willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault; 90% of women and 94% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
 - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- **1% of women and men indicated they are not willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it; 91% of women and 94% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
 - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- **1% of women and men indicated they are not willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling; 92% of women and 94% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
 - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 1% of women and men who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why:**
 - 60% of women and 20% of men thought there would be reprisals from the offenders or their friends
 - 59% of women and 18% of men thought the victim would be labeled a troublemaker
 - 55% of women and 9% of men thought the victim wouldn't be believed
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps men
 - 54% of women and 17% of men thought the report wouldn't be kept confidential
 - 54% of women and 22% of men thought the victim's career would be affected
 - 53% of women and 12% of men heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation
 - Lower response led by E1 – E4 men
 - 50% of women and 17% of men thought the victim's performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer
 - 49% of women and 18% of men didn't think anything would be done
 - 45% of women and 13% of men thought the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
 - Higher response led by E1 – E4 women
 - 41% of women and 20% of men feared individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations
 - 38% of women and 8% of men thought reporting would take too much time/effort
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps men
 - 27% of women and 11% of men indicated another reason



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **90% of women and 88% of men indicated there was a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate to help those who experience sexual assault on their installation/ship; 1% of women and men indicated there was not; and 9% of women and 10% of men indicated they didn't know**
 - Higher Response of yes led by Marine Corps women, Navy women, E5 – E9 women, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, and Marine Corps men
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
 - Lower response of yes led by E1 – E4 men, Army men, Army women, and E1 – E4 women
 - Higher Response of don't know led by E1 – E4 men, Army men, Army women, and E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response of don't know led by Navy women, Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 Men, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps men, and Air Force women
- **89% of women and 88% of men indicated there was a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) to help those who experience sexual assault on their installation/ship; 2% of women and men indicated there was not; and 9% of women and 10% of men indicated they didn't know**
 - Higher Response of yes led by Air Force women, Air Force men, E5 – E9 women, and E5 – E9 men
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
 - Lower response of yes led by Marine Corps women, Army men, E1 – E4 men, Marine Corps men, Army women, and E1 – E4 women
 - Higher Response of don't know led by Army men, E1 – E4 men, Marine Corps women, Army women, Marine Corps men, and E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response of don't know led by Air Force women, Air Force men, E5 – E9 women, E5 – E9 men, and Navy men



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **84% of women and 86% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file a restricted report; 3% of women and 2% of men indicated dissatisfied**
 - Higher response of satisfied led by E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Navy women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
- **84% of women and 86% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file an unrestricted report; 2% of women and men indicated dissatisfied**
 - Higher response of satisfied led by E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Navy women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **96% of women and 97% of men indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months**
 - Higher response led by Navy women
 - Lower response led by Air Force women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 96% of women and 97% of men who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**
 - 94% of women and men agreed that it provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault; 1% of women and men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
 - 94% of women and men agreed that it explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs; 1% of women and men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
 - 94% of women and men agreed that it teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault; 1% of women and 0% of men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force men
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
 - 93% of women and men agreed that it teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault; 1% of women and men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by Air Force men, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; for men, the percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
 - 92% of women and 93% of men agreed that it explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem; 1% of women and men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 96% of women and 97% of men who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months (continued):**
 - 92% of women and 93% of men agreed that it explains the resources available to victims; 1% of women and men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by Air Force men, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010
 - 92% of women and 93% of men agreed that it teaches how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
 - 92% of women and 93% of men agreed that it identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault; 1% of women and men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by Air Force men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010
 - 91% of women and 92% of men agreed that it teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
 - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010
 - 90% of women and 92% of men agreed that it explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
 - Higher response of agree led by Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **67% of women and 71% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault; 27% of women and 23% of men indicated moderately effective; 5% of women and 4% of men indicated slightly effective; and 2% of women and 1% of men indicated not at all effective**
 - Higher responses of very effective led by E5 – E9 men, Marine Corps men, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
 - Lower responses of very effective led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
 - Higher responses of moderately effective led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
 - Lower responses of moderately effective led by Marine Corps men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
 - Higher responses of slightly effective led by O1 – O3 women
- **50% of women and 58% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault; 35% of women and 31% of men indicated moderately effective; 12% of women and 8% of men indicated slightly effective; and 4% of women and men indicated not at all effective**
 - Higher responses of very effective led by E1 – E4 men, E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
 - Lower responses of very effective led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Marine Corps women, and Army women
 - Higher responses of moderately effective led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, and O1 – O3 men
 - Lower responses of moderately effective led by E5 – E9 women
 - Higher responses of slightly effective led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
 - Lower responses of slightly effective led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women
 - Lower responses of not at all effective led by Air Force women



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **67% of women and 74% of men were aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs**
 - Higher response led by Navy men, E5 – E9 men, Navy women, and E5 – E9 women
 - Lower response led by Marine Corps women, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Army women, Air Force women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
- **56% of women and 67% of men were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)**
 - Higher response led by E1 – E4 men, Army men, Marine Corps men, Navy women, and E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
- **34% of women and 45% of men were aware of the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps men, Army men, E1 – E4 men, Army women, Marine Corps women, Navy women, and E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **66% of women and 73% of men were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline**
 - Higher response led by Marine Corps men, Navy men, Marine Corps women, Navy women, E1 – E4 men, and E1 – E4 women
 - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, Army women, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men
- **Of the 66% of women and 73% of men who were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline, this is how they heard about it:**
 - 51% of women and 60% of men indicated their unit
 - More likely to mark led by Marine Corps men, Marine Corps women, Army men, Army women, and E1 – E4 women
 - Less likely to mark led by Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, Navy women, and Air Force men
 - 18% of women and 13% of men indicated another source
 - More likely to mark led by Air Force women and Air Force men
 - Less likely to mark led by Marine Corps men, Army men, Marine Corps women, and Army women
 - 15% of women and 10% of men indicated posters, brochures and/or stickers
 - More likely to mark led by O4 – O6 women, Navy women, and O4 – O6 men
 - Less likely to mark led by E1 – E4 men, Army women, and Marine Corps women
 - 5% of women and men indicated online media
 - More likely to mark led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, Air Force men, and E5 – E9 women
 - Less likely to mark led by Marine Corps women, Marine Corps men, E1 – E4 women, and Navy women
 - 4% of women and 7% of men indicated chaplain
 - More likely to mark led by E1 – E4 men, Army men, and E1 – E4 women
 - Less likely to mark led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 women, E5 – E9 men, and Air Force men
 - 3% of women and 2% of men indicated print advertisement
 - 2% of women and 1% of men indicated radio public service announcement
 - 1% of women and 2% of men indicated television public service announcement



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **95% of women and 94% of men indicated that when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm; 1% of women and men indicated false; and 4% of women and 5% of men indicated don't know**
 - Higher responses of true led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010
 - Lower responses of true led by E1 – E4 men, Marine Corps men, and E1 – E4 women
 - Higher responses of don't know led by Marine Corps men, E1 – E4 men, and E1 – E4 women
 - Lower responses of don't know led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 women, and O1 – O3 women
- **91% of women and 90% of men indicated that if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report it to a SARC/VA; 1% of women and men indicated false; and 8% of women and men indicated don't know**
 - Higher response of true led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and Air Force men
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
 - Lower response of true led by E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army women
 - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army women
 - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 men



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **79% of women and 80% of men indicated their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege; 2% of women and men indicated false; and 19% of women and men indicated don't know**
 - Higher response of true led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, E5 – E9 women, and E5 – E9 men
 - Lower response of true led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
 - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
 - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 men
- **75% of women and 83% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to ensure their safety; 11% of women and 6% of men indicated false; and 14% of women and 11% of men indicated don't know**
 - Higher response of true led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, and Air Force women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
 - Lower response of true led by Army women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
 - Higher response of false led by Army women and Army men
 - Lower response of false led by Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force women
 - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women, Army women, and E1 – E4 men
 - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **73% of women and 82% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to treat them with dignity; 12% of women and 6% of men indicated false; and 15% of women and 12% of men indicated don't know**
 - Higher response of true led by Air Force men, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
 - Lower response of true led by Army women, Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army men
 - Higher response of false led by Army women, Marine Corps women, and Army men
 - Lower response of false led by Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force women
 - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
 - Lower response of don't know led by O4– O6 men, E5 – E9 men, O1– O3 women, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women
- **71% of women and men indicated if they tell a SARC/VA that they were sexually assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander; 11% of women and men indicated false; and 18% of women and men indicated don't know**
 - Higher response of true led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force men, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 men
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
 - Lower response of true led by E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army women
 - Higher response of false led by Army women
 - Lower response of false led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
 - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army women
 - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O1– O3 men, E5 – E9 women, E5 – E9 men, and Marine Corps women



PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **65% of women and 76% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy; 18% of women and 11% of men indicated false; and 16% of women and 13% of men indicated don't know**
 - Higher response of true led by Air Force women
 - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
 - Lower response of true led by Army women and O4 – O6 women
 - Higher response of false led by O4 – O6 women, Army women, O1 – O3 women, and Army men
 - Lower response of false led by Marine Corps men, Air Force men, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women
 - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
 - Lower response of don't know led by O1 – O3 women and E5 – E9 women
- **56% of women and 62% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they could request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours; 9% of women and 6% of men indicated false; and 35% of women and 31% of men indicated don't know**
 - Higher response of true led by Marine Corps men, Navy women, Marine Corps women, and E5 – E9 women
 - Lower response of true led by Air Force women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, and Air Force men
 - Higher response of false led by O4 – O6 women, Army women, and Army men
 - Lower response of false led by Navy women and E1 – E4 women
 - Higher response of don't know led by Air Force women, E1 – E4 women, and Air Force men
 - Lower response of don't know led by E5 – E9 men, Navy women, Marine Corps women, and E5 – E9 women



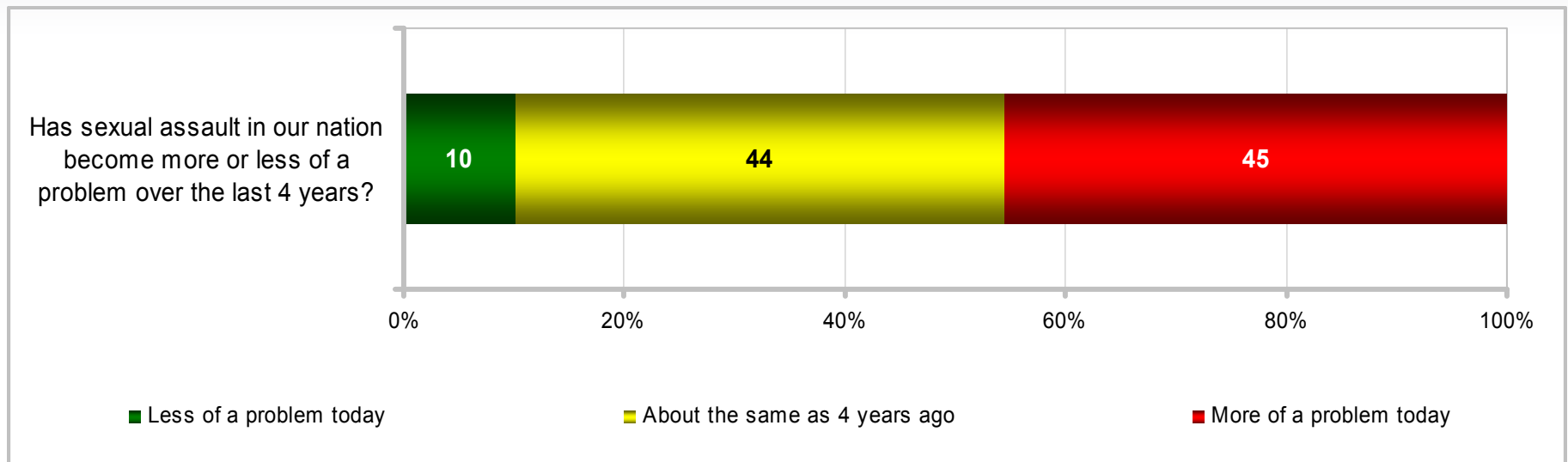
Contents

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
• Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	9
• Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors	159
• Gender-Related Behaviors and Sex Discrimination	177
• Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training	191
✓ Assessment of Progress	294
– Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years	294
– Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years	298
– Summary of Findings.....	302



Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Active Duty Women

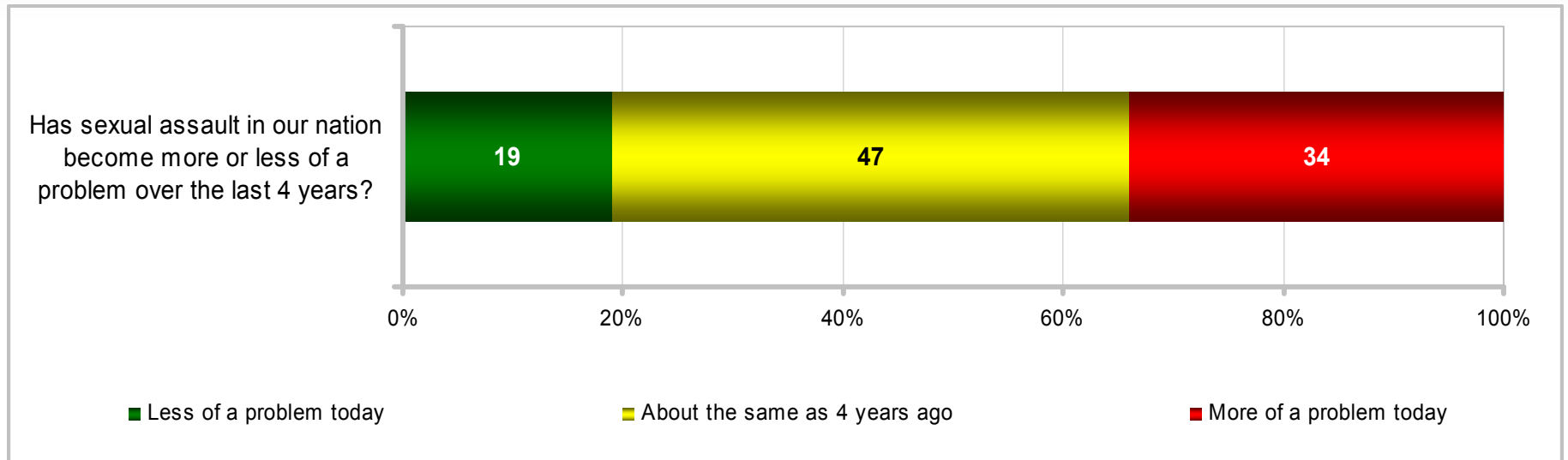


- 10% of women indicated *sexual assault in the nation* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 44% indicated about the same; and 45% indicated more of a problem



Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **19% of men indicated *sexual assault in the nation* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 47% indicated about the same; and 34% indicated more of a problem**



Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Active Duty Members

KEY:		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Higher Response of Less of a Problem										
Higher Response of More of a Problem										
Has sexual assault in our nation become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?	Less of a problem today	10	11	13	6	9	11	10	10	8
	More of a problem today	45	49	43	51	43	49	47	33	32

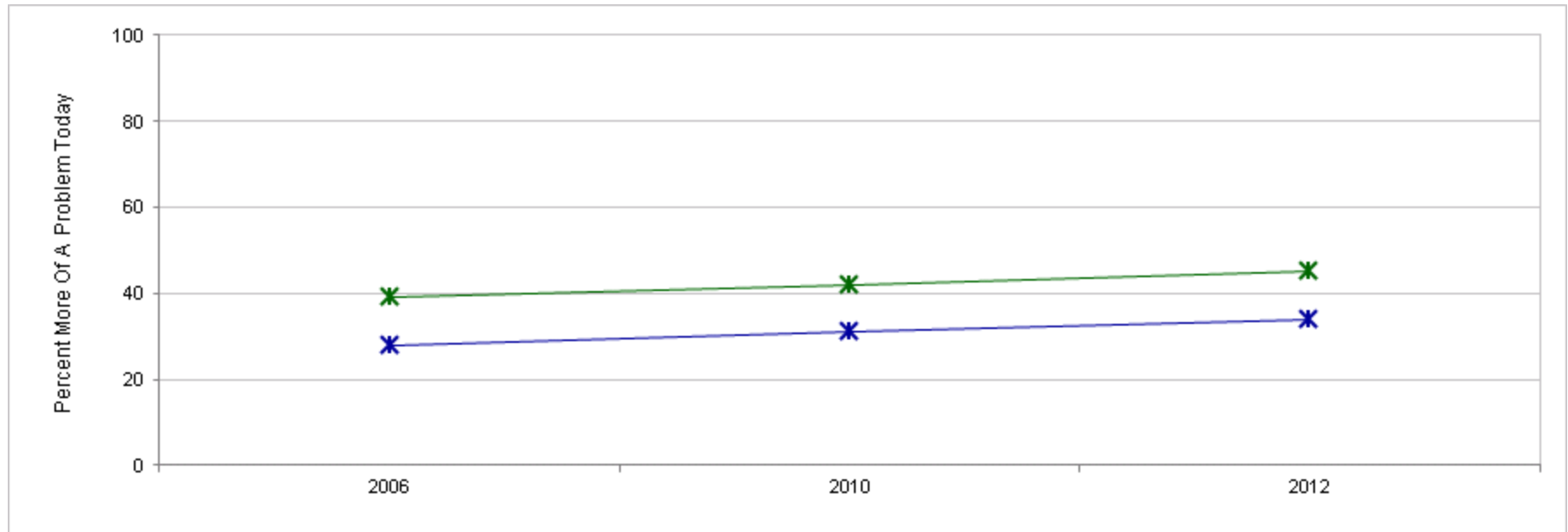
DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response of Less of a Problem										
Lower Response of More of a Problem										
Has sexual assault in our nation become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?	Less of a problem today	19	18	21	15	21	21	18	18	12
	More of a problem today	34	37	31	40	27	35	36	22	28

- Higher response of less of a problem led by Navy women
- Higher response of more of a problem led by Marine Corps women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps men, and Army men



Sexual Assault in Our Nation Become More of a Problem Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



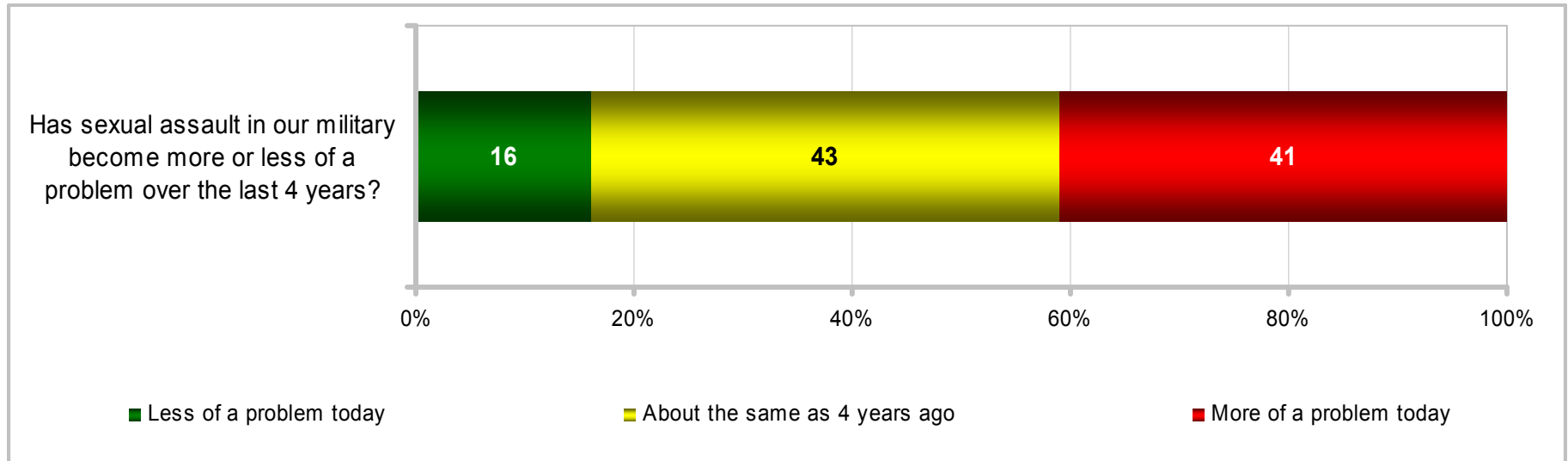
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		39	42	45
* Total Men		28	31	34

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2006



Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Have Been in the Military for at Least Four Years

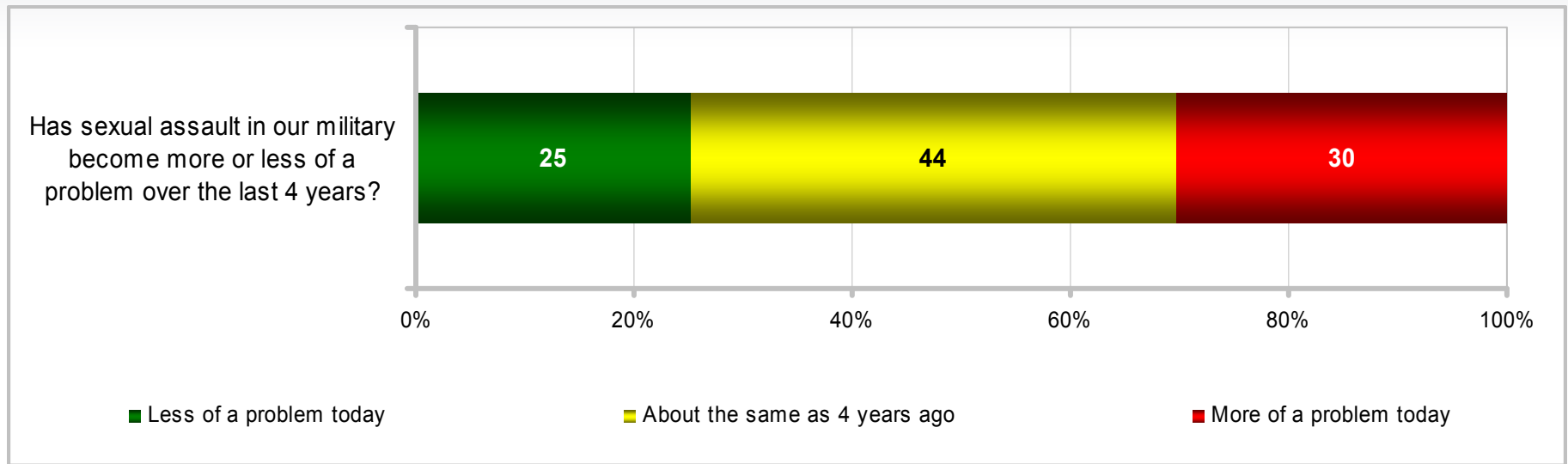


- **16% of women indicated *sexual assault in the military* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 43% indicated about the same; and 41% indicated more of a problem**



Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Have Been in the Military for at Least Four Years



- **25% of men indicated *sexual assault in the military* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 44% indicated about the same; and 30% indicated more of a problem**



Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Have Been in the Military for at Least Four Years

DoD Women		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
KEY:										
Higher Response of Less of a Problem										
Higher Response of More of a Problem										
Has sexual assault in our military become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?	Less of a problem today	16	15	21	10	14	13	16	17	15
	More of a problem today	41	47	37	45	38	49	43	31	32

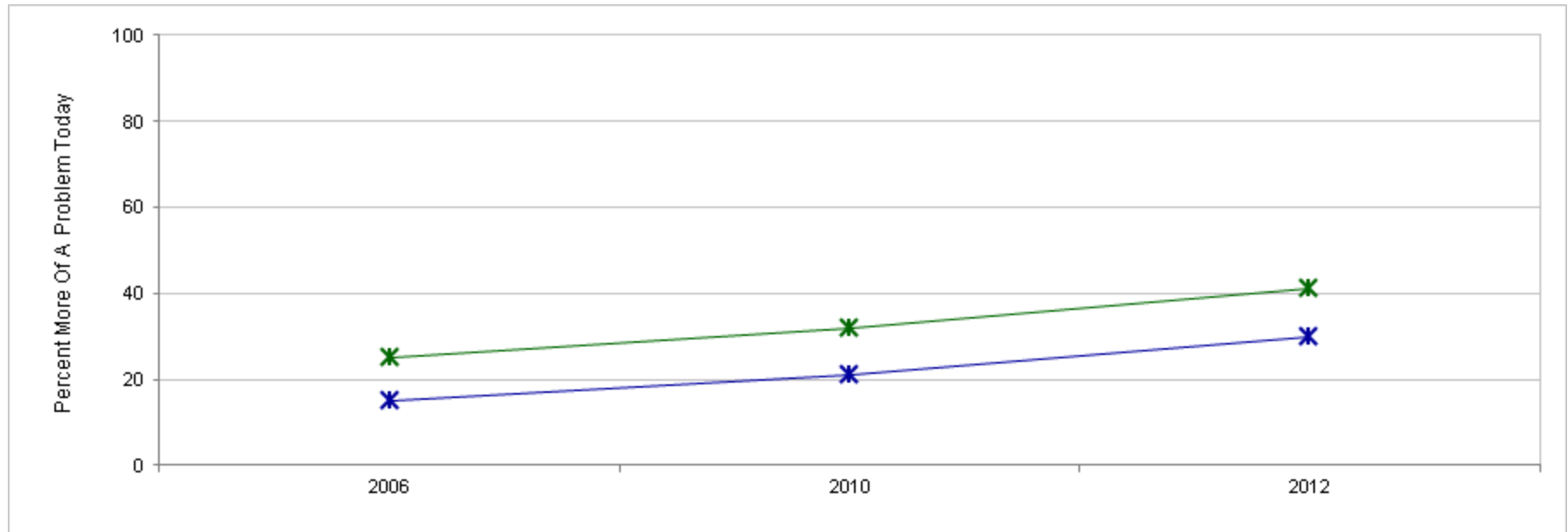
DoD Men		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
KEY:										
Higher Response of Less of a Problem										
Higher Response of More of a Problem										
Has sexual assault in our military become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?	Less of a problem today	25	22	30	20	28	25	26	27	20
	More of a problem today	30	35	27	38	23	32	31	26	28

- Higher response of less of a problem led by Navy men, Air Force men, and Navy women
- Higher response of more of a problem led by E1 – E4 women, Army women, Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps men, and Army men



Sexual Assault in the Military Become More of a Problem Over the Last Four Years

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Have Been in the Military for at Least 4 Years, by Gender



	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women		25	32	41
* Total Men		15	21	30

- For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006



ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

Summary of Findings

- **10% of women and 19% of men indicated sexual assault in the nation has become less of a problem today; 45% of women and 34% of men indicated more of a problem today**
 - Higher response of less of a problem led by Navy women
 - Higher response of more of a problem led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps men, and Army men
 - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2006
- **16% of women and 25% of men indicated sexual assault in the military has become less of a problem today; 41% of women and 30% of men indicated more of a problem today**
 - Higher response of less of a problem led by Navy men, Air Force men, and Navy women
 - Higher response of more of a problem led by E1 – E4 women, Army women, Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps men, and Army men
 - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE					<i>Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188</i>	
<small>The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.</small>						
PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.						
1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)		2. REPORT TYPE			3. DATES COVERED (From - To)	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
				5b. GRANT NUMBER		
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
				5e. TASK NUMBER		
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)					8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)					10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
					11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT						
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES						
14. ABSTRACT						
15. SUBJECT TERMS						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON	
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code)	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SF 298

1. REPORT DATE. Full publication date, including day, month, if available. Must cite at least the year and be Year 2000 compliant, e.g. 30-06-1998; xx-06-1998; xx-xx-1998.

2. REPORT TYPE. State the type of report, such as final, technical, interim, memorandum, master's thesis, progress, quarterly, research, special, group study, etc.

3. DATES COVERED. Indicate the time during which the work was performed and the report was written, e.g., Jun 1997 - Jun 1998; 1-10 Jun 1996; May - Nov 1998; Nov 1998.

4. TITLE. Enter title and subtitle with volume number and part number, if applicable. On classified documents, enter the title classification in parentheses.

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER. Enter all contract numbers as they appear in the report, e.g. F33615-86-C-5169.

5b. GRANT NUMBER. Enter all grant numbers as they appear in the report, e.g. AFOSR-82-1234.

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER. Enter all program element numbers as they appear in the report, e.g. 61101A.

5d. PROJECT NUMBER. Enter all project numbers as they appear in the report, e.g. 1F665702D1257; ILIR.

5e. TASK NUMBER. Enter all task numbers as they appear in the report, e.g. 05; RF0330201; T4112.

5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER. Enter all work unit numbers as they appear in the report, e.g. 001; AFAPL30480105.

6. AUTHOR(S). Enter name(s) of person(s) responsible for writing the report, performing the research, or credited with the content of the report. The form of entry is the last name, first name, middle initial, and additional qualifiers separated by commas, e.g. Smith, Richard, J, Jr.

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES). Self-explanatory.

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER. Enter all unique alphanumeric report numbers assigned by the performing organization, e.g. BRL-1234; AFWL-TR-85-4017-Vol-21-PT-2.

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES). Enter the name and address of the organization(s) financially responsible for and monitoring the work.

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S). Enter, if available, e.g. BRL, ARDEC, NADC.

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S). Enter report number as assigned by the sponsoring/monitoring agency, if available, e.g. BRL-TR-829; -215.

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT. Use agency-mandated availability statements to indicate the public availability or distribution limitations of the report. If additional limitations/ restrictions or special markings are indicated, follow agency authorization procedures, e.g. RD/FRD, PROPIN, ITAR, etc. Include copyright information.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES. Enter information not included elsewhere such as: prepared in cooperation with; translation of; report supersedes; old edition number, etc.

14. ABSTRACT. A brief (approximately 200 words) factual summary of the most significant information.

15. SUBJECT TERMS. Key words or phrases identifying major concepts in the report.

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION. Enter security classification in accordance with security classification regulations, e.g. U, C, S, etc. If this form contains classified information, stamp classification level on the top and bottom of this page.

17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT. This block must be completed to assign a distribution limitation to the abstract. Enter UU (Unclassified Unlimited) or SAR (Same as Report). An entry in this block is necessary if the abstract is to be limited.

