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# **2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members**

## **Overview Report on Sexual Assault**

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**2010 WORKPLACE AND GENDER RELATIONS  
SURVEY OF ACTIVE DUTY MEMBERS:  
OVERVIEW REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT**

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The lead analyst on this survey was Lindsay Rock. She and Rachel Lipari, Senior Scientist, designed the unique presentation and analysis of complex items in this report. Lisa Davis was the operations analyst on this survey responsible for data cleaning and the calculation of weighted estimates.

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# 2010 WORKPLACE AND GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY OF ACTIVE DUTY MEMBERS: OVERVIEW REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

## Executive Summary

### *Background*

This report presents the results on issues related to sexual assault from the *2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA 2010)*. This is the third survey of gender-related issues of active duty Service members conducted by Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) since 2002 as part of the quadrennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Title 10 U. S. Code Section 481. Measures used in *WGRA 2010* represent the DoD standard across Services and survey years, thus allowing comparability in evaluating prevalence of sexual assault behaviors and effectiveness of sexual assault response and prevention programs.

The *WGRA 2010* was fielded in March-June 2010. DMDC received completed surveys from 26,505 eligible respondents (24,029 DoD respondents and 2,476 Coast Guard respondents) for a weighted response rate of 32% (31% for DoD and 52% for Coast Guard). This survey was modeled on its predecessor surveys, the *2006 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* and the *2008 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members*. The purpose of this report is to enhance understanding of sexual assault in the military and the results of the Department's prevention efforts.

This report includes a description of the *WGRA 2010* survey content and methodology. In addition, the report includes an analysis of the prevalence of active duty members' experiences of sexual assault, as defined by the Uniform Code of Military Conduct (UCMJ), in the 12 months prior to taking the survey and the details of incidents they have experienced.<sup>1</sup> The report also includes an analysis of the effectiveness of DoD policies and training on sexual assault and an assessment of progress related to this issue in the military and in the nation.

### *Reporting Categories*

The *WGRA 2010* was designed to be representative of each of the Services by gender and paygrade, so that weighted estimates would accurately reflect these populations. Collecting DoD-wide data on sexual assault ensures results across Services are comparable because the measures and methods are identical. This approach also provides the Department a single set of estimates that accurately reflect the Total Force and each of the Services. For each section of the report, results are presented by gender by survey year (if applicable), as well as gender by

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<sup>1</sup> In this report, the annual incident rates of sexual assault are referred to as unwanted sexual contact to more accurately reflect the wide range of behaviors defined as sexual assault in the UCMJ. The survey measure from which the incident rates are derived was developed to be consistent with the UCMJ definition of sexual assault, while preserving a single measure for both men and women and avoiding legal terminology that may be confusing to the survey respondent. Focus groups and pretesting were conducted in 2005 to finalize the measure and this measure has appeared on all DoD-wide surveys of sexual assault since 2006.

Service and by paygrade. The Services categories include Army, Navy, Marine Corps (USMC), and Air Force (USAF).<sup>2</sup> The paygrade reporting categories include junior enlisted paygrades (E1-E4), senior enlisted paygrades (E5-E9), junior officer paygrades (O1-O3), and senior officer paygrades (O4-O6).<sup>3</sup> Where applicable, 2006 survey results are presented.

## ***Major Findings***

This Executive Summary presents topline findings for each of the major sections of the report described below.

### ***Unwanted Sexual Contact***

Although the term unwanted sexual contact does not appear in the UCMJ, this term is used in this report to refer to a range of activities that the UCMJ prohibits, including rape, non-consensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), or indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling) that can occur regardless of gender, age, or spousal relationship. The unwanted sexual contact behaviorally-based measure was designed to be consistent with the definition in Article 120 of the UCMJ and provides a broad range of behaviors that Service members could indicate experiencing. This measure asks Service members whether someone (either DoD or non-DoD), without their consent or against their will, sexually touched them, had (attempted or completed) sexual intercourse with them, oral sex with them, anal sex with them, or penetrated them with a finger or object. The unwanted sexual contact measure was first used on the active duty member surveys in 2006. In 2010, 4.4% of women and 0.9% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. The incident rates for women and men were lower in 2010 than in 2006 (4.4% vs. 6.8% and 0.9% vs. 1.8%, respectively).

### ***Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation***

On the survey, Service members who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to consider the “one situation” occurring in the 12 months preceding the survey that had the greatest effect on them. With that “one situation” in mind, members were then asked questions about the circumstances and about reporting of the situation.

***Behaviors Experienced.*** Members who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify the specific behaviors comprising the one event that had the greatest effect on them. Of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 32% indicated the most serious<sup>4</sup> behavior they experienced was unwanted sexual touching only; 32% indicated they experienced attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex; and 26% indicated they experienced completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex. Ten percent of women did not identify the behaviors they experienced. Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact,

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<sup>2</sup> Though Coast Guard (USCG) members were included in the survey, the USCG does not fall under Title 10 U.S. Code Section 481 and results are reported separately.

<sup>3</sup> Due to small cell sizes, warrant officers are not included in the paygrade analyses but are included in gender and Service analyses.

<sup>4</sup> For this analysis, completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex is considered the most serious behavior; followed by attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex; then unwanted sexual touching.

31% indicated the most serious behavior they experienced was unwanted sexual touching only. Eleven percent indicated they experienced attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex; and 20% indicated they experienced completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex. Thirty-eight percent of men did not identify the behaviors they experienced.

***Circumstances of the One Situation.*** Among the 4.4% of women and 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact, the circumstances of their experience were as follows:

- Seventy percent of women and 63% of men indicated the unwanted sexual contact occurred at their military installation. Twenty-five percent of women and 27% of men indicated the unwanted sexual contact occurred while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay. Forty-one percent of women and 59% of men indicated the unwanted sexual contact occurred during their work day/duty hours. Seventeen percent of women and 25% of men indicated the unwanted sexual contact occurred while TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts.<sup>5</sup>
- Forty percent of women and 23% of men indicated their experience included the use of alcohol and/or drugs (including knock-out drugs), either by them or by the offender.
- Forty-three percent of women and 20% of men indicated the offender used force and/or threats to make them consent.
- Fifty-five percent of women and 38% of men indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them before or after the situation.

***Characteristics of the Offenders.*** The 4.4% of women and 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to describe the offender in their situation. The majority (96%) of women indicated the offender was male and the offender acted alone (76%). Men were as likely to indicate the offender was female (40%) as male (35%); a majority indicated the offender acted alone (71%). About one-half of women (49%) and men (48%) indicated the offender was a military coworker and 39% of women and 25% of men indicated the offender was a military person of higher rank/grade (not in their chain of command). Thirty-three percent of women and 29% of men indicated the offender was another military person (not of higher rank/grade), 23% of women and 26% of men indicated the offender was someone in their chain of command, and 16% of women and 20% of men indicated the offender was a military subordinate. Four percent of women and 14% of men indicated the offender was a DoD/Service civilian employee and 4% of women and 15% of men indicated the offender was a DoD/Service civilian contractor. Ten percent of women and 11% of men indicated the offender was someone from the local community and 8% of women and 12% of men indicated the offender was unknown.

***Coming Forward for Help.*** The 4.4% of women and 0.9% of men who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they reported the situation to a civilian or DoD authority. Twenty-eight percent of women and 14% of men indicated they reported to a DoD authority (either only to a DoD authority or to both DoD and civilian authorities), and of

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<sup>5</sup> Because these characteristics are not mutually exclusive, Service members could select all that applied.

those who reported, 18% of women and 10% of men indicated they would make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over.

**Reasons for Not Reporting.** Of the 4.4% of women and 0.9% of men who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact, the majority (71% of women and 85% of men) chose not to report it to a DoD or civilian authority. The most frequently endorsed reasons women and men gave for not reporting the incident were:

- They did not want anyone to know (67% of women and 43% of men).
- They felt uncomfortable making a report (65% of women and 32% of men).
- They did not think their report would be kept confidential (60% of women and 36% of men).
- They were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person who did it (54% of women and 27% of men).
- They had heard about negative experiences other victims went through (47% of women and 20% of men).
- Not important enough to report (46% of women and men).

### ***Bystander Intervention***

Active duty members were asked about their responsibility to intervene in a social setting to prevent fellow Service members from being harmed or harming others. The majority of women and men (both 93%) indicated they felt it was their duty to intervene. When given a hypothetical scenario involving a female Service member, whom they did not know very well, getting drunk at a party and being led off by a guy from their work group so he could have sex with her, 93% of women and 83% of men indicated they would actively intervene (e.g., find someone who knows the woman, stop the guy from leaving with woman, etc.).

### ***Military Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training Related to Sexual Assault***

Active duty members were asked their perceptions of sexual assault policies and practices as well as the availability of sexual assault support and resources.

**Sexual Assault Complaint Climate.** Eighty-nine percent of women and 88% of men indicated members of their work group would feel free to report sexual assault to some extent without fear of reprisal.

**Sexual Assault Support and Resources.** Eighty-three percent of women and 80% of men indicated there was a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to help those who experience sexual assault at their installation/ship. Eighty-five percent of women and 83% of men indicated there was a Sexual Assault Victim Advocate to help those who experience sexual assault at their installation/ship.

**Training.** Ninety-three percent of women and men indicated they had sexual assault training in the 12 months preceding the survey. Of those who had training, the majority of women and men indicated it provided a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault (both 92%), taught that the consumption of alcohol might increase the likelihood

of sexual assault (both 92%), and taught how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault (both 91%).

***Perceived Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training.*** The 93% of women and men who indicated they received sexual assault training were asked to assess the effectiveness of their training. Eighty-five percent of women and 88% of men indicated their training was moderately or very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault. Ninety-one percent of women and 92% of men indicated their training was moderately or very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting.

***Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources.*** Thirty-one percent of women and 40% of men indicated they were aware of the “My Strength is for Defending” campaign. Forty-eight percent of women and 57% of men indicated they were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site ([www.myduty.mil](http://www.myduty.mil)). Two-thirds of women (60%) and men (64%) were aware of their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs.

### ***Assessment of Progress***

Active duty members were asked their perceptions of the prevalence of sexual assault in the military and the nation today compared to four years ago. Overall, Service members had a more positive view of progress in the military than in the nation. Of those who had been in the military for at least four years, 26% of women and 39% of men thought sexual assault in the military was less of a problem today than it was four years ago compared to 14% of women and 24% of men who thought sexual assault in the nation was less of a problem today than it was four years ago.

### ***Summary of Results***

Overall, the results of this survey indicate the DoD has made progress in its efforts to reduce sexual assault and provide care/support to victims. Additionally, results also indicate the DoD is effectively educating Service members on resources available to them if they are a victim of sexual assault and training them on ways to reduce experiences of sexual assault (i.e., teaching that drinking might increase the risk of sexual assault and teaching how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of becoming a victim). The results also indicate that the majority of Service members are willing to intervene to prevent sexual assault, a key focus of DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training, which is an effective way to reduce incidents of sexual assault. However, while many results from this survey indicate the DoD has made significant strides in its effort to eliminate sexual assault, the results also indicate there is still more to accomplish. For example, incidents of sexual assault still occur, not all Service members are aware of the resources the Department provides, and a minority of Service members, particularly men, still do not recognize that it is their duty to prevent their peers from having sex when both parties are not able to consent (e.g., when drunk). The Department continues its commitment to expand its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program to better serve the men and women in the military.



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# 2010 WORKPLACE AND GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY OF ACTIVE DUTY MEMBERS: OVERVIEW REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Department of Defense (DoD) is committed to providing a safe workplace environment for all its members. DoD has worked hard to develop and implement policies and programs to eliminate unlawful, unwanted gender-related behaviors. Such behaviors diminish respect for individuals, impair readiness and performance, and adversely affect recruitment and retention. The *2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA 2010)* is a primary source of information for evaluating these programs and assessing the overall environment in the active duty military.

The *WGRA 2010* is part of a quadrennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Title 10 U. S. Code Section 481. DoD conducted the first survey of gender relations in the active duty force in 1988 (Lipari & Lancaster, 2004). The current survey has been designed to estimate the level of sexual assault in the Services and to provide information about consequences of sexual assault. *WGRA 2010* was modeled on recent predecessor surveys of gender issues, the *2008 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members* and the *2006 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*. The consistency of measures used in the *WGRA 2010* and its predecessors allow comparability across Services and survey years in evaluating prevalence of sexual assault behaviors and effectiveness of sexual response and prevention programs.

The remainder of this introduction provides an overview of the measurement of unwanted sexual contact, a description of the survey methodology and analytical procedures, and an overview of the contents of the remaining chapters. Results of the entire survey are tabulated in the *2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Tabulations of Responses* (DMDC, 2011a).

### Measurement of Unwanted Sexual Contact

The ability to calculate annual incident rates and trends of unwanted sexual contact is a distinguishing feature of this survey. Unwanted sexual contact refers to a range of activities that the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) prohibits, including uninvited and unwelcome completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by a finger or object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body.<sup>6</sup> Unwanted sexual contact is measured by a behaviorally-based item<sup>7</sup> (Q44) in the *WGRA 2010*

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<sup>6</sup> The UCMJ defines the term sexual contact within the context of describing rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct. For the purposes of this report, “unwanted” is used to clarify the term “sexual contact.” In this report, the annual incident rates of sexual assault are referred to as unwanted sexual contact to more accurately reflect the wide range of behaviors defined as sexual assault in the UCMJ.

<sup>7</sup> A Service member is included in an incident rate if he or she indicated in one survey item, more than one survey item, or all survey items included in that type of behavior. That is, a member is counted in a rate only once regardless of the number of behaviors he or she endorsed.

(Table 1).<sup>8</sup> The survey measure from which the incident rates are derived was developed to be consistent with the UCMJ definition of sexual assault, while preserving a single measure for both men and women and avoiding legal terminology that may be confusing to the survey respondent. Focus groups and pretesting were conducted in 2005 to finalize the measure and this measure has appeared on all DoD-wide surveys of sexual assault since 2006. As the 2006 survey also included this unwanted sexual contact measure, this report will include trend analysis between 2010 and 2006 survey results. Further details on the measurement characteristics of unwanted sexual contact are reported by DMDC (2011b).

**Table 1.**  
***Question Regarding Unwanted Sexual Contact***

<b>Question</b>	<b>Question Text</b>
<b>Unwanted Sexual Contact Measure</b>	<p>In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent where someone...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?</li> <li>• Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?</li> <li>• Made you have sexual intercourse?</li> <li>• Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?</li> <li>• Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?</li> </ul>

## **Survey Methodology**

The *WGRA 2010* was designed to be representative of each of the Services by gender and paygrade, so that weighted estimates would accurately reflect these populations. Collecting DoD-wide data on sexual assault ensures results across Services are comparable because the measures and methods are identical. This approach provides the Department a single set of estimates that accurately reflect the Total Force and each of the Services.

The sample consisted of 90,391 active duty members from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard<sup>9</sup> excluding National Guard and Reserve Component members, who (1) had at least six months of service at the time the questionnaire was first fielded and (2) were below flag rank. Single-stage, nonproportional, stratified random

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix for a copy of the paper survey.

<sup>9</sup> Though USCG members were included in the survey, results for the USCG are not included in this report.

sampling<sup>10</sup> procedures were used to develop the most efficient sample possible. To reduce the burden on the men and women serving in the military, the sample was designed to be as small as possible while still providing valid and reliable estimates for each of the Services (Table 2).<sup>11</sup>

**Table 2.**  
*WGRA 2010 Respondents and Weighted Response Rates, by Gender by Service and Paygrade<sup>12</sup>*

<b>Response Group</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Weighted Response Rate (%)</b>
<b>Total DoD</b>	24,029	31%
<b>Women</b>	10,029	37%
<b>Army</b>	2,838	32%
<b>Navy</b>	2,068	34%
<b>Marine Corps</b>	1,623	32%
<b>Air Force</b>	3,500	46%
<b>E1-E4</b>	4,162	26%
<b>E5-E9</b>	3,221	43%
<b>O1-O3</b>	1,577	49%
<b>O4-O6</b>	932	61%
<b>Men</b>	14,000	30%
<b>Army</b>	3,865	25%
<b>Navy</b>	3,262	32%
<b>Marine Corps</b>	3,410	21%
<b>Air Force</b>	3,463	43%
<b>E1-E4</b>	3,544	15%
<b>E5-E9</b>	5,022	39%
<b>O1-O3</b>	1,885	43%
<b>O4-O6</b>	2,044	59%

<sup>10</sup> In stratified random sampling, all members of a population are categorized into homogeneous groups. For example, members might be grouped by gender and Service (e.g., all male Army personnel in one group, all female Navy personnel in another). Members are chosen at random within each group. Small groups are oversampled in comparison to their proportion of the population so there will be enough responses from them to analyze. Weights are used so that groups are correctly represented in the analyses.

<sup>11</sup> Although it is important to monitor the effectiveness of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program, it is our duty to Service members to minimize the frequency of survey data collection. The collection of DoD-wide data through a single study enables the Department to leverage its resources and develop the most efficient sample design to maximize data reliability while keeping cost to a minimum. An efficient sample design is not only fiscally sensible; it is also consistent with human subjects protections that require that the minimum number of Service members be asked to participate in research.

<sup>12</sup> Due to small cell sizes, warrant officers are not included in the paygrade analyses in the report, but are included in gender and Service analyses.

The survey administration process began on February 19, 2010, with the mail out of notification letters to sample members. This notification letter explained why the survey was being conducted, how the survey information would be used, and why participation was important. Throughout the administration period, additional e-mail and postal reminders were sent to encourage survey participation. The survey was administered via both Web and paper surveys between March 5 and June 3, 2010, with paper surveys mailed on April 2, 2010 to those who did not respond via the Web.

Completed surveys (defined as answering Q30 and at least 50% of the questions asked of all participants) were received from 26,505 eligible respondents (24,029 DoD respondents and 2,476 Coast Guard respondents). The overall weighted response rate for eligibles, corrected for nonproportional sampling, was 32% (31% for DoD and 52% for Coast Guard). Data were weighted using the industry standard three-stage process to reflect the populations of interest. This form of weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The three-stage process of weighting consists of the following steps:

- *Adjustment for selection probability*—Probability samples, such as the sample for this survey, are selected from lists and each member of the list has a known nonzero probability of selection. For example, if a list contained 10,000 members in a demographic subgroup and the desired sample size for the subgroup was 1,000, one in every tenth member of the list would be selected. During weighting, this selection probability (1/10) is taken into account. The base, or first weight, used to adjust the sample is the reciprocal of the selection probability. In this example, the adjustment for selection probability (base weight) is 10 for members of this subgroup.
- *Adjustments for nonresponse*—Some sampled members do not respond to the survey. Continuing the previous example, suppose only half of the sample members (i.e., 500 out of 1,000) completed and returned a survey. Because the unweighted sample size would only be 500, weights are needed to project the sample up to the subgroup population total (10,000). In this case, the base-weighted respondents would sum to only 5,000 weighted respondents. To adjust for nonresponse, the base weights are multiplied by the reciprocal of the nonresponse rate. In this example, the base weight (10) is multiplied by the reciprocal of the nonresponse rate (2) to create a new weight of 20. The weighted sample sums to the subgroup population total of 10,000.
- *Adjustment to known population values*—The first of the two previous weighting adjustments are applied according to the demographic groupings used in designing the subgroups for the sample. The second is based on population characteristics that are known to be related to whether a sample person responds to the survey. Because the sample design and adjustments for nonresponse cannot take into account all demographic differences related to who responds to a survey and how they respond, auxiliary information is used to increase the precision of survey estimates. For this reason, a final weighting adjustment is computed that reproduces population totals for important demographic groupings related to who responds to a survey and how they might answer the survey. Suppose in our example the population for the subgroup

was 8,500 men and 1,500 women, but the nonresponse-adjusted weighted estimate from the respondents was 7,000 men and 3,000 women. To reduce this possible bias and reproduce known population totals, the weights would be adjusted by 1.21 for men and 0.5 for women so that the final weights for men and women would be 24.3 and 10 which would give unbiased estimates of the total and of women and men in the subgroup.

Further details on the statistical methods applied to sampling and weighting are reported by DMDC (2011c).

Because of the weighting on the *WGRA 2010*, conventional formulas for calculating the margin of error will overstate the reliability of the estimate.<sup>13</sup> For this report, variance estimates were calculated using SUDAAN<sup>®</sup> PROC DESCRIPT (Research Triangle Institute, Inc., 2004).

## Analytical Procedures

By definition, sample surveys are subject to sampling error. Standard errors are estimates of the variance around population parameters (such as percentages or means) and are used to construct margins of error (i.e., confidence interval half-widths). Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals.

Estimates may be unstable (and thus not reportable) because they are based on a small number of observations or a relatively large variance in the data or weights. Particularly unstable estimates are suppressed or annotated. “NR” indicates the estimate is Not Reportable and is suppressed because of low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are suppressed based on criteria defined in terms of nominal sample size (less than 5), effective sample size<sup>14</sup> (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.3). In this report, results are presented by gender for each Service, paygrade, and survey year. Definitions for reporting categories follow:

- Gender—The reporting category is self-explanatory.
- Service—The categories include Army, Navy, Marine Corps (USMC), and Air Force (USAF).
- Paygrade—The reporting category includes junior enlisted paygrades (E1-E4), senior enlisted paygrades (E5-E9), junior officer paygrades (O1-O3), and senior officer paygrades (O4-O6).<sup>15</sup>
- Survey year—Where applicable, 2006 survey results are presented.

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<sup>13</sup> As a result of differential weighting, only certain statistical software procedures, such as SUDAAN<sup>®</sup>, correctly calculate standard errors, variances, or tests of statistical significance for stratified samples.

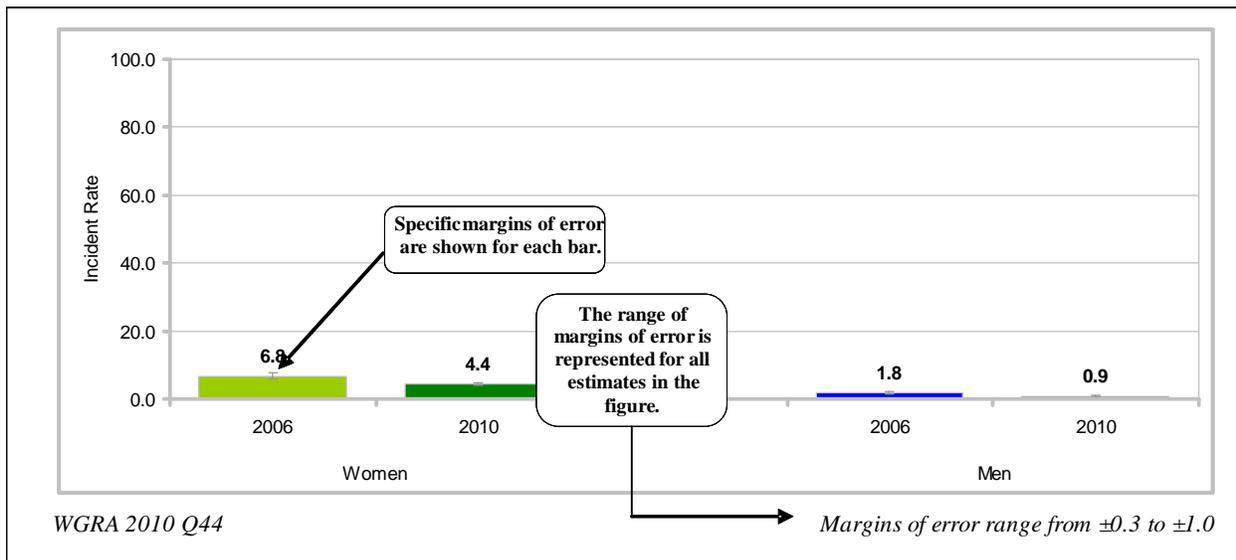
<sup>14</sup> Effective sample size takes into account the finite population correction, variability in weights, and the effect of sample stratification.

<sup>15</sup> Due to small cell sizes, warrant officers are not included in the paygrade analyses but are included in gender and Service analyses.

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report.<sup>16</sup> Comparisons are generally made along a single dimension (e.g., Service) at a time. In this type of comparison, the responses of one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension.<sup>17</sup> For example, responses of women in the Army are compared to the weighted average of the responses from women in Navy, USMC, and USAF. Where the questions were similar to those asked in the 2006, trends are discussed. Analyses by year are made for men and women by comparing results overall for women and men in 2010 against women and men in 2006.

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. The titles describe the subgroup and survey item presented in the table. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers contained in the tables are percentages with margins of error at the end of the table. Ranges of margins of error in tables are presented when more than one estimate is displayed in a column. As shown in Figure 1, margins of error in figures are presented both for each estimate and as a range for all estimates. Further information about the survey measures, results, and percent responding are presented in DMDC (2011c).

**Figure 1.**  
*Explanation of Margins of Error in Figures*



<sup>16</sup> In all cases, the use of the word “significantly” is not used, because it is redundant. In some cases, differences might appear to be significantly different in comparison to the differences between other variables, but are not noted as different in the text. In these cases, the margins of error are higher, rendering differences not statistically significant. Instances where a finding appears to be large are typically footnoted to clarify that the difference is not statistically significant.

<sup>17</sup> When comparing results within the current survey, the percentage of each subgroup is compared to its respective “all other” group (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed).

## ***Organization of the Report***

Topics covered in the report are organized into five chapters. Further information about survey items covered in this report are presented in DMDC (2011a).

In Chapter 2, Service members' experiences of unwanted sexual contact are summarized. This chapter includes the 12-month rates using the measure that is consistent with the behaviors defined in the UCMJ. The chapter also covers details of the one situation that Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact found most bothersome (e.g., that had the greatest effect on them), including types of behaviors experienced, location of the incident, characteristics of the offender, the reporting experience, and, if the incident was not reported, reasons for not reporting.

In Chapter 3, results on members' perceptions of intervening in a social setting to prevent harm to a fellow Service member are reported.

In Chapter 4, survey results on Service members' perceptions of sexual assault policies and procedures and their effectiveness, the availability of sexual assault support and resources for those who experience it, and the quantity and effectiveness of sexual assault training are presented.

In Chapter 5, results on Service members' perceptions of whether sexual assault is more or less of a problem in the military and the nation today compared to four years ago are reported.



## CHAPTER 2: UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

This chapter examines Service members' experiences of unwanted sexual contact. Unwanted sexual contact is defined for training purposes as "intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent" (Department of Defense, 2005). Unwanted sexual contact includes rape, non-consensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), or indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling) and can occur regardless of gender, age, or spousal relationship. Furthermore, lack of consent does not require physical resistance but might include coercion or incapacitation. To remove any ambiguity regarding prohibited unwanted sexual contact, Article 120 of the UCMJ includes the following definition:

The term "sexual contact" means the intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of another person, or intentionally causing another person to touch, either directly or through the clothing, the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, or degrade any person or to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

The following sections describe the unwanted sexual contact incident rates as assessed in the *WGRA 2010* by year for women and men. Unwanted sexual contact is measured with a question designed to be consistent with the definition in the amended Article 120 of the UCMJ described above.

In addition, this chapter also provides information on the specific behaviors experienced and the circumstances in which unwanted sexual contact incidents occurred. On the survey, Service members who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to consider the "one situation" occurring in 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. Information from this section of the survey helps to answer questions, such as:

- Who were the offenders?
- Where did the behaviors occur?
- Were drugs and/or alcohol involved?
- Was the experience reported and, if not, why?
- To whom do members report such situations?
- Were there any repercussions because of reporting the incident?

Results are reported for women and men overall and by Service and paygrade. When 2010 questions are comparable to the 2006 survey, trend analysis is provided.

### Unwanted Sexual Contact

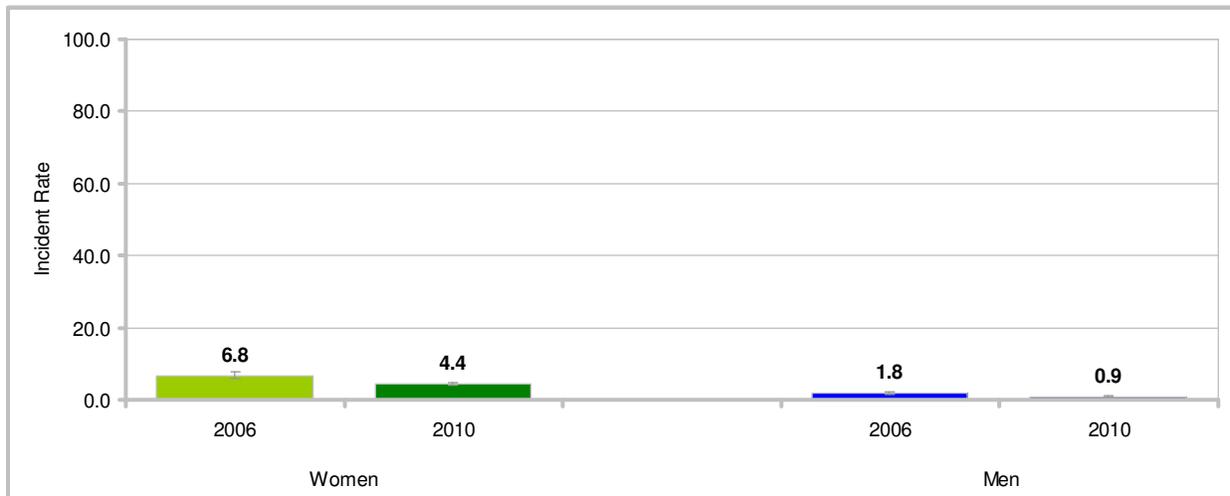
The unwanted sexual contact measure is a behaviorally-based measure and was designed to be consistent with the definition in Article 120 of the UCMJ. Service members were asked

(Q44)<sup>18</sup> whether they had experienced unwanted sexual contact (e.g., sexual touching, attempted or completed sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object) without their consent or against their will.<sup>19</sup> This section describes the unwanted sexual contact incident rates, by Service and paygrade for women and men. Trend comparisons to 2006 are provided.

### **By Gender by Year**

In 2010, 4.4% of women and 0.9% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact (Figure 2). The incident rates for women and men were lower in 2010 than in 2006 (4.4% vs. 6.8% and 0.9% vs. 1.8%, respectively).

**Figure 2.**  
*Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate, by Gender and Year*



WGRA 2010 Q44

Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.3$  to  $\pm 1.0$

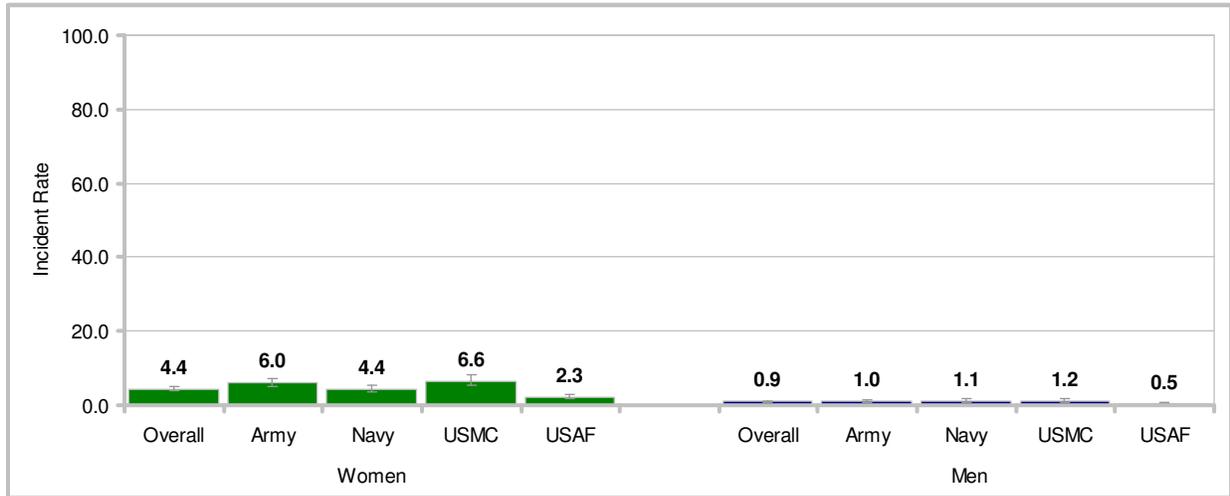
### **By Gender by Service**

Women in the USAF (2.3%) were less likely than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas women in the Army (6.0%) and USMC (6.6%) were more likely (Figure 3). Men in the USAF (0.5%) were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact.

<sup>18</sup> To review exact survey item wording, the questionnaire is provided in the appendix.

<sup>19</sup> See Chapter 1 for additional discussion of the measurement approach, such as definitions of the reporting categories and analytical procedures.

**Figure 3.**  
*Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate, by Gender and Service*



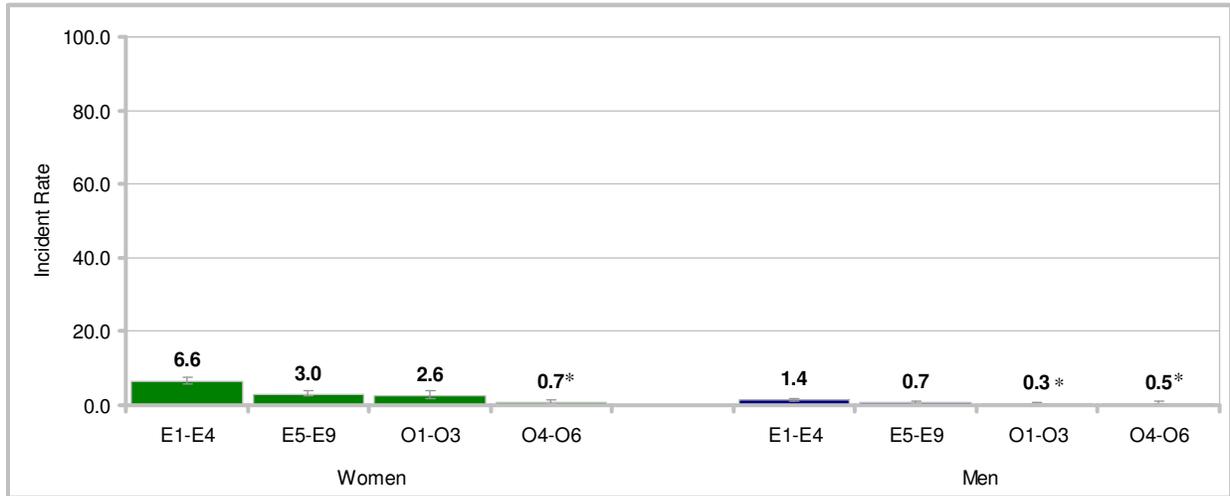
WGRA 2010 Q44

Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.3$  to  $\pm 1.8$

***By Gender by Paygrade***

Among women, senior enlisted members (3.0%), junior officers (2.6%), and senior officers (0.7%), were less likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas junior enlisted members (6.6%) were more likely (Figure 4). Among men, junior officers (0.3%) were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas junior enlisted members (1.4%) were more likely.

**Figure 4.**  
***Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate, by Gender and Paygrade***



WGRA 2010 Q44

Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.4$  to  $\pm 1.3$

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

## Characteristics of the One Situation

This section provides information on the circumstances in which experiences of unwanted sexual contact occurred. On the survey, Service members who indicated they experienced at least one unwanted sexual contact behavior were then asked (Q46) to answer questions about the “one situation” that had the greatest effect on them occurring in the year before taking the survey. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, for women, by Service and by paygrade.<sup>20</sup>

### ***Combinations of Behaviors Experienced***

Because multiple behaviors are often experienced during a single incident, combinations of behaviors experienced are presented in Figure 5. Combinations of unwanted sexual contact experienced during the one event were determined by responses to Q46. Respondents were counted in unwanted sexual touching (single category) if they indicated experiencing sexual touching without experiencing attempted or completed sex (e.g., sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object). Respondents were counted in attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching) if they indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object (without experiencing completed sex). Respondents were counted in completed sex (with or without unwanted touching or attempted sex) if they indicated experiencing completed sex.

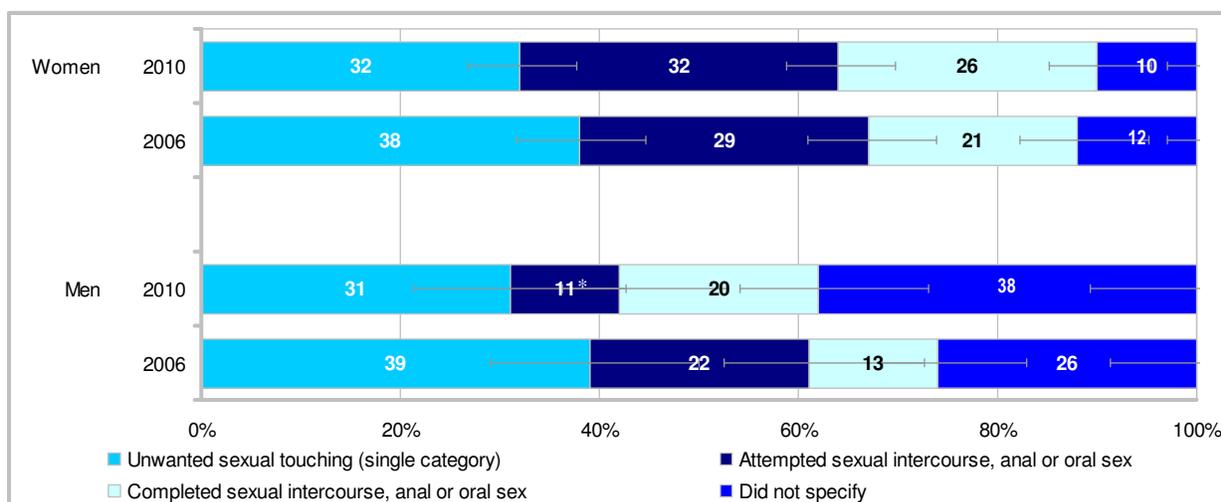
<sup>20</sup> Results for men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

## By Gender by Year

As shown in Figure 5, of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, one-third indicated unwanted sexual touching (single category) was their only experience of unwanted sexual contact or indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (both 32%). Twenty-six percent of women indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex. Ten percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact did not indicate the specific behaviors experienced. There were no differences found by survey year among women in the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior they experienced.

Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, one-third indicated unwanted sexual touching (single category) was their only experience of unwanted sexual contact (31%). Twenty percent of men indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex; and 11% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex. Thirty-eight percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact did not indicate the specific behaviors experienced. There were no differences found by survey year among men in the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior they experienced.

**Figure 5.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Combinations of Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors in the One Situation, by Gender and Year*



WGRA 2010 Q46

Margins of error range from  $\pm 4$  to  $\pm 13$

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

## By Service

There were no differences found among women by Service in the type of unwanted sexual contact behavior experienced (Table 3).

**Table 3.**  
***Percent of Women Who Indicated Experiencing Combinations of Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors in the One Situation, by Service***

Combinations of specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	Overall	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	32	33	35	23	29
Attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, or anal sex	32	32	30	40	30
Completed sexual intercourse, oral sex, or anal sex	26	27	23	26	29
Did not specify	10	8	11*	10*	12
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 5-6$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 11-12$	$\pm 11-13$	$\pm 11-13$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 46.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### ***By Paygrade***

Among women, senior officers (2%) were less likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, or anal sex (Table 4).

**Table 4.**  
***Percent of Women Who Indicated Experiencing Combinations of Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors in the One Situation, by Paygrade***

Combinations of specific unwanted sexual contact behaviors	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact			
	E1-E4	E5-E9	O1-O3	O4-O6
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	29	38	31	NR
Attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, or anal sex	35	27	30	2*
Completed sexual intercourse, oral sex, or anal sex	30	19	21*	NR
Did not specify	6	17	18*	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 5-7$	$\pm 12-13$	$\pm 20-22$	$\pm 8$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 46. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

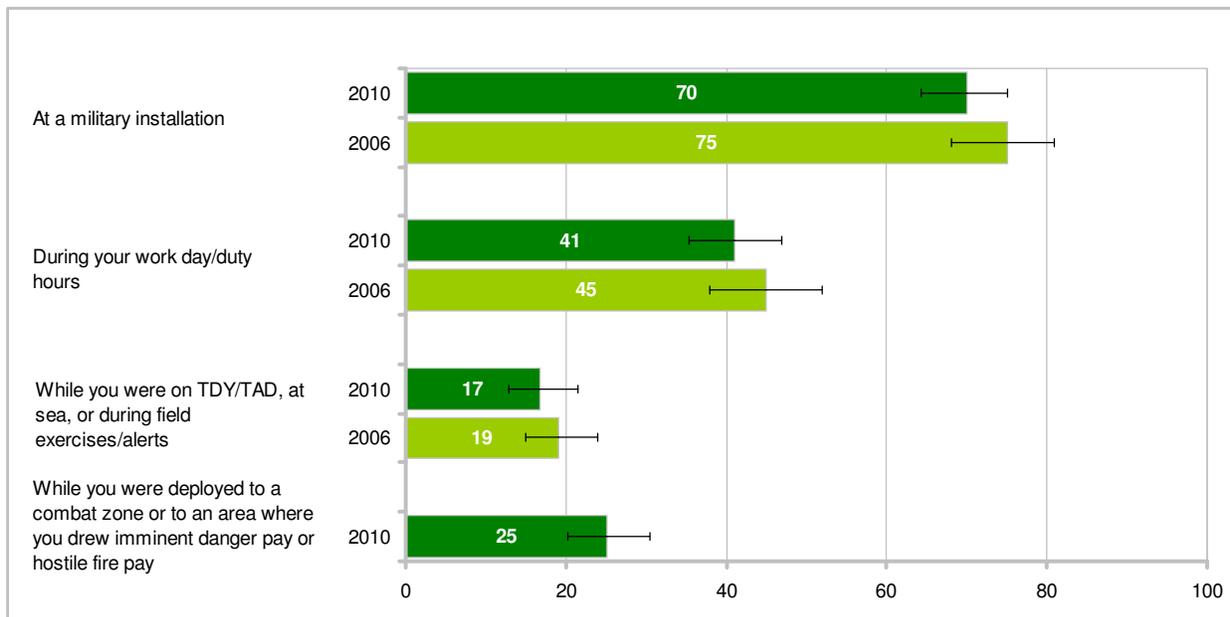
## Characteristics of the Work Setting in Which the One Situation Occurred

Service members who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify where the situation occurred. They could respond that it occurred at their military installation; during the work day/duty hours; while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercise/alerts; and while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay. Because these characteristics are not mutually exclusive, Service members could select all that applied. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, for women, by Service and by paygrade.<sup>21</sup>

### By Gender by Year

Of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 70% indicated that it occurred at a military installation (Figure 6). Forty-one percent of women indicated the unwanted sexual contact occurred during their work day/duty hours; 25% while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay; and 17% while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises. There were no differences found by survey year among women in identifying the characteristics of the work setting in which the situation occurred.

**Figure 6.**  
*Percent of Women Who Indicated Characteristics of the Work Setting in Which the One Situation Occurred, by Year*



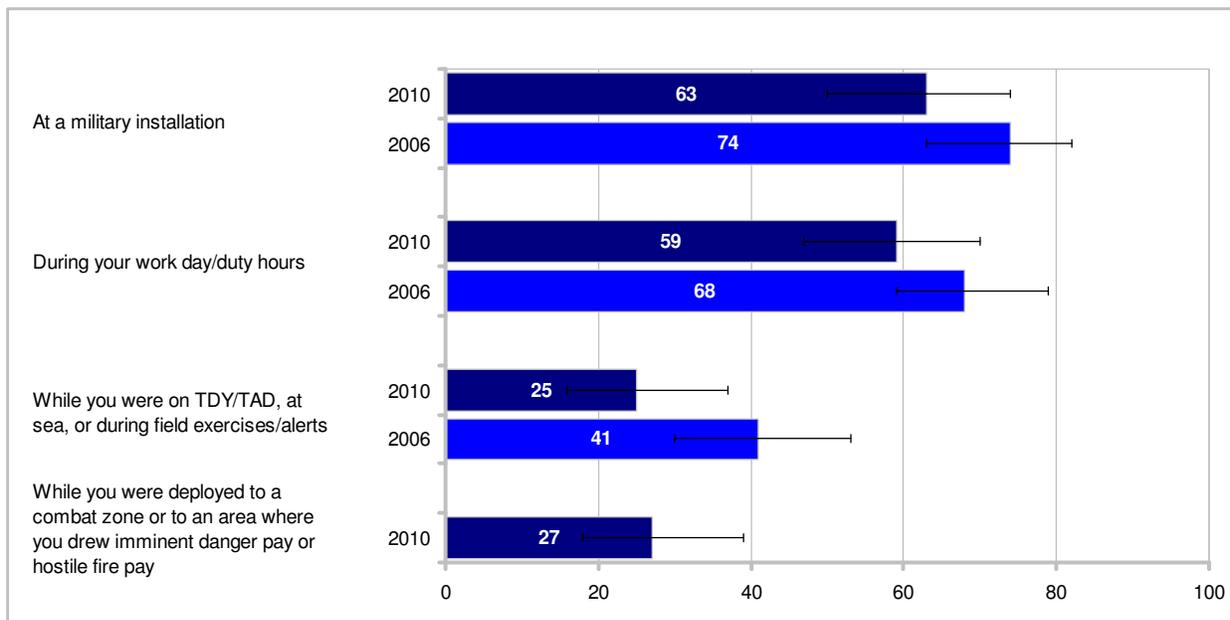
WGRA 2010 Q47

Margins of error range from  $\pm 5$  to  $\pm 8$

<sup>21</sup> Results for men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 63% indicated that it occurred at a military installation (Figure 7). Fifty-nine percent of men indicated the unwanted sexual contact occurred during their work day/duty hours; 27% while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay; and 25% while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises. The percentage of men who indicated the one situation occurred while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (25% vs. 41%).

**Figure 7.**  
***Percent of Men Who Indicated Characteristics of the Work Setting in Which the One Situation Occurred, by Year***



WGRA 2010 Q47

Margins of error range from  $\pm 7$  to  $\pm 13$

***By Service.***

Women in the Navy (13%), USMC (13%), and USAF (14%) were less likely than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred while deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay, whereas women in the Army (37%) were more likely (Table 5).

**Table 5.**

*Percent of Women Who Indicated Characteristics of the Work Setting in Which One Situation Occurred, by Service*

Did the situation occur...	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	Overall	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF
At a military installation?	70	72	70	75	62
During work day/duty hours?	41	44	43	41	29
While TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts?	17	12	29	17	17
While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay?	25	37	13	13	14
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 5-6$	$\pm 8-10$	$\pm 10-13$	$\pm 8-13$	$\pm 11-13$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 47.

### **By Paygrade.**

There were no differences found among women by paygrade in identifying the characteristics of the work setting in which the situation occurred (Table 6).

**Table 6.**

*Percent of Women Who Indicated Characteristics of the Work Setting in Which One Situation Occurred, by Paygrade*

Did the situation occur...	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact			
	E1-E4	E5-E9	O1-O3	O4-O6
At a military installation?	73	67	56*	NR
During work day/duty hours?	38	50	33*	NR
While TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts?	14	19	39*	NR
While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay?	23	30	27*	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 6-8$	$\pm 13-14$	$\pm 20-22$	--

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 47. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

## **Characteristics of the Offenders in the One Situation**

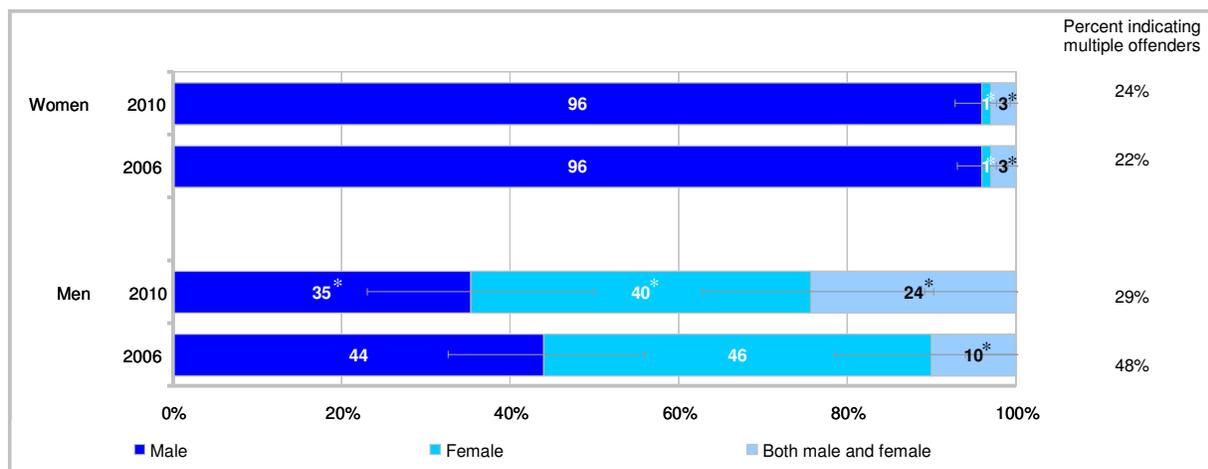
To obtain general information on the perpetrators in the one situation, members who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to describe the offender. Respondents were asked to indicate the gender of the offender, the number of offenders, and whether the offender was military or a DoD civilian/contractor. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, for women, by Service and by paygrade.<sup>22</sup>

### **Number and Gender of Offenders in the One Situation**

**By Gender by Year.** Of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, the majority indicated the offender was male (96%) (Figure 8). Few women indicated the offender was female (1%) or included both males and females (3%). Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 40% indicated the offender was female and 35% indicated the offender was male. Nearly one-fourth of men indicated the offenders were both males and females (24%). There were no differences found by survey year among women or men in the gender of the offender.

In 2010, 24% of women and 29% of men indicated that multiple offenders were involved in the one situation (Figure 8). The percentage of men who indicated that multiple offenders were involved was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (29% vs. 48%).

**Figure 8.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Gender and Number of Offenders in the One Situation, by Gender and Year*



WGRA 2010 Q48 and Q49

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3$  to  $\pm 16$

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

<sup>22</sup> Results for men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

**By Service.** There were no differences found among women by Service in the gender and number of offenders (Table 7).

**Table 7.**  
*Percent of Women Who Indicated Gender and Number of Offenders in the One Situation, by Service*

Characteristics of Offender	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	Overall	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF
<b>Gender of Offender</b>					
<b>Male</b>	96	95	97	97	98
<b>Female</b>	1*	1*	2*	<1*	NR
<b>Both male and female</b>	3*	4*	1*	3*	2*
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-4	±5-7	±3-10	±6	±8
<b>Multiple Offenders</b>					
<b>Situation involved multiple offenders</b>	24	27	19	25	18
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±6	±10	±13	±13	±13

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Questions 48 and 49. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

**By Paygrade.** There were no differences found among women by paygrade in the gender and number of offenders (Table 8).

**Table 8.**

*Percent of Women Who Indicated Gender and Number of Offenders in the One Situation, by Paygrade*

Characteristics of Offender	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact			
	E1-E4	E5-E9	O1-O3	O4-O6
<b>Gender of Offender</b>				
<b>Male</b>	96	96	NR	NR
<b>Female</b>	1*	<1*	NR	NR
<b>Both male and female</b>	2*	4*	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±4-5	±9	--	--
<b>Multiple Offenders</b>				
<b>Situation involved multiple offenders</b>	23	27	23*	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±7	±14	±25	--

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Questions 48 and 49. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

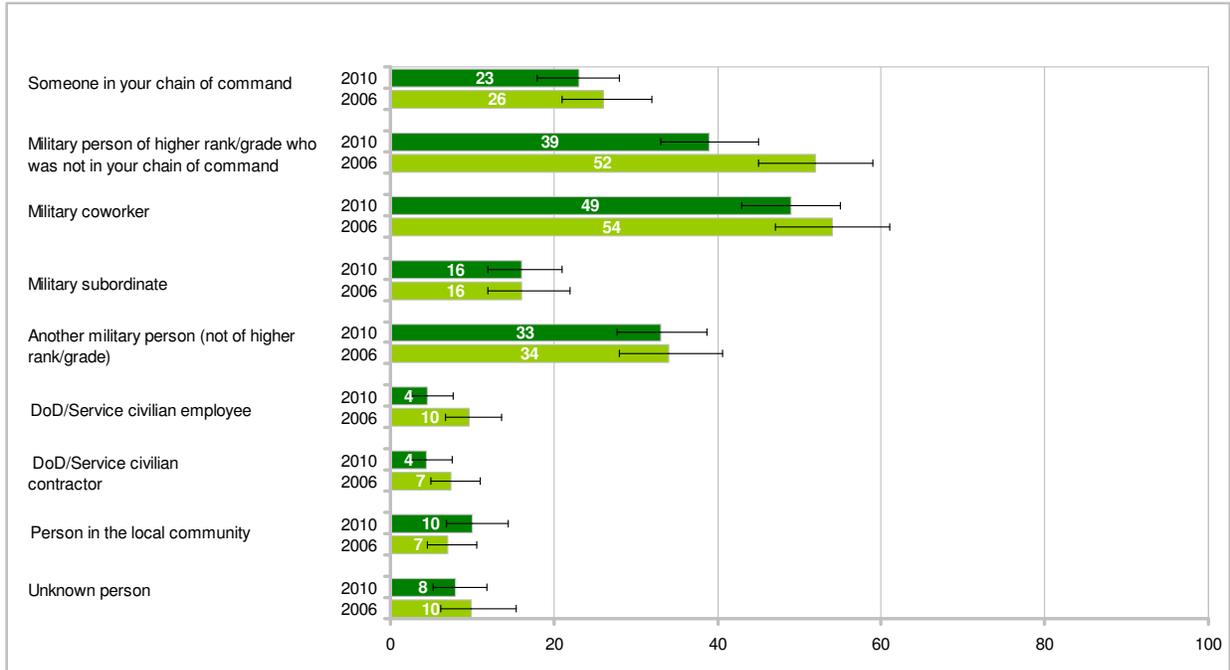
### ***The Offenders in the One Situation***

Service members who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify the organizational level of the offender within the military or whether the offender was a DoD/Service civilian employee, DoD/Service civilian contractor, someone from the local community, or someone unknown. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, for women, by Service and by paygrade.<sup>23</sup>

***By Gender by Year.*** Of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, nearly one-half indicated the offender was a military coworker (49%) (Figure 9). Thirty-nine percent indicated the offender was another military person of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command and 23% indicated the offender was someone in their chain of command. Sixteen percent indicated the offender was a military subordinate and 33% indicated the offender was another military person (not of higher rank/grade). Four percent of women indicated the offender was either a DoD/Service civilian employee or a DoD/Service civilian contractor. Ten percent of women indicated the offender was someone in the local community and 8% indicated the offender was unknown. The percentage of women who indicated the offender was someone of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (39% vs. 52%). The percentage of women who indicated the offender was a DoD/Service civilian was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (4% vs. 10%).

<sup>23</sup> Results for men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

**Figure 9.**  
**Percent of Women Who Indicated the Identity of the Offender in the One Situation, by Year**



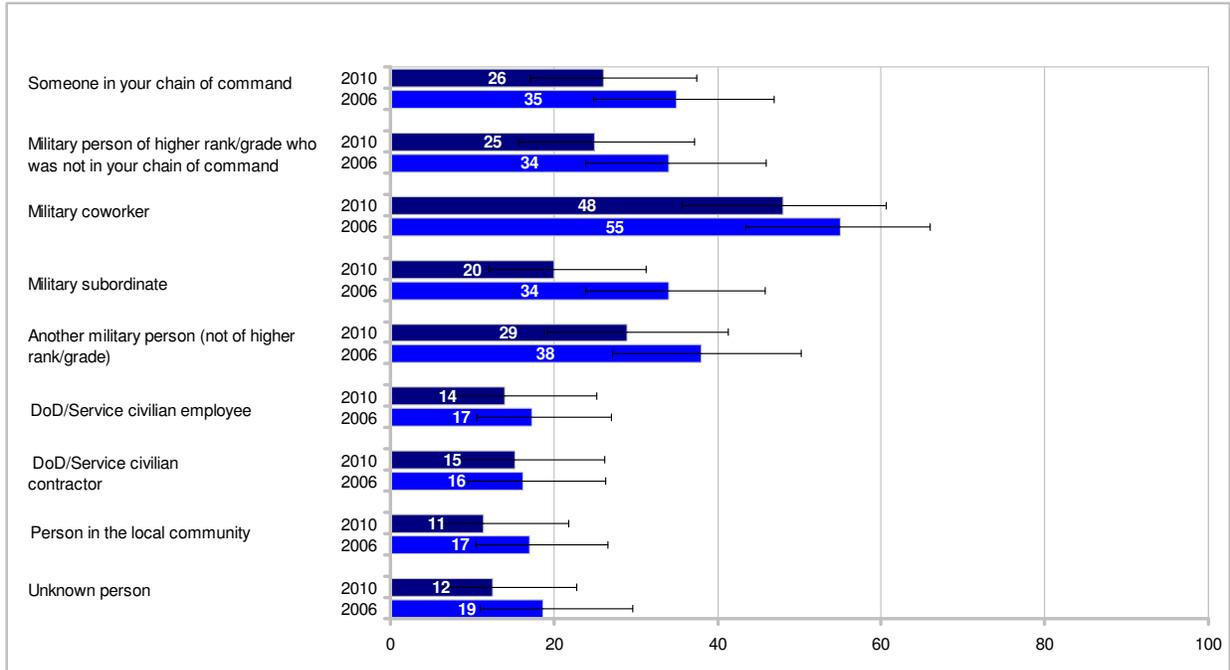
WGRA 2010 Q50

Margins of error range from  $\pm 4$  to  $\pm 8$

Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, nearly one-half indicated the offender was a military coworker (48%) (Figure 10). Twenty-six percent indicated the offender was someone in their chain of command and 25% indicated the offender was another military person of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command. Twenty percent indicated the offender was a military subordinate and 29% indicated the offender was another military person (not of higher rank/grade). Fourteen percent of men indicated the offender was a DoD/Service civilian employee and 15% indicated the offender was a DoD/Service civilian contractor. Eleven percent of men indicated the offender was someone in the local community and 12% indicated the offender was unknown. There were no differences found by survey year among men in the identity of the offender.

**Figure 10.**

*Percent of Men Who Indicated the Identity of the Offender in the One Situation, by Year*



WGRA 2010 Q50

Margins of error range from  $\pm 10$  to  $\pm 13$

**By Service.** Women in the USMC (41%) were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate the offender was someone in their chain of command, whereas women in the USAF (11%) were less likely (Table 9). Women in the USAF (5%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a military subordinate. Women in the USMC (3%) were less likely to indicate the offender was someone in the local community.

**Table 9.***Percent of Women Who Indicated the Identity of the Offender in the One Situation, by Service*

What was the offender?	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	Overall	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF
Someone in your chain of command	23	22	26	41	11
Other military person of higher rank/grade	39	45	32	44	30
Military coworker	49	49	57	48	40
Military subordinate	16	21	13	18	5*
Another military person (not of higher rank/grade)	33	28	38	36	39
DoD/Service civilian employee	4	7	1*	4*	3*
DoD/Service civilian contractor	4	6*	1*	2*	5*
Person in the local community	10	13	8*	3*	10
Unknown	8	9*	4*	6*	11
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 3-13$	$\pm 5-14$	$\pm 7-13$

*Note. WGRA 2010 Question 50.*

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

**By Paygrade.** Among women, junior officers (1%) were less likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate the offender was someone in the local community. Among women, junior enlisted members (11%) were more likely to indicate the offender was someone unknown, whereas senior enlisted members and junior officers (both 2%) were less likely (Table 10).

**Table 10.**  
**Percent of Women Who Indicated the Identity of the Offender in the One Situation, by Paygrade**

What was the offender?	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact			
	E1-E4	E5-E9	O1-O3	O4-O6
Someone in your chain of command	24	25	11*	NR
Other military person of higher rank/grade	44	31	24*	NR
Military coworker	54	42	34*	NR
Military subordinate	17	10*	33*	NR
Another military person not of higher rank/grade	35	27	39*	NR
DoD/Service civilian employee	5	3*	2*	NR
DoD/Service civilian contractor	4*	4*	NR	NR
Person in the local community	11	11	1*	NR
Unknown	11	2*	2*	NR
Margins of Error	±5-8	±6-14	±4-22	--

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 50. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.  
 \*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **Alcohol/Drug Involvement**

Service members who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked whether they or the offender had been drinking or using drugs before the assault. They were also asked if the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.). This section presents first an overall rate of alcohol or drug involvement in the unwanted sexual contact, then a summary of the details of the involvement. Results are reported separately for each gender and, for women, by Service and paygrade.<sup>24</sup>

#### **By Gender**

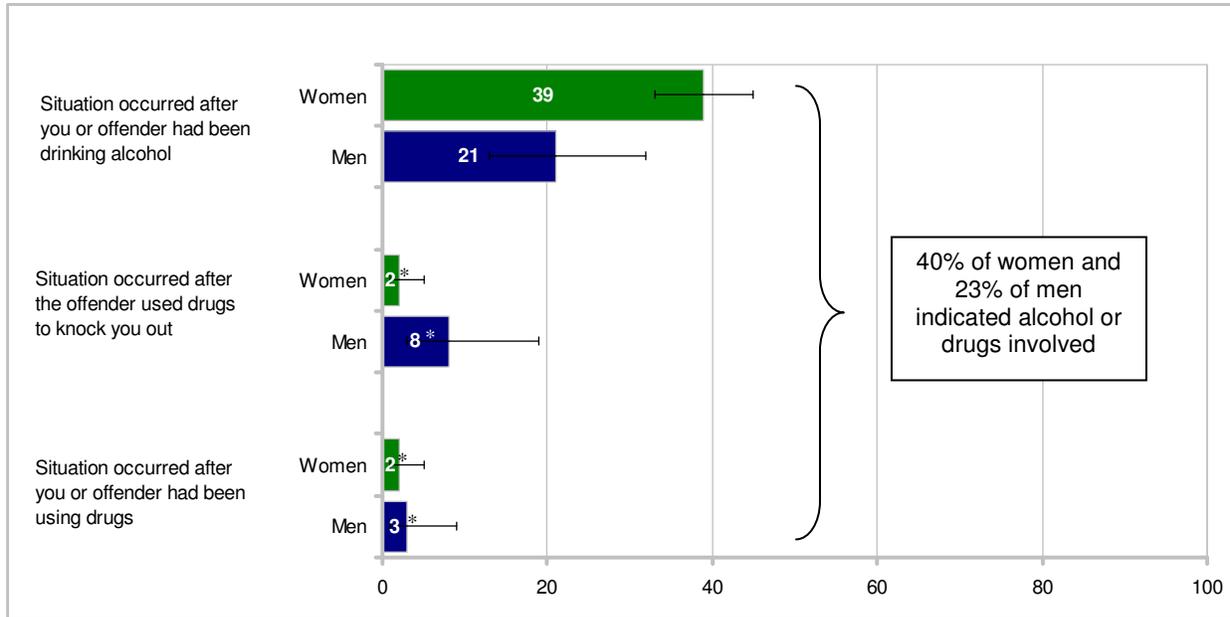
Of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 40% of indicated that alcohol and/or drugs were involved in the situation (Figure 11). Over one-third of women indicated the experience occurred after they or the offender had been drinking (39%). Fewer women indicated the experience occurred after the offender used drugs to knock them out or after they or the offender had used drugs (both 2%).

Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 23% indicated that alcohol and/or drugs were involved in the situation. Twenty-one percent of men indicated the

<sup>24</sup> Results for men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

experience occurred after they or the offender had been drinking. Eight percent of men indicated the experience occurred after the offender used drugs to knock them out and 3% after they or the offender had used drugs.

**Figure 11.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in the One Situation, by Gender*



WGRA 2010 Q51-53

Margins of error range from  $\pm 3$  to  $\pm 12$

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

**By Service.**

There were no differences found among women by Service in the type of alcohol/drugs involved in the situation (Table 11).

**Table 11.**

*Percent of Women Who Indicated Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in the One Situation, by Service*

Specific Behaviors	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	Overall	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF
<b>You or the offender had been drinking</b>	39	36	35	45	50
<b>The offender used drugs to knock you out</b>	2*	3*	2*	2*	NR
<b>You or the offender had been using drugs</b>	2*	2*	1*	1*	3*
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 6-10$	$\pm 3-13$	$\pm 4-13$	$\pm 9-13$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 51-53. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **By Paygrade**

Among women, senior enlisted members (24%) were less likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate the situation occurred after they or the offender drank alcohol, whereas junior enlisted members (44%) were more likely (Table 12).

**Table 12.**

*Percent of Women Who Indicated Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in the One Situation, by Paygrade*

Specific Behaviors	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact			
	E1-E4	E5-E9	O1-O3	O4-O6
<b>You or the offender had been drinking</b>	44	24	45*	NR
<b>The offender used drugs to knock you out</b>	3*	<1*	NR	NR
<b>You or the offender had been using drugs</b>	3*	<1*	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-8$	$\pm 2-13$	$\pm 21$	--

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Questions 51-53. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **Use of Coercive Behavior**

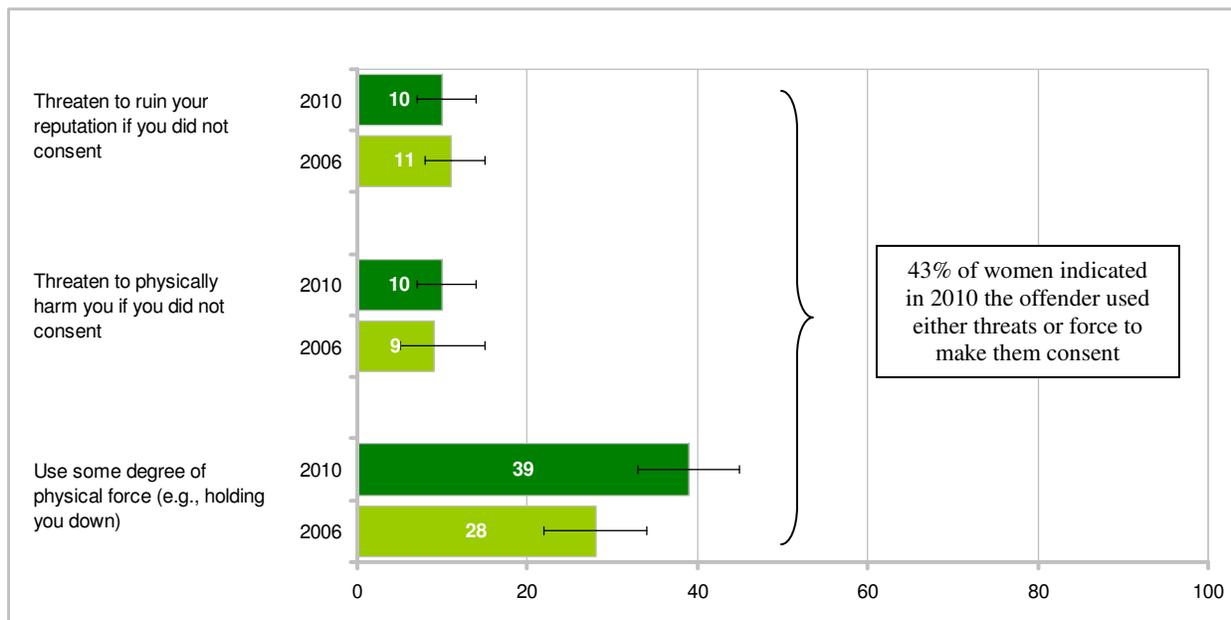
#### **Rate of Force and Threats**

Service members who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if the offender used some form of coercive behavior to force their consent. Coercive

behavior refers to the use of threats or physical force, as well as the improper use of authority to acquire consent. This section presents an overall rate of force/threat and a summary of the details of the types of force/threats used. Results are reported separately for each gender and, for women, by Service and paygrade.<sup>25</sup>

**By Gender by Year.** Of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 43% indicated the offender used either threats or force to make them consent (Figure 12). Thirty-nine percent indicated the offender used some degree of physical force (e.g., holding them down). Thirty-nine percent indicated the offender used some degree of physical force (e.g., holding them down). Ten percent indicated the offender either threatened to ruin their reputation or threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent. The percentage of women who indicated the offender used some degree of physical force was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (39% vs. 28%).

**Figure 12.**  
*Percent of Women Who Indicated Threats or Physical Force Used in the One Situation, by Year*



WGRA 2010 Q54

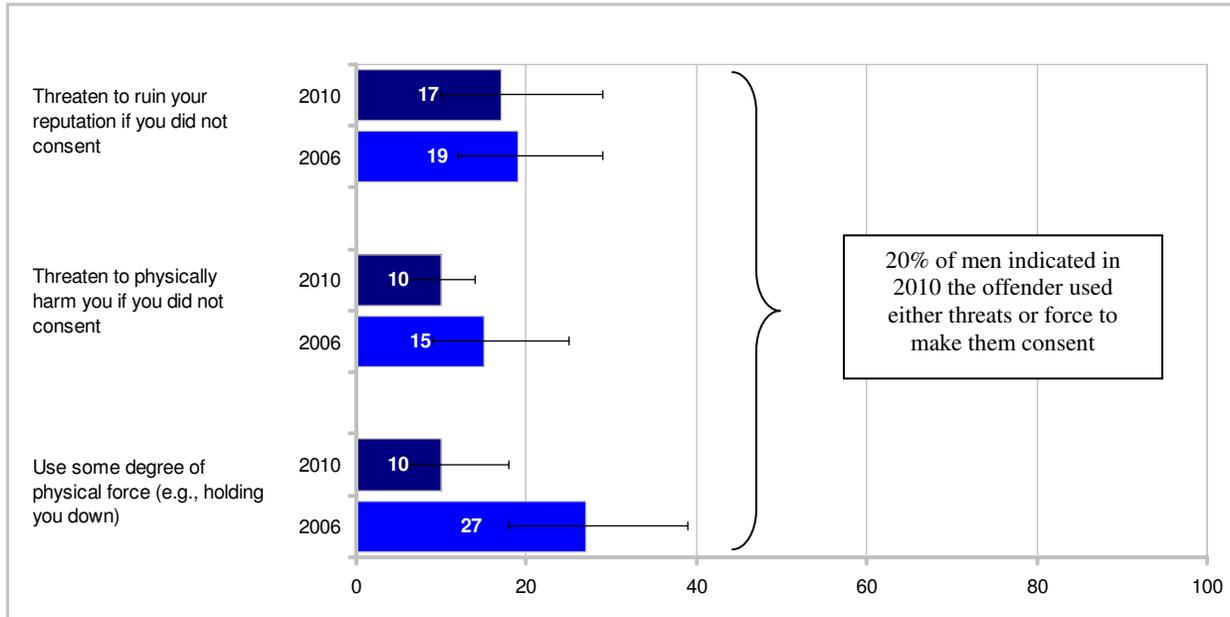
Margins of error range from  $\pm 5$  to  $\pm 7$

Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2010, 20% indicated the offender used either threats or force to make them consent (Figure 13). Seventeen percent indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent. Ten percent indicated the offender either threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent or used some degree of physical force (e.g., holding them down). The percentage of men who indicated the offender used some degree of physical force was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (10% vs. 27%).

<sup>25</sup> Results for men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

**Figure 13.**

**Percent of Men Who Indicated Threats or Physical Force Used in the One Situation, by Year**



WGRA 2010 Q54

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

**By Service.** There were no differences found among women by Service in the use of threats or force (Table 13).

**Table 13.**

**Percent of Women Who Indicated Threats or Physical Force Used in the One Situation, by Service**

Specific Behaviors	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	Overall	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF
Threatened to ruin your reputation if you did not consent	10	9	13	15	4*
Threatened to physically harm you if you did not consent	10	11	10*	11*	6*
Used some degree of physical force	39	41	43	37	26
Margins of Error	$\pm 5-7$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 11-13$	$\pm 12-15$	$\pm 10-13$

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 54.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

**By Paygrade.** There were no differences found among women by paygrade in the use of threats or force (Table 14).

**Table 14.**  
**Percent of Women Who Indicated Threats or Physical Force Used in the One Situation, by Paygrade**

Specific Behaviors	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact			
	E1-E4	E5-E9	O1-O3	O4-O6
Threatened to ruin your reputation if you did not consent	11	8*	NR	NR
Threatened to physically harm you if you did not consent	12	7*	NR	NR
Used some degree of physical force	42	35	22*	NR
Margins of Error	±6-8	±9-14	±21	--

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 54. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents. \*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **Experience of Sexual Harassment and Stalking**

In addition to experience of threats or force, Service members might be subject to other unwanted and intimidating behaviors. Members who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if the offender sexually harassed or stalked them before or after the incident.<sup>26</sup> Results are reported separately for each gender and, for women, by Service and paygrade.<sup>27</sup>

#### **By Gender**

Of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, over one-half had experienced these other unwanted and intimidating behaviors (Figure 14). Twenty-five percent indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them before and after the incident. Twenty-three percent of women indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them before the incident and 7% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them after the incident. Forty-six percent of women indicated the offender did not sexually harass or stalk them before or after the incident.

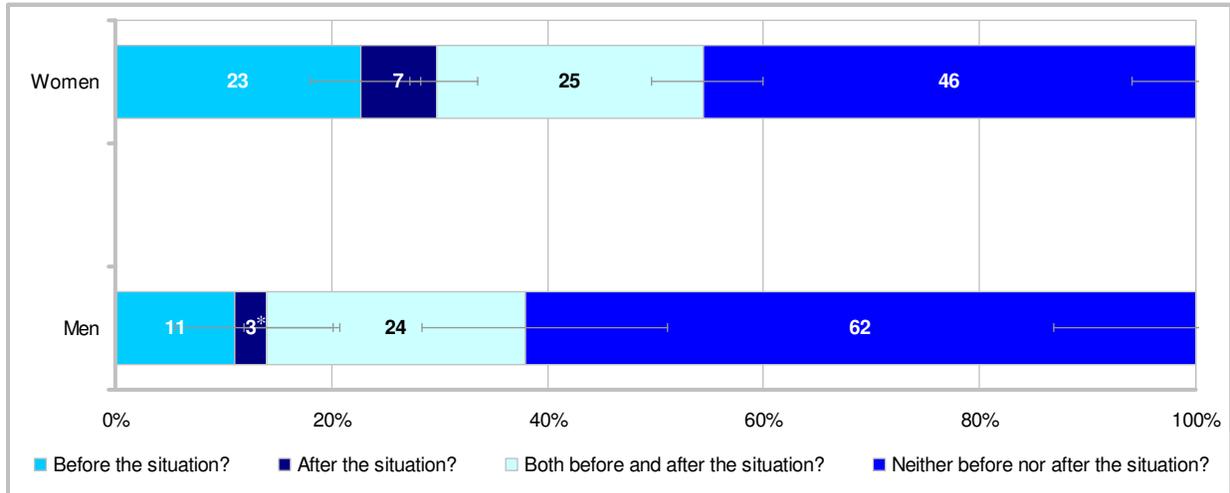
Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 24% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them before and after the incident. Eleven percent of men

<sup>26</sup> This item is based on the Service member's perception of experiencing sexual harassment and/or stalking and is not behaviorally-based.

<sup>27</sup> Results for men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them before the incident and 3% indicated the offender sexually harassed or stalked them after the incident. Sixty-two percent of men indicated the offender did not sexually harass or stalk them before or after the incident.

**Figure 14.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated When Stalking/Harassment Occurred in the One Situation, by Gender*



WGRA 2010 Q55

Margins of error range from  $\pm 4$  to  $\pm 14$

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

**By Service**

There were no differences found among women by Service in whether they were sexually harassed or stalked before or after the situation (Table 15).

**Table 15.**

*Percent of Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment or Stalking Before or After the Situation, by Service*

Did the offender...	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	Overall	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF
<b>Specific Behavior</b>					
<b>Sexually harass you?</b>	33	35	34	27	25
<b>Stalk you?</b>	5	5*	3*	3*	11
<b>Both sexually harass and stalk you?</b>	17	19	13	24	9*
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 7-13$	$\pm 7-13$	$\pm 11-13$
<b>When Harassment/Stalking Occurred</b>					
<b>Before the situation?</b>	23	25	21	22	20
<b>After the situation?</b>	7	7	7*	8*	4*
<b>Both before and after the situation?</b>	25	28	22	24	21
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 7-10$	$\pm 10-12$	$\pm 9-13$	$\pm 9-13$

*Note. WGRA 2010 Question 55.*

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **By Paygrade**

Among women, junior officers (10%) were less likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate the offender sexually harassed them (Table 16).

**Table 16.**

*Percent of Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment or Stalking Before or After the Situation, by Paygrade*

Did the offender...	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact			
	E1-E4	E5-E9	O1-O3	O4-O6
<b>Behavior</b>				
Sexually harass you?	33	35	10*	NR
Stalk you?	6	2*	9*	NR
Both sexually harass and stalk you?	18	13	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±5-8	±10-14	±11-22	--
<b>When Harassment/Stalking Occurred</b>				
Before the situation?	27	14	12*	NR
After the situation?	6	7*	8*	NR
Both before and after the situation?	24	29	18*	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±5-8	±12-13	±18-25	--

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 55. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **Negative Reactions as a Result of the Situation**

Service members who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they considered requesting a transfer, thought about getting out of their Service, or if their work performance decreased as a result of the situation. In this section, “large extent” includes the response categories very large extent and large extent, and “moderate extent” includes the response categories of moderate extent and small extent. Results are reported separately for each gender and, for women, by Service and paygrade.<sup>28</sup>

#### **By Gender**

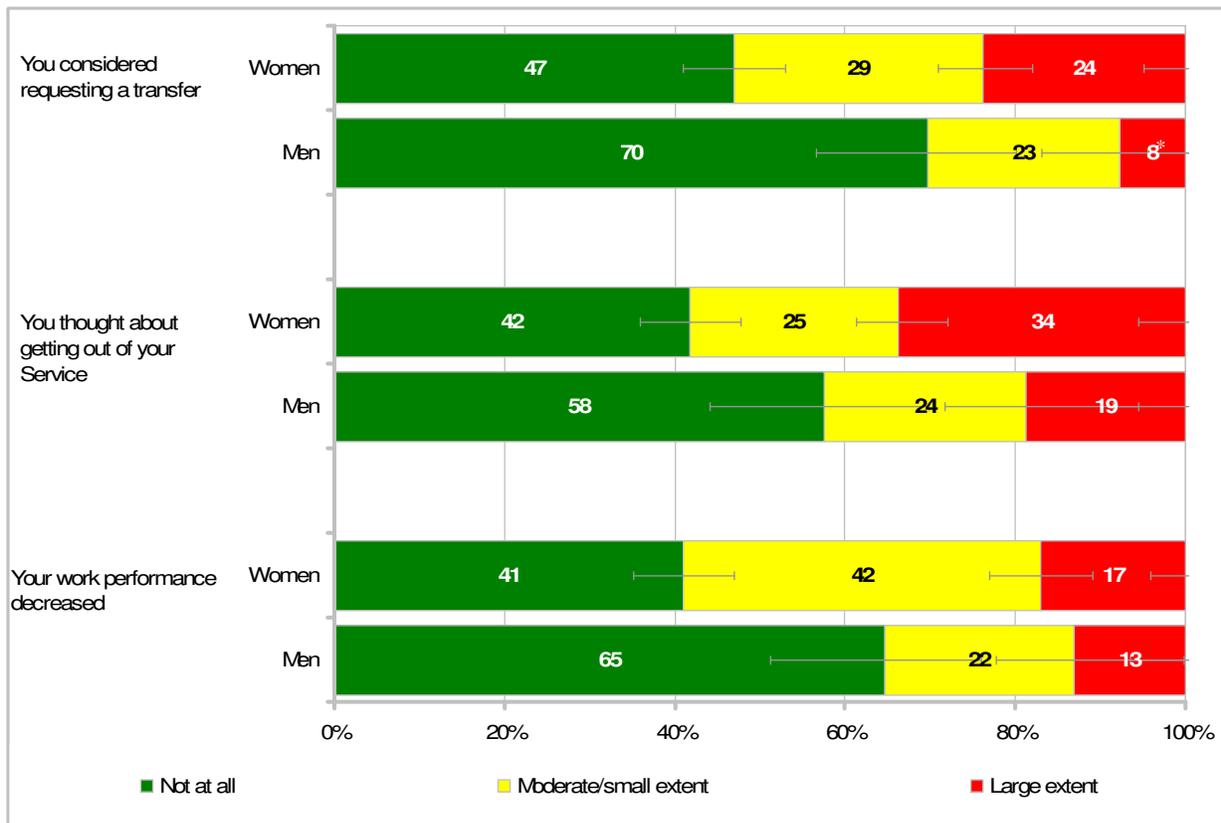
Of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 34% thought about getting out of their Service to a large extent, 24% considered a transfer to a large extent, and 17% felt their work performance decreased to a large extent (Figure 15). Over 40% of women indicated they did not consider a transfer (47%), think about getting out of their Service (42%), or felt their work performance decreased (41%).

Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 19% thought about getting out of their Service to a large extent, 13% felt their work performance decreased to a large extent, and 8% considered a transfer to a large extent. Over one-half of men indicated they

<sup>28</sup> Results for men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

did not consider a transfer (70%), think about getting out of their Service (58%), or felt their work performance decreased (65%).

**Figure 15.**  
**Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Negative Actions as a Result of the Situation, by Gender**



WGRA 2010 Q56

Margins of error range from ±6 to ±14

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

**By Service**

There were no differences found among women by Service in whether they experienced negative actions as a result of the situation (Table 17).

**Table 17.**  
**Percent of Women Who Indicated Negative Actions as a Result of the Situation, by Service**

Result of situation	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	Overall	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF
<b>You considered requesting a transfer</b>	24	26	23	24*	20
<b>You thought about getting out of your Service</b>	34	35	30	48	27
<b>Your work performance decreased</b>	17	19	19	16	11
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±6	±9-10	±12-13	±10-15	±11-13

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 56. Percentages are shown for Service members who responded large extent.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **By Paygrade**

There were no differences found among women by paygrade in whether they experienced negative actions as a result of the situation (Table 18).

**Table 18.**  
**Percent of Women Who Indicated Negative Actions as a Result of the Situation, by Paygrade**

Result of situation	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact			
	E1-E4	E5-E9	O1-O3	O4-O6
<b>You considered requesting a transfer</b>	24	24	NR	NR
<b>You thought about getting out of your Service</b>	35	29	40*	NR
<b>Your work performance decreased</b>	18	14	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±7-8	±12-14	±22	--

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 56. Percentages are shown for Service members who responded large extent. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **Coming Forward for Help**

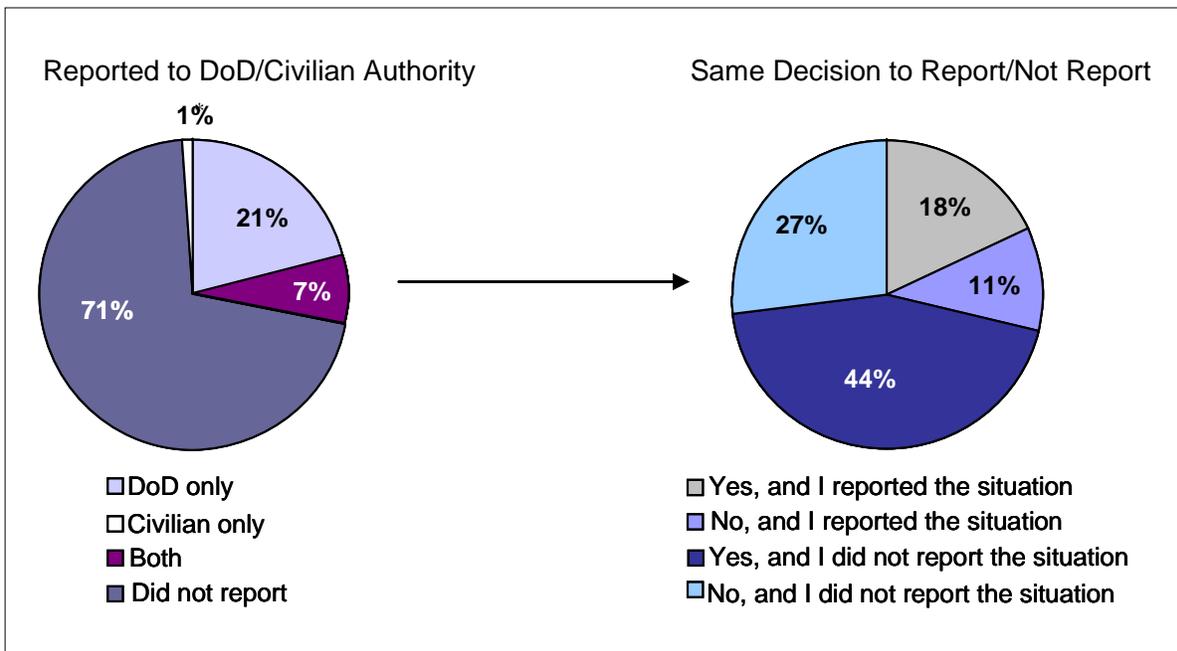
Service members who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they reported the situation to an authority or organization and whether they would make the same

decision in retrospect regarding their decision to report or not to report. Results are reported separately for each gender and, for women, by Service and paygrade.<sup>29</sup>

### By Gender

Of the 4.4% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, the majority (71%) did not report their experiences to either a DoD or civilian authority, 21% reported only to a DoD authority, 1% only to a civilian authority, and 7% to both a DoD and a civilian authority (Figure 16). Sixty-two percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact would make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over—18% who indicated they reported the situation and would make the same decision again; and 44% who indicated they did not report the situation and would make the same decision again. Over one-third of women would not make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over—11% would not have reported it if they could do it over and 27% would have reported the situation if they could do it over.

**Figure 16.**  
*Percent of Women Reporting the One Situation and Making Same Decision To Report/Not Report*



WGRA 2010 Q57, Q58 and Q65

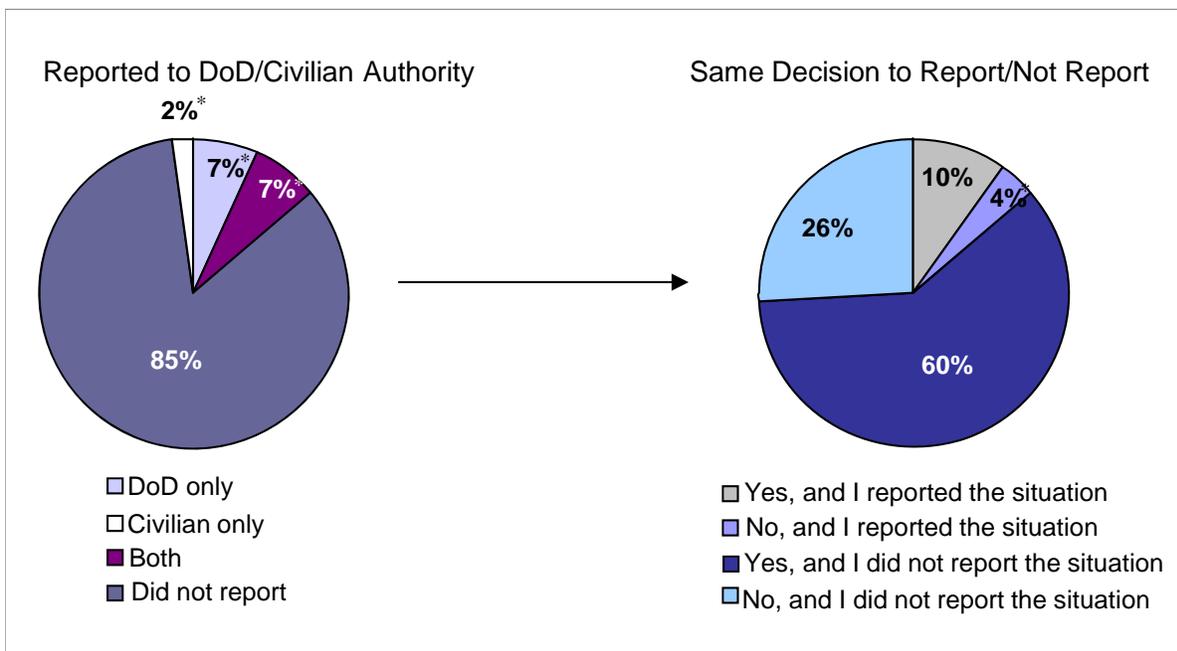
Margins of error range from  $\pm 2$  to  $\pm 7$

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

<sup>29</sup> Results for men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

Of the 0.9% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact, the majority (85%) did not report their experiences to either a DoD or civilian authority, 7% reported only to a DoD authority, 2% only to a civilian authority, and 7% to both a DoD and a civilian authority (Figure 17). Seventy percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact would make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over—10% who indicated they reported the situation and would make the same decision again; and 60% who indicated they did not report the situation and would make the same decision again. One-third of men would not make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over—4% would not have reported it if they could do it over and 26% would have reported the situation if they could do it over.

**Figure 17.**  
**Percent of Men Reporting the One Situation and Making Same Decision To Report/Not Report**



WGRA 2010 Q57, Q58 and Q65

Margins of error range from  $\pm 6$  to  $\pm 15$

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### By Service

There were no differences found among women by Service in whether they reported the situation (Table 19).

**Table 19.**  
*Percent of Women Who Reported the One Situation, by Service*

Reported the situation	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	Overall	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF
To a civilian authority	1*	<1*	2*	2*	<1*
To a DoD authority	21	20	18	31*	19
Both to a civilian and a DoD authority	7	6*	9	10*	8*
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-6$	$\pm 1-9$	$\pm 10-12$	$\pm 6-15$	$\pm 2-12$

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 57 and 58.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **By Paygrade**

There were no differences found among women by paygrade in whether they reported the situation (Table 20).

**Table 20.**  
*Percent of Women Who Reported the One Situation, by Paygrade*

Reported the situation	Percent of Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact			
	E1-E4	E5-E9	O1-O3	O4-O6
To a civilian authority	1*	1*	<1*	NR
To a DoD authority	24	12	21*	NR
Both to a civilian and a DoD authority	9	5*	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 2-12$	$\pm 2-25$	--

Note. WGRA 2010 Questions 57 and 58. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

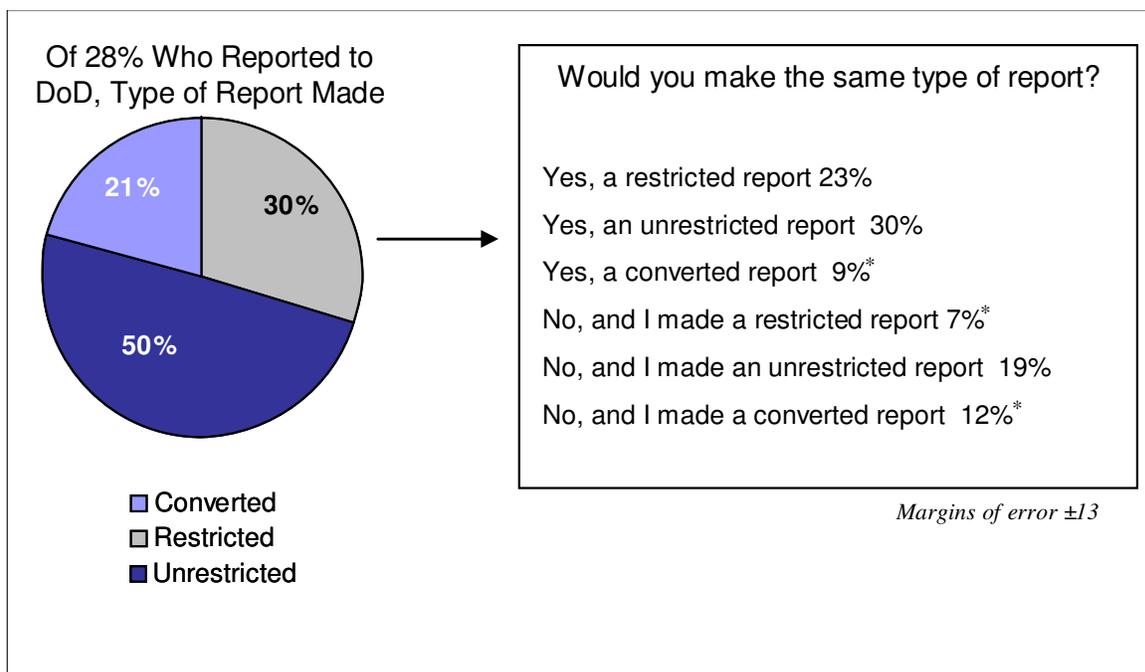
### **Type of Report Made to DoD**

As shown in the previous section, 28% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact reported it to a DoD authority (21% reported to a DoD authority only and 7% to both DoD and civilian authorities). These women were asked what type of report they made—a restricted report, an unrestricted report, or a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted

report—and whether they would make the same type of report again in retrospect. Results are reported for women overall.<sup>30</sup>

Of the 28% of women who reported it to a DoD authority, one-half made an unrestricted report (50%), 30% made a restricted report, and 21% made a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report (Figure 18). Two-thirds of women indicated they would make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over (62%) and 38% indicated they would not.

**Figure 18.**  
*Percent of Women Who Indicated Type of Report Made in the One Situation and Making Same Decision to Report*



WGRA 2010 Q59 and Q65

Margins of error range from ±12 to ±13

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **Sexual Assault Assistance**

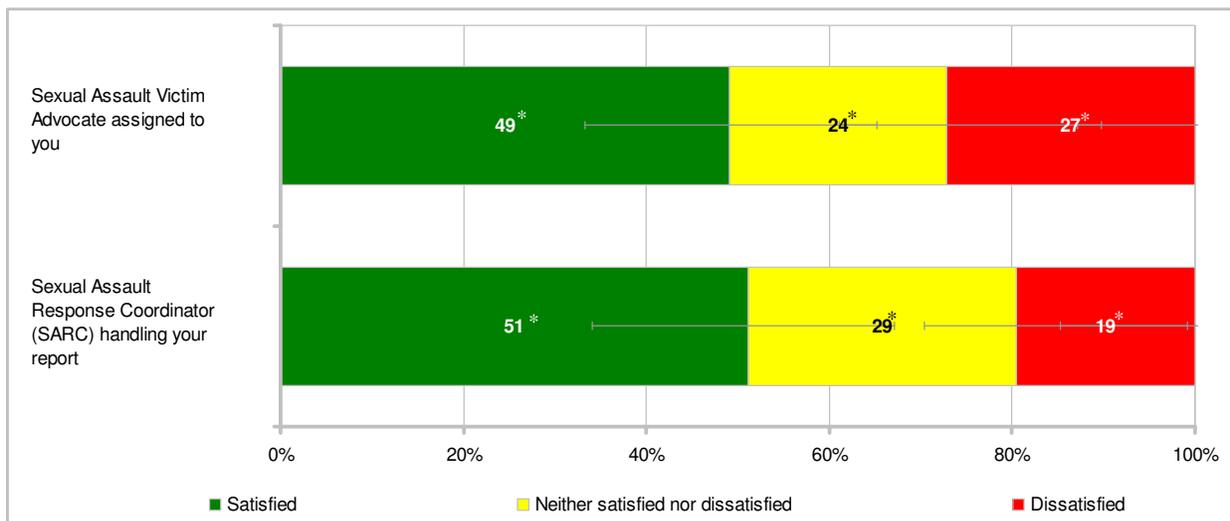
As shown in the previous section, 71% of women who reported their unwanted sexual contact experience to a DoD authority made an unrestricted or a converted report. These women were asked if they were satisfied with the treatment they received from the Sexual Assault

<sup>30</sup> Results for women and men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

Victim Advocate (VA) assigned to them and the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) handling their report. Results are reported for women overall.<sup>31</sup>

Of the 71% of women who made either an unrestricted or converted report, 49% were satisfied with the VA assigned to them and 27% were dissatisfied (Figure 19). Fifty-one percent of women were satisfied with the SARC assigned to them and 19% were dissatisfied.

**Figure 19.**  
*Percent of Women Who Indicated Level of Satisfaction with Victim Advocates and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators*



WGRA 2010 Q60

Margins of error range from ±17 to ±19

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### **Sexual Assault Services**

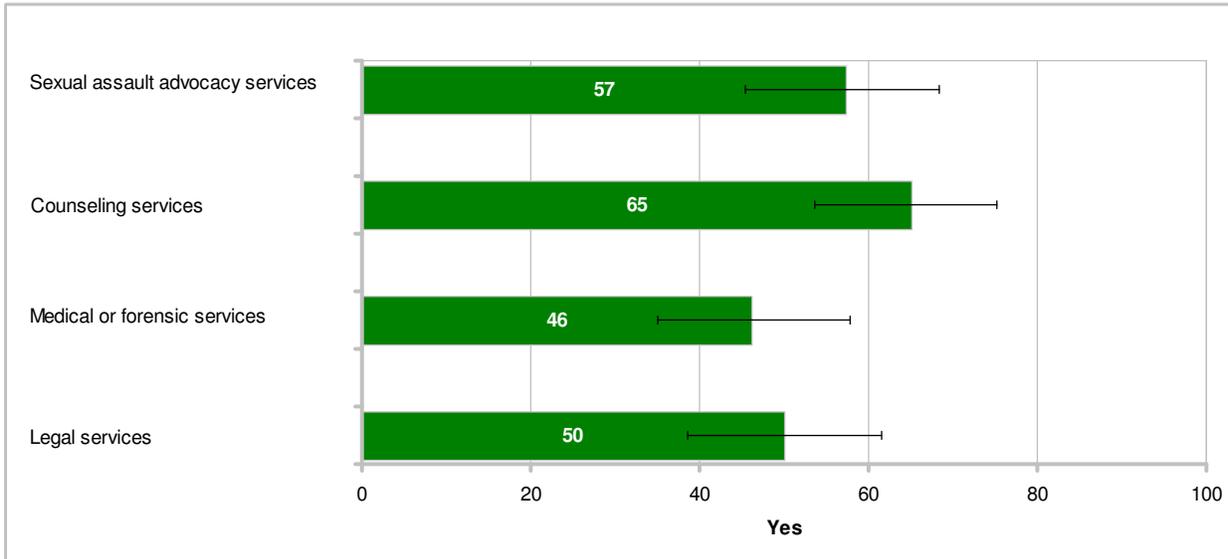
The 28% of women who reported their unwanted sexual contact experience to a DoD authority or to both DoD and civilian authorities were asked if they were offered services, and if they were, how satisfied they were with those services. Results are reported for women overall.<sup>32</sup>

Of the 28% of women who reported their unwanted sexual contact experience to a DoD authority, 65% were offered counseling services, 57% were offered sexual assault advocacy services, 50% were offered legal services, and 46% were offered medical services (Figure 20).

<sup>31</sup> Results for women and men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

<sup>32</sup> Results for women and men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

**Figure 20.**  
*Percent of Women Who Indicated Being Offered Sexual Assault Services*



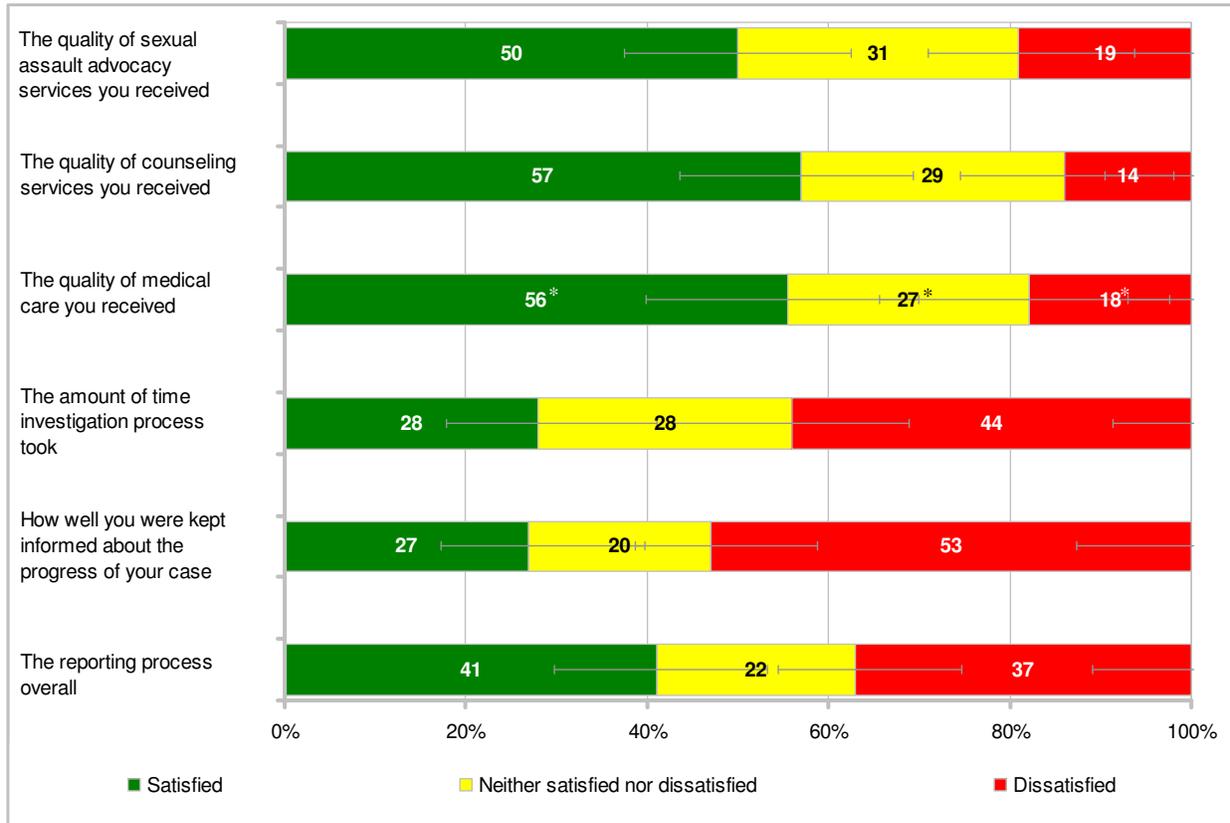
WGRA 2010 Q63

Margins of error range from  $\pm 12$  to  $\pm 13$

Of the 28% of women who reported their unwanted sexual contact experience to a DoD authority, at least one-half were satisfied with the quality of sexual assault advocacy service, counseling services, and medical care they received (50%, 57%, and 56%, respectively) (Figure 21). Forty-one percent of women were satisfied with the reporting process overall, and roughly a quarter were satisfied with the amount of time the investigation process took (28%) or how well they were kept informed about the progress of their case (27%).

**Figure 21.**

*Percent of Women Who Indicated Level of Satisfaction with Sexual Assault Services*



WGRA 2010 Q62

Margins of error range from ±12 to ±17

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

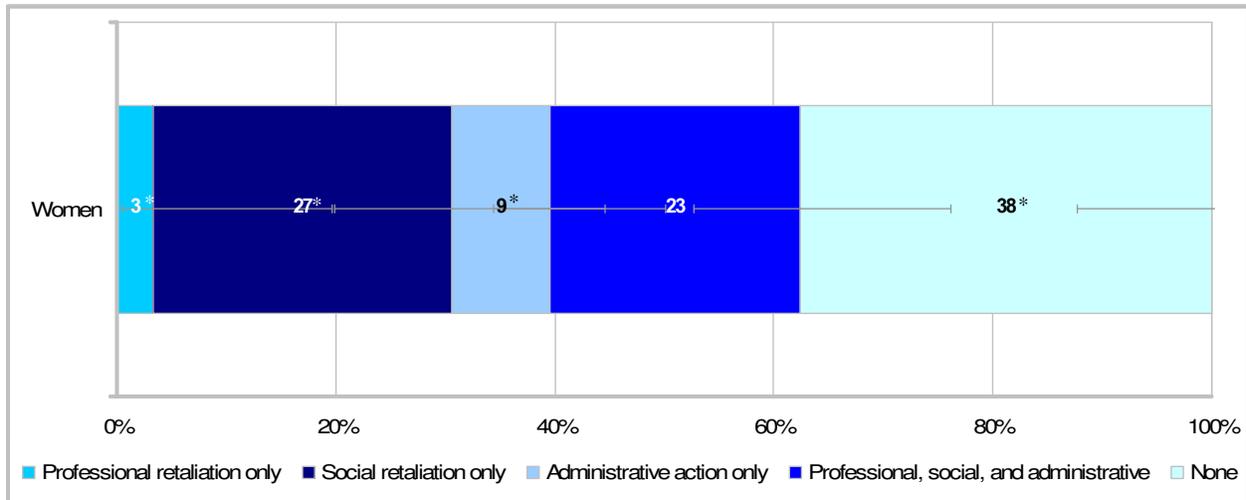
**Negative Responses From Other Persons to How Service Member Handled the One Situation**

Experiencing administrative action, professional retaliation, or social retaliation for reporting unwanted sexual contact can negatively affect one’s career and morale. Consequences might include being placed on a medical or legal hold, denial of promotion, job assignments that are not career enhancing, denial of requests for training, social retaliation within one’s work setting, and overprotection. Administrative action, professional retaliation, and social retaliation might also occur in combination. The 71% of women who made either an unrestricted or converted report were asked whether they experienced any negative career or social repercussions as a result of how they handled the situation. Results are reported for women overall.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Results for women and men are not reportable by Service and paygrade. Results are not reportable when based on very small numbers of respondents.

Of the 71% of women who made either an unrestricted or converted report, less than one quarter experienced a combination of administrative action, professional retaliation, and social retaliation (23%) (Figure 22). Twenty-seven percent experienced social retaliation only, 3% of women experienced professional retaliation only, and 9% experienced administrative action only.

**Figure 22.**  
**Percent of Women Who Indicated Experiencing Retaliation or Administrative Action**



WGRA 2010 Q61

Margins of error range from  $\pm 11$  to  $\pm 16$

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### Reasons for Not Reporting

As shown earlier in Figure 16, the majority of women and men (71% and 85%, respectively) who experienced unwanted sexual contact chose not to report their experience to a DoD or civilian authority. Unwanted sexual contact encompasses a range of behaviors that vary in severity, which may factor into the decision to report such experiences. However, research on civilians indicates that even the most egregious of these behaviors, such as completed sexual assault, is often not reported. There are several reasons why Service members might choose not to report an experience of unwanted sexual contact. Service members were presented with a list of 13 common reasons for choosing not to report their experiences and were asked to indicate all of the reasons that applied to their situation (Table 21). Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year.

### By Gender by Year

In 2010, the most frequently cited reasons women gave for not reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact included not wanting anyone to know (67%) and feeling uncomfortable making a report (65%) (Table 21). Over one-half (60%) of the women who experienced

unwanted sexual contact indicated they did not think their report would be kept confidential, 54% were afraid of retaliation or reprisals from the person who did it or their friends, and 47% had heard about negative experiences other victims went through. Nearly half of women (47%) who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated they did not report because they did not think anything would be done and 41% did not report because they thought they would not be believed. Some women chose not to report because it might have career implications. For example, 52% feared being labeled a troublemaker, 40% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer, and 24% were afraid that they or others would be punished for infractions or violations. Forty-six percent of women did not report because they thought it was not important enough to report and 36% thought reporting would take too much time and effort. Fifteen percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact did not report their experience because they did not know how to report it. Twelve percent of women indicated a reason other than the 13 presented in the survey. The percentage of women who indicated that they did not want anyone to know was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (67% vs. 56%).

In 2010, the most frequently cited reasons men gave for not reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact included it was not report because they thought it was not important enough to report (46%) and they did not want anyone to know (43%). About one-third of men (31%) who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated they did not report because they did not think anything would be done and 28% did not report because they thought they would not be believed. Thirty-six percent of the men who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated they did not think their report would be kept confidential, 27% were afraid of retaliation or reprisals from the person who did it or their friends, and 20% had heard about negative experiences other victims went through. About one-third of men indicated they did not report because they felt uncomfortable making a report (32%) or thought it would take too much time and effort (28%). Some men chose not to report because it might have career implications. For example, 24% feared being labeled a troublemaker, 20% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer, and 14% were afraid that they or others would be punished for infractions or violations. Eight percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact did not report their experience because they did not know how to report it. Sixteen percent of men indicated a reason other than the 13 presented in the survey. The percentages of men who indicated they did not report the situation because they felt uncomfortable making a report, did not know how to report, or thought reporting would take too much time and effort were lower in 2010 than in 2006 (32% vs. 51%, 8% vs. 26%, and 28% vs. 46%, respectively).

**Table 21.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Reasons for Not Reporting, by Gender and Year*

Reasons for not reporting the situation	Percent of Service Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact		
	Year	Women	Men
You thought it was not important enough to report	2010	46	46*
	2006	47	59
You did not know how to report	2010	15	8
	2006	18	26*
You felt uncomfortable making a report	2010	65	32
	2006	58	51
You did not think anything would be done	2010	47	31*
	2006	53	44
You heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation	2010	47	20
	2006	NA	NA
You thought you would not be believed	2010	41	28*
	2006	41	35
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2010	36	28
	2006	36	46
You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends	2010	54	27
	2006	50	38
You thought your performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer	2010	40	20
	2006	31	26
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker	2010	52	24
	2006	56	41
You did not want anyone to know	2010	67	43*
	2006	56	47
You did not think your report would be kept confidential	2010	60	36*
	2006	NA	NA
You feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violates, such as underage drinking or fraternization	2010	24	14
	2006	17	19*
Other	2010	12	16*
	2006	11	12
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±5-9	±10-15

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 64. NA indicates the question was not asked on the survey.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

## CHAPTER 3: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Service members know they have a professional responsibility to protect each other from harm while in uniform. Questions were included in the *WGRA 2010* that gauged whether members understand they have responsibility to protect each other from harm in a social setting as well. This chapter includes findings on members' views of bystander intervention—actively taking steps to stop a fellow Service member from being harmed or from harming others within a social setting. Bystander intervention is one of the most promising ways to address sexual assault prevention.

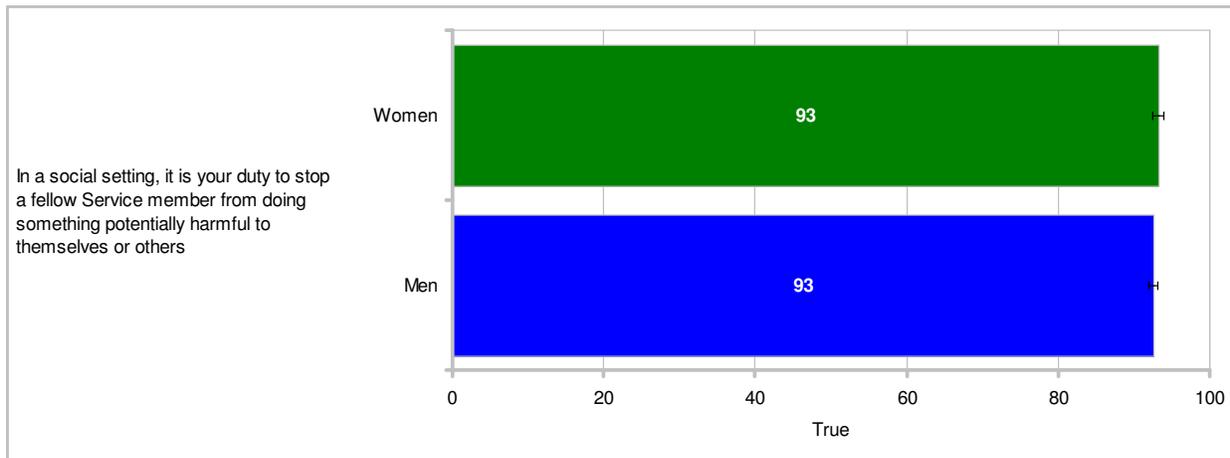
### Stopping Harmful Behaviors in a Social Setting

The survey asked Service members a general question to gauge whether they understand it is their duty to intervene in a social setting when a fellow Service member may receive or engage in harmful behavior. The survey question did not specify the type of harm and did not address gender.

#### *By Gender*

The majority of women and men (both 93%) indicated it was their duty to stop a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others (Figure 23).

**Figure 23.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Stopping Harmful Behaviors in a Social Setting, by Gender*



*WGRA 2010 Q77*

*Margins of error do not exceed  $\pm 1$*

### **By Gender by Service**

Women in the USAF (96%) were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate it was their duty to stop a fellow Service member from potentially harming themselves or others in a social situation, whereas women in the Navy (91%) and USMC (89%) were less likely (Table 22). Men in the USAF (95%) were more likely to indicate it was their duty to stop a fellow Service member from potentially harming themselves or other in a social situation, whereas men in the USMC (90%) were less likely.

**Table 22.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Stopping Harmful Behaviors in a Social Setting, by Gender and Service*

Perception	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men								
<b>When in social setting, it is your duty to stop fellow Service member from potential harmful acts for self or others<sup>a</sup></b>	93	93	93	93	91	92	89	90	96	95
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 4$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 77.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded true.

### **By Gender by Paygrade**

Among women and men, senior enlisted members, junior officers, and senior officers were more likely to indicate it was their duty to stop a fellow Service member from potentially harming themselves or others in a social situation, whereas junior enlisted members were less likely (Table 23).

**Table 23.**

***Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Stopping Harmful Behaviors in a Social Setting, by Gender and Paygrade***

Perception	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>When in social setting, it is your duty to stop fellow Service member from potential harmful acts for self or others<sup>a</sup></b>	89	89	96	95	97	95	98	98
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 77.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded true.

## **Bystander Intervention Scenario**

Service members were asked what they would do if they saw a female Service member, whom they did not know very well, getting drunk at a party and were told that a guy from their work group was going to lead her off to have sex. Members were provided a list of responses to the scenario that involved intervening (e.g., find someone who knows the woman and can help her, talk to the woman/try to get her out of the situation, and stop the guy from leaving with the woman) or not intervening (e.g., do nothing or leave to avoid any kind of trouble). Members who indicated they would either do nothing or leave to avoid any kind of trouble, were asked why they would not intervene. Respondents could indicate they did not see the situation as a problem, it was none of their business, they could be picked on or made fun of, they wouldn't want to become the focus of the guy's attention, nothing they could do or say would make a difference, or another reason.

### ***By Gender***

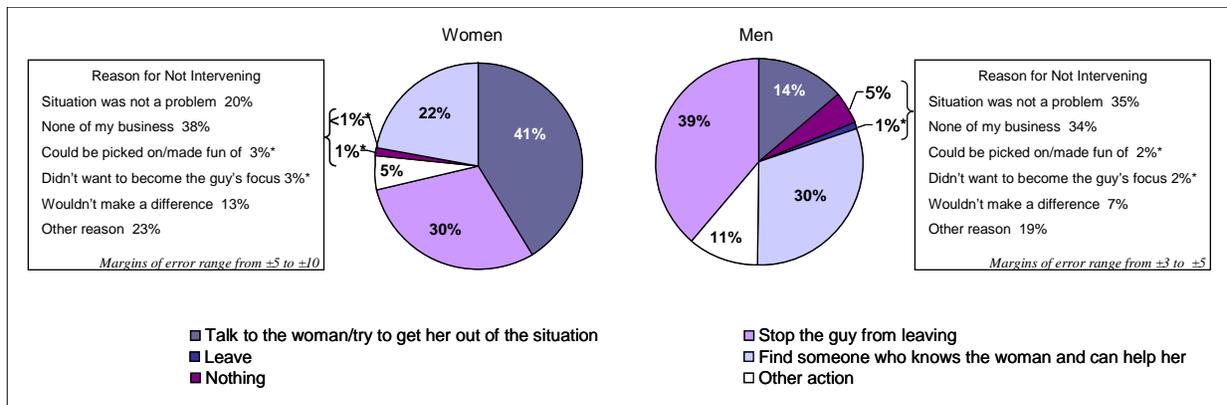
As shown in Figure 24, the majority of women (93%) indicated they would intervene in the situation. When asked for specific actions they would take, 41% indicated they would talk to the woman/try to get her out of the situation, 30% would stop the guy from leaving, and 22% would find someone who knows the woman and could help her. Very few women indicated they would either leave or do nothing (<1% and 1%, respectively). Five percent indicated they would do something else.

Although the majority of men (93%) indicated they would step in to stop a fellow Service member from harm in the previous question, when asked specifically about a party situation where a fellow member could be the victim of a sexual assault, the percentage of men who would actively intervene dropped to 83% (Figure 24). Specifically, 39% percent of men indicated they would stop the guy from leaving, 30% would find someone who knows the woman and could help her, and 14% would talk to the woman/try to get her out of the situation.

Few men indicated they would either leave or do nothing (1% and 5%, respectively). Eleven percent indicated they would do something else.

Of the 2% of women and 6% of men who indicated they would either do nothing or leave the party to avoid any kind of trouble, most indicated they would not intervene because it was none of their business or indicated the situation was not a problem (Figure 24). Some women and men indicated they would opt not to intervene because it wouldn't make a difference. Fewer indicated they could be picked on/made fun of or they didn't want to become the guy's focus. Twenty-three percent of women and 19% of men indicated another reason.<sup>34</sup>

**Figure 24.**  
**Percent of Service Members Who Responded to Bystander Intervention Scenario**



WGRA 2010 Q78 and Q79

Margins of error range from ±1 to ±2

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### By Gender by Service

There were no differences found for women by Service in their reaction to the bystander intervention scenario (Table 24). Men in the USMC (7%) were more likely than men in the other Services to indicate they would do nothing, whereas men in the USAF (3%) were less likely. Men in the USAF (33%) were more likely to indicate they would find someone who knew the woman and could help her, whereas men in the USMC (24%) were less likely. Men in the Navy (16%) were more likely to indicate they would talk to the woman and try to get her out of the situation. Men in the USAF (42%) were more likely to indicate they would stop the guy from leaving with the woman, whereas men in the Navy (36%) were less likely. Men in the USMC (13%) were more likely to indicate they would do something else, whereas men in the USAF (8%) were less likely.

<sup>34</sup> Some Service members indicated they would not intervene because they did not know all of the details of the situation (e.g., the Service members could be dating). Other members indicated they would not intervene because there is a difference between getting drunk and being drunk.

There were no differences found for women or men by Service in reasons why they would not intervene (Table 24).

**Table 24.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Reactions to Bystander Intervention Scenario, by Gender and Service*

Reaction	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Reaction to Bystander Intervention Scenario</b>										
<b>Nothing</b>	1*	5	2	4	2	5	2*	7	1*	3
<b>Leave to avoid trouble</b>	<1*	1*	1*	2	<1*	1*	1*	2	<1*	<1*
<b>Find someone who knows her and can help her</b>	22	30	21	29	23	32	20	24	22	33
<b>Talk to her/try to get her out of the situation</b>	41	14	42	14	39	16	37	13	41	14
<b>Stop the guy from leaving with her</b>	30	39	29	39	31	36	34	40	32	42
<b>Other action</b>	5	11	6	11	5	10	6	13	4	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$
<b>Reasons Service Members Would Do Nothing or Leave To Avoid Trouble<sup>a</sup></b>										
<b>Situation was not a problem</b>	20	35	12	36	26*	29	NR	42	NR	34
<b>None of my business</b>	38	34	47*	35	32*	36	24*	30	33*	32
<b>Could be picked on/made fun of</b>	3*	2*	NR	2*	3*	4*	2*	1*	11*	1*
<b>Didn't want to become the guy's focus</b>	3*	2*	6*	4*	NR	1*	NR	1*	NR	1*
<b>Wouldn't make a difference</b>	13	7	16*	7	10*	8	5*	6*	19*	9
<b>Other reason</b>	23	19	19*	16	29*	23	24*	20	20*	23
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 5-10$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 11-16$	$\pm 6-10$	$\pm 15-18$	$\pm 5-9$	$\pm 9-22$	$\pm 3-7$	$\pm 21-23$	$\pm 7-11$

Note. WGRA 2010 Questions 78 and 79. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

<sup>a</sup>This is of the 1% of women and 6% of men who said they would leave to avoid trouble or do nothing.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.

### ***By Gender by Paygrade***

Among women, junior officers (28%) were more likely to indicate they would find someone who knew the woman and could help her, whereas senior enlisted members (19%) were less likely (Table 25). Senior enlisted members (33%) were more likely to indicate they would stop the guy from leaving with the woman, whereas senior officers (25%) were less likely.

Among men, senior enlisted members (4%), junior officers (3%), and senior officers (2%) were less to indicate they would do nothing, whereas junior enlisted members (6%) were more likely. Junior officers (39%) and senior officers (38%) were more likely to indicate they would find someone who knew the woman and could help her, whereas senior enlisted members (28%) were less likely.<sup>35</sup> Junior officers (12%) were less likely to indicate they would talk to the woman and try to get her out of the situation. Senior enlisted members (43%) were more likely to indicate they would stop the guy from leaving with the woman, whereas junior enlisted members (36%) and junior officers (35%) were less likely.

Among women, junior officers (1%) were less likely to indicate they would not intervene because nothing they could do or say would make a difference (Table 25). Among men, junior enlisted members (39%) were more likely to indicate they would not intervene because it was none of their business, whereas senior enlisted members (25%) were less likely.

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<sup>35</sup> Note that 28% of junior enlisted members were also less likely to indicate they would find someone who knew the woman and could help her. This percentage is not statistically different from the average of percentages in the other paygrades due to a higher margin of error for junior enlisted members responding to this question.

**Table 25.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Reactions to Bystander Intervention Scenario, by Gender and Paygrade*

Reaction	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Reaction to Bystander Intervention Scenario</b>								
<b>Nothing</b>	2	6	1*	4	1*	3	<1*	2
<b>Leave to avoid trouble</b>	1*	2	<1*	1*	<1*	<1*	<1*	<1*
<b>Find someone who knows her and can help her</b>	22	28	19	28	28	39	25	38
<b>Talk to her/try to get her out of the situation</b>	39	15	42	14	40	12	44	13
<b>Stop the guy from leaving with her</b>	30	36	33	43	27	35	25	39
<b>Other action</b>	5	12	5	10	4	10	6	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 1-3$
<b>Reasons Service Members Would Do Nothing or Leave To Avoid Trouble<sup>a</sup></b>								
<b>Situation was not a problem</b>	20	32	29*	41	NR	40	NR	35*
<b>None of my business</b>	34	39	NR	25	NR	28	NR	34
<b>Could be picked on/ made fun of</b>	4*	3*	NR	2*	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Didn't want to become the guy's focus</b>	3*	2*	NR	4*	2*	NR	NR	NR
<b>Wouldn't make a difference</b>	17	7	NR	7	1*	8*	NR	3*
<b>Other reason</b>	23	18	21*	21	NR	24	NR	28*
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 7-13$	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 22-24$	$\pm 4-8$	$\pm 5-12$	$\pm 10-13$	NR	$\pm 16-17$

Note. WGRA 2010 Questions 78 and 79. NR indicates results are not reportable due to very small numbers of respondents.

<sup>a</sup> This is of the 1% of women and 6% of men who said they would leave to avoid trouble or do nothing.

\*Caution should be taken in interpretation of this number because of a large margin of error.



## **CHAPTER 4: PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING RELATED TO SEXUAL ASSAULT**

The Department of Defense does not tolerate sexual assault. In order to eliminate these unlawful behaviors from the military environment, the DoD has sexual assault prevention policies in place. Additionally, for those who experience sexual assault, the DoD has response procedures to ensure complaints are handled expediently and fairly. This chapter includes survey results on Service members' perceptions of sexual assault policies and practices and their effectiveness, and the support and resources available for those who experience these behaviors. Also included in this chapter are Service members' perceptions of the aspects of sexual assault training. Results are presented separately for each gender by survey year and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

### **Sexual Assault Complaint Climate**

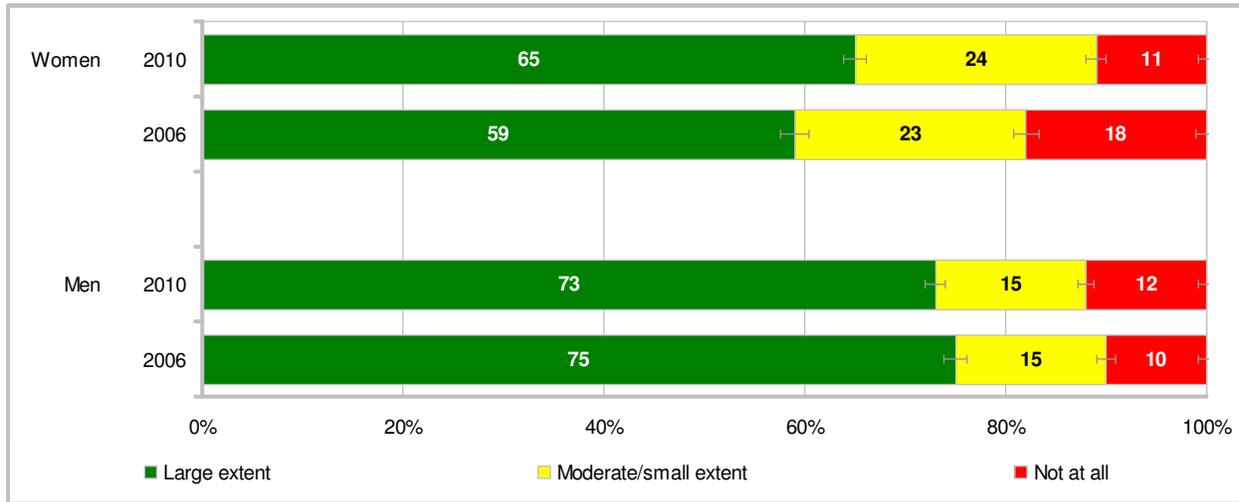
Service members were asked to assess the extent to which members of their work group would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals. In this section, "large extent" includes the response categories very large extent and large extent, and "moderate extent" includes the response categories of moderate extent and small extent. Results are reported separately for each gender and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

#### ***By Gender by Year***

In 2010, 65% of women and 73% of men indicated, to a large extent, members of their work group would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals (Figure 25). Eleven percent of women and 12% of men indicated members of their work group would not feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals. The percentage of women who indicated, to a large extent, members of their work group would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (65% vs. 59%); the percentage of men was slightly lower in 2010 than in 2006 (73% vs. 75%). The percentage of women who indicated members of their work group would not feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (11% vs. 18%); the percentage of men was slightly higher in 2010 than in 2006 (12% vs. 10%).

**Figure 25.**

***Percent of Service Members Who Indicated in Their Work Group They Would Report Without Fear of Reprisals, by Gender and Year***



WGRA 2010 Q67b

*Margins of error range from ±1 to ±2*

*Note.* “Large extent” includes the response categories very large extent and large extent, and “moderate extent” includes the response categories moderate extent and small extent.

### ***By Gender by Service***

Women in the USAF (73%) were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate, to a large extent, that members of their work group would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals, whereas women in the Army (60%) and USMC (54%) were less likely (Table 26).

Men in the USAF (81%) were more likely to indicate, to a large extent, that members of their work group would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals, whereas men in the Army (70%) and USMC (69%) were less likely.

**Table 26.**

***Percent of Service Members Who Indicated in Their Work Group They Would Report Without Fear of Reprisals, by Gender and Service***

	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>People would feel free to report sexual without fear of reprisal<sup>a</sup></b>	65	73	60	70	64	71	54	69	73	81
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±2	±3	±3	±3	±2	±4	±2	±2	±2

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 67b.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded large extent or very large extent.

### ***By Gender by Paygrade***

Among women and men, senior enlisted members, junior officers, and senior officers were more likely than women and men in the other paygrades to indicate, to a large extent, that members of their work group would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals, whereas junior enlisted women and men were less likely (Table 27).

**Table 27.**

***Percent of Service Members Who Indicated in Their Work Group They Would Report Without Fear of Reprisals, by Gender and Paygrade***

	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>People would feel free to report sexual without fear of reprisal<sup>a</sup></b>	57	64	69	76	74	85	83	92
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±2	±3	±2	±4	±2	±3	±2

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 67b.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded large extent or very large extent.

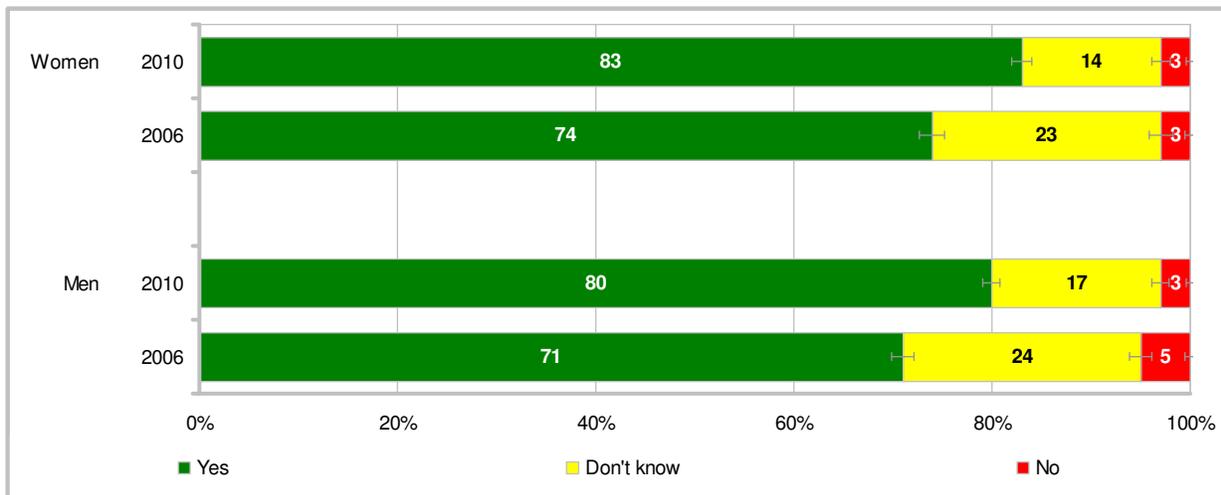
## **Sexual Assault Support Resources**

To enhance the accessibility of services, DoD provides sexual assault programs at the local level. In this section, Service members report if there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate (VA) at their location. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

### By Gender by Year

More than three-fourths of women and men in 2010 indicated there is a SARC (83% and 80%, respectively) (Figure 26) and a VA (85% and 83%, respectively) (Figure 27) at their installation/ship to help those who experience sexual assault.<sup>36</sup> The percentages of women and men who indicated there is a SARC were higher in 2010 than in 2006 (83% vs. 74% and 80% vs. 71%, respectively). The percentages of women and men who indicated there is a VA were higher in 2010 than in 2006 (85% vs. 77% and 83% vs. 73%, respectively).

**Figure 26.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Response Coordinator at Installation/Ship, by Gender and Year*



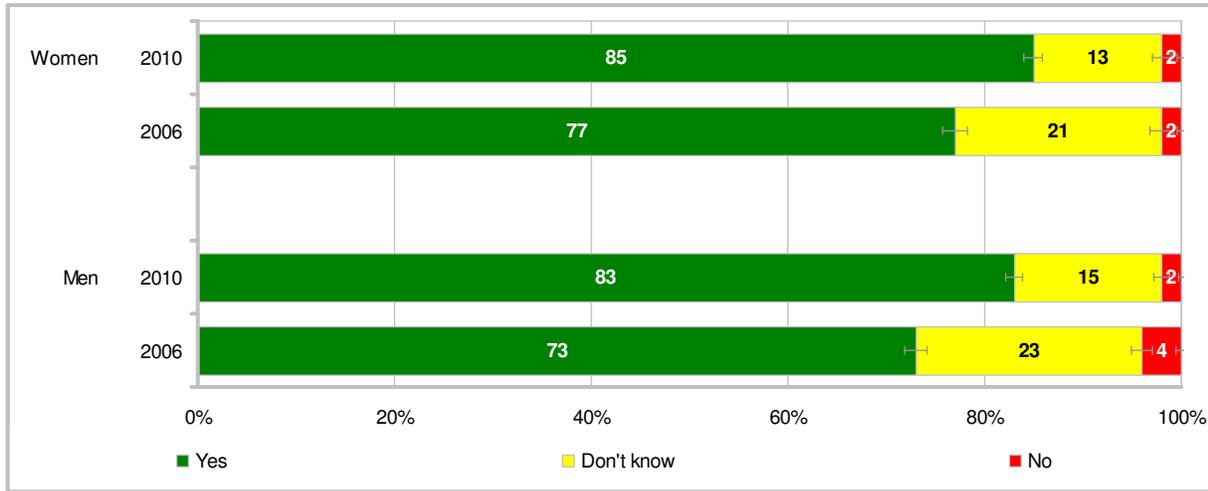
WGRA 2010 Q68b

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

<sup>36</sup> More than three-fourths of women and men who had been deployed in the past 12 months indicated there was a SARC (83% and 78%) and a VA (87% and 82%) at their installation/ship to help those who experience sexual assault.

**Figure 27.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Victim Advocate at Installation/Ship, by Gender and Year*



WGRA 2010 Q68c

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

### **By Gender by Service**

Women in the USAF (94%) were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate there was a SARC at their installation/ship, whereas women in the Army (79%), Navy (76%), and USMC (69%) were less likely (Table 28). Women in the USAF (91%) were more likely to indicate there was a VA at their installation/ship, whereas women in the Army (82%) were less likely.

Men in the USAF (92%) were more likely than men in the other Services to indicate there was a SARC at their installation/ship, whereas men in the Army (78%), Navy (76%), and USMC (73%) were less likely. Men in the USAF (90%) were more likely to indicate there was a VA at their installation/ship, whereas men in the Army (81%) and USMC (80%) were less likely.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>37</sup>Note that 81% of men in the Navy also indicated there was a VA at their installation/ship. This percentage is not significantly lower than the average of percentages in the other Services due to a slightly higher percentage of Navy men responding to this question at the decimal level.

**Table 28.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Support Resources at Installation/Ship, by Gender and Service*

Support resources at installation/ship	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Sexual Assault Response Coordinator<sup>a</sup></b>	83	80	79	78	76	76	69	73	94	92
<b>Sexual Assault Victim Advocate</b>	85	83	82	81	83	81	82	80	91	90
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 4$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 68.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded yes.

### ***By Gender by Paygrade***

Among women, senior enlisted members and senior officers (both 87%) were more likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate there was a SARC at their installation/ship, whereas junior enlisted members (78%) were less likely (Table 29). Among women, senior enlisted members (89%) were more likely to indicate there was a VA at their installation/ship, whereas junior enlisted members (81%) were less likely.

Among men, senior enlisted members and senior officers (both 84%) were more likely to indicate there was a SARC at their installation/ship, whereas junior enlisted members (75%) were less likely. Among men, senior enlisted men (87%) and senior officers (85%) were more likely to indicate there was a VA at their installation/ship, whereas junior enlisted members (78%) were less likely.

**Table 29.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Support Resources at Installation/Ship, by Gender and Paygrade*

Support resources at installation/ship	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Sexual Assault Response Coordinator<sup>a</sup></b>	78	75	87	84	84	81	87	84
<b>Sexual Assault Victim Advocate</b>	81	78	89	87	88	84	87	85
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 68.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded yes.

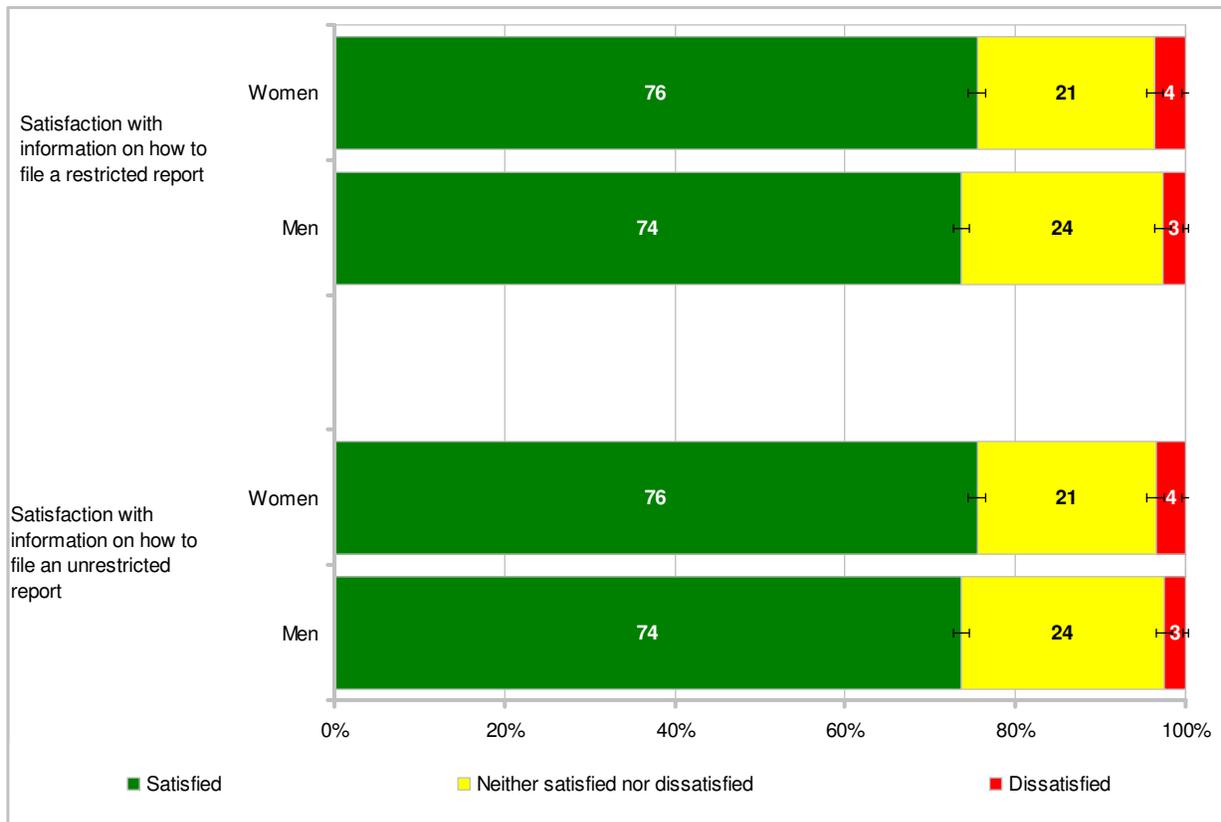
## Availability of Information for Reporting Sexual Assault

DoD provides two types of reporting for victims of sexual assault. Unrestricted reporting is for victims who are willing to have an official investigation of the assault. Restricted reporting is for victims who want information and to receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation of the assault. Service members indicated their satisfaction with the availability of information on how to file a restricted or unrestricted report. In this section, “satisfied” includes the response categories of very satisfied and satisfied, and “dissatisfied” includes the response categories of very dissatisfied and dissatisfied. Results are reported separately for each gender and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

### By Gender

Three-fourths of women and men (both 76% and 74% for both types of reports, respectively) in 2010 indicated they were satisfied with the availability of information on how to file a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual assault (Figure 28). Few women and men (both 4% and 3% for both types of reports, respectively) were dissatisfied.

**Figure 28.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Availability of Information for Filing a Restricted or Unrestricted Report, by Gender*



WGRA 2010 Q69

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

### ***By Gender by Service***

Women and men in the USAF were more likely than women and men in the other Services to indicate they were satisfied with the availability of information on how to file a restricted and unrestricted report of sexual assault, whereas women and men in the Navy and USMC were less likely (Table 30).

**Table 30.**  
***Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Availability of Information for Filing a Restricted or Unrestricted Report, by Gender and Service***

Satisfaction with availability of information for ...	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men								
<b>Filing a restricted report of sexual assault<sup>a</sup></b>	76	74	75	75	72	70	62	64	81	82
<b>Filing an unrestricted report of sexual assault</b>	76	74	75	75	72	70	63	64	81	82
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 4$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 69.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded satisfied.

### ***By Gender by Paygrade***

Among women, senior enlisted members (79%) and senior officers (80%) were more likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate they were satisfied with the availability of information on how to file a restricted and unrestricted report of sexual assault, whereas junior enlisted members (72%) were less likely (Table 31).

Among men, senior enlisted members (78%) were more likely to indicate they were satisfied with the availability of information on how to file a restricted and unrestricted report of sexual assault, whereas junior enlisted members (69%) were less likely.

**Table 31.**

***Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Availability of Information for Filing a Restricted or Unrestricted Report, by Gender and Paygrade***

Satisfaction with availability of information for ...	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Filing a restricted report of sexual assault<sup>a</sup></b>	72	69	79	78	75	73	80	75
<b>Filing an unrestricted report of sexual assault</b>	72	69	79	78	75	73	80	75
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±2	±2	±2	±3-4	±3	±4	±2

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 69.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded satisfied.

## **Training**

This section provides information on sexual assault training—the percentage of members who have been trained in the past 12 months, information on various aspects of training, effectiveness of training, and awareness of resources for prevention of and response to sexual assault.

### ***Rate of Training Received***

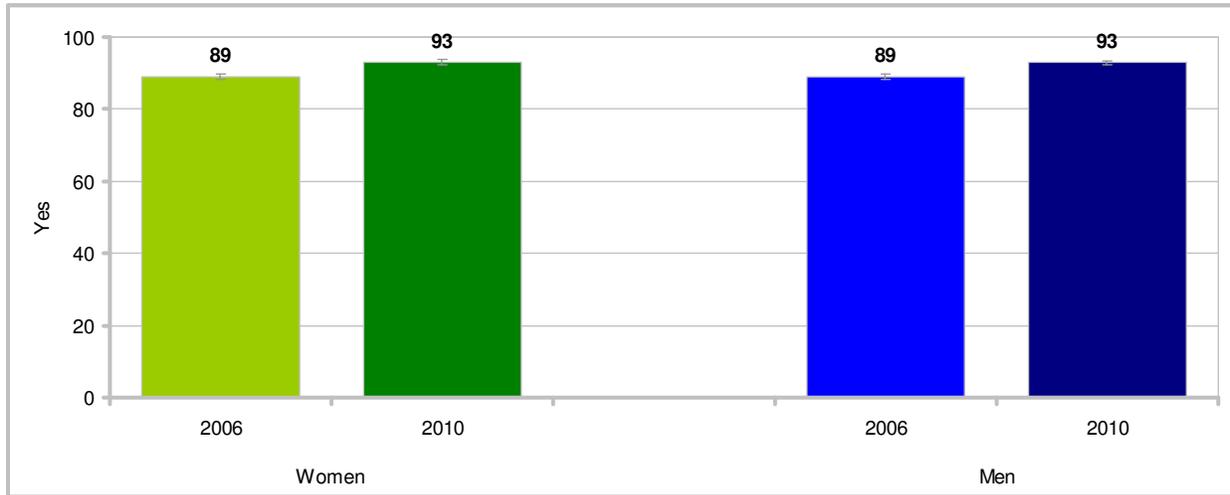
Service members were asked if they had received training in the 12 months preceding the survey on topics related to sexual assault. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

#### ***By Gender by Year***

In 2010, the majority of women and men (both 93%) indicated they received training during the 12 months preceding the survey on topics related to sexual assault (Figure 29). The percentages of women and men who indicated they received training were higher in 2010 than in 2006 (both 93% vs. 89%).

**Figure 29.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Training in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Gender and Year*



WGRA 2010 Q73

Margins of error do not exceed  $\pm 1$

**By Gender by Service**

Women in the USMC (89%) were less likely than women in the other Services to indicate they received sexual assault training during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 32). Men in the Navy (91%) were less likely than men in the other Services to indicate they received sexual assault training.

**Table 32.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Training in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Gender and Service*

Sexual assault training	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men								
Percent trained	93	93	94	93	91	91	89	92	93	93
Margins of Error	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1$

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 73.

**By Gender by Paygrade**

Among women, junior enlisted members (94%) were more likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate they received training during the 12 months preceding the survey on topics related to sexual assault, whereas junior officers (90%) and senior officers (87%) were

less likely (Table 33). Among men, senior enlisted members (94%) were more likely to indicate they received sexual assault training, whereas senior officers (87%) were less likely.

**Table 33.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Training in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Gender and Paygrade*

Sexual assault training	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Percent trained</b>	94	92	93	94	90	91	87	87
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 73.

### **Aspects of Sexual Assault Training**

This section provides survey results on aspects of sexual assault training. Service members who received sexual assault training in the 12 months preceding the survey assessed the extent to which their training addressed key sexual assault prevention and response topics. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

#### **By Gender by Year**

Most women and men who received sexual assault training indicated their training provided a good understanding of what actions were considered sexual assault (both 92%), taught how consumption of alcohol might increase the likelihood of sexual assault (both 92%), and taught how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault (both 91%) (Table 34). Eighty-seven percent of women and 89% of men indicated their training taught how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member. Eighty-nine percent of women and men indicated their training taught how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault and 90% of women and men indicated their training identified the points of contact for reporting sexual assault. Eighty-eight percent of women and 90% of men indicated their training explained the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assault, the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs (both 91%), and the resources available to victims (90% and 91%, respectively). Eighty-nine percent of women and 91% of men indicated their training explained how sexual assault is a mission-readiness problem. There were no differences found for women or men by survey year.

**Table 34.**  
**Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Training Conveyed Relevant Information, by Gender and Year**

<b>Sexual assault training<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Survey Year</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Provides good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault</b>	2010	92	92
	2006	92	92
<b>Teaches that consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault</b>	2010	92	92
	2006	NA	NA
<b>Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase risk of being a victim of sexual assault</b>	2010	91	91
	2006	91	91
<b>Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member</b>	2010	87	89
	2006	NA	NA
<b>Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault</b>	2010	89	89
	2006	90	90
<b>Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults</b>	2010	88	90
	2006	89	91
<b>Explains the reporting options available if sexual assault occurs</b>	2010	91	91
	2006	91	91
<b>Identifies points of contact for reporting sexual assault (e.g., SARC, Victim Advocate)</b>	2010	90	90
	2006	90	91
<b>Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem</b>	2010	89	91
	2006	89	91
<b>Explains the resources available to victims</b>	2010	90	91
	2006	NA	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>		$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 74. NA indicates the question was not asked on the survey.

<sup>a</sup>Percents are shown for Service members who responded strongly agree and agree.

### **By Gender by Service**

For the 10 key topics covered in sexual assault prevention and response training, women and men in the USAF were more likely than women and men in the other Services to indicate their training addressed the topic, whereas women and men in the Navy and USMC were less likely (Table 35).

**Table 35.**  
**Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Training Conveyed Relevant Information, by Gender and Service**

Sexual assault training <sup>a</sup>	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Provides good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault</b>	92	92	92	93	89	89	86	90	95	94
<b>Teaches that consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault</b>	92	92	93	92	89	89	86	90	95	94
<b>Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase risk of being a victim of sexual assault</b>	91	91	92	92	87	89	83	89	93	93
<b>Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member</b>	87	89	87	89	85	86	77	86	91	92
<b>Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault</b>	89	89	90	89	86	87	80	86	93	92
<b>Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults</b>	88	90	88	91	85	88	79	88	91	93
<b>Explains the reporting options available if sexual assault occurs</b>	91	91	91	92	88	89	82	88	94	94
<b>Identifies points of contact for reporting sexual assault</b>	90	90	90	91	87	87	84	88	94	94
<b>Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem</b>	89	91	90	92	86	88	80	88	92	93
<b>Explains the resources available to victims</b>	90	91	90	91	88	88	83	89	94	94
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 4$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 74.

<sup>a</sup>Percents are shown for Service members who responded strongly agree and agree.

## ***By Gender by Paygrade***

Among women who received sexual assault training, senior enlisted members, junior officers, and senior officers were more likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate their sexual assault training provided a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault and taught that consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault, whereas junior enlisted members were less likely (Table 36). Among women, senior enlisted members and senior officers were more likely to indicate their training taught how to avoid situations that might increase risk of being a victim of sexual assault, taught how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault, explained the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults, explained the reporting options available if sexual assault occurs, identified points of contact for reporting sexual assault, explained how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem, and explained the resources available to victims, whereas junior enlisted members were less likely. Among women, senior enlisted members (90%) were more likely to indicate their training taught how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member, whereas junior enlisted members (84%) were less likely.<sup>38</sup>

Among men who received sexual assault training, senior enlisted members, junior officers, and senior officers were more likely than men in the other paygrades to indicate their sexual assault training provided a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault, taught that consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault, and explained the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults, whereas junior enlisted members were less likely. Among men, senior enlisted members and senior officers were more likely to indicate their training taught how to avoid situations that might increase risk of being a victim of sexual assault,<sup>39</sup> taught how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member, taught how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault, explained the reporting options available if sexual assault occurs,<sup>40</sup> identified points of contact for reporting sexual assault,<sup>41</sup> explained how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem, and explained the resources available to victims, whereas junior enlisted members were less likely.

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<sup>38</sup>Note that 90% of senior officers also indicated their training explained the resources available to victims. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages of women in the other paygrades due to a higher margin of error for senior officers responding to this question.

<sup>39</sup>Note that 93% of junior officers also indicated their training taught how to avoid situations that might increase risk of being a victim of sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages of men in the other paygrades due to a higher margin of error for junior officers responding to this question.

<sup>40</sup>Note that 93% of junior officers also indicated their training explained the reporting options available if sexual assault occurs. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages of men in the other paygrades due to a higher margin of error for junior officers responding to this question.

<sup>41</sup>Note that 92% of junior officers also indicated their training identified points of contact for reporting sexual assault. This percentage is not significantly higher than the average of percentages of men in the other paygrades due to a higher margin of error for junior officers responding to this question.

**Table 36.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Sexual Assault Training Conveyed Relevant Information, by Gender and Paygrade*

Sexual assault training <sup>a</sup>	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Provides good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault</b>	88	89	95	93	95	94	97	96
<b>Teaches that consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault</b>	88	89	94	93	95	94	97	96
<b>Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase risk of being a victim of sexual assault</b>	88	88	93	93	92	93	94	95
<b>Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member</b>	84	86	90	91	87	89	90	91
<b>Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault</b>	86	86	92	91	90	90	92	92
<b>Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults</b>	84	87	92	92	90	92	93	96
<b>Explains the reporting options available if sexual assault occurs</b>	87	88	94	93	93	93	95	96
<b>Identifies points of contact for reporting sexual assault</b>	87	87	94	92	93	92	94	94
<b>Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem</b>	85	87	92	93	91	92	93	95
<b>Explains the resources available to victims</b>	87	88	93	93	92	92	94	95
<i>Margins of Error</i>	<i>±2</i>	<i>±2</i>	<i>±2</i>	<i>±1</i>	<i>±2-3</i>	<i>±2</i>	<i>±2-3</i>	<i>±1-2</i>

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 74.

<sup>a</sup>Percents are shown for Service members who responded strongly agree and agree.

### ***Perceived Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training***

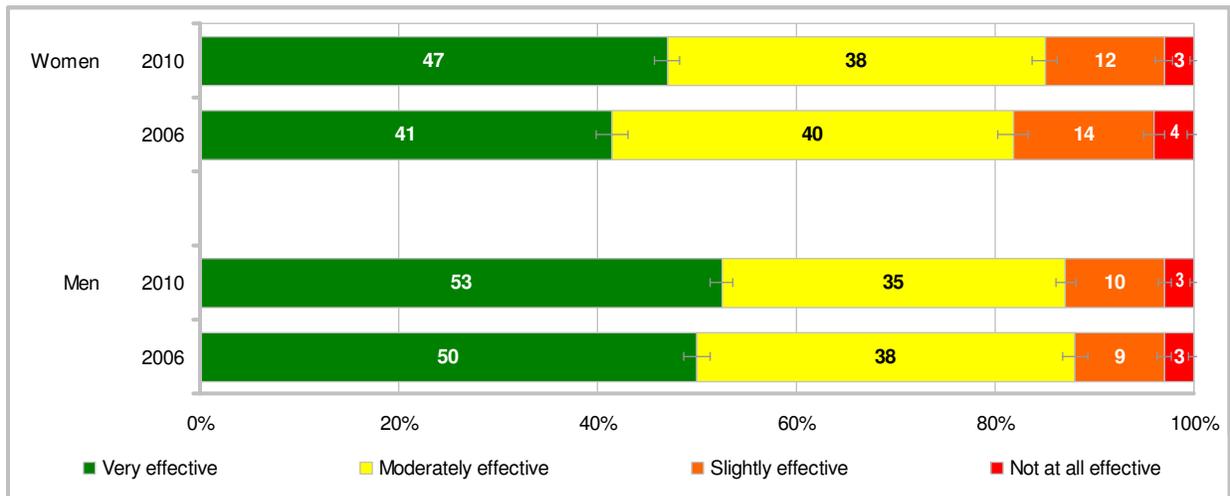
This section provides information on perceptions of the effectiveness of the sexual assault training. Service members who received sexual assault training in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked about the overall effectiveness of the training in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault and explaining the difference between

restricted and unrestricted reporting. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

### By Gender and Year

Most women and men were positive in their assessment of the effectiveness of their training. Among Service members who received sexual assault training, 85% of women and 88% of men indicated their training was moderately or very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault (Figure 30). Ninety-one percent of women and 92% of men indicated their training was moderately or very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting (Figure 31). Few women and men indicated their training was not at all effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault (both 3%) or not at all effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting (both 2%). The percentage of women who indicated their training was moderately or very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (85% vs. 81%). The percentages of women and men who indicated their training was moderately or very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting were higher in 2010 than in 2006 (91% vs. 85% and 92% vs. 88%, respectively). The percentages of women and men who indicated their training was not at all effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting were lower in 2010 than in 2006 (2% vs. 5% and 2% vs. 4%, respectively).

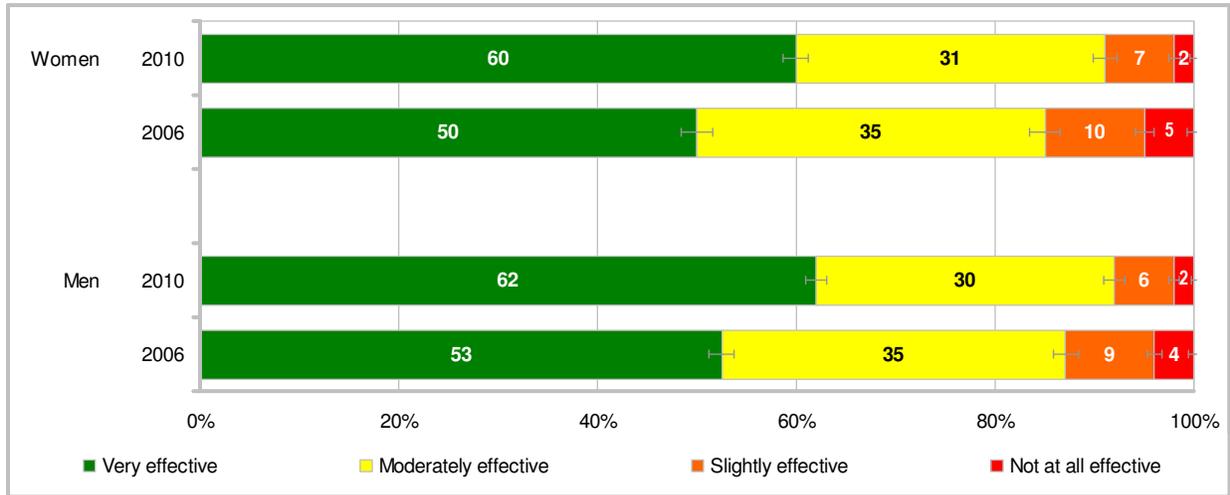
**Figure 30.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Effectiveness of Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault, by Gender and Year*



WGRA 2010 Q75a

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

**Figure 31.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Effectiveness of Training in Explaining the Difference in Types of Reports, by Gender and Year*



WGRA 2010 Q75b

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

### **By Gender by Service**

Among women who received sexual assault training, women in the USAF (53%) were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate their training was very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault, whereas women in the USMC (35%) were less likely (Table 37). Women in the USAF (68%) were more likely to indicate their sexual assault training was very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas women in the Navy (54%) and USMC (46%) were less likely.

Among men who received sexual assault training, men in the USAF (57%) were more likely to indicate their training was very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault (Table 37). Men in the USAF (70%) were more likely to indicate their sexual assault training was very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas men in the Navy (57%) and USMC (54%) were less likely.

**Table 37.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Effectiveness of Training in Reducing/Preventing Behaviors and Explaining the Difference in Types of Reports, by Gender and Service*

Effectiveness of sexual assault training in <sup>a</sup> ...	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault	47	53	44	53	44	51	35	50	53	57
Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	60	62	59	63	54	57	46	54	68	70
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±2	±3	±3	±3	±3	±4	±3	±2	±2

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 75.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded very effective.

***By Gender by Paygrade***

Among women and men who received sexual assault training, senior enlisted members were more likely than women and men in the other paygrades to indicate their training was very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault, whereas junior officers and senior officers were less likely (Table 38). Among women and men, senior enlisted members were more likely to indicate their sexual assault training was very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault, whereas junior officers and senior officers were less likely.

**Table 38.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Effectiveness of Training in Reducing/Preventing Behaviors and Explaining the Difference in Types of Reports, by Gender and Paygrade*

Effectiveness of sexual assault training in <sup>a</sup> ...	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault	47	54	52	56	34	41	35	40
Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	60	62	64	65	51	54	55	56
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 4$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 4$	$\pm 3$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 75.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded very effective.

## **Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources**

DoD provides a variety of resources for preventing and responding to sexual assault. Service members indicated if they were aware of the “My Strength is for Defending” campaign, the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site, and their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs.<sup>42</sup> Results are reported separately for each gender and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

### ***By Gender***

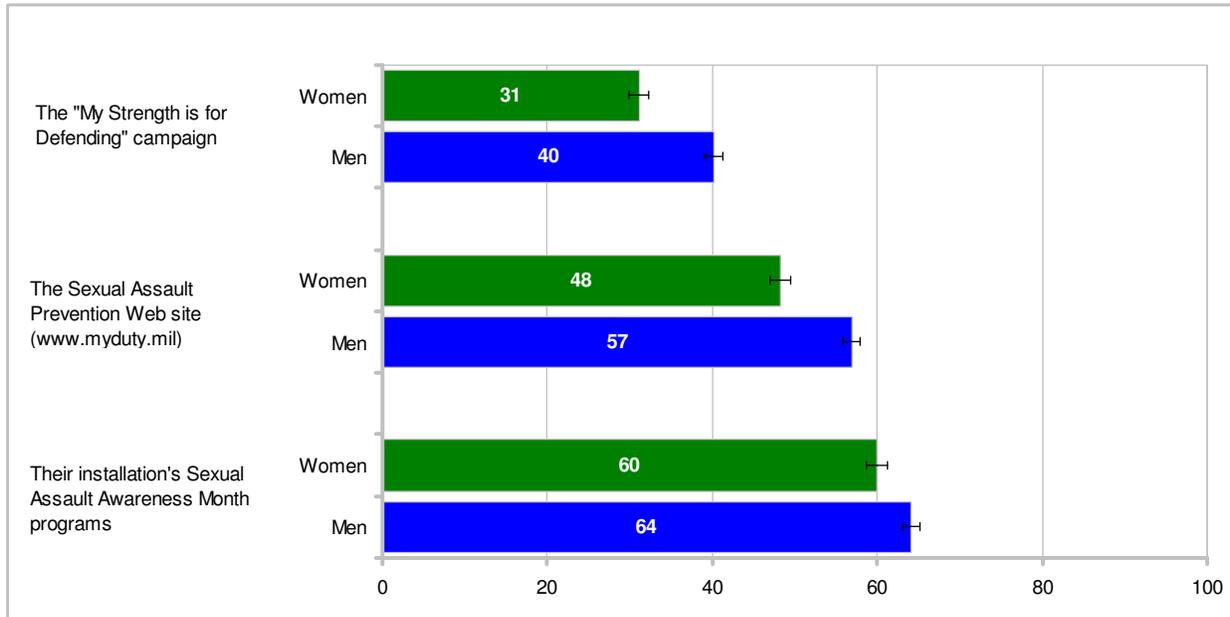
In 2010, 31% of women and 40% of men indicated they were aware of the “My Strength is for Defending” campaign (Figure 32). Forty-eight percent of women and 57% of men indicated they were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site and 60% of women and 64% of men indicated they were aware of their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs.

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<sup>42</sup>The “My Strength is for Defending” campaign was initiated in April 2009. Sexual Assault Awareness Month takes place annually in April. The survey fielding period was February through May 2010, overlapping each of these initiatives. The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site is available at SAPR.mil or MyDuty.mil.

**Figure 32.**

***Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources, by Gender***



WGRA 2010 Q76

Margins of error do not exceed  $\pm 2$

***By Gender by Service***

Women in the Army (35%) were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate they were aware of the “My Strength is for Defending” campaign, whereas women in the USAF (27%) were less likely (Table 39). Women in the Army (53%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site, whereas women in the USMC (41%) and USAF (44%) were less likely. Women in the USAF (64%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs, whereas women in the Navy (56%) and USMC (46%) were less likely.

Men in the Army (44%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of the “My Strength is for Defending” campaign, whereas men in the Navy (38%) and USAF (36%) were less likely. Men in the Army (61%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site, whereas men in the Navy and USAF (both 54%) were less likely. Men in the Army (66%) and USAF (69%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs, whereas men in the Navy (60%) and USMC (59%) were less likely.

**Table 39.**

***Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources, by Gender and Service***

Awareness of...	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>The “My Strength is for Defending” campaign</b>	31	40	35	44	32	38	29	41	27	36
<b>The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site</b>	48	57	53	61	49	54	41	56	44	54
<b>Their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs</b>	60	64	61	66	56	60	46	59	64	69
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±2	±3	±3	±3	±2	±4	±2	±2	±2

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 76.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded yes.

### ***By Gender by Paygrade***

Among women, junior enlisted members (35%) were more likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate they were aware of the “My Strength is for Defending” campaign, whereas junior officers (21%) and senior officers (16%) were less likely (Table 40). Among women, junior enlisted members (51%) and senior enlisted members (50%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site, whereas junior officers (35%) and senior officers (37%) were less likely. Among women, senior enlisted members (64%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs, whereas junior officers (50%) and senior officers (53%) were less likely.

Among men, junior enlisted members (47%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of the “My Strength is for Defending” campaign, whereas junior officers (23%) and senior officers (18%) were less likely. Among men, junior enlisted members and senior enlisted members (both 60%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site, whereas junior officers and senior officers (both 41%) were less likely. Among men, senior enlisted members (67%) were more likely to indicate they were aware of their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs, whereas junior officers (55%) and senior officers (54%) were less likely.

**Table 40.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources, by Gender and Paygrade*

Awareness of...	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>The “My Strength is for Defending” campaign</b>	35	47	32	40	21	23	16	18
<b>The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site</b>	51	60	50	60	35	41	37	41
<b>Their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs</b>	60	65	64	67	50	55	53	54
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 2-3$

*Note. WGRA 2010 Question 76.*

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded yes.

## **Perceptions of Military Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Reporting System**

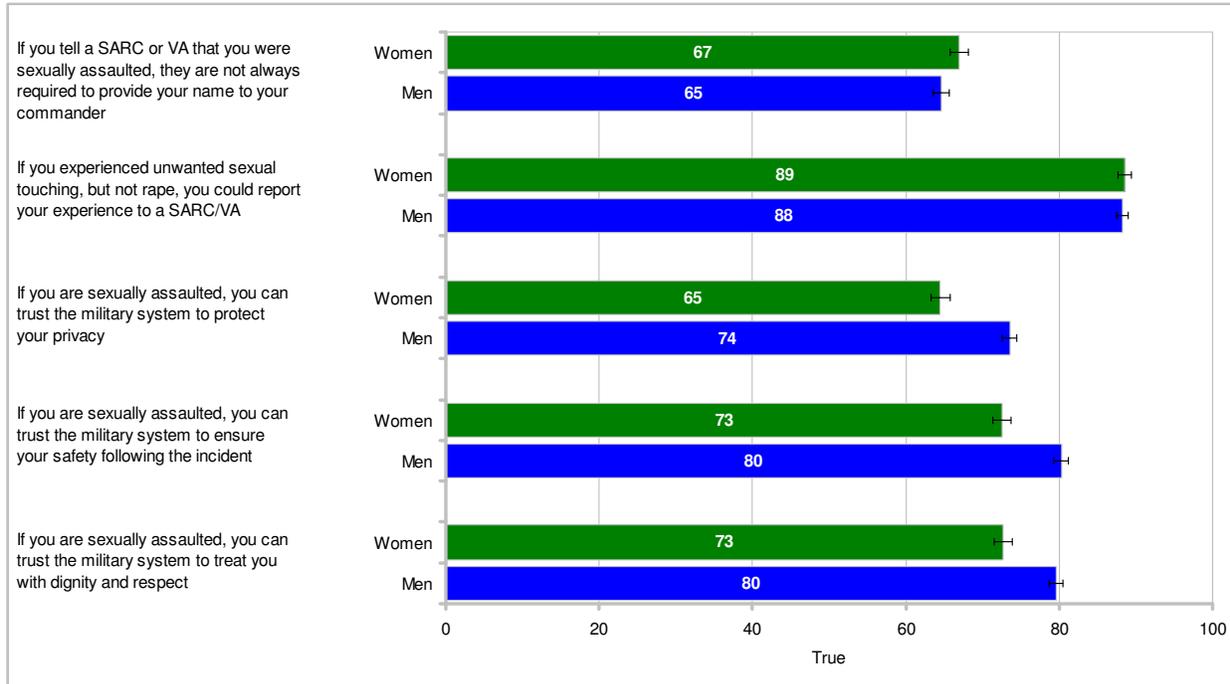
Service members were asked whether Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) or Victim Advocates (VAs) are always required to provide the name of sexual assault victims to their commanders and whether they could report unwanted sexual touching to SARCS or VAs. They were also asked if they experienced a sexual assault, whether they could trust the military system to protect their privacy, ensure their safety following the incident, and treat them with dignity and respect. Results are reported separately for each gender and, within gender, by Service and paygrade.

### ***By Gender***

Two-thirds of women and men (67% and 65%, respectively) were aware if they told a SARC or VA they were sexually assaulted, the SARC and VA are not always required to provide their name to their commander (Figure 33). Eighty-nine percent of women and 88% of men were aware if they experienced unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report their experience to a SARC/VA. The majority of women and men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to protect their privacy, ensure their safety following the incident, and to treat them with dignity and respect. Both women and men were more positive in their assessment of the military’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response system’s ability to keep them safe and to treat them with respect than they were in the system’s ability to protect their privacy.

**Figure 33.**

***Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Perceptions of the Military SAPR System, by Gender***



WGRA 2010 Q77

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

***By Gender by Service***

Women in the USAF (74%) were more likely than women in the other Services to be aware that if they report being sexually assaulted to a SARC or VA, the SARC and VA are not always required to provide their name to their commander, whereas women in the Navy (64%) and USMC (57%) were less likely (Table 41). Women in the USAF (93%) were more likely to be aware that if they experienced unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report it to a SARC or VA, whereas women in the Army (87%) and USMC (82%) were less likely. Women in the USAF were more likely to indicate if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to protect their privacy, ensure their safety, and to treat them with dignity and respect, whereas women in the Army and USMC were less likely.

Men in the USAF (73%) were more likely to be aware that if they report being sexually assaulted to a SARC or VA, the SARC and VA are not always required to provide their name to their commander, whereas men in the Navy (60%) and USMC (61%) were less likely (Table 41). Men in the USAF (93%) were more to be aware that if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report it to a SARC or VA, whereas men in the USMC (86%) were less likely. Men in the USAF (77%) were more likely to indicate if they were sexually assaulted they could trust the military system to protect their privacy. Men in the USAF were more likely to indicate if they were sexually assaulted they could trust the military system to

ensure their safety and to treat them with dignity and respect, whereas men in the Army were less likely.

**Table 41.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Perceptions of Military SAPR System, by Gender and Service*

Perception <sup>a</sup>	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>If you are sexually assaulted and report it to SARC/VA, they are not required to give name to commander</b>	67	65	65	64	64	60	57	61	74	73
<b>If you experience unwanted touching, but not rape, you could report it to SARC/VA</b>	89	88	87	87	87	87	82	86	93	93
<b>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust military to protect privacy</b>	65	74	60	72	64	73	59	73	71	77
<b>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust military to ensure your safety</b>	73	80	68	78	71	80	65	79	80	86
<b>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust military to treat you with dignity/respect</b>	73	80	68	77	71	79	62	78	80	86
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 3$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 4$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1-2$

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 77.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded true.

### **By Gender by Paygrade**

Among women and men, senior enlisted members, junior officers, and senior officers were more likely to be aware that if they reported being sexually assaulted to a SARC or VA, the SARC and VA are not always required to provide their name to their commander, whereas junior enlisted members were less likely (Table 42). Among women and men, senior enlisted members, junior officers, and senior officers were more likely to be aware that if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report it to a SARC or VA, whereas junior enlisted members were less likely. Among women, junior enlisted members

(71%) were less likely to indicate that if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect. Among men, senior enlisted members, junior officers, and senior officers were more likely to indicate if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to protect their privacy and to treat them with dignity and respect, whereas junior enlisted members were less likely. Among men, junior officers (86%) and senior officers (87%) were more likely to indicate if they were sexually assaulted they could trust the military system to ensure their safety, whereas junior enlisted members (77%) were less likely.

**Table 42.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Perceptions of Military SAPR System, by Gender and Paygrade*

Perception <sup>a</sup>	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>If you are sexually assaulted and report it to SARC/VA, they are not required to give name to commander</b>	59	59	72	68	75	69	79	72
<b>If you experience unwanted touching, but not rape, you could report it to SARC/VA</b>	84	84	92	91	92	92	95	95
<b>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust military to protect privacy</b>	64	71	66	75	64	76	62	77
<b>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust military to ensure your safety</b>	71	77	73	81	74	86	75	87
<b>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust military to treat you with dignity/respect</b>	71	75	74	81	75	86	76	87
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±2	±2-3	±1-2	±3-4	±2-3	±2-4	±2

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 77.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages are shown for Service members who responded true.



## CHAPTER 5: ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

In this chapter, active duty members' perceptions of the prevalence of sexual assault in the military and in the nation in 2010 are reported. Although there are no norms or standards available from the private sector, the items in this section of the survey provide information about active duty members' perception of sexual assault in the military and the nation in 2010 compared to four years ago.

### **Perceptions of Sexual Assault as a Problem in the Military**

Active duty members who had been in the military for four years or more were asked if sexual assault in the military has become more or less of a problem over the last four years. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

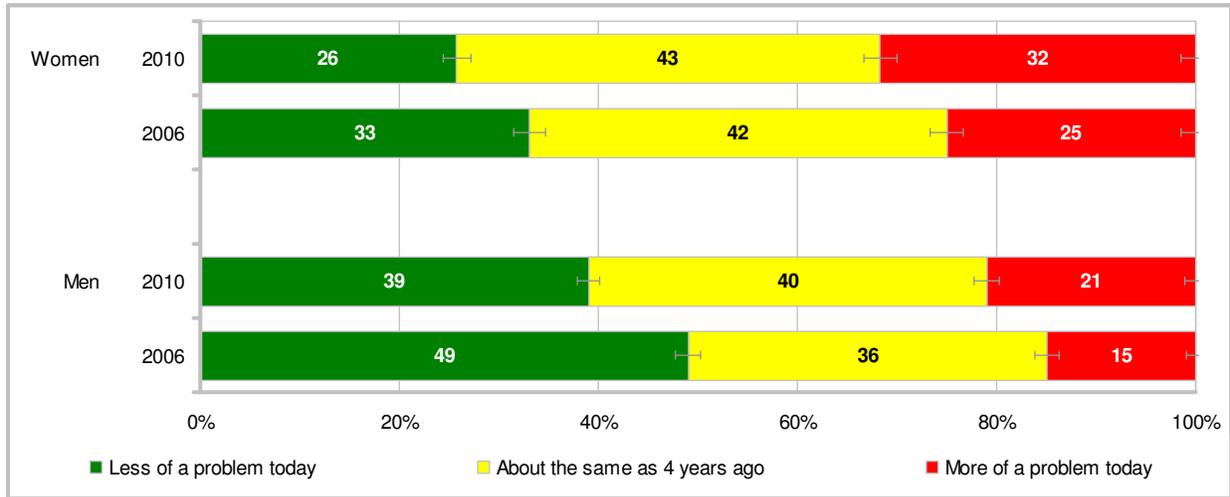
#### ***By Gender and Year***

Of women who had been in the military for at least four years, 26% indicated that sexual assault in the military is less of a problem in 2010 than four years ago (Figure 34). Nearly one third of women (32%) indicated that it is more of a problem than four years ago. The percentage of women who indicated that sexual assault in the military was less of a problem today than four years ago was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (26% vs. 33%). The percentage of women who indicated that sexual assault in the military was more of a problem today than four years ago was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (32% vs. 25%).

Of men who had been in the military for at least four years, 39% indicated that sexual assault in the military is less of a problem in 2010 than four years ago. Twenty-one percent of men indicated that it is more of a problem than four years ago. The percentage of men who indicated that sexual assault in the military was less of a problem today than four years ago was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (39% vs. 49%). The percentage of men who indicated that sexual assault in the military was more of a problem today than four years ago was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (21% vs. 15%).

**Figure 34.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Perceptions of Sexual Assault as a Problem in the Military Today Compared to Four Years Ago, by Gender and Year*



WGRA 2010 Q83

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

### **By Gender by Service**

Of women who had been in the military for at least four years, those in the Navy (31%) were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate that sexual assault in the military is less of a problem today than it was four years ago, whereas women in Army and USMC (both 20%) were less likely (Table 43). Women in the Navy (23%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault in the military is more of a problem today than it was four years ago, whereas women in the Army (40%) were more likely.

Of men who had been in the military for at least four years, those in the Navy (46%) were more likely than men in the other Services to indicate that sexual assault in the military is less of a problem today than it was four years ago, whereas men in Army (34%) were less likely. Men in the Navy (15%) and USAF (17%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault in the military is more of a problem today than it was four years ago, whereas men in the Army (29%) were more likely.

**Table 43.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Perceptions of Sexual Assault as a Problem in the Military Today Compared to Four Years Ago, by Gender and Service*

Sexual assault in the military compared to four years ago	Overall		Army		Navy		USMC		USAF	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Less of a problem today	26	39	20	34	31	46	20	40	28	38
More of a problem today	32	21	40	29	23	15	31	20	30	17
Margins of Error	±2	±2	±3	±3	±4	±2-3	±5-6	±2-3	±3	±2-3

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 83.

### **By Gender by Paygrade**

Among women who had been in the military for at least four years, junior officers (32%) were more likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate that sexual assault in the military is less of a problem today than it was four years ago (Table 44). Junior officers (21%) and senior officers (23%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault in the military is more of a problem today than it was four years ago, whereas senior enlisted members (34%) were more likely.

Among men who had been in the military for at least four years, senior officers (43%) were more likely than men in the other paygrades to indicate that sexual assault in the military is less of a problem today than it was four years ago, whereas junior enlisted members (30%) were less likely. Junior officers (15%) and senior officers (12%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault in the military is more of a problem today than it was four years ago, whereas junior enlisted members (31%) were more likely.

**Table 44.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Perceptions of Sexual Assault as a Problem in the Military Today Compared to Four Years Ago, by Gender and Paygrade*

Sexual assault in the military compared to four years ago	E1-E4		E5-E9		O1-O3		O4-O6	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Less of a problem today	22	30	25	39	32	41	25	43
More of a problem today	36	31	34	22	21	15	23	12
Margins of Error	±4-5	±5	±2-3	±2	±4-5	±3	±4	±2-3

Note. WGRA 2010 Question 83.

## Perceptions of Sexual Assault as a Problem in the Nation

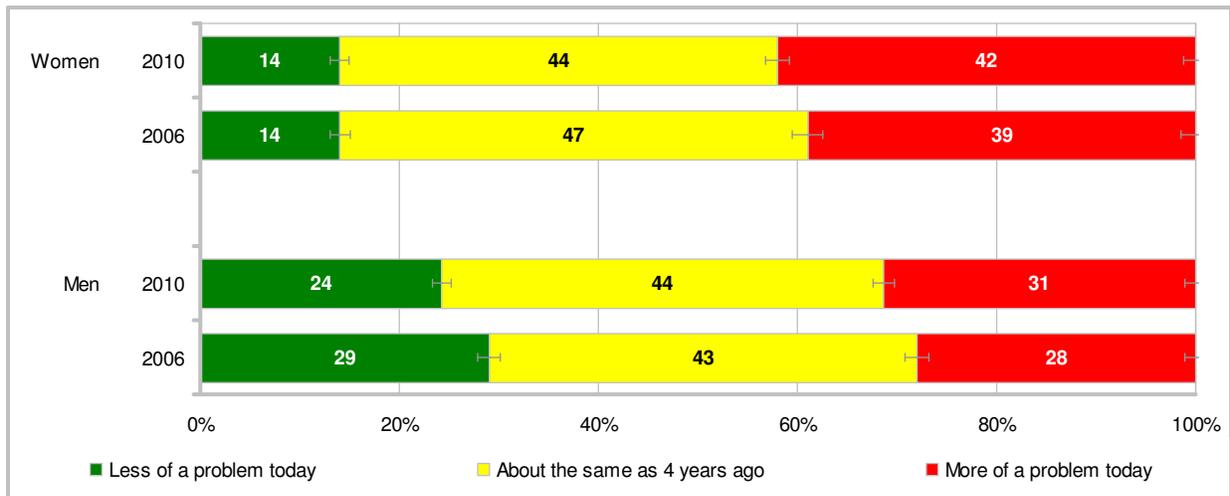
Service members were asked if sexual assault in our nation has become more or less of a problem over the last four years. Results are reported separately for each gender by survey year and, within gender, by Service and by paygrade.

### By Gender and Year

Fourteen percent of women indicated that sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem in 2010 than four years ago (Figure 35). Forty-two percent of women indicated that it is more of a problem today than four years ago. The percentage of women who indicated that sexual assault in the nation is more of a problem today than four years ago was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (42% vs. 39%).

About one quarter of men (24%) indicated that sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem in 2010 than four years ago. Nearly one third of men (31%) indicated that it is more of a problem today than four years ago. The percentage of men who indicated that sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem today than four years ago was lower in 2010 than in 2006 (24% vs. 29%). The percentage of men who indicated that sexual assault in the nation is more of a problem today than four years ago was higher in 2010 than in 2006 (31% vs. 28%).

**Figure 35.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Perceptions of Sexual Assault as a Problem in the Nation Today Compared to Four Years Ago, by Gender and Year*



WGRA 2010 Q81

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

### ***By Gender by Service***

Women in the Navy (16%) were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate that sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem in 2010 than it was four years ago, whereas women in the USAF (12%) were less likely (Table 45). Women in the Navy (37%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault in the nation is more of a problem in 2010 than it was four years ago, whereas women in the Army (46%) were more likely.

Men in the Navy (28%) and USMC (27%) were more likely than men in the other Services to indicate that sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem in 2010 than it was four years ago, whereas men in the Army (22%) were less likely. Men in the Navy (26%) and USAF (29%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault in the nation is more of a problem in 2010 than it was four years ago, whereas men in the Army (36%) were more likely.

**Table 45.**  
*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Perceptions of Sexual Assault as a Problem in the Nation Today Compared to Four Years Ago, by Gender and Service*

<b>Sexual assault in the nation compared to four years ago</b>	<b>Overall</b>		<b>Army</b>		<b>Navy</b>		<b>USMC</b>		<b>USAF</b>	
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Less of a problem today</b>	14	24	14	22	16	28	11	27	12	22
<b>More of a problem today</b>	42	31	46	36	37	26	43	30	42	29
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$

*Note.* WGRA 2010 Question 81.

### ***By Gender by Paygrade***

Among women, junior officers (28%) and senior officers (29%) were less likely than women in the other paygrades to indicate that sexual assault in the nation was more of a problem today, whereas junior enlisted members (47%) were more likely (Table 46).

Among men, junior officers (29%) were more likely than men in the other paygrades to indicate that sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem today than it was four years ago, whereas junior enlisted members (22%) were less likely (Table 46). Among men, junior officers (20%) and senior officers (17%) were less likely than men in the other paygrades to indicate that sexual assault in the nation was more of a problem today, whereas junior enlisted members (36%) were more likely.

**Table 46.**

*Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Perceptions of Sexual Assault as a Problem in the Nation Today Compared to Four Years Ago, by Gender and Paygrade*

<b>Sexual assault in the nation compared to four years ago</b>	<b>E1-E4</b>		<b>E5-E9</b>		<b>O1-O3</b>		<b>O4-O6</b>	
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Less of a problem today</b>	13	22	14	25	16	29	12	26
<b>More of a problem today</b>	47	36	44	31	28	20	29	17
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 2-3$

*Note. WGRA 2010 Question 81.*

## References

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**Appendix: 2010 Workplace and Gender  
Relations Survey of Active Duty Members**



**DMDC**

RCS: DD-P&R(QD) 1947  
Exp: 11/30/2010  
DMDC Survey No. 09-0051

*2010 Workplace and Gender  
Relations Survey of  
Active Duty Members*

***Department of Defense  
Human Resources  
Strategic Assessment  
Program (HRSAP)***



Please return your completed survey in the business reply envelope through a U.S. government mail room or post office.

DEFENSE MANPOWER DATA CENTER  
ATTN: SURVEY PROCESSING CENTER  
DATA RECOGNITION CORPORATION  
P.O. BOX 5720  
HOPKINS, MN 55343

## COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

- Use a blue or black pen.
  - Place an "X" in the appropriate box or boxes.
- RIGHT                       WRONG
- To change an answer, completely black out the wrong answer and put an "X" in the correct box as shown below.
- CORRECT ANSWER                       INCORRECT ANSWER

## PRIVACY ACT & INFORMED CONSENT

In accordance with the Privacy Act, this notice informs you of the purpose of the HRSAP Surveys and how the findings of these surveys will be used. It also provides information about the Privacy Act and about informed consent. Please read it carefully.

**Returning this survey indicates your agreement to participate in this research.**

**AUTHORITY:** 10 United States Code, Sections 136, 481, 1782, and 2358. 14 United States Code, Section 1.

**PRINCIPAL PURPOSE:** Information collected in this survey will be used to research attitudes and perceptions about gender-related issues, estimate the level of sexual harassment and unwanted sexual contact, and identify areas where improvements are needed. This information will assist in the formulation of policies, which may be needed to improve the working environment. Reports will be provided to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, each Military Department, the United States Coast Guard, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Findings will be used in reports and testimony provided to Congress. Some findings may be published by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) or in professional journals, or presented at conferences, symposia, and scientific meetings. Data could be used in future research and datasets without any identifying information may be analyzed by researchers outside of DMDC. Briefings and reports on results from these surveys will be posted on the following Web site: <http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys/>. In no case will individual identifiable survey responses be reported.

**ROUTINE USES:** None.

**DISCLOSURE:** Providing information on this survey is voluntary. Most people take 30 minutes on average to complete the survey. There is no penalty or loss of benefits to which you are entitled if you choose not to respond. However, maximum participation is encouraged so that the data will be complete and representative. Your survey responses will be treated as confidential. Identifying information will be used only by government and contractor staff engaged in, and for purposes of, the survey research. For example, the research oversight office of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness) and representatives of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command are eligible to review research records as a part of their responsibility to protect human subjects in research. This survey is being conducted for research purposes. If you answer any items and indicate distress or being upset, etc., you will not be contacted for follow-up purposes. However, if a direct threat to harm yourself or others is found in survey comments or communications about the survey, DMDC is legally required to forward information about that threat to an office in your area for appropriate action.

**SURVEY ELIGIBILITY AND POTENTIAL BENEFITS:** DMDC uses well-established, scientific procedures to select a sample that represents the Defense community. This sampling procedure sets up clusters of people based on combinations of demographic characteristics (e.g., location, gender). You were selected at random from one of these clusters of people. This is your chance to be heard on issues that directly affect you. While there is no benefit just for you for your individual participation, your answers on a survey **make a difference**.

**STATEMENT OF RISK:** The data collection procedures are not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. The only risk to you is accidental or unintentional disclosure of the data you provide. However, the government and its contractors have a number of policies and procedures to ensure that survey data are safe and protected. For example, no identifying information (name, address, Social Security Number) is ever stored in the same file as survey questions. Answers to survey questions may be shared with organizations doing research on DoD personnel but only after minimizing detailed demographic data (for example, paygrade and detailed location information) that could possibly be used to identify an individual. A confidentiality analysis is performed to reduce the risk of there being a combination of demographic variables that can single out an individual. To further minimize this risk, some variables are randomly set to missing. Government and contractor staff members have been trained to protect client identity and are subject to civil penalties for violating your confidentiality.

A respondent who experienced sexual harassment or unwanted sexual contact may experience discomfort and/or other emotions while completing the survey. Contact information is provided below for those who experience such discomfort.

- If you are a victim of sexual assault, or a person who wishes to prevent or respond to this crime, you may want to contact a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or Victim Advocate (VA).
  - To reach Military One Source 24/7 for restricted/unrestricted reporting and established DoD Sexual Assault Services, call a hotline number:
    - Stateside: 1-800-342-9647
    - Overseas: 00-800-3429-6477 or call collect 1-484-530-5908
  - Worldwide: [www.militaryonesource.com](http://www.militaryonesource.com) or [www.sapr.mil](http://www.sapr.mil)
  - Coast Guard members may want to call Employee Assistance Program Counseling Services (1-800-222-0364)
- If you are a victim of sexual harassment, or a person who wishes to prevent or respond to it, you may want to contact your Service's local sexual harassment or equal opportunity office.
  - To reach a hotline for your Service call:
 

Army:	1-800-267-9964	Marine Corps:	703-784-9371
Navy:	1-800-253-0931	Air Force:	1-800-616-3775
Coast Guard:	1-800-222-0364		

There are other types of helping professionals you can contact as well: Overseas members can contact Military OneSource by calling 800-3429-6477 (Dial country access code; do not dial "1"). You can also contact the counseling hotline: 1-800-784-2433 (1-800-SUICIDE: an anonymous, civilian hotline).

If you are experiencing any problem with the survey, please e-mail the Survey Processing Center at [HRSurvey@osd.pentagon.mil](mailto:HRSurvey@osd.pentagon.mil) or leave a message any time, toll-free, at 1-800-881-5307. If you desire to withdraw your answers after you submit your survey, please notify the Survey Processing Center prior to May 25, 2010. Please include your name and Ticket Number. If you have concerns about your rights as a research participant, please contact: Ms. Caroline Miner, Human Research Protection Program Manager for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (P&R), [HRPP@tma.osd.mil](mailto:HRPP@tma.osd.mil), 703-575-2677.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1. Were you on active duty on March 8, 2010?

- Yes  
 No, I was separated or retired ⇨ stop here and return the survey

### 2. Are you...?

- Male  
 Female

### 3. Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino  
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

### 4. What is your race? *Mark one or more races to indicate what you consider yourself to be.*

- White  
 Black or African American  
 American Indian or Alaska Native  
 Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese)  
 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro)

## MILITARY LIFE

**In this survey, the definition of "military duties" includes deployments, TDYs/TADs, training, military education, time at sea, and field exercises/alerts.**

### 5. In the past 12 months, have you been deployed for any of the following operations? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	No
Yes, but I am no longer deployed for this operation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, and I am still deployed for this operation	<input type="checkbox"/>
a. Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Operation Iraqi Freedom.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Other.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### 6. In the past 12 months, have you been deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay?

- Yes  
 No  
 Does not apply, I have not been deployed in the past 12 months

7. To what extent do/would you feel safe during deployments from being sexually assaulted on your base/installation/ship?

- Very safe
- Safe
- Neither safe nor unsafe
- Unsafe
- Very unsafe

**YOUR MILITARY WORKPLACE**

8. Are you currently in a work environment where members of your gender are uncommon?

- Yes
- No

9. What is the gender of your immediate supervisor?

- Male
- Female

10. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your supervisor? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. You trust your supervisor .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Your supervisor ensures that all assigned personnel are treated fairly.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. There is very little conflict between your supervisor and the people who report to him/her.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Your supervisor evaluates your work performance fairly.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Your supervisor assigns work fairly in your work group .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. You are satisfied with the direction/supervision you receive .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your work group? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. If you make a request through channels in your work group, you know somebody will listen.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The leaders in your work group are more interested in looking good than being good .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Continued.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
c. You would go for help with a personal problem to people in your chain of command.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The leaders in your work group are not concerned with the way Service members treat each other as long as the job gets done.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. You are impressed with the quality of leadership in your work group.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The leaders in your work group are more interested in furthering their careers than in the well-being of their Service members.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. In the past 12 months, have you had a mentor who advised you on your military career?

- Yes, I have had a formal mentor
- Yes, I have had an informal mentor
- Yes, I have had both formal and informal mentors
- No, I have not had a mentor ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 14

13. Was your most supportive mentor in the past 12 months... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. The same gender as you? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The same race/ethnicity as you? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Assigned to you as part of a formal mentor program?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the people in your work group? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. There is very little conflict among your coworkers .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Your coworkers put in the effort required for their jobs .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The people in your work group tend to get along .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The people in your work group are willing to help each other .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. You are satisfied with the relationships you have with your coworkers .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

◆ 15. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the work you do at your workplace? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Your work provides you with a sense of pride .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Your work makes good use of your skills .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. You like the kind of work you do .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Your job gives you the chance to acquire valuable skills .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. You are satisfied with your job as a whole .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Your day-to-day work is directly tied to your wartime job .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Overall, how well prepared... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Very poorly prepared	Poorly prepared	Neither well nor poorly prepared	Well prepared	Very well prepared
a. Are <u>you</u> to perform your wartime job? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Is <u>your unit</u> to perform its wartime mission? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. Overall, how would you rate... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high
a. <u>Your</u> current level of morale? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. The current level of morale in <u>your unit</u> ? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				

18. Suppose that you have to decide whether to stay on active duty. Assuming you could stay, how likely is it that you would choose to do so?

- Very likely
- Likely
- Neither likely nor unlikely
- Unlikely
- Very unlikely

19. Overall, how satisfied are you with the military way of life?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

20. How often during the past 12 months have you experienced any of the following behaviors where coworkers or supervisors... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
a. Intentionally interfered with your work performance? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. Did not provide information or assistance when you needed it? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. Were excessively harsh in their criticism of your work performance? ..	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d. Took credit for work or ideas that were yours? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e. Gossiped/talked about you? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f. Used insults, sarcasm, or gestures to humiliate you? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
g. Yelled when they were angry with you? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
h. Swore at you in a hostile manner? ..	<input type="checkbox"/>				
i. Damaged or stole your property or equipment? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**STRESS, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING**

21. How true or false is each of the following statements for you? *Mark one answer for each statement.*

	Definitely true	Mostly true	Mostly false	Definitely false
a. I am as healthy as anybody I know .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I seem to get sick a little easier than other people .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. I expect my health to get worse .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. My health is excellent .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

22. Overall, how would you rate the current level of stress in your... *Mark one answer for each item.*

Much more than usual				
More than usual				
About the same as usual				
Less than usual				
Much less than usual				

a. Work life? .....

b. Personal life? .....

23. In the past month, how often have you... *Mark one answer for each item.*

Very often				
Fairly often				
Sometimes				
Almost never				
Never				

a. Been upset because of something that happened unexpectedly? .....

b. Felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life? .....

c. Felt nervous and stressed? .....

d. Felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems? .....

e. Felt that things were going your way? .....

f. Found that you could not cope with all of the things you had to do? .....

g. Been able to control irritations in your life? .....

h. Felt that you were on top of things? ..

i. Been angered because of things that were outside of your control? ....

j. Felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them? .....

24. Below is a list of problems that people sometimes have in response to stressful experiences. Please indicate how much you have been bothered by the following in the past month. *Mark one answer for each item.*

Extremely				
Quite a bit				
Moderately				
A little bit				
Not at all				

a. Having repeated, disturbing *memories, thoughts, or images* of a stressful experience? .....

b. Having repeated, disturbing *dreams* of a stressful experience? .....

c. Suddenly *acting or feeling* as if a stressful experience *were happening again* (as if you were reliving it)? .....

d. Feeling *very upset* when something *reminded* you of a stressful experience? .....

24. Continued.

Extremely				
Quite a bit				
Moderately				
A little bit				
Not at all				

e. Having *physical reactions* (e.g., heart pounding, trouble breathing, or sweating) when *something reminded* you of a stressful experience? .....

f. Avoiding *thoughts about* or *talking about* a stressful experience or avoiding *having feelings* related to it? .....

g. Avoiding *activities or situations* because *they remind* you of a stressful experience? .....

h. Trouble *remembering important parts* of a stressful experience? .....

i. Loss of *interest in things that you used to enjoy*? .....

j. Feeling *distant* or *cut off* from other people? .....

k. Feeling *emotionally numb* or being unable to have loving feelings for those close to you? .....

l. Feeling as if your *future* will somehow be *cut short*? .....

m. Trouble *falling or staying asleep*? .....

n. Feeling *irritable* or having *angry outbursts*? .....

o. Having *difficulty concentrating*? .....

p. Being "*super alert*" or "*on guard*"? ...

q. Feeling *jumpy* or easily startled? .....

25. Over the past month, have you been bothered by the following problems? *Mark one answer for each item.*

Nearly every day				
More than half the days				
Several days				
Not at all				

a. Little interest or pleasure in doing things.

b. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless...

c. Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much .....

d. Feeling tired or having little energy .....

e. Poor appetite or overeating .....

f. Feeling bad about yourself—or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down .....

g. Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television .....

h. Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or the opposite—being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual .....

◆ 26. Were any of the problems you marked in the previous questions a result of experiencing... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Does not apply, I marked "Not at all" to all items in Questions 24 and 25

	No	
	Yes	
a. Combat or being in a combat zone?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Sexual assault while deployed?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Sexual assault while <u>not</u> deployed?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Other traumatic <u>military</u> events?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Other traumatic <u>non-military</u> events?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Traumatic events prior to entering military service?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

27. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements that might affect your decision to receive mental health counseling or service if you ever had a problem? Mark one answer for each item.

	Strongly disagree			
	Disagree			
	Neither agree nor disagree			
	Agree			
	Strongly agree			
a. I don't know where to get help.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. I don't have adequate transportation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. It is difficult to schedule an appointment.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. There would be difficulty getting time off work for treatment.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. It would be too embarrassing.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. It would harm my career.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. My coworkers might have less confidence in me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. My leaders might treat me differently.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. My leaders would blame me for the problem.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. I would be seen as weak.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Mental health care doesn't work.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES**

28. During the past 12 months, did any of the following happen to you? If it did, do you believe your gender was a factor? Mark one answer for each statement.

	Yes, and your gender was a factor		
	Yes, but your gender was NOT a factor		
	No, or does not apply		
a. You were rated lower than you deserved on your last military evaluation.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Your last military evaluation contained unjustified negative comments.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. You were held to a higher performance standard than others in your military job...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

28. Continued.

	Yes, and your gender was a factor		
	Yes, but your gender was NOT a factor		
	No, or does not apply		
d. You did not get a military award or decoration given to others in similar circumstances.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Your current military assignment has not made use of your job skills.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Your current assignment is not good for your career if you continue in the military...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. You did not receive day-to-day, short-term tasks in your military job that would have helped you prepare for advancement.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. You did not have a professional relationship with someone who advised (mentored) you on military career development or advancement.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. You did not learn until it was too late of opportunities that would have helped your military career.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. You were unable to get straight answers about your military promotion possibilities.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. You were excluded from social events important to military career development and being kept informed.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. You did not get a military job assignment that you wanted and for which you were qualified.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. If you answered "Yes, and your gender was a factor" to "l" above, was this assignment legally open to women?			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
n. Have you had any other adverse personnel actions in the past 12 months?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

29. Do you consider ANY of the behaviors which you marked as happening to you in the previous question to have been... Mark one answer for each item.

Does not apply, I marked "No, or does not apply" to every item in Question 28

	All		
	Some		
	None		
a. Sex discrimination?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Racial/ethnic discrimination?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Age discrimination?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Religious discrimination?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Other?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

30. In this question you are asked about sex/gender-related talk and/or behavior that was unwanted, uninvited, and in which you did not participate willingly. How often during the past 12 months have you been in situations involving

- **Military Personnel (Active Duty or Reserve)**
  - **on- or off-duty**
  - **on- or off-installation or ship; and/or**
- **DoD/Service Civilian Employees and/or Contractors**
  - **in your workplace or on your installation/ship**

where one or more of these individuals (of either gender)... **Mark one answer for each item.**

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
a. Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
b. Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
c. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
d. Treated you "differently" because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
e. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
f. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
g. Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
h. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
i. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
j. Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No"?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
k. Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
l. Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative (e.g., by mentioning an upcoming review)? ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

30. Continued.

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
m. Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
n. Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
o. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
p. Implied faster promotions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
q. Attempted to have sex with you without your consent or against your will, but was not successful? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
r. Had sex with you without your consent or against your will?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
s. Other unwanted gender-related behavior? (Unless you mark "Never," please describe below.) ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Please print.

31. How many of these behaviors that you marked as **happening to you**, do you consider to have been **sexual harassment**?

- None were sexual harassment
- Some were sexual harassment; some were not sexual harassment
- All were sexual harassment
- Does not apply, I marked "Never" to every item ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 44

**ONE SITUATION OF GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES**

**32. Think about the situation(s) you experienced in the past 12 months that involved the behaviors you marked in Question 30A-P. Now pick the one situation that had the greatest effect on you. Which of the following categories best describe(s) the behavior(s) in the situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item below that describes the situation.**

	Yes	No
a. Sexist Behavior (e.g., mistreated you because of your gender or exposed you to language/behaviors that conveyed offensive or condescending gender-based attitudes)...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Crude/Offensive Behavior (e.g., exposed you to language/behaviors/jokes of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing to you) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Unwanted Sexual Attention (e.g., someone attempted to establish a sexual/romantic relationship with you, even though you objected) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Sexual Coercion (e.g., someone implied preferential treatment in exchange for your sexual cooperation) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (Please specify) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

**33. Where did the situation occur? Mark one answer for each item.**

	None of it	Some of it	Most of it	All of it
a. At a military installation .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. At work (the place where you perform your military duties) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercise/alerts .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. In a work environment where members of your gender are uncommon .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. In the local community around an installation .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**34. How many offender(s) were involved? Mark one.**

- One person
- More than one person
- Not sure

**35. What was the gender(s) of the offender(s)? Mark one.**

- Male only
- Female only
- Both male and female
- Not sure

**36. Was the offender(s)... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. Someone in your chain of command? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Other military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in your chain of command? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Your military coworker(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Your military subordinate(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other military person(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. DoD/Service civilian employee(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. DoD/Service civilian contractor(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Person(s) in the local community? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Unknown person(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**37. As a result of the situation, to what extent did... Mark one answer for each item.**

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. You consider requesting a transfer? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. You think about getting out of your Service? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. Your work performance decrease? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**38. Did you discuss/report the situation to any installation/Service/DoD individuals or organizations?**

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 43

39. What actions were taken in response to your discussing/reporting the situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Your complaint was/is being investigated.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The situation was resolved informally .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. You were encouraged to drop the complaint.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The situation was/is being corrected .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Some action was/is being taken against you.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

40. What actions were taken in response to your discussing/reporting the situation? Mark "Yes," "No," or "Don't know" for each item.

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Person(s) who bothered you was/were talked to about the behavior.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the unit/office/ place where the problem had occurred ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Some action was/is being taken against the person(s) who bothered you .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

41. How satisfied were/are you with the following aspects of the reporting process? Mark one answer for each item.

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
a. Availability of information about how to file a complaint.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Treatment by personnel handling your situation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Amount of time it took/is taking to resolve your situation .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

42. As a result of discussing/reporting the situation, did you experience any... Mark "Yes," "No," or "Don't know" for each item.

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Professional retaliation (e.g., loss of privileges, denied promotion/training, transferred to less favorable job)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Social retaliation (e.g., ignored by coworkers, being blamed for the situation)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you discussed/reported the situation, GO TO QUESTION 44.

43. What were your reasons for not reporting the situation to any of the installation/Service/DoD individuals or organizations? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each statement.

	Yes	No
a. You thought it was not important enough to report.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. You did not know how to report.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. You felt uncomfortable making a report .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. You took care of the problem yourself .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. You did not think anything would be done ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. You thought you would not be believed .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. You thought reporting would take too much time and effort .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. You were afraid of negative professional outcomes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Other (Please specify) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

**UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT**

44. In the **past 12 months**, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were **against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent where someone...**

- **Sexually touched you** (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?
- **Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?**
- **Made you have sexual intercourse?**
- **Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?**
- **Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?**

- Yes  
 No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 66

45. In the **past 12 months**, how many separate incidents of sexual touching, attempted or completed intercourse, oral or anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object did you experience? *To indicate nine or more, enter "9".*

Incidents

46. Think about the situation(s) you experienced in the **past 12 months** that involved the behaviors you marked as happening to you. Tell us about the **one event that had the greatest effect on you**. What did the person(s) do during the situation? *Mark one answer for each behavior.*

	Did this	Did not do this
a. Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

47. Did the situation occur... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. At a military installation? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. During your work day/duty hours? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercise/alerts? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

48. How many offender(s) were involved? *Mark one.*

- One person  
 More than one person  
 Not sure

49. What was the gender(s) of the offender(s)? *Mark one.*

- Male only  
 Female only  
 Both male and female  
 Not sure

50. Was the offender(s)... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Someone in your chain of command? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Other military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in your chain of command? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Your military coworker(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Your military subordinate(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other military person(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. DoD/Service civilian employee(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. DoD/Service civilian contractor(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Person(s) in the local community? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Unknown person(s)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

51. Did the offender use drugs to knock you out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not sure

52. Had either you or the offender been drinking alcohol before the incident?

- Yes  
 No

53. Had either you or the offender been using drugs before the incident?

- Yes
- No

54. Did the offender(s)... **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. Threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Threaten to physically harm you if you did not consent?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Use some degree of physical force (e.g., holding you down)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

55. Did the offender(s)... **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. Sexually harass you <u>before</u> the situation? ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Stalk you <u>before</u> the situation?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Sexually harass you <u>after</u> the situation? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Stalk you <u>after</u> the situation?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

56. As a result of this situation, to what extent did... **Mark one answer for each item.**

	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Not at all
a. You consider requesting a transfer? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. You think about getting out of your Service? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. Your work performance decrease? ..	<input type="checkbox"/>				

57. Did you report this situation to a civilian authority or organization?

- Yes
- No

DoD provides two types of reporting of sexual assault. **Unrestricted reporting** is for victims who want medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of the assault. **Restricted reporting** is for victims who want information and to receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation of the assault.

58. Did you report this situation to an installation/Service/DoD authority or organization?

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 64

59. Did you make... **Mark one.**

- Only a restricted report? ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 62
- Only an unrestricted report?
- A restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report?

60. How satisfied have you been with your treatment by the... **Mark one answer for each item.**

	Does not apply	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
a. Sexual Assault Victim Advocate assigned to you?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) handling your report?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Commander handling your report?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Criminal investigator handling your report?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Trial Defense Office personnel? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Legal Office personnel (prosecution)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

61. As a result of this situation, did you... **Mark "Yes," "No," or "Don't know" for each item.**

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. Experience any professional retaliation (e.g., loss of privileges, denied promotion/training, transferred to less favorable job)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Experience any social retaliation (e.g., ignored by coworkers, being blamed for the situation)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Experience any administrative actions (e.g., placed on a medical hold, placed on a legal hold, transferred to a different assignment)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

◆ 62. How satisfied have you been with... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Does not apply	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
a. The quality of sexual assault advocacy services you received?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The quality of counseling services you received? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The quality of medical care you received?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The amount of time investigation process took/is taking? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. How well you were/are kept informed about the progress of your case?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The reporting process overall? ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

63. When you reported the situation were you offered... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Sexual assault advocacy services (e.g., referrals or offers to accompany/transport you to appointments)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Counseling services?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Medical or forensic services?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Legal services? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**If you reported the situation, GO TO QUESTION 65.**

64. What were your reasons for not reporting the situation to any of the installation/Service/DoD individuals or organizations? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each statement.*

	Yes	No
a. You thought it was not important enough to report.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. You did not know how to report.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. You felt uncomfortable making a report .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. You did not think anything would be done ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. You heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. You thought you would not be believed .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. You thought reporting would take too much time and effort .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. You thought your performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

64. Continued.

	Yes	No
j. You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. You did not want anyone to know .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. You did not think your report would be kept confidential .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. You feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking or fraternization .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Other (Please specify) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

65. In retrospect, would you make the same decision about reporting if you could do it over?

- Yes
- No

If you responded "No," what would you have changed about your reporting decision?

Please print.

**PERSONNEL POLICY AND PRACTICES**

66. Please give your opinion about whether the persons below make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment, regardless of what is said officially. *Mark "Yes," "No," or "Don't know" for each item.*

	Yes	Don't know	No
a. Senior leadership of your Service.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Senior leadership of your installation/ship.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Your immediate supervisor.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

67. In your work group, to what extent... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Not at all
a. Would you feel free to report <u>sexual harassment</u> without fear of reprisals?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. Would you feel free to report <u>sexual assault</u> without fear of reprisals? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. Would your complaints about <u>sexual harassment</u> be taken seriously no matter who files them?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d. Would people be able to get away with <u>sexual harassment</u> if it were reported?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e. Would people be able to get away with <u>sexual assault</u> if it were reported?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>				

68. At my installation/ship, there is a... *Mark "Yes," "No," or "Don't know" for each item.*

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. Specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) to help those who experience sexual assault .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Sexual Assault Victim Advocate to help those who experience sexual assault .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DoD provides two types of reporting of sexual assault. **Unrestricted reporting** is for victims who want medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of the assault. **Restricted reporting** is for victims who want information and to receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation of the assault.

69. How satisfied have you been with the availability of information on... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
a. How to file a <u>restricted</u> report?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. How to file an <u>unrestricted</u> report?...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### SEXUAL HARASSMENT TRAINING

70. Have you had any military training during the past 12 months on topics related to *sexual harassment*?

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 73

71. My Service's *sexual harassment* training... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Provides a good understanding of what words and actions are considered sexual harassment .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of my Service as a whole.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Gives useful tools for dealing with sexual harassment .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Explains the process for reporting sexual harassment .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Makes me feel it is safe to complain about unwanted sex-related attention .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Provides information about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual harassment .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

72. In your opinion, how effective was the training you received in actually reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as *sexual harassment*?

- Very effective
- Moderately effective
- Slightly effective
- Not at all effective

### SEXUAL ASSAULT TRAINING

73. Have you had any military training during the past 12 months on topics related to *sexual assault*?

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 76

◆ 74. My Service's *sexual assault* training... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
b. Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
c. Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
d. Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member (bystander intervention) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
e. Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
f. Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
g. Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
h. Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault (e.g., SARC, Victim Advocate) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
i. Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
j. Explains the resources available to victims .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

75. In your opinion, how effective was the training you received in... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Not at all effective	Slightly effective	Moderately effective	Very effective
a. Actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

76. Are you aware of the following sources for understanding sexual assault prevention and response? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. The "My Strength is for Defending" campaign.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. My installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**REACTION TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

77. Are the following statements true or false? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	True	False	Don't know
a. When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. If you tell a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or Victims' Advocate (VA) that you were sexually assaulted, the SARC/VA is not always required to provide your name to your commander ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report your experience to a SARC or VA .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety following the incident .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity and respect .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

78. Suppose you see a female Service member, who you do not know very well, getting drunk at a party. Someone tells you that a guy from your work group is going to lead her off to have sex. What are you most likely to do in this kind of situation? **Mark one.**

- Nothing
- Leave to avoid any kind of trouble
- Find someone who knows the woman and can help her ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 80
- Talk to the woman/try to get her out of the situation ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 80
- Stop the guy from leaving with the woman ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 80
- Other action ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 80

79. Which reason below best explains your reaction to the situation in the previous question? **Mark one.**

- I don't see this situation as a problem
- It's none of my business
- I could be picked on or made fun of
- I wouldn't want to become the focus of the guy's attention
- Nothing I could do or say would make a difference
- Other reason (Please specify)

Please print.

80. In your opinion, has **sexual harassment** in our **nation** become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?

- Less of a problem today
- About the same as 4 years ago
- More of a problem today

81. In your opinion, has **sexual assault** in our **nation** become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?

- Less of a problem today
- About the same as 4 years ago
- More of a problem today

82. In your opinion, has **sexual harassment** in the **military** become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?

- Less of a problem today
- About the same as 4 years ago
- More of a problem today

83. In your opinion, has **sexual assault** in the **military** become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?

- Less of a problem today
- About the same as 4 years ago
- More of a problem today

If you experience any discomfort while completing the survey, you can contact your primary health care provider or a mental health professional. You can contact Military OneSource which offers resources and information, available at [www.MilitaryOneSource.com](http://www.MilitaryOneSource.com).

Other resources are listed on page 2.



**REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE**

*Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188*

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14. ABSTRACT  
This report provides the results for the 2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (2010WGRA). The overall purpose of the WGRA2010 is to document the extent to which active duty members reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to filling out the survey, the details surrounding those events, bystander intervention, and the members' perceptions of the effectiveness of sexual assault policies, training, and programs.

15. SUBJECT TERMS  
Demographics, gender-related experiences, gender relations, personnel policies, unwanted sexual contact, sexual assault, training, Services, bystander intervention

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT  UU	18. NUMBER OF PAGES  126	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON Rachel N. Lipari
a. REPORT  U	b. ABSTRACT  U	c. THIS PAGE  U			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code) (703) 696-1125

## 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.

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