

**ENCLOSURE 3:**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE**





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FEB 29 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL &  
READINESS)

FROM: Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

SUBJECT: Data Call for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assaults

As requested, the Air Force FY11 Sexual Assault Report is attached. The Air Force FY11 Program Review and proposed plan of actions for FY12 are contained in Attachment 1. Attachments 2, 3 and 4 are the Air Force FY11 Statistical Report, the Air Force FY11 Case Synopsis and the Air Force FY11 Data Statistics, respectively.

We will continue to work with the OSD Sexual Assault and Prevention Office to pursue effective means of prevention and response. My point of contact is Ms. Charlene Bradley; she can be reached at 703-614-4753, [charlene.bradley@pentagon.af.mil](mailto:charlene.bradley@pentagon.af.mil).

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Daniel B. Ginsberg", is positioned above the printed name.

DANIEL B. GINSBERG  
Assistant Secretary  
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

Attachments:

1. AF FY11 Narrative Report
2. AF FY11 Analytic Report
3. AF FY11 Statistical Report

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data: Air Force**

### **Executive Summary**

During fiscal year (FY) 2011, the Air Force (AF) continued a dynamic Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) capability through the placement of full-time, trained civilian and military Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) at every AF installation. Each SARC must attend a mandatory, 40-hour training course conducted at Air University, before assuming their role and assisting victims. AF SARCs are responsible for integrating, coordinating and maintaining sexual assault victim care services and case management; they also serve as key advisors to installation commanders, assisting them to meet annual SAPR training requirements, implementing prevention programs, and establishing and maintaining a positive and proactive network in their community to include collaboration with off-installation service providers. SARCs report directly to the installation Vice Wing Commander. The continued success of the program relied heavily upon the essential force of 3,159 volunteer Victim Advocates (VA), consisting of Air Force civilian employees and AF active duty members, to effectively work individual issues with victims after their initial reports. Similarly, strong and vital partnerships with other first-responder agencies and cooperation with key community providers at the installation level led to effective responses for victims of sexual assault. FY11 continued the implementation of an enhanced, more holistic prevention based program; seeking to prevent sexual assaults before they occur. Key components of this approach include; consistent leader and educational message campaigns, community involvement and empowerment, education and awareness, risk reduction and management throughout the community, deterrence through effective investigative and legal processes, and enhanced and collaborative response activities. The AF Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services hosted the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Leader Summit highlighted by remarks from the Secretary of the AF and presentations by leading national experts to emphasize AF commitment to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault. The summit provided precise and comprehensible emphasis for program direction and support throughout the AF. The AF contracted with Gallup Inc, and through Gallup, national research experts to survey the Air Force active duty population regarding incident and prevalence of sexual assault within the Air Force. Gallup developed and administered a confidential web-based SAPR survey. This critical milestone provided crucial data for continued commitment and implementation of institutional efforts to combat and eradicate sexual assault in the AF. The report and recommendations provided to the Secretary resulted in a top to bottom review of the Air Force program. In FY11, the AF received 614 reports of sexual assault; 355 were unrestricted reports (including 38 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 297 were restricted reports (38 converted to unrestricted, leaving 259 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 30 unrestricted (9%) and an increase of 14 restricted (5%) reports from the number of reports received in FY10. These totals included 22 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 13 of which were unrestricted reports (a decrease of 1 from FY10) and 9 were restricted reports (12 total restricted reports of which 3 converted to unrestricted reports at the request of the victims). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of interest represent an in-

crease of 6 from FY10, of which 2 had converted to unrestricted reports.

## **1. Program Overview**

**1.1. Please provide a general overview of your Service's SAPR program. This overview should include such information as:**

- **Authorizing Service regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication**
- **General organizational structure of your Service SAPR program and personnel (e.g. Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate (VA) structure, mid-level program management [if any], and program management) as well as a brief description of how this structure changes in deployed environments**
- **Other personnel involved and their roles in your Service's SAPR Program**
- **Other (Please explain)**

The AF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR) is implemented by direction of the Secretary of the Air Force by AF Policy Directive (AFPD) 36-6, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 28 March 2008; and, AF Instruction (AFI) 36-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 29 September 2008 (Incorporating Change 1, 30 September 2009).

The definitions used in the SAPR guiding directives and policy mirror those listed in Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program; and, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures.

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

Within the SAF/MR, the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force Management Integration), SAF/MRM, provides oversight and coordination between the supporting functional communities and serves as the primary link between the AF and DoD for matters involving the SAPR Program. The AF SAPR Program is built on a multi-disciplinary approach, involving the integrated efforts from the General Counsel, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services (AF/A1); AF Judge Advocate (AF/JA); AF Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI); AF Chief of Chaplains (AF/HC); AF Surgeon General (AF/SG); Chief of AF Reserves (AF/RE), Director, ANG, and AF Security Forces (AF/A7S) to deliver capabilities for installation-level Commanders to effectively execute AF's commitment to eliminate sexual assault through awareness and



prevention training, education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability.

The AF SAPR Program Manager is located in the AF/A1, in the AF Directorate of Services (AF/A1S); and, provides oversight and guidance for the SAPR Program to major command (MAJCOM) representatives to ensure compliance with AF and DoD policy. The SAPR program management office consists of a civilian program manager, a program deputy (Lieutenant Colonel), and a designated individual who serves as the Chief, SAPR Plans and Resources (Captain).

AF SAPR program management is assisted by the AF Personnel Center (AFPC), SAPR Operations branch, led by a GS13 and one assigned military officer. An Air National Guard Major on MPA man-days also supported the branch to provide the Reserve component perspective. The SAPR Operations staff works all active duty SARC assignments, receiving nominations, arranging for interviews and recommending selections to the AFPC Assignments function. Additionally, they do AD SARC deployment management for deployed locations. They provide a 365/24/7 reach-back capability for deployed locations and they are the contact point for all field and MAJCOM activities to include OCONUS and deployed locations. They maintain rosters of all SARCs, prepare attendees for the AF SARC Course, host the AF SAPR web page and update DoD SAFELINE AF contact information for OSD SAPRO.

At the MAJCOM level, a MAJCOM Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) is responsible for administering the SAPR program within the MAJCOM and provides functional oversight and guidance for installation SARCs to ensure compliance with DoD and AF policy, and other applicable authority. They also provide professional supervision and assistance for the installation SARC on matters such as policy interpretation, execution of duties, budget, and other matters as warranted. When determined by the MAJCOM SARC, this assistance may require discussions with the installation SARC or VAs regarding restricted reporting communications from victims in order to assist the SARC in the performance of his or her duties.

The installation Wing Commander (WG/CC), or equivalent, implements local sexual assault prevention and response programs ensuring that an immediate, trained response capability exists to support victims of sexual assault. The installation Wing Vice Commander is the designated responsible official to act for the WG/CC and directly supervises the installation SARC. Supervision cannot be further delegated. At each AF installation, a SARC implements and manages the installation level sexual assault prevention and response program, serving as the installation's single point of contact for integrating and coordinating sexual assault victim care services and case management. Services may begin at the initial report of sexual assault and continue through disposition and resolution of issues related to the victim's health and well-being. The SARC assists unit commanders as necessary to ensure victims of sexual assault receive the appropriate responsive care. The SARC is a key advisor for commanders in assisting them to meet annual SAPR training requirements; implementing prevention programs; and establishing and maintaining a positive and

proactive network in the surrounding community to include collaboration with off-installation service providers.

Both MAJCOM (GS13) and installation SARC (GS12 or military officer in the grade of Captain or higher) are fulltime positions. At unique locations, such as AF training bases with a large transient population, the installation is authorized two fulltime SARC (1 civilian and 1 military deputy). SARC must complete a mandatory 40-hour SARC course at Air University. The AF SAPR course at Air University has met the National Advocate Credentialing Program credentialing criteria. The AF currently has 203 full time positions dedicated to sexual assault prevention and response. Fulltime SARC are 104, comprised of 75 GS-101-12 civilians and 29 active duty Military officers; 24 AFOSI investigators dedicated to sexual assault; and 75 support positions.

SARC who are military officers are also dedicated deployment assets and fulfill requirements through 179-day deployments. The AF has primary responsibility at seven main operating locations within the Central Command (CENTCOM) area of responsibility (AOR); each maintains a fulltime capability by utilizing the deployed military officer SARC. Operations for SAPR are mirrored in the deployed environment as those for normal installations, as much as practicable.

AF SARC are assisted in the care for victims by volunteer Victim Advocates (VA). AF Victim Advocates are volunteer AF military and civilians who have submitted applications, been screened, received their commander's agreement to serve and are approved by the SARC and Vice Wing Commander. The VA responsibilities include providing crisis intervention, referral and ongoing non-clinical support, including providing information on available options and resources to assist the victim in making informed decisions about his or her case. VAs are not assigned to victims in their own unit of assignment as standard practice. The VA ensures victims continue to receive the necessary care and support until the victim states, or the SARC determines that support is no longer needed. VAs must complete a mandatory 40-hour VA course conducted by a trained SARC before they are allowed to work with victims. The course provides all the criteria required by DoD regulation. Currently, there are more than 3,159 trained and available VAs.

## **2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community**

**2.1. Under the Department's adopted "The Spectrum of Prevention," and its 6 components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.**

### **2.1.1. Identify efforts by your Service to promote prevention.**

In FY11, the AF reaffirmed our commitment to prevention with installation senior leaders, major command functional representatives, and key Air Staff leadership at the AF SAPR Senior Leader Summit. Introduction of the "A Real Story" video developed by Air Force Space Command, was made to all attendees. The key concept of this

video message reflects the continuing efforts of the SAPR community to prevent and eradicate sexual assault in the AF. The ten-minute video on Bystander Intervention: “A Real Story” was created based on a true incident where an Airman saved a young woman from a probable sexual assault by multiple individuals. The video was made available to SARCs for dissemination AF- wide and posted on the Community of Practice (CoP) web, YouTube, and MAJCOM’s Facebook page. Also, greater emphasis has been placed on ensuring training of all personnel on Bystander Intervention Training (BIT). Professional presenters from groups like Men Can Stop Rape, Sex Signals, Voices of Men, The Date Safe Project and others, also teach participants how to recognize potential sexual assault situations and how to intervene to prevent sexual assaults.

Another prevention initiative by several installations during FY11 was the creation of a Sexual Assault Discussion page on Facebook, resulting in several hundred Airmen posting relevant comments about the SAPR program, and including innovative suggestions for improvement to the program. These efforts align very well with current trends in social media. Also, the installation Public Affairs Offices have been instrumental and proactive in the prevention efforts by working with SARCs to keep the SAPR program prominent in base media. Publishing conviction results from cases in which perpetrators were charged and convicted for sex assault crimes has also emphasized that sexual assault is a crime and there are consequences.

At some installations; a process has been implemented where Wing CV desktop computer risk management pop-up messages are sent out to all personnel. The Gallup report on incidence and prevalence was made available to all Airmen to increase awareness of the prevalence of sexual assault and stress the importance of bystander intervention.

For Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), the US Air Force Academy (USAFA) implemented the Green Dot program (a comprehensive approach to violence prevention that capitalizes on the power of peer and cultural influence across all levels of the socio-ecological model), sponsoring a cadet squadron contest “who can earn the most Green Dots during April”, with the top three cadet squads earning prizes for the squadron. In all, over 2000 green dots were earned. The Green Dot prevention curriculum train-the-trainer was held in August for four days. USAFA SAPR staff, permanent party, and their community partners from TESSA (provides local crisis intervention and supportive services specifically for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault) and local schools/universities, and Front Range bases (including Army) attended. On day 5, three bystander intervention cadet based videos were filmed with 78 cadet volunteer “actors.” These videos were co-written by Green Dot and the USAFA SAPR staff and include typical situations cadets could encounter, and several intervention strategies. The Green Dot curriculum will also be implemented in 2012.

Both an organizational mission and vision are crucial to mapping a course promoting a prevention-based approach. AF previously developed the mission, vision, and key themes which we continued to follow in FY11:

**AIR FORCE SAPR MISSION**

Prevent and respond to sexual assault through a balance of focused education, compassionate advocacy, and justice in order to promote respect and dignity throughout the AF.

**AIR FORCE SAPR VISION**

Cultivate an AF without sexual assault which will be the benchmark for society and model for the world.

In support of these, key themes provide linkage to multiple levels of the prevention spectrum:

**LEAD CULTURAL CHANGE**

Sexual assault remains one of America's most under-reported crimes for many reasons. Included in these are individual perceptions of stigma, difficulty sharing details of an extremely personal nature, as well as, organizational, investigative, judicial, and supporting activity responses. Cultural change must occur in order to encourage victims of sexual assault to report. Understanding the realities of sexual assault and the conditions under which they occur is primary to this cultural shift. Equally important, is developing an environment where sexual assaults are not tolerated and all Airmen strive to eliminate behaviors and actions that lead to sexual assault.

**ENHANCED COLLABORATION**

A strategic approach that engages the population in different forums provides the highest probability for success. There is no single entity that can provide the awareness, response and prevention necessary to support changing an institutional culture. Instead, stakeholders must establish positive relationships that work towards eliminating behaviors that may lead to sexual assault. Through effective collaboration, with both internal functional agencies and external community services, the AF can achieve synergistic solutions to eradicating sexual assault from the AF.

**SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICES**

Combating sexual assault requires long-term commitment and extensively coordinated efforts. At the core of actionable processes, the business practices must be sustainable over time with sufficient flexibility for modification based on current conditions. Plans for executing the SAPR program require continual senior leader support and emphasis to ensure program viability and continued operations. Additionally, the program must provide measurable methods to determine program effectiveness.

**2.1.2. Identify the ways your Service is changing organizational prevention-based practices.**

A cornerstone of our prevention efforts has been the implementation of Bystander Intervention Training (BIT) for every AF member, regardless of rank. The sessions are interactive, 90 minute facilitated discussions. Feedback has been positive, most

Airmen commenting that it is much better than computer based training or power point slide presentations.

From a broader perspective, since 2010, Air Force has anchored our approach to prevention in four perspectives with associated objectives. All program activities have been focused on meeting these objectives:

**PERSPECTIVE 1: COMMANDERS, AIRMEN, FAMILIES, AND VICTIMS**

*Deliver mission sustaining, customer-driven support, and services that enable our AF members and dependents to live and work in safe environments.*

**OBJECTIVES**

- Expand awareness of SAPR through effective educational processes
- Ensure populations are aware of basic concepts of the SAPR Program, to include reporting options and services available
- Conduct training that informs populations of AF expectations, the nature of the crime, and possible responses or services
- Increase situational awareness of the at-risk members and roles of others who may eliminate sexual assault through intervention
- Develop trust in the SAPR program for those who seek assistance
- Bolster program credibility by building and maintaining trust through the actions of SAPR program personnel
- Create confidence in the SAPR reporting system for victims of sexual assault by applicable confidentiality and support
- Use the wingman construct to create safe places to work and live
- Improve victim-centered response efforts
- Ensure those who respond to a request for services receive appropriate training and resources to provide effective care
- Use collaboration, cooperation, and communication to tailor individual services and support as part of response efforts
- Improve institutional prevention efforts
- Lead cultural change that creates an environment that will not tolerate events that lead to sexual assault
- Empower the community to proactively intervene when necessary
- Utilize social marketing tools to target specific populations with personalized messages about SAPR resources and services
- Deliver reliable information for supported populations and leaders
- Use factual, research based information to deliver consistent messages that can be understood and is meaningful for all
- Synchronize messages based on target populations through the use of best-practice marketing methods to reach those populations

**PERSPECTIVE 2: STEWARDSHIP**

*Advance stewardship of taxpayer and Airmen resources by ensuring financial sustainability and future vision.*

**OBJECTIVES**

- Balance funding
- Expand and sustain adequate funding

**PERSPECTIVE 3: BUSINESS PROCESSES**

*Embrace innovative, efficient and effective operational methodologies and practices that ensure mission success.*

**OBJECTIVES**

- *Improve knowledge management*
- *Improve communication*
- *Improve program delivery*
- *Improve program evaluation*
- *Improve data reporting procedures*

**PERSPECTIVE 4: ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY**

*Maximize institutional workforce capability while capitalizing on information technologies and individual or group initiative.*

**OBJECTIVES**

- *Expand partnerships*
- *Enhance information technology innovation*
- *Enhance cross-functional readiness*
- *Ensure manpower availability and stability*

United Kingdom RAF installations and Geographically Separated units (GSUs) brought wing and squadron leaders together for special leadership training in how to prevent sexual assaults. The MAJCOM invited all Wing Vice Commanders (CV) for their own exclusive small group training on prevention.

Installations are setting up innovative ways to send the message out, for example, using mobile display units in heavy traffic areas, partnering with sister Service organizations, embedding volunteers in different units, and the use of non- traditional means like performing arts.

**2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks (i.e., Name prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service level).**

The following subject matter experts were used either for specific projects or in multiple venues as consultants and/or targeted population presentations through different contractual agreements:

Dr. David Lisak, Ph.D., is an associate professor of psychology at the University of

Massachusetts where he conducts and supervises research on the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence. In particular, he has studied the motives and characteristics of "undetected" rapists – men who rape but who are never prosecuted. His research has been published in leading journals in psychology, trauma and violence, and he was the founding editor of the journal, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*. He has conducted workshops in more than forty states across the U.S., and consults with universities, the USAF and the USA, the Department of Defense, and other institutions regarding sexual assault prevention and policies. Dr. Lisak was a subject matter expert to the Gallup Survey.

Dr. Dean Kilpatrick, Ph.D., is Professor and Director, National Crime Victims Center at the Medical University of South Carolina who studies the scope of violent crime and its psychological impact on victims and is the co-author of the influential "Rape in America" study. Dr. Kilpatrick was a subject matter expert for the Gallup Survey.

Dr. Mary Koss, Ph.D., is Professor in the Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health specializing in sexual violence and has testified before the U.S. Senate and participated in congressional briefings on this topic. Dr. Koss was a subject matter expert to the Gallup Survey.

Ms Anne Munch, Esq., is an attorney from Colorado with 23 years of experience as a prosecutor, educator and consultant in the area of sexual assault and domestic violence. She has been working with the AF since 2003 when she first assisted the AF Academy. Since then, Anne has been an integral part of the USAF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and was on the development team for our Bystander Intervention Programs. In addition, Anne works with civilian organizations around the country training attorneys, investigators and victim advocates. She works with all branches of the military and regularly speaks and presents to US military organizations. In 2009, Anne served as a Highly Qualified Expert for the US Army. She is highly regarded as an expert in the area of sexual assault in the US and abroad.

Dr. Dorothy Edwards, Ph.D., is the author of the Green Dot Violence Prevention Strategy, holds a Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology from Texas Woman's University. Dr. Edwards is the Executive Director of Green Dot, a center dedicated to effective intervention and prevention of power-based personal violence. With a specialty in primary prevention, she provides training and consultation in the areas of power-based personal violence, organizational capacity building, program implementation, and strategic planning and community mobilization. Dr. Edwards is currently working with government entities, state coalitions, military, non-profits, community organizations, high schools and colleges from around the globe.

Dr. Alan Berkowitz, Ph.D., is an independent consultant who helps institutions of higher education, military organizations, and communities design programs that address health and social justice issues. Currently he is working with the Army, Navy, Marines and AF as a subject matter expert to help them design effective bystander intervention programs. Alan is well-known for his scholarship and innovative programming on



sexual assault prevention, the social norms approach, drug prevention, gender issues and social justice, and is the recipient of five national awards for his work in these areas. In addition, Alan was the Founder and Editor of The Report on Social Norms.

Russell W. Strand is currently the Chief of the U.S. Army Military Police School Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Division. Mr. Strand is a retired U.S. Army CID Special Agent with an excess of 34 year's law enforcement and investigative, and consultation experience. Mr. Strand has specialized expertise, experience and training in the area of domestic violence intervention, critical incident peer support, and sexual assault, trafficking in persons and child abuse investigations. He has established, developed, produced, and conducted the U.S. Army Sexual Assault Investigations, Domestic Violence Intervention Training, Sexual Assault Investigations and Child Abuse Prevention and Investigation Techniques courses and supervised the development of the Critical Incident Peer Support course. Mr. Strand has also assisted in the development and implementation of Department of Defense (DOD) training standards, programs of instruction, and lesson plans for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC), victim advocates, chaplains, criminal investigators, first responders, commanders, and health professionals.

Claudia J. Bayliff, Esq. is an attorney and educator with twenty-two years of experience working on issues related to sexual assault. She currently serves as the National Judicial Education Program's (NJEP) Project Attorney, developing judicial educational materials about sexual assault and helping to implement a nationwide, comprehensive plan for judicial education about sexual assault. She has also consulted with the Navy and the Marine Corps to help them develop their sexual assault prevention strategy and with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) to assist them in their efforts to improve how they investigate sexual assault cases.

Mike Domitrz founded and is currently the Executive Director of **The Date Safe Project**. Through interactive presentations, creative educational resources, and unique national initiatives, **The Date Safe Project** is committed to being the nation's leading organization for creating healthier dating environments, a clearer understanding of "consent" and for raising awareness on the many issues surrounding sexual assault. He is also the creator of the program "May I Kiss You? A fun, interactive, and thought-provoking program that focuses on why *"asking first"* makes all the difference.

Craig Zablocki is a sought-after speaker who provides transformational tools to help improve lives both individually and organizationally – immediately and for years to come. Whether his message is delivered through a keynote address, a workshop, a weekend seminar or executive coaching, his unique approach engages, confronts and transforms individuals toward more authentic expression and purpose. Craig offers a compassionate perspective to groups dealing with intense adversity, from post-combat soldiers to 9/11 victims, to domestic violence and victim advocates.

Anne Seymour is a Co-founder and Senior Advisor of the Washington, D.C.-based

non-profit Justice Solutions, specializing in criminal and juvenile justice, crime victims' rights and services, and community safety. Her current work includes public policy development, training and technical assistance, program evaluation, strategic planning, and research in victim assistance, corrections-based victim services, family violence, the news media's coverage of crime, juvenile justice, and restorative justice, as well as developing new technologies to improve criminal justice and victim services. She has over 20 years of experience; Ms. Seymour has been a national and international advocate for crime victims' rights.

Additionally, the following experts worked directly with Major Commands and installations to further prevention programs.

Jackson Katz, Ph.D. is one of America's leading anti-sexist male activists. An educator, author and filmmaker, he is internationally recognized for his groundbreaking work in the field of gender violence prevention education with men and boys, particularly in the sports culture and the military. He has lectured on hundreds of college and high school campuses and has conducted hundreds of professional trainings, seminars, and workshops in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Australia and Japan. He is the co-founder of the Mentors In Violence Prevention (MVP) program, the leading gender violence prevention initiative in professional and college athletics. He is the director of the first worldwide domestic and sexual violence prevention program in the United States Marine Corps. He is also the creator and co-creator of educational videos for college and high school students, including *Tough Guise: Violence, Media, and the Crisis in Masculinity* (2000), *Wrestling With Manhood* (2002) and *Spin the Bottle: Sex, Lies and Alcohol* (2004). His book, *The Macho Paradox: Why Some Men Hurt Women and How All Men Can Help*, was published by Sourcebooks in 2006.

John D. Foubert, Ph.D. is Associate Professor of College Student Development, Anderson, Farris, and Halligan Professor of Educational Studies, and Program Coordinator of the College Student Development Master's Degree Program at Oklahoma State University. Dr. Foubert is the author of eight books including: *The Men's and Women's Programs: Ending Rape through Peer Education and Lessons Learned: How to avoid the biggest mistakes made by college resident assistants*. He is also widely published in scholarly journals such as the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *Sex Roles*, the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, and *Violence Against Women*. In 1998 Dr. Foubert founded the national non-profit organization One in Four. Dr. Foubert worked for three years to design the rape prevention curriculum at the U.S. Naval Academy, and is currently is working with the U.S. Army in Europe to implement rape prevention programming in Germany. Dr. Foubert conducts research in several areas with the goal of bridging research and practice to promote social change. He is best known for his research in the area of sexual assault prevention.

Ben Atherton-Zeman is a spokesperson for the National Organization for Men Against Sexism ([www.nomas.org](http://www.nomas.org)) and is a public speaker on issues of violence prevention. He has given performances and presentations in 44 states, Canada, China, England, Turkey, South Africa and the Czech Republic. Ben has spoken at military bases, colleges,

high schools, public theatres, conferences, houses of worship and juvenile detention facilities. For the past seventeen years, Ben has worked as a prevention educator for rape crisis centers, domestic violence programs, and state coalitions. He is an advisory board member for the White Ribbon Campaign in the United Kingdom. Ben identifies as a “recovering sexist” and believes every man must challenge violence and sexism in the world and in themselves.

Deana's Educational Theater (DET) acts to prevent relationship violence. They are recognized as an innovative leader in developing and producing comprehensive educational theater programs on relationship violence for grades K-12, colleges, the military, and communities around the United States and abroad. In response to a personal tragedy, the family and friends of Deana Brisbois, who was a victim of dating violence, founded Deana's Educational Theater. In 1995 DET launched a breakthrough dating violence prevention original play, *The Yellow Dress. Remote Control*, the interactive dating violence prevention play soon followed -- providing a strong model for males to stand up against violence while focusing on the early warning signs of abuse. Deana's Educational Theater was highlighted in the Catalogue of Philanthropy, Massachusetts 1999 and again chosen as one of eight venture Philanthropy projects in 2000. DET's highly-regarded programs have been featured on Good Morning America, The Associated Press, Educational Leadership, The Osgood File and many other national, regional and local media outlets.

Ms Gail Stern, M. Ed., has been a sexual assault prevention educator since 1991, and is the co-author of the non-stranger rape prevention program, *SEX SIGNALS*. She serves as Director of Education of Catharsis Productions, and has served as a consultant to the Air Force, Army, US Marine Corps, Navy, and the US Naval Academy. She is currently pursuing her doctorate in Curriculum and Instruction at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, focusing on the use of humor in sexual assault prevention education.

**2.1.4. List the prevention education and training initiatives and programs your Service offers for responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims.**

Air Force senior leaders for the first responder functional communities are always participants in the annual AF SAPR Leader Summit. They hear from national experts on bystander intervention, risk reduction, and the importance of leaders in combating this crime. Initial and refresher trainings are routinely provided at AF installations to first responders like the Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), Chaplains, Security Forces, Judge Advocates, and medical personnel. In addition to specific first responder training requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6, all first responders receive the appropriate AF bystander intervention training (leader, men, or women modules).

Some commands, for example, the Air Force Space Command, have combined

training for investigators, trial counsel, and SARCs to better understand the nature of the crime, victim response, enhanced approaches to cases, etc.

The Air Force Chief of Chaplains on 6 April 2011 sent a memo to all Chaplains and Chaplain Assistants stating that sexual assault prevention is a “moral imperative.”

Anne Munch mentioned in 2.1.3 above has trained numerous first responders on “The Meaning of Consent” and commands have reported seeing an impact as to how personnel, in particular law enforcement, treat/respond to victims in their approach.

**2.1.5. Identify your Service’s efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (i.e., Communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).**

Throughout the AF, installations engaged in a variety of events to formally launch the annual campaign messaging during Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) venues and provided members with additional information about sexual assault. These events included, utilization of a multi-media approach through the use of American Forces Network (AFN) TV and radio, information fairs, information booths, guest speakers, women self-defense classes, AFOSI presentation on risk reduction, Take Back the Night Rallies, Walk a Mile in Her Shoes collaboration with local rape crisis centers and clothesline displays of sexual assault prevention artwork. A few examples, of many, include:

Using the Gallup incidence and prevalence survey results; USAFE installations displayed “in their shoes” innovative and striking art, representing how many sexual assaults may take place in a single month.

At several AF installations, their Internet Web Pages are directly linked to the DoD SAPR website, Military One Source, and the National Sexual Violence Resource Center. Also, Base computer screen-savers convey sexual assault prevention and reporting information.

Many AF installations used their monthly newsletters to publish articles on subjects like sexual coercion, characteristics of predators, the power of words and how they’re used, and risk management and survival. The USAF Academy created an innovative electronic method of communication; this system called eSARC allows individuals direct access to SARC personnel 365/24/7.

Kirtland AFB, New Mexico hosted showing of the movie “The Line” in all of the dorms with no more than 25 airmen in attendance at one time. Victim Advocates attended and at the end of the movie conducted discussions groups to talk about the line of consent for each person. It has been expanded to the theater to include a panel of subject matter experts, prior victims and professionals from the Albuquerque community, and therapists who deal with sexual assault and trauma. The Chapel, First Sgt’s Council and Kirtland Federal Credit Union donate food, soda and water, and the team gave out “Got Consent” shirts as well as SARC whistles and SARC “glitter balls”.

The Air Combat Command MAJCOM SARC met with the Sexual Assault Program

Directors at Harvard and Duke University to discuss campus safety and share prevention ideas and ways that victims/survivors/advocates can safely share their stories. She also consulted with University of North Carolinas' Prevent Institute to explore potential future opportunity to develop high functioning, multi-disciplinary sexual assault prevention teams.

Holloman AFB, New Mexico provides marketing materials such as 3 way flash lights with 365/24/7 phone numbers at the German Air Force Oktoberfest event for the military and local community. They also handout material at the gates before Labor Day and other major holidays.

Many installation SARCs team with Drug and Alcohol Prevention colleagues to do combined marketing and media events. For example, on resiliency day the SAPR program at Holloman AFB, NM provided training by C.L. Lindsay to all AD members age 18 to 24 focused on internet safety and how sexual predators find their victims, along with social networking dos and don'ts, and laws surrounding alcohol. A number of other installations have also used this resource.

PACAF held an "All Call" with Safety & ADAPT before the 4 July Holiday weekend and played the video "*Spin the Bottle: Sex, Lies, and Alcohol*". They then discussed the correlation of alcohol and sexual assaults. 1,770 Airmen attended.

Kunsan AB, Korea has a volunteer sexual assault theater group (SATG) that designs and performs skits for specific audiences (for example, Squadron Commander's calls). Skits reenact sexual assault scenarios and offer the audience the opportunity to ask the characters questions under the control of a facilitator. It provides a unique opportunity to address common myths and stereotypes surrounding sexual assault and addresses prevention techniques for both members and bystanders in an open conversational forum.

These are but a few of the multitude of innovative/creative means used by AF installation SARCs and commanders to promote prevention.

**2.1.6. Describe the ways that your Service is strengthening Service member knowledge and skills (i.e., Bystander intervention).**

Air Force has education in place from accessions (BMT, ROTC, etc), First Term Airmen Class (FTAC), Technical Training schools, Professional Military Education (PME), Air University and various Leader schools that addresses both prevention and response.

AF continued to provide the 90-minute long Bystander Intervention Training throughout worldwide AF installations. This training consists of three modules; one for men, one for women, and one for leaders at the squadron, group, and wing level and each encompasses discussion, exercises, and scenario supported learning.

To assist SARCs at their respective installations, during FY11 the AF trained an additional 200 facilitators during 3-day train-the-trainer courses for bystander intervention. Local installation volunteers, who have a background and in-depth understanding of sexual assault issues, are provided the opportunity to become part of the solution in eradicating sexual assault. These volunteers, along with the SARCs have trained over 234,730 Airmen, civilians and contractors, increasing the likelihood that members will intervene before an incident occurs. While this type of training is constantly confronted by challenges like PCS moves, TDYs, and deployments, these instructors take their knowledge with them throughout the AF and serve as force multipliers and constantly reinforce the message. Knowledge and skills are also provided in other forums like self-defense classes, newcomer orientation, First Term Airmen Council, Commanders' Call, and VA training.

SARCs, through Bystander Intervention training and other presentations provide training to new commanders; First Sergeants, Chief Groups, Heart Link, Key Spouse Groups, Top 3, Rising 6, Company Grade Officers Council, re-integration following deployments, deployed spouses events and Wingman Day events.

As discussed in 2.1.3 and 2.1.5 above, individual commands and installations utilized multiple experts in delivering specific educational sessions, primarily targeted at prevention.

#### **2.1.7. Other (Please explain)**

Some MAJCOM SARCs have subscribed to the Civic Research Institute and receive monthly pamphlets (*The Sexual Assault Report* and *The Advocate*); this type of literature highlights public laws, current court cases and decisions, prevention materials, and useful websites.

SARCs have implemented "Walk Abouts" where SARCs and Victim Advocates visit units to talk with personnel and allow them the opportunity to share. Dorm forums (male/female) are held for informal presentations and discussions, and dormitory socials with food and music encourage informal discussions to reinforce concepts learned during BIT.

From a broader perspective, a continuing focus on preventing sexual assault is provided by:

- Top-down messaging, that is consistent and applicable at all levels of the AF while resonating with the target populations
- Community empowerment, achieved through bystander intervention by providing the skills/strategies, answers "How can I be part of the solution?"
- Risk management includes leadership responsibility, actions, and processes to ensure safe environments
- Accountability through effective investigations, informed Judge Advocate advice, and strong leadership to hold offenders responsible

- Continual program improvement through useful feedback processes, evolutionary methodologies, and guidance from recognized experts
- Program resourcing that institutionally provides manpower authorizations and operating budgets for members to deliver the program force-wide

During FY11, the AF SAPR Program baseline funding was vetted in the AF FY13 Program Objective Memorandum (POM) build and resulted in extending the permanent funding stream throughout the Future Year's Defense Program (FYDP). Additionally, projections for FY 11 included 24 additional manpower authorizations for AFOSI dedicated sexual assault investigators.

**2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service.**

Gallup, Inc., under contract with the AF conducted a confidential, web-based incidence and prevalence survey to gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate of statistical occurrence of sexual assault, and quantify under-reporting within the AF. The development of the survey was guided by nationally recognized subject matter experts to provide substantive expertise and ensure that the language, procedures, and analysis used for this survey effort were in line with the academic and professional expectations for dealing with this sensitive topic, as well as by representatives from the Air Force Judge Advocate General's military justice division (AFLOA/JAJM). A simple stratified sample design for the entire population based on 20 strata which included age, gender and grade was used with a total sample size of 100,000 across all strata. A total of 18, 834 surveys were returned, for an 18.8% response rate. The general flow of the survey was to first determine whether an event met the criteria of UCMJ Articles 120 and 125, as a determination that sexual assault was committed, using lay-person descriptions of the definitions. Prior to the survey's release to the general survey respondent population, a pilot test was conducted to ensure that the design of the survey and the technology behind the web-based application would be able to produce the data required by the AF. The survey results established a valid and reliable baseline for Air Force leaders to expand their knowledge and improve strategies related to combating and eradicating sexual assault in the AF. A copy of the full report is provided at Appendix A.

**2.3. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 related to the prevention of sexual assault.**

AF will continue to deliver bystander intervention training to AF and civilian personnel throughout AF installations worldwide. Completion of the training is scheduled for June 2012. A means to institutionalize the training will be developed in 2012.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Annual SAPR Leader Summit will be conducted during FY12, supported by Subject Matter Experts in prevention and response.

The Air Force developed a Wing Commander's Guide (copy provided at Appendix B) with delivery scheduled for early 2012. The guide was developed by commanders and subject matter experts as a valuable and realistic tool for commanders throughout the AF. Included in the guide are key foundational points as well as both prevention and response strategies aimed at providing commanders a comprehensive tool set to



effectively combat sexual assaults. The guide consists of five core elements that enable commanders to provide an immediate impact on their command, while highlighting their important responsibility to both individuals and overall mission readiness in preventing and responding to sexual assaults. The Guide discusses Personal Leadership; Climate and Environment; Community Leadership; Victim Response; and Offender Accountability.

USAFE will air new AFN TV public service announcements in FY12. Some bases are planning quarterly events to raise awareness and promote ways that Airmen can prevent sexual assault.

Air Force Space Command will develop new AFN TV Public Service announcements during FY12; along with proactive efforts to conduct quarterly mass events rather than solely focus on Sexual Assault Awareness Month to promote awareness and education.

Air Combat Command will host an Open House during SAAM to raise awareness and provide information to a large population of military members, their families and friends. They will work on developing a new prevention initiative and share it across the MAJCOM with the possibility of implementing a successful initiative AF- wide.

The Air Force Academy will implement the Green Dot curriculum and videos in 2012.

**2.4. Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those Service members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.**

Sexual assault treatment and rehabilitation programs are primarily administered through the DoD Confinement System. The United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Naval Consolidated Brig, Miramar, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, California, offer violent offender and sex offender treatment programs for Air Force inmates convicted of sexual assault.

These long-term programs are for inmates with sentences longer than 26 months. The programs consist of psychophysiological assessment and psychological/ sexual interest evaluation. Treatment includes cognitive restructuring, victim awareness, sexuality, cognitive and behavioral arousal reduction techniques, relationship skills and relapse prevention training. Psychiatric consultation is also available. Those who have completed this program are offered sex offender maintenance group programs to maintain program progress and continue to develop and modify relapse prevention plans until released from confinement.

For those with sentences less than 26 months and confined at regional facilities, sex offender education, which consists of educational seminars on the dynamics of sexual perpetration and preparation for treatment, and sexual violence treatment programs are available.

Air Force members convicted of a sexual assault resulting in sentences to confinement of less than 12 months are usually sent to local civilian confinement facilities. Treatment at those civilian facilities is dependent upon that facility's resources. Treatment available at local installations for individuals in on-base confinement facilities or not in confinement is not centrally managed.

### **3. Increase Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting**

#### **3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service members (i.e., Local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence).**

Air Force SAPR training, at all levels, contains information on reporting and the two reporting options.

A wide variety of activities are scheduled throughout the installations, with emphasis on describing the differences between Restricted and Unrestricted reports and how to go about making such reports. During Spouse Group meetings the SARCs are allowed time to make presentations and discuss the reporting options. Commanders Calls are used as excellent forums to engage in essential discussions among the ranks about the Restricted and Unrestricted Reports. Various marketing items; such as key fobs, flashlights, lanyards, drink containers, drink coasters, pens, whistles, windshield ice scrapers, and cold cup holders among other items are all excellent methods that keep promoting and distributing information about SAPR, how to make a sexual assault report, and how to get in contact with the respective installation's SARCs.

Allocation of appropriate space for privacy and confidentiality for the SARC's office enhances a victim's willingness to make a report. Victims need a safe place to discuss their options. Commanders have been sensitive to that need. The MAJCOM Inspector General will assess the location during an inspection visit.

AFN Radio holds talk shows for SARCs, allowing them to take live calls and discuss the reporting options and talk about other information and resources directly related to the SAPR program.

Air Force Space Command has produced and will soon release a new video titled "*A Survivor's Story*," capturing the victim's experience of sexual assault and how the decision to file an unrestricted report resulted in an immediate investigation and follow on prosecution.

Some bases are using real examples of successful Bystander Intervention stories to deliver the message that it is socially acceptable to step in and intervene to prevent sexual assaults.

Installations have created innovative ways to deliver the sexual assault prevention message; for example, some have produced a Commander's mouse-pad and magnetic signs containing SAPR references, definitions for Restricted and Unrestricted

reports, and key phone numbers. Installations have reported distributing lip balm tubes with imprinted SAPR information to be a very successful medium among airmen and family members. Commanders continue to show vital support to the SAPR program by providing SARCs with adequate office space for private interviewing of the victims; thus, enhancing victims/survivors willingness to make a report or for any individual to go and seek information without the being concerned about possible labels.

The Kirtland AFB, NM Case Management Group hosted a male AF veteran who is a survivor of sexual assault to share his story and battle with MST and PTSD and how he would recommend assisting victims.

SARCs report that having their installation leaders introduce the bystander intervention training has been important to increasing victim confidence and reducing stigma.

Activities addressed in 2.1.5 above also are opportunities to discuss reporting options.

### **3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service developed and implemented during FY11 within the context of:**

#### **3.2.1. Joint environments**

SARCs have indicated that Services who have co-located their SAPR and EO offices have challenges to offering restricted reports as EO is a mandatory reporter. Additionally, others have reported that their joint Service SARCs have stated that they are “required” to report knowledge of all crimes to their chain of command. This was especially problematic if other Services became aware of an AF victim before an AF SARC became engaged.

In Europe, the Army initiated a pilot Restricted Report option for civilians and spouses. The complexities of the administration of the option for non-service members (Army and Air Force SARCs/facilities/medical personnel), were likely confusing and reportedly only 2 people used the option.

Implementation of Joint Basing continues to offer some challenges in regards to jurisdiction, support services etc. While individual Joint Bases are working through these issues, the lack of uniformity creates challenges in the complex SAPR arena.

#### **3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest**

Combat Areas of Interest with numerous Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) offer challenges for transportation and communication. Transportation to or from a FOB may take 2 or 3 days, complicating SAFE examinations and making it extremely difficult to maintain a restricted report. SAFEs were only being performed in Role 3 hospitals necessitating the need to move victims. In the macro, given the multiple Services, nationalities, and commands, SARCs report that it is sometimes difficult to find the person who can definitively make decisions.

#### **3.2.3. Tracking victim services**

AF SARCs provided a total 1,763 referrals for unrestricted and restricted reports, and for non-military victims. Referrals were categorized by medical, counseling, and legal

services for both military and civilian facilities.
<b>3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason)</b>
We are not aware of any reports that were breached. However, SARCs report that at GSUs that are small and/or remote; for example in Greece, Africa, Norway, etc it is very difficult for personnel to make a Restricted report and receive services without command knowledge. This is equally a complicator in the AOR, particularly at Forward Operating Bases (FOBs). An AF SARC at one location in Afghanistan reported that it took her 4 helicopter rides and 2 days to even reach a FOB. Providing immediate services under these circumstances and the ability to file a restricted report are serious and very real challenges.
<b>3.2.5. Other (Please explain)</b>
None
<b>3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes taken to improve Service member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes.</b>
In FY11, additional AFOSI agents dedicated to sexual assault were hired and trained as part of the total 24 agents authorized and funded by SECAF. These agents were placed at locations with histories of high sexual offense caseloads and were utilized primarily to conduct sexual offense investigations and serve as local sexual offense subject matter experts. In addition, prosecutors receive specialized training regarding trial strategies for sexual assault cases, including but not limited to assailant and victim behavior evidence, forensic evidence, alcohol and drug-related issues, and working with traumatized victims. SAFE kits were made available at every installation to preserve evidence, and funding has been given to some CONUS/OCONUS bases for Sexual Assault Examination (SAE) training in forensic medical evidence collection. Furthermore, a professional survey was developed and conducted under contract by Gallup, Inc. to gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate of statistical occurrence of sexual assault. This survey also served as a vehicle to send a direct message to AD personnel about the seriousness of this topic among AF leaders and the steps that are being taken to improve current processes.
<b>3.3.1. Describe how your Service is addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.</b>
<p>Leaders at all levels continue to emphasize the importance of reporting. Every training opportunity, whether bystander intervention training, enhanced education for investigators and judge advocates, other first responders or presentations by experts strives to increase victim understanding that it is OK to report.</p> <p>We owe commanders and victims an accurate and candid assessment of the facts and circumstances of each individual case--commanders because they must decide on the appropriate disposition of a case and victims because their participation in the process is frequently the single most critical determinant in the outcome.</p> <p>One of the important goals of the SAPR program is to provide victims with increased control over the release and management of personal information. We recognize that victims choose nonparticipation in part because of a desire to maintain some control</p>

over personal information that may otherwise become public during the criminal justice process.

We believe two recent changes will ease victim's concerns, increase the victim's control over personal information and further ensure that the victim can make an informed decision about participation.

- Drafting and forwarding of Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege to the President for action and the release of Executive Order 13593 implementing that MRE;
- Action by DoD and the Services expanding the availability of legal assistance to all victims of crime, including sexual assault, as well as amending the legal assistance statute in the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act to provide, if they desire, a victim of sexual assault with a legal assistance attorney who can advise the victim of the options and impact of participation in the criminal justice process.

In addition, we have and will continue to provide training to trial counsel and staff judge advocates on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases, including such critical factors as the impact of alcohol; the investigative response; understanding victim behavior; managing similar crimes evidence and evidence of victim behavior under the Military Rules of Evidence; and understanding offender behavior. Our goal is to ensure they can better evaluate and discuss these issues with victims.

#### **3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma associated with reporting sexual assault.**

Training at all levels emphasizes the importance of reporting and of caring for victims. Messages by senior leaders emphasize that caring for one another is one of our core values and they encourage victims to report.

Having Wing Vice Commanders and other senior leaders provide opening and closing remarks at BIT classes has demonstrated a very positive effect on Airmen attending this training. In addition, playing 'real story' videos during Wingman Days, Commanders' Call, Chiefs' meetings, and other formal training or meetings contributes to reducing the stigma.

Use of AFN TV and Radio to disseminate SAPR program information and options to make Restricted or Unrestricted sexual assault reports has tremendously helped in making the sexual assault subject more socially acceptable to talk about and eventually to intervene as appropriate.

Emphasis has been placed on the training of more male Victim Advocates in an effort to significantly reduce the stigma and archetypes associated with reporting sexual assault by men.

SARCs have partnered with local law enforcement and used their Rape Training Videos and it has proven to have a positive effect on the military community. For

example, the Seattle Police Rape training video was used to develop empathy for victims, especially by men.

**3.5. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to increase a climate of confidence associated with reporting.**

Annual Leader Summits will continue to be conducted as a forum to educate commanders on the SAPR program. Leading subject matter experts provide pertinent information, influencing how commanders and other leaders will respond and support the SAPR program from that point on, setting the tone for victim support and dispelling myths that have persisted in society in general.

The newly created Wing Commander's Guide will be released in early 2012 with significant emphasis on response to victims, climate and environment.

AF Space Command will disseminate their newly produced video titled "*A Survivor's Story*." This video captures the victim's experience of sexual assault and how the decision to file an unrestricted report resulted in a successful investigation; appropriately, ensuing severe consequences for the offender. Consequently; these types of real world scenarios will continue to provide Airmen the confidence that going forward with the reporting of sexual assault is real, just and ethical. Once released, AFPC SAPR Ops will place it on the COP for use by all AF SARCs.

We will continue emphasis on investigation and prosecution of cases. We plan to contract with subject matter experts to do a special review of closed cases to review cases from the investigative and prosecution perspectives and provide insights that will inform future cases and training.

Continue the efforts already initiated by some installations for doing Walk Abouts; making the SARCs and Victim Advocates appear more personal and approachable for Airmen.

**4. Improve Sexual Assault Response**

**4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.**

The SECAF approved funding in 2009 to hire 24 additional AFOSI agents to act as expert sexual assault investigators and SMEs at locations with historically high sexual offense caseloads. These agents will serve as either lead or assisting investigators for all sexual offense cases within their units. The positions were funded in early CY10 and AFOSI has identified fills for 100% of the positions. Eighteen of the positions are currently filled and AFOSI is poised to quickly move previously-identified agents into the remaining six positions. Three agents are attending an advanced sexual offense investigations course, identified by HQ AFOSI, in December 2011.

AFOSI identified the need to upgrade its crime scene processing equipment and subsequently allocated \$645K to purchase photography equipment and crime scene sketching software for 150 units worldwide. AFOSI also identified new, state-of-the-art alternate lighting source (ALS) equipment that will significantly improve field agents'

ability to detect trace physical evidence and biological fluids at sexual assault crime scenes. Funding for the ALS kits is being coordinated.

Air Force funds ten DNA analysts' salaries (\$1.25M total) in return for the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory's (USACIL) agreement to process DNA and trace evidence for Air Force sexual assault cases on a priority basis. The average number of days required by USACIL to analyze evidence for Air Force sexual assault cases was 50 in FY11, well below the 180 days prior to the agreement.

During FY11, AF/SG distributed \$100K to Medical Training Facilities (MTFs) to train health care providers assigned at each of our overseas and a few CONUS MTFs. Most of the CONUS MTFs either have SAPR trained personnel or have a MOU with local or military facilities. Similarly, most CONUS bases were given the funds to purchase training supplies and fund the Sexual Assault Examination (SAE) course at their facilities; all others have a MOU with civilian hospitals for SAE. OCONUS MTFs that did not have a MOU with a nearby DoD MTF; sent at least two healthcare providers for SAPR training. As of June 2011, standardized training for Healthcare Personnel called the "SAPR Course" is located on Med Learn, <https://afms.csd.disa.mil>. All Medical Treatment Facility personnel were mandated to complete SAPR first responder training prior to 31 Dec 2011 and annually thereafter. This training is what Healthcare personnel are required to receive IAW Air Force Instruction 36-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, Chapters 2 and 3 which implements policy from DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures (E.6.3.3.1). By definition, Healthcare Personnel and First Responders are those personnel assigned to the MTF. Providers who perform Sexual Assault Forensic Exams must complete training as outlined in enclosure 6 of DoDI 6495.02 (E6.3.3.3). Medical Commanders are responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements above.

Commands have established the SAPR program as a command interest item; the IG runs the entire SAPR checklist, conducts exercise scenarios involving Airmen from the general base population and assesses their familiarity with the SAPR program and their respective SARCs.

New Commanders and First Sergeants are oriented through a personal one-on-one visit from the SARC to introduce the program, discuss past unit issues, current base concerns, and how their leadership can be best utilized.

First Responders are given a quick-response-checklist and VAs rosters. Also, standardized continuity binders are maintained and made available to first responders.

**4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training; and if the training was received prior to deployment.**

**4.2.1. SARCS (include Deployable)**

The AF currently has 104 full time SARCS comprised of 75 GS-101-12 civilians and 29



active duty Military officers.

**4.2.1.1. List the number of new personnel trained.**

In FY11, a total of 75 new SARCs were trained; all attended the mandatory 40-hour SARC Course at Air University. These consisted of 48 civilian personnel and 27 military officers, trained as primary, deputy and/or alternate SARCs.

**4.2.1.2. Provide the types of training received (i.e., initial, refresher).**

All AF SARCs must complete the mandatory 40-hour Air University (AU) SARC course. In FY11, 75 civilian and military members attended the SARC Course. Of these 75, 48 civilians and 27 military officers were trained as primary, deputy and alternate SARCs. The SARC course curriculum was developed from the requirements listed in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6, and is structured into 6 major areas with 24 blocks of instruction:

**SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATOR COURSE**

- AREA 0: Orientation/Administration
  - (Block 0) Commander's Welcome and Course Orientation
  - Course Overview and Objectives
  - Course Requirements/Administrative Processing
  - Faculty/Student Introductions
- AREA 1: Introduction to Sexual Assault Prevention & Response
  - (Block 1) The Realities of Sexual Assault
    - Impact of Trauma
    - Complexities of Who To Tell
    - Complication of Dealing With the Event
    - Incidence & Prevalence
    - Social Context
    - Victims: Women & Men
    - AF and National Statistics
    - Safety Planning
      - Retaliation or Reprisal Action Against the Victim
      - Intimidation
    - Offenders
    - Relationship Between Abuse and Offending
    - Cycle of Violence
    - Offender Stereotypes
    - Relationship to Victim
    - Research Implications on Undetected Rapists ("Frank" Video)
    - Characteristics of Sex Offenders
      - Hyper-Masculinity
      - Empathy
    - Offender Dynamics
    - Use of Force
    - Recidivism
  - (Block 2) The AF Response & Policy
    - Background & Actions
    - Campaign Plan

- Definitions
- Responsibilities
  - Training
  - Reporting
  - Prevention & Response Efforts
- Operational Policy & Issues
  - Use of Information
  - Collection & Preservation of Evidence
  - Keeping Victims Informed
  - Victim Collateral Misconduct
  - Confidentiality Violations/Disciplinary Procedures
  - Sexual Assault Case Disposition Authority
  - Review of Administrative Separation of Victims
  - Collaboration with Civilian & Military Authorities
  - Commander's Response to Allegations of Sexual Assault
- (Block 3) Understanding Reporting & Confidentiality
  - Basis for Confidentiality
  - Unrestricted Reporting
  - Restricted Reporting
  - Eligibility
- AREA 2: Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Background & Theory
  - (Block 4) Overview of Sexual Assault Trauma/Victimology
    - Trauma Effects/Health Consequences
      - Mental Health
      - Physical Health
    - Trauma Injuries
      - Types of Assault
    - Victim Emotions
    - Trauma Meanings
    - Biological System Responses
    - Mental Processing of Trauma
    - Myths and Facts
    - Secondary Victimization
    - Culture/Religious Differences
    - Symptoms and Recovery
  - (Block 5) Understanding Sexual Assault Complex Trauma
    - Continuum of Severity
    - Military Sexual Trauma
    - Factors for Making Complex Trauma Worse
    - Interpersonal Trauma
    - Scaffolding Effect
    - Confusing Behaviors
  - (Block 6) Phenomenology of Sexual Assault
    - Capturing Core Subjective Features
    - Shaping Responses and Behaviors

- Common Rape Victim Themes
  - Listening to Victims
- (Block 7) Demonstration/Role-plays—Reinforce Samples of Behavior
- (Block 8) Helping Skills
  - Working With Victims
    - Critical Advocacy Skills
      - Basic Interpersonal and Assessment Skills
      - Appropriate Relationship/Rapport Building
      - Sensitivity Training to Prevent Re-victimization
- (Block 9) Self Care
- AREA 3: Collateral Resources & Partnerships for Handling Sexual Assault Cases
  - (Block 10) Understanding AFPC Roles & Responsibilities
    - Operational Oversight
    - Resource Management
    - Active Duty Military Assignments
    - Inspections
    - Knowledge Now
    - Deployments
  - (Block 11) Healthcare Management of Sexual Assault and Medical Resources
    - Medical Policy Issues
      - Implementation
      - Restricted Reporting
      - Documentation
  - (Block 12) Understanding Family Advocacy Program Procedures & Role (Domestic Violence)
    - Domestic Violence Definition
    - Myths & Facts
    - Domestic Violence as a Crime & Cycle
    - Power & Control Issues
    - Impact of Those Exposed/Watching
    - Nonviolent Relationships
    - Safety Assessment & Planning
  - (Block 13) Collaboration/Knowledge of Resources/Referrals
    - Creating a Culture of Understanding
    - Types of Relationships: Cooperation, Coordination, Collaboration, & Partnership
    - Community Models
    - Base Interface with Community
      - Military and Civilian Resources and Referrals
    - Typical Local Providers/Services MOUs/MOAs
    - Develop Working Protocols for Case Management
  - (Block 14) Overview of Criminal Investigative Process
    - AFOSI Investigative Involvement
    - Restricted Reporting
    - Investigative Process/Methodologies

- Partnering with Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program
- (Block 15) Understanding Legal Procedures & Military Judicial & Evidentiary Requirements
- US Military Justice System
- Jurisdiction
- Disciplinary Process
- Victim Witness Assistance Program
- Legal Processes & Proceedings/Adverse Administrative Actions
- Separation of Victim and Offender
- Military Protective Orders
- Knowledge of the Military
  - Command
  - Mission
- AREA 4: Program Execution at the Installation Level
  - (Block 16) Overview of Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Responsibilities
    - Working with Commanders and Other Leaders
    - Establishing Presence on Installation
  - (Block 17) Utilizing Victim Advocates
    - Supervising Victim Advocates
      - Victim Advocate Rights and Responsibilities
      - Recruiting and Screening Victim Advocates
    - Training Victim Advocates
      - Recent Victims
      - Recognizing Personal Biases
      - Reporting to SARC
      - Initial and Refresher Training
  - (Block 18) Case Management
    - Managing Referrals
    - Victim Contact
    - Coordinating with Collateral Agencies
    - Scheduling and Planning Monthly Case Management Meetings
    - Closing Cases
  - (Block 19) Program Administration
    - Supervising Administrative Assistants
    - Operating Budgets
    - Data Collection
    - Required Reports
    - Proper Documentation
      - Record Keeping Rules for Protected Disclosures
    - Inspections
  - (Block 20) Conducting Training
    - Annual and Refresher
    - First Responder Updates
    - Prevention & Risk Reduction
    - Unit Requests

- Pre-Deployment
  - Newcomer/First Duty Station
    - (Block 21) Role-plays and Reinforce Samples of Behavior
- AREA 5: Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program—“Putting It All Together”
  - (Block 22) Panel Presentation with Current Sexual Assault Response Coordinators
    - Open Question & Answer Forum
  - (Block 23) Case Study Demonstration (AETC Leader Video Clip)/Question and Answer Session
  - Course Evaluation and Graduation

A total of 161 existing SARCs (including MAJCOM and alternates) received refresher training in August 2011 during the annual SARC training workshop, in accordance with the required periodic refresher training outlined in DODI 6495.02, E6.1. The workshop was a 4-day event with plenary sessions in responsiveness to victims, maximizing bystander intervention training, team-based primary prevention, criminal investigations, senior leadership perspective, and policy updates. Subject Matter Experts provided instruction during breakout sessions in advanced topics like False Reporting, Social Norms, Bystander Theory, Victim Advocacy and Rape, Vicarious Trauma, How Language Affects Trials, Consent Issues; and a military panel, including SARCs who had been deployed discussed best practices and provided valued advise on SAPR deployments. Mrs. Mary Lauterbach, gave a very effective presentation on *Observations on Sexual Assault: A Mother's Perspective*.

#### **4.2.1.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.**

In order to deploy as a SARC, the individual must have completed the 40-hours at AU. Additionally, currently, all members filling a deployable SARC UTC attend an AU-hosted 3-day pre-deployment contingency course that includes specific SARC breakout sessions. The focus of these sessions is to prepare SARCs for the unique operating conditions and environments at primary AF operating locations in the combat areas of interest. Additionally, AFPC SAPR Operations works closely with AFCENT to ensure that all deploying SARCs have the appropriate line remarks and any other administrative information needed prior to deployment. SARCs that are deploying in support of OEF are also being sent to Combat Skills Training at Fort Dix/Camp Bullis to enhance their combat capability.

#### **4.2.2. VAs (include Deployable)**

In FY11, AF had 3,159 trained and available victim advocates. All received the mandatory 40-hour VA course conducted by trained SARCs before they were allowed to assist victims. The mandatory course of instruction is compliant with DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6, and includes the appropriate blocks of instruction from the AU SARC course.

##### **4.2.2.1. List the number of new personnel trained.**

A total of 994 new victim advocates were trained in FY11.

##### **4.2.2.2. Provide the types of training received.**

Victim Advocates were trained in Bystander Intervention Training as well as the 40 hour Victim Advocate course (VA duties, SG issue, OSI issues, JAG issues, trauma issues, response issues).

AF VA training includes 17 blocks of instruction and allows for flexibility at the installation level for scheduling training:

- Block 1: Intro to Sexual Assault
- Block 2 & 3: Air Force Policy and Confidentiality
- Block 5: Symptoms and Overview of Sexual Assault Trauma
- Block 6: Complex Trauma
- Block 7: Phenomenology
- Block 10: Helping Skills
- Block 11: Self Care
- Block 14: Collaboration - Knowledge of Resources
- Block 15: Utilizing Victim Advocates
- Block 17: Case Management
- Block 19: Addendum – BIT
- Block 21: Overview of Criminal Investigative Process
- Block 22: Legal Procedures
- Block 24: Health Management
- Block 25: FAP Brief

**4.2.2.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.**

All Victim Advocates who provide support to victims in the AOR had completed the 40 hour Victim Advocate course prior to deployment. AOR SARCs provide limited Victim Advocate training in the AOR based on AFCENT's policy granting them the ability to train on limited blocks of the 40 hour Victim Advocate training course in emergency situations; they do not provide direct victim care/support, however, they do provide support to the SARC through other avenues such as administrative assistance and event planning.

**4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:**

**4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer)**

Senior pre-command training is conducted at AU and during FY11, a total of 400 Wing/Vice Wing Commanders, and Group Commanders received SAPR training. Installation SARCS also provided SAPR-specific training to 8,476 Squadron Commanders and First Sergeants. Major commands also conduct squadron commander courses and SARCs present a session on SAPR.

**4.3.2. Criminal investigators**

AFOSI - Basic Special Investigations Course (BSIC): This is a seven-week course taught at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) for new agents. Most of AFOSI's sex offense investigations training is taught in five blocks of instruction during BSIC. More than 30 hours of classroom and practical exercise sex offense investigations training is delivered during these five blocks of instruction. In FY11, 203 agents were trained.

AFOSI Advanced General Crimes Investigations Courses (AGCIC): This is a two-week course taught at FLETC. The AGCIC encompasses a wide variety of topics related to criminal investigations; to include interviewing, photography, crime scene processing

and sexual assault investigations (victim sensitivity, handling reports with inconsistencies, etc.). The target audience for the AGCIC is supervisory special agents. Agents attending AGCIC have at least two years of field investigative experience. In FY11, 18 agents were trained.

**AFOSI Investigative Sexual Assault Response Training Refresher Course:** This is an on-line web-based refresher training course established in FY08. It fulfills the DoD requirement for periodic refresher training related to sexual assaults. Topics covered in the self-paced course include: sexual assault response policies, victimology, understanding sex offenders, crime scene management, interview techniques, investigating difficult cases, recantation and inconsistent information, and working with VAs and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). All AFOSI special agents are required to complete this course annually. Course completion is centrally tracked via the AFOSI Learning Management System (LMS). In FY11, 2,043 AFOSI agents completed this course.

AFOSI agents are also involved in local training; for example, AF Space Command at Peterson AFB hosts agents, JAGs, and SARCs in a combined training class, utilizing subject matter experts.

#### **4.3.3. Law enforcement**

- **Security Forces Formal Technical Training:**
  - The SF apprentice course instructs these areas that support SAPR: Dispatch law enforcement patrols; Prepare SF documents; Conduct preliminary investigations of incidents or complaints; Victim witness assistance program (VWAP); Rape; Assault; Secure and Process crime scenes. A total of 4,871 students were trained in SF Apprentice Course during FY11.
  - The Basic Officer Course (BOC) instructs these areas that support SAPR: Crisis intervention and VWAP; Intervention interviews. During FY11, a total of 75 SF Officers completed the BOC curriculum.
- **SF First Responder Distance Learning:** A Security Forces (SF) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) computer-based training (CBT) module has been developed for all SF that augments annual SAPR training provided by each installation. This CBT has been available to the field since January 2010, via the SF Center of Training Excellence website. SF personnel will annotate training completion on AF FM 1098, Special Task Certification and Recurring Training, in their electronic Air Force Training Record. Security Forces complete the SAPR for First Responder training annually; a total of 17,904 SF personnel received this training.
- **Investigators trained in SAPR:**
  - The Military Police Investigators (MPI) course instructs these areas that support SAPR: Interviews/Interrogations, Crime scenes, evidence collection, report writing.

Both SF formal training and CBT programs meet the requirements outlined in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures

#### **4.3.4. Medical personnel**



For FY11, a total of 23,080 medical personnel received first responder training. As of 1 Jan 2011 standardized training for Healthcare Personnel called the "SAPR Course" has been located on *Med Learn*, <https://afms.csd.disa.mil>. All Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) personnel are required to complete this SAPR first responder training prior to 31 Dec 2011 and annually thereafter. This training is what Healthcare personnel are required to receive IAW AF Instruction 36-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, Chapters 2 and 3* which implements policy from DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures* (E.6.3.3.1). By definition, Healthcare Personnel and First Responders are those personnel assigned to the MTF.

#### **4.3.5. Judge Advocates**

The Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Corps Educational Efforts: Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02 (DoDI) specifies training requirements for JAGs in two areas: (1) training requirements for all JAGs; and (2) additional requirements for trial counsel. From 1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011, judge advocates and paralegals received training in a number of different venues. The main training effort was conducted through The Judge Advocate General's School (TJAGS) at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. During this time period, TJAGS conducted training as follows on both sets of requirements identified in the DoDI, as specified for each course below.

For FY11, over 1,400 judge advocates and paralegals received training at formal courses conducted by The Judge Advocate General's School. Over 1,000 JAGs and paralegals view webcasts on sexual assault-related topics. Hundreds more attended training conducted at venues other than TJAGS.

1. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course (JASOC), held three times every fiscal year, is designed to introduce new judge advocates to the career field and The Judge Advocate General's Corps. One hundred forty-six judge advocates received training covering all DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
2. The Trial and Defense Advocacy Course (TDAC) provides judge advocates with the opportunity to develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and moot court exercises. Experts are brought from both within and outside the DOD to teach how to overcome the challenges of a sexual assault case, including such topics as addressing a case with an intoxicated victim and crossing-examining an accused. The two week course culminates in a moot court with sexual assault allegations. Seventy-two judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
3. The Military Justice Administration Course (MJAC) provides training in the management of the base legal office military justice system to those judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be either the chief of military justice or the noncommissioned officer in charge of military justice. This year's course proved to be the largest ever with one hundred fourteen judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates trial counsel and justice paralegals.

- 4.** The Staff Judge Advocate Course (SJAC) course provides both a refresher course in military law and a study of Air Force leadership principles for judge advocates recently, or about to be, assigned to staff judge advocate positions. Fifty-nine new SJAs received training covering tasks for judge advocates and, although their duties do not include serving as trial counsel, this training also addressed DoDI-specified topics related to sexual assault cases.
- 5.** The Defense Orientation Course (DOC) is taught twice annually, and is designed to introduce new Area Defense Counsel (ADC) and new defense paralegals (DP) to the practical aspects of day-to-day defense counsel duties. The course focuses on advising clients in common defense scenarios, defending clients at courts-martial and working with commanders and the legal office. The course hosted ninety-four ADCs and DPs.
- 6.** The Law Office Management Course (LOMC) provides base law office Superintendents and noncommissioned officers in charge with information on recent developments having an impact on management of the legal services function of a legal office. Fifty senior paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel to assist them in supporting sexual assault cases.
- 7.** The Annual Survey of the Law (ASOL) provides experienced Air Reserve Component (ARC) judge advocates and paralegals with the most up-to-date information on recent developments in military law issues. Four hundred sixty-five judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 8.** The Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills (TRIALS) team provides valuable on-site advocacy training at our wing legal offices. The team is staffed by experienced Reserve JAG trial attorneys augmented by JAG School faculty members along with a sitting military judge. The team offers a two-day intensive advocacy training program using a variety of fact patterns, to include sexual assault, to hone the trial skills of our young judge advocates. Twenty-nine judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 9.** GATEWAY is a three-week course focusing on improving leadership skills of the JAG Corps' junior field grade officers. During the course, the students received instruction on societal attitudes towards sexual assault and seminars were devoted to prosecuting sexual assault cases. Seventy-four judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 10.** The Trial Advocacy Courses (TACs) were held in CONUS, Europe, and the Pacific during the time period. The TACs provided practicing trial and defense counsel updates on evolving aspects of military trial practice, practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts and courtroom skills practice with immediate feedback. Students learned from experienced litigators, heard from military judges and senior

leaders, and networked with other counsel. Students heard from two experts in the field of forensic psychology on dealing with crimes against children and crimes involving alcohol. Two hundred ninety-eight judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

**11.** In FY 2011 the JAG School hosted several webcasts that focused on military justice issues. Topics included Staff Judge Advocates preparing trial counsel for litigation, JA-AFOSI working relationships, witness preparation, computer forensics, and an Article 120, UCMJ update. The SJA webcast was viewed by 182 attorneys and paralegals. The JA-AFOSI webcast was viewed by 294 attorneys, paralegals, and OSI agents. The witness preparation webcast was viewed by 235 attorneys and paralegals. The computer forensics webcast was viewed by 210 attorneys and paralegals. The Article 120 session was viewed by 220 attorneys and paralegals.

**12.** The JAG School has several learning centers on CAPSIL that have a focus on SA training. CAPSIL is the JAG Corps' web-based learning management system used to advance the distance education curriculum throughout the Corps. The system maintains more than 250 learning centers with e-Courses and webcasts available to users worldwide. These e-learning areas specifically focused on the requirements for SA training outlined in the DoDI. Individual lessons include: understanding sexual assault evidence; witness preparation for sexual assault cases; VWAP, sexual offender registration and deployed VWAP; SAFE kit; restricted and unrestricted reports; counterintuitive reactions in victims; recantation and false information; basic forensic photography and scientific evidence.

**13.** In addition to formal training opportunities through TJAGS, training on sexual assault related topics was conducted in a number of additional venues.

a. KEYSTONE is The Judge Advocate General's Corps annual worldwide leadership summit with over 700 civilian, active duty, Reserve and Air National Guard judge advocates, attorneys, paralegals and support personnel from in attendance. They received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel at the summit. Specific areas included the use of expert witnesses and initiatives to improve their availability; effective use of the Defense Computer Forensic Laboratory; pending changes to the UCMJ, including Article 120; other potential changes in the National Defense Authorization Act affecting the Air Force SAPR program; and a analysis of several military justice cases, including sexual assault cases, by a panel of experienced staff judge advocates.

b. For KEYSTONE 2011, in addition to other topics, two four-hour breakout sessions are scheduled to provide SJAs and military justice personnel perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. Subject matter experts will discuss in scenario supported formats the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; the investigative response and lessons learned in a review of sexual assault cases conducted by the US Army; understanding victim behavior; impact of similar crimes evidence under MRE 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

c. In particularly innovative training, AFOSI Region 8 at Peterson AFB again hosted a conference designed to improve investigator and legal process skills as applied to allegations of sexual assault. The event represents a unique collaboration between AFOSI and Air Force Space Command. Participants for the conference included AFOSI agents from the Region 8 staff and local Detachments; the HQ AFSPC/JA Chief of Military Justice, and JAGs, paralegals, and civilian Victim-Witness Assistance Program coordinators from several AFSPC and other commands' base legal offices (including USAFA/JA); Senior Defense Counsel and several Area Defense Counsels; and the HQ AFSPC SARC and installation SARCs from throughout AFSPC and other nearby bases.

The conference fostered stronger education, communication, and interagency cooperation in responding to sexual assault allegations. Topics included the psychological aspects and responses to sexual assault allegations, working with false allegations, interagency cooperation, and considerations of the legal and emotional needs of victims, witnesses, and subjects and the meaning and impact of the Gallup 2010 Prevalence/Incidence Survey of Sexual Assault in the Air Force. The most unique outcome of this session was the process of breaking down barriers between functions and observing the great teamwork/partnerships forming. The number of interactive events, both classroom and practical exercises, allowed a stronger bond to form between these different functionals. As an example, AFOSI agents role-played as the subject and SARCs acted as victim and witnesses to enable the investigators to practice interview techniques that accounted for victim sensitivity while focusing on discovering the facts of the case.

d. Ms Anne Munch, Dr. David Lisak, and other nationally recognized experts in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases, conducted training seminars at a number of USAF bases, including, Luke AFB, Peterson AFB, Joint Base San Antonio (twice), Ellsworth AFB, Eielson AFB, Elmendorf AFB, the USAF Academy, Misawa AB, Kadena AB and Yokota AB. Attendees included judge advocates from those and surrounding bases, SARCs, investigators from the Office of Special Investigations and local law enforcement personnel and prosecutors. She also provided phone consults on cases; identifying expert witnesses, providing voir dire questions and other trial resources, and providing ideas and advice on how to structure the prosecution of cases.

e. With the Army, the Air Force jointly funded and conducted the Military Institute on the Prosecution of Sexual Violence Conference. The training was conducted by AEquitas, a nationally recognized project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) whose mission is to provide the nation's prosecutors with the support, information, training, mentorship, and resources necessary to objectively evaluate and constantly refine the prosecution of violence against women. The course was designed to challenge participants to reevaluate their approach to prosecuting sexual violence crimes. The Institute explored the complex issues faced by prosecutors in balancing offender accountability and the impact of criminal prosecution on victims. In addition to practical case evaluation and litigation skills, the curriculum addressed the development and improvement of culturally-competent and linguistically appropriate victim services by prosecutors; examined the benefits of developing a coordinated victim-centered community response; explained common injuries; examined and explained

relevant medical evidence; examined explained, and offered guidance on the effective use of medical experts; explored ethical issues confronted by prosecutors handling sexual assault and domestic violence prosecutions; and offered prosecutors the ability to redefine outcomes and the very nature of justice in sexual violence and domestic violence cases. Twenty-five Air Force judge advocates attended the training.

f. Combining funds provided by the Department of Justice with other funds, 32 Air Force attorneys and paralegals, responsible for managing Victim and Witness Assistance Program throughout the Air Force, attended the National Center for Victims of Crime's National Conference. The Air Force also sent 33 trial counsel and attorneys and paralegals responsible for managing Victim and Witness Assistance Program to the Sixth National Sexual Assault Response Team Training Conference. In both cases, the Conference agenda was complemented by Air Force specific training on VWAP and SAPR.

g. Using training funds provided by DoD SAPRO and the Air Force, Senior Trial Counsel attended such diverse courses providing training on sexual assault cases as the Navy Senior Trial Counsel Course, Army Sexual Assault Training, the Advanced Trial Advocacy Course, Computer Crimes Course; Prosecuting Complex Case, the Senior Trial Counsel Workshop; the Navy Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution Course and the Army Criminal Law New Developments Course. Senior Trial Counsel will attend the Sexual Assault & Related Crimes Course conducted by the National College of District Attorneys in FY12.

h. Using training funds made available by DoD SAPRO and Air Force operational and maintenance funds provided The Air Force Judge Advocate General, the Services elected to create computer based training for trial counsel. After reviewing feasible joint training options, the Services concluded that, under the circumstances, contracting for on-line training for trial counsel was the most practicable and would maximize the opportunity to practice and gain skills and experience in a risk-free environment. The services identified a 22-module training program that will provide trial counsel with the information and practice necessary to prepare to prosecute sexual assault cases.

SIMmersion has been contracted to develop The *Sexual Assault Trial Counsel Electronic Training System* to provide e-learning and simulated training for each of the 22 modules. This system will support and enhance the current DoD and JAG sexual assault training and response objectives. SIMmersion will use its proprietary PeopleSim™ Technology to custom build these modules to meet the training needs of JAG offices. In order to allow trainees to hone the skills necessary to prosecute a sexual assault case, a frequently encountered scenario has been created. Trainees will be given the facts of the case as they would typically be presented, including pictures and sworn statements; then, the trainees will proceed through each of the training modules to gain knowledge and experience pertaining to each step in the process. Each module will be self-paced and independent of the others; this will allow trainees to spend as much time as necessary mastering the skills needed to effectively prosecute a sexual assault case.

This self-paced training system will provide trial counsel with training and experience prior to being assigned a sexual assault case. The system will also function

as refresher training for trial counsel who have been out of the courtroom for an extended period of time. SIMmersion's use of video and voice recognition technology will allow the user to become immersed in a realistic interpersonal exchange, and their expertise in computerized role-play training and interactive training will guarantee accelerated learning. The modules will address Collaborating with Investigators to Get What You Need; Advising Commanders; Case Strategy: Case in Chief; Understanding and Working with Victims; Understanding Offenders; Strategies for the Article 32 Investigation; Pretrial Motions; Voir Dire; Structuring an Opening Statement; Direct of the Victim; Medical Evidence; DNA; Presenting Demonstrative Evidence; Understanding and Using Electronic Evidence; Toxicology; Expert on Counterintuitive Behavior/Memory and Perception of Traumatic Events; Cross of the Accused; Structuring a Closing and Rebuttal Argument; Challenging Cases; Arguing Sentencing; Ethics; Advising and Mentoring Trial Counsel; and Article 120. Each module will include a simulation containing 500 video recorded character responses and up to 30 e-learning screens. All other modules will include up to 15 e-learning screens, a 10 question comprehension check and a total of three (3) hours of video lectures.

Fielding is scheduled for Spring, 2012.

#### **4.3.6. Chaplains**

Chaplain Corps sexual assault training focuses on the context of cultural, spiritual and religious differences that affect individual responses to sexual assault; practical counseling practices that support and enable victims; creating worship environments that are sensitive to victims of sexual assault; understanding the relevance of rape myths when counseling and how to effectively build rapport with victims; understanding the violent nature of sexual assault as a crime; preparing families for the psychological and physical symptomology a victim experiences; and the role of pastoral counseling for victims and perpetrators from multiple cultural, religious, and theological perspectives.

During FY11, the AF Chaplain Corps provided functional-specific SAPR training to all uniformed Chaplain Corps personnel in accordance with DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6. This training is also provided to chaplain assistants in order to better equip them to serve victims seeking care from a chaplain and to provide greater support to chaplains while performing their duties.

The AF Chaplain Corps College at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, conducts initial training on requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02.

The Basic Chaplain Course (BCC) introduces new chaplains to the distinctive aspects of ministry within the AF Community. The BCC teaches unique AF subjects to include working in an interfaith environment, ministry in a readiness environment, counseling skills and the role of Chaplain Corps personnel in the AF SAPR program. Fifty-four chaplains received BCC training covering all DoDI-specified topics for chaplains.

The Chaplain Assistant Apprentice Course (CAAC) introduces new chaplain assistants to the roles of serving in the AF Chaplain Corps. CAAC training includes crisis intervention counseling skills, Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training, combined training with chaplains, one week of readiness field training at the deployment training site at Fort Jackson and the role of Chaplain Corps personnel in the AF SAPR program. Sixty-eight chaplain assistants received training covering all of the DoDI-specified topics for chaplains.

Annual refresher training was accomplished using a standardized brief produced by the Chief of Chaplains Plans and Programs Division and the AF Chaplain Corps College. Refresher training was completed by 1,323 active and reserve chaplains and chaplain assistants.

As a Chaplain Corps initiative, the AF Chaplain Corps College (AFCCC) contracted Loyola University's Pastoral Counseling Department to teach a 5-day Professional Continuing Education course on "Spiritual and Pastoral Care Response for Military Members Affected by Sexual Assault." The AFCCC course was conducted at Loyola's Columbia, Maryland campus from 20-24 Jun and 1-5 Aug 2011 and was attended by seventy-eight chaplains and chaplain assistants. Additionally, the Air National Guard (ANG) sponsored an ANG course at Loyola from 19-23 Sept 2011. An additional thirty-nine chaplains and chaplain assistants attended this course. The Loyola Course content centers on three modules: Understanding Trauma (bio-psycho-social-spiritual model of Post Traumatic Stress (PTS), relationship of trauma to recovery & resiliency, traumatic grief & ambiguous loss in the spiritual crises of trauma), Providing Trauma-Based Pastoral Care (assessing spiritual & psychological wounds, using stabilization techniques for PTS, creating holding and healing environments, understanding the mentality of sex offenders) and Self-Care (identifying trauma impact on caregivers, practicing self-care models).

Chaplain top leadership devoted emphasis to the SAPR program by sending written communication to all installation Chaplains accentuating the importance of Pastoral and Spiritual care to those impacted by sexual assault. AF Chaplain Corps identifies Sexual Assault as a "crime against one's spirit" and joins AF leadership in describing sexual assault prevention as a "moral imperative."

#### **4.4. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.**

For the majority of FY11, the AF had seven deployed locations directly supporting OEF and OIF; however, there will be six as a result of the drawdown. Each location is responsible for a particular region/Wing and deployed SARCs routinely travel to forward operating and contingency operating bases by means of convoys, rotary and fixed wing aircraft. AFPC SAPR Ops conducts a monthly teleconference with all deployed SARCs to ensure we are meeting mission objectives, sharing trend data and providing them a "reach back" capability. Deployed SARCs are required to complete notification via AFPC to AFCENT and the AF SAPR Program Manager of initial reports of sexual assault in the deployed environment. The notification process provides

immediate feedback to senior leadership of the climate in the deployed environments while still protecting personal identifying information for restricted reports.

**4.4.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory results, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.**

SARCs are deployed using a Unit Type Code (UTC); volunteer VAs are identified through multiple venues, such as briefings and Victim Advocate calls through various forms of advertisements on local installations. Because trained VAs are not always available at geographically separated units (GSUs) supported by a primary operating installation, AFCENT developed emergency training procedures in FY09 to train individuals to provide emergency VA care. These forward operating locations use the VAs as point of initial contact for victims and as a link to a SARC at a primary operating installation. AFPC/SAPR Operations provides funding for deployed SARCs to assist with obtaining educational materials for deployed Airmen. SAFE kits are widely available in the AOR however; personnel trained to perform the exam are not always immediately available. Some AOR MTFs do not have a SANE certified individual on staff. However, AFPC SAPR Ops and AFCENT are working with AF/SG to remedy the situation.

AFCENT/SG developed a plan to provide SAFE exams at EMEDS locations:

- Designate a primary position with line remark 'MSB' at Role II and Role III treatment facilities.
- New line remark, MSB, states: Member must be qualified to perform sexual assault forensic examinations.
- Ability to perform SA forensic examinations to be noted in the providers' transfer brief or competency folder. If the provider has not had training to perform SA forensic examinations, attendance at a certified SA forensic examiner course is required.
- Small facilities will have a MOU with closest Role II or Role III with capability regardless of Service.
- Six positions with the line remark: Emergency Medicine 44E (2), Family Medicine 44F (3), and Women's Health Nurse Practitioner 46Y3A (1).

Combat Areas of Interest with numerous FOBs offer challenges for transportation and communication. Transportation to or from a FOB may take 2 or 3 days. SAFEs were only being performed in Role 3 hospitals necessitating the need to move victims.

**4.4.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe how this information is collected.**

Air Force SG completed a survey of all AF locations to ensure kits were available. We are not aware of any cases where care was hindered due to lack of a SAFE kit. Throughout all primary AF installations and responsible areas within the CENTCOM AOR, first responder Surgeon General (SG) functionals have ensured that an appropriate supply of SAFEs or availability of SAFEs through military medical care provided by off-base agencies through Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) to ensure



victim care is not hindered by unavailability.
<b>4.4.3. For any lack of available SAFE kit cases reported in 4.4.2. Describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation at those locations.</b>
N/A
<b>4.4.4. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation.</b>
HQ AFOSI has received no reports of any field units regarding the inability to obtain timely access to, or results from, appropriate laboratories.
<b>4.4.5. Describe any medical and mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service to decrease the short-term or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.</b>
The Department of Defense has provided funding beginning in FY12 for a full-time mental health provider in each MTF for time-limited behavioral health consultations under the Behavioral Health Optimization Program (BHOP). Also, By FY16, there will be a 25% increase in active duty mental health staff authorizations to include: 339 mental health staff which includes 131 privileged mental health providers. The addition of this staff will also impact positively the availability of care for sexual assault victims.
<b>4.5 Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve sexual assault response.</b>
<p>As noted earlier, we believe two impending changes will ease victim's concerns, increase the victim's control over personal information and further ensure that the victim can make an informed decision about participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drafting and forwarding of Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege to the President for action</li> <li>• Action by DoD and the Services expanding the availability of legal assistance to all victims of crime, including sexual assault, as well as the amending the legal assistance statute in the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act to provide, if they desire, a victim of sexual assault with a legal assistance attorney who can advise the victim of the options and impact of participation in the criminal justice process</li> </ul> <p>New policy and procedures for the expedited transfer of victims will increase victim confidence in the SAPR system.</p> <p>The newly created Wing Commander's Guide will be released in early 2012 with significant emphasis on response to victims and climate and environment.</p> <p>We are developing a risk reduction guide to be completed in FY12.</p>
<b>4.6. Other (Please explain)</b>
In addition to first-responder training provided by their respective functional communities, installations provided the following training:

- SARC-provided first responder policy updates/program information
  - Investigators: 715
  - Security Forces: 7,854
  - Medical: 9,804
  - Judge Advocates: 793
  - Chaplains: 827
- SARC-provided non-first responder additional training for members:
  - First-term Airmen/Newcomer briefs: 144,636
  - Commander Calls: 69,136
  - On-base supporting organizations/groups: 183,360
  - Off-base organizations/groups: 23,130
  - Pre-deployment: 68,411
- Bystander intervention training (in lieu of annual training requirement): 234,730
  - Small group, not to exceed 25 per session
  - Leader, men, and women module delivery

## **5. Improve System Accountability**

### **5.1. Provide a description of how your Service executes its oversight of the SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.**

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

Within the SAF/MR, the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force Management Integration), SAF/MRM, provides oversight and coordination between the supporting functional communities and serves as the primary link between the AF and DoD for matters involving the SAPR Program.

Staff Assistance Visits and IG inspections are conducted periodically at each installation. SARCs, Alt SARCs, Wing CVs, First Sergeants, Sq Commanders, Equal Opportunity, and First Responder personnel (OSI, JA, SG, SFS, and HC) are all contacted and involved in the evaluation of the program. Some installations conducted a joint response exercise which included mock interviews and evidence collection following a mock reported sexual assault.

The Community Action Information Board (CAIB) and such forums as “Cops and

Robbers” are used by leadership to examine trends and changing facts that can be used to improve the prevention and /or response aspect of SAPR. MAJCOMs provide bi-monthly teleconference, monthly BIT tracking, and quarterly case review.

Deployed SARCs provide weekly reports, including the number of Restricted and Unrestricted reports, detailing the number and types of training, and listing of all outreach efforts for their particular AOR. Additionally, they’re required to provide a detailed after-action-report summarizing all events during their whole deployment experience.

**5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY11 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:**

**5.2.1. Program management reviews**

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

Within the SAF/MR, the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force Management Integration), SAF/MRM, provides oversight and coordination between the supporting functional communities and serves as the primary link between the AF and DoD for matters involving the SAPR Program.

As a result of the Gallup Survey, the SECAF directed a top to bottom review of the AF SAPR program, led by the Assistant Secretary and the ESG. That assessment was completed in March 2011. The review focused on the Gallup results and recommendations, the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTFSAMS) recommendations, FY11 NDAA changes to the SAPR program, recent IG inspections at installation level, and oversight visits to four commands and eight installations. The overall AF SAPR Program Assessed as “Good”; but additional work was needed. Two items were rated “Marginal”. The first identified that Leader and Instructor training modules had not been completely fielded within Air University. That has since been rectified. The second “marginal” identified an issue within PACAF/USAFE to stabilize in-garrison back-up/continuity behind deployed military SARCs. AF/A1 is working this issue with a report due back to the SAPR ESG in 2012. Items rated “Excellent” were development and funding of the Gallup Survey, institutionalization of fully trained full-time SARCs and using volunteer victim advocates. Also noted was the funding and hiring of additional dedicated AFOSI

agents.

Representatives from SAF/MRM, AF/JA, and AFOSI visited 2 Commands and 4 installations (including 2 Joint Bases). The purpose of the visit was to discuss what is working and not working effectively with current policy at installation level, challenges or locale uniqueness and to gather recommendations/suggestions for program improvement. The team met with Wing/Vice Commanders, Wing CMSGT and other senior enlisted members, First responders, victim advocates and SARCs.

Deployed SARCs provide weekly reports, including the number of Restricted and Unrestricted reports, detailing the number and types of training, and listing of all outreach efforts for their particular AOR. Additionally, they are required to provide a detailed after-action-report summarizing all events during their whole deployment experience.

#### **5.2.2. IG inspections of the program**

AF installation SAPR Programs are inspected per AFI 36-6001, Sexual assault Prevention and Response Program, Attachment 7, AFI 36-6001 Functional Inspection Guide, by command inspection teams through command scheduled inspection processes. In FY2011, MAJCOM Inspectors General inspected SAPR at 52 Wings, 12 Groups, and 1 Numbered Air Force, 24 Squadrons/Flights, and 1 Field Operating Agency. All MAJCOM/IG SAPR Inspections were conducted using checklist items in the following categories: SAPR Program Management, Reporting Options, Collection and Preservation of Evidence, and Command Actions in response to sexual assault. There were 35 deficiencies noted by MAJCOMS for the year 2011. Four deficiencies were major and 31 were minor.

Generalized findings from command inspections were:

- Administrative errors in maintaining, documenting DD Form 2910
- SARC did not conduct monthly case management meetings
- Failure to meet annual training requirements (unit level)
- Trained VAs not accurately tracked, special experience identifier code (SEI) not updated
- NGB/J1 appointment of Wing Executive support officers as SARCs conflicts with AFI 36-6001.
- Some individual first responder training overdue

Additional emphasis will be made of areas with deficiencies in annual SARC training and via command communication.

The inspection guide identifies critical aspects/execution requirements of the SAPR program that require mandatory compliance:

#### **AFI 36-6001 FUNCTIONAL INSPECTION GUIDE**

Note: During the course of inspections or inspection preparations, information relating

to restricted reports must be protected as to not reveal personal data of any victim. Inspectors will support the goals of this instruction as they relate to a victim's right to privacy through restricted reporting. Any conflict arising from this guidance should be referred to the SJA and WG/CV for review, and possible elevation to the MAJCOM if necessary.

AFI 36-6001 FUNCTIONAL INSPECTION GUIDE, DD MMM YY				
ITEM NUMBER	ITEM	REFERENCE(S)	COMMENTS	RESULTS
1.	General			
1.1.	Does the SARC report to the WG/CV or equivalent, and implement and manage the installation level sexual assault prevention and response programs?	1.8.1. 2.3.1.		
2.	Program Execution			
2.1.	Does the SARC track the status of sexual assault cases in his or her designated area of responsibility and provide regular updates to the WG/CV?	2.3.2.1.		
2.2.	Are military SARCs graded at captain or above and designated as deployable resources?	2.3.3.1.		
2.3.	Are civilian SARCs graded at GS-12 or NSPS equivalent and governed by the mandatory SARC Standard Civilian Position Description?	2.3.3.2.		
2.4.	Are appropriate and qualified personnel available to serve as Alternate SARCs in the event of the primary SARC's	2.3.4.		

	absence due to leave, TDY, illness, etc.?			
2.5.	Does the SARC or the WG/CV if the SARC is unavailable, coordinate all appointments of Alternate SARCs with the MAJCOM?	2.3.4.3.		
2.6.	Does the SARC, upon notification, assign a VA to the victim as soon as possible?	2.3.5.2.		
2.7.	Does the SARC provide the WG/CV non-identifying personal information within 24 hours of a restricted report of sexual assault?	2.3.5.6.3.		
2.8.	Does the SARC work with appropriate installation agencies, if available, to ensure optimum support to victims of sexual assault?	2.3.5.9.		
2.9.	Does the appropriate unit commander or agency head concur in writing before a volunteer is selected as a VA, and does the volunteer acknowledge their understanding of their roles and responsibilities?	2.5.1.2.		
2.10.	Has the WG/CC or WG/CV established a Case Management Group with the SARC as the chair?	2.7.1.		
2.11.	For restricted cases, is the Case Management Group	2.7.1.2.		

	membership limited to the SARC, assigned VA, and Healthcare Personnel?			
2.12	Has the SARC been trained by the AF SARC course? ( <i>Exception: Air National Guard SARCs will be trained by appropriate National Guard Bureau course that covers mandatory requirements in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6</i> ).	2.8.1.		
2.13.	Does the SARC ensure that VAs complete mandatory AF VA training before being assigned to work with a victim, and has that successful training been documented with appropriate SEI code?	2.9.1. 2.9.2.		
2.14	Does the SARC ensure their supported population receives annual training?	2.10.1		
2.15	Do deploying personnel receive predeployment SAPR training prior to departure?	2.10.2 4.2.		
2.16	Does the SARC collect data on restricted reports and training completion, and submit to the MAJCOM SARC quarterly and annually by the suspense dates?	2.13.2.1. 2.13.3.		

2.17	Does the SARC generate an alpha-numeric RRCN, unique to each incident, to be used in lieu of personal-identifying information?	2.13.5.3.2		
2.18.	Does the SARC budget for expenses to include, but not limited to, prevention materials, office supplies, and travel expenses?	2.14.1		
2.19.	Does the SARC office include a private consultation area and lockable working space with lockable file cabinet(s)?	2.15.2.1. 2.15.2.2.		
3.	Reporting Options			
3.1.	Is the DD Form 2910 used to document the victim's understanding of reporting options and subsequent preference?	3.1.9.9.		
4.	Collection and Preservation of Evidence			
4.1.	Does the SARC or VA notify the victim prior to the expiration of the one-year storage anniversary that the evidence will be destroyed unless the victim makes an unrestricted report?	5.2.8.		
5.	Command Actions in Response to Sexual Assault			
5.1.	Is the authority to dispose of cases resulting from an	6.4.1.1.		



	allegation of sexual assault only being exercised by squadron commanders or higher, and is the group commander the minimum to sign the final report of disposition?			
<b>5.2.3. Other (Please explain)</b>				
<b>5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your Service's SAPR program; if your Service has begun assessing your SAPR program using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.</b>				
See 5.2.1 above for SECAF directed assessment. Additionally, some installations have taken the initiative to develop a more rigorous unit compliance self-checklist to augment the AFI and DoDI inspection checklists. Others have made the SAPR program a command interest item; allowing the IG to inspect the entire program, running exercise scenarios and evaluating Airmen's overall familiarity with SAPR program.				
<b>5.4. Describe steps taken to address recommendations from the following external oversight bodies:</b>				
<b>5.4.1. Government Accountability Office</b>				
As a result of the GAO Report, Oversight and Better Collaboration Needed for Sexual Assault Investigations and Adjudications, the DoD IG has engaged with the Service MCIOs, and is actively assessing investigative policy, investigator training and investigative products (reports of investigation). These assessments are on-going and designed to identify best methods and develop standardized protocols for MCIO training in investigating sexual assaults in DoD.				
<b>5.4.2. DoD/Military Service IG</b>				
As a result of the GAO Report, Oversight and Better Collaboration Needed for Sexual Assault Investigations and Adjudications, the DoD IG has engaged with the Service MCIOs, and is actively assessing investigative policy, investigator training and investigative products (reports of investigation). These assessments are on-going and designed to identify best methods and develop standardized protocols for MCIO training in investigating sexual assaults in DoD.				
<b>5.4.3. Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services</b>				
<b>Recommendation Number</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>AF Update</b>		
<b>6a8</b>	The Services to determine the appropriate number of Victim Advocates based on military population and mission.	Recommendation reads: "SECDEF direct SAPRO to work with the Services to determine the appropriate number of victim advocates		

		based on military population and mission.” AF Victim Advocates are volunteer mil/civs who are screened, interviewed, selected by SARC and Vice Wing Cmdr and who receive 40 hours of training. They are not assigned a victim in their own unit. Over 3,159 have been trained and there have been more than adequate numbers to meet installation level requirements.
<b>6b1</b>	Direct the Services to establish two installation-level sexual assault management groups: a Sexual Assault Response Team, responsible for overseeing unrestricted reported cases; and a Sexual Assault Review Board, responsible for installation-level systemic issues.	Not a current requirement in the DODI. However, AF SARCS (along with Vice Wg Cmdrs) chair a Case Management Group that oversees the response to and care of each victim. This Group includes the installation First Responders and appropriate commanders. However, on Restricted cases, only those first responders with restricted reporting access (AF/SG) will attend meetings addressing RR cases. This Group also reviews installation-level systemic issues.
<b>6c1</b>	Ensure the Services include sexual assault prevention and response programs in their IG assessments, using DOD SAPRO metrics and standards. The IG teams should include a member with DOD expertise and knowledge of Service-specific sexual assault prevention and response program policies.	DoD SAPRO specific metrics and standards have not been developed; except for training requirements. In the AF, SAPR is a Major Graded Area in the IG unit compliance inspection. MAJCOM IG teams use MAJCOM SARCs on the inspection teams.
<b>12b</b>	Ensure that each installation	Ongoing. Installation

	and operational commander assesses the adequacy of installation measures to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments.	Commanders are responsible for providing as safe a living environment as possible. They do so working with various functional commanders within their command, including the Safety Office, law enforcement, First Sergeants, Community Action Information Board (CAIB), etc. AF recently developed with Commanders and SMEs a Wing Commander's Guide addressing their responsibilities.
<b>17</b>	Develop and establish peer education programs.	Partial Implementation. The Air Force Academy has a peer education program that is working effectively in a controlled academic/university environment. We are assessing the feasibility of a peer program within the broader military community to ensure thorough discussion of potential unintended consequences before such a policy is implemented. We will pursue further after completion of our on-going AF-wide Bystander Intervention Training.
<b>18a</b>	Ensure that recruiters are carefully screened and trained, that sexual assault prevention and response program information is effectively disseminated, and that effective oversight is in place to preclude the potential for sexual misconduct	Ongoing: Commanders of recruiting organizations ensure that recruiters are carefully screened and trained. The AF Recruiting Screening Team (RST) reviews application packages including EPRs, AMJAMS (Judge Advocate) reports, credit checks, current commander recommendation and Mental Health Provider

		records review. Each also completes an interview process. AF SAPR Ops at the AF Personnel Center currently working with AF Recruiting Service (AFRS) to ensure SAPR in training materials and that SAPR materials are posted in recruiting centers.
<b>20a</b>	Ensure that each member of the Armed Forces who reports that he or she has been sexually assaulted is given the opportunity to consult with legal counsel qualified in accordance with Article 27(b) UCMJ. The victim will be informed of this opportunity to consult as soon as he or she seeks assistance from a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator or any other responsible DOD official.	Ongoing. OSD P&R Memo of 17 Oct 11 established legal assistance for all victims of crimes. AF TJAG developing implementation procedures.
<b>5.4.4. Other (Please explain)</b>		
None		
<b>5.5. Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities.</b>		
<b>5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place within your Service during the past fiscal year.</b>		
The AF SAPR Program contracted with Gallup, Inc., to conduct a confidential web-based survey (July 26 – Aug 31, 2010) of AF personnel to estimate the incidence (last 12 months) and prevalence (life time in AF) of sexual assault among its ranks. It targeted a total of 100,000 AF personnel, to include all ranks and all age groups. The survey produced a total of 18, 834 surveys completed, for an 18.8% response rate. The purpose of this survey was to gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate occurrence of sexual assault among active duty AF personnel. The results provide a more accurate baseline from which to assess progress towards combating sexual assault. The report was released in March 2011. A copy of the full survey report is attached.		
<b>5.5.2. Provide the initiation or execution of any survey for the purpose of informing or improving Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.</b>		
The results of the Gallup survey show that most assaults against AF personnel are being committed by the perpetrator ignoring the victim's nonverbal or verbal signs.		

This is the most often cited situation, regardless of whether the assault was attempted or completed, regardless of the gender of the victim, and regardless of whether it was unwanted sexual contact, oral or anal sex, or a sex act. However, a large proportion of assaults are taking place by force. Many assaults were committed or attempted while victims were asleep or unconscious or after the victim used drugs or other intoxicants. Victims report that most sexual assaults are taking place at their home station, rather than while they are deployed or on TDY. The majority of women (74.5%) and men (72.2%) say their most recent incident of sexual assault occurred at their home station. This compares to 5.4% of women and men who say that it occurred while they were deployed and 9% who say it occurred while they were on TDY. However, sexual assaults are not always taking place on the installation. For women, assaults are slightly more likely to take place on installation (51.2%) than off (40.4%). For men, the opposite is true, with 51.4% taking place off installation, and 41.1% on installation. Nearly all women are reporting that the perpetrator was a man (96.6%), while the majority of men who have been sexually assaulted say their perpetrator was female (61.3%). And for men, 32.6% say their perpetrator was male. The survey also revealed that the majority of assaults are committed by perpetrators who are acquaintances, peers, or friends. Thirty-four percent of women (34%) and 22.5% of men say the perpetrator was their peer. In addition, 20.1% of women and 17.5% of men say the perpetrator was a friend, and 27.7% of women and 28.8% of men say the perpetrator was an acquaintance. The survey showed that 17% of women and 6% of men formally reported their most recent unwanted sexual experience to the Air Force. Reports are being filed mainly to the SARC and are generally being filed within 72 hours of the assault. While formal reporting is low, the survey showed that Airmen are talking to someone about what happened to them, and are typically having those conversations within 72 hours of the incident.

**5.5.3. Provide the initiation or execution of any empirical research or evaluation project to inform or improve Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.**

See attached Gallup Survey.

**5.5.4. Other (Please explain)**

None

**5.6. Provide an update on how your Service has aligned its strategic planning documents to the *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*.**

The over-arching objectives of the AF strategic roadmap provide a basis for aligning with and supporting the five DoD SAPR priorities; AF supporting elements to the established priorities are identified below in italics:

- Decrease volume of sexual assaults
  - *Provide risk reduction methods to at-risk populations*
  - *Create effective risk management processes for leaders to provide safe environments*
  - *Instill positive bystander intervention strategies for Airmen to take care of each other*

- Increase reporting of sexual assaults
  - *Establish baseline value for AF specific prevalence and incidence as measure*
  - *Develop consistent strategic messages for target populations to support SAPR efforts*
  - *Inspire trust-based processes for victims of sexual assault through social marketing*
- Improve sexual assault response
  - *Provide additional investigator capability for enhanced investigative process*
  - *Enhance first responder knowledge and skills through improved training*
  - *Maintain robust SARC positions and community involvement with volunteer VAs*
- Improve system accountability
  - *Manage program delivery through compliance-oriented inspection processes*
  - *Establish performance management metrics for data and research driven success*
  - *Deliver institutional resources through deliberate planning and effective execution*
- Improve knowledge and understanding of SAPR
  - *Provide awareness concepts of sexual assault at all accession points*
  - *Host annual senior leadership forums for increased leader perspectives*
  - *Establish open collaboration and information sharing at all institutional levels*

**5.7. Describe what measures are taken by your Service to ensure that Service members protected by a military protective order are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request transfer from the command of assignment.**

All service members are made aware of the personnel actions, including temporary or permanent reassignment, available to them. The option to request transfer is always available. Specific procedures have been established to address requests for transfer realizing that requiring victims to stay when they have a desire to transfer may negatively affect their safety and emotional well-being, as well as accomplishment of the mission of the unit. Providing an expedited process for the consideration of a credible request is in the best interest of the victim and the unit.

In addition, regulations require commanders to determine whether temporary reassignment or relocation of the victim or alleged assailant is appropriate; as well as advising SARCs and VAs to be aware of the array of personnel actions that are available and may be appropriate in specific cases. After considering options, including, alternative duty locations, hours, or assignments within a unit, permanent change of assignment on the installation, and permanent change of station, including humanitarian reassignment, SARCs will consult with the Military Personnel Element and applicable AFIs for guidance and eligibility criteria.

**5.8. Describe what steps are being taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service is preparing data systems to interface with the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.**

Air Force has collaborated with OSD SAPRO from concept, through development and will, along with the National Guard Bureau, be the first to implement DSAID. Training for SARCs is scheduled for February 2012 with implementation AF-wide in March 2012.

**5.9. Explain how your Service is reviewing military justice processes to improve investigations and prosecutions.**

The military justice process is continually reviewed and revised, as necessary, to ensure that it remains an effective and vital tool. This review is both external—review of the processes and structure established by statute, Presidential direction, and DoD policy—and internal—Air Force implementing guidance that affects how we execute the military justice process.

External change requires, at a minimum, inter-service coordination, action by the Department of Defense, review and coordination with the Department of Justice and other executive agencies, and ultimately action by the Congress or the President. The Department of Defense has a standing committee to regularly review and draft amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The Joint Service Committee on Military Justice (JSC) is composed of one representative from each armed force, as well as members from the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Defense, and the Office of Legal Counsel to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Each year, following a call to the field for suggestions and issues to be addressed, the JSC provides its review of the MCM to the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Defense. Since 1972, the committee has served as a highly effective forum for exploring ideas and suggestions received from sources both within and without the Department of Defense on how the military justice system might be improved.

Internal changes can be effected by the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff or The Judge Advocate General. While not able to directly alter statute, Presidential directive or DoD policy, these officials can and do direct changes to the way the AF implements those military justice procedures. Air Force policy directives and instructions are continually reviewed for improvements.

Both internal and external reviews have occurred in the past year. As examples, the JSC recommended to Congress amendments to Articles 47 and 120, both changes affecting sexual assault cases. The JSC recommended the President add a new Military Rule of Evidence 514, the Victim Advocate – Victim Privilege, and amend other MREs that also affect sexual assault cases. Revision of Air Force Instruction 51-201, Administration of Military Justice, is ongoing.

**5.10. Describe the policies, procedures, and processes implemented by your Service to monitor sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed**

**member of the Armed Forces and the assailant is a foreign national.**

All reports of sexual assault occurring in the deployed environments must be submitted immediately using non-personally identifying information to provide a general synopsis of type of assault and current actions, submitted in turn to AFCENT, AFPC SAPR Operations Branch, and to the AF Program Manager in AF/A1SF. The report information is:

1. Date of incident
2. Time
3. Date of Report
4. Base of incident report
5. General location (dorm, bathroom, parking lot, off base, etc)
6. Number of victims
7. Number of alleged assailants
8. Nature/Type of Assault (Rape, Sodomy, Indecent Assault, etc)
9. Is this incident a restricted or unrestricted report?

The purpose of this information is to provide instantaneous oversight for incidents in the AOR and to ensure all functional first responders are involved as the report requires; the report format provides necessary information concerning the offender, and specifically identified if a Third Country National committed the offense, and permits follow on AFOSI oversight/interface with local authorities.

**5.11. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve system accountability.**

Training will continue for investigators, judge advocates, and commanders. The addition of specialized sexual assault investigators will enhance system accountability.

**6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR**

**6.1. Provide examples of your Service's efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commanders support of the SAPR program (i.e., Held briefings, attended summits, etc.) to raise Service member's awareness of sexual assault matters.**

AF conducted its 3<sup>rd</sup> annual SAPR Leader Summit at the beginning of FY11; providing leaders with extensive background information and recap of previous year's highlights to assist them to improve and continue to establish strong programs at home station. Subject matter experts provided information and insight to specific areas needing commander understanding and attention. Leaders took part in open forum discussions and were able to provide priceless information about what is working and what is not with their SAPR programs at their respective commands, allowing them to take away information and ideas to home station.

The Secretary and Chief of Staff signed a dual signature memo to all Airmen highlighting the information from the Gallup Survey and the importance of leadership and individual Airmen in addressing sexual assault. The Vice Chief of Staff also sent e-mail to all MAJCOM commanders with the same message.

MAJCOM Commanders have taken a personal interest in seeing that the message is clear. For example, the USAFE MAJCOM Commander personally made AFN PSAs;



the AF Space Command Vice Commander personally appeared on two Space Command developed SAPR videos.

A Wing Commander's SAPR Guide was developed with input from sitting commanders to include updated program prevention and intervention strategies, along with current statistics to provide AF leaders with a quick tool for dealing with sexual assault issues.

At the USAFA the SARC attends: Commandant's Senior weekly Staff meeting, "Cops and Robbers" twice a month and the Commandant/Group AOC SAPR update twice a month. The SARC briefs the Superintendent (3 Star) regarding SAPR updates monthly. The SARC co-facilitated the AF Bystander Intervention Training leader's module with Dr. Anne Munch, for all USAFA general officers and senior leadership. The Alternate SARC attends the 10 ABW/CC's staff meeting weekly and their "Law and Order meeting" weekly. The SAPR program supervisor is the Vice Commandant of Culture and Climate, who up-channels any relevant info to the Commandant of Cadets, Superintendent, 10 ABW/CC, and Preparatory School CC real time. The USAFA SAPR held multiple trainings for cadet AOC/AMT utilizing speakers to include Dr Anne Munch, Russ Strand, and Veraunda Jackson.

The SARC at PACAF secured the services of Subject Matter Expert, Ms. Anne Munch, originator of the BIT Leader's Course, to train PACAF General Officers and Commanders; training received high remarks by all attendees.

Several MAJCOMs have initiated a process to conduct Key Personnel Orientation (KPO) on a monthly basis during the summer months; and, every two months during the winter season, corresponding with the traditional high numbers of PCS moves.

**6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of response-related SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY11, including specific audiences and related goals.**

The USAFA SAPR implemented Jackson Katz' MVP program at the USAFA Prep School. Three trainers spent 2 days training 30 hand-picked preppies, a half day with 16 permanent party staff, and a 90 minute session with all staff and prep students. The eSARC accessibility was implemented enabling all of USAFA to reach SAPR staff 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, via email or text. The SARC spoke to select groups including Women's Inter-Collegiate (IC) athletic teams, AOC/AMTs, Memorial Hospital SANE nurses (SARC provided in-service training). USAFA also hosted during Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) Dr. Dorothy Edwards as keynote speaker and a panel of local experts in the area of sexual assault prevention and response to include the director of TESSA, El Paso County Sheriff's SVU, local prosecutors/judges, CSPD detectives. The APY 11/12 goals are to expand and implement bystander intervention training to the cadets and prep school.

Many installations briefed Spouses Clubs and First Sergeants at their quarterly meetings; concentrating on reporting processes and options for active duty members and dependents. Briefings during Commanders' Call include an interactive True/False

exercise, with prizes awarded to participants. SARCs increased the display of information fairs at the Base Exchange and Commissaries, attracting sizeable crowds and producing very favorable outcomes.

Innovative efforts have been implemented; for example, during the last duty day before Labor Day weekend, SAPR personnel handout marketing material which includes the 24/7 response phone line, to all incoming vehicles through the installations' main traffic gates. These marketing materials include but are not limited to car air fresheners, flashlights, magnets, and pamphlets.

Installations offer the Tom Patire's Personal Protection Classes; there are three types of classes. One focused on self-defense techniques for Adults called Training for Life, one focused on self-defense techniques for teens called Teen Safe, and one focused on evasion techniques for children called Know and Go. The foundation for each class is to avoid conflict with a perpetrator, what to watch out for, and how to handle yourself if a situation cannot be avoided. The classes for dependents under age 18 require a parent or guardian to be present. A book titled Tom Patire's Personal Protection Handbook is given away at the end of each class.

### **6.3. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your Service's outreach efforts (i.e., Surveys) and detail results.**

In FY12, Air Force will again redo the incidence and prevalence survey, refining questions. We will also rely on the results of DMDC surveys.

USAFA cadets are surveyed annually during non-DoD SAPRO site assessments. Cadets take a paper survey put together and implemented by DMDC. Survey questions are vetted through USAFA CWPX (Dr. Fred Gibson), A-9, and the SAPR office. SAPR outreach activities received favorable ratings and comments in terms of their effectiveness. Many cadets specifically mentioned programs like Sex Signals, Veraunda Jackson, Mike Domitrz, and Brett Sokolow as informative, interesting, and helpful. The Green Dot contest received mixed reviews, but overall cadets saw it as a positive approach to bring increased awareness to "speaking up" as a proactive bystander. Cadets had favorable comments regarding the new SARC video used for annual SARC training for the upper 3 classes. They liked that it was shorter, more concise, used less power point, and included two videos that used appropriate humor to connect with them and make teaching points. The two videos were "Consent 2004" by Jason Reitman (director of "Juno"), and "As If", a victim-blaming short clip produced in the UK.

Installations are evaluating their SAPR training by conducting pre-presentation and post-presentation knowledge surveys. Accordingly, adjusting their instructional material, and utilizing curriculum to include interactive exercises and role playing to stimulate active participation and learning.

Installations are using WalkABOUTs as a simple way to measure success of the program in relation to outreach efforts; feedback shows that during these WalkABOUTs, Airmen are showing more knowledge on the reporting options and how to access the

SARC's telephone numbers.

**6.4. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations for the purpose of research and evaluation in conjunction with SAPR program activities.**

USAFA SAPR has partnered with Dr. Jackson Katz' MVP and with Dr. Dorothy Edwards Green Dot. Both programs will feature a program assessment and evaluation. USAFA SAPR will continue to work with Dr. Fred Gibson, the CW Research Analyst and SME in Social Norming to further pre/post-test other prevention-education programs and assess cadets/preppies/airmen in terms of attitudes and beliefs regarding bystander intervention, alcohol use/alcohol use in conjunction with sexual assaults, use of force/violence in relation to sexual assault, and other related trends/issues we see in our data. They also worked with Dr. Gibson to track variables/events which may/may not be an influence on reporting of sexual assaults such as training events, cadet wing overall alcohol incidences, use of physical force/violence involving sexual assault, trials/court- martial, and Article 32 hearings. Dr. Gibson is working with the SARC to develop a sexual assault report index, in which they use cadet survey data from DMDC paper surveys, in which cadets are asked anonymously about their experiences in terms of sexual harassment and assault. This index will attempt to measure variables affecting reports of sexual assault and confidence cadets have in regard to reporting.

The Air Combat Command SARC met with the Sexual Assault Program Directors at Harvard and Duke University to discuss campus safety and share prevention ideas and ways that victims/survivors/advocates can safely share their stories. She also consulted with University of North Carolinas' Prevent Institute to explore potential future opportunity to develop high functioning, multi-disciplinary sexual assault prevention teams.

Installations have partnered with local Rape Crisis Centers, Coalitions Against Sexual Violence, TESSA, Rose Hart, Working Against Violence, Inc., Network Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault, local Counseling Centers, SANE organizations, law enforcement, Center for Sexual Assault Survivors, Transitions Family Violence Services, and local universities.

Davis-Monthan AFB partnered with the Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault (SACASA) and Tucson Medical Center (TMC) to provide SA forensic examinations to military and installation civilian victims during on and off duty hours by qualified SA Nurse Examiners. They also participate in monthly collaboration meetings at SACASA and interface with community service providers such as Tucson Law Enforcement, University of Arizona, and Pima County Attorney General's Office.

Other local partnerships/relationships at the installation level include the Abilene, Texas Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center and their board of directors, Hendrick Trauma Center, Texas Association Against Sexual Assault, the SANE nurses at Gerald Champion Regional Medical Center, and Otero County Sexual Assault Response

<p>Team in Alamogordo, NM (Holloman AFB) among many others.</p> <p>The Robins AFB, Georgia SARC team partnered with community agencies and formed a base-community SART committee; Rape crisis center, SANEs, city and county law enforcement staff attend. The committee meets monthly. Due to outstanding collaboration with the local community, two members of the Robins AFB Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) have been fully funded by Hodac, Inc. (a Houston County agency that provides rape crisis counseling) to attend the Sixth National SART Training Conference. The Robins SART team developed an innovative Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Hodac, Inc., and local law enforcement agencies to provide forensic examinations in the event Active Duty personnel are sexually assaulted in the local community and the member requests the option to make a restricted report of sexual assault.</p>
<p><b>6.5. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.</b></p>
<p>AF representatives met on two separate occasions with military staffers and Congressional staff members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Force Management Integration and staff met with staff members from the House Government Oversight Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee to discuss the Gallup Survey Report.</li> <li>• The AF/JA met with members from the House Armed Services Committee to discuss impending NDAA proposals, to include modifications to Article 120 and 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.6. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.</b></p>
<p>Continue with Bystander Intervention Training through June 2012. Institutionalize BIT training once initial training is done. Engage in more aggressive and well advertised installation level SA Awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Distribution of the Wing Commander's Guide.</p> <p>Continued training for all functional first responders.</p>
<p><b>6.7. Other (Please explain)</b></p>
<p>None</p>
<p><b>7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead</b></p>
<p><b>7.1. Provide a summary discussion of the progress made and challenges confronted by your Service's SAPR program in FY11.</b></p>
<p>Most activities and processes for the AF SAPR Program are longitudinal in nature and require cross-over into different fiscal years due to development time, testing, evaluating, approval processes, and ensuring adequate marketing; major actions represented by the Gallup prevalence/incidence survey, the training effectiveness study, increasing investigator manpower authorizations and hiring, the Wing Commanders' Guide, and subsequent hiring processes, and improving first responder training are representative of the time required to field. Many of these program plans</p>

were initiated with FY10 funds and carried through various stages of development and completion throughout FY11.

Commanders and SARCs continued to provide creative and innovative ways to relay the information and message concerning prevention of and response to sexual assault.

**7.2. Supply the status of FY11 plans described in last year's report, including but not limited to:**

**7.2.1. Prevention**

Bystander intervention training was launched in January 2010 after over two year's development. The AF will continue delivering the training force-wide in lieu of the annual training until June 2012. An additional (200) trainers were also trained in FY11 to assist the 400 SAPR Program members trained in FY10.

**7.2.2. Response**

Key to dynamic SAPR response is continued program resourcing for operating budgets and manpower authorizations. The AF committed approximately \$30M in FY11 to the SAPR Program, which enabled the continued full-time presence of SARCs, enhanced training development for first responders, and the continued acquisitions of additional investigators. That commitment continues into FY12.

**7.2.3. Oversight**

The AF senior leadership remains committed to eradicating sexual assault and providing safe environments for all Airmen and their families; as such, the AF SAPR Program continues to have senior oversight from multiple levels, from Headquarters Air Force field visits to compliance inspections. All facets of the oversight are to provide sufficient and appropriate guidance, policy, and resources to enable installations to achieve program objectives. The Assistant Secretary (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) in conjunction with the AF SAPR ESG will continue to provide continual oversight of the program on behalf of the SECAF. Similarly, all senior leaders responsible for specific first responder capabilities have appointed a designated representative as part of an ongoing SAPR team that has been in existence since 2005.

**7.3. Summarize your Service's plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress toward the five DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Priorities:**

In addition to FY11 plans previously discussed in this narrative, and repeated below, AF SAPR remains committed to 8 major initiatives contained in the strategic roadmap until complete:

- Establish baseline for prevalence & incidence
  - Gallup, Inc., under contract, concluded a prevalence/incidence survey in FY11, to provide a baseline of statistical occurrence of sexual assault and lead to analysis for the probability of occurrence within the AF. The results from the study provided a baseline for occurrence of sexual assault, quantified under-reporting and enabled leaders to implement effective policies. Recommendations from subject matter experts associated with the survey will be implemented as appropriate. The survey will be repeated to assess progress in eliminating sexual assault within the Air Force.

- Measure training effectiveness and efficacy
  - The AF SAPR Program initiated a contract with Social Solutions, Inc. to conduct a training effectiveness study. The purpose of the training effectiveness study is to measure successful transference of learning with self-reported measures from respondents indicating efficacy and willingness to change behavior. The study will target the effectiveness of bystander intervention training modules for leaders, men, and women, based on both a control and test group process, and self-reported responses from participants.
- Create community empowered bystander intervention
  - The AF continued bystander intervention training throughout FY11. The AF is conducting bystander intervention training in lieu of the annual training requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02, under waiver from DoD SAPRO. Each AF member will attend the appropriate session once until the AF resumes with the DoD annual training requirement. The waiver will expire June 2012. We will develop methods to institutionalize the BIT training.
- Sustain manpower authorizations
  - AF senior leaders established full-time SARCs at every AF installation with more than 1,000 members assigned in 2005. We will continue to monitor manpower requirements, especially during downsizing and efficiency reviews. The SECAF approved placement of 23 fulltime investigators dedicated to sexual assault crimes and one fulltime trainer at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; remainder of positions to be filled in FY12.
- Enhance permanent funding stream through the FYDP
  - Throughout FY11, AF SAPR allocated funding streams through dedicated Program element Codes (PECs) for all active duty, AF Reserve, and Air National Guard SAPR program funding. Prior to this time, SAPR remained a fiscal burden on Commanders and commands, and first responder functional community support for the SAPR Program was at the expense of other internal priorities that were used to justify existing funding baselines. The funding approach used incorporates a comprehensive Total Force and functional community methodology, and includes standardized non-civ pay O&M operating budgets for the Air Staff functional communities, MAJCOMs, and installations; direct funding support to the Air National Guard and AF Reserve; and, manpower costs for providing full-time members (except Air National Guard). Continued action is required throughout the FYDP to ensure requirements are valid and identified in the annual budget POM processes
- Develop standardized strategic and internal messages
  - To achieve institutional cultural change requires frequent and consistent messages from senior leaders to the AF population. To continue AF SAPR efforts for a primary prevention-based approach requires continual synchronization of messages focused on specific target populations or actions. The AF/A1 continues to host a SAPR Leader Summit each year that includes guidance/vector from the Secretary of the AF and Chief of Staff of the AF. Participants for the annual Summits include leaders from the Air Staff, MAJCOMs, and Wing and/or Vice Wing Commanders. AF SAPR Leader Summits will continue.
- Develop field level operating guides and standards
  - In our efforts to enhance the care and support to victims, as well as other func-

<p>tional aspects of the program, and enable consistent and standardized implementation of policies and directives, a Standards Working Group was established in 2009. This group comprised of MAJCOM and installation-level SARCs, is developing comprehensive guides in the following categories: program administration, training, response and prevention. The draft of the first standard, <i>Victim Advocate Selection, Training and Certification</i>, is complete and awaiting formal review. The Standards Working Group will finalize drafts of the following six standards in FY12: <i>Case Definitions, Developing MOUs, Intake Documentation, Case Transfer Procedures, First Responder Training, and Transporting Victims</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Refine and standardize data collection &amp; utilization<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Leveraging information technology across the SAPR operating environment will increase the availability of information, streamline our data collection efforts, and provide a common operating picture to SARCs and first responder communities. Air Force will implement DSAIDs in FY12.</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Final version of Wing Commanders' Guide was produced and scheduled for distribution to all Wing Commanders by second quarter in FY12.</p>
<b>7.4. Other (Please explain)</b>

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data: Air Force

### 1. Analytic Discussion

**1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service's Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:**

- **Notable changes in the data since FY10 (in percentages)**
- **Possible explanations for changes, or lack of change, in data**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY11 the Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program continued to mature—enhanced by the remarkable efforts of dedicated Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and hundreds of volunteer Victim Advocates.

In FY11, the AF received 614 reports of sexual assaults; 355 were unrestricted reports (includes 38 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 297 were restricted reports (38 converted to unrestricted, leaving 259 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 30 unrestricted (9%) and an increase of 14 restricted (5%) reports from the number of reports received in FY10. These totals include 22 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 13 of which were unrestricted reports (a decrease of 1 from FY10) and 9 were restricted reports (12 total restricted reports of which 3 converted to unrestricted reports at the request of the victims). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of interest represent an increase of 6 from FY10, of which 2 had converted to unrestricted reports.

The increase in the number of reports may be due to a number of factors, including increased publicity and greater familiarity with the program, increased awareness as a result of the continuance of Bystander Intervention Training, and improved procedures to ensure all reports of sexual assault made to Security Forces as well as the Air Force Office of Special Investigations were captured.

At the end of FY11, 259 reports remain restricted. More restricted reports converted this year than in previous years (13% in FY11 versus 8% in FY10). This change could indicate that individuals have better knowledge of the program, came forward to receive SAPR services and trusted the investigation team, the military justice system, and the overall formal processes associated with unrestricted reporting. An important note is that of the restricted reports made, 49 (16%) of the assaults occurred prior to entry in the Air Force, a decrease from the 20% who made restricted reports for pre-service assaults in FY10, and consistent with the 16% so reporting in FY09. We will continue to watch for trends and look for any possible programmatic or anecdotal contributing factors.

The success of the SAPR program also continues in deployed environments as policies and procedures are refined at specific locations to provide the best available services for victims.



## **2. Unrestricted Reporting**

**2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:**

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

There were 321 individuals, both service members and civilians, male and female, who reported sexual assault in the FY11 investigations completed year-to-date. There were 293 (91%) female and 28 (9%) male victims and 229 (71%) military and 92 (29%) non-military victims. Of the 314 reports by victims with known ages, the majority (223, 69%) were 24 years of age or under, with 36 (11%) between the ages of 16-19 and 187 (58%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 229 military victims, 184 were in the grades E-1 to E-4 (80%). Specific types of offenses are included in the data statistics matrix attached elsewhere in this report and no significant differences were noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

**2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:**

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

There were 314 subjects, that included service members, civilians, and unidentified subjects, in the FY11 investigations completed year-to-date. The vast majority of subjects (298, 95%) are male, while 7 of the subjects were female (2%) and the remainder were unknown subjects. Of the 314 subjects with known ages, 161 (51%) were under 24 years of age, 9 (3%) between the ages of 16-19 and 152 (48%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 268 military subjects, the majority (164, 61%) were in pay grades E-1 to E-4.

In an early snapshot of the dispositions of allegations reported in FY11, the data below reflects results from these completed investigations. Commanders, following receipt of advice from their staff judge advocate, considered appropriate action in 314 cases. In those 314 cases, action was precluded in 48 cases for various reasons, including that the subject was unknown or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction. Fifty-six cases were pending command action at the end of the reporting period. In another 150 cases command action was declined for sexual assault for various reasons—including that the commander found probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense (66 cases), the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (46 cases) or there was insufficient evidence of any offense (34 cases). In the remaining 59 cases,

commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 34 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses, 26 cases resulted in nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice.

In cases that arose prior to FY11, cases involving 208 subjects were presented to commanders. Action was precluded in 43 cases for the following reasons: the subject was unknown (28 cases) or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction (15 cases). Twelve cases were pending command action as of 30 Sep 11. In another 100 cases command action was precluded or declined for sexual assault for various reasons—including that the commander found probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense (32 cases), the subject committed suicide (1 case), the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (19 cases), the command found the allegation unfounded (1 case) or there was insufficient evidence of any offense (47 cases). In the remaining 53 cases, commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 45 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses, and in 7 cases initiated nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and took administrative action in 1 case.

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

**2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:**

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (i.e., did more reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc.)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Overview of Reports: There were 355 unrestricted reports of sexual assault during FY11. The data on investigations has remained relatively consistent since FY07.

- In FY11, more than half of the allegations investigated were service member on service member 205 (58%), followed by 99 (28%) service-member on non-service-member, 31 (9%) unidentified subjects on servicemember, and 20 (6%) non-servicemember subjects on servicemember. Reported sexual assaults occurred about equally on and off the installation, with 180 (51%) occurring on base, 174 (49%) occurring on the installation and 1 (.1%) occurring in multiple or not-identified locations.
- Of the 355 investigations, 143 (40%) of the cases were reported within 72 hours and 249 (70%) within 30 days of the event. Data on length of time between incident and report was unavailable in 2 cases, but in the remaining 104 cases, 23 (7%) were reported more than 12 months after the assault. Data on the reason for the delay in reporting is not available. Of the 335 cases when the time of occurrence was known, nearly two-thirds (224, 63%) occurred between midnight and 0600. Sixty-one percent (218) of the reported assaults occurred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

- Two hundred ninety-one investigations had been completed by the end of FY11. There are 34 investigations with more than one subject and/or more than one victim

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

### 3. Restricted Reporting

#### 3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY 11, 251 women (85%) and 46 men (15%) filed restricted reports of sexual assault, showing a decrease of 1% female reporting and an increase of 1% in male reporting. Of the restricted reports received, 167 (56%) were service member on servicemember, 126 (42%) non-servicemember on servicemember, and 4 (1%) unidentified subject on a servicemember assaults. The grades of victims, from the highest number of reports to the lowest were E1-E4 (199, 67%), E5-E9 (47, 16%), O1-O3 (25, 8%), Cadet (25, 8%), O4-O10 (1, 0.3%), and Unknown (0, 0%). The most significant shift in these reports was a notable decrease of 7% of E5-E9 reports, while O1-O3 increased 4%. The age group reporting, from highest to lowest was 20-24 (163, 55%), 25-34 (64, 22%), 16-19 (58, 20%), and 35-49 (12, 4%). The majority of the restricted reports indicate the assault occurred during the hours of 6:00 pm and midnight (122, 41%) and midnight to 6:00 am (95, 32%); the other assaults occurred between the hours of 6:00 am and 6:00 pm, or remain unknown as to the actual time. There is no significant difference from FY10 to FY11 for the hours of occurrence. Other demographic data indicated highest frequency of incident days remained consistent with prior years: Unknown (122, 41%), Saturdays (41, 14%), Sundays (55, 19%), and Fridays (31, 10%); all other reports were scattered over the remaining days of the week. The trend of the large number for the Unknown category continues; the assumption is that the individuals who were sexually assaulted prior to entry to the Air Force and those who have been members but only now are coming forward to report an incident earlier in their career do not recall or know the actual day of the week that the assault occurred. Many of these reports may be a direct result of the efforts the AF has placed in educating its members, enhancing awareness of sexual assault and improving the support system. These efforts have been designed to trust in the program and to finally report and get any care they may need. All restricted reports received by victims of sexual assault were in an active duty or Federal status at the time of the assault or at the time it was reported. There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports.

#### 3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (i.e., did more occur reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc.)**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Overview of Reports: Generally, victims provided restricted reports 29% (87) of the time within three days of the assault; 17% (51) within thirty-one to 365 days after assault; 17% (51) of the time within four to thirty days after the assault; and 24% (71) longer than 365 days after the assault. However, 13% (37) remain unknown since the victim did not or elected not to reveal the information during the report. Consistently, this reinforces the suggestion that when the event was prior to entry to the AF or at some point in the members past career, they no longer remember the specifics of when it actually occurred. The largest change between these numbers were for those reported longer than 365 days after the assault; in FY10, 18% reported in this time period whereas for FY11 it increased to 24%. This may also be an indication that efforts to build trust are succeeding. Of the 297 restricted reports, 194 (65%) reported the incident occurred off military installations, 103 (35%) on military installations. The restricted reports received by AF SARCs were made almost entirely by Air Force personnel (286) while nine were made by Army victims, two from Navy victims and none from Marine Corps victims,

Restricted reports made in the Combat Areas of Interest showed that two-thirds of assaults occurred between 1800 and 0600; mostly on Sunday and Monday (7 of 12); on the installation (10 of 12) and were reported within 30 days (10 of 12). Victims were female (12 of 12); under 24 (7 of 12); and junior enlisted (6 of 12) or company grade officers (3 of 12)

#### **4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault**

**4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:**

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

During FY11, 717 referrals to military facilities were made on behalf of victims of sexual assault who made unrestricted reports; 176 referrals for medical treatment, 358 for counseling, and 183 for legal services. For civilian facilities, 303 total referrals were made that included 97 for medical treatment, 156 for counseling, and 50 for legal services. In the CAI, 19 referrals were made for victims of sexual assault with unrestricted reports to military facilities: 3 were made for medical treatment, 9 for counseling, and 7 were made for legal services. One hundred forty-five SAFE kits were completed—none in the CAI. Referral numbers do not correlate to the number of reports or cases since an individual victim may have multiple referrals or none based on victim preference.

**4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:**

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

For FY11 restricted reports, 287 referrals were issued to military facilities; 87 referrals

were for medical treatment and 183 for counseling, and 17 for legal services. For civilian facilities, 92 total referrals were made that included 35 for medical treatment and 52 for counseling, and 5 for legal services. In the CAI, 15 referrals were issued to military facilities; 6 for medical treatment, 7 for counseling, and 2 for legal services at military facilities. Fifty-three SAFE kits were completed, 3 of those in the CAI.

**4.3. Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:**

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

For non-military members who have an affiliation with the AF, 166 referrals were made to military facilities: 29 were for medical treatment, 84 for counseling, and 53 for legal services. Additionally, 198 referrals were made for civilian facilities and included 52 for medical treatment, 111 for counseling, and 35 for legal services. Twenty-seven SAFE kits were completed. There were no referrals in the CAI in this category.

## 1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

	A	B
1	<b>US AIR FORCE FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY</b>	
2	<b>A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
3	<b># VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports</b>	<b>389</b>
4	# Service Member victims	275
5	# Non-Service Member victims	114
6	<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	<b>355</b>
7	# Service Member on Service Member	205
8	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	99
9	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	20
10	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	31
11	<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	<b>355</b>
12	# On military installation	180
13	# Off military installation	174
14	# Unidentified location	1
15	<b># Investigations Initiated (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)</b>	<b>355</b>
16	# Investigations pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	64
17	<b># Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>291</b>
18	<b># Restricted Reports</b>	<b>297</b>
19	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	38
20	<b># FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED</b>	<b>259</b>
21	<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN FY11</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
22	<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>355</b>
23	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	143
24	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	106
25	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	81
26	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	23
27	# Unknown	2
28	<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>355</b>
29	# Midnight to 6 am	224
30	# 6 am to 6 pm	51
31	# 6 pm to midnight	60
32	# Unknown	20
33	<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>355</b>
34	# Sunday	64
35	# Monday	37
36	# Tuesday	18
37	# Wednesday	22
38	# Thursday	43
39	# Friday	52
40	# Saturday	102
41	# Unknown	17
42	<b>C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11)</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
43	<b># Investigations initiated and completed during FY11</b>	<b>291</b>
44	# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	34
45	<b># SUBJECTS in the completed investigations</b>	<b>314</b>
46	# Your Service Member subjects	251
47	# Service Member subjects from other Services	18
48	# Non-Service Member subjects	18
49	# Unidentified subjects	27
50	<b># VICTIMS in the completed investigations</b>	<b>321</b>
51	# Your Service Member victims	212
52	# Service Member victims from other Services	17
53	# Non-Service Member victims	92
54	# Unknown	0

## 1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

	A	B
55	<b>D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
56	<b># SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations</b>	<b>314</b>
57	<b>DoD Action Precluded:</b>	<b>48</b>
58	# Unknown Subjects	22
59	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
60	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	17
61	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	9
62	<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	<b>150</b>
63	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	66
64	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
65	# Victim deceased	0
66	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	46
67	# Insufficient evidence of any offense	34
68	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
69	# Unfounded by Command	4
70	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
71	<b># Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>56</b>
72	<b># Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>60</b>
73	<b># Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects</b>	<b>60</b>
74	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	34
75	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	26
76	# Administrative discharges	0
77	# Other administrative actions	0
78	<b>E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY11)</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
79	<b># Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10 (30-Sep-10)</b>	<b>96</b>
80	# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	0
81	<b># Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>96</b>
82	<b># SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed by 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>208</b>
83	<b># Final DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11</b>	<b>208</b>
84	<b>DoD Action Precluded:</b>	<b>43</b>
85	# Unknown Subjects	28
86	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
87	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	3
88	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	12
89	<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	<b>100</b>
90	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	32
91	# Subject deceased or deserted	1
92	# Victim deceased	0
93	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	19
94	# Insufficient evidence of any offense	47
95	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
96	# Unfounded by Command	1
97	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
98	<b># Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>12</b>
99	<b># Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>53</b>
100	<b># Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects</b>	<b>53</b>
101	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	45
102	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	7
103	# Administrative discharges	0
104	# Other administrative actions	1
105	* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	



## 1b. Unrestricted Reports (F-G)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)																			
2	F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female Female	on	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	FY11 Totals											
3		311	24	3	2	1	14	355												
4		# Service Member on Service Member	185	17	2	1	0	0	205											
5		# Service Member on Non-Service Member	97	1	1	0	0	0	99											
6		# Non-Service Member on Service Member	16	4	0	0	0	0	20											
7	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	13	2	0	1	1	14	31												
8	FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE																			
9	REPORTS MADE IN FY11	Incidents Occurring Pre-FY08, but Reported in FY11				Incidents Occurring in FY08-FY10, but Reported in FY11							Incidents Occuring and Reported in FY11							
10	G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY11 Totals
11		5	0	0	0	24	12	3	1	4	2	0	114	55	14	10	101	6	4	355
12	# Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	0	19	7	2	1	3	2	0	52	31	12	3	66	2	2	205
13	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	38	18	1	3	24	4	1	99
14	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	1	9	0	1	20
15	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	4	1	3	2	0	0	31
16																				
17	# TOTAL Service Member Victims	4	0	0	0	22	8	3	1	3	2	0	77	38	14	7	91	2	3	275
18	# Service Member Victims: Female	3	0	0	0	22	8	3	1	2	1	0	75	36	13	5	75	0	3	247
19	# Service Member Victims: Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	16	2	0	28
20	TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY11																			
21	Time of sexual assault	5	0	0	0	24	12	3	1	4	2	0	114	55	14	10	101	6	4	355
22	# Midnight to 6 am	5	0	0	0	17	7	2	1	4	1	0	74	44	8	5	49	4	3	224
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	3	26	1	0	51
24	# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	22	5	6	2	17	1	1	60
25	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	9	0	0	20
26	Day of sexual assault	5	0	0	0	24	12	3	1	4	2	0	114	55	14	10	101	6	4	355
27	# Sunday	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	18	14	5	1	18	1	1	64
28	# Monday	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	16	4	0	0	9	0	1	37
29	# Tuesday	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	4	0	0	18
30	# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	10	1	0	22
31	# Thursday	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	5	0	9	2	1	43
32	# Friday	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	19	8	2	1	14	2	1	52
33	# Saturday	2	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	30	20	1	7	30	0	0	102
34	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	7	0	0	17
35	DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS																			
36	Gender of VICTIMS	5	0	0	0	20	11	3	1	8	2	0	82	42	13	8	117	6	3	321
37	# Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	16	2	0	28
38	# Female	4	0	0	0	20	11	3	1	7	1	0	80	40	12	6	101	4	3	293
39	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Age of VICTIMS	5	0	0	0	20	11	3	1	8	2	0	82	42	13	8	117	6	3	321
41	# 16-19	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	1	16	0	0	36
42	# 20-24	1	0	0	0	13	10	2	0	1	2	0	49	24	11	4	65	3	2	187
43	# 25-34	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	17	7	2	2	24	2	1	67
44	# 35-49	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	1	7	1	0	20
45	# 50-64	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
46	# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	7
48	Grade of VICTIMS	5	0	0	0	20	11	3	1	8	2	0	82	42	13	8	117	6	3	321
49	# E1-E4	2	0	0	0	13	8	0	1	1	2	0	48	25	9	3	68	2	2	184
50	# E5-E9	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	18	0	0	30
51	# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	6
53	# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
54	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	8
55	# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	28	13	0	4	29	4	1	92
56	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Service of VICTIMS	5	0	0	0	20	11	3	1	8	2	0	82	42	13	8	117	6	3	321
59	# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	9
60	# Navy	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
61	# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
62	# Air Force	3	0	0	0	15	8	3	1	2	2	0	49	28	12	4	81	2	2	212
63	# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	28	13	0	4	29	4	1	92
65	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Status of VICTIMS	5	0	0	0	20	11	3	1	8	2	0	82	42	13	8	117	6	3	321
68	# Active Duty	3	0	0	0	14	8	2	1	3	2	0	48	26	9	3	84	2	2	207
69	# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	9
70	# National Guard (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	5
71	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	8
72	# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	28	13	0	4	29	4	1	92
73	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## 1b. Unrestricted Reports (F-G)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
10	G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY11 Totals
75	DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS																			
76	Gender of SUBJECTS	0	6	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
77	# Male	0	4	0	0	18	11	2	1	4	2	0	82	45	12	7	101	6	3	298
78	# Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	7
79	# Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	9
80	Age of SUBJECTS	6	0	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
81	# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	9
82	# 20-24	1	0	0	0	11	7	1	1	2	1	0	40	30	4	4	46	2	2	152
83	# 25-34	2	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	27	11	5	1	30	3	1	90
84	# 35-49	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	1	16	0	0	26
85	# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
86	# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
87	# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	2	6	1	0	34
88	Grade of SUBJECTS	6	0	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
89	# E1-E4	1	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	2	1	0	49	31	7	4	47	3	2	164
90	# E5-E9	3	0	0	0	6	3	0	1	1	1	0	18	6	2	1	39	2	1	84
91	# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	6	0	0	14
93	# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
94	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
95	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	14
96	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
97	# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	2	1	2	2	1	0	28
98	Service of SUBJECTS	6	0	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
99	# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4	1	0	9
100	# Navy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	6
101	# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
102	# Air Force	3	0	0	0	17	10	2	1	4	2	0	65	40	10	4	86	4	3	251
103	# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	14
105	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
106	# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	2	1	2	2	0	0	27
107	Status of SUBJECTS	6	0	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
108	# Active Duty	4	0	0	0	16	10	1	0	4	2	0	66	38	10	5	89	5	3	253
109	# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
110	# National Guard (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
111	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
112	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	14
113	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
114	# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	2	1	2	2	1	0	28
115																				

## 2. Restricted Reports

	A	B
1	<b>US AIR FORCE FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY</b>	
2	<b>A. FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
3	<b># Service Member VICTIMS in Restricted Reports</b>	<b>297</b>
4	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	38
5	<b># FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED</b>	<b>259</b>
6	<b># Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories</b>	<b>297</b>
7	# Service Member on Service Member	167
8	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	126
9	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	4
10	<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>297</b>
11	# On military installation	103
12	# Off military installation	194
13	# Unidentified location	0
14	<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
15	<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>297</b>
16	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	87
17	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	51
18	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	51
19	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	71
20	# Unknown	37
21	<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>297</b>
22	# Midnight to 6 am	95
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	33
24	# 6 pm to midnight	122
25	# Unknown	47
26	<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>297</b>
27	# Sunday	55
28	# Monday	19
29	# Tuesday	10
30	# Wednesday	6
31	# Thursday	13
32	# Friday	31
33	# Saturday	41
34	# Unknown	122

## 2. Restricted Reports

	A	B
35	<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
36	<b># VICTIMS</b>	<b>297</b>
37	# Army victims	9
38	# Navy victims	2
39	# Marines victims	0
40	# Air Force victims	286
41	# Coast Guard	0
42	# Unknown	0
43	<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
44	<b>Gender of VICTIMS</b>	<b>297</b>
45	# Male	46
46	# Female	251
47	# Unknown	0
48	<b>Age of VICTIMS</b>	<b>297</b>
49	# 16-19	58
50	# 20-24	163
51	# 25-34	64
52	# 35-49	12
53	# 50-64	0
54	# 65 and older	0
55	# Unknown	0
56	<b>Grade of VICTIMS</b>	<b>297</b>
57	# E1-E4	199
58	# E5-E9	47
59	# WO1-WO5	0
60	# O1-O3	25
61	# O4-O10	1
62	# Cadet/Midshipman	25
63	# US Civilian	0
64	# Unknown	0
65	<b>Status of VICTIMS</b>	<b>297</b>
66	# Active Duty	255
67	# Reserve (Activated)	9
68	# National Guard (Activated)	8
69	# Cadet/Midshipman	25
70	# US Civilian	0
71	# Unknown	0

3. Victim Services

	A	B
1	<b>US AIR FORCE FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY</b>	
2	<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
3	<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO MILITARY VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
4	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
5	# MILITARY facilities	717
6	# Medical	176
7	# Counseling	358
8	# Legal	183
9	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	303
10	# Medical	97
11	# Counseling	156
12	# Legal	50
13	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	145
14	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
15	# Military Victims making an UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	6
16	<b>B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
17	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
18	# MILITARY facilities	287
19	# Medical	87
20	# Counseling	183
21	# Legal	17
22	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	92
23	# Medical	35
24	# Counseling	52
25	# Legal	5
26	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	50
27	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
28	# Military Victims making a RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	36
29	<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
30	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
31	# MILITARY facilities	166
32	# Medical	29
33	# Counseling	84
34	# Legal	53
35	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	198
36	# Medical	52
37	# Counseling	111
38	# Legal	35
39	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	27
40	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
41	<b>D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
42	# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	83
43	# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	4
44	# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	2
45	# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	2
46	*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk to the victim.	

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

	A	B
1	<b>US AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY</b>	
2	<b>A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
3	<b># VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	<b>14</b>
4	# Service Member victims	13
5	# Non-Service Member victims	1
6	<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	<b>13</b>
7	# Service Member on Service Member	8
8	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
9	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	4
10	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
11	<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	<b>13</b>
12	# On military installation	11
13	# Off military installation	2
14	# Unidentified location	0
15	<b># Investigations (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)</b>	<b>13</b>
16	# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	0
17	<b># Completed as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>13</b>
18	<b># Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	<b>12</b>
19	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	3
20	<b># FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED</b>	<b>9</b>
21	<b>B. FY11 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
22	<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>13</b>
23	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	8
24	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	3
25	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
26	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
27	# Unknown	0
28	<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>13</b>
29	# Midnight to 6 am	2
30	# 6 am to 6 pm	4
31	# 6 pm to midnight	6
32	# Unknown	1
33	<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>13</b>
34	# Sunday	2
35	# Monday	2
36	# Tuesday	1
37	# Wednesday	3
38	# Thursday	1
39	# Friday	1
40	# Saturday	1
41	# Unknown	2
42	<b>C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11) IN CAI</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
43	<b># Investigations initiated and completed during FY11</b>	<b>13</b>
44	# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	1
45	<b># SUBJECTS in the completed investigations</b>	<b>13</b>
46	# Your Service Member subjects	7
47	# Service Member subjects from other Services	2
48	# Non-Service Member subjects	4
49	# Unidentified subjects	0
50	<b># VICTIMS in the completed investigations</b>	<b>14</b>
51	# Your Service Member victims	12
52	# Service Member victims from other Services	1
53	# Non-Service Member victims	1
54	# Unknown	0

## 4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

	A	B
55	<b>D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
56	<b># SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations</b>	<b>13</b>
57	<b>DoD Action Precluded:</b>	<b>3</b>
58	# Unknown Subjects	0
59	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
60	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	0
61	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	3
62	<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	<b>7</b>
63	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	7
64	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
65	# Victim deceased	0
66	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
67	# Insufficient evidence of any offense	0
68	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
69	# Unfounded by Command	0
70	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)***	0
71	# Subjects pending completion of command action as of 30-SEP-11	2
72	<b># Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>1</b>
73	<b># Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects</b>	<b>1</b>
74	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0
75	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1
76	# Administrative discharges	0
77	# Other administrative actions	0
78	<b>E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR PRE-FY11 SUBJECTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (From investigations opened prior to FY11 that were completed in FY11)</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
79	<b># Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10</b>	<b>7</b>
80	# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	0
81	<b># Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>7</b>
82	<b># SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>8</b>
83	<b># Final FY11 DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11</b>	<b>8</b>
84	<b>DoD Action Precluded:</b>	<b>3</b>
85	# Unknown Subjects	3
86	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
87	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	0
88	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	0
89	<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault (definitions provided below Section</b>	<b>4</b>
90	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	2
91	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
92	# Victim deceased	0
93	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
94	# Insufficient evidence of any offense	2
95	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
96	# Unfounded by Command	0
97	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
98	<b># Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>0</b>
99	<b># Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11</b>	<b>1</b>
100	<b># Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects</b>	<b>1</b>
101	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0
102	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1
103	# Administrative discharges	0
104	# Other administrative actions	0
105	* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T		
1	<Service> COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER																					
2	F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members)																					
3	IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																					
4		Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	FY11 Totals														
5	# Service Member on Service Member	12	1	0	0	0	0	13														
6	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	7	1	0	0	0	0	8														
7	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	1														
8	# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	4	0	0	0	0	0	4														
9	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
10	COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY SEXUAL ASSAULT TYPE																					
11	REPORTS MADE IN FY11		Incidents Occurring Pre-FY08, but reported in FY11				Incidents Occurring in FY08-FY10, but Reported in FY11				Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY11											
12	G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members)		Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	FY11 Totals	
13	IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																					
14	# Service Member on Service Member		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
15	# Service Member on Non-Service Member		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	8
16	# Non-Service Member on Service Member		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
17	# Unidentified subject on Service Member		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	# TOTAL Service Member Victims		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
19	# Service Member Victims: Female		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
20	# Service Member Victims: Male		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21	H. TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY11																					
22	# Time of sexual assault		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
23	# Midnight to 6 am		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
24	# 6 am to 6 pm		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
25	# 6 pm to midnight		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
26	# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	# Day of sexual assault		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
28	# Sunday		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	# Monday		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
30	# Tuesday		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
31	# Wednesday		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
32	# Thursday		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
33	# Friday		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
34	# Saturday		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
35	# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
36	I. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																					
37	# Gender of VICTIMS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14
38	# Male		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
39	# Female		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	13
40	# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	# Age of VICTIMS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14
42	# 16-19		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	# 20-24		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9
44	# 25-34		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	5
45	# 35-49		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	# 50-64		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	# 65 and older		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	# Grade of VICTIMS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14
50	# E1-E4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	10
51	# E5-E9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
52	# WO1-WO5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	# O1-O3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	# O4-O10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	# Cadet/Midshipman		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	# US Civilian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
57	# Foreign national/foreign military		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	# Service of VICTIMS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14
60	# Army		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
61	# Navy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	# Marines		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	# Air Force		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	12
64	# Coast Guard		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	# US Civilian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
66	# Foreign national/foreign military		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	# Status of VICTIMS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14
69	# Active Duty		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
70	# Reserve (Activated)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	# National Guard (Activated)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	# Cadet/Midshipman		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	# US Civilian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
74	# Foreign national/foreign military		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
	G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	FY11 Totals	
100	DEMOCRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																				
101	Gender of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
102	# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
103	# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	Age of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
106	# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3
107	# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
108	# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
109	# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	Grade of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
114	# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
115	# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
122	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	Service of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
124	# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	7
128	# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
131	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	Status of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
133	# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	6
134	# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
135	# National Guard (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	# Cadets/Midshipmen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
139	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE																				
141		Incidents Occurring Pre-FY08, but reported in FY11				Incidents Occurring in FY08-FY10, but Reported in FY11							Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY11								
142	H. FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY11 Totals	
143	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
144	Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea																				
145	Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
146	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
147	Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	Central and South Asia													1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
159	Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13



## 5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

	A	B
1	<b>US AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI)</b>	
	<b>FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY</b>	
2	<b>A. FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
3	<b># Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	<b>12</b>
4	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	3
5	<b># FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED</b>	<b>9</b>
6	<b># Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories</b>	<b>12</b>
7	# Service Member on Service Member	8
8	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3
9	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	1
10	<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>12</b>
11	# On military installation	10
12	# Off military installation	2
13	# Unidentified location	0
14	<b>B. CAI INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
15	<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>12</b>
16	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4
17	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	6
18	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
19	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
20	# Unknown	0
21	<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>12</b>
22	# Midnight to 6 am	3
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	4
24	# 6 pm to midnight	5
25	# Unknown	0
26	<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>12</b>
27	# Sunday	4
28	# Monday	3
29	# Tuesday	2
30	# Wednesday	0
31	# Thursday	1
32	# Friday	0
33	# Saturday	0
34	# Unknown	2
35	<b>C. CAI RESTRICTED REPORTS - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
36	<b># VICTIMS</b>	<b>12</b>
37	# Army	0
38	# Air Force	12
39	# Navy	0
40	# Marines	0
41	# Coast Guard	0
42	# Unknown	0

## 5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

	A	B
43	<b>D. CAI DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
44	<b>Gender of VICTIMS</b>	<b>12</b>
45	# Male	0
46	# Female	12
47	# Unknown	0
48	<b>Age of VICTIMS</b>	<b>12</b>
49	# 16-19	1
50	# 20-24	6
51	# 25-34	5
52	# 35-49	0
53	# 50-64	0
54	# 65 and older	0
55	# Unknown	0
56	<b>Grade of VICTIMS</b>	<b>12</b>
57	# E1-E4	6
58	# E5-E9	3
59	# WO1-WO5	0
60	# O1-O3	3
61	# O4-O10	0
62	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
63	# US Civilian	0
64	# Unknown	0
65	<b>Status of VICTIMS</b>	<b>12</b>
66	# Active Duty	12
67	# Reserve (Activated)	0
68	# National Guard (Activated)	0
69	# US Civilian	0
70	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
71	# Unknown	0
72	* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 4a, Section A.	

5b. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Section E)

	A	B
1	<b>US AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	
2	<b>E. TOTAL # FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY11 Totals</b>
3	<b><i>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</i></b>	<b>12</b>
4	<b>Arabian Peninsula, Iraq &amp; Red Sea</b>	
5	Bahrain	0
6	<b>Iraq</b>	2
7	Jordan	0
8	Lebanon	0
9	Syria	0
10	Yemen	0
11	Djibouti	0
12	Egypt	0
13	Kuwait	4
14	Oman	0
15	Qatar	1
16	Saudi Arabia	0
17	United Arab Emirates	1
18	<b>Central and South Asia</b>	
19	Iran	0
20	Kyrgyzstan	0
21	Pakistan	0
22	<b>Afghanistan</b>	4
23		

## 6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest

	A	B
1	<b>US AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST: FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY</b>	
2	<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
3	<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
4	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
5	# <b>MILITARY</b> facilities	<b>19</b>
6	# Medical	3
7	# Counseling	9
8	# Legal	7
9	# <b>CIVILIAN</b> facilities (Referred by DoD)	<b>0</b>
10	# Medical	0
11	# Counseling	0
12	# Legal	0
13	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
14	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
15	# Military Victims in UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
16	<b>B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
17	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
18	# <b>MILITARY</b> facilities	<b>15</b>
19	# Medical	6
20	# Counseling	7
21	# Legal	2
22	# <b>CIVILIAN</b> facilities (Referred by DoD)	<b>0</b>
23	# Medical	0
24	# Counseling	0
25	# Legal	0
26	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	3
27	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
28	# Military Victims in RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
29	<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
30	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
31	# <b>MILITARY</b> facilities	<b>0</b>
32	# Medical	0
33	# Counseling	0
34	# Legal	0
35	# <b>CIVILIAN</b> facilities (Referred by DoD)	<b>0</b>
36	# Medical	0
37	# Counseling	0
38	# Legal	0
39	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
40	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
41	<b>D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*</b>	<b>FY11 TOTALS</b>
42	# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	<b>0</b>
43	# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	<b>0</b>
44	# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
45	# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	0
46	*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk to the victim.	

FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE																
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
1A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Female	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
1B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Female	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
1C	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
2A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Male	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a various locations. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 19 days after the last incident occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
2B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in various locations. The report was made 19 days after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
2C	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in various locations. The report was made 19 days after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
3A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-7	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory room over 9 years ago. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded that the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
3B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-7	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory room over 9 years ago. The commander was precluded from action as a subject was not identified.
4A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
4B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
5A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
5B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
6A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
6B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
7A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	4Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, on a highway. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
7B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	4Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, on a highway. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
8A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
8B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities 27 days after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable
9A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE																
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
9B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
10A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
10B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
11A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, on a road. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
11B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, on a street. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement shortly after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
12A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a club. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
12B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a club. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
13A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The report was made 11 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
13B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOA		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The report was made 11 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
14A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made approximately 2 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
14B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made approximately 2 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
15	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities 3 days after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities declined to waive jurisdiction. The commander was informed the local authorities closed the case without action. Based on available information and after receiving the advice of the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
16	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
17	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Local police responded and released jurisdiction to the Air Force. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.



## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
18	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Male	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
19	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. No
20	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 25 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
21	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
22	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	4Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a hotel. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
23	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. Alcohol was not involved. The last incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
24	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
25	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
26	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
27	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Male	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and dereliction of duty. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
28	Attempted Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 29 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
29	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a vehicle. Alcohol was not involved. The report was made approximately 2 years after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
30	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities the following day after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities concluded there was not enough prosecutorial merit and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took administrative action.
31	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
32	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a billeting. The report was made to law enforcement 7 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
33	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a car. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of drinking alcohol as a minor, aggravated sexual assault, and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
34	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 27 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
35	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
36	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
37	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
38	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
39	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
40	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement 5 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, dereliction of duty, abusive sexual contact and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after referral. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
41	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 44 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
42	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
43	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement some time after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
44	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Female	E-6	Male	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 years after it occurred. After the investigation was completed the case was forwarded to the subject's commander. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
45	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
46	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kuwait	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 26 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
47	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kuwait	Unknown	Male	E-5	Male	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 19 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
48	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation was unfounded.
49	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
50	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
51	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was
52	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 9 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
53	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Female	E-5	Male	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 8 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
54	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
55	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The report was made to law enforcement 13 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact and indecent acts. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim declined to participate in further proceedings.
56	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
57	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
58	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
59	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a park. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
60	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
61	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
62	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 19 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
63	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	O-1	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 24 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
64	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
65	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 14 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities were responded and subsequently declined action. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander initiated nonjudicial punishment for assault. After considering the subject's submission, the commander dismissed the NJP action.
66	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim declined to cooperate with the investigation. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
67	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
68	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Civilian authorities declined to proceed and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
69	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	O-4	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
70	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to civilian law enforcement 6 days after the incident. Local authorities declined to pursue the case. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, rape, adultery and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim indicated she did not wish to proceed. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
71	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 27 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
72	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to the Navy commander who reported taking administrative action.
73	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact and trespassing. The charges were dismissed before the Article 32 investigation when the victim indicated she did not wish to testify.
74	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
75	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-1	Male	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a clinic. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
76	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	E-3	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 36 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim subsequently stated the incident was consensual. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
77	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Local authorities were called and subsequently declined to prosecute. Victim declined to participate. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.



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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
78	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined to prosecute and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
79	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
80	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
81	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Victim did not desire court-martial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
82	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 15 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
83	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
84	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement approximately 4 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, and assault consummated by a battery. The accused was convicted of abusive sexual contact; the specification of wrongful sexual contact was dismissed; and the accused was acquitted of assault consummated by a battery. He was sentenced to reduction to E-3 and confinement for 30 days.
85	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in multiple locations. Alcohol was not involved. The last incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. One victim stated the incident was consensual. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
86	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
87	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
88	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
89	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
90	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities was called and subsequently declined to prosecute. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
91	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
92	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a college dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities were called and subsequently declined to prosecute. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
93	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
94	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities elected to take no action after the victim declined to cooperate.
95	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a special court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved.
96	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The report was made to law enforcement 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact and conduct unbecoming an officer. The charges were dismissed after referral when the victim indicated she could not testify due to her health.
97	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The report was made to law enforcement 27 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.

FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE																
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
98	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
99	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The victim declined to participate in the military justice process. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
100	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
101	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
102	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpman	Male	Cadet/Midshpman	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
103	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
104	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Qatar	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes						The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The incident was reported to law enforcement 30 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
105	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim was unable to cooperate with the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
106	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 32 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
107	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
108	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
109	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
110	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The report was made approximately 2 years after the incident. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
111	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
112	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an unidentified location. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
113	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
114	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
115	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
116	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, burglary and unlawful entry. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for 10 years and total forfeitures of pay and allowances.
117	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
118	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
119	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The accused was convicted of the lesser included offense of aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for 1 year and reduction to E-1.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
120	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
121	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The report was made to law enforcement 6 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, wrongful sexual contact and underage drinking. The accused was convicted of underage drinking and acquitted of aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. He was sentenced to a reprimand and to forfeit \$200 pay per month for 4 months.
122	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred in multiple locations. The report was made to law enforcement 2 days after the last incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of obstructing justice, sodomy, aggravated sexual assault, sodomy and carnal knowledge of child under 16, fail to obey lawful order, AWOL and indecent acts. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for 8 years, reduction to E-1 and total forfeitures of pay and allowances.
123	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation
124	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
125	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
126	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-6	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
127	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made to law enforcement 17 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and adultery. The charges were dismissed after preferal when the victim indicated the process should not proceed.
128	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base in multiple locations. The report was made approximately 8 months after the incidents. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
129	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault and acquitted of wrongful sexual contact. He was sentenced to reprimand, forfeitures of \$2,500 pay per month for two months, 60 days of confinement and a dismissal.
130	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 46 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
131	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. No action V.
132	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made approximately 2 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.



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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
133	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction				Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to civilian law enforcement 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined to pursue the case. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual assault, rape and abusive sexual contact. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault and abusive sexual contact and acquitted of forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, aggravated sexual assault, and rape. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge.
134	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
135	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
136	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
137	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Local authorities declined to prosecute.
138	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
139	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. 10 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, assault, violation of no contact order, aggravated sexual assault, and adultery. The accused was convicted of adultery and violating the no contact order and sentenced to reduction to E-1, restriction to the base for 60 days, hard labor without confinement for 60 days and a reprimand.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
140	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement 9 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
141	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities the following day after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities elected to prosecute. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to initiate discharge action.
142	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Local authorities declined jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
143	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
144	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 17 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved after a victim declined to cooperate in the case.
145	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made 11 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
146	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
147	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The report was made approximately 9 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
148	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
149	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement 4 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, attempted sodomy, rape, and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
150	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a recreation area. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
151	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a parking lot. The incident was reported to law enforcement 38 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
152	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
153	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
154	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement 14 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy and rape. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
155	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 10 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and assault. The commander dismissed the charges after the Article 32 as the victim declined to participate further.
156	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution when victim declined to cooperate and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
157	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation was unfounded.
158	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement nearly 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
159	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
160	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
161	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
162	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
163	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 18 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
164	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-6	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The report was made approximately 1 year after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
165	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
166	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement the following day after it occurred. The accused was arrested but subsequently no-billed by the grand jury. The DA waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
167	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
168	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The reports was made to law enforcement approximately 2 years after the incident. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
169	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation was unfounded.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
170	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpman	Male	Cadet/Midshpman	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
171	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kyrgyzstan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took administrative action and referred the case to local authorities.
172	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	UAE	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The report was made approximately 4 months after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. Victim had previously reported inappropriate behavior by subject and subject received nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation.
173	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
174	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Afghanistan	Foreign Military	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in Afghanistan. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander referred the case to the Afghan commander for action. Subject was taken into correctional custody by the Afghan Forces.
175	Attempted Rape	Qatar	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
176	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in Iraq. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander referred the case to Iraqi authorities. The subject was removed from the duty location and the commander was informed appropriate action had been taken.
177	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 5 days after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
178	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kyrgyzstan	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
179	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement 13 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment. After considering the subject's presentation, the commander elected to terminate the nonjudicial punishment.
180	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	UAE	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
181	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 3 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
182	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
183	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a vehicle. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
184	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to take administrative action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
185	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made to law enforcement 3 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, providing alcohol to a minor and wrongful sexual contact. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault and providing alcohol to a minor. The allegation of wrongful sexual contact was dismissed. The accused was sentenced to 6 months confinement, reduction to E-1, and a bad conduct
186	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Local authorities responded and ultimately elected not to proceed after the victim stated the allegation was false. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to take no further action.
187	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The report was made 30 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
188	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
189	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a water park. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The case was referred to local authorities for action. The subject was not identified
190	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a club. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
191	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Male	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made 17 days. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual



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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
192	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Victim did not want to proceed to a court-martial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
193	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Member separated at normal expiration of term of service before the investigation was completed. Case referred to civilian authorities.
194	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
195	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-8	Male	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
196	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-6	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
197	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpman	Male	Cadet/Midshpman	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
198	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The report was made 3 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
199	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Female	US Civilian	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOA		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 3 months after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE																
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
200	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to impose nonjudicial punishment. The accused demanded trial by court-martial and the commander preferred a charge of assault. The accused was acquitted.
201	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities 1 year after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities initiated prosecution on misdemeanor charges of unlawful sexual contact. Local authorities then nolle prossed the case and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact and assault. After an Article 32 hearing, the case was referred to a special court-martial. The accused was acquitted.
202	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dining facility. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
203	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
204	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 months after the first incident occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
205	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dining facility. The report was made 7 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
206	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment. After considering the subject's presentation, the commander elected to terminate the nonjudical punishment.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
207	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The report was made 3 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. The victim requested no further action be taken. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
208	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to the Navy commander, who imposed nonjudicial punishment.
209	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made the day following the incident 3 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
210	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
211	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
212	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Male	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a formation. The incident was reported to law enforcement 17 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
213	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made to law enforcement approximately 4 months after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact, indecent exposure and cruelty and maltreatment. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim indicated she did not wish to proceed.
214	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an unspecified location. The report was made immediately following the incident. The subject was not identified.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
215	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
216	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
217	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. The accused was subsequently court-martialed for other offenses developed during the investigation.
218	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable
219	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made 5 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
220	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a car. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
221	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
222	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction after the victim declined to cooperate. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
223	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The report was made 7 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
224	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a recreation area. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to impose nonjudicial punishment.
225	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the victim declined to cooperate and the investigation failed to support actionable
226	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made 18 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
227	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 15 days after the last occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The case was referred to civilian authorities.
228	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 25 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
229	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Female	E-5	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made at the time of the incident. Alcohol was involved. The case was forwarded to the Army commander for action who reported taking administrative action.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
230	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-6	Male	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
231	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a parking lot. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
232	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
233	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities immediately after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
234	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, on the sidewalk. The report was made 3 days. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander barred the subject from base.
235	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	4Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
236	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction			yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred in various locations. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of cruelty and maltreatment by wrongful sexual contact and unprofessional relationships. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge and reduction to E-1.
237	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
238	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-2	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. The case was referred to the Marine commander for action who reporting taking administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
239	Attempted Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
240	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made 17 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
241	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	4Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
242	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	4Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
243	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Male	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
244	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes			Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after the first assault occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, assault consummated by a battery, false official statement, wrongful sexual contact, and simple assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The 3 specifications of wrongful sexual contact were dismissed at trial. The accused was convicted of the remainder and sentenced to a dismissal, confinement for 18 months and a reprimand.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
245A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
245B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
245C	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
245D	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
246	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOC		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after the last incident after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
247	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after the first offense occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of failure to obey an order, indecent acts and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of failure to obey an order and acquitted of the remainder. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-2 and confinement for 3 months.
248A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
248B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.



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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
248C	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
249	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months the last occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of unlawful entry, wrongful sexual contact, possession of child pornography, wrongful sexual contact, Indecent acts, and Dereliction of duty. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of both specifications of unlawful entry, 1 specification of wrongful sexual contact, 1 specification of child pornography, 1 specification of indecent acts and 1 specification of willful dereliction of duty and acquitted of 2 specifications of wrongful sexual contact, 1 specification of child pornography, and 1 specification of indecent acts. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 4 years and total forfeiture of all pay and allowances
250	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOA		The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
251	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 11 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of cruelty or maltreatment, unlawful entry, stalking, wrongful sexual contact, and indecent exposure. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of cruelty or maltreatment and a lesser included offense of wrongful sexual contact. He was acquitted of unlawful entry, stalking, and indecent exposure. He was sentenced to reduction to E-4, confinement for 15 days and a reprimand.
252A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim did not wish to cooperate in the investigation. The subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
252B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim did not wish to cooperate in the investigation. The subject was not identified.
253A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
253B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
254	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, obstructing justice, aggravated sexual assault, dereliction of duty, assault consummated by a battery, abusive sexual contact, false official statement, and malingering. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault, malingering, abusive sexual contact, false official statement, forcible sodomy, obstructing justice, and dereliction of duty; the specification of abusive sexual contact was dismissed; and the accused was acquitted of assault consummated by a battery and 2 specifications of aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 3 years and total forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
255	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 17 months after the first occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of maltreatment of subordinates, making a false official statement, wrongful sexual contact and adultery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of maltreatment of subordinates, making a false official statement and adultery and acquitted of wrongful sexual contact. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 15 days.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
256A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The incident was reported to law enforcement 8 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim declined to cooperate with the investigation. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
256B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 8 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses. 410620
257A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities released jurisdiction to the AF. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of assault consummated by a battery and a specification of assault consummated by a battery and aggravated sexual assault were dismissed. The accused was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 45 days and to forfeit
257B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities released jurisdiction to the AF. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 4 years.
258A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation after victim declined to continue.
258B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
259	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 28 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
260	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Male	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes			Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a Recreation Area. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact, assault consummated by a battery, indecent exposure, and simple assault. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted of assault consummated by a battery, simple assault and acquitted of indecent exposure and wrongful sexual contact. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge and confinement for 20 days.
261	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
262	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in near a wooded area. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 11 months after it first occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
263	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 27 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Local authorities were notified who declined prosecution. The victim declined to proceed with the case. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
264	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Female	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim recanted and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
265	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day approximately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
266	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim recanted during the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable
267	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of disobeying an order, false official statement, adultery, dereliction of duty, and aggravated sexual assault. Charges of disobeying an order, false official statement, adultery, dereliction of duty were referred to a special court-martial after a victim declined to cooperate before the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted and sentenced to reduction to E-4 and 60 days hard labor without confinement.
268	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 1 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The local authorities declined to proceed. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
269	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the next day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation with the victim's concurrence.
270	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. The local authorities declined to proceed.
271	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
272	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCNUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Male	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
273	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, making a false official statement and dereliction of duty. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved.
274	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
275	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined to proceed. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
276	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim recanted and declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. The victim subsequently asked to reopen the investigation. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
277	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-2	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal					LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, fraternization and conduct unbecoming an officer. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation and the commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
278	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement the day it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, underage drinking and adultery. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim declined to proceed. The commander imposed nonjudicial for underage drinking and adultery.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
279	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
280	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim did not wish to cooperate in the investigation. The subject was not identified.
281	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 10 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
282	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim did not wish to cooperate in the investigation. The subject was not identified.
283	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, wrongful sexual contact and dereliction of duty. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of one specification of aggravated sexual assault and acquitted of 3 specifications of aggravated sexual assault, wrongful sexual contact and dereliction of duty abusive sexual contact. He was sentenced to reduction to E-2, restriction for 60 days, hard labor without confinement for 90 days and forfeiture of \$300 pay per month for 3 months.
284	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
285	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 38 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
286	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
287	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
288	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	O-2	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 22 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, assault consummated by battery, indecent acts, communicating a threat, adultery, obstruction of justice and disobeying an order. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of assault consummated by battery, indecent acts, communicating a threat, adultery and disobeying an order of abusive sexual contact; the specification of rape and a specification of assault consummated by battery were dismissed. He was sentenced to a dismissal, confinement for 7 months and total forfeiture of pay and allowances.
289	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The report alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 8 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
290	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable
291	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
292	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
293	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Victim declined to cooperate. The case was referred to civilian authorities.



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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
294	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, aggravated sexual assault, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, and indecent acts. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. Before trial, the victim stated she did not wish to pursue the case. The convening authority dismissed the charges.
295	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
296	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
297	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation due to concern for victim's medical condition.
298	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and forcible sodomy. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
299	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
300	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Local authorities waived jurisdiction. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charge was dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim indicated she did not wish to proceed.
301	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
302	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
303	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
304	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
305	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
306	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
307	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day following. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
308	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
309	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities waived jurisdiction After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
310	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel parking lot. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
311	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
312	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
313	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpman	Male	Cadet/Midshpman	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 20 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
314	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. The case was forwarded to the Navy commander who reported evidence did not support any actionable
315	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
316	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	O-1	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities retained jurisdiction.
317	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, on a beach. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim declined to cooperate. The case was referred to civilian authorities.
318	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
319	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
320	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
321	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in an undeveloped area. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
322	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a recreation area. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. The subject was not identified.
323	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and use of drugs. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial after the Article 32 investigation that was approved.
324	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of Forcible sodomy and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense.
325	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
326	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement 21 days after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, cruelty or maltreatment, indecent exposure, abusive sexual contact and indecent acts. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of forcible sodomy, indecent acts, 2 specifications of cruelty or maltreatment, indecent exposure; found guilty of lesser included offense of abusive sexual contact and aggravated sexual contact; and the accused was acquitted of one specification of indecent acts and one specification of cruelty or maltreatment. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 36 months,
327	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
328	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
329	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
330	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The victim subsequently stated the act was consensual. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation was unfounded.
331	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
332	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, assault consummated by a battery, abusive sexual contact, and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of abusive sexual contact, assault consummated by a battery and wrongful sexual contact and acquitted of assault consummated by a battery and aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 36 months.
333	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of attempted aggravated sexual assault and consensual sodomy. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of the attempted aggravated assault and acquitted of consensual sodomy. He was sentenced to reduction to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 8 months and forfeiture of all pay and

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
334	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and initiated NJP proceedings. for non-sexual assault offenses. The commander elected not to proceed after the subject's presentation and imposed took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
335	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The incident was reported to law enforcement 45 days after it occurred. The victim declined to cooperate in the investigation. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
336	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 13 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
337	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 35 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 6
338	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial after the charge was referred that was
339	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 45 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
340	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
341	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Female	E-2	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 13 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
342	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
343	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial for non-sexual assault offenses.
344	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, adultery and false official statement. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
345	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
346	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in temporary lodging. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The victim recanted significant parts of her statement. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
347	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After investigation, local authorities charged the subject with assault of a female 13 and over by penetration with part of body and attempted rape. He was convicted of the assault and the prosecution elected not to pursue the attempted rape after the jury hung. He was sentenced to 2 years confinement.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
348	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
349	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
350	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Male	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
351	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 17 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the victim recanted her report and the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
352	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Local authorities elected not to proceed. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, burglary and assault with a dangerous weapon. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of rape and a lesser included offense of assault with a dangerous weapon and acquitted of burglary. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 42 months.
353	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.



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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
354	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The report alleged the offense occurred off base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of violating a lawful regulation by entering into a relationship with a recruit, attempting to enter into a relationship with a recruit, and adultery. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 3 months reduction to E-3 and a
355	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
356	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement approximately 6.5 years after it occurred. The civilian authorities waive jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
357	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-7	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
358	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to civilian authorities who declined prosecution.
359	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Subject deceased or deserted	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of indecent acts, abusive sexual contact, aggravated sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, and indecent language. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The charges were dismissed following referral due to evidentiary issues. Charges of aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, indecent acts, and wrongful sexual contact were then preferred and referred to trial following an Article 32 investigation. The accused committed suicide prior to trial.
360	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
361	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
362	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 20 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, rape, and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of rape and one specification of wrongful sexual contact and acquitted of aggravated sexual contact, one specification of wrongful contact and assault consummated by a battery. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-3 and confinement for 6 months.
363	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	UAE	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The report was made approximately 4 months after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. Victim had previously reported inappropriate behavior by subject and subject received nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation.
364	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
365	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								A report alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
366	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-5	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								A report alleged the offense occurred off base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
367	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOA		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
368	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Foreign Military	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
369	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
370	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 14 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
371	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Civilian authorities assumed control of the case. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
372	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
373	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after the alleged assault occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of assault, altering a public record and obstruction of justice. The charges were referred to a summary court-martial the accused was convicted. He was sentenced to reduction to E-1 and 14 days confinement
374	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The victim declined to cooperate. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
375	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 10 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim declined to make herself available. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

## FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
376	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOA		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
377	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Male	2Q	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		The victim alleged an offense occurred off base, outside a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to the Army commander who took administrative action.
378	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, outside a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
379	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of Unlawful entry, Make false official statement, and Aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of unlawful entry and making a false official statement and was acquitted making a false official statement and aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to a reprimand, reduction to E-3, and to forfeit \$500 pay per month for two months.
380	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dining facility. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
381	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The incident was reported to law enforcement 16 days it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
382	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact and drunk and disorderly. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial after the Article 32 investigation that was approved.
383	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kuwait	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dining facility. The incident was reported to law enforcement 42 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, took administrative action and barred the subject from the installation.
384	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a parking lot. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE																
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
385	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								Witnesses to an overheard conversation alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it allegedly occurred. The victim denied any incident occurred. The subject was not identified.
386	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in the commissary. The incident was reported to law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
387	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a vehicle. The incident was reported to law enforcement 15 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
388	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Male	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 13 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
389	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
390	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Pakistan	O-5	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on a parked airplane. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The case was forwarded to the Navy commander for action.
391	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, outside a dining facility. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was released to the Qatari Police for processing.
392	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	Multiple victims	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Subject was a reservist arrested and convicted in Federal court on allegations he had groped a woman during a traffic stop, bought cocaine while on duty and tipped off drug dealers about a police raid. He was sentenced to 3 years and nine months in federal prison. Subject was discharged from the Reserves effective prior to his trial.
393A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
393B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE																
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
394A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Female	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an undeveloped area. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
394B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an undeveloped area. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
394C	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an undeveloped area. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
395	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable
396	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
397	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and forcible sodomy. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 5 years.
398	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
399	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities closed their investigation without action. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
400	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
401	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days. Alcohol was not involved. The case was forwarded to the Marine commander who reported the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
402	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 13 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
403	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, aggravated sexual contact and forcible sodomy. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
404	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
405	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 30 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to civilian authorities who took no action after victim recanted.
406	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes						The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and false official statement. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of the false official statement and acquitted of the aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to hard labor without confinement for 60 days, forfeit \$1000 pay per month for 2 months and a reprimand.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
407	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
408	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
409	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Male	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities elected to retain jurisdiction but subsequently waived jurisdiction prior to scheduled civilian trial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim declined to cooperate further. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault.
410	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to local law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined to pursue the case. The case was forwarded to the Naval commander who reported the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
411	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of fail to obey lawful order, aggravated sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, adultery, indecent language, and indecent language. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of adultery and acquitted of the remaining charges. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 30 days.
412	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-7	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.



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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
413	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
414	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
415	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 21 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
416	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement some time after it occurred. The case was forwarded to the Army commander who reported the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
417	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities closed their investigation for lack of evidence. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
418	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, behind a government building. The incident was reported immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
419	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense							Honorable	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. The subject subsequently was separated.
420	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a wooded area. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities retained jurisdiction.
421	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 20 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The case was referred to civilian authorities who declined prosecution.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
422	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-9	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victims alleged the offense occurred in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Because of lack of jurisdiction, the case was referred to civilian authorities.
423	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of use of cocaine and ecstasy, forcible sodomy and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of forcible sodomy and use of drugs and acquitted of aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 6 months
424	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-2	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes			Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 3 days. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities initially proceeded with prosecution and subsequently waived jurisdiction to the AF. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, fraternization, indecent acts, and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. He was convicted of fraternization and indecent acts and sentenced to a dismissal and
425	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, outside a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 15 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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

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## ***FINAL REPORT***

### **Prepared for:**

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

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

**Michael B. Donley**  
**Secretary of the Air Force**

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

**Gen. Norton A. Schwartz**  
**Air Force Chief of Staff**

## I. Introduction

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

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

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

## II. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### III. Literature Review

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

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

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

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

#### Defining Sexual Assault

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Asking About Sexual Assault

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

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

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

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

1. Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (*but did not attempt sexual penetration*).
2. Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent.
3. A man put his penis into my vagina, or someone inserted fingers or objects without my consent.
4. A man put his penis into my butt, or someone inserted fingers or objects without my consent.
5. Even though it did not happen, someone TRIED to have oral sex with me, or make me have oral sex with them without my consent.
6. Even though it did not happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my vagina, or someone tried to stick in fingers or objects without my consent.

7. Even though it did not happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my butt, or someone tried to stick in objects or fingers without my consent.
8. I am: Female \_ Male \_ My age is years and months.
9. Did any of the experiences described in this survey happen to you one or more times?
10. Have you ever been raped?

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

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

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



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

### Time Frames Measured in Surveys

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

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

### Impact of Data Collection Method on Estimates

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

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

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

### Determining Prevalence and Incidence

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

## Measuring Male Sexual Assault

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

## Rates Found Using Behaviorally Based Surveys

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

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

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

## Rates Found Using Non-behaviorally Based Surveys

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

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

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

## Conclusion

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

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

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

## IV. Methodology

### A. Introduction

This section provides details of the methodology used for the 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey conducted by Gallup for the Air Force. The scope of this survey was limited to active duty Air Force personnel<sup>1</sup> and the primary goal of this survey was to estimate the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault among its ranks. In the past, the Air Force had to rely on studies and surveys obtained from civilian populations, as well as limited data available from DMDC measurements, for making policies relating to sexual assault. However, these studies

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

## B. Sample Design

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 1: Population and Sample Size by Sampling Strata**

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

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

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

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

### C. Defining Sexual Assault

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 2: Sexual Assault Definition Mapping**

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

Table 2: Sexual Assault Definition Mapping (*continued*)

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

Table 2: Sexual Assault Definition Mapping (*continued*)

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

#### D. Subject Matter Experts

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

- Expertise in risk and protective factors associated with sexual assault
- Expertise in survey methodology and sexual assault research
- Broad geographic representation
- Program experience with sexual assault issues
- Public and private sector perspectives
- Experience with military services
- Diverse ethnic and gender make-up

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## E. Questionnaire Development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## F. Pilot Test

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

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

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

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

## G. Data Collection

### Survey Approval

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Survey Pre-Marketing

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

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

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

## Protection of Confidentiality

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

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

### Data Collection

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

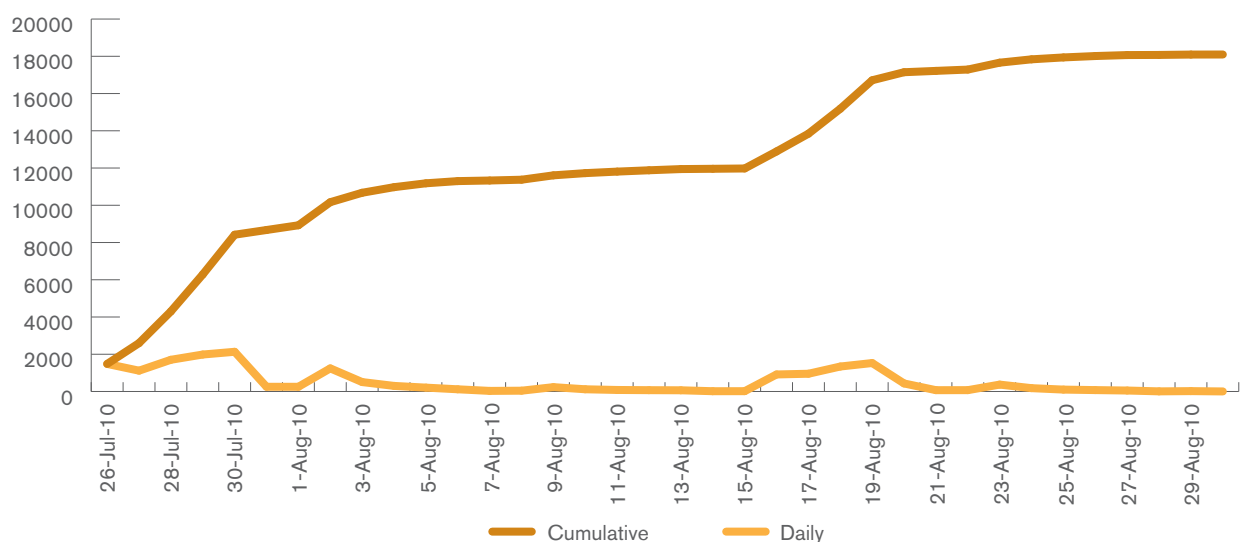
In lieu of common access card (CAC) authentication, access to participate in the Gallup web survey was controlled with two specific elements. First, the secure web survey was located at a unique URL that

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

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

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

Chart 1: Cumulative and Daily Returns During the Field Period



## Response Rates

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

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

Table 3: Response Rates by Sampling Strata

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



## H. Data Cleaning/Coding

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

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

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

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

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

## I. Sample Weighting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## V. Results

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

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

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

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

### A. Projected Past Year Incidence of Sexual Assault

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

#### 1. Past Year Incidence Rate

The incidence of sexual assault in the Air Force is 3.4% among women and 0.5% among men, and is higher among younger and lower grade Airmen<sup>1</sup>

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

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

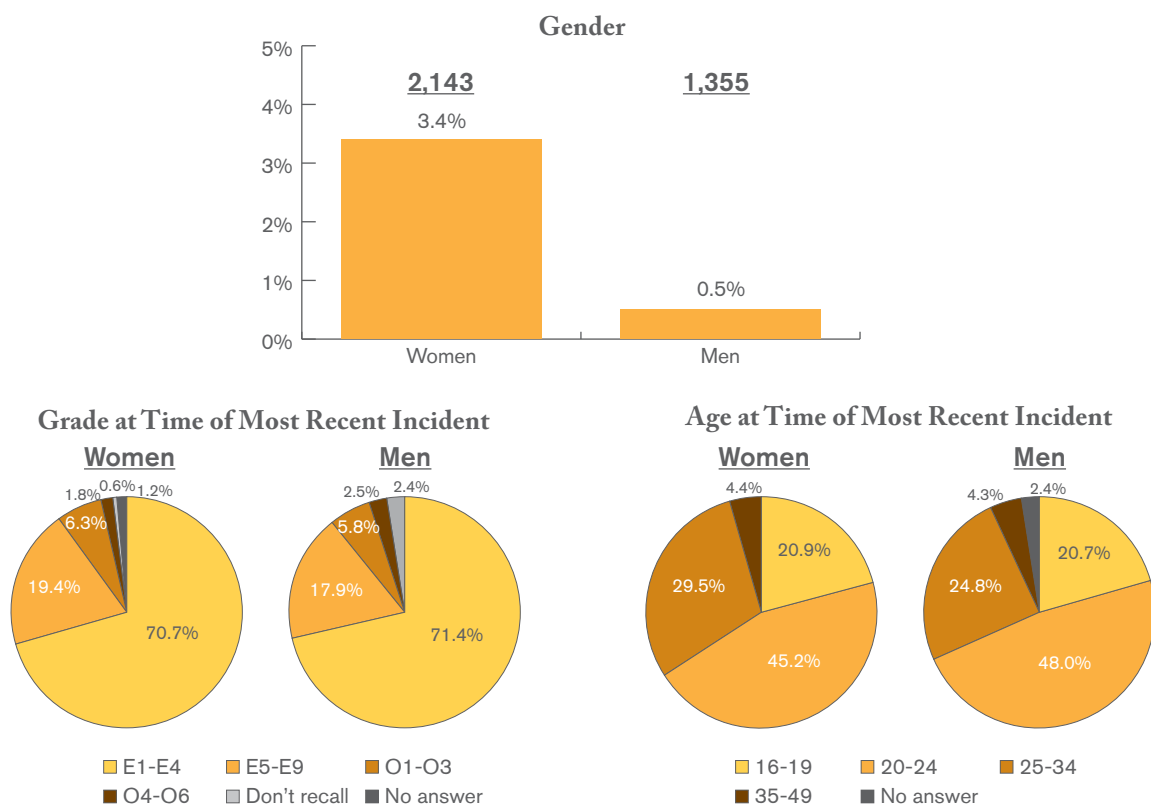


As shown in chart 2, past year victims tend to be younger. Approximately two in three Airmen who have been assaulted during the past year said they were younger than 25. Almost half of Airmen who have been assaulted in the past year report their age at the time of the incident was 20-24 (45.2% of women,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

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

3 General officers are excluded from the survey.

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



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

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

## 2. Past Year Incidence by Type of Assault

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

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

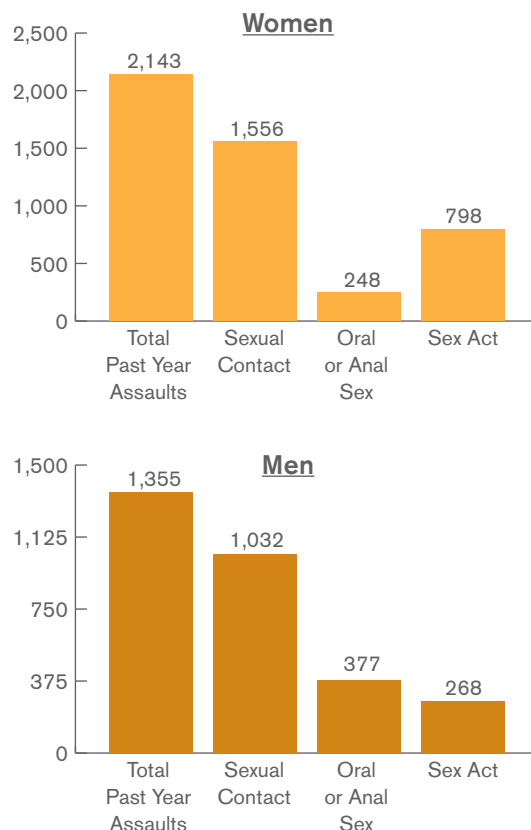
### B. Prevalence of Sexual Assault Since Joining the Air Force

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

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

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

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



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

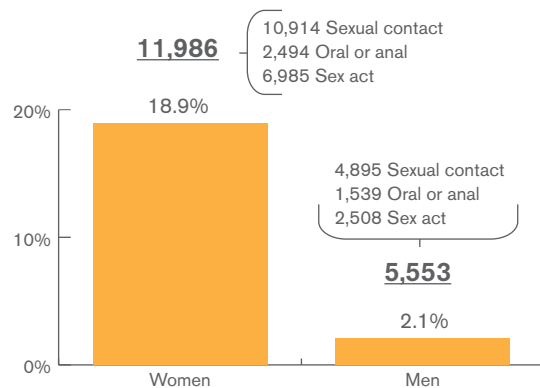
Q: Has someone ever had or attempted sexual contact with you without your consent, or made or attempted to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent? Has someone ever made you engage or attempted to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent?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

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

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

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

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



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

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

## 1. Circumstances Under Which Assaults Are Taking Place

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## C. Most Recent Experience of Sexual Assault

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

### 1. Timing of Most Recent Sexual Assault

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

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

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

**Table 5. Timing of Most Recent Sexual Assault**

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

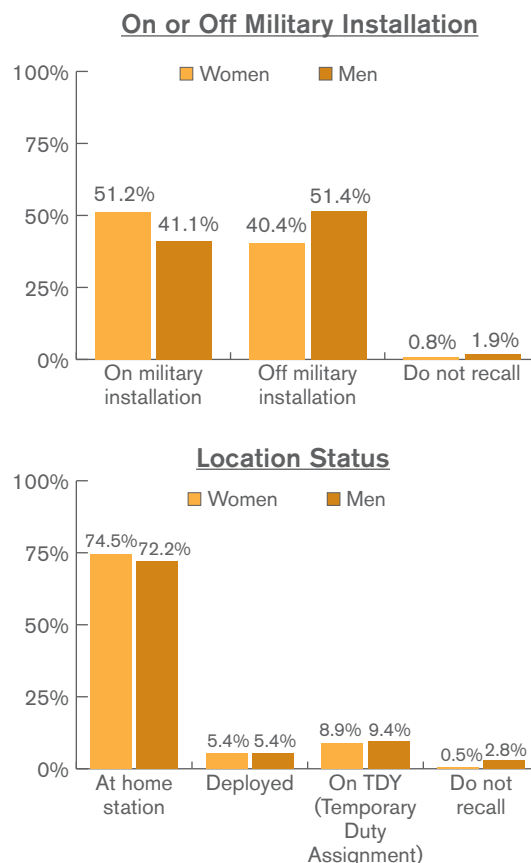
## 2. Location of Most Recent Sexual Assault

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

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

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

Chart 5. Location of Most Recent Incident



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

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

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

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

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

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

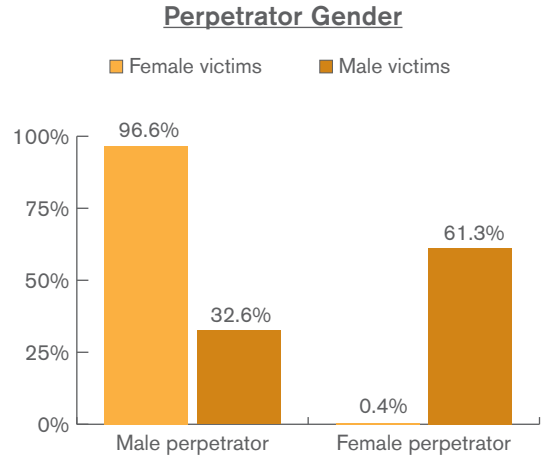
### 3. Gender of Perpetrator

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

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

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

Chart 6. Perpetrator Gender by Gender of Victim



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

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

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

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

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

\* Sample size is too small to report

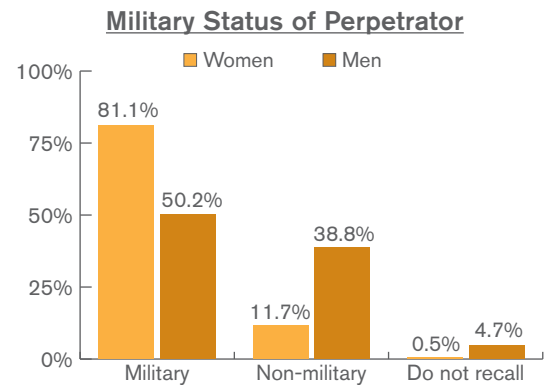
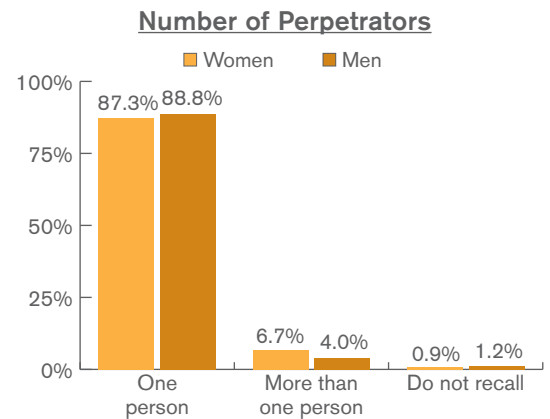
\*\* Definition of sex act makes male on male occurrence not possible

#### 4. Other Perpetrator Characteristics

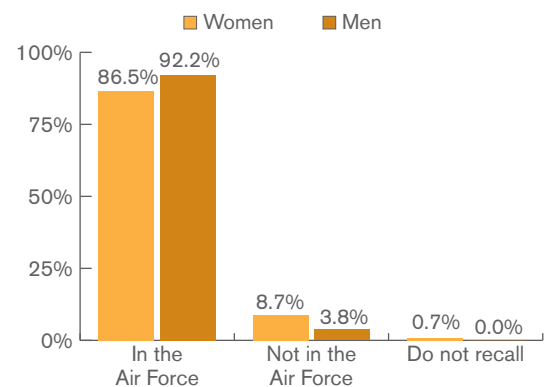
The findings suggest that sexual assaults are typically being committed by an individual, though there are a few instances of multiple perpetrators. The significant finding is that most perpetrators of sexual assault against female and male victims are in the military, and the vast majority of these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

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

Chart 7. Perpetrator Characteristics



**Air Force Status (Among Military Perpetrators)**



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Sample size is too small to report



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

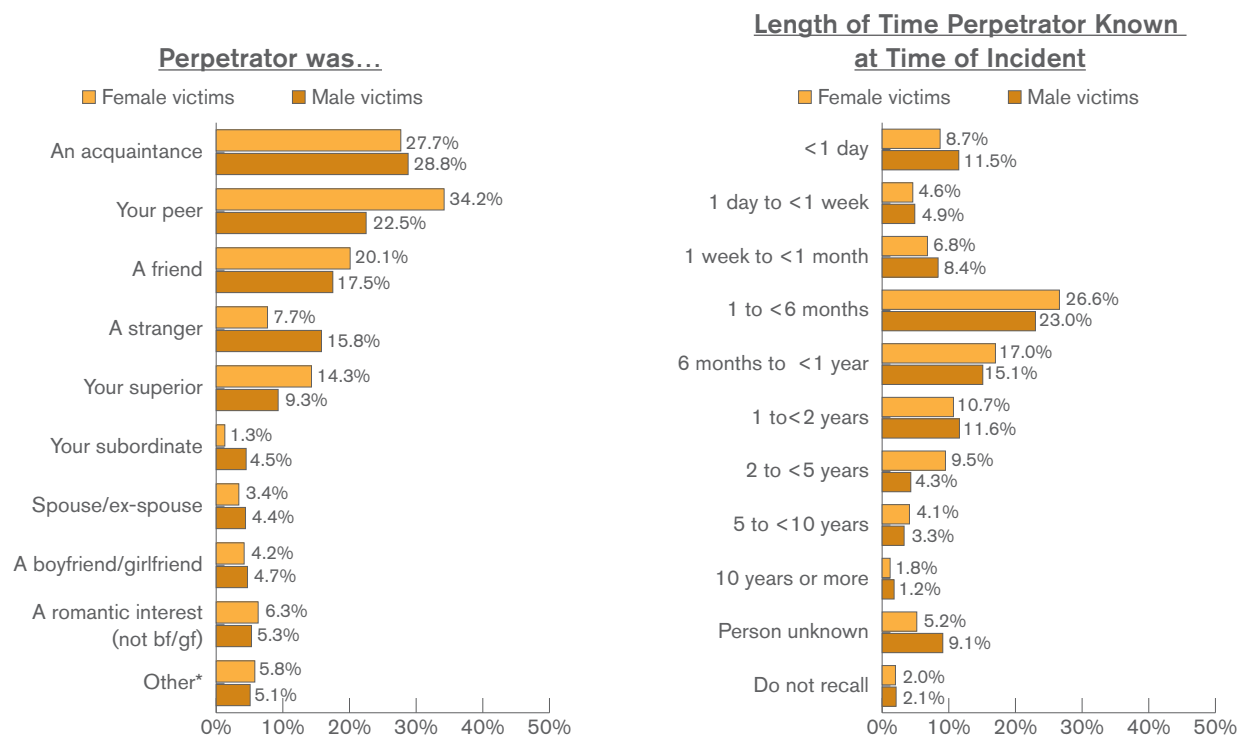
Victims tend to know their perpetrator as an acquaintance, peer, or friend, and have known them for a short time, rather than having just met them recently.

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

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

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

Chart 8. Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim



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

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

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

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

## D. Disclosure of Incidents of Sexual Assault

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

### 1. Formal Reporting of Incident

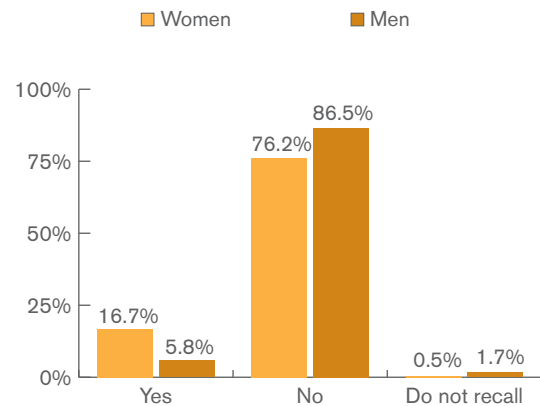
Roughly 17% of women and 6% of men formally reported their most recent unwanted sexual experience to the Air Force. Reports are being filed mainly to the SARC and are generally being filed within 72 hours of the assault.

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

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

Chart 9. Formal Reporting of Incident

#### Formal Reporting of Most Recent Incident



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

Q: Did you formally report the incident?

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

Although victims have some difficulty in recalling what type of report they filed, table 11 shows that 53.0% of those who reported their most recent incident say they filed a unrestricted report, and 9.5% filed an restricted report<sup>4</sup>. Nearly one-third responded that they did not know if the report they filed was restricted or unrestricted (31.4%), and the remainder chose not to answer the question (6.1%). Because the number of men who reported their incident is low, male and female

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

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

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

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

**Table 11. Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting Rates**

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

## 2. Details About How and When Report Was Filed

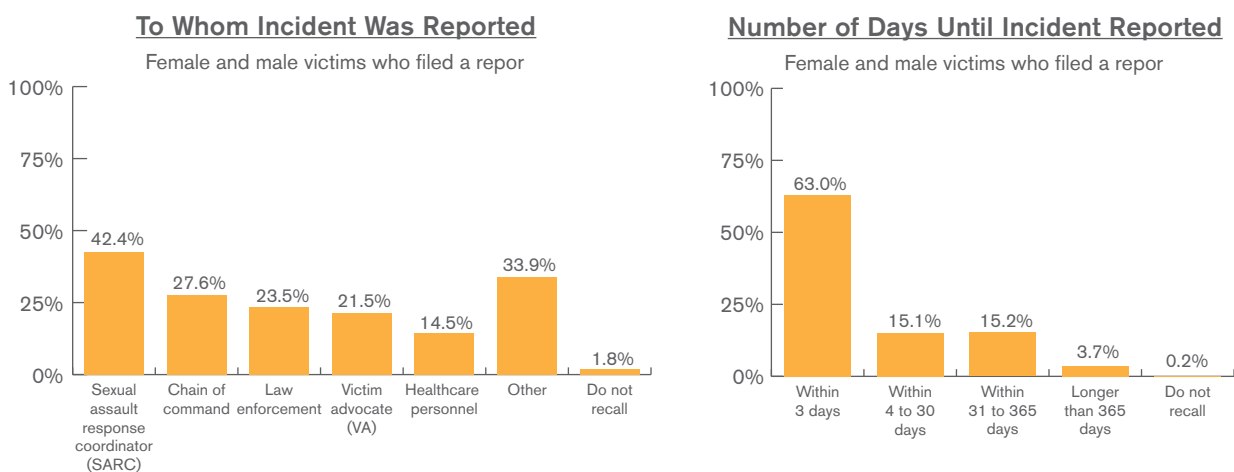
Formal reports are most often made to the SARC, though a variety of other sources are used as well. Reports tend to be filed within 72 hours of the incident occurring and are mainly filed in order to prevent others from being assaulted.

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

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

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

**Chart 10. Formal Reporting of Most Recent Incident**



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

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

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

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

### 3. Barriers to Reporting

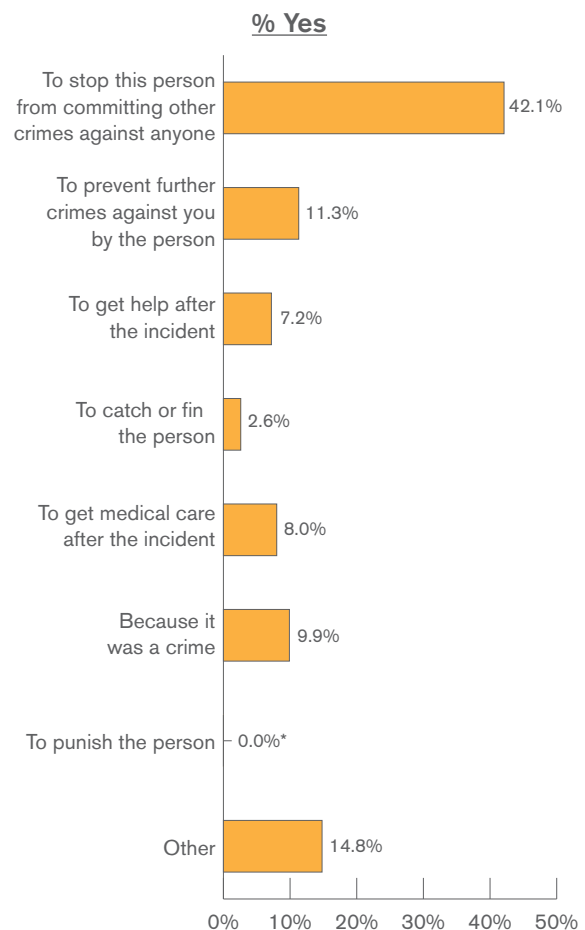
With the vast majority of victims choosing not to file a formal report after the incident occurred, it is important to understand the reasons why they are choosing not to report. Respondents were shown a list of reasons why the incident may have gone unreported and were asked to indicate if each was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

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

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

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

**Chart 11. Main Reasons Why Victim Filed a Report**



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

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

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

Base: Those who formally reported the incident

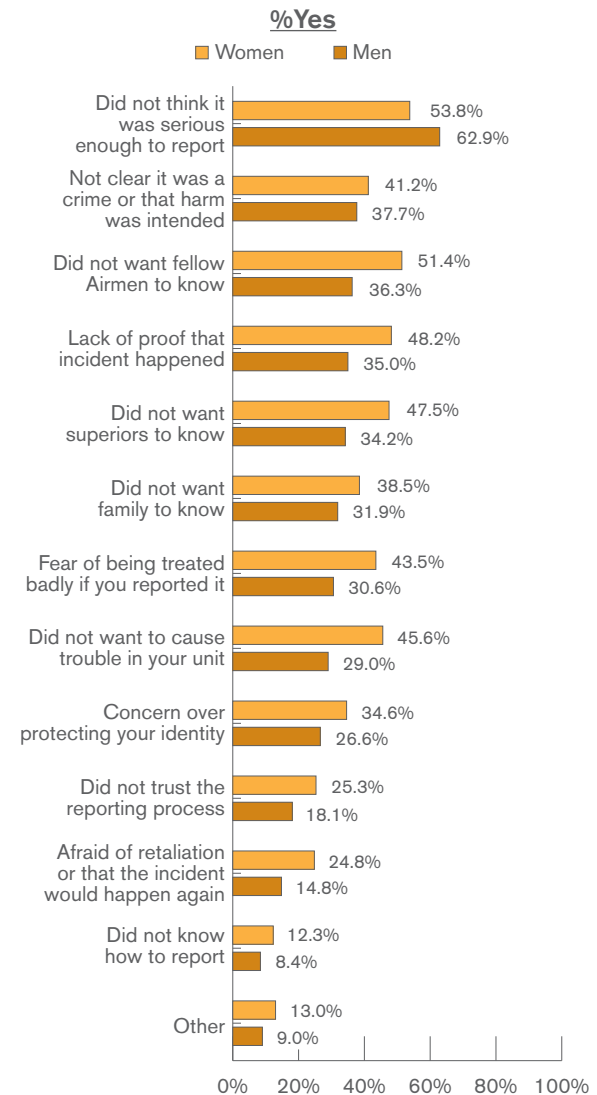
*want to get in trouble for underage drinking. I think that someone's physical safety and emotional stability is a thousand times more important than the fact that she had one alcoholic drink that night."*

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

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

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

**Chart 12. Reasons Why Incident Was Unreported**



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

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

Base: Those who did not report the incident

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

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

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

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

#### 4. Informal Disclosure of Most Recent Incident

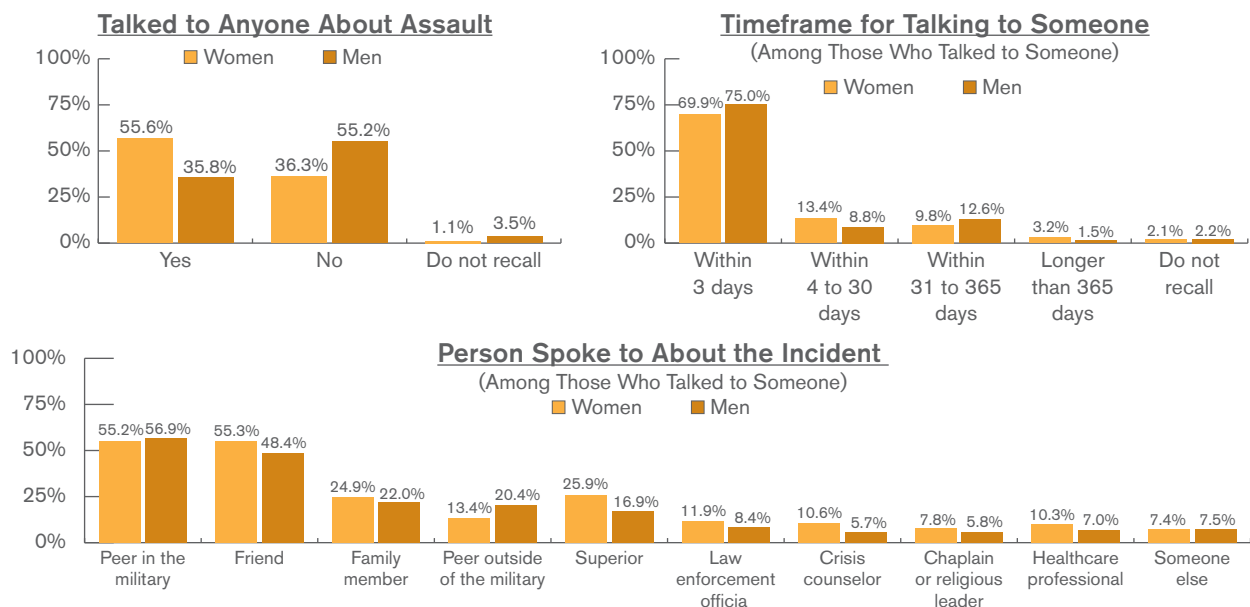
While formal reporting is low, Airmen are talking to someone about what happened to them, and are typically having those conversations within 72 hours of the incident.

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

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

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

Chart 13. Disclosure of Most Recent Incident



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

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

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

Note: More than one response allowed.



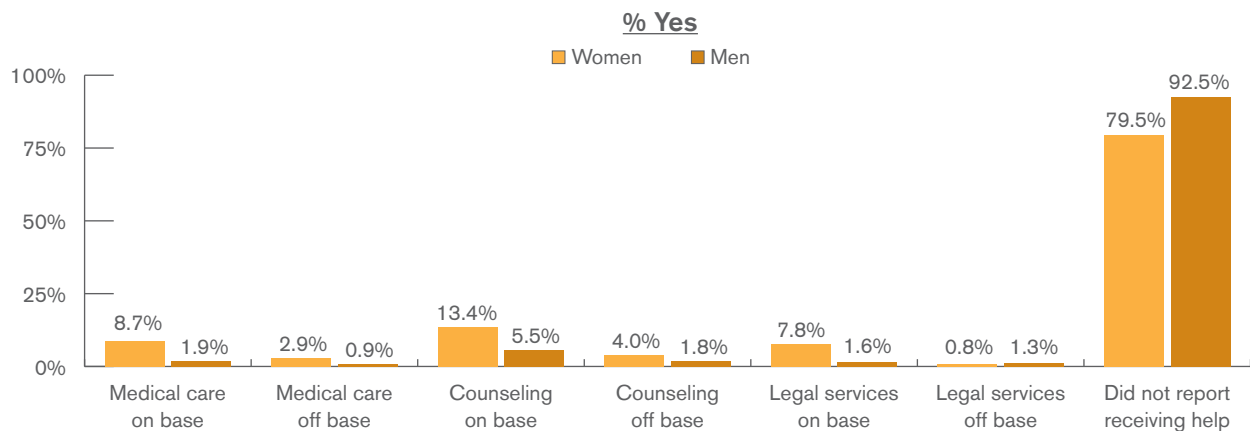
## 5. Victim Support and Legal Services Received After Most Recent Incident

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

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

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

Chart 14. Types of Help Received Following Most Recent Incident



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

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

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



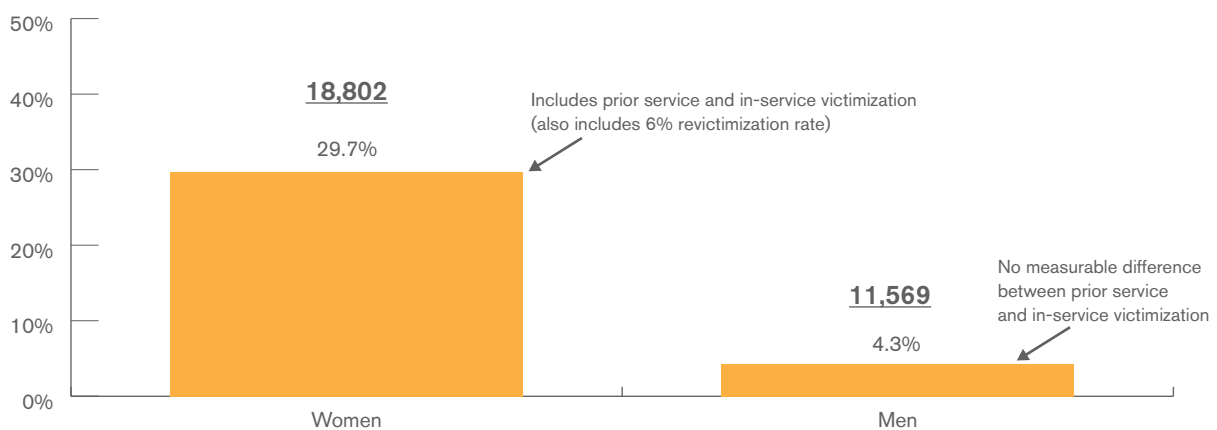
## E. Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Assault

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

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

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

Chart 15. Lifetime Prevalence\* of Sexual Assault



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

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

## F. Respondent Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## VI. Recommendations

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

### A. Training and Education

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

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

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

Example topics to be explored in an evaluation could include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## B. Additional Research

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

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

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

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

We do recognize, however that this information may be difficult to collect through traditional qualitative methods due to the sensitive nature of the topic and victims' hesitancy to report on these issues. If these obstacles prove too challenging to overcome, as an alternative to primary qualitative research, we recommend conducting an additional meta-analysis on the issue of underreporting/barriers to reporting sexual assault. For example, the "Rape in America" study<sup>5</sup> and the NIJ grant to study drug-facilitated, incapacitated and forcible rape<sup>6</sup> examine this issue and include a number of findings on why victims do not report rape.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Kilpatrick and Seymour, 1992

<sup>6</sup> Kilpatrick, et al., 2007



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

***Conduct command leadership understanding assessment.***

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

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

## **C. Repeated Measurement and Data Collection**

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

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

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

***Increase data granularity to improve quality of analysis.***

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

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

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

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

#### **D. Reporting and Enforcement**

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

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

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

#### **E. Social Marketing of This Report**

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

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



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

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

## VII. Limitations and Future Direction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## VIII. Conclusion

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

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

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

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## APPENDIX A. Survey Invitation and Reminder

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

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

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

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

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

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

Your individual ID Code for this survey is: < >

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Emily Yen  
Research Director  
Gallup Inc.

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

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

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

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

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

Your ID Code for this survey is: < >

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Emily Yen  
Research Director  
Gallup Inc.



## APPENDIX B. Survey Questionnaire

**GALLUP®**

### 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access Code:

BEGIN SURVEY

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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

- ☐ I consent
- ☐ I do not grant consent

NEXT

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If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to [galluppoll@gallup.com](mailto:galluppoll@gallup.com) or by calling 1-888-297-8999. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

What is your gender?

- ☐ Male  
☐ Female

PREVIOUS

NEXT

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

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

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

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

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

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

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

Sexual contact without consent

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

**Attempted sexual contact without consent**

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

**Oral or anal sex without consent**

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

**Attempted oral sex or anal sex without consent**

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



**Sex act without consent**

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

**Attempted sex act without consent**

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

How long ago did this incident occur?

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

What was your age at the time of the incident?

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

What was your status at the time of the incident?

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

What was your grade at the time of the incident?

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

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

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

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Where did this incident occur?

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

Where were you when this incident occurred?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Prefer not to answer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Did you formally report the incident?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Did you file an [unrestricted report](#) or a [restricted report](#)?

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

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

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## 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

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

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

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

How soon after the incident did you report it?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please enter additional recommendations below.

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

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

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What is your current age?

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

What is your current grade?

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

In what year did you enter the Air Force?

 ▼

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## APPENDIX C. Survey Estimates and Margins of Error

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

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

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Timing of Most Recent Assault

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Sample size is too small to report

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

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated

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

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

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

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

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

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

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

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

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

\* Sample size is too small to report

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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# SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION & RESPONSE

MY OPPORTUNITY TO LEAD



## WING COMMANDERS' GUIDE

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & TALKING POINTS

### PERSONAL LEADERSHIP

Eliminating sexual violence is everyone's responsibility, but ultimately your words and actions, or lack thereof, set the deciding tone. As a leader, how will you model and establish zero tolerance of sexual assault or any behaviors that support it?

#### *For Discussion*

Ask yourself: How might your biases be impacting prevention and response efforts under your command?

Then consider: Among the top reasons victims choose not to report include that they didn't want superiors to know (48% of women and 34% of men) and they did not trust the reporting process (25% of women and 18% of men).<sup>1</sup>

#### *Commanders' Talking Points*

Here is what you can expect from me:

- Zero tolerance of sexual assault or any behaviors that support it.
- Those under my command will be held accountable for their response to this issue.
- Caring support for victims throughout the process.

### CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

Environmental factors in the military associated with an increased likelihood of sexual assault include:

- Sexual harassment allowed by superiors.
- Unwanted sexual advances or remarks on-duty.
- Environments where superiors engaged in quid pro quo behaviors.

#### *For Discussion*

Ask yourself: What is the real impact of a few off-color jokes and a couple of come-ons?

Then consider: Those reporting hostile work environments had approximately six-fold greater odds of rape.

#### *Commanders' Talking Points*

Here is what I expect from those under my command:

- Step up and act when you see or hear behaviors that could lead to sexual violence.
- Show respect and support for victims and care of all Wingmen.
- Intimidation or retribution of any kind will not be tolerated.
- Lead by positive example.

### COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

Studies show that a coordinated, multi-disciplinary approach improves a victim's experience as well as offender accountability.

#### *For Discussion*

Ask yourself: Does your influence and impact end when you step off the base?

Then consider: Just as members of the Air Force can be victimized by civilians off base, members of the Air Force have perpetrated sexual violence against civilians in the surrounding community. Your role as a bystander in a position to intervene remains as crucial off base as on.

#### *Commanders' Talking Points*

Here is what the community can expect from any member of this Wing:

- Behavior showing that we are American, Military and Air Force ambassadors each time we step off this base.
- Proper intervention when circumstances dictate.





## **VICTIM RESPONSE**

- 19% of women and 2% of men were sexually assaulted while serving in the Air Force (the majority of these crimes were committed by fellow Airmen<sup>1</sup>).
- Most sexual assaults are committed by someone known to the victim.
- Research shows reports of sexual assault were found to be false in only 2-10% of the cases.<sup>3</sup>

### ***For Discussion***

Ask yourself: When I think about sexual assault, how often do I think only of female victims?

Then consider: In addition to 2,143 women, 1,355 men were sexually assaulted in 2010.

### ***Commanders' Talking Points***

Here is what victims can expect:

- Respect and support from professional Sexual Assault Response Team members.
- Direct access to the SARC, caring victim advocates (VAs), and base resources for guidance and support throughout the process.
- Timely and professional investigation and disposition decisions commensurate with the available evidence.

## **OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY**

Most men who perpetrate sexual violence will do it repeatedly, debunking the myth that most assaults are "an honest misunderstanding between two people who drank too much" or "miscommunication."

### ***For Discussion***

Ask yourself: What are my assumptions about sexual assault offenders?

Then consider: Research shows many of these assaults are committed by someone known by or familiar to the victim. Most of these sexual assaults are committed by repeat offenders. Since their behavior is extremely hard to change, the role of the bystander to intervene is vital.

### ***Commanders' Talking Points***

Here is what offenders can expect:

- Proper investigation of allegations and an assumption of "innocent until proven guilty."
- Access to base support resources, i.e. counseling.
- Accountability for actions.

"HURTS ONE. AFFECTS ALL."





3.4% of women and .5% of men were sexually assaulted during the 12-month period of the 2010 Gallup Survey of Air Force Active Duty Military

19% of women and 2% of men were sexually assaulted while serving in the Air Force<sup>1</sup>

Inspiring our Airmen to be good Wingmen is not just a worthy undertaking...it is a critical mission enabling task that has hope of one day creating an Air Force without sexual assault, making it a benchmark for all the world to emulate."

-- Honorable Michael B. Donley,  
Secretary of the Air Force  
AF SAPR Leader Summit

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

- General Norton A. Schwartz,  
Chief of Staff of the Air Force, AF SAPR Leader Summit





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# SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE AIR FORCE

...involves nonconsensual criminal acts ranging from sexual touching to rape.

Consent **IS**...

- Freely given words or overt acts indicating agreement to sexual activity.

Consent **IS NOT**...

- Submission due to force or fear.
- Implied due to dress or previous sexual relationship.
- Possible if someone is substantially impaired due to drugs, alcohol, or unconsciousness.

*The following facts are from the 2010 Gallup Survey of Air Force active duty military<sup>1</sup>:*

Sexual assault is **OUR** problem.

- 17,539 women and men (estimated projection) currently serving the United States Air Force have experienced sexual assault during their service

Being perpetrated by **OUR** members.

- 87% of military perpetrators of assault against Air Force women were Airmen
- 92% of military perpetrators of assault against Air Force men were Airmen

Being perpetrated on **OUR** installations.

- 51% of assaults against AF women and 41% of assaults against AF men were committed on a military installation

Sexual assault is a national problem.

- 1 in 5 women will be sexually assaulted in their lifetime<sup>2</sup>
- It is the most under-reported crime in America
- Over 10% of all victims of sexual assault, sexual abuse, and rape are male



## THE MOST POWERFUL IMPACT

You, as an Air Force Commander, can make it unequivocally known that this issue is a priority to you. If in both formal and informal contexts, those under your command understand they will be held accountable by you for their response to this issue - the rest will follow.

## CORE ELEMENTS OF A COMMANDER'S ENVIRONMENT

### What am I responsible for?

The diagram below depicts the five key elements of a Wing Commander's responsibility for Sexual Assault Risk Management. The elements encompass both Prevention and Response strategies. Attention paid to these has a positive effect on individuals and overall mission readiness. The remainder of this guide is organized according to these elements.



## PERSONAL LEADERSHIP

**Ask yourself:** When you hear about a sexual assault case, how often do you doubt the veracity of the victim's report and instead focus on characteristics of the victim? For example: what the victim was wearing, if the victim had been drinking, if the victim voluntarily invited the alleged offender to his or her room.

**Then consider:** The tendency to assume the report is false or that the victim is lying is not supported by the data. Victims of sexual assault are far more likely to have been assaulted while never reporting the incident (only 17% of female and 6% of male victims in the Air Force reported their assault<sup>1</sup>) than they are to have never been assaulted and made a false report (false allegations of sexual assault range between 2% and 10%<sup>3</sup>).

**Ask yourself:** How often are you skeptical of an assault because you feel like you can identify with the alleged perpetrator? "I know this man. He's a good guy. He's a lot like me when I was younger. He's a great Airman."

**Then consider:** In the Air Force, only 8% of the sexual assaults committed against women and 16% committed against men were by strangers.<sup>1</sup> The majority are known to the victim and are often described as "nice guys," easily indistinguishable from an Airman you may like and respect.



## PERSONAL LEADERSHIP

**Ask yourself:**

How often do you assume that an alleged sexual assault is more likely to be a sexual encounter between well intentioned individuals who simply had too much to drink or had an honest misunderstanding?

**Then consider:**

Every case stands alone. Studies indicate that many of the sexual assaults committed by someone the victim knew are committed by a few men who are repeat offenders<sup>4</sup>. Common tactics used to commit the assault include: ignoring victims' efforts to communicate, incapacitating them with alcohol or drugs, physical force, or threats. Every case must be thoroughly investigated so that the facts relevant to that case can be determined. Then, and only then, after you thoroughly review the case, can you reach a disposition decision that is fair to both the victim and the subject in that individual case.

**Ask yourself:**

Based on your responses to the above questions, how might your biases be impacting prevention and response efforts under your command?

**Then consider:**

Among the top reasons victims choose not to report include that they didn't want superiors to know (48% of women and 34% of men) and they did not trust the reporting process (25% of women and 18% of men).<sup>1</sup>

What messages can you communicate, formally or informally, that could decrease victim blaming, increase scrutiny of repeat offenders, and increase the reporting and help-seeking behaviors of victims?

Eliminating sexual violence is everyone's responsibility, but ultimately your words and actions as the Commander, or lack thereof, set the deciding tone. Identifying potential liabilities in terms of misinformation or biases is a crucial first step.

"Knowing your own strengths and weaknesses is important to successful leadership. You, the leader, must recognize your personal capabilities and limitations." (Air Force Officer's Guide).



## PERSONAL LEADERSHIP

### Strategies:

1. Inform yourself and your wing leaders about key aspects of sexual assault.
2. Hold those under your command accountable by directly and personally addressing questionable behaviors.
3. Visibly support your Sexual Assault Response Coordinator .
  - Ensure adequate resources
  - Meet with your SARC biweekly
  - Communicate to others about the SARC's capabilities
  - Support collaboration and cross-communication with The Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)
  - Ensure subordinate commanders establish a working relationship with the SARC
  - Be certain the location of the SARC office is appropriate
  - Give them visible front row seats for important events
  - Make introductions at SARC related programs
4. Actively involve your senior leadership team.
5. Go to conferences. Don't send substitutes.
6. Visibly and consistently express your support for victims and commitment to prevention.
7. Make it personal. Be "real" when discussing this issue.
8. Make sure awareness of the issue extends beyond Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Prompt your leadership with reminders to ensure ongoing attention.
9. Be proactive. Get the message out via multiple venues.
  - Webcast, radio show, or TV Show
  - Facebook
  - Website
  - Newcomer briefings
  - Magnets
  - Commander's Access Channel broadcasts
  - Weekly newspaper
  - Mass and targeted e-mail
  - Commander's calls
  - Daily face-to-face communication
  - Integrate message into existing vehicles
10. Share your best practices with fellow Wing Commanders.





## CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

### **Ask yourself:**

What is the real impact of a few off-color jokes and a couple of sexual advances to the climate on my base and ultimately my mission readiness?

### **Then consider:**

Environmental factors in the military associated with an increased likelihood of sexual assault include:

- Sexual harassment allowed by superiors
- Unwanted sexual advances or remarks on-duty
- Environments where superiors engaged in quid pro quo behaviors, such as when a superior makes inappropriate demands to a subordinate

A hostile climate decreases the likelihood victims will report, thus diminishing your opportunities to hold offenders accountable.

- 44% of female victims and 31% of male victims stated a reason they did not report was fear of being treated badly.<sup>1</sup>
- 25% of female victims and 15% of male victims stated a reason they did not report was they were afraid of retaliation or a repeat occurrence.<sup>1</sup>

Sexual assault is being perpetrated in our wings.

- 51% of assaults against AF women were committed on a military installation.<sup>1</sup>
- 41% of assaults against AF men were committed on a military installation.<sup>1</sup>

"The act of harming another person has no place in our Air Force culture. And make no mistake, stepping outside the line will result in serious consequences."

- Lt Gen  
Michael Basla,  
Vice  
Commander,  
Air Force  
Space  
Command

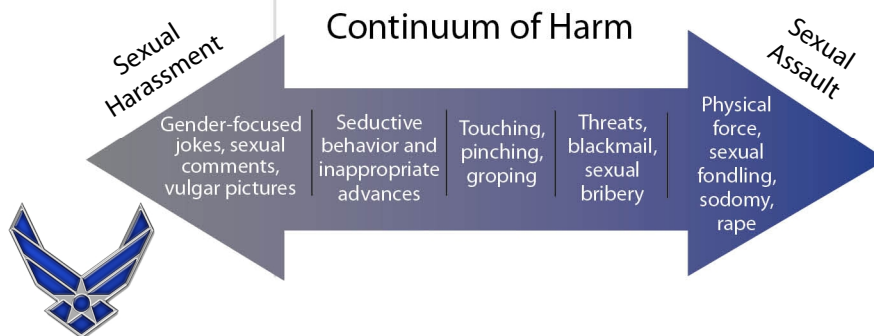


## CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

**Ask yourself:** What might a potential offender be thinking if s/he notices leadership is silent in the face of a vulgar e-mail or sexist comments?

**Then consider:** Officer and enlisted leadership is essential.

- The occurrence of the ranking officer initiating or allowing others in the unit to make sexually demeaning comments or gestures in a service woman's presence has been associated with a three- to four-fold increase in the likelihood of rape.<sup>5</sup>
- A study by Sadler (2003) shows "Women reporting hostile work environments had approximately six-fold greater odds of rape... When officers engaged in quid pro quo behaviors, women reported a five-fold increase in rape. Officers allowing or initiating sexually demeaning comments or gestures towards female soldiers was associated with a three to four-fold increase in likelihood of rape."<sup>5</sup>
- While most who laugh at an off-color joke or forward an inappropriate email do not commit sexual assault - those who do commit this violence often mask and justify their behavior within climates where such behavior is condoned or ignored. Just as peers may provide inadvertent cover for offenders, they are also a very effective tool in both the prevention and response arenas. Emphasize the important role Airmen can play as active bystanders. Armed with basic education and training on resources and intervention strategies, they are a force multiplier.



### Strategies:

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

- Honorable  
Michael B. Donley,  
Secretary of the  
Air Force AF SAPR  
Leader Summit



1. In formal and informal settings, set the standard for behavior and communication that you want emulated. Challenge your Airmen to act in the following areas:
  - Address behaviors, conduct and attitudes across the Continuum of Harm (see previous page).
  - Ensure respect for victims and respect for the investigation and disposition process.
  - Discourage intimidation or retribution of any kind after a report has been made.
2. Increase oversight and accountability for behaviors in the day-to-day workplace and living/community areas.
3. Conduct periodic surveys to assess elements of your climate. Work with your leadership team to address the elements of greatest concern.
  - Meet with your SARC to discuss climate and environment issues.
  - Solicit information on climate concerns from groups in unique positions to observe, including the Integrated Delivery System and the Community Action Information Board.
  - Conduct informal “walk around” assessments in a variety of base locations (work areas, family/youth areas, etc.).
    - Talk to people in work areas informally about the climate and environment
    - Integrate practical safety tips into orientation (locking doors in the dorms)
    - Listen for concerns with personnel in family and youth areas
    - Conduct no-notice inspections of dormitories
    - Ensure all are maintaining standards of good order and discipline
    - Be clear about your “boundaries” of behavior
    - Walk the grounds at night
    - Mentor
    - Talk to your supervisors about expectations
    - Talk to a variety of base spouses, including 1st term Airmen spouses

## CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

"The nation entrusts its daughters & sons, sisters & brothers, mothers & fathers to us--all deserve respect. Even being a bystander who observes unprofessional behavior is--unacceptable."

- Col Rick LoCastro  
Commander,  
10th Air Base Wing  
USAF Academy



4. Encourage all supervisory-level leadership to make active efforts to stay current and responsive to climate concerns.
  - Get feedback from those teaching Bystander Intervention.
5. Do not tolerate sexually demeaning conduct.
6. Develop a climate within which bystanders feel empowered to act.
  - Support the Bystander Intervention Training program.
  - Encourage Airmen to take action in the face of a potential sexual assault.
  - Have wing leadership introduce key trainings and events pertaining to sexual assault prevention and response.
  - Acknowledge Airmen who intervene or speak up in potentially high-risk situations. Consider Achievement medals for being good Wingmen, and/or citations read at Commander's call.
7. Communicate clearly and often that there is a direct link between achieving your organizational goals and ensuring each Airman feels safe and productive in his or her office.
8. Emphasize the importance of Wingman culture and responsibilities including bystander intervention strategies.
9. Ensure squadron initiation rituals are within acceptable parameters.

## COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

**Ask yourself:**

Does your local community know where you stand on sexual assault?

**Then consider:**

Commander leadership on the issue of sexual assault in the on-and-off base community includes vocal support of a coordinated community response.

Studies show that a coordinated response by the community (multi-disciplinary approach) improves a victim's experience as well as offender accountability.

Though the vast majority of victims do not seek formal help, of those that do:

- 3% of women and 1% of men sought medical care off base.<sup>1</sup>
- 4% of women and 2% of men sought counseling off base.<sup>1</sup>

Just as members of the Air Force can be victimized by civilians off base, members of the Air Force have perpetrated sexual violence against civilians in the surrounding community. Thus, leadership on the issue of sexual assault is an opportunity to show very public support for Airmen and civilians in the community, as well as all first responders both on and off base. Further, it demonstrates to potential perpetrators the seriousness of the AF response.



## COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

### Strategies:

1. Maximize each opportunity to interface with the community.
  - Build relationships with off-base law enforcement, crisis centers, and health care providers.
  - Offer to speak about your base program.
  - Visit local crisis centers and support clinics.
  - Host joint programs with command partners, and have base representation at local events.
2. Create opportunities for collaboration (e.g., training for first responders, host symposiums, teach a class at a community college, etc.) to showcase what the AF is doing.
3. Support your SARC when there are events. Let it be known you expect leaders in all echelons, both officer and enlisted, to be present and follow up if they are not.
4. Be a role model and lead by example. Be consistent behind closed doors as well as "out front".
  - Remind all that they are American, Military, and Air Force ambassadors home and abroad.
5. Know the resources that surround your base. This is particularly critical for non co-located Reserve and Guard wings who rely on community-based resources (e.g., rape crisis centers, shelters).



## VICTIM RESPONSE

## VICTIM RESPONSE

**Ask yourself:**

What does a real victim look like?

**Then consider:**

Victims of sexual assault are trauma victims. Trauma affects everyone differently. There are preconceived notions of how a “real” victim of sexual assault should look and act, as well as respond. When a victim does not conform to these expectations, often the veracity of his or her experience is doubted.

**Ask yourself:**

Why is reporting often delayed?

**Then consider:**

A victim may not report right away for a range of reasons, including fear of the perpetrator; public humiliation; a hostile environment for rape victims; fear of being disbelieved or blamed due to collateral misconduct (drinking, substance use); and blaming themselves for the assault.

**Ask yourself:**

Why don't victims fight back?

**Then consider:**

Victims may submit out of fear, to avoid further harm or heightened violence, and/or because of perpetrator threats.

**Ask yourself:**

Aren't most victims hysterical or emotional?

**Then consider:**

There is not one “typical” response for victims of sexual assault.



## VICTIM RESPONSE

**Ask yourself:** Are most victims expected to be able to provide accurate recollections of their trauma?

**Then consider:** It is well established that memory processing is disrupted during traumatic events. Commonly occurring psychological reactions to trauma may impair a victim's ability to accurately recollect and talk about sexual assault.

**Ask yourself:** What do you do when you don't really believe the victim?

**Then consider:** As a Commander, it is essential that you follow the process and maintain objectivity. Each allegation of sexual assault should be considered independent of other allegations of past or present victim misconduct.

**Ask yourself:** When I think about sexual assault, how often do I think only of female victims?

**Then consider:** There are additional stereotypes and myths that impact men's ability to face their sexual assault and seek support or services, including:

- Men are immune to victimization.
- Men should be able to fight off attacks.
- Men shouldn't express emotion.
- Men enjoy all sex, so they must have enjoyed the assault.





## VICTIM RESPONSE

**Ask yourself:** Why won't victims just report so we can hold the offenders accountable?

**Then consider:** This is a question often asked by leadership out of well-intended frustration at feeling helpless to act in the face of an assault. The reality is that 7 of 12 primary reasons victims gave for not reporting include things within a Commander's reach to address.<sup>1</sup> These include:

- Did not want superiors to know
- Fear of being treated badly if they report
- Concern for protecting their identity
- Did not trust the reporting process
- Afraid of retaliation
- Did not know how to report
- Perception that it was not serious enough to report

These reported concerns are well founded, as evidence shows that climate and response systems can be, and often are, extremely hostile to victims. The responsibility for an increase in reporting is yours, not the victim's. Note what is being communicated within your wing that is contributing to barriers to reporting, and address them. An increase in reporting will be unlikely to happen until after the response is strengthened and improved.

### **What Gallup says about reporting barriers**

For some, it's about the act itself and whether they think it is worthy of reporting their experience. For others, it's about protecting identity, not wanting their peers, supervisors, or family to know what happened, or not wanting to cause trouble in their unit.



## VICTIM RESPONSE

### Strategies:

1. Respect victims' choices about reporting. If a victim chooses restricted reporting, respect that choice and trust your team to work the process.
2. Make sure the SARC works directly for the Vice Wing Commander and has access and support.
  - Hold a monthly meeting with the SARC.
  - Schedule the Commander/Vice Commander to speak at VA training.
3. Ensure adequate attention is paid to the selection, training and oversight of Victim Advocates.
4. Ensure training for first responders is available and effective (medical, OSI, Victim Advocate, SARC, chaplains, JAG).
  - Ensure first responders are collaborating and doing their work effectively on and off base by periodically doing a mock exercise.
5. Ensure resources are available to victims to prevent secondary victimization and reduce risk.
6. Ensure that transfer requests are expeditiously reviewed.
7. For Guard and Reserve without full-time response resources, partner with community-based counterparts.
8. Consider developing a memorandum of understanding on how cases will be handled. This is particularly important at joint bases and overseas. Ensure the process is clearly articulated to the base population.
9. Make certain that your Victim Witness Assistance Program is fully supportive of victims.



## Reporting Options:

There are two reporting options available: Unrestricted and Restricted, defined below. Individuals who may make an unrestricted report include: Military members on active duty, Reserve, Guard, retired members, military family members, DoD civilian employees and civilians. Dependent victims under 18 will be referred to Family Advocacy. Individuals who are eligible to make a restricted report include: Air Force members on active duty, members of the Air Force Reserve or Air National Guard performing active or inactive duty training (as defined in 10 USC 101(d)(3)).

## Unrestricted Reporting:

A process used by an eligible individual to disclose, without requesting confidentiality or restricted reporting, that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault. Under these circumstances, the victim's report and any details provided to the SARC, Healthcare Personnel, a VA, command authorities, or other persons are reportable to law enforcement and may be used to initiate the official investigation process under AFI 36-6001.

## Restricted Reporting:

A process used by an eligible individual to report or disclose that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault to specified officials on a requested confidential basis. Under these circumstances, the victim's report and any details provided to the SARC, Healthcare Personnel, or a VA will not be reported to law enforcement to initiate an official investigation unless the victim consents or an established exception is exercised under AFI 36-6001.

### Restricted/Unrestricted Reports

RESTRICTED		UNRESTRICTED
<b>Yes</b>	CONFIDENTIALITY	<b>NO</b> Sensitive/need to know
<b>Active Duty Military and Members of the ARC on Active Status</b>	ELIGIBILITY	<b>All personnel</b>
<b>No</b>	LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION	<b>YES</b>
<b>No</b>	COMMAND INVOLVEMENT	<b>YES</b>
<b>Yes</b>	SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT	<b>YES</b>
<b>Available</b>	MEDICAL SERVICES	<b>Available</b>
<b>Available</b>	COUNSELING SERVICES	<b>Available</b>
<b>Available</b>	VICTIM ADVOCATE SERVICES	<b>Available</b>



### **Why the Restricted Reporting Option Is Critical**

The concept of a restricted reporting option has been difficult for many commanders to fully appreciate. The restricted reporting option is a critical tool in the organizational response to sexual assault. It is the option developed specifically to increase mission readiness and increase reporting by addressing the initial needs of a victim -- for more control over their environment including time, privacy, and medical and emotional support. It is best described as a window into information previously unknown. Prior to this reporting option, most victims of sexual assault simply attempted to deal with the trauma on their own and hoped they could still function in their personal and professional lives. As this is a very difficult trauma to successfully self-treat, some struggled on and many others departed the Air Force, often for reasons related to their trauma.

While the goal is to have every restricted report go unrestricted, some victims will never be able to go beyond the restricted reporting step, so a final adjudication of the case will never occur. Others will find themselves able to move their case into the unrestricted realm in due time, and not only get help for themselves but also participate in holding their offender accountable.

Honoring a victim's choice for restricted reporting is critical, in spite of the fact that it delays an investigation into the allegation and your ability as Commander to "take care of your troops."



## VICTIM RESPONSE

Respecting a victim's choice for this option demonstrates that you and the Air Force care about him or her first, and the desire to investigate the crime, at least immediately, second. This is very important as victims strive to adjust to the shock of their circumstances, regain their bearings, and prepare to move forward.

Rest assured that your SARC team is working with victims to help them understand the importance of an immediate SAFE kit to preserve evidence for future use. The SARC is also working to help them understand the importance of moving to an unrestricted reporting process when and if they want.

Initial medical care, both physical and mental, coupled with quality time to work with a SARC and VA creates a safe zone for victims. This tends to translate into a victim being much more willing to work toward successful offender accountability.

Bottom Line: A Restricted Reporting option puts the victim's voice first, ensures they get immediate help, and may eventually give you, as Commander, the ability to pursue an alleged perpetrator on a case converted to unrestricted that may have been otherwise unknown, while helping a victim more quickly return to mission ready status.



## OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

### OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

**Ask yourself:**

What are my assumptions about sexual assault offenders and accountability?

**Then consider:**

- When the victim was a female, the perpetrator was an acquaintance 28% of the time, a peer 34% of the time, or a friend 20% of the time. When the victim was a male, the perpetrator was an acquaintance 29% of the time, a peer 23% of the time and a friend 18% of the time.<sup>1</sup>
- Most men who perpetrate sexual violence will do it repeatedly, debunking the myth that most assaults are “an honest misunderstanding between two people who drank too much” or “miscommunication.” As previously noted, 90% of all assaults are committed by repeat offenders.<sup>5</sup> This finding has strong implications for your investigations and prevention efforts.
  - Researchers suggest that a prevention strategy focused on persuading persons not to commit sexual assault is not effective as a stand-alone strategy. Bystander intervention is viewed as a stronger alternative.
- An unreported allegation is never investigated. Factoring in unreported sexual assaults, only about 6% of potential perpetrators ever serve a day in jail. This means 15 of 16 potential perpetrators can never be held accountable.
- Alcohol is frequently used as a weapon by offenders in order to control their victim and render them helpless. As part of their plan, a perpetrator will encourage the victim to use alcohol, or identify an individual who is already drunk. Alcohol is not a cause of sexual assault; it is only one of the many tools used by people who sexually assault.



### Strategies:

“Don’t give up on a case until you are satisfied with the result; it doesn’t matter how far away it happened, how long ago it was, which service the offender was in, or what the circumstance; get the result legally appropriate for the crime.”

- Ronald B.  
Miller, Brigadier  
General, USAFR  
Commander,  
301st Fighter  
Wing

1. Express clear expectations about the urgency and priority of case processing.
2. Ensure proper investigation of allegations while also communicating that the accused is “innocent until proven guilty.”
3. Ensure that your SARC and multi-disciplinary team members encourage a victim to have a SAFE kit done immediately.
4. Do not put pressure on SARCs to disclose restricted reports. Trust they will encourage victims to move to unrestricted as quickly as possible to ensure adjudication.
5. Ensure a strong Victim Witness Assistance Program.
6. Consider inviting your SARC to periodically attend status of discipline meetings. SARCs have visibility on personnel involved in both restricted and unrestricted cases. At times there is crossover between sexual assault allegations and other disciplinary cases.
7. Ensure your SJA and the AFOSI (or servicing MCIO) are working closely together. This will help avoid unnecessary delays.
8. Remember that complications and delays occur in military and civilian courts. These cases are rarely resolved quickly.
9. Ensure case outcomes are thoroughly reviewed and communicated to each victim by the JA, SARC, and Commander.





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Lt Col Craig McCuin







## For More Information

For additional information, including the additional resource documents listed below, please visit the SAPR website:

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

- Maximizing the Power of Mentorship in Preventing Sexual Assault
- Effectively Engaging Your Wing in Sexual Assault Prevention
- A Broader Understanding of Bystander Intervention
- Secondary Victimization: Implications for Sexual Assault Response
- The Importance of Overseeing the Case Management Process

## References

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<sup>2</sup>U.S. Department of Justice. (2005). National Crime Victimization Survey.

<sup>3</sup>Lisak, D., Gardinier, L., Nicksa, S.C., Cote, & Ashley, M. (2010). False Allegations of Sexual Assault: An Analysis of Ten Years of Reported Cases. *Violence Against Women*, 16, 1318. DOI: 10.1177/1077801210387747.

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<sup>5</sup>Sadler, Anne G., Booth, Brenda M., Cook, Brian L., & Doebbeling, Bradley N. (2003). Factors Associated With Women's Risk of Rape in the Military Environment. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 43, 262-273.



# NOT ON MY WATCH...

- After returning from deployment, a female TSgt was asked how the deployment went and whether she was treated with respect. Her response: "I joined the Air Force to fight for my nation and serve my country. I would never have believed when I went into the combat zone, that I would be afraid for my safety with my own comrades. I was more afraid of them than I was of the enemy."
- It is just prior to the Air Force Ball. A female Airman on her first tour is selected as the "youngest Airman" to help the Wing CC cut the cake. That night, a fellow Airman forces her to have sex in her dorm room after prying her door open with a multi-use trade tool.
- An A1C on her first overseas assignment is taken out on a "green bean tour" by her SSgt supervisor. The goal was to "get her drunk to help her overcome jetlag." She is drunk and incoherent. While she is passed out, another Airman sexually assaulted her on her supervisor's couch.
- A male first-term Airman was enjoying a few drinks at a gazebo outside his dorm with several co-workers. He went to his room after a few hours saying, he was not feeling well, and fell asleep. A powerful drug had been slipped into his drink. Later that night, he woke as someone entered his room, but he could not move or speak. Unable to defend himself, he watched as the offender, one of his male co-workers, sexually assaulted him.

"I fully recognize that there are many competing priorities for leaders' resources, time and efforts, but combating sexual assault must remain an undeniable priority for this crime's effect is larger than a negative impact to our mission."

- General Norton A. Schwartz,  
Chief of Staff of the Air Force  
AF SAPR Leader Summit