ANNEX A:

2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members
2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Unwanted Sexual Contact. Overall, 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012. For women, this rate is statistically significantly higher in 2012 than in 2010 (6.1% vs. 4.4%); there is no statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2006 (6.1% vs. 6.8%). There is no statistically significant difference for men in the overall rate between 2012 and 2010 or 2006 (1.2% vs. 0.9% and 1.8%). Of the 6.1% of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, 32% indicated the most serious behavior they experienced was unwanted sexual touching only, 26% indicated they experienced attempted sex, and 31% indicated they experienced completed sex. There were no statistically significant differences in the most serious behaviors for women between 2006, 2010, and 2012. Of the 1.2% of men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 51% indicated the most serious behavior they experienced was unwanted sexual touching only, 5% indicated they experienced attempted sex, and 10% indicated they experienced completed sex. There were no statistically significant differences in the most serious behaviors for men between 2006, 2010, and 2012.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unwanted Sexual Contact</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women:</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men:</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most experiences happened at a military installation (67%) and during work day/duty hours (41%; both unchanged from 2006 and 2010).

94% indicated the offender(s) were male only; 1% indicated the offender(s) were female only; and 5% indicated the offenders were both males and females (all unchanged from 2006 and 2010).

The top three types of offenders indicated were: military coworker(s) (57%), another military person (40%), and another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command (38%; all unchanged from 2006 and 2010).

3% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out, 47% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident, and 2% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident.

50% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force (22 percentage points higher than 2006 and unchanged since 2010), 17% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent (unchanged from 2006 and 2010), and 12% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent (unchanged from 2006 and 2010).

30% indicated that the offender sexually harassed them before or after the situation; 8% indicated the offender stalked them; and 20% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them.

17% indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization only (unchanged from 2010) and 16% reported to both a civilian and a military authority or organization (9 percentage points higher than 2010).

Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority, 27% made only a restricted report; 51% only an unrestricted report; and 21% a converted report (all unchanged from 2010).

The main reasons these women chose to report the incident were: it was the right thing to do (72%), to stop the offender from hurting others (67%), and to seek closure on the incident (67%).

Of the 67% of women who did not report to a military authority, the main reasons they chose not to report the incident were: they did not want anyone to know (70%; unchanged from 2006 and 2010), they felt uncomfortable making a report (66%; unchanged from 2006 and 2010), and they did not think their report would be kept confidential (51%; unchanged from 2010).

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

² Some results are not reportable for men because of a small number of respondents.
Most experiences happened at a military installation (73%) and during work day/duty hours (49%; both unchanged from 2006 and 2010).

The top three types of offenders indicated were: military coworker(s) (52%), another military person (28%), and someone in their military chain of command (27%; all unchanged from 2006 and 2010).

9% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out, 19% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident, and 8% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident.

22% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force, 21% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent, and 18% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent (all unchanged from 2006 and 2010).

19% indicated the offender sexually harassed them before or after the situation; 2% indicated the offender stalked them; and 21% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them.

10% indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization only and 9% reported to both a civilian and a military authority or organization (both unchanged from 2010).

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

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

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\(^3\) This variable was constructed by combining the unwanted sexual contact (USC) rate for the past 12 months with Q9 that asked members, who did not experience USC in the past 12 months, if they have experienced USC since joining the military. This variable is designed to give an overall percentage of active duty men and women who had experienced USC in their military career.
Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training. Active duty members were asked their perceptions of policies, practices, and training related to sexual assault:

- 70% of women (11 percentage points higher than 2006 and 5 percentage points higher than 2010) and 83% of men (8 percentage points higher than 2006 and 10 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent.

- 88% of women and 94% of men indicated their leadership does well to make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military; 80% of women and 88% of men indicated their leadership does well to promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust; 77% of women and 86% of men indicated their leadership does well to lead by example; and 73% of women and 85% of men indicated their leadership does well to create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting.

- 67% of women and 74% of men were aware of their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs, 66% of women and 73% of men indicated they are aware of the Safe Helpline, and 56% of women and 67% of men were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil).

- 96% of women (7 percentage points higher than 2006 and 3 percentage points higher than 2010) and 97% of men (8 percentage points higher than 2006 and 4 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months.
  - Of those women who had training in the past 12 months, the top three aspects of sexual assault training were: it provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault (94% – two percentage points higher than 2010 and unchanged from 2006), it explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs (94% – 3 percentage points higher than 2006 and 2010), and it teaches that the consumption of alcohol might increase the likelihood of sexual assault (94% – 2 percentage points higher than 2010).
  - Of those men who had training in the past 12 months, the top two aspects of sexual assault training were: it explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs (94% – 3 percentage points higher than 2006 and 2010), it provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault (94% – 2 percentage points higher than 2006 and 2010), and it teaches that the consumption of alcohol might increase the likelihood of sexual assault (94% – 2 percentage points higher than 2010).

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

Survey Methodology

Statistical Design. The population of interest for the 2012 WGRA consisted of members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, excluding National Guard and Reserve members, who (1) had at least six months of service at the time the questionnaire was first fielded and (2) were below flag rank.
The total sample consisted of 108,478 individuals drawn from the sample frame constructed from the Defense Manpower Data Center’s Active Duty Master Edit File. Members of the sample became ineligible if they indicated in the survey or by other contact (e.g., telephone calls to the data collection contractor) that they were not on active duty as of the first day of the survey, September 17, 2012 (0.28% of sample). Completed surveys (defined as 50% or more of the survey questions asked of all participants are answered, including a valid response on the unwanted sexual contact question) were received from 22,792 eligible respondents. The overall weighted response rate for eligibles, corrected for nonproportional sampling, was 24% (male 23%, female 29%).

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

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

**References**


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Survey Design, Analysis, & Operations Branch  
Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program, DMDC

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4 Additional details on coding are provided in DMDC 2012b and additional details on sampling and weighting are provided in DMDC 2012c.
For further information, see http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Defense Technical Information Center
ATTN: DTIC-BRR
8725 John J. Kingman Rd., Suite #0944
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6218

Or from:
http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/order.html
Ask for report by ADA XXX XXX
2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Briefing on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment
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INTRODUCTION

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

Briefing Includes

• Graphic displays of overall results

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

Briefing Includes

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

March 2013
INTRODUCTION

Briefing Includes

• Trends are shown as estimated percentages or means
  – Statistical tests used to compare current results with all previous survey administrations (2010, 2006 and 2002)
    - Purple cells indicate 2012 WGRA result is HIGHER
    - Yellow cells indicate 2012 WGRA result is LOWER

• Summary of findings
  – Overall results followed by a listing of reporting categories and trend year comparisons that are statistically significant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

March 2013
## INTRODUCTION

**Reporting Categories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service by Gender</th>
<th>Gender by Paygrade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army Women</td>
<td>E1 – E4 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Women</td>
<td>E5 – E9 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps Women</td>
<td>O1 – O3 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Women</td>
<td>O4 – O6 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Men</td>
<td>E1 – E4 Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Men</td>
<td>E5 – E9 Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps Men</td>
<td>O1 – O3 Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Men</td>
<td>O4 – O6 Men</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rates

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

• Unwanted sexual contact one situation:
  – On the survey, members who had indicated they experienced USC were asked to consider the “one situation” occurring the past 12 months that had the greatest effect on them. With that one situation in mind, members then reported on the circumstances surrounding that experience (e.g., who were the offenders, where did the behaviors occur, were drugs/alcohol involved, was the experience reported, were there any repercussions because of reporting the incident).
6.1% of women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact the past 12 months.
• 1.2% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact the past 12 months
Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate
Percent of All Active Duty Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DoD Women</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted sexual contact incident rate</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td><strong>10.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DoD Men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted sexual contact incident rate</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

WGRA 2012 Q32

March 2013
For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006.
Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
  - 32% indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching
  - 26% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
  - 31% indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
  - 10% did not indicate what behaviors they experienced

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±5%
Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

• Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  – 51% indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching
  – 5% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
  – 10% indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
  – 34% did not indicate what behaviors they experienced

• Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±14%

WGRA 2012 Q34

March 2013
Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most serious unwanted sexual contact behavior experienced</th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted sexual touching</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific behaviors not specified</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Lower responses of *completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex* led by E5 – E9 women
• Higher responses of *specific behaviors not specified* led by E5 – E9 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women
Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Unwanted Touching

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q34

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±15%
Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Attempted Sexual Intercourse, Anal or Oral Sex

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q34

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±11%
Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: 
Completed Sexual Intercourse, Anal or Oral Sex

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

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

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±10%
Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Did Not Specify

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

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

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±13%
Location Where the One Situation Occurred
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
  - 67% indicated the situation occurred at a military installation
  - 41% indicated the situation occurred during their work day/duty hours
  - 20% indicated the situation occurred while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts
  - 19% indicated the situation occurred during military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training
  - 19% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay
  - 19% indicated the situation occurred during military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training
  - 9% indicated the situation occurred during any type of military combat training
  - 6% indicated the situation occurred during recruit training/basic training
  - 5% indicated the situation occurred during the delayed entry program
  - 3% indicated the situation occurred during Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%
### Location Where the One Situation Occurred
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Situation</th>
<th>Percent of Men Experiencing USC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At a military installation</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During your work day/duty hours</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During any type of military combat training</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During recruit training/basic training</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During the delayed entry program</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  - 73% indicated the situation occurred at a military installation
  - 49% indicated the situation occurred during their work day/duty hours
  - 26% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay
  - 24% indicated the situation occurred during any type of military combat training
  - 23% indicated the situation occurred while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts
  - 22% indicated the situation occurred during military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training
  - 13% indicated the situation occurred during recruit training/basic training
  - 13% indicated the situation occurred during the delayed entry program
  - 10% indicated the situation occurred during Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±16%

March 2013
### Location Where the One Situation Occurred

#### Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

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

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

DoD Women

**KEY:**
- Higher Response of Yes
- Lower Response of Yes

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±17%

March 2013
Location Where the One Situation Occurred
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At a military installation</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During your work day/duty hours</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During any type of military combat training</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During recruit training/basic training</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During the delayed entry program</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±17%

WGRA 2012 Q35

March 2013
Location Where the One Situation Occurred: At a Military Installation
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±13%
Location Where the One Situation Occurred: During Work Day/Duty Hours

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q35

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±16%
Location Where the One Situation Occurred: While on TDY/TAD, at Sea, or During Field Exercises/Alerts

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q35

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±12%
Location Where the One Situation Occurred: While Deployed to a Combat Zone or to an Area Where They Drew Imminent Danger Pay

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q35

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±13%
Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
  - 26% indicated the situation involved multiple offenders

- Results for men are not reportable

WGRA 2012 Q36

Margins of error do not exceed ±5%

March 2013
Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple offenders</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Lower response of yes led by O4 – O6 women
Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±13%
Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
  - 94% indicated the offender(s) were male only; 1% indicated the offender(s) were female only; and 5% indicated the offenders were both males and females

- Results for men are not reportable
### Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender of Offender(s)</th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male only</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female only</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both male and female</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±17%
Gender of Offender(s): Male Only
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q37

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 14\%$
Gender of Offender(s): Female Only
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±14%
Gender of Offender(s): Both Male and Female
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±14%

WGRA 2012 Q37

March 2013
### Offender(s) in the One Situation

#### Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- **Your military coworker(s)**: 57%
- **Other military person(s)**: 40%
- **Other military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in your chain of command**: 38%
- **Someone in your chain of command**: 25%
- **Your military subordinate(s)**: 13%
- **Unknown person(s)**: 10%
- **Person(s) in the local community**: 8%
- **Your spouse/significant other**: 7%
- **DoD/Service civilian employee(s)**: 5%
- **DoD/Service civilian contractor(s)**: 4%

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

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%
Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

Offender(s) in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

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

- Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±16%

March 2013
Offender(s) in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women

KEY:
Higher Response of Yes
Lower Response of Yes

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q38

March 2013

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±16%
Offender Was Military Coworker(s)
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q38
Margins of error range from ±5% to ±16%
Offender Was Other Military Person(s)
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than</th>
<th>Most recent LOWER than</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±14%
Offender Was Other Military Person(s) of Higher Rank/Grade Who Was Not in Chain of Command

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±12%
Offender Was Someone in Chain of Command
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±14%

WGRA 2012 Q38
Offender Was Military Subordinate(s)
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±12%

WGRA 2012 Q38
Offender Was Unknown Person(s)
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±10%
Offender Was Person(s) in the Local Community
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q38

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±9%

March 2013
Offender Was DoD/Service Civilian Employee(s)
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±10%
Offender Was DoD/Service Civilian Contractor(s)
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q38

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±10%
Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
  - 3% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 85% indicated the offender did not; and 12% indicated they were not sure
Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
- 9% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 79% indicated the offender did not; and 11% indicated they were not sure

Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable

WGRA 2012 Q39
Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>offendor used drugs to knock you out</th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±16%
Alcohol Used in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
  - 47% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident
Alcohol Used in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  - 19% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident

- Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable

WGRA 2012 Q40
Margins of error do not exceed ±13%

March 2013
Alcohol Used in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±17%

March 2013
Drugs Used in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
  - 2% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident
Drugs Used in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

• Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  – 8% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident

• Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable

Margins of error do not exceed ±13%
### Drugs Used in the One Situation

**Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DoD Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEY:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Response of Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Response of Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You or the offender had been using drugs before the incident</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Margins of error range from ±2% to ±13%**

*WGRA 2012 Q41*
Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
- 50% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force
- 17% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
- 12% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent
• Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  – 22% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force
  – 21% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
  – 18% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent

• Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable

WGRA 2012 Q42

Margins of error range from ±15% to ±16%
## Threats/Force Used in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use some degree of physical force (e.g., holding you down)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaten to physically harm you if you did not consent</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

WGRA 2012 Q42

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±16%

March 2013
Offender Used Some Degree of Physical Force (e.g., Holding Them Down)
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q42

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±14%
Offender Threatened To Ruin Their Reputation if They Did Not Consent
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q42

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±13%
Offender Threatened to Physically Harm Them if They Did Not Consent
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±12%
Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
- 30% indicated the offender sexually harassed them before/after the situation; 8% indicated the offender stalked them;
- 20% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 42% indicated the offender neither sexually
  harassed nor stalked them.
Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  - 19% indicated the offender sexually harassed them before/after the situation; 2% indicated the offender stalked them; 21% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 58% indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them

- Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable
## Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation

**Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Offender sexually harassed and/or stalked you before/after the one situation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually harassed you only</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalked you only</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both sexually harassed and stalked you</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither sexually harassed nor stalked you</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Lower response of *sexually harassed you only* led by O4 – O6 women
Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

- Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
  - 32% indicated that as a result of the situation *they thought about getting out of their Service* to a large extent; 43% indicated they did not
  - 25% indicated that as a result of the situation *their work performance decreased* to a large extent; 42% indicated it did not
  - 24% indicated that as a result of the situation *they considered requesting a transfer* to a large extent; 48% indicated they did not

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±6%
Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

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

• Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable

Margins of error range from ±12% to ±17%
### Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

**Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact**

#### DoD Women

**KEY:**
- Higher Response of Large Extent
- Higher Response of Not At All

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You thought about getting out of your Service</td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your work performance decreased</td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You considered requesting a transfer</td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Higher response of *you thought about getting out of your Service* not at all led by O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of *you considered requesting a transfer* not at all led by O1 – O3 women
Negative Actions: Thought About Getting Out of Service
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±14%

WGRA 2012 Q44
Negative Actions: Work Performance Decreased
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±14%
Negative Actions: Considered Requesting a Transfer
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±10%
Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:
- 1% reported the situation to a civilian authority/organization; 17% reported to a military authority/organization; 16% reported to both; and 66% did not report
Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
- 5% reported the situation to a civilian authority/organization; 10% reported to a military authority/organization; 9% reported to both; and 76% did not report.

Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable.

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±16%.
### Reported the One Situation to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

**Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reported to civilian or military individual/organization</th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To a civilian authority or organization</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a military authority or organization</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To both</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not report</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

**DoD Women**

**KEY:**
- Higher Response
- Lower Response

**Margins of error range from ±1% to ±16%**

March 2013
Reported to Civilian Authority/Organization
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

Most recent HIGHER than
Most recent LOWER than

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reported to Military Authority/Organization
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±11%
Reported to Both Civilian or Military Authority/Organization
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46
Did Not Report to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46
Margins of error range from ±5% to ±14%
Type of Report Made to a Military Authority in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority

- Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:
  - 27% made only a restricted report; 51% only an unrestricted report; and 21% a converted report

- Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable
- Results for men are not reportable
Type of Report Made to a Military Authority: Restricted Report
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±12%

WGRA 2012 Q47
Type of Report Made to a Military Authority: Unrestricted Report

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±12%
Type of Report Made to a Military Authority: Converted Report

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q47

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±10%
Level of Satisfaction With the Sexual Assault Services in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, Made an Unrestricted or a Converted Report to a Military Authority, and Used This Resource

- Of the 72% of women who made an unrestricted or a converted report to a military authority:
  - 69% were satisfied with the sexual assault Victims’ Advocate assigned to them; 16% dissatisfied
  - 68% were satisfied with the SARC handling their report; 16% dissatisfied
  - 56% were satisfied with the medical personnel; 18% dissatisfied
  - 52% were satisfied with the chaplain; 10% dissatisfied
  - 45% were satisfied with the Safe Helpline staff; 11% dissatisfied
  - 45% were satisfied with the criminal investigator(s) handling their report; 33% dissatisfied
  - 44% were satisfied with the commander handling their report; 33% dissatisfied
  - 35% were satisfied with the Legal Office personnel (prosecution); 25% dissatisfied
  - 28% were satisfied with the Trial Defense Office personnel; 32% dissatisfied
  - 27% were satisfied with the legal assistance (not prosecution); 30% dissatisfied

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

WGRA 2012 Q48

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±16%

March 2013
Satisfied With Assigned Sexual Assault Victims’ Advocate

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

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

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±17%
Satisfied With Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Handling Report

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q48

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±17%
Experienced Retaliation/Administrative Action/Punishments as a Result of Reporting the One Situation

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

• Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:
  – 3% experienced professional retaliation only; 31% experienced social retaliation only; 2% experienced administrative action only; 26% experienced a combination of professional retaliation, social retaliation, administrative action, and/or punishments*; and 38% did not experience any retaliation

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

• Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable
• Results for men are not reportable

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±9%

March 2013

WGRA 2012 Q59
Level of Satisfaction With the Sexual Assault Services in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority

- Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:
  - 61% were satisfied with the quality of sexual assault advocacy services they received; 16% dissatisfied
  - 52% were satisfied with the quality of counseling services they received; 15% dissatisfied
  - 49% were satisfied with the quality of medical care they received; 13% dissatisfied
  - 41% were satisfied with the Safe Helpline service they received; 4% dissatisfied
  - 35% were satisfied with the reporting process overall; 34% dissatisfied
  - 33% were satisfied with the amount of time investigation process took/is taking; 35% dissatisfied
  - 26% were satisfied with how well they were/are kept informed about the progress of their case; 48% dissatisfied

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

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±14%
Satisfied With the Quality of Sexual Assault Advocacy Services Received

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q60

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±13%
Satisfied With the Quality of Counseling Services Received

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

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

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±14%

WGRA 2012 Q60

March 2013
Satisfied With the Quality of Medical Care Received
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±12% to ±16%
Satisfied With the Reporting Process Overall
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±12%
Satisfied With the Amount of Time Investigation Process Took/Is Taking
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±12%
Satisfied With How Well Kept Informed About the Progress of Case
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±12%
Offered Sexual Assault Services When Reporting the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority

- Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:
  - 82% were offered counseling services
  - 75% were offered sexual assault advocacy services
  - 71% were offered chaplain services
  - 65% were offered legal services
  - 60% were offered medical or forensic services

• Results for men are not reportable

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±9%

March 2013
Offered Sexual Assault Services When Reporting the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counseling services</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>87 NR</td>
<td>88 NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual assault advocacy services</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>85 NR</td>
<td>84 NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain services</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>85 NR</td>
<td>77 NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal services</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>72 NR</td>
<td>72 NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical or forensic services</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>75 NR</td>
<td>66 NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Higher response of *counseling services* led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *sexual assault advocacy services* led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *chaplain services* led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *legal services* led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *medical or forensic services* led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by Army women
Offered Counseling Services
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±12%
Offered Sexual Assault Advocacy Services
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q68

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±12%
Offered Legal Services
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q68
Margins of error range from ±9% to ±12%
Offered Medical or Forensic Services
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q68
Reasons for Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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

- Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority, the reasons for reporting were:
  - 72% because it was the right thing to do
  - 67% to seek closure on the incident
  - 67% to stop the offender from hurting others
  - 63% to stop the offender from hurting you again
  - 61% to discourage other potential offenders
  - 58% to seek help dealing with an emotional incident
  - 53% to identify a fellow military member who was acting inappropriately

- Results for men are not reportable

WGRA 2012 Q69

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±10%

March 2013
Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

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

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

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

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±10%

WGRA 2012 Q69

March 2013
### Reasons for Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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

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<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It was the right thing to do</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek closure on the incident</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop the offender from hurting others</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop the offender from hurting you again</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourage other potential offenders</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek help dealing with an emotional incident</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify a fellow military member who is acting inappropriately</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek justice</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punish the offender</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek mental health assistance</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop rumors by coming forward</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek medical assistance</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent the offender from continuing in the military</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

WGRA 2012 Q69

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±18%

March 2013
When the One Situation Was Reported to a Military Authority

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

- Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:
  - 37% reported within 24 hours; 14% reported within 2-3 days; 12% reported within 4-14 days; 11% reported within 15-30 days; and 27% reported after more than 30 days

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

March 2013

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±10%
Reasons for Delay in Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority After 24 Hours

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

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

• Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable
• Results for men are not reportable

WGRA 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±12%

March 2013
## Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You did not want anyone to know</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You felt uncomfortable making a report</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You did not think your report would be kept confidential</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You did not think anything would be done</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought it was not important enough to report</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or from their friends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You heard about negative experiences other victims went through</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who reported their situation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Of the 67% of women who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:
  - 70% did not want anyone to know
  - 66% felt uncomfortable making a report
  - 51% did not think their report would be kept confidential
  - 50% did not think anything would be done
  - 48% thought it was not important enough to report
  - 47% thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
  - 47% were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends
  - 43% heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±7%
### Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority (Continued)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You thought you would not be believed.</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought reporting would take too much time and effort.</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought your performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer.</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking.</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender.</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought you might lose your security clearance/personnel reliability certification.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You did not know how to report.</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Of the 67% of women who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were (continued):
  - 43% thought they would not be believed
  - 35% thought reporting would take too much time and effort
  - 28% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
  - 23% feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking
  - 23% were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender
  - 16% another reason
  - 15% thought they might lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
  - 14% did not know how to report
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority

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

Of the 81% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:
- 22% feared they or others would be punished for infractions, such as underage drinking
- 17% thought they would not be believed
- 16% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
- 15% thought they might lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
- 14% heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation
- 5% did not know how to report
- Other is not reportable
- Did not think anything would be done is not reportable

Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±18%
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority (Continued)

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

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

- Of the 81% of men who did not report to a military authority, the following reasons for not reporting were not reportable:
  - Did not think their report would be kept confidential
  - Did not want anyone to know
  - Felt uncomfortable making a report
  - Thought it was not important enough to report
  - Thought reporting would take too much time and effort
  - Thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
  - Were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender
  - Were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends

- Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±18%

March 2013
## Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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

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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You did not want anyone to know.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You felt uncomfortable making a report.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You did not think your report would be kept confidential.</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You did not think anything would be done.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought it was not important enough to report.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±18%
### Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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

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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You thought you would not be believed.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought reporting would take too much time and effort.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought your performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thought you might lose your security clearance/personnel reliability certification.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You did not know how to report.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Lower response of *you were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender* led by O1 – O3 women and Marine Corps women
- Lower response of *you did not know how to report* led by O1 – O3 women
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Want Anyone To Know

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

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

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±15%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Felt Uncomfortable Making a Report

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Women</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Men</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±13%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Think Report Would Be Kept Confidential

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±14%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Think Anything Would Be Done

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±18%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought It Was Not Important Enough To Report

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±15%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought They Would Be Labeled a Troublemaker

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±12%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority:
Were Afraid of Retaliation/Reprisals From the Person(s) Who Did It or From Their Friends

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±12%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Heard About Negative Experiences Other Victims Went Through Who Reported Their Situation

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q72
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought They Would Not Be Believed
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±13%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority:
Thought Reporting Would Take Too Much Time and Effort

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q72
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought Their Performance Evaluation or Chance for Promotion Would Suffer

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±12%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Feared They or Others Would Be Punished for Infractions/Violations, Such as Underage Drinking

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±15%
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Other Reason
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±11%

WGRA 2012 Q72
Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Know How To Report

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

- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted, Converted, or Unrestricted Report

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

- Results for men are not reportable

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±9%
### Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, an unrestricted report</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, and I made an unrestricted report</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, a restricted report</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, and I made a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, and I made a restricted report</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±17%
Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: Yes, an Unrestricted Report

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

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

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±11%
Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: No, and Made an Unrestricted Report

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

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

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±10%
Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: Yes, a Restricted Report

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±11%
Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: No, and Made a Converted Report

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±8%
Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: No, and Made a Restricted Report

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

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error do not exceed ±6%
Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: Yes, a Restricted Report That Was Converted to an Unrestricted Report

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

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

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±7%

WGRA 2012 Q73

March 2013
30% of women indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to their entry into the military.
6% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to their entry into the military.
Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior To Entry Into the Military
Percent of All Active Duty Members

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted sexual contact rate prior to entry into the military</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted sexual contact rate prior to entry into the military</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%
• 23% of women indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including the past 12 months)
4% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including the past 12 months)
### Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months)

Percent of All Active Duty Members

**DoD Women**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unwanted sexual contact rate since joining the military (including the past 12 months)</th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DoD Men**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unwanted sexual contact rate since joining the military (including the past 12 months)</th>
<th>Total Men</th>
<th>Army Men</th>
<th>Navy Men</th>
<th>Marine Corps Men</th>
<th>Air Force Men</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Men</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Men</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Men</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

WGRA 2012 Q32 and Q90

March 2013
UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

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

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

Summary of Findings

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

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

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

• Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  – 3% of women and 9% of men indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 85% of women and 79% of men indicated the offender did not; and 12% of women and 11% of men were not sure
  – 47% of women and 19% of men indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident
    – Higher response led by Marine Corps women
    – Lower response led by E5 – E9 women and Army women
  – 2% of women and 8% of men indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident

• Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  – 50% of women and 22% of men indicated the offender used some degree of physical force (e.g., holding them down)
    – For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2006
  – 17% of women and 21% of men indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
    – Lower response led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women
    – There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
  – 12% of women and 18% of men indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent
    – There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)
Summary of Findings

• Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  – 30% of women and 19% of men sexually indicated the offender harassed them before/after the situation; 8% of women and 2% of men indicated the offender stalked them; 20% of women and 21% of men indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 42% of women and 58% of men indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them
    – Lower response of sexually harassed them only led by O4 – O6 women
  – Higher response of not at all led by O1 – O3 women

• Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  – 32% of women and 21% of men indicated that as a result of the situation, they thought about getting out of their Service to a large extent; 43% of women and 66% of men indicated not at all
    – Higher response of not at all led by O1 – O3 women
    – There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
  – 25% of women and 19% of men indicated that as a result of the situation, their work performance decreased to a large extent; 42% of women and 66% of men indicated not at all
    – There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
  – 24% of women and 13% of men indicated that as a result of the situation, they considered requesting a transfer to a large extent; 48% of women and 72% of men indicated not at all
    – Higher response of not at all led by O1 – O3 women
    – There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)
Summary of Findings

• Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:
  – 1% of women and 5% of men reported to a civilian authority or organization; 17% of women and 10% of men to a military authority or organization; 16% of women and 9% of men to both; and 66% of women and 76% of men did not report
    – Higher response of to both led by E1 – E4 women
    – Lower response of to both led by O1 – O3 women
    – For women, the 2012 percentage who reported to both is significantly higher than 2010

• Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:
  – 27% made only a restricted report; 51% made only an unrestricted report; and 21% made a converted report
    – There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)
Summary of Findings

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

• Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:
  – 3% experienced professional retaliation only; 31% experienced social retaliation only; 2% experienced administrative action only; 26% experienced a combination of four types (professional retaliation, social retaliation, administrative action, and/or punishments); and 38% experienced none
UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)
Summary of Findings

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

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

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

• Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:
  – 37% reported the one situation within 24 hours; 14% reported within 2-3 days; 12% reported within 4-14 days; 11% reported within 15-30 days; and 27% reported after more than 30 days

• Of the 63% of women who reported to a military authority after 24 hours, the reasons for reporting after 24 hours were:
  – 68% wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report
  – 51% wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member
  – 41% another reason
  – 37% waited until they felt safe from the offender
  – 35% did not realize at first that the situation was a crime
  – 35% had to figure out how to report
  – 29% wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional
  – 27% waited until they could reach a specific authority
  – 25% decided to report after receiving training or a briefing on sexual assault
  – 17% researched sexual assault before deciding to report
  – 12% were in a location where they could not contact an authority
Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

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

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

• 30% of women and 6% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to their entry into the military
  – Higher response led by Marine Corps women
  – Lower response led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force women

• 23% of women and 4% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including the past 12 months)
  – Higher response led by Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 women, Army women, and Navy men
  – Lower response led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women
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- Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination ........................................................................ 177
- Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training ............................................................................................. 194
- Assessment of Progress .......................................................................................................................... 294
Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors: Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior Incident Rates

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

March 2013
41% of women indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in the past 12 months
23% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in the past 12 months
8% of women indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in the past 12 months
• 20% of men indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in the past 12 months
• 5% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in the past 12 months
• 2% of men indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in the past 12 months

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
### Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment

**Percent of All Active Duty Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>DoD Women</th>
<th>DoD Men</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>Total Men</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crude/offensive behavior</td>
<td>41 (46, 48, 50)</td>
<td>20 (23, 23, 19)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unwanted sexual attention</td>
<td>23 (28, 26, 32)</td>
<td>5 (5, 6, 5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual coercion</td>
<td>8 (10, 8, 12)</td>
<td>2 (2, 2, 3)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**KEY:**

- Higher Response of Experienced
- Lower Response of Experienced

**DoD Women**

- **Crude/offensive behavior** led by Marine Corps women, Navy women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by Air Force women, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women

- **Unwanted sexual attention** led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Navy women, and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, E5 – E9 women, and O1 – O3 women

- **Sexual coercion** led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%
Crude/Offensive Behavior
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

- For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006
Unwanted Sexual Attention
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q30
There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
• 23% of women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past 12 months

WGRA 2012 Q30, Q31

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
Sexual Harassment Incident Rate
Percent of All Active Duty Men

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

WGRA 2012 Q30, Q31

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
## Sexual Harassment Incident Rate

### Percent of All Active Duty Members

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<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Sexual harassment incident rate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

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

---

WGRA 2012 Q30, Q31

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

March 2013
Sexual Harassment Incident Rate
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q30, Q31

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
• 47% of women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months
• 15% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months
Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

### Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members

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<td>Total Women</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
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</table>

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

WGRA 2012 Q30

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

March 2013
Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q30

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
UNWANTED GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

• **41% of women and 20% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in the past 12 months**
  – Higher response led by Marine Corps women, Navy women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
  – Lower response led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
  – For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006

• **23% of women and 5% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in the past 12 months**
  – Higher response led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, Navy women, and E1 – E4 men
  – Lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, E5 – E9 women, and O1 – O3 women
  – For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006

• **8% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in the past 12 months**
  – Higher response led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, and E1 – E4 men
  – Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women
  – There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002
UNWANTED GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- 23% of women and 4% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past 12 months
  - Higher response led by Marine Corps women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, Navy women, E1 – E4 men, and Army men
  - Lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, Marine Corps men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2006

- 47% of women and 15% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months
  - Higher response led by Marine Corps women, Army women, Navy women, E1 – E4 women, and Army men
  - Lower response led by Air Force men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
  - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010, but lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006
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- Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training ............................................................................. 191
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Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination

- **Definition and measure of gender discriminatory behaviors and sex discrimination:**
  - Gender discriminatory behaviors:
    - Evaluation discrimination behaviors – four survey items (Q27a-d) to assess the member’s belief that gender was a factor in others’ judgments about their military performance (e.g., evaluations or awards)
    - Career discrimination behaviors – four survey items (Q274h-k) are used to assess the member’s belief that gender was a factor in their access to military resources and mentoring that aid in military career development (e.g., professional networks)
    - Assignment discrimination behaviors – four survey items (Q27e,f,g,l) are used to assess the member’s belief that gender was a factor in their perceptions that they did not get the military assignments they wanted or ones that used their skills or facilitated military career advancement
    - For each behavior, members were asked to indicate whether they had experienced the behavior in the 12 months preceding the survey and whether they believed their gender was a factor
  - Sex discrimination is defined as treating individuals differently in their employment specifically because of their sex (e.g., unfair or unequal access to professional development resources and opportunities due to a member’s gender). It is illegal to create artificial barriers to career advancement because of an individual’s sex.
    - Members who had experienced evaluation, career, and/or assignment discrimination behaviors in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked whether they considered at least some of the behaviors to be sex discrimination. If the member considered the behavior to be sex discrimination, then they are included in the sex discrimination incident rate.
9% of women indicated experiencing evaluation discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months.
7% of women indicated experiencing assignment discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months.
7% of women indicated experiencing career discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months.
• 3% of men indicated experiencing **evaluation discrimination behaviors** in the past 12 months
• 1% of men indicated experiencing **assignment discrimination behaviors** in the past 12 months
• 1% of men indicated experiencing **career discrimination behaviors** in the past 12 months

WGRA 2012 Q27

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

March 2013
Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates

Percent of All Active Duty Members

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<td>Evaluation discrimination behaviors</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Assignment discrimination behaviors</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Assignment discrimination behaviors</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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- Higher response of evaluation discrimination led by Army women and Marine Corps women; lower response led by Air Force women
- Higher response of assignment discrimination led by Army women; lower response led by Air Force women
- Higher response of career discrimination led by Army women and O4 – O6 women; lower response led by Navy women and Air Force women
Evaluation Discrimination Behaviors
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

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<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
Assignment Discrimination Behaviors
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q27
For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2002; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002.
• 12% of women indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months
• 2% of men indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months

WGRA 2012 Q27, Q29a

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

March 2013
# Sex Discrimination Incident Rate

**Percent of All Active Duty Members**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex discrimination incident rate</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

WGRA 2012 Q27, Q29a

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

March 2013
Sex Discrimination Incident Rate
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q27, Q29a
Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
GENDER DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIORS AND SEX DISCRIMINATION
Summary of Findings

- 9% of women and 3% of men indicating experiencing evaluation discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months
  - Higher response led by Army women and Marine Corps women
  - Lower response led by Air Force women
  - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2002

- 7% of women and 1% of men indicated experiencing assignment discrimination behaviors
  - Higher response led by Army women
  - Lower response led by Air Force women
  - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002

- 7% of women and 1% of men indicated experiencing career discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months
  - Higher response led by Army women and O4 – O6 women
  - Lower response led by Air Force women and Navy women
  - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2002
GENDER DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIORS AND SEX DISCRIMINATION
Summary of Findings

• 12% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months
  – Higher response led by Army women and Marine Corps women
  – Lower response led by Air Force women
  – There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006
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People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported
Percent of All Active Duty Women

- 51% of women indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported; 14% indicated they would to a large extent
People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported
Percent of All Active Duty Men

- 64% of men indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported; 12% indicated they would to a large extent
People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported
Percent of All Active Duty Members

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
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<td>60</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>65</td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Higher response of not at all led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of large extent led by Army women and E1 – E4 women
People Would Not Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q75

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
70% of women indicated they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 7% indicated not at all.

WGRA 2012 Q75

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
**Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals**

**Percent of All Active Duty Men**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Would you feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals?</th>
<th>Large extent</th>
<th>Moderate/small extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
### Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals
**Percent of All Active Duty Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DoD Women</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>Army Women</td>
<td>Navy Women</td>
<td>Marine Corps Women</td>
<td>Air Force Women</td>
<td>E1 – E4 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals?</td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DoD Men</th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would you feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals?</td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**WGRA 2012 Q75**

**Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%**
Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q75
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault
Percent of All Active Duty Women

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
**Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault**

Percent of All Active Duty Men

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
# Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault

## Percent of All Active Duty Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key:</th>
<th>Higher Response of Well</th>
<th>Higher Response of Poorly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>Army Women</td>
<td>Navy Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makes it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotes a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leads by example</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creates an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catches and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*WGRA 2012 Q74*  
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
### Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Men

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Makes it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotes a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leads by example</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creates an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catches and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
"To what extent are you willing to..."
Percent of All Active Duty Men

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

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

WGRA 2012 Q76
"To what extent are you willing to..."
Percent of All Active Duty Women

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report a sexual assault?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Large extent</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

WGRA 2012 Q76

March 2013
"To what extent are you willing to..."
Percent of All Active Duty Men

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<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report a sexual assault?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Large extent</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>94</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>92</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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

- You think there would be reprisals from the offender(s) or their friends. 60%
- You think the victim would be labeled a troublemaker. 59%
- You think the victim wouldn't be believed. 55%
- You think the report wouldn't be kept confidential. 54%
- You think the victim's career would be affected. 54%
- You have heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation. 53%

Of the 1% of women who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why:

- 60% thought there would be reprisals from the offenders or their friends
- 59% thought the victim would be labeled a troublemaker
- 55% thought the victim wouldn't be believed
- 54% thought the report wouldn't be kept confidential
- 54% thought the victim’s career would be affected
- 53% heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation

March 2013
Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault (Continued)

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

- You think the victim’s performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer.
- You don’t think anything would be done.
- You think the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification.
- You fear individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations.
- You think reporting would take too much time/effort.
- Other

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

Margins of error range from ±12% to ±13%
Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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

- You think the victim's career would be affected: 22%
- You fear individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations: 20%
- You think there would be reprisals from the offender(s) or their friends: 20%
- You don't think anything would be done: 18%
- You think the victim would be labeled a troublemaker: 18%
- You think the report wouldn't be kept confidential: 17%

Of the 1% of men who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why:

- 22% thought the victim’s career would be affected
- 20% feared individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations
- 20% thought there would be reprisals from the offenders or their friends
- 18% did not think anything would be done
- 18% thought the victim would be labeled a troublemaker
- 17% thought the report wouldn’t be kept confidential

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±17%
Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault (Continued)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim’s performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim wouldn't be believed</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think reporting would take too much time/effort</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

WGRA 2012 Q77

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±17%

March 2013
### Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You think there would be reprisals from the offender(s) or their friends.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim would be labeled a troublemaker.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim wouldn't be believed.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the report wouldn't be kept confidential.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim's career would be affected.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key
- Higher Response of Yes
- Lower Response of Yes

- There are no statistically significant differences for women by Service or by paygrade
Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim’s performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer.</td>
<td>50 NR NR 35 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 34 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 53 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 55 NR</td>
<td>NR NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You don’t think anything would be done.</td>
<td>49 NR NR 41 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 48 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 48 NR</td>
<td>NR NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification.</td>
<td>45 NR NR 34 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 37 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 47 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 55 NR</td>
<td>NR NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You fear individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/ violations.</td>
<td>41 NR NR 37 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 47 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 47 NR</td>
<td>NR NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think reporting would take too much time/effort.</td>
<td>38 NR NR 29 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 43 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 43 NR</td>
<td>NR NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>27 NR NR 20 NR</td>
<td>NR NR 27 NR</td>
<td>NR NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
<td>NR NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Higher response of *thought the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification* led by E1 – E4 women
## Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You think there would be reprisals from the offender(s) or their friends.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim would be labeled a troublemaker.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim wouldn’t be believed.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the report wouldn’t be kept confidential.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim's career would be affected.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**DoD Men**

**KEY:**
- Higher Response of Yes
- Lower Response of Yes

**Margins of error range from ±4% to ±17%**

**March 2013**
Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim's performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You don't think anything would be done.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You fear individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think reporting would take too much time/effort.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

WGRA 2012 Q77

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±17%
90% of women indicated there was a Sexual Assault Victims’ Advocate to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship; 1% indicated there was not; and 9% indicated they didn’t know.

89% of women indicated there was a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship; 2% indicated there was not; and 9% indicated they didn’t know.
Available Resources on Installation/Ship
Percent of All Active Duty Men

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

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Available Resources on Installation/Ship
Percent of All Active Duty Women

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Victims’ Advocate to help those who experience sexual assault</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) to help those who experience sexual assault</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Higher response of yes there is a Sexual Assault Victims’ Advocate led by Marine Corps women, Navy women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women; lower response led by Army women and E1 – E4 women.
- Higher response of don't know if there is a Sexual Assault Victims’ Advocate led by Army women and E1 – E4 women; lower response of don't know led by Navy women, Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women.
- Higher response of yes there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by Marine Corps women, Army women, and E1 – E4 women.
- Higher response of don't know if there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator led by Marine Corps women, Army women, and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women.
### Available Resources on Installation/Ship

#### Percent of All Active Duty Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DoD Men</th>
<th>TOTAL MEN</th>
<th>ARMY MEN</th>
<th>NAVY MEN</th>
<th>MARINE CORPS MEN</th>
<th>AIR FORCE MEN</th>
<th>E1 – E4 MEN</th>
<th>E5 – E9 MEN</th>
<th>O1 – O3 MEN</th>
<th>O4 – O6 MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Victims’ Advocate to help those who experience sexual assault</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) to help those who experience sexual assault</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>88</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Available Resources on Installation/Ship: Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q78

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Available Resources on Installation/Ship: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q78

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options
Percent of All Active Duty Women

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

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
86% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file an unrestricted report; 2% indicated dissatisfied.

86% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file a restricted report; 2% indicated dissatisfied.
### Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options

**Percent of All Active Duty Members**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How to file a restricted report</strong></td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>81</td>
<td><strong>86</strong></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How to file an unrestricted report</strong></td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>81</td>
<td><strong>86</strong></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How to file a restricted report</strong></td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>83</td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How to file an unrestricted report</strong></td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>83</td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*WGRA 2012 Q79*
For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010.
Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options:
How To File an Unrestricted Report
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months
Percent of All Active Duty Women

- 96% of women had sexual assault training in the past 12 months
• 97% of men indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months
### Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

#### Percent of All Active Duty Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**WGRA 2012 Q80**

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q80
Aspects of Sexual Assault Training
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

- Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault.
- Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs.
- Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault.
- Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault.
- Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem.
- Explains the resources available to victims.
- Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member.
- Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault.
- Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault.
- Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults.

• Of the 96% of women who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:
  - 94% agreed that it provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 94% agreed that it explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs; 1% disagree
  - 94% agreed that it teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 93% agreed that it teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 92% agreed that it explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem; 1% disagree
  - 92% agreed that it explains the resources available to victims; 1% disagree
  - 92% agreed that it teaches how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member; 2% disagree
  - 92% agreed that it identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 91% agreed that it teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault; 2% disagree
  - 90% agreed that it explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults; 2% disagree

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

March 2013
Aspects of Sexual Assault Training
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

- Of the 97% of men who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:
  - 94% agreed that it explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs; 1% disagree
  - 94% agreed that it provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 94% agreed that it teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault; 0% disagree
  - 93% agreed that it teaches how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member; 1% disagree
  - 93% agreed that it identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 93% agreed that it explains the resources available to victims; 1% disagree
  - 93% agreed that it explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem; 1% disagree
  - 93% agreed that it teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 92% agreed that it teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 92% agreed that it explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults; 1% disagree

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
Aspects of Sexual Assault Training
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Aspects of Sexual Assault Training
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explains the resources available to victims.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
# Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DoD Men</th>
<th>KEY:</th>
<th>Higher Response of Agree</th>
<th>Higher Response of Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explains the resources available to victims.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Sexual Assault Training Provides a Good Understanding of What Actions Are Considered Sexual Assault

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q81
Sexual Assault Training Explains the Reporting Options Available if a Sexual Assault Occurs

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

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

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
Sexual Assault Training Teaches That the Consumption of Alcohol May Increase the Likelihood of Sexual Assault

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q81
Sexual Assault Training Teaches How To Avoid Situations That Might Increase the Risk of Being a Victim of Sexual Assault

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q81
Sexual Assault Training Explains How Sexual Assault is a Mission Readiness Problem

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
Sexual Assault Training Explains the Resources Available to Victims

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

- For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010
Sexual Assault Training Teaches How To Intervene When Member Witness a Situation Involving a Fellow Service Member
Percent of Active Duty Members Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender

• For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
Sexual Assault Training Identifies the Points of Contact for Reporting Sexual Assault

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q81
Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

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

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
Sexual Assault Training Explains the Role of the Chain of Command in Handling Sexual Assaults

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q81
• 67% of women indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault; 27% indicated moderately effective; 5% indicated slightly effective; and 2% indicated not at all effective
• 50% of women indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault; 35% indicated moderately effective; 12% indicated slightly effective; and 4% indicated not at all effective
71% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault; 23% indicated moderately effective; 4% indicated slightly effective; and 1% indicated not at all effective.

58% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault; 31% indicated moderately effective; 8% indicated slightly effective; and 4% indicated not at all effective.

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%.
Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training
Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women

KEY:
Higher Response
Lower Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault</th>
<th>Very effective</th>
<th>67</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>63</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>68</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>66</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher responses of very effective in <em>explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault</em> led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women; lower responses led by O1 – O3 women and Army women</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher responses of moderately effective in <em>explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault</em> led by O1 – O3 women and Army women; lower responses led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higher responses of slightly effective in <em>explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault</em> led by O1 – O3 women</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Higher responses of very effective in <em>actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault</em> led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women; lower responses led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, Marine Corps women, and Army women</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher responses of moderately effective in <em>actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault</em> led by O1 – O3 women; lower responses led by E5 – E9 women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher responses of slightly effective in <em>actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault</em> led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, and Army women; lower responses led by Air Force women and E5– E9 women</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower responses of not at all effective in <em>actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault</em> led by Air Force women</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%
Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training
Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men

KEY:
Higher Response
Lower Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault</th>
<th>Very effective</th>
<th>Moderately effective</th>
<th>Slightly effective</th>
<th>Not at all effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Men</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Men</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps Men</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Men</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1 – E4 Men</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5 – E9 Men</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>O1 – O3 Men</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>O4 – O6 Men</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault</th>
<th>Very effective</th>
<th>Moderately effective</th>
<th>Slightly effective</th>
<th>Not at all effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Men</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Men</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps Men</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Men</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1 – E4 Men</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>E5 – E9 Men</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1 – O3 Men</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O4 – O6 Men</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%
Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training Explaining the Difference Between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting of Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Men</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WGRA 2012 Q82

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

March 2013
Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training Actually Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault or Behaviors Related to Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q82

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%
Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources
Percent of All Active Duty Women

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

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%
• 74% of men indicated they were aware of their installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs
• 67% of men indicated they were aware of their Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)
• 45% of men indicated they were aware of the “My Strength is for Defending” campaign
### Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources

**Percent of All Active Duty Members**

#### DoD Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (<a href="http://www.myduty.mil">www.myduty.mil</a>)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “My Strength is for Defending” campaign</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DoD Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My installation’s Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (<a href="http://www.myduty.mil">www.myduty.mil</a>)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “My Strength is for Defending” campaign</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%
• For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010

WGRA 2012 Q83

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%
For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%
Awareness of the "My Strength Is For Defending" Campaign
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q83

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%
• 66% of women were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline
• 73% of men were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline
### Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of All Active Duty Members

#### DoD Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DoD Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

WGRA 2012 Q84

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

March 2013
• Of the 66% of women who were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline, this is how they heard about it:
  – 51% from their unit
  – 18% from some other source
  – 15% from posters, brochures and/or stickers
  – 5% from online media
  – 4% from a chaplain
  – 3% from print advertisement
  – 2% from radio public service announcement
  – 1% from television public service announcement
How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline
Percent of Active Duty Men Who Were Aware of DoD Safe Helpline

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

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline
Percent of Active Duty Women Who Were Aware of DoD Safe Helpline

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Posters, brochures and/or stickers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online media</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Print advertisement</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio public service announcement</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Television public service announcement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posters, brochures and/or stickers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Online media</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Print advertisement</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio public service announcement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television public service announcement</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**WGRA 2012 Q85**

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

March 2013
**Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System**

**Percent of All Active Duty Women**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perception</th>
<th>True (%)</th>
<th>False (%)</th>
<th>Don't know (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm.</td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td>If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report to a SARC/VA.</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege.</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity.</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they’re not required to give your name to commander.</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System
Percent of All Active Duty Men

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System
Percent of All Active Duty Women

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<tr>
<td>When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm.</td>
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<td>If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report it to a SARC/VA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Your communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege.</td>
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<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety.</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%
### Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

**Percent of All Active Duty Women**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity.</td>
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<td>68</td>
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<td>If you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they’re not required to give your name to commander.</td>
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<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours.</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%
Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System
Percent of All Active Duty Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report to a SARC/VA.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Your communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety.</strong></td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%.
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>82</td>
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</tr>
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<td>False</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they’re not required to give your name to commander.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Higher response of true if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity led by Air Force men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men and Army men</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Higher response of false if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity led by Army men; lower response led by Air Force men and O1 – O3 men</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Higher response of don’t know if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men and E5 – E9 men</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Higher response of true if you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they’re not required to give your name to commander led by Air Force men and E5 – E9 men</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Lower response of false if you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they’re not required to give your name to commander led by O1 – O3 men and Air Force men</td>
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<td>• Higher response of don’t know if you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they’re not required to give your name to commander led by O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men</td>
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<td>• Higher response of true if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy led by Air Force men; lower response led by Marine Corps men and Air Force men</td>
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<td>• Higher response of don’t know if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy led by E1 – E4 men</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Higher response of true if you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours led by Marine Corps men; lower response led by Air Force men</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Higher response of false if you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours led by Air Force men; lower response led by E5 – E9 men</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Higher response of don’t know if you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours led by Army men</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%
Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: When in a Social Setting, it is Your Duty To Stop a Fellow Service Member From Harm

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You Were To Experience Unwanted Sexual Touching, but Not Rape, You Could Report to a SARC/VA

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You are Sexually Assaulted, You Can Trust the Military System To Ensure Your Safety

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System:
If You are Sexually Assaulted, You Can Trust the Military System To Treat You With Dignity

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You Tell a SARC/VA That You Were Assaulted, They're Not Required To Give Your Name to Commander
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q86
Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You are Sexually Assaulted, You Can Trust the Military System To Protect Your Privacy

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING
Summary of Findings

• 51% of women and 64% of men indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it were reported; 14% of women and 12% of men indicated they would to a large extent
  – Higher response of not at all led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
    – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2010 and 2006
  – Higher response of large extent led by Army women and E1 – E4 women

• 70% of women and 83% of men indicated they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 7% of women and 5% of men indicated not at all
  – Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
    – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
  – Higher response of not at all led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

• 88% of women and 94% of men indicated their leadership does well to make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military; 3% of women and 1% of men indicated poorly
  – Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force women
  – Higher response of poorly led by Army women

• 80% of women and 88% of men indicated their leadership does well to promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust; 7% of women and 4% of men indicated poorly
  – Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
  – Higher response of poorly led by Army women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men

• 77% of women and 86% of men indicated their leadership does well to lead by example; 9% of women and 5% of men indicated poorly
  – Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
  – Higher response of poorly led by Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men

• 73% of women and 85% of men indicated their leadership does well to create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting; 9% of women and 4% of men indicated poorly
  – Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
  – Higher response of poorly led by Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men

• 71% of women and 82% of men indicated their leadership does well to catch and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment; 10% of women and 4% of men indicated poorly
  – Higher response of well led by Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and O1 – O3 women
  – Higher response of poorly led by Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

• 3% of women and 1% of men indicated they are not willing to report a sexual assault; 82% of women and 91% of men indicated they are to a large extent
  – Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women

• 2% of women and 1% of men indicated they are not willing to point out to someone that they think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault; 83% of women and 90% of men indicated they are to a large extent
  – Higher response of not at all led by E1 – E4 women
  – Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women

• 1% of women and men indicated they are not willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault; 90% of women and 94% of men indicated they are to a large extent
  – Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women

• 1% of women and men indicated they are not willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it; 91% of women and 94% of men indicated they are to a large extent
  – Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women

• 1% of women and men indicated they are not willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling; 92% of women and 94% of men indicated they are to a large extent
  – Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

Summary of Findings

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

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

Summary of Findings

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

• 84% of women and 86% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file an unrestricted report; 2% of women and men indicated dissatisfied
  – Higher response of satisfied led by E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Navy women
    – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

Summary of Findings

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

Summary of Findings

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

Summary of Findings

• 67% of women and 71% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault; 27% of women and 23% of men indicated moderately effective; 5% of women and 4% of men indicated slightly effective; and 2% of women and 1% of men indicated not at all effective

  – Higher responses of very effective led by E5 – E9 men, Marine Corps men, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
  – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
  – Lower responses of very effective led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
  – Higher responses of moderately effective led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
  – Lower responses of moderately effective led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
  – Higher responses of slightly effective led by Marine Corps men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
  – Lower responses of slightly effective led by O1 – O3 women

• 50% of women and 58% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault; 35% of women and 31% of men indicated moderately effective; 12% of women and 8% of men indicated slightly effective; and 4% of women and men indicated not at all effective

  – Higher responses of very effective led by E1 – E4 men, E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
  – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
  – Lower responses of very effective led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Marine Corps women, and Army women
  – Higher responses of moderately effective led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, and O1 – O3 men
  – Lower responses of moderately effective led by E5 – E9 women
  – Higher responses of slightly effective led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
  – Lower responses of slightly effective led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women
  – Lower responses of not at all effective led by Air Force women
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

• 67% of women and 74% of men were aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs
  – Higher response led by Navy men, E5 – E9 men, Navy women, and E5 – E9 women
  – Lower response led by Marine Corps women, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Army women, Air Force women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men
  – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010

• 56% of women and 67% of men were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)
  – Higher response led by E1 – E4 men, Army men, Marine Corps men, Navy women, and E1 – E4 women
  – Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men
  – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010

• 34% of women and 45% of men were aware of the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign
  – Higher response led by Marine Corps men, Army men, E1 – E4 men, Army women, Marine Corps women, Navy women, and E1 – E4 women
  – Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men
  – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

**66% of women and 73% of men were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline**
- Higher response led by Marine Corps men, Navy men, Marine Corps women, Navy women, E1 – E4 men, and E1 – E4 women
- Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, Army women, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men

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

Summary of Findings

• 95% of women and 94% of men indicated that when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm; 1% of women and men indicated false; and 4% of women and 5% of men indicated don’t know
  – Higher responses of true led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men
    – For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010
  – Lower responses of true led by E1 – E4 men, Marine Corps men, and E1 – E4 women
  – Higher responses of don't know led by Marine Corps men, E1 – E4 men, and E1 – E4 women
  – Lower responses of don't know led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 women, and O1 – O3 women

• 91% of women and 90% of men indicated that if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report it to a SARC/VA; 1% of women and men indicated false; and 8% of women and men indicated don’t know
  – Higher response of true led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and Air Force men
    – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
  – Lower response of true led by E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army women
  – Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army women
  – Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 men
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

• 79% of women and 80% of men indicated their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege; 2% of women and men indicated false; and 19% of women and men indicated don’t know
  – Higher response of true led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, E5 – E9 women, and E5 – E9 men
  – Lower response of true led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
  – Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
  – Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 men

• 75% of women and 83% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to ensure their safety; 11% of women and 6% of men indicated false; and 14% of women and 11% of men indicated don’t know
  – Higher response of true led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, and Air Force women
    – There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
  – Lower response of true led by Army women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
  – Higher response of false led by Army women and Army men
  – Lower response of false led by Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force women
  – Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women, Army women, and E1 – E4 men
  – Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

• 73% of women and 82% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they could trust the military system to treat them with dignity; 12% of women and 6% of men indicated false; and 15% of women and 12% of men indicated don’t know
  – Higher response of true led by Air Force men, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
  – There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
  – Lower response of true led by Army women, Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army men
  – Higher response of false led by Army women, Marine Corps women, and Army men
  – Lower response of false led by Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force women
  – Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
  – Lower response of don't know led by O4– O6 men, E5 – E9 men, O1– O3 women, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women

• 71% of women and men indicated if they tell a SARC/VA that they were sexually assaulted, they’re not required to give their name to commander; 11% of women and men indicated false; and 18% of women and men indicated don’t know
  – Higher response of true led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force men, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 men
  – For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010
  – Lower response of true led by E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army women
  – Higher response of false led by Army women
  – Lower response of false led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
  – Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and Army women
  – Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O1– O3 men, E5 – E9 women, E5 – E9 men, and Marine Corps women
PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

• 65% of women and 76% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, the can trust the military system to protect their privacy; 18% of women and 11% of men indicated false; and 16% of women and 13% of men indicated don’t know
  – Higher response of true led by Air Force women
  – Lower response of true led by Army women and O4 – O6 women
  – Higher response of false led by O4 – O6 women, Army women, O1 – O3 women, and Army men
  – Lower response of false led by Marine Corps men, Air Force men, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women
  – Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
  – Lower response of don't know led by O1 – O3 women and E5 – E9 women

• 56% of women and 62% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they could request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours; 9% of women and 6% of men indicated false; and 35% of women and 31% of men indicated don’t know
  – Higher response of true led by Marine Corps men, Navy women, Marine Corps women, and E5 – E9 women
  – Lower response of true led by Air Force women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, and Air Force men
  – Higher response of false led by O4 – O6 women, Army women, and Army men
  – Lower response of false led by Navy women and E1 – E4 women
  – Higher response of don't know led by Air Force women, E1 – E4 women, and Air Force men
  – Lower response of don't know led by E5 – E9 men, Navy women, Marine Corps women, and E5 – E9 women
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Serving Those Who Serve Our Country

Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years
Percent of All Active Duty Women

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q91
Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years
Percent of All Active Duty Men

- 19% of men indicated sexual assault in the nation has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 47% indicated about the same; and 34% indicated more of a problem
## Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

### Percent of All Active Duty Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Women</th>
<th>Army Women</th>
<th>Navy Women</th>
<th>Marine Corps Women</th>
<th>Air Force Women</th>
<th>E1 – E4 Women</th>
<th>E5 – E9 Women</th>
<th>O1 – O3 Women</th>
<th>O4 – O6 Women</th>
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<td>Has sexual assault in our nation become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?</td>
<td>Less of a problem today</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>Has sexual assault in our nation become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?</td>
<td>Less of a problem today</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>More of a problem today</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22</td>
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</table>

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

**DoD Men**

**KEY:**
- Higher Response of Less of a Problem
- Lower Response of More of a Problem

**Total Women**

**Army Women**

**Navy Women**

**Marine Corps Women**

**Air Force Women**

**E1 – E4 Women**

**E5 – E9 Women**

**O1 – O3 Women**

**O4 – O6 Women**

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

March 2013
Sexual Assault in Our Nation Become More of a Problem Over the Last Four Years
Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender

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

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%
• 16% of women indicated *sexual assault in the military* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 43% indicated about the same; and 41% indicated more of a problem.
• 25% of men indicated *sexual assault in the military* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 44% indicated about the same; and 30% indicated more of a problem.
## Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DoD Women</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Total Women</td>
<td>Army Women</td>
<td>Navy Women</td>
<td>Marine Corps Women</td>
<td>Air Force Women</td>
<td>E1 – E4 Women</td>
<td>E5 – E9 Women</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>More of a problem today</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
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<th>DoD Men</th>
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<tr>
<td>Less of a problem today</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>More of a problem today</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**WGRA 2012 Q92**

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±7%

March 2013
Sexual Assault in the Military Become More of a Problem Over the Last Four Years

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

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

**Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%**
ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS
Summary of Findings

• 10% of women and 19% of men indicated sexual assault in the nation has become less of a problem today; 45% of women and 34% of men indicated more of a problem today
  – Higher response of less of a problem led by Navy women
  – Higher response of more of a problem led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps men, and Army men
    – For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2006

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